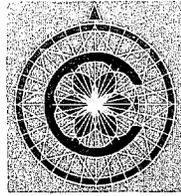


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CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.



GUINEA NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT
NATURAL RESOURCES PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

VOLUME 1: SUMMARY REPORT*

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**Translated from the original French version into English
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Despite this assistance, the authors are solely responsible for the analyses, conclusions and recommendations presented in this report. The ideas and views of expressed do not necessarily represent the positions of neither DNFF, USAID nor Chemonics International.

Paula J. Williams and Boubacar Thiam

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ACRONYMS

CG	<i>Comité de Gestion</i> or Management Committee
IVMC	Inter-village Management Committee
CLUSA	Cooperative League of the United States
CRD	Rural Community for Development
DNFF	National Directorate of Water and Forestry
DPDRE	National Directorate for Environmental and Rural Development
RPE	Rural Participatory Evaluation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GOG	Government of Guinea
CRG	Community Representative Group
ha	hectare
km	kilomètre
LPDA	Policy Letter for Agricultural Development
MAEF	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
MARP	Rapid Rural Appraisal
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PDRI/MG	Integrated Rural Development for Middle Guinea (Dalaba's FAO Project)
PATF	Program of Action for Tropical Forestry
GNRMP	Guinea Natural Resources Management Project
PMU	Project Management Unit
SPFF	Prefectoral Department of Forestry and Fauna
TV	<i>Terroirs villageois</i>
UGVD	Guinean Union of Volunteers for Development
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
NRM	Natural Resources Management

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1.000 Guinean Francs = (October 1996)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

Since 1993, the Guinea Natural Resources Management Project (GNRMP) has worked in three pilot watersheds (BRP) of the Middle Guinea and the Lower Guinean Regions: Diaforé (DF), Koundou (KD), and Dissa (DS). In the watersheds, the project has worked with the local communities in order to improve their management of natural resources.

In each BRP, the project has encouraged villagers to create management committees (*Comité de Gestion* or CG) for managing community activities supported by the project, such as water source improvement or reforestation of areas around springs. These CG were created in 13 Dissa, 9 Koundou, and 9 Diaforé villages. Some CG view their role simply as "managing project installations." Other CG, mainly in Dissa, have taken the initiative to expand their activities into a broader management of their *terroir villageois* (TV), such as setting up natural forest reserve zones (*mise en defense*) or regulating charcoal makers. The project has found it necessary to reinforce the CG activities by motivating them to elaborate plans and effective activities for a better management of natural resources in their TV. The objective is to ensure the accountability and responsibility of the communities for the sustainability of the interventions by the end of the project.

In the Koundou watershed, the Nialama Forest Reserve (NFR) occupies more than 60 percent of the watershed area. Since it was classified in 1943, the forest has not been closely surveyed and has been degrading. After several studies, the project proposed to initiate a co-management or participatory management process of the forest with a partnership between local populations and the Government of Guinea (GOG). The idea is to prepare and negotiate a management plan and contract which will state clearly the responsibilities and the advantages of each partner. To achieve this, it was necessary to install an intervillage committee or similar structure representing the population's interests and negotiate with the GOG. This pilot process will be a first in Guinea.

At the end of May 1996, the project decided to hire two consultants (an American and a Guinean), specialists in community-based natural resources management (CB-NRM), to assist the project team. The goal of their assignment was to reinforce project interventions in order to enhance or generate better management and insure participatory CB-NRM. The consultants were responsible to assist pilot villages in reinforcing the CG, and to create managerial plans for the TVs. They were also responsible to organize an intervillage management committee for the participatory management of the NFR.

This report presents the methodologies, results, conclusions and recommendations of five months work (from the end of May to the end of October 1996). The report begins with a general introduction, followed by a summary of methods, results, conclusions and recommendations presented in two chapters, one on the NFR participatory management in KD, the other on Dissa's TV management. Details of the activities are presented in two instructional manuals.

B. Participatory Management of the Nialama Forest Reserve in KD

To initiate the process of participatory management of the classified forest, the consultants organized a series of meetings in June and July with local authorities and villagers, followed by the organization for a village assembly. On July 16th, this assembly selected 16 representatives to be members of an inter-village committee called the Forest Committee (*Comité Forêt*). During a three-month period, the consultants supported the training of the committee, especially in technical and social aspects of its operation. The consultants collaborated with project personnel and advisers to develop objectives and major proposals for the forest management plan. The committee organized itself, developed legal status, and internal policies and regulations. Six members of the committee participated in a study tour to other villages that manage natural forests or reforested areas. On October 29th, the committee held a second assembly where participants adopted the proposed draft plan and the legal status of the resources users group.

This process re-established a confidence between local populations and the DNFF. Despite their agricultural occupations, villagers and in particular, the forest committee were involved and participated in the process. It is top priority because the villagers consider the participatory forest management plan as a way to improve their lives. Villagers have begun to understand how to manage a forest in order to preserve its ecological value as well as to develop economic resources. Koundou's watershed team (technicians and PCVs), the GNRMP regional coordinator and an energetic local NGO, UGVD, participated in steps of the process. They can easily continue to support the population during contract negotiation and execution of the development plan, and monitoring and evaluation systems.

Other DNFF representatives participated in certain sessions of the process. To continue a long-term participatory management and reproduce it in other Guinean forest reserves, it will be essential to organize workshops and to develop pamphlets and manuals guiding DNFF personnel and local authorities, such as the CRDs.

C. Management of TVs in Dissa Watershed

To reinforce the intervention of village management committees, the consultants initiated a participatory planning process by developing a map entitled "*future vision*" and a plan of action for each of the four pilot villages. Their objective was to help villagers decide on their development and NRM priorities and to identify possibilities of attaining their aspirations. The goal of this activity was to test a simple process which can be easily replicated in other villages and continued after project completion.

Initially, the consultants held a series of meetings with the 13 MC in Dissa in order to analyze their capabilities and perceptions. The consultants then selected four pilot villages. They presented the proposed process after which the four villages agreed to participate. Throughout a series of four to five meetings, consultants were able to identify villagers' constraints and possible solutions, as well as to list priorities.

Six representatives of the four pilot villages participated in a study tour during which they learned how other villages manage their land and natural resources. The consultants were able to implement the final steps of the process, designing a "future vision" map in one village and an action plan in another village. Towards the end of the process, with the participation of other development partners (CRD secretary, the head of the forest canton and a representative of an NGO), villagers better understood that there are several possibilities for assistance and

collaboration other than those with the project. The watershed team (technicians and PCV) participated on all steps of the process and demonstrated enthusiasm for pursuing the process and duplicating it in other villages.

D. General Conclusions

These activities are considered pilot efforts in Guinea. The consultants' results are promising, but fragile. Support by all development partners is essential. The consultants have been able to improve skills of villagers, project technicians and other collaborators regarding participatory methodologies for decentralized development. The consultants have worked together for training on sensitizing, facilitating and extension activities and the development of visual tools. Identical methods in the two watersheds were used but on different scales at village and intervillage levels.

The consultants' agenda was relatively ambitious. The principal difficulty was the fact that the work was scheduled in the rainy season, a time during which farmers are very busy with field work. Nevertheless, the consultants were able to reach out and achieve most of their objectives. The bottom line is that villagers and project personnel should now be capable to conduct these community-based NRM activities.

To help PRW's team to continue the process and to replicate it elsewhere, the consultants have prepared orientation manuals presenting the process, its tools and the results of their work. The consultants have also developed action plans to be oriented later towards two types of activities.

E. Recommendations

E1. Nialama Forest Participatory Management

To understand the options and conduct an analysis of the various possibilities of participatory management (co-management) of a natural forest, the local populations, mainly the Forest Committee, must be informed and also receive support and training. It will be necessary to involve the Forest Committee in a entirely participatory manner so they lead its own analyses. To support this process, it will be necessary to continue using a set of participatory techniques (e.g MARP, participatory diagnosis study tours or forest zoning studies).

The participatory aspects of co-management will need continuous support through: (a) a facilitating NGO which will emphasize organization of development issues and act as an ombudsman in negotiations; (b) technical training given by project personnel, the DNFF and perhaps other advisers; (c) temporary assistance and project monitoring (coordinated by a committee) on logistical, organizational, and technical aspects.

It will be useful for the project to continue employing a facilitator (*animateur*) from a local NGO, such as UGVD. His input would help the watershed team and the forest committee on specific issues such as organization and animation, facilitating the negotiation process. It could support project personnel and the committee in the development of the final management plan for the forest reserve and the signature of a contract between the forest committee and DNFF. Consequently, UGVD, project personnel, PCV or others will be capable to prepare future plans of support to the committee.

Project personnel must conduct the monitoring of ongoing interventions initiated by the consultants for a co-management of the Nialama Forest Reserve. The consultants suggest that a committee be set up which would include the Regional Coordinator, the watershed Director, the agroforestry technician and a sociologist (the technician presently in charge of enterprise development).

Project should play the following roles:

- Training and support of the population, essentially members of the forest committee in the following areas:
- Organizational aspects including development of legal status, internal policies and regulations, finalization of procedures for official forest committee recognition, leading to the signature of a contract between the population (represented by the forest committee) and the DNFF.
- Negotiations within local populations regarding user rights and responsibilities, sanctions against individuals who do not respect the management plan; partitioning the forest into zones to facilitate utilization and responsabilization of different villages and village level development of procedures in order to offer legal rights of use and protection responsibilities as well.
- Financial assistance such as the collection and management of funds, the opening of a bank account, the establishment of strategies and policies for profit management, trading and marketing, etc.
- Continuous sensitization of people on forest ecology (environmental education), user rights and protection responsibilities through diverse communication techniques such as extension among local populations and education in schools (the continuous support of the environmental education program by the PCVs is essential).
- Technical issues regarding forest management, eg. cutting techniques, forest fire control, etc.
- Animation during the final stages of the management plan and negotiations regarding the contract between the population and the State.

The monitoring and evaluation of the pilot process of co-management (participatory management) is important to insure its conformity with the forest co-management contract and to assess social and environmental impacts. This process will require the participation of all partners. It is vital to develop a participatory monitoring and evaluation system. The villagers and the forest committee will need information to follow up on effective co-management and, if necessary, to modify their activities according to the management plan objectives.

If this co-management process is to be reproduced elsewhere, it will be important to streamline the administrative procedure for official recognition of the local population's rights regarding establishment of contracts with the government.

8. The DNFF, the CRDs and villagers must receive a considerable amount of training on participatory methods for the rational co-management and establishment of natural forests (DNFF will also need more general training on the preparation of forest management plans).

9. It is desirable that USAID continues to support this new initiative. In other countries, forest co-management projects are supported for several years. USAID's assistance is important to consolidate the efforts already invested for the co-management of the NFR and support the process until a contract is negotiated and a new action plan developed. USAID can promote the replication of these efforts elsewhere in Guinea by supporting training sessions and by reproducing key documents such as hand outs and orientation manuals.

E2. Reinforcement of Management Committees and Participatory Planning of TVs Management

Before the end of 1996, Dissa personnel should help the four pilot villages to complete the planning process. It is necessary to finalize preparation of "future visions" of each village, including action plans and maps.

Planification of TV management, future maps and action plans must be followed up by concrete activities in the field. The BRP team must support pilot villages in regards to technical assistance, training and the establishment of contacts with other partners. These activities must be priorities on the 1997 project work plan in order to assure their sustainability after the project ends.

All data and analyses made with villagers should be readily available to the concerned populations. Whenever possible, BRP personnel and PCVs should work with villagers toward developing visual tools (pictures, symbols) to facilitate interpretation of the various aspects of the action plan by villagers. The team may compile these tools into a "villager handbook" which will present key elements (maps copies, analyses, MARP, surveys, etc...) in local languages or graphically. This handbook may also include cards and simple notation systems helpful in monitoring and auto-evaluating the action plan.

Regarding the project or the DNFF, the technicians can monitor activities on the basis of developed criteria for the evaluation of the performance of the CF. They should be concerned with the technical follow up of NRM activities, and allow the CRD or other partners to monitor other village development activities.

The planning process should be reproduced in a simplified manner in other villages in the Dissa, Diaforé and Koundou watersheds. This planification should be implemented during the dry season, when villagers have more time, making it possible to mobilize many villagers to participate in the planning process. A simplified version of the process can be done, following a series of four visits per village.

During the dry season, it might be possible to execute the procedure in any given village during one week. If possible, the planning process should be done in more villages before the end of 1996 to permit project personnel to base its annual work plans on villager actions plans.

To launch the co-management process or participatory planning of TV in other watersheds, it will be necessary to provide project technicians with more training. This training program will emphasize the method known as "rapid participatory appraisal," in which technicians act as

facilitators instead of extension agents. Two members of the PRW of Dissa personnel could be sent in each of the other two BRP for a week to train the technicians.

Training of BRP technicians must include the design and use of visual tools, or other means of animating analysis, planning, and participative monitoring and evaluation with an illiterate population. Project personnel should develop a set of pictures which could be photocopied to simplify villagers' preparation of meetings.

By the end of the present phase of the project (September 1997), personnel should try to help as many villages as possible to prepare and to execute their own TV management plan. Since this work ought to be done with all PRW personnel, it should be regarded as a major activity in the 1997 project work plan.

Although the project should help villagers develop plans which include all village priorities, the project should only provide technical assistance in restricted topics. Technical assistance, project training and the financial assistance should be focused on activities that are not only priorities included in the villagers' plans, but also that conform to project's objectives (NRM, agricultural production, small enterprise development and women in development). As for other activities, technicians may help villagers by identifying other development partners.

In villages where the planning process has been completed, project personnel should only collaborate with villagers on activities included in the village action plans. For these villages, the project may establish its 1997 work plan according to priorities cited in the action plans. Thus, project personnel will address the needs of its clients rather than promoting particular programs, interventions, activities, and technologies.

This methodology will require a change in mentalities for both villagers and project personnel. The TV management planning process includes many areas, so the team ought to be a multidisciplinary one.

The project should collaborate with village notables and other local decision makers to clarify and define the roles of management committees and their individual members, particularly important for the delegation of responsibilities in the implementation of village action plans.

For each BRP, the project should organize a one-day workshop with other development agents to explain the planning process and their potential roles as permanent facilitators or extension agents. In the event that these officials wish to collaborate, they should be involved in some, or all village meetings.

If the DNFF hopes to reproduce these pilot efforts on the co-management of a forest reserve, or the management of a TV, it will be necessary to organize a training session for its personnel, mainly for prefectural departments or sub-prefectural cantons. This training may include key concepts, methodologies, material presented in the orientation manual, site visits and a field application.

It will be useful to prepare technical brochure, cards, or other summary documents reproducible on a large scale everywhere in Guinea.

The DNFF may support villagers and inter-village efforts to improve NRM, particularly emphasizing natural forest management, agroforestry, watershed and spring protection, brush

fire control and fauna protection. In collaboration with other governmental services, the DNFF may also support the improvement of cattle management especially to decrease conflicts and establish written agreements between herders and farmers.

DNFF should study the reproduction of TV management and forest reserve co-management efforts on a larger scale. It will be important to simplify the process in creating a forest group or resources user group and in classifying a village managed forest. It will be desirable to reinforce activities initiated at the village level, such as the protection of a natural forest. Potential technical assistance that forest cantons and the SPFF can provide should be analyzed to assure sustainability. Furthermore, the government should finalize the forest code and land tenure documents which will help villagers to gain authority for better management of their resources.

Participatory planning and management activities of TVs are very fragile. If possible, USAID should find the means to continue support and collaboration with its partners in these efforts.

SECTION I INTRODUCTION

A. Overview

Since 1992, Guinean Natural Resources Management Project (GNRMP), works in three pilot watersheds (BRP) of the Middle Guinea Region: Diafore, Koundou, and Dissa. In these BRP, the project has worked with the local communities to improve their natural resources management.

In each BRP, the project encouraged villagers to create management committees (*Comité de Gestion* or CG), to manage project community-based activities, notably capped springs and reforested zones around springs. These CG were created in 13 villages in Dissa, 9 in Koundou, and 9 in Diaforé. Some CG see their role simply as "project acquisition management." Other CG, mainly in Dissa, have taken the initiative to expand their activities toward a broader management of their TV. For example, they decided to create a fire break for their natural forested zone or to regulate charcoal producers. The project has decided to reinforce the activities of the CG, to revitalize them so they may prepare plans and set up concrete activities for a better management of the natural resources in their TVs. The objective is to insure the responsibility of the communities and the sustainability of interventions after the project ends.

In Koundou, the Nialama Forest Reserve (NFR) covers more than 60 percent of the watershed. Since it was classified in 1943, the forest has not been well surveyed and has been degrading ever since. After many years of studies, the project proposed to initiate a co-management process of this forest through a partnership between the local populations and the GOG. The idea is to prepare a management plan (including exploitation and conservation), to negotiate with the local population the management of the forest and to sign a contract which will state precisely the responsibilities and advantages of each partner. To do so, it was necessary to set up an intervillage committee or similar structure representing the population's interests as to negotiate with the GOG. This process would be a pilot one, a first in Guinea.

At the end of May, the project decided to hire two consultants (an American woman and a Guinean man), both specialists in community-based natural resources management, to assist the project team. Their consultancy was defined to reinforce project activities to promote better NRM and community based natural resources co-management (a participatory management process). They were expected to work in four pilot villages revitalizing CG and developing TV plans. The consultants were also responsible to help organize an inter-village committee for a co-management of the NFR.

This report presents the methodological steps, results, conclusions and recommendations arising from a five month work period (from the end of May to end of October 1996). The report begins with a general introduction of the methodology, followed by results, conclusions and recommendations, organized in two chapters, one on the co-management of the Nialama forest in KD the other on TV management in Dissa.

B. Community Based Natural Resources Management: Background

Community management of natural resources begins with the creation of human societies. In Guinea, according to traditional land tenure, most land belongs to private owners, families or lineages. Certain areas have been taken back by the government and classified as state property. In addition, villagers have managed certain resources in a communal manner. For example, they would usually maintain vegetation around springs or they would agree upon field and fallow rotation.

During recent years, traditional systems have changed considerably. In some zones, there has been a notable degradation of vegetative cover, with the disappearance of natural forests and fauna. In agricultural systems, length of fallow has decreased, and farmers have noticed a decrease in soil fertility and an increase in soil erosion. These environmental changes have greatly influenced hydric status with negative impacts on local and other West African populations whose water supply originates in the Fouta Djallon Highlands.

Like other African countries, Guinea has experienced these problems and has decided to reinforce community-based actions for better management of their resources and development of their communities. The government has placed emphasis on decentralizing and responsabilizing communities mainly through support to the rural development communities (CRD). In 1991, the policy letter for agricultural development (LPDA) emphasized the importance of TV management. Forest policy and the forestry code also place emphasis on the participation of the local population in the rational use and protection of forest resources. USAID policy in Guinea has also changed. This year, USAID has launched a new initiative for partnership (New Partnership Initiative or NPI), a policy of collaboration which encourages partnership between different socioeconomic agents.

Nevertheless, policies are difficult to implement. The Guinean development experience has often been very authoritative and centralized. Villagers and local authorities do not have a great deal of experience in participatory planning. Technicians and development agents are more often qualified in extension than in animation techniques to promote village activities. There are still constraints in the administrative system, such as laws and regulations that hamper decision-making at the village level.

The GNRMP should support village activities that lead to the promotion of collaborative policies of decentralization and responsibility of rural populations for a better management of their natural resources and development. The project hopes to make villagers capable to negotiate with different partners as to promote effective management of resources and to incite development.

C. Consultation on Community-based Natural Resources Management

At the end of May 1996, two sociologists, specialists in NRM were hired as short-term advisers by the project to assist in the development of an NRM process. The two consultants were familiar with the project; Paula J. Williams first worked in on the project feasibility study (August 1988), then conducted technical studies for project planning (February - March 1990) and participated in the midterm evaluation (April - May 1995). Boubacar Thiam worked for three years on land tenure studies conducted by Land Tenure Center in the three watersheds of the project and elsewhere in Guinea. He also participated in a previous study of participatory management (co-management) of the NFR.

The objectives of the consultants' mission were the following: (1) to reinforce management activities or co-management of natural resources in order to revitalize local structures; (2) to train villagers and technicians; and (3) to develop pilot steps to be reproduced and applied elsewhere. The work was organized into two major tasks. The first task was to acquire the worthy investment of the local population and to establish an inter-village committee for the co-management of the NFR in Koundou. The second task was to develop the necessary steps for TV management in four pilot villages in Dissa. The original plan was to initiate TV management pilot actions in two Dissa and two Koundou villages. Upon arrival, the consultants decided that it would be better not to confuse (for the sake of technicians and villagers) TV management activities with those of NFR co-management. With project approval, the consultants modified the agenda and selected all four pilot villages in Dissa.

This report explains the consultants' activities, their methodology, results, analysis, conclusions and recommendations. The consultants have prepared an orientation manual which provides details on conducted activities, materials, and steps and suggestions for their utilization.

The report is divided in two main sections explaining activities related to the forest reserve co-management and pilot efforts in four villages for revitalizing CG as well as the improvement of TV management.

The co-management of a classified forest surrounded by many villages and the management of a TV are similar, but they merit actions on different scales. The consultants used similar materials and methods in both processes. Some activities were similar such as:

- Analysis of pertinent (and existing) literature
- Selection and adaptation of methods and materials to assist villagers in conducting an analysis of their situation and to set up plans
- Meetings with DNFF personnel and other projects regarding the identification and establishment of the procedure to establish a forest cooperative
- A study trip with 12 villagers (6 from the forest committee for the NFR and 6 from pilot villages in Dissa), 3 technicians (one/BRP) and the UGVD *animateur*
- Training of project personnel and DNFF representatives, participation in the work of other projects and NGO, a symposium organized October 11, and presentations during many meetings

SECTION II

CLASSIFIED FOREST CO-MANAGEMENT PROCESS

A. Introduction

The NFR was classified in 1943 by colonial authorities to protect and regulate waterways. This forest occupies about 10,000 ha and represents more than 60 percent of the Koundou watershed where the GNRMP intervenes. The NFR overlaps the watershed limits and extends into the Gaoual prefecture's geo-political limits. It is the only classified forest in the *préfecture* of Lelouma.

The NFR is a dry tropical forest which includes the Koundou river and other small streams which disappear during the dry season. In the past, the forest was populated by *rônier* trees, a valuable timber wood like *Khaya senegalensis* and bamboo. The forest is a habitat of several species of fauna such as chimpanzee and panthers, both which are protected in Guinea.

At the time of forest classification, the surrounding population were very minimal. An enclave in the center of the forest was created for the villages of Kagnegandé and Diawbhe. The official classification document gave villagers rice cultivation rights in forest lowlands and limited pasture for domestic animals in the forest trackway. Traditional user rights were also given to villagers for their domestic needs.

Since the classification of the forest, the GOG has neither managed nor supervised it correctly. In some instances, the inhabitants have excessively cut valuable wood in the forest. For a variety of reasons, villagers have penetrated the forest for cultivation. Many times, forestry agents have evicted the farmers from the forest, most recently in 1994. The ecological condition of the forest is very degraded, with the larger part of the forest being exploited or cleared. Today, as stated by Bourque (1994), the forest has turned to "a woody fallow with forest islands." Most of the valuable wood species, like *rônier* has disappeared and as well as certain species of game. According to elderly villagers, since its classification, the forest has burned every year except one.

Today, due to demographic pressure, approximately 30 villages and hamlets surround the forest. According to a May 1996 population survey, the *sous-préfecture* has 7,289 inhabitants thus a density of 36 inhabitants per square kilometer. There are also four villages on the west boundary of the forest in the Kounsiel sub-prefecture in the Gaoual prefecture. For the population, the forest is a reserve of agricultural land although some recognize other values of the forest, such as the protection of water courses and production of forest resources.

B. Previous Activities of the GNRMP

Since the GNRMP began activities in Koundou in January of 1993, the importance of the forest in the watershed was noted and many activities to study and protect it were supported. Project personnel has renewed the forest boundaries and have installed markers along the borders. The project personnel has positioned several identification signs and engraved permanent marks on trees (with an axe).

The project has financed several studies of the forest including:

- A study on co-management possibilities (McLain, 1994)
- A study on economic uses of the forest (Sow, 1994)
- A draft forest management plan (Bourque, 1994)
- A study on possibilities of creating an inter-village committee (Barry, 1995)
- A action plan proposal (PGRN, 1996)
- An environmental impact assessment (Mac Donald et al. 1996)
- A forest inventory (October-December 1995 and May July 1996)

C. Methodology

Two advisers were hired by the GNRMP to help reinforce community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) activities including the creation of an inter-village structure capable of negotiating a NFR co-management with the DNFF. The consultants arrived at the end of May 1996 for 5 months (until the end of October 1996). To execute the work, the consultants held meetings with project personnel, Linsan Saran local authorities, local authorities in Gaoual and Lelouma and in villages existing around the forest. Moreover, the consultants visited other projects, organized a village general assembly and a study trip. Several meetings have also been held with the forest committee. The consultants developed and utilized illustrations and maps to facilitate comprehension.

The consultants estimated that the co-management process requires sufficient training of villagers, as well as project and DNFF personnel. It is necessary to conduct trials, to ponder, discuss and if necessary, change or improve the methodological steps. Even if there are examples of co-management of classified forests in other countries, there is no fixed process for this procedure.

The idea was to implicate project personnel in all steps of the process so that they would be capable of sufficient follow-up. The philosophy is that a participatory procedure does not mean that only villagers participate, but also that various local technicians are involved.

The consultants initiated the work by holding meetings with PMU personnel in Labé and with the BRP team in Koundou. With technicians and PCV working in Koundou, the consultants elaborated a procedure. The consultants selected as an objective the sensitization of the population on their user rights of the classified forest to discuss ideas of participatory management with them. The consultants decided to hold a series of village meetings, combining participation of villages to better pass on the message of co-management.

The consultants wanted to have all interests represented. Thus, they proposed that each village select four representatives of a villages assembly to set up an inter-village committee. The consultants suggested that each village select an elderly person, a youth, a woman and a representative of inhabitants whose occupation relates to forest use such as carpenters, loggers or beekeepers.

The consultants prepared a program of village meetings and a schema to explain the idea of co-management. The consultants decided that visual tools can animate their sensitization and therefore created posters (maps of the forest and villages surroundings, the concept of a forest management plan, the schema of co-management, etc.). Most of the population is illiterate, with a minority that knows how to read only pular written in arabic script. Therefore, the consultants created illustrations and added legends in pular.

D. Activities and Results

The consultants efforts to launch a participatory management process of the forest reserve included many different types of activities. A summary is presented below (see also Table 1). The details will be found in the instructional manual.

The project personnel and local GOG employees mobilized villager participation by a series of 15 meetings implicating more than 577 villagers from 31 villages and hamlets leading to a village assembly (on July 16, 1996). There were 140 participants in the assembly including 114 who were village representatives. Sixteen representatives have been selected as members of the inter-village forest committee, or the *comité forestier* (CF).

During the first three months, the CF has held a series of seven meetings and spent five days in the NFR to examine forest management problems/issues. The meetings addressed three matters: (1) The CF organizational development (all villages who participated in the assembly and who set up the CF); (2) forest management social aspects i.e. the linkage between uses and needs of the local populations related to the forest and their objectives for management; and (3) technical problems of forest management, i.e., how to manage a natural forest to meet desired objectives. The advisers and members of the CF worked closely together elaborating a draft forest management plan.

The consultants examined the political situation related to forest reserve co-management. According to the forestry code, the DNFF can subscribe contracts for forest management that conform with a management plan. According to administrative decisions, DNFF judged it necessary to organize villagers into a forest cooperative to obtain official recognition from the GOG.

Other projects have already began establishing similar resource user groups like forest cooperatives for the classification and management of village forests.

In discussing this issue with DNFF representatives and other projects, the consultants decided to adapt known procedures to the co-management of a national forest reserve. The forest cooperative for the Nialama forest co-management is composed of village members who have sent representatives to the villages assembly. The CF follows recommendations of the assembly and represents these village members during negotiations with the GOG.

Six members of the CF participated in a four day study tour to visit the villages of Kollagui (near Pita), Famaia and Deya (near Kissidougou). The goal of the trip was to learn how other villages address the technical and organizational aspects of forest and plantation management.

The CF organized a second village general assembly on October 29. Members of the CF presented their work, the status and internal policies and regulations, objectives of the forest management plan and activities planned in the near future. The representatives approved the CF's work and selected three replacement representatives for the committee.

The process signified a sensibilization for the local population on the necessity for better protection and management of the forest. Through village meetings, the general assembly and CF's efforts, awareness on the ecological and economical values of the forest increased. Villagers also have a better understanding of their forest user rights. The Labé rural radio station (*Radio Rurale*) broadcasted the first general assembly. An artist prepared a draft poster of the forest co-

management, illustrating legal user rights and responsibilities. These efforts should be further prompted developed.

**Table 1. The Initiation of the NFR Co-Management Process
(Activities achieved during the consultation)**

Technical team review

Review of previous activities
Procedure preparation

Meetings with local prefectural and national authorities

Explanation and discussion of the proposed procedure

Village meetings

Explanation of user rights, discussions on the
forest use (map)
Explanation of co-management process and selection of
representatives for the assembly

First Village Assembly

Co-management process and policy presentations
Working groups: forest uses, committee selection

Meetings with the CF

Status and internal policy preparation and management
plan objectives
Ideas about forest resources management

Walks in the forest

Field visits for observation and discussion
Work plan objectives
Ideas about forest resource use and management

Study trip

Visits in three villages to observe forest activities
done by villagers
Creation of a Villager Confederation for forest promotion

Second Village Assembly

Committee activities report
Approval of status and internal policies and
working draft plan
Replacement of 3 committee members

Project personnel collaborated considerably throughout this process. Koundou technicians and PCV participated in the village meetings, assemblies, in CF meetings, and forest walks. At the workshop intended to project personnel on CB-NRM (October 11), the BRP team presented its activities to other project technicians. For a better understanding of the procedure, a role play

of a village meeting was organized. The BRP agroforestry technician presented results at the symposium on NRM organized by the project October 15-18, 1996.

To reinforce the participatory process, the two advisers worked very closely with a local NGO facilitator from UGVD. This individual already had considerable experience in participatory development strategies, group organization and meeting animation. He served as a facilitator for the first village assembly, works with the CF, and participated in the study tour. This work provided him with additional experience in the NRM field. He is appropriate to continue activities with the CF considering that he acts as an impartial adviser. (It is more difficult for project personnel to be neutral because the project is lead by the DNFF with whom the CF must negotiate).

DNFF representatives have been implicated in the co-management process in several ways. Koundou's agroforester who is also the head of the Linsan Saran forest canton has participated in many activities. SPFF representatives from Gaoual and Lelouma were informed about the process and sent representatives to various meetings. The adviser responsible for the preparation of the preliminary forest management plan collaborated with five DNFF representatives and CF members as well as two other advisers. Together, they all conducted visits in the forest and discussed major activities and objectives proposed in the plan. A two day seminar was organized for DNFF representatives and others in Labé, where the co-management process and land tenure issues related to participatory co-management were presented by the consultants.

E. Conclusions

The adopted procedure to develop community participation in the NFR co-management has had a promising beginning. Confidence between local populations, project and DNFF personnel was renewed, and local populations believe that the government is now serious, and has the desire to negotiate and collaborate for management of the forest.

Villager interests in all levels of the process is evident. Very busy with field works this past season, they participated favorably in the meetings. All are interested in the possibilities of exploiting the forest resources, especially the agricultural land. Selecting members and filling positions on the CF was difficult because many representatives presented themselves as candidates. Villagers have understood the sincerity of the project and the government and have a strong desire to be part of the process to its finality. At each meeting, villagers feel more and more comfortable and are ready to express their ideas and contribute.

The CF respected its promises. At the same time, CF members assumed a weighty responsibility. They are not paid for their efforts and they have devoted a considerable amount of time to the CF's activities in one busy season. Other villages still have doubts about the positive results that this process will generate. But the CF decided to persist despite these very difficult conditions.

Next year, the project wanted to continue to animate the participatory process, which emphasizes analysis and reflection. Because the process is a pilot one in Guinea, it will be essential to continue support and training to different partners, mainly villagers, CF members and DNFF representatives. A more detailed action plan is presented after recommendations.

The CF needs more training and support to execute effectively its representative role of interested communities to the Nialama forest co-management to improve their capacity to analyze

their options and negotiate with the GOG. Training is mandatory for technical and organizational issues, contract negotiation process, participatory monitoring and assessment. This support to training can be furnished by the project and DNFF.

DNFF personnel has increasing awareness of new forest management procedures which stress the importance of local participation, but it has limited experience in forest management animation. A large majority of DNFF personnel has the tendency to promote technical views on forest management problems rather than educating villagers regarding options and helping them to make circumstantial choices. Thus, it seems vital that a neutral facilitator continues to be available to assist the CF so that DNFF does not negatively influence negotiations.

To reproduce this pilot procedure in other forest reserves of Guinea, it will be essential to better train DNFF personnel. They will need training and support in participatory processes and learn new techniques to collaborate and negotiate with the population. It is essential to offer more training on forest policy and user rights of the population in the forest reserve surroundings. The population must be informed about the procedure necessary to help villagers establish forest cooperatives for the co-management of state forest reserves or for village forest classification and management. For co-management of a forest reserve, DNFF must verify that established rights of the local populations do not exist, or if they cultivate or plant trees in the classified domain (examination of existing traditional customary rights).

F. Recommendations

F1. Nialama Forest Co-Management

1. To better understand the options and analyze different possibilities of forest reserve co-management, local populations, especially the CF, will need to be informed, and to receive support and training. It is important to guide the committee to commit itself in a participatory manner and to conduct its own analyses. To support this process, it is necessary to continue using a series of participatory technics (for example, MARP, participatory diagnoses, study trips, or divisions in the forest).

2. Participatory aspects of co-management will require continuous support: (a) of an NGO facilitator who will stress organizational and development of negotiation mediation; (b) in technical training offered by project personnel, the DNFF and possibly by the advisers; (c) in provisional assistance and project monitoring (coordinated by a committee) on logistical, organizational and technical aspects.

3. It will be necessary that the project be able to continue to employ a local facilitator from an NGO such as UGVD. He can help the watershed team and more specifically, the CF, concerning organizational aspects and awareness of the negotiation process. He may continue to help project personnel and the CF until the management plan is finalized and the contract between the CF and the DNFF is signed. Also, it would be useful to analyze possibilities for future support, by UGVD, project personal, PCVs or others.

4. Project personnel should assure monitoring or follow up of initiated activities by consultants for the NFR co-management. The latter suggest that a committee be organized, composed of the Regional Coordinator, the BRP director, the BRP agroforester, and the sociologist (in charge of small enterprise development).

5. The project should play the following roles:

- Training and support of the population, mainly, members of the CF concerning:
- Organizational aspects, such as the preparation of legal status and internal policies, finalization of procedures leading to official recognition of the forest cooperative to facilitate contract signature between the population (represented by the CF and the DNFF).
- Negotiations within local populations regarding the attribution of advantages and responsibilities among the population, sanctions against individuals who fail to respect the management plan; the division of the forest into zones for use and responsibility of different villages, and development of villages level procedures for user rights and the protection responsibilities.
- Financial assistance on problems such as mobilization and management of funds, opening of a bank account, development of strategies and rules for profit management, trading and marketing of products, etc...
- Continuous sensitization on the ecological value of the forest (environmental education), user rights and protection responsibilities, through the use of diverse media techniques, extension to local populations and education at schools. (Continuous support by PCVs to the environmental education programs will be vital).
- Technical aspects regarding the forest management for example, cutting techniques, forest fires control, etc..
- Animation of the finalization process of the management plan and negotiation of the contract between the population and the GOG.

6. Monitoring and evaluation of the pilot co-management process is important to insure that it corresponds to the contract and to evaluate social and environmental impacts. This process will need participation of all partners. It is vital to develop participatory systems of monitoring and evaluation. Villagers and CF will need this information to follow up on the evolution of co-management and, if necessary, to modify their activities according to the management plan objectives.

F2. Replication of the Co-management in Other Forest Reserves in Guinea

7. If this co-management process is to be reproduced elsewhere, it will be important to streamline the administrative procedure for official recognition of the local population's rights for the signature of contracts with the government.

8. The DNFF, CRDs and villagers should receive sufficient training on participatory procedures, co-management and rational management of natural forests. (Also, DNFF will need further general training on the preparation of forest management plans).

F3. USAID

9. If possible, it would be desirable that USAID continue to support this new process. In other countries, forest co-management projects are often supported for several years. USAID assistance is important to consolidate efforts already made for NFR co-management, and to insure continuation up to contract negotiation and the implementation of the management plan. USAID may assist in the replication of these efforts elsewhere in Guinea, with training support and the reproduction of key documents such as brochures and manuals.

G. Action Plan for the Nialama CF and Co-Management

Activity	Time Scheduled	Organizations
Continuous training of CF members - Organizational and Technical aspects	Continuous process	CF, AA, P, FC
Continuation of the process to obtain official recognition of forest cooperative (see procedure details in orientation manual)	From November 1996 to March 1997	CF, AA, P, S/P, PF, SPFF DNFF
Opening of a bank account at BICIGUI or at Credit Mutuel and elaboration of rules and plans for financial management	From January to June 1997	CF, AA, P
Decisions upon forest zonal map, using and protection rules of the forest elaboration and accords between villages	From January to March 1997	CF, AA, P
Finalization and approval of the forest management plan	From February to April 1997	CF, AA, P, FC SPFF, DNFF
Negotiation, elaboration and signature of the contract	From March to April 1997	CF, AA, P, FC; SPFF, DNFF
Environmental Education	School year	P, PCV, T
Training, environmental education and sensitization of the population on its rights and responsibilities according to the contract, control of forest fires, etc.	In dry season (from November to March each year)	V, CF, P, PCV
Plan implementation with a participatory monitoring and evaluation system, before assuring renewal of the contract	From May 1997	V, CF, P, FC, SPFF, DNFF
Cultivation and reforestation contracts	From March to November each year	V, CF, P, CRD, S/P
Forest fires control (early burning, fire breaks)	From November to December each year	CF, P, V

* See Key/Legend: AP= other projects; CF= Forest Committee; CRD = Rural Development Community; DNFF= Water and Forests national headquarters; T = teachers (primary school) P = Project of NRM; S/P = Sous-Prefecture; V = Villagers; AS = Other governmental services; FC = Forest Canton; AA = Facilitator; PF = Préfet; SPFF = Prefectoral Section of Forestry and Fauna; PCV = Peace Corps Volunteers.

SECTION III
TERROIRS MANAGEMENT: DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING
FOR SELECTED DISSA TVs

A. Introduction

Since January 1993, the GNRMP conducted several activities related to NRM and socioeconomic development in the Dissa watershed. To make these activities sustainable, the project invited concerned villages to establish management committees (*Comité de Gestion* or CG) intended to be the driving force to maintain and continue community activities (capping of springs, reforestation zones, well digging or improvement, improved zones, etc.). To stimulate further community participation, the project contemplated a new procedure capable not only to reinforce CG skills to sustainably manage different acquisitions, but also to allow local populations, with project support, to rigorously plan natural resources use and management in their TVs.

Therefore, it solicited the services of two sociologists (an American and a Guinean), specialized in participatory NRM planning to assist the Dissa team in achieving this objective. They were asked in their scope of work to select four villages (2 in Dissa and 2 in Koundou) with demonstrated potential for CB-NRM to launch the consultants' efforts. Due to the fact that in Koundou, in addition to this work, the consultants supported the establishment of an inter-village committee that would sign a contract with the GOG for the NFR co-management, they agreed with the technical assistance team, the Regional Coordinator and BRP teams to attempt a planning procedure in four Dissa villages and to direct efforts on co-management at Koundou.

The procedure of *terroir villageois* (TV) management adopted by the consultants in Dissa seeks to revitalize the CG and to plan activities for a CB-NRM and sustainable development. The notion of TV employed by the consultants is the territorial space utilized by members of a community to assure their subsistence needs.

Village populations of concerned villages and project technicians participated in all steps of the procedure which had the following objectives:

- The reinforcement of CG to improve CB-NRM
- *Terroirs villageois* management
- Development of a participative planning procedure
- Improvement of villagers' skills in finding different development partners
- Sustainability of actions after the project ends.

The present work is composed of four parts. After this introduction, the consultants will present, in the following section, the methodological procedure used. The third part will give a summary of activities and results obtained. Details are presented in the orientation manual. In the last section, the consultants will analyze the process through their conclusions and recommendations.

B. Methodology

Following initial visits to several projects, and a brief study of certain pertinent documents, the consultants decided to combine and adapt several methods to achieve their objectives. They

decided to initiate and launch a participatory process which would help villagers conduct self-analysis of their situation and plan how to improve their TV NRM. The idea is elaborate a simple map (a sketch or a schema or a diagram), which indicates the future vision of the village, and a simple action plan allowing villagers to reach their aspirations.

The consultants' procedure differs from those elaborated by many other West African projects, especially in the Sahel region, that have worked on management of their TVs. Often, these projects have placed distinct emphasis on involved studies of the ecological medium and environmental conditions. Normally, their TV maps are more detailed, drawn from aerial photographs GPS, etc.

The consultants adopted a participatory rural evaluation (assessment) procedure (PRA) with the population which was developed in Kenya.¹ Since 1988, this procedure has been practiced in many African, Asian, and Latin American countries. The original procedure was developed for use in villages where there has not yet been a diagnostic analysis of the village situation, including constraints, priorities and possibilities. It is a process which utilizes the same tools as the Rapid Participatory Research Appraisal (MARP), but villagers conduct their own analysis and planning. To produce an action plan in Kenya, this work lasted between six and ten work days with villagers.

Given the fact that together villagers and the project have already conducted many steps of the procedure, the consultants modified their methodology to simplify and speed up the process. The consultants conceived a strategy to prepare the action plan through a series of village meetings. The main points of the consultants' procedure are cited in the following schema (see Table 2).

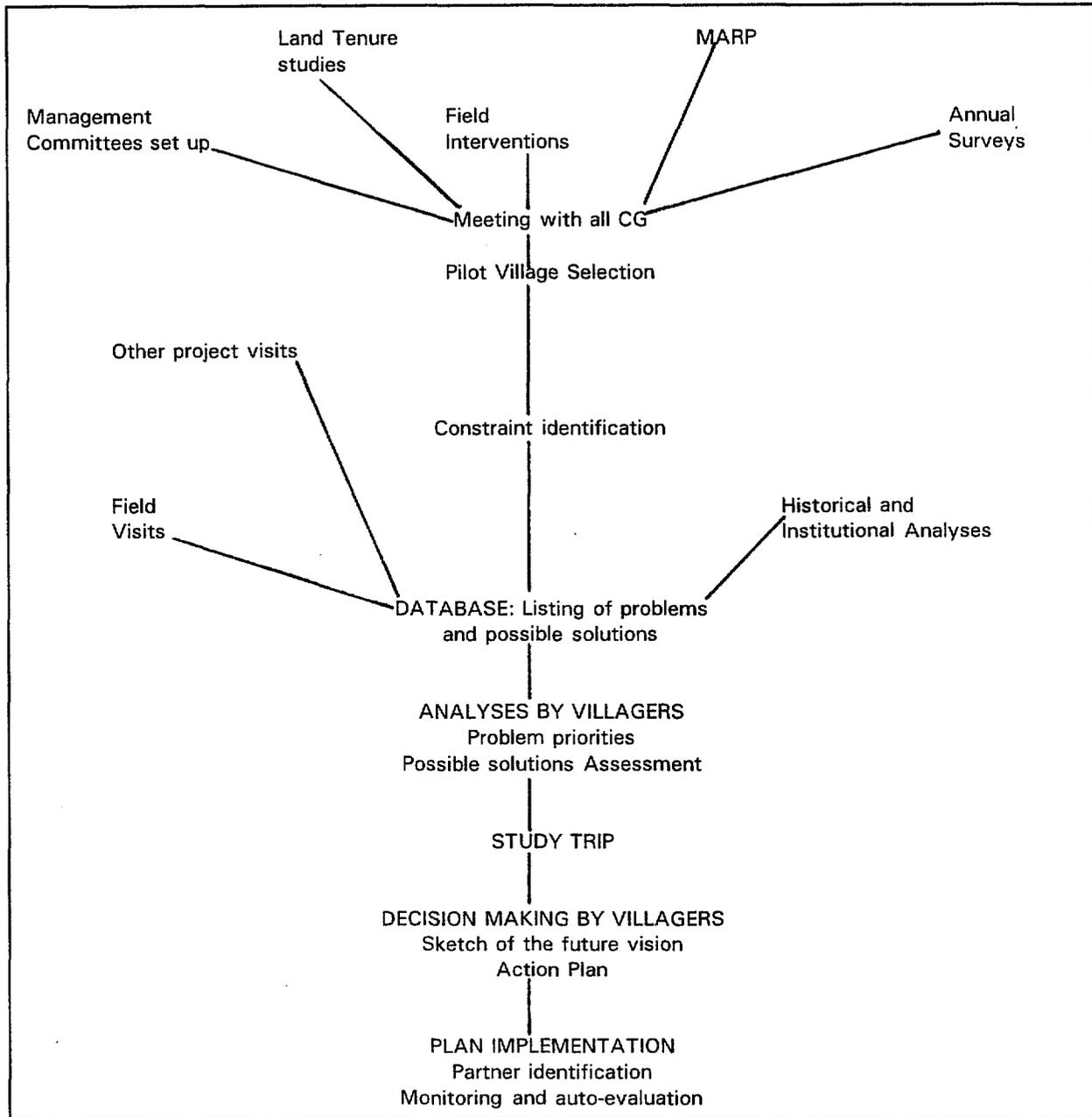
During their various meetings with villagers, all members of the BRP team (technicians and PCVs) were able to participate. The team was composed of sociologists, foresters, and agronomists. In the field, the consultants used maps, pictures, matrices, classification, diagrams, schema, and divisions. In all cases, the consultants strongly emphasized the use of materials and visuals aids.

To address problems, priorities and possible solutions, the consultants divided villagers in three groups (women, youth, and adult male) to reproduce each category's participation and obtain different views. The consultants gave 50 corn kernels to each group to estimate proportions. This facilitated the determination by villagers of priority matrices to classify different problems according to their importance and to analyze possible solutions and/or options for each problem.

To identify people and/or institutions involved in NRM, and socioeconomic life of the *terroir*, the consultants used the Venn diagram.

¹ The PRE procedure was developed by the Environmental National Secretary (Nairobi, Kenya) in conjunction with the International Development Program of Clark University (Worcester, Massachusetts), Egerton University (Kenya) and the World Resources Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Table 2. Participatory Planning Process



The participatory process permitted each of the four villages to draw a map illustrating their *terroir's* future vision. The map shows all actions that the villagers would like to implement to manage effectively their natural resources and enhance the *terroir's* development. They are simple participatory maps different than those drawn by many *terroir* management projects. This analysis allowed villagers to create their own NRM action plan and *terroir* development.

Consequently, the consultants came up with a future vision map of the concerned *terroirs*, generated a participatory planning to elaborate an action plan addressing the different problems. Their work has permitted the appreciation of the necessity to adopt this procedure in the two other watersheds of the GNRMP and to see if it can replace the annual surveys that the project teams conduct in all villages of their BRP to establish annual activity plans.

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C. Activities and Results

Prior to the consultants arrival, the project had already gathered a lot of information on villagers' problems and priorities. The BRP technicians have conducted participative studies with villagers through the use of baseline surveys done in 1993 (using MARP), field interventions and annual surveys. Moreover, the project conducted research on land tenure issues (Bohrer and Fisher, 1994).

The consultants also visited other projects to gather information regarding procedures and methods, and evaluate study tour possibilities with villagers and technicians. The consultants decided to adapt the idea of a map employed by the Kissidougou project: instead of hiring an artist to make a nice painting of a map on plywood, the consultants preferred to draw simple maps on paper using markers which can be easily changed.

Table 3 presents the main activities initiated by the consultants in the villages. (More details can be found in the orientation manual). First, preliminary meetings were held with the BRP team and with 13 CG to acquire their activity ideas, their role, the relations with other social strata and their future perspectives.

Following an analysis of results of the first meetings, the consultants selected four villages for the participative planning process: Donta, Farinta, Wolia, and Amarayah. The consultants decided to select these villages by pair, according to the land tenure rights (Farinta and Donta, Wolia and Amarayah). The consultants returned to the four villages to explain the procedure and analyze villagers interest in participating. The four villages expressed their willingness to be a pilot village in the process. Later, the consultants held a series of four to five planning meetings.

Table 3. Process Followed with CG and in the 4 Pilot Villages

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting with the CG to discuss: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their perception about their role Accomplished activities CG's relationship with others in the village Their <i>Terroir</i> map Future vision for their activities 2. Meeting with villagers to explain the proposed procedure and to determine their interest to participate 3. Back to the village to confirm their interest to participate at Donta, the team discussed with the CG and villagers decided to change some members 4. Problem identification by subgroups (elderly, young, women) discussions upon their development history, success and failure factors
Institutional analysis (Venn diagram) 5. Restitution of problems listed by the villagers
Presentation and discussion of problems listed by the team
Problem classification of priority (by subgroups)
Discussions on possible solutions, according to different criteria (preference, facility, external assistance, etc..) 6. Sketches, drawings and maps of the village future vision 7. Action plan setting |
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The consultants conducted a restitution and set up an existing data base on problems, priorities and villagers' possible solutions. The consultants tried to expand their understanding, to discuss NRM issues that have been often forgotten by villagers. The consultants sought many different or complementary solutions to increase options that the villagers may evaluate. Certain exercises such as historical discussions and institutional analyses have tried to illustrate the skills and knowledge that exists among some villagers. To analyze priorities, the consultants have found working groups (adult male, youth, women) essential to participation.

Other activities completed the consultants' efforts in villages meetings. Six villagers, four men and two women were selected in the four pilot villages to participate in a study tour. This trip helped them better understand participatory planning, TV management, and natural forest or tree plantation management and protection ideas.

The consultants organized a workshop on CB-NRM, at which the Dissa team presented the consultants' work and the procedure. The following week, the consultants debated these questions with many other projects, NGO and other representatives during the project's symposium. These meetings helped clarify the procedure.

Toward the end of October, the consultants finalized a map of Amarayah village future vision and the first part of the action plan of Wolia village. These steps were operational, with the participation of the CRD secretary, the head of the forest canton and an NGO (UGVD) representative. The villagers have started to understand that the process is to plan their own development and to seek different partners for assistance. This process has greatly encouraged all the participants, villagers, project personnel and other collaborators. It appears to the consultants that the villagers will be able to continue this process beyond the life of the project.

D. Conclusions

Ultimately, the various timely sensitizations completed permitted effective participation of the whole population in discussions sessions. At the beginning of the work in Donta, for example, the sector's chief constantly dominated the debate, but after further meetings, he understood the importance of the participation of everyone in the debates. Later, the other participants became more involved. The determination of the villagers in Wolia to regulate wood cutting in the natural forest near their village elucidated the willingness of the populations to be part of the process.

During the procedure implementation, the consultants confronted difficulties at several levels.

- The villagers have unreasonable hope on project support. They believe that the project can help solve all their problems. The villagers are not convinced that outside the GNRMP, other agents or development institutions that work in the field are present to assist in village self-development. At the beginning of the process, the partnership idea with other structures was not quite clear. Toward the end of the consultancy, with other partners participation in meetings, the villagers started to change their mind:
- The villagers place emphasis on infrastructure (roads, schools, medical centers) rather than natural resources management. In the targeted villages, the population thinks that the fundamental basis of all their problems and difficulties is the lack of access and of sociocommunal equipments. NRM questions were included in the planning process only

from the support of project technicians. NRM suggests a long term perspective. The reason why villages were more capable to analyze their situation was due to the combination of training initiated by the consultants on the participatory procedure and sensitization to problems and possible solutions.

- The analysis of problems, causes and possible solutions (many options) was difficult. The villagers are not used to make formal analyses of their macro-environmental situation. They have the tendency to perceive only one solution to their problem. In Farinta, for example, the first method of solution analysis which required productivity, stability, sustainability, feasibility, cost and usufruct time as criteria was difficult to understand and took a lot of time. Therefore, the consultants decided to simplify the method by using the following criteria: prioritization of different solutions, order of facility, and technical assistance needs for each solution.
- Even though TV management is important in the long term, it is not an immediate priority. By comparison, Koundou villagers seemed motivated to collaborate in the forest reserve co-management because they see it as a solution to their lack of agricultural land.
- Because of the very busy agricultural calendar of villagers, mobilization of the population was difficult; villagers exhaustion after work did not permit their full participation up to the end of the session. The dry season would be more appropriate for this kind of work.
- This job necessitates a multidisciplinary team. Because of the different work plans and vacations which were already established, all technicians were not always available.
- The time designated to implement this work seemed very limited in the consultants point of view considering that the population was not used to this kind of participatory planning.
- The procedure must be simplified so that it can be concluded in less time (see Table 4). A more simple procedure could be reproduced on a larger scale. If it was possible to plan meetings more frequently, time spent on the restitution of issues from previous meetings would be reduced.

The planning process should be finished in the four Dissa pilot villages before the end of 1996. This planning ought to be reproduced in other villages of the three project BRP during the following dry season (end 1996 to the beginning of 1997). Dissa personnel (technicians and PCVs), local advisers and/or the Guinean technical assistance could train the personnel in the two other BRP. This could be accomplished by working together on the participatory planning process in one or two villages.

The objective of the planning process is to help villagers prepare their own plans to be implemented with their own resources or through the assistance of a variety of development partners. It is, therefore, vital that the project implicate other development partners in the planning process. These partners should include the respective CRD secretary and other local pertinent authorities, government development agents, such as the forestry canton or other

Table 4. A Simpler and More Rapid Proposed Procedure (Four Meetings per Village)

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| <p>1. Meeting with villagers to explain proposed procedure and to acquire information on their participation interest.
Map of their TV (present situation)</p> <p>Discussion on their historical development, and factors determining successes and failures</p> <p>Institutional analysis (Venn's Diagram)</p> <p>2. Restitution of problems cited by villagers
Presentation and discussion of other problems observed by the team
Priority of problems (in small groups)
Discussions on possible solutions, according to different criteria (preference, facility, external assistance, etc.)</p> <p>3. Sketches and map illustration for a future vision of the village.</p> <p>4. Action plan establishment.</p> |
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decentralized extension agents working in rural development fields such agriculture, rural engineering, and health; and other projects and NGO representatives working in the region.

If possible, the community secretary of Sougueta's CRD must continue to be implicated in the finalization of the planning process and its extension to other villages. He can play a key role in helping villagers find support from external donors, from the CRD and other sources to arrive at development objectives.

DNFF personnel like the SPFF and forestry canton needs more training on participatory forest and TV management. This training could be accomplished by the project through workshops on classified forest co-management and on participatory planning of the TV management.

The DNFF recognizes the existence of a judicial gap in the forest code concerning the local population or cooperative's activities. The operational texts have already been written and submitted for adoption by the national assembly. In the mean time, DNFF has developed a means of determining the process which leads to official recognition of the forest cooperative by the government. This process which consists of many steps to be followed seems very exhaustive and complex. The first forest cooperatives have just been formed through assistance from the *Haute Gambie* and *Haut Niger* projects. So far, only the group that has had technical assistance (from the forest canton or the project) can follow the required procedure. It would be useful to find ways to simplify the process if it is to be reproduced on a larger scale. Nevertheless, DNFF agents consider the importance that villagers be recognized at the national level.

There is also an administrative gap for effective TV management. CRDs have the responsibility to manage local resources. At the village level, neither traditional authorities nor CG are officially recognized. If the government wants to render the population responsible for their TV management, it would be convenient to facilitate obtaining the necessary authority i.e. decision-making capability and skills.

Land tenure aspects of CB-NRM must be taken in consideration. Regarding TV management, it is important to find ways to solve certain important problems between original

owners and borrowers, cultivators and herders. The land tenure code was adopted in March 1992, but to date, its application in rural areas poses problems because of a lack of application texts in the rural zone. Studies and dialogue conducted by LTC have gathered sufficient information for the Guinean authorities who should not delay by writing further application texts of the land tenure code.

It is too early to draw a definitive conclusion on the Dissa CB-NRM planning process given the fact that it is far from completed. However, one should keep in mind that the process is very appropriate for reinforcing institutions' and local populations' capability skills to better organize and manage natural resources to encourage sustainable development. The process is based on effective participation of beneficiaries for the planning of the NRM actions and local development. It does encourage local populations to count on their own resources, human as well as material. The "help us to get money" is very frequently heard, but "help us be able to produce" is more important. The consultants think that the initiated process will teach villagers to realize their own development efforts based on their own ideas, even if they have the financial support. A project is interesting, but farmers often have difficulty understanding that it is considerably important to regenerate the land and plant trees.

The consultants think that at the end of their assignment, the villagers will regain self confidence and that they will be more than ever interested or motivated to multiply the positive efforts leading to the improvement of their environment.

E. Recommendations

E1. Project

- Before the end of 1996, Dissa personnel should assist four pilot villagers to finalize their planning process. It would be convenient to finish the preparation of the "future visions" (*visions futures*) of each village, with schematic action plans and maps.
- Planning of TV management, with maps and future action plans, should be followed by concrete efforts on the field. The BRP team must support pilot villages, in terms of technical assistance, training, and of contracts with other partners. The activities should be priorities in the 1997 project work plan, to insure sustainability after the project ends.
- All data and analysis made with the villagers should be made available to local populations. If possible, BRP personnel and PCVs should work with the villagers in developing visual tools (pictures, symbols) to illustrate components of the action plan to facilitate interpretation by the villagers. The team can provide these components in the form of a "villager's handbook" presenting key elements (maps copies, analysis, MARP, surveys, etc) in local language or with images. This booklet may also include posters and cataloguing systems simple as to follow and evaluate the actions plans.
- Concerning the project or the DNFF, the technicians may monitor and evaluate activities on the basis of developed criteria to evaluate performance of CG. They should address technical assistance activities concerning natural resources management and let the CRD or other partners follow other village development actions.

- The planning process should be reproduced in a simplified form, in other villages in Dissa, Diaforé and Koundou. This planning should be accomplished during the dry season, when villagers have more time available and when it is possible to mobilize more villagers to participate in the planning process. A simplified version of the planification may be done in a series of four visits per village. During the dry season, it will be possible to implement the work in one week in any given village. If possible, the planning process will be achieved in many villages before the end of 1996, so that project personnel will base its 1997 annual plans on villager action plans.
- To be able to launch co-management or TV participatory management planning, technicians of others watersheds must receive the necessary training. This formation must put emphasis on the "rapid participatory appraisal" method and on their animating role, instead of extension agents. Two Dissa technicians may be sent to each BRP for a one week period, to serve as trainers for other teams.
- The training of BRP technicians should include the utilization and creation of visual tools or other materials facilitating the participatory analysis, planning, monitoring and evaluation with an illiterate population. Project personnel should develop a set of visual images that can be photocopied, to simplify village meeting preparation.
- Before the end of the present project phase (September 1997), project personnel should try to help as many villages as possible to prepare and to start implementing their own TV management plans. Since this work needs the input of all the BRP personnel, it should be considered as a major activity in the 1997 project annual plan.
- Although the project must help villagers develop plans that include their priorities, the project should only provide technical assistance in restricted domains. Technical assistance, project design and financial support should be on activities which are not only priorities for the villagers, according to action plans, but also that follow the project set of interventions (NRM, agricultural production, small enterprises and women promotion). For other activities, the technicians can help villagers to find development partners.
- In villages where the planning process has been completed, project personnel should collaborate with villagers only on activities included in TV management plans. For these villages, the project can formulate its 1997 annual work plan based on the village plans. Thus, project personnel will respond to requests of their clients, rather than promoting particular programs, activities or technologies. This change will implicate a shift in mentalities of villagers and project personnel. The planning process of TV management embraces many domains, therefore, the team ought to be multidisciplinary.
- The project should collaborate with CG, elderly villagers and other decision-makers to elucidate and define the CG individual members' roles which is particularly important for the delegation of responsibilities in the execution of the village action plans.
- For each BRP, the project should organize a one-day workshop with other development agents, to train them in the planning process and their potential roles as permanent facilitators. In the event that these officials have the desire to collaborate, they ought to be implicated in certain or all village meetings.

E2. National Directorate of Forestry and Fauna (DNFF)

- If the DNFF wants to reproduce these pilot forest reserve co-management or TV management efforts, it will be necessary to train the executives, mainly at prefectural departments and forest cantons at subprefectoral levels. This training may include a review of key concepts, procedures and materials (presented in the orientation manual) on pilot site visits, and a field application.
- It would be desirable to prepare brochures, technical brochures (*fiche technique*) or other similar reproducible documents on a large scale, everywhere in Guinea.
- The DNFF can support villagers and inter-village efforts to improve NRM. The DNFF should particularly emphasis NRM, agroforestry, watershed and spring zone protection, forest fire control and protection of fauna. In collaboration with other governmental services, the DNFF can also support animal husbandry improvement to reduce conflicts to a minimum and prepare agreements between herders and farmers.
- The DNFF should study how to reproduce efforts of TV management and forest reserve co-management on a larger scale. It is important to attempt to simplify the procedure of creating forest cooperatives and to classify village natural forests. To continue these activities, it is necessary to analyze the possibility of reinforcing techniques extended to villagers by forest cantons and the SPFF. Moreover, the government should finalize forest and land tenure code texts which will help villagers acquire authority to better manage their resources.

E3. USAID

- These actions of participatory planning and TV management are very fragile. If possible, USAID should find ways to continue support and collaborate with partners on these efforts.

F. Action Plan to Reinforce CG, Participatory Planning, and TV Management

Activity	Time scheduled	Observation*
Dissa BRP: Maps and action plan finalization in 4 villages	From November to December 1996	V, MC, P, PCV, CRD, NGO, AS, AP
Role definition for CG members and other villagers, according to action plan	From December 1996	V, MC, P
Visual tool development reproducible (photocopied)	From December 1996	V, MC, P
Creation of "villagers handbooks" and simplification of systems ("fiches" or card for example) for monitoring and auto assessment	From December 1996	V, MC, P
Team members of Dissa will train teams at KD and DF with other local representatives (one week/BRP with pilot village)	From December 1996 to January 1997	V, MC, P, PCV, CRD, NGO, AS, AP
Continuation of the process in other villages of the 3 BRP	January - March 1997	V, MC, P, PCV, CRD, NGP, AS, AP
Training and brain-storming workshop for DNFF, CRDs, NGO, etc representatives	March or April 1997	V, MC, P, PCV, CRD, NGO, AS, AP
Village technical assistance according to action plans and project priorities	up to end of project (September 1997)	V, MC, P, PCV
After the project: continuation of villager plans with other partners assistance	Co-national process	V, MC, PCV, CRD, NGO, AS, AP

*** See Legend:**

- AP = Other projects
- CF = Forest comity (comité forêt)
- CRD = Rural development community
- DNFF = Forest and fauna national direction
- T = Teachers (primary schools)
- NGO = Non Governmental Organization
- P = Natural Resources Management Project
- PF = Préfet
- SPFF = Fauna and forest prefectoral section
- V = Villagers
- AS = Other services of the Government
- FC = Forest cantonnement
- AA = Animating agent
- S/P = Sub Prefect
- PCV = Peace Corps Volunteers
- MC = Management committee

ANNEX A
SCOPE OF WORK

A. Social Scientist, Specialist in Community-based Natural Resource Management (CB-NRM)

A1. Background

The Guinean Natural Resources Management Project (GNRMP) works in three watersheds of the region known as the Fouta Djallon. The project began field activities in January 1993. To date, many activities have been conceived and implemented on a community-based formula. In order to assure sustainability of these actions, the project asked the concerned villages to vote for a management committee (CG). The objective was to create CG which would serve as a driving force to maintain communal actions initiated by the project.

Furthermore, the project's contract specifies many results concerning a CBNRM approach. These include:

- Increasing knowledge and specific basic information in at least three watershed communities for effective management of their natural resources.
- Increasing capacity of watershed resources users to plan and manage communally watershed resources, especially water sources, forests and pastures.
- Increasing adoption of NRM technologies in at least three watersheds.

Some of the indicators to measure progress (in the log frame of the project) with regard to these expected results are:

- The knowledge of resource (soil, water and forest) degradation rate, at the resource users level
- The number of established representative community cooperatives (RCC).
- RCC's participation in NRM planning
- RCC's aptitude to identify important problems, solutions and implementation of decisions
- Increased number of practices or NRM actions at the community level (regarding water, soil and forests)

And finally, another idea that arose in all project preliminary documents, is the management of land used by any given village (*terroir villageois* management). Consequently, the activity and ultimate objective of CG (or other villages institutions) were the conception and implementation of management plans for the *terroir villageois* (TV). To date, however, project and CG have made little progress toward this objective. It is also worthy to mention that, one of the project's watershed, Koundou, has a unique opportunity in terms of CG. A classified forest

occupies more than half of the watershed and the project has committed itself to organize and position the inter-village management committee (IVMC) for participatory management (co-management) of the forest.

A2. Justification and Objectives

- Submit in two weeks after arrival, a preliminary work plan to the technical assistance team for examination and approval.
- Conceptualize an orientation manual presenting procedures and methodologies for: a) the set up and responsabilization of local structures and CB-NRM organizations and for, b) elaboration and implementation of TV management plans (the targeted beneficiaries of the manual should be the BRP teams, although the manual's ideas ought to be useful to other MAEF and DNFF field personnel).
- Prepare and conduct training seminars/workshops for GNRMP personnel and community representatives on: a) procedures and methodologies for reinforcement and promotion of local organizations concerning their capacity to communally and sustainably manage natural resources; and b) TV concepts and management methods (including case studies if possible).
- With BRP teams and villagers, write initial action plans to reinforce the four chosen CG for the conception and implementation of TV management plans; the action plan will include jobs, targeted output and their implementation chronogram.
- Similarly, formulate an action plan for the development and operation of a NFR IVMC (or substitute organization) and to formulate recommendations on steps to be followed for contract negotiation between the DNFF and IVMC (or equivalent organization). Furthermore, prior to his/her departure from Guinea, the consultant will submit a draft of the final report to the PMU and USAID/Conakry. Among other elements, the report will include description of results, a summary of training workshops, conclusions and recommendations. The consultant will also debrief USAID/Conakry, and MAEF/DNFF, presenting results and conclusions of the assignment prior to his/her departure. A final report including comments from the technical assistance team and USAID/Conakry will be submitted to Chemonics International no later than a month after the consultant returns home.

A3. Qualifications

The selected candidate should have 5 years of African working experience or background in developing local organizations, preferably in the fields of land tenure and community NRM. A high level diploma in anthropology, sociology or a similar domain and a professional level of french language are required. Capabilities in Pular and/or Susu would be highly desirable.

A4. Logistics

The short term assignment will be executed in a five month period starting end of March or the beginning of April 1996. Depending on the selected candidate's availability, and the position's progress evaluation by the technical assistance team, the work may be divided in two periods of two and a half months with one month to one and a half months interval between the

two phases. The consultant will spend 3 working days at Conakry (at the beginning and the end of the mission), and the remaining time in the field (Labé, the project watersheds and visiting other projects in the Fouta). The PMU in Labé will be responsible for providing all logistical support to the consultant while in the host country, including lodging, transportation, as well as making initial contacts/appointments. The project may need to provide a translator or local sort term TA to animate certain phases of the work. Chemonics home office will provide a lap top microcomputer; PMU/Labé will make available a printer and photocopy machines when necessary. A six day work week is required.

B. Assistant to the Social Scientist in Community-based Natural Resources Management

B1. Background

The Guinea Natural Resources Management Project (GNRMP) works in three watersheds of the region known as the Fouta Djallon. The project began field activities in January 1993. To date, many activities have been conceived and implemented on a community based formula. In order to assure sustainability of its activities, the project asked the concerned villages to elect a management committee (CG). The objective was to create a CG which would serve as a driving force to maintain continuity of communal activities initiated by the project.

Furthermore, the project contract specifies many results concerning a (CBNRM). These include:

- Increasing knowledge and specific basic information in at least three watershed communities for effective management of their natural resources.
- Increasing capacity of watershed resources users to plan and manage communally watershed resources, especially water sources, forests and pastures.
- Increasing adoption of NRM technologies in at least three watersheds.

Some of the indicators to measure progress (in the log frame of the project) with regard to these expected results are:

- The knowledge of resource (soil, water and forest) degradation rate, at the resource users level
- The number of established representative community cooperatives (RCC).
- RCC's participation in NRM planning
- RCC's aptitude to identify important problems, solutions and implementation of decisions
- Increased number of practices or NRM actions at the community level (regarding water, soil and forests)

And finally, another idea that arose in all project preliminary documents, is the management of land used by any given village (*terroir villageois* management). Consequently, the activity and ultimate objective of CG (or other villages institutions) were the conception and

implementation of management plans for the *terroir villageois* (TV). To date, however, project and CG have made little progress toward this objective. It is also worthy to mention that, one of the project's watershed, Koundou, has a unique opportunity in terms of CG. A classified forest occupies more than half of the watershed and the project has committed itself to organize and position the inter-village management committee (IVMC) for participatory management (co-management) of the forest.

B2. Justification and Objectives

The project does not have a social scientist who would direct the organization of operational CG. Similarly, there are limited local skills on the subject among BRP teams. However, it is recognized that the sustainability of many project activities depends on the evolution and reinforcement of CG or other similar village level institutions. For this reason, the project would like to install CG which are sufficiently dynamic to manage sustainably their natural resources. Therefore, a specialist in social sciences, specifically in CB-NRM is requested. However, given the fact that the specialist will be a foreigner, he/she will need a local assistant who will be helpful in translation, among other tasks. It is also desirable that the assistant be a social scientist in order to continue the work, if necessary, after the foreign consultant's departure.

In general, the objective of this short term position is to help the specialist to promote the performance and capability of selected CG to plan the utilization and management of their common natural resources through large participation and; to help the specialist initiate the establishment of an IVMC (or the substitute organization) for the Nialama Forest Reserve (NFR).

B3. Scope of Work

The assistant to the social scientist will help the specialist in all aspects of his/her work. In particular, the assistant will:

- Translate orally from french to pular and from pular to french during meetings and villages interviews and conversations;
- Help the specialist to analyze the CG understanding of their roles as well as the actual performance level;
- Help the specialist to examine the potential of an option of complementary village organizations (i.e., existing organizations and/or traditional) to play a leadership role in CB-NRM, and to examine the potential of the IVMC (or other local options) for the NFR;
- Help the specialist, on the basis of initial interviews and with the BRP and TA teams, select 2 villages in Koundou and 2 villages in Dissa which offer hope for CB-NRM and on which later efforts of the assignment will be concentrated;
- With the specialist, provide support to BRP team for the initial implementation of CG development, and evaluate local plans, zoning maps and other village documents/tools that support local TV management efforts;

- With the specialist, examine decisions to be made regarding the contract signers and lead debates and decisions making of the IVMC structure (or option), followed up until committee members are elected.

B4. Results

The assistant to the specialist should:

- Help the specialist to prepare and conduct training seminars/workshops for GNRMP personnel and community representatives on: a) procedures and methodologies reinforcing and promoting local organizations regarding their capacity to communally and sustainably manage natural resources; and b) the notions and methods of TV management (including case studies if possible).
- With the specialist, BRP teams and villagers, write initial action plans reinforcing the selected 4 CG, for the conception and implementation of TV management plans; the action plan will include tasks, targeted output and a chronogram of their implementation.
- Similarly, with the specialist, formulate an action plan for the development and operation of a IVMC (or optional organization) for the NFR and formulate recommendations concerning subsequent steps for contract negotiations between DNFF and the IVMC (or substitute organization) after the specialist's departure. Among other elements, the report will include a description of results, a summary of training workshops, conclusions and recommendations.

B5. Qualifications

The selected candidate must have at least two years experience working in Africa with and developing local organizations, preferably in land tenure and CB-NRM. A University degree in anthropology, sociology or a similar field as well as capabilities in pular are required.

C. Facilitator, NFR Co-management

C1. Background

GNRMP works in three watersheds of the region known as the Fouta Djallon. The project started field activities in January 1993. To date, many activities have been conceived and implemented according to a community based methodology in the Koundou watershed to study the management and improvement of the Nialama FR, which covers more than 60 per cent of the watershed.

In 1994, two advisers examined the possibility of co-management of the forest reserve (FR). In 1995, a sociologist proposed possibilities to create an inter-village committee to represent all implicated villages using the forest.

In May 1996, two advisers started working with the population and project team to set up a participatory process to allow the population's participation in the forest co-management, represented by an inter-village committee, called *Comité foret* or CF. They first organized a series of 15 village meetings to explain the idea of co-management and invite villagers to select four representatives (an elderly male, a youth, a woman and a representative of inhabitants with

job-related activities in the forest reserve). Then, on July 16, the project called for a village general assembly with representatives of 25 villages. During that general assembly, the representatives selected 16 people to compose a committee that would negotiate with the DNFF the preparation of a management plan and a contract for implementation of the plan. In addition to the two advisers, a local facilitator helped conduct the general assembly and the two first meetings of the CF.

The CF has to accomplish technical and organizational tasks to analyze option for forest management and appropriately negotiate with the GOG. This process will require facilitation and support for one year in order to well establish the activities.

C2. Justification and Objectives

Project personnel has a limited experience in animation and organization of management committees and other forms of groups or village associations. Furthermore, the project depends on the DNFF, and it is difficult for project personnel to act as a neutral party in contract negotiations. Given that situation, it is important to acquire the technical assistance of a local facilitator who can guide negotiations and help villagers to defend their interests. That facilitator may work with the two advisers and continue to support activities after their departure.

C3. Scope of Work

The facilitator will:

- Follow the organization and elaboration of objectives, status, and internal regulations of the CF and the general assembly, which will be sufficient to obtain an act of administrative recognition;
- If necessary, help the comity open a bank account and prepare rules for mobilization of funds and their management;
- Animate the negotiation process between CF members and DNFF representatives and, if necessary, function as mediator between the two partners;
- Help the CF organize meetings and general assemblies;
- Provide support to Koundou personnel by training them in animation techniques for CF activities. This support may include training on participatory research techniques and forest resource protection and utilization. With CF personnel, prepare a manual explaining procedures to follow in order to develop the CF and the forest participatory co-management process.

C4. Results

The consultant should:

- Develop a preliminary work plan by consulting with the CF and submit it to the project team for examination and approval.
- Animate CF meetings and negotiations between the CF and the DNFF.

- Sensitize and train CF members on the financial and organizational aspects of their work.
- Prepare an action plan for the development and operation of the CF and formulate recommendations on the next steps of the contract negotiations between the DNFF and the CF; Help BRP personnel and CF members to prepare a participatory manual to guide consequent procedures.

Also, before the end the contract, the consultant will submit a draft final report to USAID/Conakry and DNFF. Among other elements, the report will contain a description of results, a summary of training methods, conclusions and recommendations. The consultant will also expose the information (debriefing) in Labé, for USAID/Conakry and MAEF/DNFF to present main results and conclusions of the assignment prior to departure. A final report incorporating comments from USAID and the DNFF will be submitted no later than a month after the end of the contract.

C5. Qualifications

The selected candidate should have at least 5 years experience in Guinea working with, or developing local organizations, preferably in domains such land tenure and CB-NRM. Language capability in french and pular are required.

C6. Chronogram of Activities

This temporary position will be executed during the first year following the creation of the CF. According to the work plan of the CF and the negotiation process of the action plan and contract, the facilitator will provide temporary support as needed. The contract will be for 1 year with a maximum of 60 working days.

C7. Logistics

The project will provide to the facilitator necessary transportation to accomplish the work. It will also provide necessary materials, for example, tables, paper, pen, markers, and notes pad. A project secretary will type the written reports.

ANNEX B
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ANNEX C
WORK SCHEDULE

May 24 1996	Mrs. Williams leaves the USA
May 25 1996	Mrs. Williams arrives in Conakry
May 26 1996	Mrs. Williams arrives in Labé
May 27 1996	Discussions with the Technical Assistance team
May 28 1996	Examination of documents
May 29 1996	Mrs. Williams goes to Sougueta; meeting with BRP team
May 30 1996	Mr. Thiam arrives at Sougueta; Fotongbe meeting with CG
May 31 1996	Meeting with CG in Fotongbe; travel to Labé
June 1 1996	Draft work plan preparation
June 2 1996	Break
June 3 1996	Weekly meeting (TA, Labé); program preparation literature review
June 4 1996	Project monthly meeting, Labe
June 5 1996	Meetings with executives of the former Guetoaya project; visit of Kollagui village
June 6 1996	Office work, Labé
June 7 1996	Meetings with Haute Gambie; meeting with project technical assistance (TA)
June 10 1996	Meeting with Tyankoye villagers
June 11 1996	Meeting on work plan draft
June 12 1996	Office work, Labé; meeting on work plan draft
June 13 1996	Meeting with FAO, Dalaba project; travel to Conakry
June 14 1996	Talk with USAID, GNRMP National Coordinator and the National Coordinators of Haute Gambie, Haut Niger and DNFF/Conakry
June 15 1996	Break
June 16 1996	Travel to Sougueta
June 17 1996	Meeting with Dissa BRP team (morning); village meeting (evening) in Falloulaye
June 18 1996	Village meetings in Hafia (morning) and in Koulaya (evening)
June 19 1996	Village meetings in Wolia (morning) and in Khatiya (evening)
June 20 1996	Village meetings int Dar-es-Salam (morning) and in Sinthiourou (evening)
June 21 1996	Village meetings in Amaraya (morning) and Tanéné (evening)
June 22 1996	Village meetings in Donta (morning) and Fotongbe Carrefour (evening); travel to Labe
June 24 1996	Weekly meeting (TA), Labé; travel to Gaoual; Meeting with Gaoual authorities; travel to Linsan-Saran
June 25 1996	Village meeting in Kagnégandé (and Diawbhé)
June 27 1996	Village meetings in Goundoupi (and Nètèrè + Madina)
June 28 1996	Weekly meeting with Koundou BRP team; village meeting in Linsan Foulbhé (+ Guèmè)
July 1 1996	Weekly meeting (TA), Labé; trivalent meeting at Tyèwèrè village
July 2 1996	Meeting with Koundou team for general assembly schedule; village meeting in Komba

July 3 1996	Village meeting in Bendougou
July 4 1996	Meeting postponed in Nialama (somebody was dead)
July 5 1996	Weekly meeting in Koundou; villages meetings at Ley-Fello (with Ley-Fello, Telibofi, Tyankoye, Nyankou, Tenkèrè and Donghol)
July 6 1996	Village meeting in Kokolou; back to Labé
July 8 1996	Weekly meeting (TA), Labé; travel and village meeting at Sèbètèrè (villages of Bomini, Donde, Boto, Fulasso and Sambaya)
July 9 1996	Village meeting in Teguenda
July 10 1996	Village meeting in Ndantari
July 11 1996	Village meeting in Sigon
July 12 1996	Village meeting in Nialama (morning) and Linsan-Saran (evening); back to Labé
July 14 1996	General Assembly preparation
July 15 1996	Weekly meeting (TA), Labé; Travel in Linsan Saran, general assembly preparation (practice)
July 16 1996	Village general assembly in Linsan-Saran
July 17 1996	Meeting with Linsan-Saran team; back to Labé
July 18 1996	Experience with village meetings and the general assembly analyses
July 19 1996	Experience with villages meetings and general assembly analyses
July 22 1996	Preliminary report forest co-management preparation
July 23 1996	Preliminary report on forest co-management preparation
July 24 1996	Field work preparations for Dissa
July 25 1996	Field work preparations for Dissa
July 26 1996	Field work preparations for Dissa
July 29 1996	Weekly meeting (TA), Labé; travel to Linsan-Saran
July 30 1996	Meeting n° 1 of CF
July 31 1996	Travel from Linsan Saran to Labé and Sougueta
August 1 1996	Meeting with Dissa team
August 2 1996	Meeting with Dissa team; back to Labé
August 5 1996	Weekly meeting (TA), Labé;
August 6 1996	Monthly project meeting, Labé
August 7 1996	Office work, Labé
August 8 1996	Travel to Kissidougou
August 9 1996	Talks with Haut Niger project; visit to Deya
August 10 1996	Visit to Famania village; back to Labé
August 13 1996	Meeting n° 2 of the CF
August 14 1996	Travel to Sougueta; village meeting in Farinta
August 15 1996	Village meetings in Wolia (morning) and Amaraya (evening)
August 16 1996	Village meeting in Donta; Travel to Labe
August 17 1996	Meeting on consultants activities regarding the NFR
August 19 1996	Travel to Linsan-Saran
August 20 1996	Nialama forest walks with CF members
August 22 1996	Nialama forest walks with CF members
August 26 1996	Support to GNRMP workshop on extension tools; role play presentation
August 27 1996	GNRMP workshop on extension tools assistance; travel to Linsan-Saran; meeting n°3 of the CF; back to Labé
August 28 1996	Travel to Conakry

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August 29 1996	Meeting with DNFF/Conakry on procedure to follow for constitution of a forest group (Mrs Williams and Mr. Thiam); meeting with USAID/Conakry chief executive (Mrs. Williams).
August 30 1996	Vacation
August 31 1996	Vacation
September 1 1996	Vacation
September 2 1996	Vacation
September 3 1996	Meeting n° 4 of CF (Mr.Oulin Diallo facilitator)
September 4 1996	Vacation
September 5 1996	Vacation
September 6 1996	Vacation
September 7 1996	Vacation
September 8 1996	Travel from Conakry to Labé
September 10 1996	Travel to Linsan-Saran; Meeting n° 5 of CF, back to Labé
September 11 1996	Travel to Sougueta
September 12 1996	Villages meetings in Wolia (morning) and Amaraya (evening)
September 13 1996	Village meetings in Donta (morning) and Farinta (evening)
September 16 1996	Travel to Sougueta; team work
September 17 1996	Village meeting in Farinta
September 18 1996	Donta village meeting called off; team work
September 19 1996	Village meeting in Wolia
September 20 1996	Meeting n° 6 of CF (Mrs. Williams) meeting with Amaraya village (Mr. Thiam)
September 23 1996	Works on reports, presentations and study travel preparations
September 24 1996	Project monthly meeting, Labé
September 25 1996	Seminar on Nialama Forest Reserve Management, Labé; Co-management (Mrs. Williams) and Land Tenure (Mr. Thiam) presentations
September 26 1996	Study trip preparations; travel to Sougueta
September 27 1996	Meeting with villages of Donta and Farinta
September 28 1996	Travel to Pita (Study trip preparations) and to Labe
September 29 1996	Reports preparations
September 30 1996	Study trip with villagers and technicians; visit to Kollangui
October 1 1996	Study trip with villagers and technicians; visit to Famaania
October 2 1996	Trip with villages and technicians; visit at Deya
October 3 1996	Study trip with villagers and technicians back to Labé
October 4 1996	Workshop preparation
October 5 1996	Workshop preparation
October 6 1996	Break
October 7 1996	Report preparation
October 8 1996	Report preparation
October 9 1996	Report preparation
October 10 1996	Report and workshop preparation
October 11 1996	Workshop on community based natural resources management, Labé
October 12 1996	Teamwork on presentations on CBNRM for symposium (Mrs.Williams) travel to Conakry (Mr.Thiam)
October 13 1996	Report preparation

October 14 1996	Report preparation
October 15 1996	Report preparation and symposium assistance
October 16 1996	Report preparation and symposium assistance
October 17 1996	Report preparation and symposium assistance
October 18 1996	Report preparation and symposium assistance
October 19 1996	Report preparation
October 20 1996	Report preparation; travel to Linsan-Saran
October 21 1996	Meeting n° 7 of CF
October 22 1996	Travel to Sougueta; team meeting
October 23 1996	Village meeting in Donta
October 24 1996	Village meeting in Wolia
October 25 1996	Village meeting in marayah
October 26 1996	Village meeting in Farinta; travel to Labe
October 27 1996	Reports preparation
October 28 1996	Labé reporting (Mrs. Williams); travel to Linsan-Saran
October 29 1996	Village general assembly n° 2 in Linsan-Saran; back to Labé
October 30 1996	Works at Labé; travel to Conakry
October 31 1996	Debriefing at DNFF/Conakry
November 1 1996	Debriefing at USAID/Conakry; Mrs Williams departure from Guinea
December 1996	Reports finalization

ANNEX D
PHOTOGRAPHIES



Plantation à Bilia
VOYAGE D'ETUDE (Visite à Guétoya, vers Pita)
Bandes boisées à Kollangui





Réunion pour la création de la Confédération
des Paysans pour la Promotion des Forêts.

VOYAGE D'ETUDE (Visite à Deya, vers Kissidougou)

Comité de réflexion pour la Confédération.





VOYAGE D'ETUDE

Visite dans la forêt peri-villageoise
de Deya, protégé par les villageois
depuis 49 ans

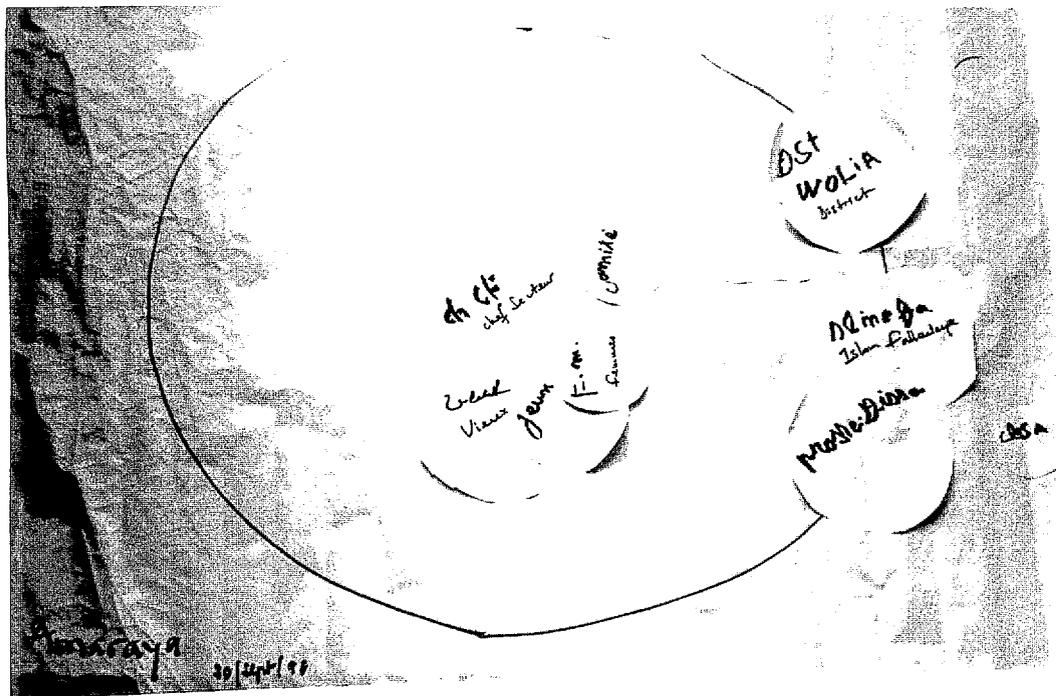




Réunion de planification à Wolia.

PLANIFICATION DE GESTION DES TERROIRS VILLAGEOIS

Diagramme de Venn (analyse institutionnelle) pour Amarayah.



PROBLEME	ILLUSTRATION	IMPORTANCE
Mauvais état de la route		1
Attaque des cultures		1
Analphabétisme	1+2=3 	1
Manque d'eau potable et pour le mariage en Saison sèche		2
Déjà causé par le feu et le grand vent		1
manque de crédit		1
Etat défectueux de la mosquée		2
Exploitation abusive des ressources naturelles (forêts)		1
Eloignement de poste de santé		2
manque de moyen de transport		2



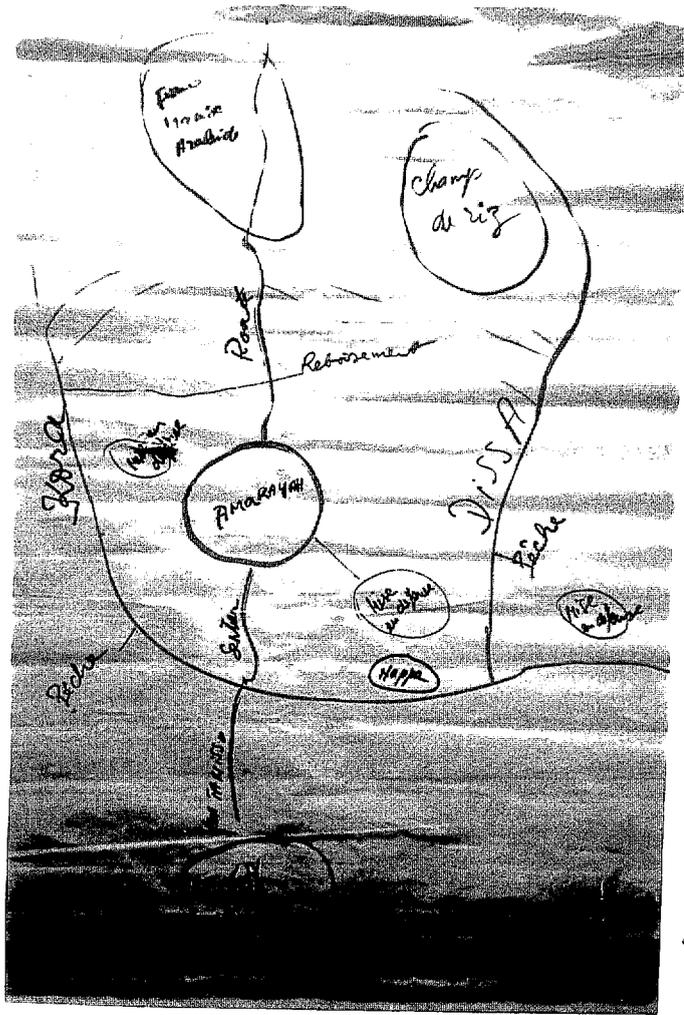
Les priorités des vieux de Wolia.

D'autres problèmes suggérés par l'équipe, mis en ordre de priorité par les villageois. (Les villageois ont interprété l'image de la faune comme des predators.)

Probleme	ILLUSTRATION	IMPORTANCE
DISPARITION DE LA FAUNE		0
DIVAGATION DES ANIMAUX		3
MANQUE DE FERTILITE ET EROSION		2
NON-AMENAGEMENT DES FONDONS		3
MANQUE DE COOPERATION EN COMMUNITE		1
		2

Les femmes villageois expliquent leurs priorités.

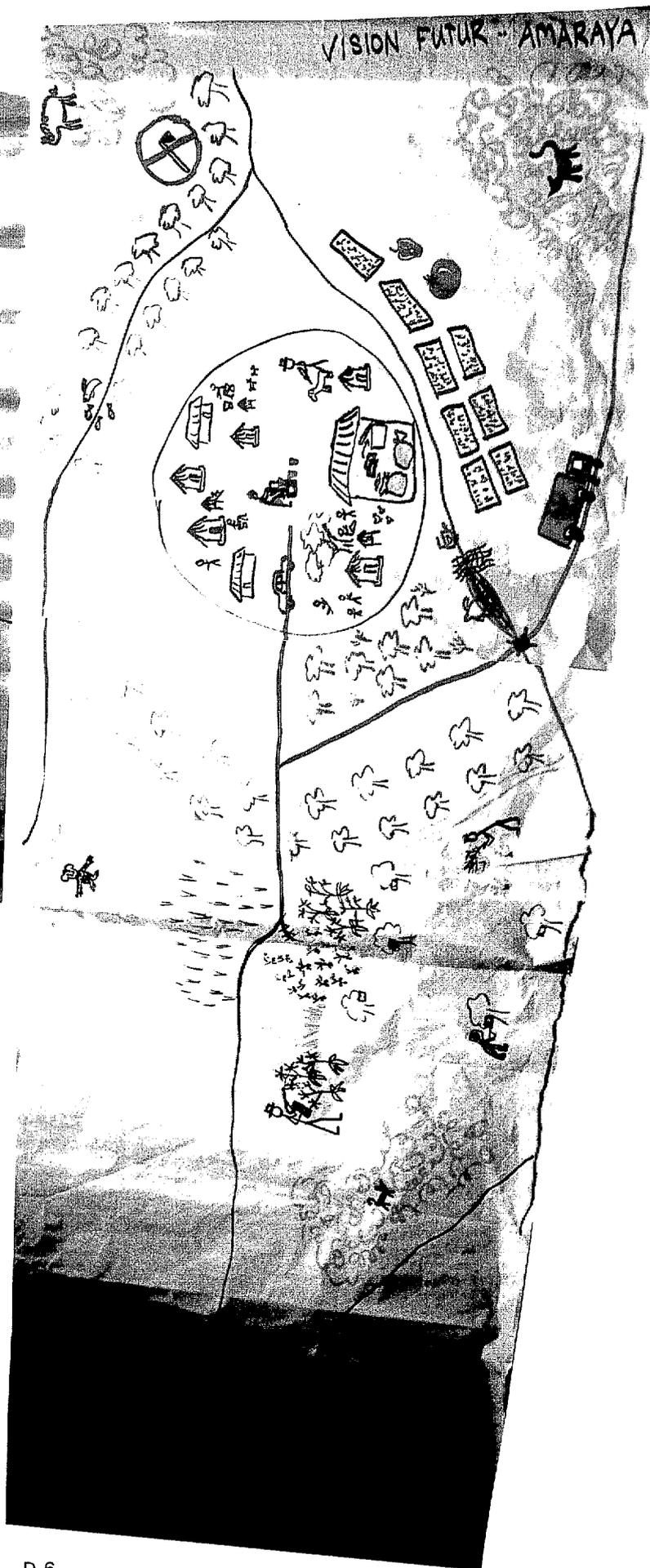
PLANIFICATION DE GESTION DES TERROIRS VILLAGEOIS



La carte originale
(la situation actuelle) pour
le village d'Amarayah.

La carte de leur
vision future.

PLANIFICATION DE
GESTION DES
TERROIRS VILLAGEOIS

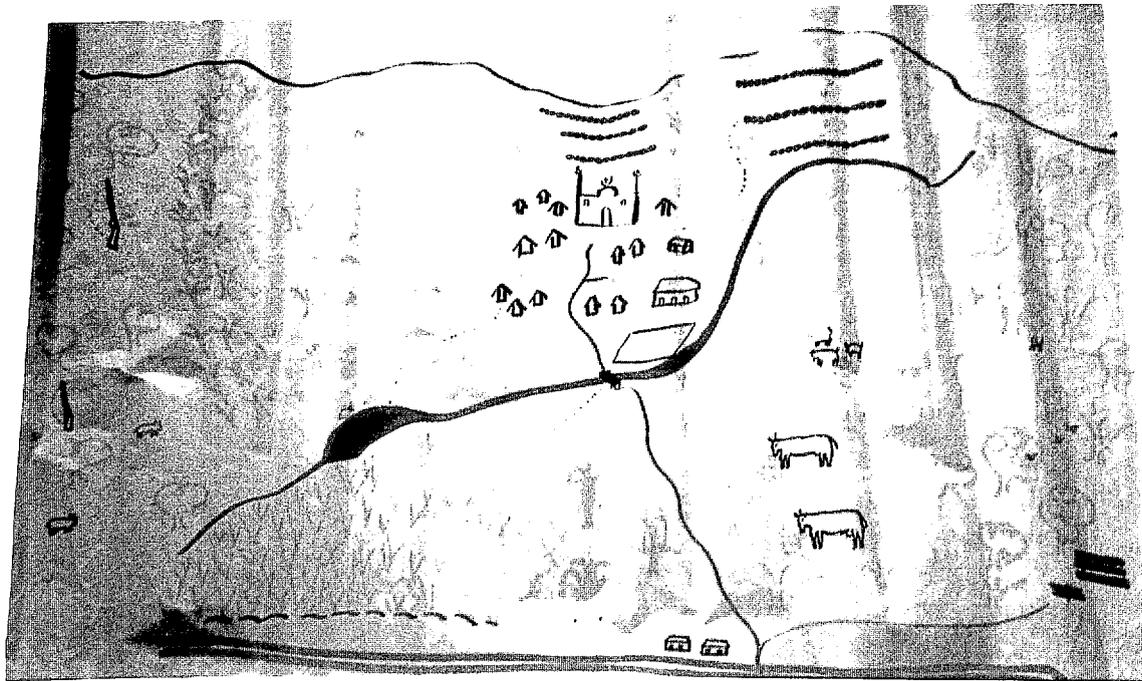


PLANIFICATION DE GESTION DES TERROIRS VILAGEOIS

Plan d'action pour le village de Wolia

Problèmes	Solutions Possibles	Plan d'action	Etapes nécessaires	Ressources	Qui	Quand
Mauvais état de la routes	- Reprofilage machine	✓	Recherche des plans	Matériaux	C.G., Sec. Com. Chef Secteur	Novembre 97
	- Main-d'œuvre - Construction d'ouvrages de franchisè - Ponts - Buses	✓	Dossier (appel) Elaborer d'autres étapes Pont (dossier, appel)	Motomixeur	Villageois ACT, CRD	Janvier 97
Analphabétisme	- Construction d'école - Alphabétisat: fonct. - Enseignant	✓	Recherche des partenaires financement DPE	matériaux Prendre en charge l'enseignant	C.G., Chef Secteur Sec. Com.	Après la route
Manque d'eau potable et maraîchage en saison sèche	- Puits	✓	1) Puits - Etude de faisabilité		Com. C.G.	Mars - avril 97
	- Aménagez Source Gini-x - Reboisement - utilisat: techs locales de filtration	?	2) Captage d'un source Maraîchage à côté Reboisement - Etude de faisabilité ou mise en défens	Plantes, 100+ Papierière	Com. C.G. Tout le village Continuellement Forêtier, Erit. C.G.	Forêt - m 97 Juin - Juin 97 mars 97
Eloignement du poste de santé	- Construct: d'un p. de santé - Perfectionnement des accoucheuses - Moyens de déplacement de l'Agent de Katiya	✓	DPS Trouver un maître pour les suivre (Agent de Katiya)			?

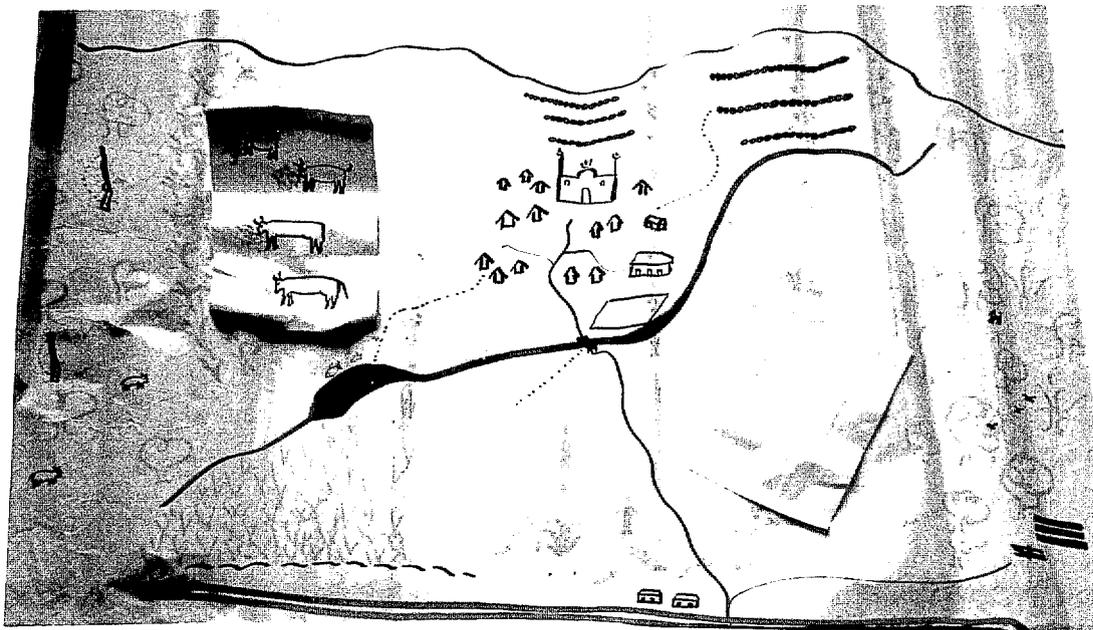
Problèmes	Solutions possibles	Plan d'action	Etapes nécessaires	Ressources	Qui	Quand
Etat de défectuosité de la Mosquée	- Construction d'une infrastructure modeste pour prière. - Réparation/Entretien de la Mosquée	✓	Assemblée les matériaux	Matériaux	Tout le village C.G.	Dec 96 Jan 97
Dégradation abusive de la forêt	- Classement forêt et entente avec Canton - Contrôle du feu - Contrôle de l'usage (Interne et externe) - Mise en défens	①	1 Déjà fait mise en défens 2 Contrôle du feu Feux précoces 3 Règlement 4 Forêt péri-villageois		Villageois C.G. Villageois Continuellement Forêtiers (C.G.)	Nov - Dec 97 Jan 97
	Manque de travail agricole	- Tracteurs - Traction animale - Amélioration techs cult. (Assistance techs) - Encourager les entraides				
Manque de crédit	- Caisse villageoise - Crédits bancaires - Encourager les tontines					



Carte type de vision future pour un village.

PLANIFICATION DE GESTION DES TERROIRS VILLAGEOIS

Carte type avec des changements dans les zones de pâturage et jachère.



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Preparation de carte de vision future pour Amarayah.

PLANIFICATION DE GESTION DES TERROIRS VILLAGEOIS

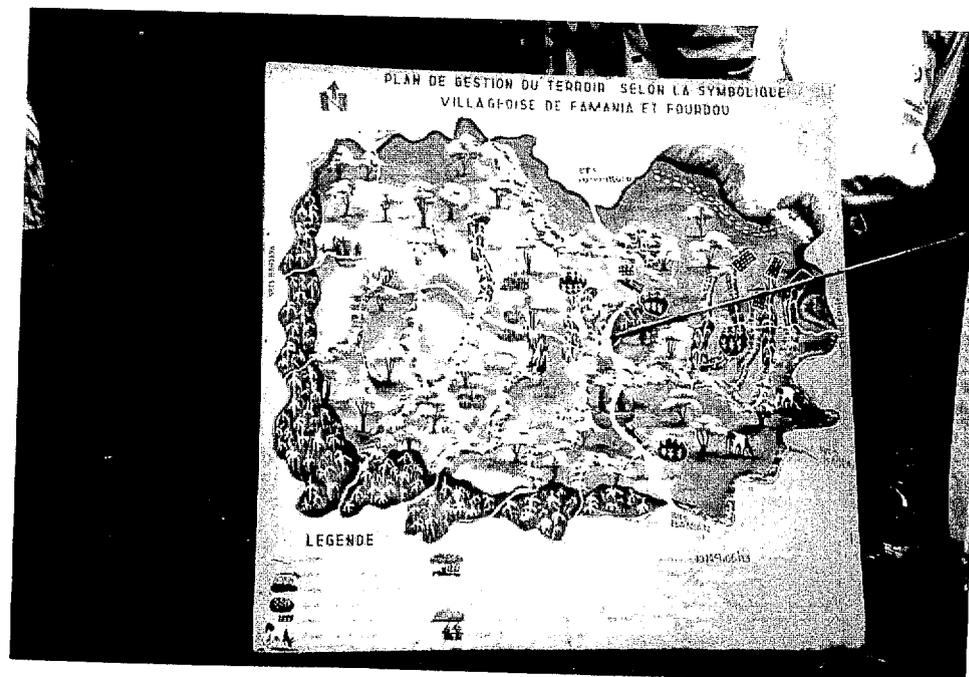
Les villageois de Amarayah avec leur carte.





Plan de gestion du terroir de Famania et Fourdou (Projet Kissidougou).

PLANIFICATION DE GESTION DES TERROIRS VILLAGEOIS



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Discussion sur la protection des cours d'eau dans la forêt de Nyalama.

COGESTION DE LA FORET CLASSEE DE NYALAMA

Cultivation d'un bas-fond dans la forêt.



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Réunion villageoise sur la cogestion de la forêt de Nyalama.

COGESTION DE LA FORET CLASSEE DE NYALAMA

Réunion du Comité Forêt.





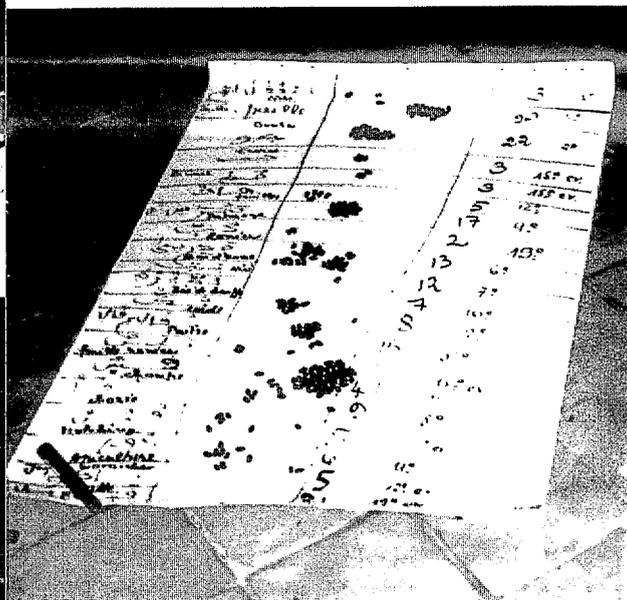
Membre du Comité Forêt fait un présentation à la deuxième Assemblée Villageoise.

COGESTION DE LA FORET CLASSEE DE NYALAMA

Groupe de travail des femmes
(première Assemblée Villageoise)



Priorités d'usage de la
forêt de groupe de travail
des jeunes (1ère Assemblée)



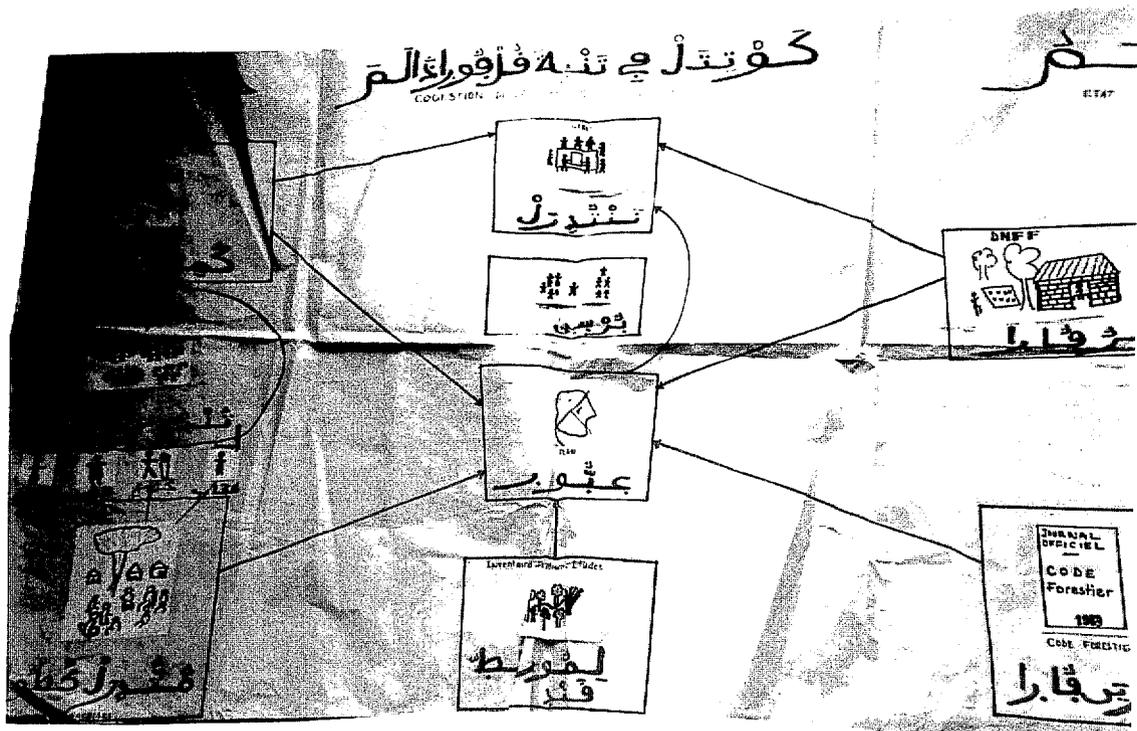
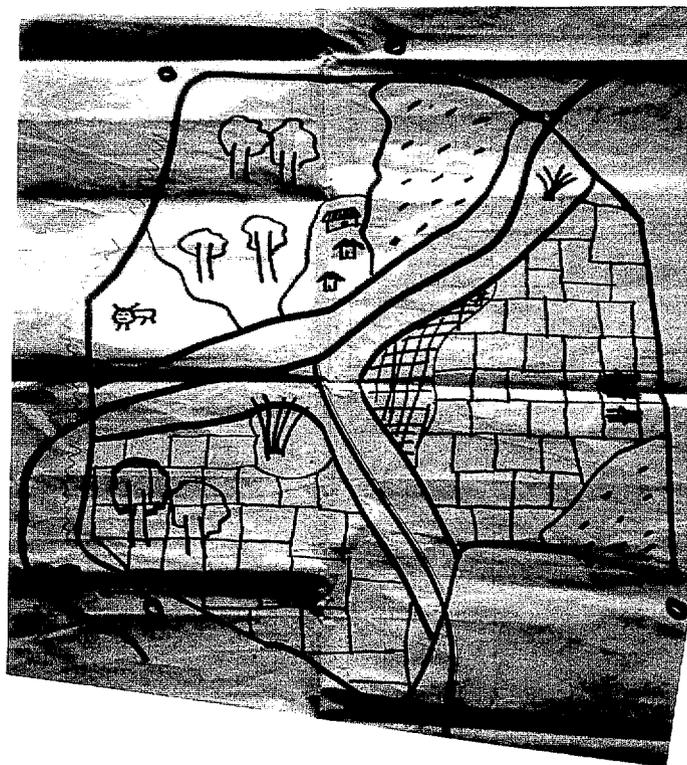


Schéma de Cogestion pour la forêt.

COGESTION DE LA FORET CLASSEE DE NYALAMA

Carte type du plan d'aménagement d'une forêt.

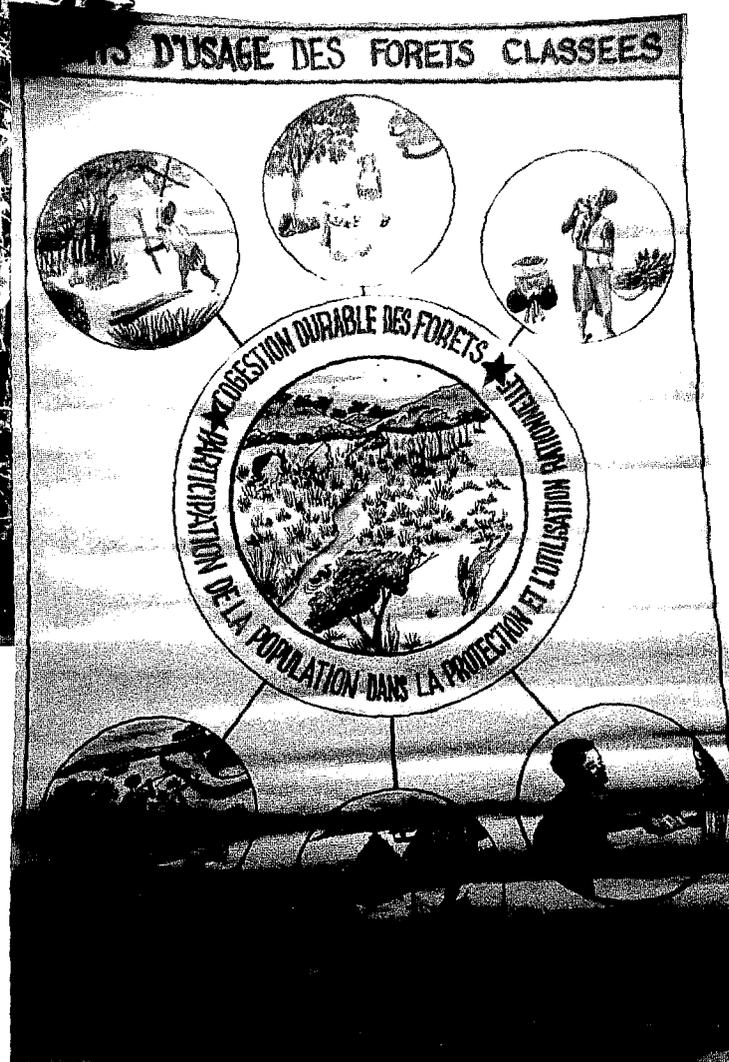




Sur une visite dans la forêt de Nyalama, un membre du Comité Forêt explique l'usage et les pratiques traditionnelles d'aménagement du bambou.

COGESTION DE LA FORET CLASSEE DE NYALAMA

Brouillon d'une affiche sur les droits d'usage et la cogestion des forêts classées.



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