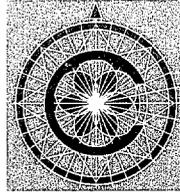


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CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.



GUINEA NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
NATURAL RESOURCES PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

VOLUME II: ORIENTATION MANUAL  
CO-MANAGEMENT OF NIALAMA FOREST RESERVE (KOUNDOU BRP)\*

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Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAEF)  
and  
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Conakry, Republic of Guinea

Submitted by:  
Chemonics International Inc.

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*\*Translated from original French version into English  
by Mamadou Maladho Diallo*

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**A. Introduction**

This orientation manual explains the procedure followed to launch the Nialama Forest Reserve (NFR) pilot co-management plan in Guinea. Tables, evaluations, maps and other information gathered during the consultants' work are found in the annexes. This information can serve as examples for reproduction of the procedure elsewhere. Conclusions and recommendations are presented in the consultants' final report.

**B. Procedure Used**

**B1. Pertinent Literature Review**

This procedure undergoes its first trial in Guinea. The consultants based their activities on a participatory procedure, using principles, concepts and tools developed in Guinea and elsewhere.

Prior to starting field activities, the consultants tried to gather examples of forest reserves co-management from others countries. The first concerns the Toumousseni Forest Reserve in Burkina Faso, the second is that of Guesselbodi in Niger. Pilot efforts in these two forests have been the main objectives of development projects for many years (three years in Burkina Faso and eight years in Niger). To compare procedures, the consultants summarized the key points of these two projects (Annex 1 and 2.).

**B2. Previous Project Activities**

The project conducted several studies and activities related the NFR. These actions necessitate the participation of project personnel, villagers, DNFF representatives, and other partners (Annex 3).

**B3. Technical Meetings of the Team**

To plan the work, consultants held technical meetings with BRP personnel to analyze the situation and decide on the best procedure. The consultants decided to contact about 30 villages and hamlets around the forest who wish to participate in the forest co-management (see map in Annex 4). Based on the social framework, the consultants considered necessary the participation of all social groups, including women and youth, in the co-management process. Consequently, the consultants prepared a schematic co-management plan (Annex 5), which indicates how the local population, the government and the project may collaborate to establish a forest management plan and to negotiate a contract.

**B4. Meeting with Linsan-Saran Authorities**

Before starting their village meetings, the consultants organized a meeting with Linsan-Saran local authorities on June 11, 1996. The consultants presented their ideas on the possibilities of launching the co-management process, creating a committee, and their program for village visits. The community was well satisfied with the proposed procedure, principally on the number of proposed village meetings to well inform the concerned population and to debate issues

together. They promised to conscientiously mobilize the people for these meetings at which they were successful.

### **B5. Meeting with Gaoual Prefecture's Authorities**

On June 24, the two advisers, the Regional Coordinator, and the BRP agroforester went to the Gaoual *préfecture* to explain their process, and to invite the population to collaborate with project for the establishment of an inter-village committee to defend their interests. The consultants presented and debated their procedure with the concerned *préfecture*, the CRD and Kounsitel's forest canton. The consultants together decided to hold a meeting with four Gaoual villages: Bomini, Donde, Boto, Fulasso, and Sambaya bordering the East side of the NFR. Prefectoral authorities proposed to organize this meeting at Sébétère on July 8, the weekly market day. They promised to mobilize the four villages' populations for this meeting, which was completed.

### **B6. Villages Meetings**

On June 26, the consultants started the village meetings. In three weeks, they held 16 meetings with the inhabitants of 31 different villages and hamlets, with attendance of more than 577 villagers. For each meeting, the consultants established a team composed of two to four project persons (BRP technicians, the Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) the Regional Coordinator and/or the Agroforester of the TA team) and the two advisers.

The consultants' program (Annex 6) for the village meetings was conceptualized to reestablish confidence in the government's desire to collaborate with the population. First of all, the consultants explained that they were present to discuss the idea of the NFR's co-management. The consultants then asked to create a map of the village and the forest, including forest uses.

Subsequently, the consultants sensitized villagers on their forest user rights, the principles of forest protection and exploitation enumerated in the forest code (Annex 7). They then presented the idea of rational use of the forest, with a typical map (Annex 8) and forest co-management possibilities. The consultants proposed that villagers select four representatives from the village assembly, who were to set up an inter-village committee as their main objective. The consultants asked the villagers for ideas on forest resource management possibilities and their desire to participate in the village assembly. After the first meetings, the consultants slightly modified their procedure and program. They noted that villagers were hesitant to make decisions on forest utilization by drawing a map. The consultants found it easier to first explain user rights to insure the villagers that they were legally permitted to utilize some forest resources. The consultants found it also necessary to stimulate debate on villagers' management ideas before presenting theirs. At the beginning, the consultants made part of the presentations directly in pular and the others in french, with translation in pular. (There was always a team member beside the expatriate to translate the discussions in French). Approximately, each meeting lasted two hours, from 15:00 to 17:00.

Most of these meetings turned out well. There was good villager participation, despite a heavy seasonal schedule filled with many agricultural activities. For some meetings, where several villages were invited by the consultants, the hosting village was well represented where surrounding villages were less represented. Elderly men's participation was always the highest. In some meetings, women were hesitant to talk, even when the facilitator tried to talk to them individually (without men). Often, women said that they ignore the boundaries of the forest or

that they do not use the forest resources. In several meetings, villagers immediately selected their representatives to the assembly: in others, the villagers preferred to think and discuss among themselves before sending their representatives list to the project.

Some villagers well expressed their ideas on their forest uses and co-management (Annex 9 and 10). Some had difficulty in understanding the idea of maps, but others easily understood. Some were hesitant and said they were ready to follow the project's guidelines. Others explained that they could not well identify either the forest limits, or uses permitted. The various villages had different views concerning villages which should have the right to be part of the co-management process.

The consultants had considerable difficulties in only one meeting involving the four Gaoual villages' participation. When the consultants arrived at Sébéterè, they found nearly 100 villagers from the 4 proposed villages and Sébétere itself. The CRD president, the Gaoual SPFF and the representatives of the forest canton were also present. At the end of the consultants presentations, the elderly men asked the consultants not to detach them from the Gaoul prefecture and regroup them in the Lelouma prefecture. The consultants replied that that was not their objective. Villagers expressed fear that the consultants would try to extend the NFR's limits or to evict them from their villages. Again, the consultants tried to reassure them that the forest's limits would not change and the consultants came simply to explain the idea of forest co-management and to see if they wished to participate in the general assembly. The elderly of the four concerned villages said that they use nothing from the forest, that their were not interested in the forest, and they do not wish to participate in the assembly. Then, some youth decided to participate in the assembly as observers which irritated the elderly who asked the youth not to return to the village with a report from the assembly.

The consultant team understood that Gaoual population was unhappy about the 1994 eviction of the population from the forest and that they do not trust either forest authorities, or the project personnel. The consultants asked themselves how the Gaoual authorities, specifically the CRD president, were able to mobilize the population against the co-management ideas and participation in the process. The consultants think that possibly when the co-management process is on track and when villagers see results, then Gaoual villagers will decide to join the efforts. Lelouma villagers recognized the necessity to collaborate with Gaoual villages because, according to them, forest fires often originate from Gaoual villages.

### **B7. Series of Team Meetings for the Assembly Preparation**

The consultants held several meetings with project personnel, either in Linsan-Saran or in Labé, to elaborate the village general assembly agenda and make logistical arrangements. The consultants simplified their original program, avoiding a very busy, unrealistic schedule (Annex 11).

The evening preceding the assembly, the consultants held a session within team members. Despite the fact that the consultants had scheduled to present most the topics in pular, they practiced in french, requiring everyone to follow and make comments. This practice session helped to improve presentations and avoid repetition. The consultants also discussed the facilitator's role (Annex 12) and held a practice session for working groups (making a list of institutions and dividing a pile of beans to indicate their importance) (Annex 13 and 14).

## B8. First Village Assembly

Tuesday, July 16, the village assembly was held in the town of Linsan-Saran in the BRP of Koundou. Despite the fact the consultants planned to start at ten o'clock, they could start only at 10:50 am due to the logistics in transporting participants. (Project driver left the town to collect participants from 6:00 am. with five vehicles, each driver making two or three trips).

Work started with 114 villagers (including 17 women) out of the 120 anticipated for 30 villages. Twenty five (25) villages participated. There were more than four representatives from certain villages, and others chose to send less than four. Certain villages thought it was unnecessary to send female representatives. Authorities from the *sous-préfecture* of Linsan-Saran and the *préfecture* of Lelouma, elected members of the CRD, the Regional Coordinator and a representative of USAID. The assembly lasted for eight and a half hours with a half hour break (for prayer and lunch). The first assembly consisted of presentations to:

- Explain the assembly's objectives and the program and to introduce authorities, project officers, the facilitators, and media representatives;
- Inform participants on diverse project activities to emphasize the protection and rational management of different NFR resources;
- Highlight the relation between national decentralization and forest policies which stress the possibilities of community-based forest natural resources management;
- Outline the reasons why the forest was classified and thus, to support its classification;
- Provide certain information on the forest code notably, user rights by local populations, and the protection and exploitation of the forest by others;
- Invite populations to commit and work together toward protecting the environment, and expressing and defending their rights and interests in a transparent manner.
- To inform populations that their development lies in their hands and it is up to them to conjugate their efforts to insure this development.

With these presentations, written pamphlets were also distributed in pular (in Arabic characters) with a summary of "why the forest was classified and will stay that way," the "user rights" and certain key dispositions of several regulatory texts (LPDA, PAFT) (See Annex 15 french version). These different presentations led to discussion, questions and comments between participants and project officers. Key elements of this debate concerned the lack of experience in co-management, villagers desire to acquire its opportunities and to participate in the co-management.

Four working groups were created: one for elderly males, one for women, one for youth and one for craftsmen. These groups were created not only to encourage the population to decide primarily on the utilization and the future management of the forest, but also to designate persons capable of defending their interests before the GOG. For each group, two facilitators were designated (project staff or UGVD), a project reporter (who took notes), and a participant reporter to present results in the plenary session. For the women's group, the facilitator and the

reporter were female. In working groups, different levels of participation were reported: 45 elderly men, 28 youths, 17 women, and 17 craftsmen.

The first group's work allowed villagers to enumerate different forest utilizations/resources, to classify them by priority, and to provide preliminary ideas on the rational management of forest natural resources. To obtain these results, the facilitators first asked the participants to elaborate a list of the forest uses/resources. Then, the facilitators gave about 200 beans to the participants explaining that they could divide them among the uses according to their perception of priority or importance. Villagers ideas regarding the different uses of the listed resources were then discussed. This first session was planned to last an hour but, considering the productive discussions held, the debate was extended for an hour and half until the break (Annex 16 and 17.)

After lunch, all participants returned to the plenary session. The reporter from each group explained the results of their discussions. The groups listed about 30 forest uses or resources, with agriculture being first priority for all the groups. They proposed several ideas on resource management. An elderly man also proposed ideas on forest management with a map he created allowing an agricultural zone within the forest. This map anticipates a declassification of a kilometer on each side of the forest and the extension of the enclave's surface area. Instead of initiating a debate, the consultants responded that the forest committee would examine all these propositions and discuss them with the DNFF.

Other presentations were then made to:

- Explain the developed action plan for the forest by the project;
- Remind inhabitants of the proposed NFR co-management process and ideas of a management plan with distribution of a brochure that explained a co-gestion schema in pular;
- Propose the establishment of an inter-village committee called *comité forêt* or CF, explain the committee's roles and the different interests to consider for member selection.

Visual aids and posters were used for environmental education purposes to explain ideas. Discussions continued on committee member selection and how to create the committee. Several participants thought that a representative was necessary per village. In the end, the idea of having each group select four representatives was adopted. They decided to select representatives from villages within the forest (enclaves), those on the boundaries and neighboring villages (far from the forest).

The second group's work consisted of having villages select members of the CF who would represent all villages involved in the classified forest co-management throughout the various negotiations. Each working group selected four representatives per committee. This process took time and debates were very lively because many representatives were candidates for CF membership and wanted to insure that their interests would be considered. Selection was most difficult for the youth and elderly men's groups. Finally, toward 19:00, final choices were made and the elected committee was presented to the plenary session. The assembly ended at 19:30.

The facilitator proposed that the villager assembly meet again in two to three months to discuss the draft of the forest management plan which would be developed following negotiations between the CF and the DNFF, with project assistance. This proposition was made to reassure representatives that: each village could continue to play a role in the process, and the CF was selected simply to negotiate on behalf of the assembly. The first CF meeting was called for Tuesday, July 30 at 10:00 am. The key points of the assembly are summarized in a report (Annex 18). Because of rain and vehicle availability, participants left between 19:30 and 22:30 for their respective villages.

### **B9. Team Analysis of the Assembly**

The next day, July 17, project personnel and facilitators got together to discuss their impressions of the assembly and monitoring activities. They estimated that the assembly turned out very well. It was found that villagers expressed more ideas on forest use or management possibilities during the assembly than in the village meetings. This meant that they were either more confident in communicating or that they began to better understand the process. The different members made recommendations for improvement of the next assembly: for example, to schedule more vehicles for people's transportation or reduce the number of presentations to give more time to villagers to express themselves. The consultants also discussed Gaoual's youth participation and proposed that contact be made between the CF and the elderly men of the four Gaoual villages before the next assembly so they would be more informed of the procedure. A summary of working groups' results was discussed and reflection on animating the CF was conducted.

### **B10. Meeting with Lelouma Prefecture Authorities**

On July 29, the advisers and the Regional Coordinator went to Lelouma to meet with the DPDRE team to explain the forest co-management process. Although the DPDRE was invited, he did not send representatives to the assembly but the consultants did talk to the General Secretary of Decentralization and a representative of the SPFF. A representative of the SPFF was selected to participate at the first CF meeting in Linsan-Saran with the consultants.

### **B11. First CF Meeting**

On July 30, the first CF meeting was held. Due to a death in the area, many members arrived late and the meeting started at 13:00, instead of at 10:00 as scheduled. The meeting started with 13 out of 16 members: three others came later (the last one came around 17:20). Other than members, there were three facilitators (the two advisers and a representative of UGVD). As observers and resource persons, there were six project staff, a representative of SPFF of Lelouma, the Community Secretary, the Linsan-Saran CRD president, the vice *sous-préfet*, and two other representatives, plus four students from Mamou and Faranah forestry schools. After the participants' presentations, members expressed the desire to make decisions about the forest committee positions/posts and to discuss their ideas regarding the forest co-management. Consultants discussed corresponding roles of the assembly and the CF. Many members said that they gave reports in their villages, that everybody was very satisfied with the assembly and was waiting for results of the CF's work. Certain members were undecided about procedures to follow, and proposed that the facilitators make propositions on the establishment of the CF's posts/positions. In response, the facilitators and other resource persons said that the committee has its own ideas and are able to execute them.

Furthermore, committee members proposed many ideas. To help them decide, the facilitators proposed that members make a list of all propositions. The CF members then decided how to regroup the different tasks. Resource persons also made their comments and the CF allocated the various posts. At 17:30, facilitators and observers left the room while the CF spent an hour debating and selecting individuals for the different posts. In addition to the executive staff of four (a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer), five commissions were created, responsible for (1) fields, pastures, and gardens; (2) economic products (timber, fire wood, bamboo, bricks); (3) fire, hunting and apiculture; (4) reforestation and water; and (5) secondary products.

The facilitators proposed waiting to discuss their co-management ideas in the second meeting, August 13. Committee members decided to start the meeting at noon and to begin with a minimal number of 10 members present. The meeting ended at 19:00 (see report in Annex 19). Neither transportation, nor lunch was planned for CF members. Considering how late the meeting ended, a vehicle was provided bring home villagers the farthest away. Some project personnel thought it necessary to support the CF throughout the first year with transportation and meals. Others thought although well appreciated by certain committee members, this procedure will not be sustainable in the long run. Next time, the committee themselves will resolve these issues.

## **B12. Following Meetings of the Forest Committee**

The second meeting was held on August 13. During this meeting, consultants discussed in detail planned activities with the CF and elaborated a draft work plan. On August 20 and 22, members of the CF went to the forest with project personnel to assess the forest utilization and management possibilities for better management. The first day with four committee members, the consultants went to follow Kansouma and Diawbhè group. The second day, consultants walked between Kagnégandé and Bendougou with four other CF members.

With CF members present, the consultants discussed their views. Topics discussed included gallery forest management, fallow, cultivation on slopes, natural regeneration, reforestation, indigenous species nurseries, uses of different types of wood, forest fire control, pasture for domestic animals, fauna, land tenure rights related to tree planting, bamboo cutting and regeneration, lowland cultivation, and forest protection. Each walk took between five and six hours. During their trip Kansouma and Diawbhé, the consultants found one family which entered the forest this year without a permit to cultivate a lowland which was not one identified by the project.

On August 24, the executive committee started working on status and internal policy preparation. The necessary steps to follow for official recognition by the government was discussed with the *sous-préfet* of Linsan-Saran. This process is vital for the concerned villages forming a forest cooperative to obtain an act of official recognition. This recognition is vital because it then allows the CF to be recognized as the group's representative, with the capability of signing a contract with DNFF for the forest's co-management.

At the third committee meeting on August 27, its five commissions presented their preliminary ideas and views on objectives to be included in the management plan (Annex 20). The morning before getting together with the facilitators that afternoon, the CF met to agree upon their ideas for objectives.

Committee members discussed the manner in which they were criticized by other villagers, who felt that their work will be useless. The CF reaffirmed its commitment to protect the forest, especially against brush fires and to find ways to help the local population to benefit from forest management. Committee members tried also to assess the relevant importance of resource uses within and outside the forest, according to the villages' proximity (inside the enclave, on the forest boundaries, or farther away) (Annex 21). This exercise was difficult for CF members because they confused aspirations and reality. In addition, it was not easy for villagers to measure the importance of forest activities, which will require a more detailed study.

On August 29, the two consultants met with the DNFF authorities in Conakry. They discussed the procedure to follow to obtain official recognition for a forest cooperative. These authorities gave them a step-by-step procedure to follow for recognition for a forest cooperative created for community forest management. The consultants modified that procedure for forest reserve co-management (Annex 22).

During the fourth and fifth meetings on September 3 and 10, CF members discussed status and internal policies. They should organize themselves into a forest cooperative or a *groupement forestier* to gain GOG recognition which will allow them to sign a contract with the DNFF for forest co-management. Regarding status, they established the difference between the various roles of the village assembly and the committee. It was proposed, for example, to set the mandate of the CF to 3 years, renewable, and propositions were made to temporarily replace two posts of the CF.

During the third week of September, CF members and DNFF representatives participated in a training and work session for management plan development organized by the forest management adviser. They visited the forest for three days. They spent a day at Sambaya where they discussed co-management with villagers. They invited Gaoual village representatives to assist in the CF meeting.

On September 20, the sixth meeting of the CF was organized to discuss objectives and types of general interventions proposed for the management plan. Members of the CF made several comments, mainly on forest land management for agriculture and on wood cutting taxes. Four representatives of Gaoual villages attended the meeting as observers. The CF accepted the objectives and major propositions made for the management plan. Many questions were posed regarding crop rotations, planting of fruit trees in the forest, individual rights to return to lots, and taxes to be paid for wood cutting. From September 30 to October 3, six committee members participated in a study trip visiting villages that collaborated with former Guetoya Project in Pita and those of the *Haut Niger* project in Kissidougou which are involved in forest resource and "*terroir villageois*" (TV) management.

The seventh CF meeting occurred on October 21 to plan the second general assembly to take place at end of October. The CF decided to set up the assembly's program. Six CF members were selected to make presentations. The CF also finalized the group's draft of status and internal policies in pular (Annex 23). Some committee members decided to meet October 25 to discuss the zoning map proposed in the management plan.

### **B13. Second Village Assembly**

Three months after the first village assembly, on October 29, a second assembly was held. The objectives were to give feedback on CF activities, to explain progress made for the

preparation of the forest management plan, and to discuss the draft plan of status and internal policies developed by the group.

Before the assembly, the consultants, the facilitator, BRP personnel, the Regional Coordinator and the CF members attended a practice session to improve presentations. The consultants also discussed the zoning map but did not reach a consensus on villages to include.

Committee members made presentations to the assembly's representatives on: (1) CF meetings and organization of members' responsibilities, (2) walks inside the NFR, (3) study trips and the establishment of a peasant/farmers confederation for forest promotion, (4) status and internal policies, (5) key elements of the management plan, and (6) future planned activities. The assembly adopted the status, internal policies, and the management plan. The assembly then decided to replace three committee members. The working groups selected corresponding representatives (women, youth and craftsmen).

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**ANNEX 1**  
**CASE STUDY IN BURKINA FASO TOUMOUSSENI FOREST RESERVE**

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**Forest characteristics:**

2,500 ha forest reserve in the SW of the country, classified in 1954, 25 km South West of Banfora city.

**Population characteristics:**

4 villages (with 9,500 inhabitants). Organization of participants in 15 groups per village: 4 women (wood and fruit), 3 herders, 3 beekeepers, 5 wood cutters and charcoal makers. Each group will have a committee representative.

**Project funding:** By FAO for 3 years (1989 to 1992)

Forest study and management plan development, sensitization program, extension and training.

**Training**

Sensitization and extension with villagers for groups/committee:

- Accounting
- Administration
- Literacy
- Wood cutting and charcoal making techniques

**Initiated activities prior project start-up**

(to test activities and to maintain villagers interests)

- Wood cutting in fire breaks
- Tree planting
- Marketing trials

**Management plan.** Created in 1990, divided the forest in 4 zones (one per village) and 66 lots/parcels. Plan to have a management committee accompanied by funds for management.

**Plan of management activities**

- Wood cutting
- Apiculture
- Gathering of *Karité* nuts
- Pastures
- Fire-break, early burning (precocious fires)
- Tree planting on degraded parcels, with indigenous species

**Established wood prices:** 1,400 CFA francs/m<sup>3</sup>  
600 F CFA for the individual cutter the wood  
100 F CFA for the group's revolving fund  
300 F CFA for forest taxes  
400 F CFA for the forest managing funds

### Difficulties:

- Wood and charcoal marketing (the majority sold on the market evade state taxes and consequently products from this forest are more expensive)
- Difficulties regarding cattle pasture (conflicts between herders and farmers)
- Legal recognition of the committee and groups (control of management funds depends on Water and Forest authority)
- Short life of the project
- The forest will stay reserved and the government wants to continue having control on the management which will limit possibilities of participatory activities by the population.

For more details, consult:

Hagberg, Sten. 1992. (*Aménagement des forêts naturelles: la forêt classée de Toumousséni, Burkina Faso. Traduction de Florence Naud, Université Suedoise des Sciences Agronomiques. Centre International de developpement rural, document de travail 215. Upsala 1992. Version française édictée par SILVA, Arbres, Forêts et Sociétés, Nogent sur Marne, France, 1994).*)

1992 Natural Forest Arrangement/Management: Toumousseni Forest Reserve, Burkina Faso. Translation by Florence Naud, Swedish University of Agricultural sciences, International Rural Development Center, Working Document 215 - Upsala 1992. French version edited by SILVA, Trees, Forests and Societies, Nogent sur Marne, France, 1994.

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**ANNEX 2**  
**CASE STUDY IN NIGER: GUESSELBODI'S FOREST RESERVE**

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**Forest characteristics:**

5,000 ha of forest reserve, classified in 1950.  
35 km east of Niamey.

**Population characteristics:**

9 villages surrounding the forest, organized in cooperatives in 1985.

**Villagers' organization for the forest co-management:**

Each village has a collective: the assembly elects a president, a treasurer, and secretary (administrative adviser), and two accounting commissars.

The cooperative's assembly is composed of five administrators from each village, who elect nine members (one per village) to an administrative council composed of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, three advisers (administrative counselors), and two accounting commissars.

The cooperative supervises wood cutting and marketing and insures control of commercial activities.

According to the contract with the state, only cooperative members and herders have forest resource user rights.

Net profits are shared: 75 percent into forest management funds, and 25 percent are divided between cooperative members. The investment fund is used, for example, to pay guards and mark seed producing trees. Some individual members used their earnings to buy donkey trucks which will help cut and carry more wood.

Permits are distributed according to the order in which they are presented: for agricultural parcels, there is a simple lottery for village members closest to the parcels.

**Project funded by USAID for 8 years (1980 to 1988)**

**Training**

The National Cooperatives and Credit Union (UNCC) and Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA) supported the technical assistance and training for the cooperative set up.

The project technical assistance and Nigerian foresters conducted 8 years of forest resource and pastures management trials.

Activities initiated before project start-up  
Some years of studies of forest resources and pasture management.

**Management plan**, created in 19??, dividing the forest in 10 parcels.

- The plan is based on the idea of capacity demand for different resources.
- A forest agent, Nigerian, supervised the forest management with a team of guards (with camels): the employed guards are not from the 9 villages.

#### **Management Plan Activities**

- One parcel/year is cut for fire wood and construction wood and then wood cutting is prohibited within the parcel for the following three years to allow natural regeneration (if necessary, herbaceous or shrubs are planted).
- Each year, 3 parcels are protected: on the 7 other parcels, one year of pasture and straw cutting, followed by a year in rotation are alternated.
- Agricultural field beneficiaries in the forest must plant live fences, windbreaks, and other trees.
- A cutting permit is valid for one month and for a certain quantity of wood: the cutter sells the wood to the cooperative and must follow the management plan, otherwise he loses the permit and the possibility of receiving another one in the future.
- If there is an infraction, the animal owner must pay a fine to recuperate that animal.

#### **Difficulties encountered:**

- Some infractions at the beginning
- May be more desirable to hire local guards to make the cooperative more responsible;
- Not enough agricultural land to meet demand;
- Initially well functioning.

For more details, see:

Thomson, Jamie T. 1994. *Etude de cas n° 4. Gestion participative d'une forêt nationale. Guesselbodi, Niger. PP 117 - 128 dans: Schéma d'analyse des incitations institutionnelles dans le domaine de la foresterie communautaire. Note sur la foresterie communautaire n° 10. Rome: Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (la FAO).*

1994 Case study N° 4: National forest participatory management, Guesselbodi Niger. PP 117 - 128 in: Schema of analysis of institutional incitations in comma forest domain. Note on communal forestry N° 10, Rome: United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture (FAO).

**ANNEX 3**  
**POPULATION AND OTHERS' PARTICIPATION IN**  
**NFR CO-MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

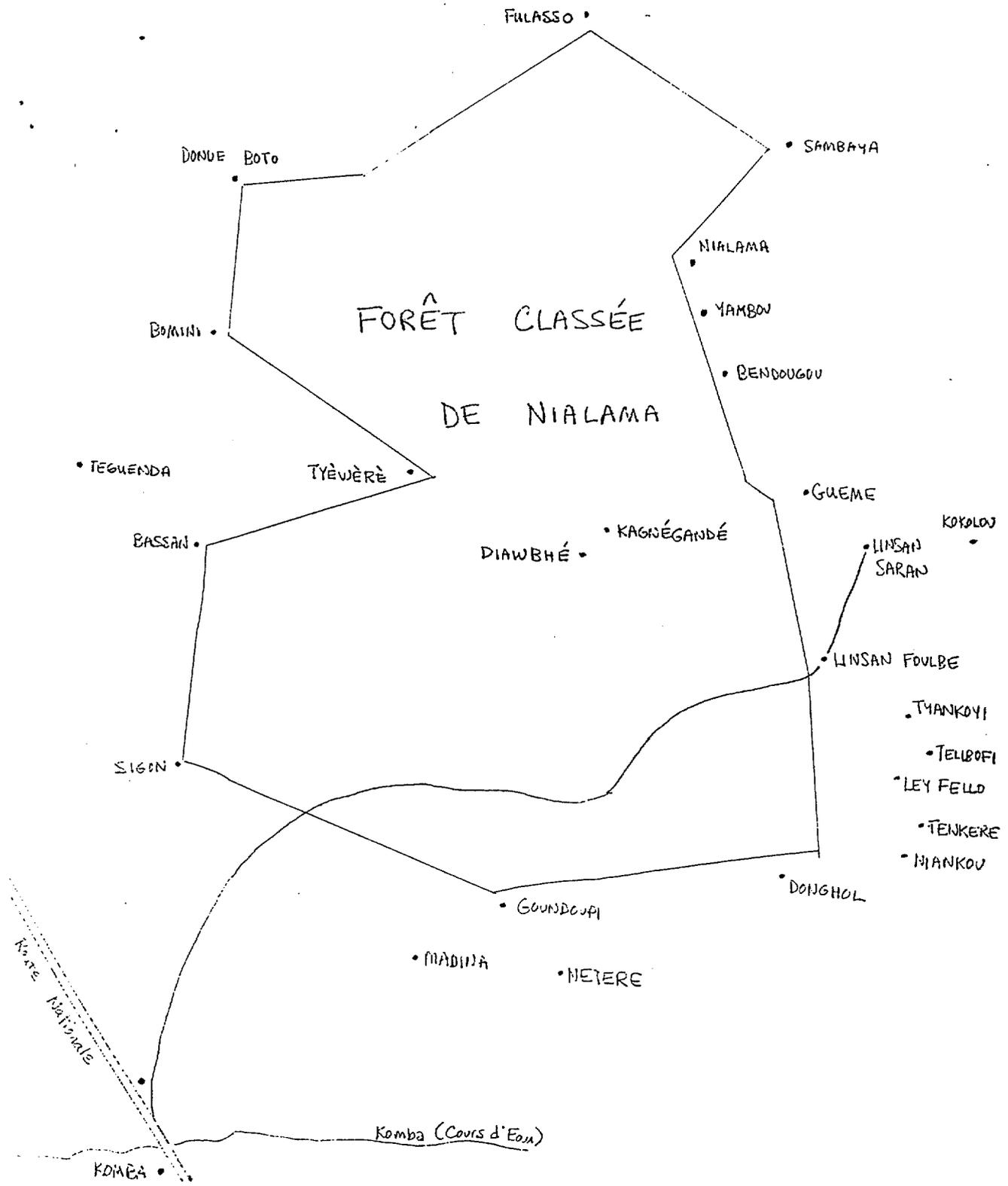
Activity	Date	Participation
Contours/limits of the forest boundaries defined with stone markers	1994	7 villagers and laborers
Identification and delimitation of enclave low lands	January - February 1996	RC, TA, SPFF, CF, 3PCV 1 local labor 5 village
Farming contracts 2 permanent tapades (1 lowland)	May 1996	DNFF (Planification de program), ND, BRP, SPFF, CRD, S/P Notability (3 exploiters)
Forest inventory	August-Sept 1995 and 5/25/96-7/96	DNFF, SPFF, CF, RC, PCV, TA, BRP, 2 strangers, 5 villagers as labor.
Co-management study (Mclain & Thiam)	April 1994	Meeting with 9 villagers, DNFF, CF, SPFF, <i>Préfecture</i> , S/P, CRD, DND, TA, other projects
Organization of IVMC (Barry)	March 1995	Visits of 12 villages talk with 2 others
Forest products study (Boubacar Sow)	October 1994	BRP, 40 villagers in 6 villages, 2 markets *
Draft plan (Denys Bourque)	1994	Meeting with all villages chief and representatives of 6 villages AF,TA
Preliminary visits of specialists in primate studies	? ?	
Environmental impact study Mac Donald, Diakité, Son and Seck)	May - June 1996	Team, AF, villagers of Kagnégandé, Bendougou, Tyewèrè, Kansouma (tapade returned) Linsan Saran, Linsan Fulbhé, etc..

\* Sigon, Goundoupi, Nialama, Bendougou, Komba, and Linsan-Saran villagers; Tyanghel Bory and Labé markets.

Other activities not directly related to the forest co-management

Activity	Date	Participation
Land Tenure Studies for Kagnégandé and Tyewèrè	1992	2 villages, LTC, BRP
MARP	1993	21 villages BRP

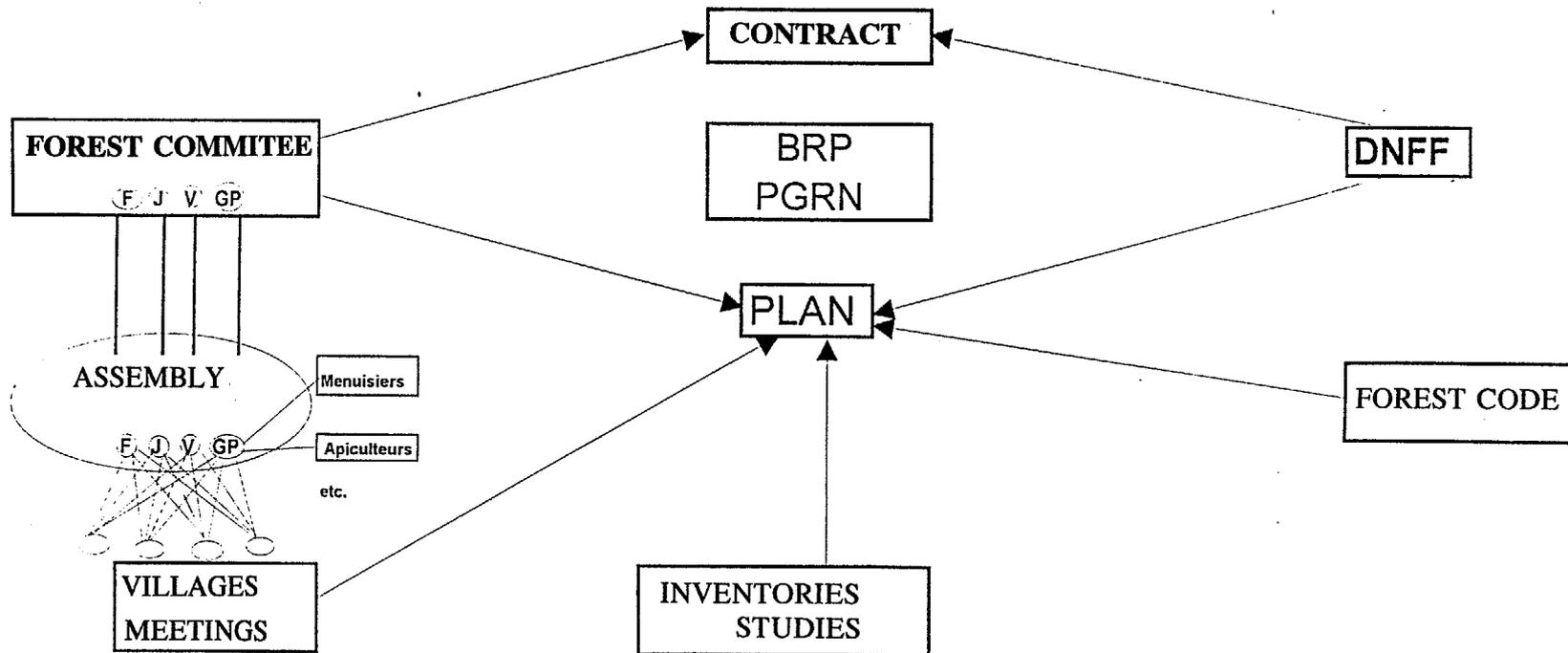
**ANNEX 4**  
**MAP: NIALAMA FOREST RESERVE AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES**



POPULATION

GOG

FOREST CO-MANAGEMENT  
DE LA FORET



ANNEX 5  
CO-MANAGEMENT SCHEMA

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**ANNEX 6**  
**PROGRAM AND BROCHURE FOR VILLAGE MEETING**

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**Village Meeting**

**10 min. Introduction**

Version 3

July 5, 1996

Team presentation

Meeting objectives for a maximum of two hours:

1. To explain the co-management idea and the creation of a inter-village committee which will be a pilot in Guinea.

Co-management means that:

- the forest will stay classified under state authority
- the GOG and the population will negotiate a forest management plan and a contract, sharing responsibilities and advantages.

2. To see if villagers will participate.

**5 mn. Information on their user rights (forest code)**

**30 mn. Preliminary ideas of villagers**

In creating a forest map with the villagers, one can discuss the population's ideas about forest uses (a map per village, by soliciting ideas of women, youths, elderly)

**10 mn. Discussions with villagers**

Their ideas/possibilities for forest co-management

**20 mn. Explanation of proposed the forest co-management process**

- Map of a simple forest management plan (which is not representative of the NFR)
- Map indicating forest boundaries and villages
- Schema showing village meetings, assembly, CF, plan, contract, etc..
- Presentation of selected representatives (asking questions on selection criteria)

**25 mn. Discussions with villagers**

Questions, comments  
Their interest in participation  
Selected representatives

**5 mn. Closing note and Thanks**

Reminder to send 3 - 4 representatives to the assembly, July 16th in Linsan Saran, at the seat of the project

The meeting will be held between 10 and 17:00

**Survey: KEY POINTS IN VILLAGE MEETINGS**

Team Members: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of meeting: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Invited villages: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Between \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_

Participants:

Villagers: Men \_\_\_\_\_ Women \_\_\_\_\_ Children \_\_\_\_\_

Others: (to be indicated): \_\_\_\_\_

Their forest uses and interest with regard to the forest

Ideas on forest co-management:

Desire to participate wish?

Selected representatives:

Other questions, comments:

Observation on villager participation at the meeting (elderly men, women, youth, village authorities, etc):

Observations on presentations:

Introduction:

Forest code:

Co-management process:

Others:

---

ANNEX 7  
USER RIGHTS, PROTECTION, AND EXPLOITATION

---

VILLAGE MEETINGS

Information and sensitization regarding some sections of the ordonnance N° 081/PRG/SGG/89 of 12/20/89 on the Forest Code, the Decret N° 227/PRG/SGG/89 of 12/20/89 on the Forest Code application and the decision of 7/23/43 to classify the Nialama forest.

USER RIGHTS

I. Forest Code

Article 77 User rights are customary rights that traditional populations living inside or around the forest domain may exercise in order to satisfy their needs for forest products;

Article 78 The practice of customary rights is strictly limited to the satisfaction of family and domestic needs. It does not lend to in any case in commercial transactions regarding wood extracted products. These user rights are not to be passed on to others.

Article 79 Without exception, user rights are not permitted in specially protected areas, such as national parks or reserves as well as reforestation perimeters.

II. Decret 227

Article 70: User rights concern the following:

- Dead wood gathering;
- Fruits and nutritional or medical plant harvest;
- Wood cutting for housing construction or animals housing, or for agricultural tools making;
- Pasture and animals passage, under the Forest Code and application texts dispositions;
- Any other utilization recognized by classifying documents such as décrets and arrêtés and by forest management plans.

III. Decision regarding the classification of the NFR on 7/23/42

Article 3 Indigenous user rights of the classified forest are those listed in Article 14 of the July 1935 decision, completed by the following dispositions:

- a) *marais* rice cultivation is permitted inside the classified perimeter, in appropriate lands;
- b) pasturing animals are not permitted except along pathways across the forest.

## VILLAGE MEETINGS

Information and sensitization on some sections of the *Ordonnance* n° 081/PRG/SGG/89 on 12/20/89 concerning the Forest Code, the *decret* n° 227/PRG/SGG/89 on 12/20/89 related to the forest code application and the decree regarding Nialama forest classification on 7/23/42.

### ABOUT PROTECTION

#### I. Forest Code

Article 55 The forest domain must be protected against any kind of degradation or destruction provoked by over exploitation, overgrazing, fires, burnings, abusive clearing, disease, and the introduction of unadapted species.

Article 57 In the forest domain, it is forbidden to:

- displace, break, destroy, or take away boundary stones used to mark the forest limits
- degrade land within the forest domain;
- remove stems of trees and shrubs, except in case of technical necessity;
- permit animal grazing young regrowth (buds) produced after brush fires;
- mutilate, cut, fall, or dig out trees without authorization;
- exercise users rights other than those permitted
- apply illegally any act suspected to be harmful to the forest domain.

Article 58 All clearing that consists of cutting or extirpating trees or lignified vegetation from a parcel, by any means in order to affect the soil, is subject to authorization or permit.

#### II. Decret 227

Article 52 Clearing permit cannot be accorded any time an intended clearing is:

- contrary to the legislation regarding specially protected areas (such as national parks or natural reserves);
- contrary to prescriptions of classification decrees and decisions or to the forest management plan's indications;
- contrary to populations socioeconomic interests mainly to maintain enough fire wood reserves near villages;
- susceptible to compromise soil conservation, hydrological systems, and in general, ecological equilibrium.

#### I. Forest Code (Code Forestier)

Article 27 The State's forest domain may be exploited:

- either directly by forest administration, or
- by means of a forest management contract.
- In both cases, exploitation must be done according to provided prescription of forest management plans in Articles 33 to 35 below.

Article 29

Exploitation of State portions forest domain may be done by others according to the forest management contract. These are concluded in conditions fixed by a decision of the ministry in charge of forestry.

Article 30

Forest management contracts regarding State forest domain are concluded, on behalf of the State, by the ministry of forestry, with any moral or public or private person having enough professional guarantee.

II. Decret 227

Article 29

Forest management contracts must mainly force:

- precise limits of the portion of State forest domain concerned by the contract;
- contract execution length which will be function of the nature of the service, the importance of investment and stand types;
- obligation for the State contractor to execute personally the contract, without granting its rights to others;
- obligation for the State contractor to properly manage the allocated portion according to forest regulations, the management plan and contract provisions;
- obligation for the State contractor allow control that the forest administration can apply to his management;

### EXPLOITATION ISSUES

I. Forest Code

Article 27

The State's forest domain may be exploited:

- either directly by forest administration or;
- by means of a forest management contract.
- In both cases, exploitation must be done according to provided prescription of forest management plans in Articles 33 to 35 below.

Article 29

State portions of the forest domain may be exploited by others according to the forest management contract. These are concluded in conditions fixed by a decision of the Ministry in charge of forestry.

Article 30

Forest management contracts regarding State forest domain are concluded, on behalf of the State, by the Ministry in charge of forestry with any moral, public or private person having enough professional guarantee.

II. Décret 227

Article 29

Forest management contracts must mainly foresee:

- precise limits of the portion of the State forest domain concerned by the contract;
- contract execution length which will be function of the nature of the service, the investment importance and stand types;
- obligation of the State contractor to execute personally the contract, without granting its rights to others;

- obligation of the State contractor to properly manage the allocated portion following forest regulations, management plan, and contract provisions;
- obligation of the State contractor to submit himself to control that forest administration can exercise on his management;
- obligation of the State contractor to submit, otherwise any modification on this enterprise's status, the initial agreement with the ministry in charge of forestry;
- obligation of the State to guarantee to the contractor free disposition of forests products that he will legally harvest and the peaceful use of the agreement during the contract's lifetime;
- obligation of the State to the forestry administration to execute all services stipulated by the contract;
- obligation by the State to repair prejudice suffered by the contractual agent due to eventual contract application for a general interest;
- possibility of the Ministry in charge of forestry to unilaterally take one or several measures among those mentioned in Article 30 below, in case of nonrespect of contractor's obligations;

N.B.: If necessary, read article 30:

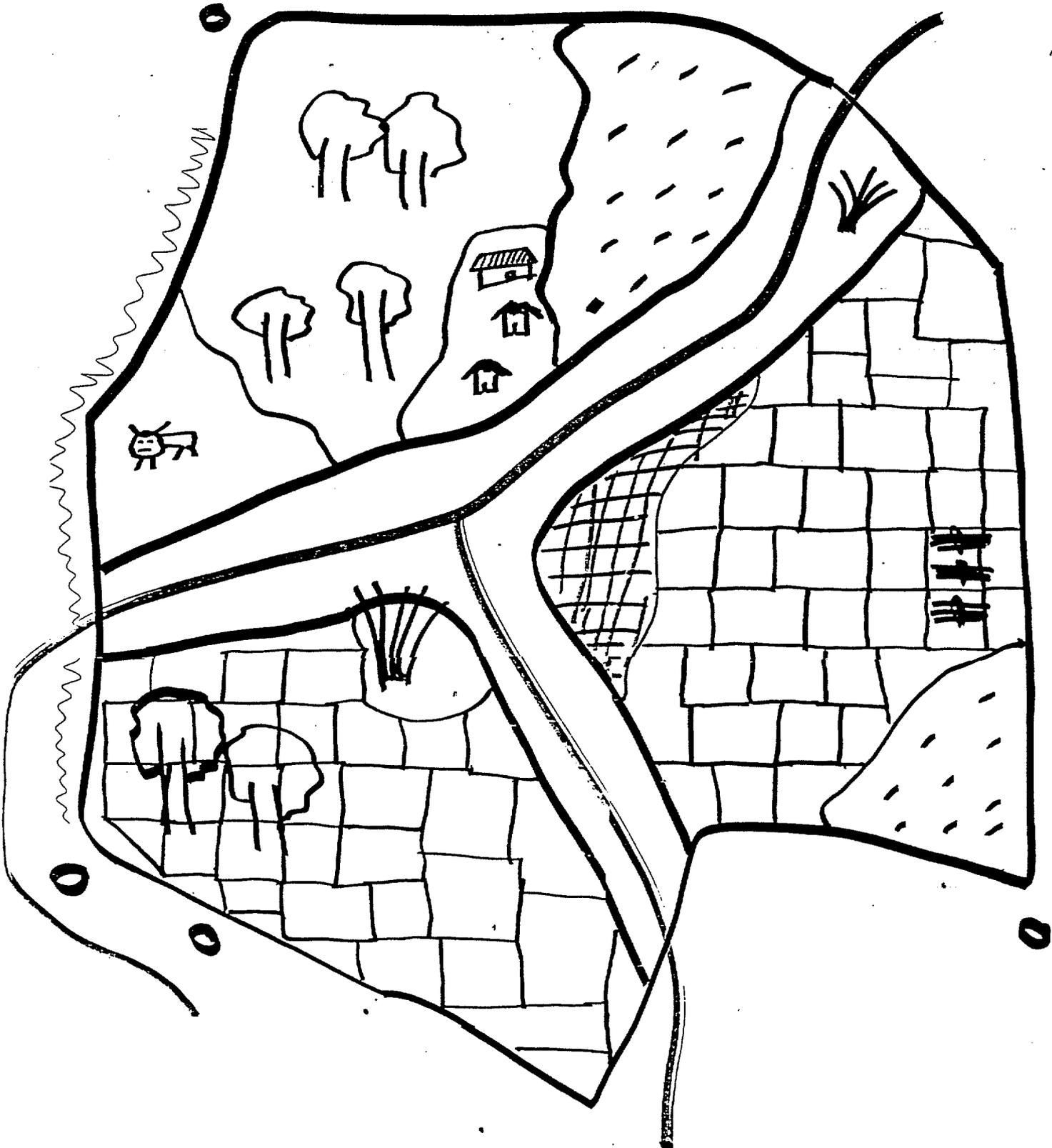
Article 30

Despite all contrary contractual dispositions, the Ministry in charge of forestry may take the following measures:

- immediate execution, at the contractual expense, of work planned by the management plan or stipulated in the contract, which he/she might have neglected in the provided timing;
- capture/seizing animals found in the management unit if their presence does not conform with management plan's prescriptions;
- seizing harvested products from fields and plantations not conforming with the management plan's prescriptions;
- provisory suspension of the contract until services are correctly executed by the contractor, in case he/she failed in his/her contractual obligations;
- contract realization in case of failings to contract obligations are to compromise the correct execution of the management plan.

25

ANNEX 8  
A TYPICAL NATURAL FOREST IMPROVEMENT MAP



**ANNEX 9**  
**NIALAMA FOREST RESERVE USES, BY VILLAGE**

Village	Agricultural fields	Low lands	Pasture	Fire wood	Construction	Straw	Bamboo	Others (to be priced)	Comments	No one admitted
Kagnégandé and Diawbhé	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Goundoupi, Nétééré and Madina	4 F		x		x	x	x	Nere x		
Linsan Fulbhe and Guémé	F	x	x	x	x	x	x	Foyon 1 Mulch 1		
Tyèwèrè	F		x	x	x2	x	x	Hunting x Mulch x Bee hives x Water x		
Bendougou	F		x			F	F	Hunting F	Fear of arrest	
Ley-Fello, Tenkere, Niankou, Tyankoyi, Donghol, Telibofi	F		x	x	x	x	x	Pickets Nere x Fruits		
Kokolou			x		x	x	x	Medicine x Rape and honey x		
Bansan	x		x	x			x			
Teguenda			x						15 km from the forest	
Sambaya, Fulasso, Donde, Boto, Bomini										x (3 years ago)
Ndantari			x			3 x	3 x	Hunting A	8-12 km away	

27

Village	Agricultural fields	Low lands	Pasture	Fire wood	Construction	Straw	Bamboo	Others (to be priced)	Comments	No one admitted
Kagnégandé and Diawbhé	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Nialama	F		x	x	F	x	F	Fishing x Apiculture x Fruits harvesting (Néré) x; Medicinal plants x		
Sigon			x	x		x	x	Medicine x Pickets x rope x Beehives x Improved springs x sauce leaves x		
Komba, Dar-Es-Salam (Hollande)								F, rôniers	10 km away from the forest	x
Linsan-Saran, Toumboukouton, Balandougou (Yambou was absent)	x		x		x		x	Rape x Nete x Medicine x Apiculture x		

x = Actual utilization; F = Former utilization; M = Men; W = Women

Notes: 1. Inside or outside the forest ? 2. Near Bendougou 3. Only for courageous persons (3-4 hours walking by youths); others by Telibofi. 4. Before the last five years, the cultivated rice, fonio (*Digitaria exilis*) and peanuts

**ANNEX 10  
IDEAS GIVEN**

Village	Ideas Given	Follow advisers
Kagnégandé and Diawbhe	Want to extend the one side of the enclave even if it has to be reduced on the other side, so as to better protect animals; want to expand agricultural fields; lack of information on limits; prevent brush fire; should it be necessary to neglect their * forest protection and go find fire wood in Labé?	
Goundoupi Nétére and Madina	For a better collaboration, they need first seeds or 2 sacks of rice on credit ("incentive") by the project; women think of cassava cultivation and if they have irrigation water irrigation, cultivate banana and vegetable gardens; a man asks if a zoological park will be created with exotic animals; youths ask if the project will provide jobs.	
Linsan Fulbhè and Guemè	They propose that certain villages cultivate and profit from wood; others may go there simply for grazing, straw and harvest of bamboo. They want to cut the wood properly; the consultants explained that they have to wait for the management plan	
Tyèwèrè	"One must have forest advantages before restoring its resources." They explained that some have left villagers due to lack of land: "our wish for the forest still: clearing and cultivating." "We're starting to understand rational management importance." "We used to cut without thinking about the future."	
Bendougou	They need a well for animals. They need consultants' assistance and guidance in negotiations with the State. An old person said, "Once it's understood there will be rules and taxes: there has to be rules." They can maintain low lands if there are benefits.	They do not know the path "If you give us directions we'll be able to exploit the forest"
Ley-Fello, Tenkere, Niankou, Tyankoy (absent) Donghol, Telibofi	Not enough time to discuss their ideas regarding co-management: the consultants were in a hurry to present their idea to the assembly. Women said that they are not capable of selecting their representatives: a man has to designate his wife and then she can respond.	
Kokolou	Maybe they want to cultivate them in the future. Management propositions = (1) planting of shrubs for ex-bamboo, banana, palm oils trees, Sampan (?); "not only words but activities." (2) State intervention is necessary, a management law. They insist on local species for reforestation. (3) Strict application of management rights to protect the forest. (4) Forest surveillance with a village team, but the State cannot forbid the uses of forest products. (5) Reforestation must be done, not only wood cutting and acting against forest fires. "cultivation in the forest has increased forest resource scarcity." Questions concerning leaves taken off from shrubs for mulching.	
Bassan	Protection band; an management plan may be adopted. There will be overlapping if all villages are in the same committee	May participate if oriented

Village	Ideas Given	Follow advisers
Teguenda	Create an office for each village; set up an association to protect the forest (but far from the forest). Equal possibilities for all villages: all villages on the map are interested, whether they accept or not.	
Sambaya Fulasso, Donde Boto, and Bomini	(According to old persons, they are not interested to the forest at all and do not want to participate. Youth are volunteers to assist in the assembly as observers). They want to be away from the forest.	
NDantari	Fire-break before dry season and early burnings. Protect trees until maturity before their cut: do not cut them in disorder. Identify person in charge for forest surveillance	Follow advice to know where to cultivate and utilize
Nialama	"The only way is to protect and watch the forest close to the villages." Take precautions against brush fire and insure that kids do not play with fire. Do not extract large quantities of roots, barks and cut bamboo so that regeneration is possible. Exploitation has to be in equilibrium, not anarchic. Forest fires come from Gaoual; Project and Central administration must find a solution.	
Sigon	"Resources are villagers interests, but they do not know how to manage them." We're blocked by the forest: reclassify the forest, extend its limits. See how animals will survive." "Do not kill trees, but wait until they die, same thing for bamboo: dead bamboo is better, when termites have not attacked." Early fires are better than wild fires. After consultants have explained the organization of women for spring exploitation, they concluded: "Select persons responsible for the forest." Here, law has never been broken. Certain things are well managed, others are mismanaged."	First answer: "Trace a limit and we will follow and respect it. Villagers have left the forest: it is difficult for us to say it." Later, "be guided by intellectuals. We will respect the rules."
Komba and Dar Es Salam (Hamdallaye)	(Dwellers said they do not use the forest). Only the old people know the forest limits: the youth and women do not know them. <i>Rôniers</i> have disappeared in villages and younger ones are protected	
Linsan Saran Toumboukoutou Balandougou (Yambou, absent)	"Villagers ignore why the forest was classified: authorities did not explain it. Villagers do not see the benefits." It's known that population has to produce agricultural goods, graze cattle in pastures, ...Make a contract. But if you say that you'll not use it, its protection will be difficult." If authorities want to preserve the forest, they have to pay the surrounding populations." To regenerate bamboo, cut it after flowering and avoid fires. Make fire-breaks after harvest. For construction wood, prohibit its commercialization and allow only for domestic uses: if one reach certain quantities, pay a fine. If we cannot kill wild pigs, it's not worth cultivating in the forest". If one cuts a tree, he/she must plant two and take care of them for seven years. Reforestation has to be a must if the population will work inside the forest. "The inhabitants want to recuperate their old fields in the forest, then, they will not touch the forest."	

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**ANNEX 11**  
**VILLAGE ASSEMBLY CONCERNING CO-MANAGEMENT**  
**OF THE FOREST RESERVE**

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**July, 16, Linsan Saran**

10:50 AM     Presentations

Bah            Introduction: objectives and program of the village assembly; Project and its objectives.

Diakit         National decentralization policy related to the forest policy  
Why Nialama forest was classified and will stay classified

Yero            The "*Code forestier*" or forest code including the co-management possibility

Kalo            Natural resources communal management

Paula           Sustainable development starts with inhabitants themselves

12:30           Groups' work

Villagers in four groups: adult men, women, youths, craftsmen

Discussions topics:

1. Making a list of forest (resources) uses
2. User priorities or forest reserve natural resources (matrix)
3. Preliminary ideas on resource management

14:00           Lunch and prayer

15:00           Plenary presentations and discussions  
Restitution of each working group's results (5 mn)

Thiam           Management objectives  
The management plan idea (poster)  
Summary of main results from previous studies  
Rational forest management  
Co-management process (schema)

Tom            Key elements of the forest reserve action plan

Thiam           The contract

Bocar           Future assembly's activities

Selection of representatives: composition of the committee (s) and its mandate  
Discussions: how to make up the committee(s)

17:00      Working Groups  
Selection of representatives

19:00      Plenary discussions

19:30      Closing

### **Notes concerning first general assembly's program.**

(Notes used by the team to organize presentations)

#### Introduction and welcome

Meeting objectives and organization interest in negotiations. To participate in the process, population representatives will be available and devote time to training related to the process; a debate of options, and discussion ideas with the other villagers.

#### Management objectives

To create a management plan and choose precise objectives. If one needs to protect, rehabilitate, and use the forest in a sustainable manner, what are the objectives? Do we want to develop wood production, benefits, or bamboo, or water source protection, or produce a mixture of different resources?

#### Assembly's future

Will the assembly disappear after the CF formation or continue to meet periodically? For example, after negotiations, could the assembly discuss the preliminary management plan and meet each year?

#### Committee(s) creation

How to create committee(s) to represent different interests?

1. adult men, youths, women, craftsmen, and
2. villages in the enclave, surrounding villagers of the forest and neighboring villages.

How many members will be convenient per committee? (maybe 12 to 16?) what are their responsibilities?

For example, with 16 representatives

President and vice-president?

2 Representatives for each activity

Finances (Treasurer and vice)

Secretary and an assistant

Protection and rehabilitation of the forest lowland and pasture zones

Wood exploitation

Bamboo and straw exploitation

Cultivation in the enclave

(Agroforestry systems)

What will be their mandate? (2 years?)

Possibilities:

A. Each working group may select three or four representatives and negotiations can be made if the different groups select representatives from the same villages

B. Each working group may chose a representative from the enclave, two from boundary villages and one representative from a farther neighboring village.

C. Villages can be divided into geographical zones or according to parental relationship, and decide on representative distribution.

D. Create subcommittees according to interests and each may have a spokesperson in an executive committee, for example, a women's subcommittee, etc.

#### Selection of representatives

Negotiation process will take time, with training sessions, debates on alternatives, and perhaps a study?

Representatives selection will take in consideration:

- individual availability
- dynamism and capacity to defend the whole village's interests.

---

**ANNEX 12**  
**NOTES ON FACILITATOR'S ROLE (FOR WORKING GROUPS)**

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The facilitator is in charge of animating debates within the group without participating in discussions.

Role: The facilitator's role is to:

- Explain the discussion topic clearly, precisely, and briefly
- Initiate the understanding of group members by asking questions
- Give explanations to help group members stay within the topic framework
- Encourage each member to participate in discussions
- Give each group member an opportunity to make a point or provide a response

Method: When the working group is constituted, the facilitator must:

- Introduce himself
- Invite each member to introduce himself
- Present the agenda and the timing
- Make members understand that everybody may express his/her view point and answer questions

Principles:

- The facilitator should not give his/her view in a discussion
- The facilitator should not monopolize the discussions; his/her intervention should be limited
- The facilitator should not guide discussions or answers
- The facilitator should not take a position, he/she should allow everyone to express him/herself freely
- The facilitator is not the reporter and should not take notes.

---

**ANNEX 13**  
**NOTES ON THE FIRST WORKING GROUP OBJECTIVES**

---

Group \_\_\_\_\_

Facilitator 1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Reporter: (of the group who will make the presentation): \_\_\_\_\_

of the project (to take notes): \_\_\_\_\_

**Working group mandate: First Session**

1. To list the different uses and/or forest resources that inhabitants may use
2. To draw a priority matrix explaining the exercise objectives
3. To report the uses and/or resources on a grid (any order)
4. To introduce beans and their importance (they serve to estimate proportions or order of importance)
5. To invite members to divide the beans between the different uses and/or natural resources according to their importance for them.
6. To ask members to give comments on the importance (priority) that they accord to each use and/or resource.
7. To ask members to give preliminary ideas on sustainable management and rational utilization of forest reserve natural resources (discuss these uses or resources, one by one, starting with the most important).

---

**ANNEX 14**  
**NOTES ON THE SECOND WORKING GROUP OBJECTIVE**

---

Group \_\_\_\_\_

Facilitator 1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Reporter: (of the group who will make the presentation): \_\_\_\_\_

of the project (to take notes) \_\_\_\_\_

**Working group mandate: First Session**

1. Review of plenary discussion points, if necessary, on selection of representatives for the CF
  - a. Different group representation: adult males, women, youths, craftsmen
  - b. Different village representation: enclaves, forest boundary villages, and farther neighboring villages
  - c. Availability of representatives and their dynamism for CF activities
  - d. If possible, some representatives must be capable of reading and writing (Pular or French)
2. Discuss how group interests may be defended, and how other groups might defend their interests (adult males, women, youths, and craftsmen)
3. Reach a decision on group selection

---

**ANNEX 15**  
**WHY THE NIALAMA FOREST RESERVE HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED**  
**AND WILL STAY CLASSIFIED**

---

For many centuries, inhabitants have protected forests for diverse reasons. The classical explanation is to satisfy two important roles of the forest: protection and production.

**Protection:**

- To ensure: water supply
- Favorable impacts on micro-climate
- Protection of wild fauna species
- Habitat (fauna and flora)

**Production:**

- To ensure sustainable forest resources production such as:
  - Timber, utility wood
  - Fire wood
  - Bamboo and straw
  - Wild fruits, nutritional and medicinal plants, rope, and other craft materials, species hunted and fished

For each forest, objectives must be identified either for protection or production or both. If natural resources are well exploited and managed, certain forests may be protected and exploited at the same time.

In the past, forests have been protected and managed by African populations themselves. But for the majority of these populations, their forests were considered land reserves and inhabitants claimed them for use as agricultural land. Colonial authorities decided to reserve certain lands in the form of classified forests (reserves). As a result, on January 5, 1943, the goal of the classification of the NFR was stated in these terms:

This region is comprised of some forests and many dried-up streams in dry season. For this reason, the countryside is sparsely populated and only the hamlets of Kagnégandé and Diawbhé, which are inside the reserve, are habitable during that season. The objective is to restore the forest cover to improve water flow in the streams. This objective is easy to achieve given the actual state of the woodlands, certainly sparse, but dense enough to allow rapid natural regeneration. Brush fires pass through this region each year.

Despite this goal, colonial and national governments after independence did not properly manage the NFR. The forest has been degraded considerably: a number of important resources such as *rônier*, many timber species of considerable value, and the larger game species have disappeared. The problems of dry streams/rivers and brush fires persisted. The forest is still an important source of resources such as wood, bamboo, straw, and pastures exploited by local population,

## Why will the forests remain classified?

Since the colonial era, the importance of forest protection and production has not changed. Given the mismanagement of forest reserves in Guinea, the government decided to renew its efforts. In 1989, the Guinean government adopted a tropical forest action plan (PAF) followed by the forest code, both components of the policy letter for agricultural development (LPDA), and other documents. These texts explain the importance of maintaining a portion of the Guinean surface area in forest, to produce forest resources and protect ecology and hydrology. Today, the total land area classified as forests in Republic of Guinea is 1,074,637.7 ha, or 4.4 % of Guinea. (The surface area of Guinea is 24,285,700 ha).

The LPDA (1991: 24) stipulates that the government must:

Grant and managed areas reserved permanently as forest, for the constitution of a classified forest zone, intangible, inalienable, imprescriptable, protected at its surroundings by the creation of intense and concentrated buffer development zones.

But, during the past years, **participation of the population** has been recognized in forest management. The government alone cannot ensure protection. The surrounding populations must also understand its importance and play a role.

PAFT (1988: 47 b) explains:

A forest, simply classified and more or less protected, may play a certain role in protection, but it is insufficient. Preferably, it will be managed and exploited; preferably it will participate in economic and social development and will less desirably be contested and attacked.

**ANNEX 16**  
**SUMMARY OF USER PRIORITIES BY WORKING GROUPS**

Use or forest resource	Craftsmen	Women	Youth	Elderly males	Total	Order
Subsistence crops/fields/agriculture	80	40	41	50	211	1
Gardening/vegetables gardens			5	6	11	16
All arable soils	80	40	46	56	222	
Mulch, leaves		10	5	2	17	12
Wood for services, pickets	80		15		95	2
Timber wood	5	17	13	3	38	6
Fencing wood				11	11	16
Fire wood		13	7	2	22	10
Charcoal				3	3	25
All wood	85	30	35	19	169	
Bamboo	10	23	22	7	62	3
Straw	10	24	20	7	61	4
Rope			8	4	12	14
Construction materials (bricks, gravel, blocks, sand)				5	5	20
Drinking and irrigation water for garden vegetables		25		7	32	8
Pasture/chicken walkways		23	17	10	50	5
Plants/barks/roots/medicinal leaves		13	11	3	27	9
Apiculture/honey	5		6	4	15	13
Nurseries, trees, forest and fruits				9	9	19
Wild fruits, <i>néré</i> /sumbara	5	11	12	10	38	6
Palm oil				5	5	25
Wild yam				5	5	20
Fishing			3	7	10	18
Hunting/termites (proteins)			9	3	12	14
Wild animals	5				5	20
Distancing of <i>cyleurs</i> (monkeys)				5	5	20
Artisanal products				4	4	24
<i>Rônier</i>			2		2	29

Use or forest resource	Craftsmen	Women	Youth	Elderly males	Total	Order
<i>Rônier</i> Leaves			3		3	25
Mats			2		2	29
Dyeing (Indigo)				3	3	25
Total	200	199	201	173	573	

### Order of Use Importance

(Four groups total Points)

1.	Subsistence crops/fields/Agriculture	211
2.	Service wood, poles for fencing	95
3.	Bamboo	62
4.	Straw	61
5.	Pastures/walkways	50
6.	Wild fruits, <i>Néré/Sumbara</i> ( <i>Parkia biglobosa</i> )	38
7.	Service wood, timber	38
8.	Drinking water/Water for food and gardening	32
9.	Medicinal plants (barks, roots, leaves)	26
10.	Fire wood	22
11.	Mulch	17
12.	Apiculture, honey	15
13.	Rope	12
14.	Hunting/termites (proteins)	12
15.	Gardening/vegetables gardening	11
16.	Fencing wood	11
17.	Fishing	10

### Other utilizations with less than 10 points

18.	Forest and fruits	9
21.	Construction materials (bricks, gravel, blocks, sand)	5
22.	Wild yam	5
23.	Wild animals	5
24.	Distancing of <i>cyleurs</i> (monkeys)	5
25.	Artisanal products	4
26.	Charcoal	3
27.	<i>Rônier</i> leaves	3
28.	Indigo dyeing	3
29.	Palm oil	3
30.	<i>Rônier</i>	2
31.	Mats	2

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**ANNEX 17**  
**COMMENTS ON FOREST NATURAL RESOURCES RATIONAL MANAGEMENT**

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**(Working group results, proposed by elderly males (O), youth (y), women (w) and professional groups (P))**

**Fields:**

- Limit and control fires (y)
- Fallow planting/reforestation after clearing (y, w)
- Avoid cultivation on steep/hilly lands (y)
- Cut/cultivate; leave 5 years fallow for reforestation (y)
- Building rocks lines/biological barriers (y,o)
- Making fire breaks around fields ready to be burned (p,y,o)
- Lowland cultivation (P)
- Cultivate certain (non specified) zones during 3 years; then plant trees (P)
- Sedentarize crop cultivation in appropriate areas which will be identified (o)
- A Linsan Saran elderly man proposed the declassification of 1 km around the forest on one hand and the addition of 1 km to the enclave perimeter for population needs (o)

**Bamboo:**

- Select bamboo (the ones that have reached cutting age) to cut (y)
- Replant bamboo cuttings with trees (y)
- Rotation (cutting different zones each year) (y)
- Cutting the bamboo at correct height: below the stump to avoid to incineration in the case of bush fire (y)
- Make fire breaks (y, w, o)
- Sanctions against violators (w)

**Straw:**

- Fire breaks (w, o)
- Sanctions against violators (w)
- Avoid overgrazing (y)
- Early burning (November and December each year, not waiting for wild fires) to allow regrowth (o,y)
- Surveillance and brush fire control (w)

**Pasture:**

- Prohibiting grazing in bamboo and straw zones due to their fragility (y)
- Chose pasture zones instead of leaving animals to roam (y)
- Hiring guards to tend and orient animals in pastures (w,y).

**Fire Wood:**

- Rationalize wood use (y)
- Gather wood corresponding to the zoning like other products (to avoid over-exploitation of some areas) (y)

**Working wood:**

- Organize the cut for rational use (w)
- Practice selective cutting: avoid cutting any kind of species (p)
- Replanting with root stock cuttings (y)
- No wood marketing (y)
- Limit what a person may cut for domestic use
- Inform the CF before cutting (y)

**Trees and forests:**

- Protect some trees (individually) with villagers consensus, larger diameter, and rare species (which is already practiced at Kagnégandé, Diawbhe and Tyèwèrè) (P)
- Increase forest trees nurseries in at least 12 villages (actually, only three in the zone) (o)
- Protect gallery forests (P)

**Water:**

- Protect spring zones by replanting/reforesting (w)

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**ANNEX 18**  
**FOREST GROUP'S CONSTITUTIONAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPORT**  
**FOR NIALAMA FOREST RESERVE CO-MANAGEMENT**

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Republic of Guinea  
Lelouma Prefecture  
Linsan Saran CRD

**FOREST GROUPS CONSTITUTIONAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S REPORT**  
**FOR NIALAMA FOREST RESERVE CO-MANAGEMENT**

In the year nineteen hundred ninety six, on this day of July sixteenth, starting at 10:45, the delegated, designated village representatives (in Annex of this report) decided to create a forest cooperative for co-management of the Nialama Forest Reserve (NFR).

We are one hundred and fourteen delegates from 25 villages. We extract resources daily from the NFR our livelihood; this led us to find salutary and beneficial the proposition made to us to participate in this July 16 session.

Today we have listened to reports made by 15 meetings organized in 30 villages and hamlets (enclaves, limiting and neighboring) of the forest, between June 26 and July 12, 1996. During these meetings, we discussed questions submitted to us:

- User rights for the forest reserve resources
- Our ideas for a possible co-management process of the NFR between our populations and the Guinean government legally recognized as forest owner.
- Uses of the forest resources, but also the rational management of these resources.

We have listened to the objectives of the general assembly, called "*assemblée villageoise*", which we are now attending, represented by four people from each village (listed in Annex).

Different villages are represented by all social groups composing our own population (45 older men, 17 women, 28 youths and 17 craftsmen.)

To find a framework of participatory collaboration between the State and the populations for a rational, sustainable exploitation and protection of the forest.

We have listened to the topics regarding the following issues:

- Why has the NFR been classified and will stay classified?
- Laws regarding the forest reserve such as:
  - User rights
  - Forest protection

- Forest exploitation and management, we understood that this information is from the Forest Code developed by Guinean legislation.
- However, the relationship existing between the national decentralization policy and the forest policy has been explained to us, with emphasis placed on possibilities for communal forest resource management.

Divided into four workshop groups to reflect on the following elements:

- A forest use (resources) list for each group
- Priority of these resources (uses)
- Preliminary ideas on participation of the population in managing these resources

In the afternoon between 14:00 and 15:00, after restitution of the four workshop groups (elderly men, women, youth, and craftsmen), we then followed with interest:

- An explanation of the proposed action plan for the NFR;
- A reminder about the planned co-management procedure for NFR and its management plan; a co-management schema labeled in pular was distributed to us).

Freely adhering to the participatory co-management program of this forest, and deciding to take care of our development whose larger and most important part depends on the forest's survival, we approved the definition of the inter-village committee called *comité forestier* (CF) for the establishment of:

- A status and internal policies, an activity program, its implementation to satisfy the objectives of the forest cooperative for the NFR co-management.

Thus, we selected four representatives per group, or 16 members who composed the CF. We, villages represented at the forest cooperative's constitutive general assembly for the NFR co-management, agreed to meet in three months to listen, discuss, and improve the management draft plan's content developed with the collaboration of the presently installed committee, consultants, and technicians with DNFF support.

It is 19:30, we are closing the present session after agreeing (we representatives) that villages comprising this village assembly will be the reference of our forest cooperative for NFR co-management with attributions to be cited in the group's status.

Completed in Linsan Saran on July 16, 1996.  
The delegates representatives at the village assembly.

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**ANNEX 19**  
**PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FOREST COMMITTEE**  
**FOR NIALAMA FOREST RESERVE CO-MANAGEMENT**

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As agreed between the populations of our different villages, that mandated us during the villages assembly on July 16 at this forest committee (CF), we are meeting today, July 30, for the first time with the objective of establishing a structure for the second treaty of the forest group, the *comité forestier*, for the co-management of the Nialama forest reserve.

The meeting starts at 13:00. We are 12 present out of 16 members designated during the village assembly, with 3 members arriving at 17:20.

We have the support of facilitators, 2 advisers, and a representative of UGVD, as observers and as resource-persons; six project staff, a SPFF representative from Lélouma, the communal secretary, the CRD president from Linsan Saran, the S/P's assistant, two other representatives plus four students from forestry schools in Mamou and Faranah.

After having debated at length the various responsibilities of individual members within the CF with facilitators and resource persons support, and due to the lack of knowledge among us of an operational mechanism, we define the structure of the present committee.

We have several anticipated duties for which we decided to group by affinity and to compose 5 commissions. These 5 commissions will be headed by an executive bureau.

We have listened to different information reports from members given in their corresponding villages after the assembly. We discussed villages assembly and the CF's roles. We adopted a quota of 10 members in the future as a minimum to authorize meetings to take place. We decided to meet again August 13 to discuss NFR co-management ideas.

The meeting ended at 19:00.

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**ANNEX 20**  
**PRELIMINARY IDEAS OF THE CF ON**  
**FOREST MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

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At the third committee meeting on August 27, the 5 commissions presented their preliminary ideas on the objectives that will be included in the management plan. Before meeting with facilitators in the afternoon, CF members met in the morning to harmonize their ideas on the objectives. The field, pasture, and gardening commission suggested that the population acquire part of the forest for cultivation, with certain conditions: (1) where to cut and ban on cutting of large trees; (2) pruning of larger trees and cleaning around the trees before burning; (3) construction of rock lines on slopes; and (4) reforestation. For gardening, they suggested that interested people talk to the CF to obtain a permit and avoid cutting trees for fencing, using only dead wood. To control grazing, herders were permitted to camp in the forest. They verified that it was difficult to handle animals unless they have small dams to attract them to a permanent water source. The beekeeping, hunting, and fire commission insisted on mastering fire, organizing the population to practice early burning, and creating fire breaks around lowlands. They suggested to permit hunting but to forbid the sale of game products. There are people who came from other prefectures to seek game to hunt without permit. They come with a lot of ammunition and hunt with villager agreement. The CF wants to stop this practice.

The commission for products of economic importance noted that there is already a lot of dead wood in the forest that is deteriorating from termite damage and that should be exploited as firewood. They suggested a negotiation for the exploitation of certain products such as construction wood, fired bricks, gravel, rocks, and sand. The members suggested that wood cutting take into account tree diameters and ages, or remove only dry trees. Later, the whole committee discussed the necessity of satisfying local population needs before giving consent for the sale of products.

The commission for secondary products discussed several products originating from the forest. They suggested not cutting live trees and burning bricks only with dry wood. They also suggested that use of *nééré* (*Parkia biglobosa*) fruits to kill fish be prohibited, since this renders water poisonous for animals and humans as well.

The reforestation and water commission was absent, but other members discussed the crucial role of water and water courses which dry up in March and April. They solicited project assistance to resolve the problem through water source management. A committee member suggested the construction of micro dams in the forest.

**ANNEX 21**  
**IMPORTANCE OF THE ACTUAL USE OF RESOURCES**  
**IN AND OUTSIDE THE FOREST RESERVE**

**Rapid classification made by CF members**

Resources or Actual Use	Enclave		Boundaries		Neighboring	
	Forest	Outside	Forest	Outside	Forest	Outside
1. Crops/fields/agriculture	xxxxx	x	xx	xxxxx		xxxxx
2. Bamboo	xxxxx		xxx	xxxx	xxxxx	
3. Straw	xxxxx		xxx	xxxx	xxxxx	
4. Pasture/course	xxxx	x	xx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx
5. Wild fruits, nere/sumbara	xxxxx		xxxxx	x	xxx	xxxx
6. Construction wood, planks	xxxx	x	xxxx		xxxxx	
7. Drinking water/clean water and irrigation water	xxxx	x	xxxxx	xx	xxx	xxxxx
8. Medicinal plants (barks, roots leaves)	xxxxx		xxx	x	xxxxx	xxxx
9. Firewood	xxxx	x	xxx	xx	xxxx	xx
10. Mulch, leaves	xxxxx	x	xxx	xx	xx	xx
11. Apiculture, honey	xxxx	x	xxxx	xxx	xxxxx	xxx
12. Rope	xxxxx		xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx
13. Hunting/termites protein	xxxx	x	xxxx	xx	xxx	xx
14. Gardening/vegetables products	xxxx	x		xx		xxxx
15. Pickets, services wood, fencing wood	xxxx	x	x	xxxxx	xxxxxxx xx	xxxxxx
16. Fishing	xxxxx		xx	xxx	xxx	xx

N.B. This task was difficult to work on. First, the inhabitants indicated their aspirations or their former uses, instead of actual utilization. The original ideas were oriented further to agriculture, gardening, construction work wood, services, and pasture in the forest.

**Represented villages:**

Enclave: Kagnéandé, Diawbhé

Boundaries: Nialama, Bendougou, Tyèwèrè

Neighboring: Linsan-Saran, Kokolou, Donghol, Dar-es-salam, Diawoya, Ndantari, Madina

**ANNEX 22**  
**FOREST COOPERATIVE CREATION PROCEDURE:**  
**FOREST CO-MANAGEMENT PROCESS ADAPTATION**

Step	Who will act?	When planned?	When finished?
1. Group status and internal policies	CF		
2. First assembly and meeting of forest committee reports	CF		
3. Copy of the decision for forest classification	Project		
4. Hand written request by the population for cooperative formation to the prefet	CF		
5. Okay from the prefet to the request for constitution of the cooperative	Prefet		
6. History and geographical location of villages with regard to the forest reserve	Project		
7. Prefet's okay for cooperative constitution	Préfet		
8. Cooperative members, assembly representatives, and CF lists			
9. Availability of forest documents for the cooperative, for example management and co-management plan and contract	CF DNFF		
10. Concerted management plan maps and zonings	DNFF		
11. Concerted management plan	DNFF		
12. Technical view from forest service for ex seminary on 9/25-26/96 at Labé	DNFF		
13. Permit to the commission for a set up at DNFF level of a close collaboration with prefectural commission for procedures of cooperative constitution and to assure periodical monitoring of documents	DNFF CF		
14. Transmission letter to convey documents to send to DNFF and MAEF for approval	CF Project		
15. Recognition act papers from MAEF and interior ministries			

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**ANNEX 23**  
**FOREST GROUP: STATUS, INTERNAL POLICIES, VILLAGE MEMBERS,**  
**AND *COMITÉ FORESTIER* MEMBER LISTS**

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**Nialama Forest Reserve Co-management Forest Cooperative**

**STATUS**

**Article 1. Group's nature**

It is established between villages having vital interest from the Nialama Forest Reserve (NFR), a forest cooperative (GF), for the co-management with the state to which the forest belongs. The head quarters are located at Linsan Saran, the seat of the *Sous-Préfecture*, in the *Préfecture* of Lelouma. The GF is composed of villages members listed in Annex 1.

**Article 2. GF objective**

The objective of the GF is the co-management of the NFR: protection, exploitation and regeneration of forest resources for a sustainable development of populations and future generations. These resources concern all those issued from the natural vegetation, trees or not, as well those resulting or that will, from trees or vegetable species plantations normally be associated and compatible with vegetation/forest cover. The forest resources also include other natural resources existing in the forest environment such as water, land and fauna, mainly protected species.

The objective aims notably to:

- Develop education for the sustainable management of NFR resources;
- Allow a rational exploitation and renewable utilization of forest and land resources to the benefit of enclave, boundary and neighboring villages populations;
- Ensure a regeneration and maintenance of diverse resources (land, trees, water, animals) in equilibrium favorable to the development of different species;
- Respect forest boundaries according to those established by the state;
- Work closely with state and designated representatives to study the development and implementation of the forest management plan;
- Help the concerned population gain knowledge, techniques and behavior adequate for limiting NFR environmental degradation.

### **Article 3. Land Status in the NFR**

In 1943, the State classified the NFR with an approximate surface area of 10,000 hectares. According to forest policy, classified forests must be managed for the local population's benefit, with their participation. The forest code allows the State to pass on contracts to others for forest reserve management according to management plans.

With regard to the preservation of this resource, considered a security of the population, it is convenient to define limits/boundaries and attributions to each party (State and population) concerning the forest resource management.

### **Article 4. Nature and Length of Land Handling**

The State agreed to hand in the below mentioned lands to the GF for a precise period, to be negotiated, defined and specified in the contract that the state and the CF will elaborate for the forest co-management. During this period, the state is committed to respect the rules of management, rules regarding earnings' investment and all resources distribution, rules which will have been established with the accord of the village assembly and State representatives (*cantonment forestier*).

### **Article 5. GF Constitution**

The GF is composed of villages whose list adopted by the GF constitutive assembly of July 16, 1996 is found in Annex 1. Each village designated 3 or 4 representatives (an elderly male, a youth, a woman, and if available, a craftsman whose activity relates to forest resource use) at the village assembly. The exclusion or participation of a village as group member can only be adopted during the village assembly and following consensus.

### **Article 6. GF organization**

This organization is headed by two circumstances whose attributions are specified in the present status:

- a) A village general assembly, called *assemblée villageoise*
- b) Inter-village committee called *comité forestier* elected by the general assembly for three years, one time renewable.

### **Article 7. Composition and Attributions of the CF**

The CF is composed of 16 members divided into 5 commissions headed by an executive bureau of four members:

- President
- Vice President

- Secretary and
- Treasurer

The president leads activities and animates the CF meetings. The CF has among other attributions:

- To replace a member, if necessary, the CF may designate a temporary replacement who can serve until the following village assembly, at which time members agree, reject or selection amendment;
- Activity program preparation to be submitted for approval to the village assembly;
- Activity coordination and program monitoring;
- Preparation and presentation of an annual activity report and balance sheet, and the eventual use of funds by the CF delegated by the assembly;
- Finding external support to the GF activities; and
- Partnership organization with the forest administration and CRD's elected bureau.

The other 12 committee members are members of the 5 following commissions:

- Fields, pastures, and gardens (2 members);
- Economically important products (3 members);
- Fire, hunting, and apiculture (3 members);
- Reforestation and water (2 members); and
- Secondary products (2 members).

#### **Article 8. Composition and attributions of the villages assembly**

The village assembly is composed of all representatives of members villages of the GF and animated by a counsel of village leaders or wisemen.

Among other attributions, the village assembly:

- Selects by election or nomination among its representatives (older men, youths, women, and craftsmen) CF members;
- Decides upon exclusion or inclusion of a village as new member;
- Establishes rules of member contribution to different activities of the GF;
- Determines resource utilization modalities associated with land made available to the GF, as well as assignment rules or the sharing of revenue obtained from forest resources;
- Modify if necessary internal policies of the GF;
- Adopt or modify the CF proposed activity program;
- Approve or reject annual activity balance sheets and eventual financial exercises presented to the CF.

#### **Article 9. GF activities scope of work**

It is relevant that the constituted reference documents of the management plan be studied over a long term and the zoning sites as presented in base line studies conducted by the

representative of the forest administration and committee members who assisted him in this task. The document should be approved in a village assembly by GF members. It foresees long term orientation and selected activities for the management of different sections of the site. The plan cannot be modified significantly without the forest administration's approval.

The long-term concerted management plan is usually followed by a short term intervention program whose length, content and organization are the unique initiative of the GF, because these interventions still conform to long term concerted management plan objectives.

#### **Article 10. Respect of forest legislation by the GF**

The GF is committed to respect current forest legislation, notably for wood cutting necessitating permits and payment of fees. Fauna protection according to sites must be object of a particular attention, especially for all protected species in Guinea.

#### **Article 11. Forest administration's contribution**

Based on its capabilities, the forest administration will provide its support to the protection and promotion of GF activities concerning advice, silvicultural training or the protection of GF interests that would be illegally endangered.

#### **Article 12. Other contributions to the GF**

For its activity needs, the GF can receive assistance, in funds or in nature, according to modalities chosen in accordance with donor institution. This aid can be agreed upon by the State, applied to the CRD budget or directly by a project structure, an ONG or any other organization and in conformity with current Guinean legislation.

The GF will open a bank account or an account at *Crédit Mutuel* in which funds will be deposited. The GF will designate two or three account signatories.

Fund or material contributions will be managed under the responsibility of the CF president who will report to the village assembly that elected him.

The president may delegate all or part of this management to the treasurer or to any other member of the CF.

#### **Article 13. Internal policies of the GF**

The GF may decide on any kind of internal rules judged necessary or useful as long as these regulations are compatible with provided status and conform to the scope of work prescribed in the long term, concerted management plan.

## Internal Policies

The CF's meeting will start as soon as a minimum of 10 members is present. If a committee member is absent without justification, he will pay 1,000 FG. If a member is late by more than one hour to the meeting, he will pay 500 FG.

The secretary must bring the proceeding notebook to every meeting.

Any member of the committee who seriously violates the principles established and listed in the management plan or the contract, will have to pay a fine of 100,000 FG.

Normally, CF meetings will be programmed once a month. According to work requirements, the committee can always call extraordinary meetings.

**List of Village Members  
(First Village Assembly Participants)  
July 16, 1996 at Linsan-Saran**

Bassan	Linsan Fulbhé
Bendoug 1	Madina
Diawbhè	Ndantari
Donghol	Niankou
Goundoupi	Teguenda
Guémé	Télibofi
Kagnégandé	Tenkeré
Kokolou	Toumbou Koutou
Ley Fello	Tyankoye
Linsan Saran	Tyèwèrè

**Villages that sent observers**

Sambaya, Donde Boto, Bomini

**Other invited villages that did not send representatives**

Nétééré  
Fulasso  
Yambou

**"Comité Forestier"**

**Executive bureau:**

President: Souleymane Bah (Adult male, Kagnégandé)  
President assistant: Mamadou Alpha Diallo (Youth, Ndantari)  
Treasurer: Elhadj Issa Nimaga (Adult male, Linsan Saran)  
Secretary: Ibrahim Sory Bah (Youth, Madina)

**Commissions:**

1. Fields, pastures and gardens

Asmaou Barry (woman, Kokolou)  
Ibrahima Laho Bah (youth, kagnégandé)

2. Economically important products (plants, fire wood, bamboo and bricks):

Bhoye Sané (Adult male, Donghol)  
Sadiouma Bah (Adult male, Tyèwèrè)  
Mariama Bentè Touré (Woman, Nialama)

3. Fire, hunting, and apiculture:

Amadou Korka Camara (Craftman, Diawbhè)  
Kemo Camara (Youth, Teguenda)  
Yaimadou Kanté (Craftman, Bendougou\*)  
Kanté Mamadou Korka (Bendougou, temporary replacement)

4. Reforestation and water:

Dian Malal Camara (craftsman, Dar-es-Salaam)  
Ma Bintou Bah (woman, Kagnégandé)

5. Secondary products:

Bintou Sow\*\*(Woman, Linsan Saran; died 8/30/96  
Aïssatou Diouldé Bah (woman, Linsan Foulbhè, temporary replacement).