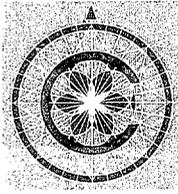


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CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.

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**GUINEA NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT  
NATURAL RESOURCES PARTICIPATORY PLANNING**

**VOLUME III: ORIENTATION MANUAL: PARTICIPATORY PLANNING  
AND *TERROIR VILLAGEOIS* MANAGEMENT  
(BRP DISSA)\***

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Prepared by:  
Paula J. Williams and Boubacar Thiam  
Technical Advisers

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

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## ORIENTATION MANUAL: PARTICIPATORY PLANNING AND *TERROIRS VILLAGEOIS* MANAGEMENT

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### A. Introduction

This orientation manual explains the procedure followed to launch a participatory planning process for *terroir villageois* (TV) management in four pilot villages in BRP Dissa in Guinea. In the annexes, tables, evaluations, maps and other information during this work are presented. This information will serve as an example for the replication of this procedure elsewhere. Conclusions and recommendations are presented in our final report.

This procedure is based on procedures, methods and materials elaborated elsewhere. For the participatory planning process, the participatory rapid appraisal technique (PRA) developed and used in Kenya and other countries since 1988. A series of documents regarding this method are available, mainly in English, but some key documents have been translated into french. The following french version of the orientation manual was used:

International Development Program, Clark University and Kenya's National Secretary for Environment 1989. An Introduction to Rural Participatory Evaluation for Rural Resources Management ("*Une introduction à l'évaluation rurale participative pour la gestion des ressources rurales*"). Translated into English by Craig Lamberton and Ntalemwa Nytha. Worcester, Massachusetts, USA, Clark University.

We have also used some methods employed by other West African projects for TV management that started in 1989 in Burkina Faso, and which were reproduced in other Sahelian countries and in Guinea. We adopted a type of map developed in the Kissidougou project presenting a TV management plan to help villagers create a future vision map of the village (*une carte de vision future du village*).

The orientation manual on PRA is very clear and useful. Instead of repeating most of this information, we preferred to explain how we adapted the project's previous experiences. *To better understand this document, one needs to read it with the orientation manual on RPE.* We also formulated recommendations to simplify the procedure and facilitate its reproduction elsewhere.

### B. Key Concepts

#### B1. Participatory Planning

In Guinea, most of the rural development projects and activities are based on participatory procedures. Several similar methodologies are used, such as the Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA or MARP), the participatory diagnostic, (PD), the participatory eco-development (PED), etc. We decided to adapt a different methodology, the rapid participatory evaluation (RPE) which lead villagers to create their own action plan. The main differences between these procedures are explained in Table 1.

In our procedure, it is essential to help villagers plan their development and TV management. Most often, other projects have used villagers' ideas in the unique objective of producing work plans for project personnel and to plan how villagers may collaborate. With

RPE, villagers will develop an action plan for which they will investigate ways to collaborate with different partners, not only project personnel. By stressing this aspect, it becomes clear that the plan belongs to the villagers, not to the project.

**Table 1. What is Participatory Process? What is the Difference between RRA (MARP) and RPE?**

In the Fouta Djallon region of Guinea, all development agents talk about the participatory process ("*la démarche participative*") as if there is only one. We believe that there are several. What counts is the **degree and type of participation**. People understand that it is not enough to plan development activities, directly followed by instructions given by technicians and staff to be executed by farmers. Development activities must address villagers' needs and priorities and take in consideration the value of their knowledge.

In Guinea, projects utilize many different strategies. With most of the methods such as the rapid rural appraisal (RRA or MARP), the participatory diagnostic (PD), the participatory eco-development (PED), etc, villagers participate to elaborate the data base. They classify their priorities of importance. Usually, technical supervisory teams take the data, analyze it and report to the village committee who passes the information to villagers. Projects use these strategies to conduct baseline studies and to decide on programs, with village contribution. These procedures take a step further, attempting to help villagers conduct an analysis of their own situation, and decide on priorities, possible solutions, and potential activities. The RPA method is an example of this type of procedure. It was developed in Kenya, utilized and adapted in other countries and concludes with the elaboration of an action plan.

In English, MARP is translated as "Rapid Rural Appraisal" (RRA) and RPA by "Participatory Rural Appraisal" (PRA). Although some think that these methods are similar, others have realized the importance of making a distinction between (s)he who is making the analysis and (s)he who is planning subsequent activities. With RRA and RPA, the same tools are used to collect data but with RPA, villagers are the analysts and the decision makers as well. In the case of RRA, villagers are only participants in a procedure defined by others. In addition, RPA leads more quickly to an action plan. With these methods, by starting with a new village, between six to ten days will be needed to design the action plan. But in a previously studied village from which some baseline data exists, the procedure may be shorter, requiring a restitution and bring the data into focus, completing and analyzing it as a group, and then creating the plan.

In pilot experiences of the GNRMP conducted in four pilot Dissa villages, the team selected a RPA adapted to use when baseline data already exists. This data was analyzed by villagers, leading to production of the action plan. The latter indicates *who* will do *what*, and *when*, to solve village priority problems. In addition to the action plan, a schema or drawing was elaborated to indicate the village's future vision how to place it in the TV's management plan.

## **B2. Terroir Villageois (TV)**

The adopted TV management procedure in Dissa aims to reinforce and revitalize management committees (*comités de gestion* or CG) and facilitate activity planning regarding communal resource management and sustainable development. In fact, elaboration of this procedure is based on ideas launched by French geographers, dating back to the 1950s. Since 1986, the procedure was introduced in Africa, specifically in Burkina Faso, then in Mali and Niger. Subsequently, it has been used in attempts to find solutions to problems such as population density, agro-sylvo-pastoral capital degradation, and problems severe and complex enough to interest donors to set up specific procedures to address the problems. The issue of TV boundaries is very complex. Normally, a TV is defined by a physical space whose limits are well recognized by the villagers and inhabitants in neighboring villages. But, inhabitants of several villages and hamlets may often communally exploit certain resources such as water or woodlands.

Land tenure rights also enter in the formula as a variable. There is a whole set of hierarchical primary and secondary rights, which are involved in the use, usufruct and misuse. A village's inhabitants, for example, may be recognized as owners of a woodland but they may permit neighbors to utilize certain resources like dead wood as fire wood.

To resolve land tenure issues by means of TV management, the projects adopted different procedures. Often, they helped villagers to create zoning maps which indicate the proposed management of the physical space, and actual use or land tenure rights. The former Guétouya project helped inhabitants of 74 villages to create management plans for 14 TV. The Bantighel TV, for example, includes 9 villages. For this procedure, some common resources might be managed by the inter-village committee (IVMC). Kissidougou project decided to work on TV management uniquely in the case where land tenure rights do not generate conflicts. For example, a map is established for the TV of two villages, Famania and Fourdou.

For Dissa, an extensive study of the land tenure issue was made (Bohrer and Fischer, 1994). It presents different rights of lineage of initial owners and descendants of others, that is, recently arrived persons. Although most of Dissa's inhabitants are *peuhls*, their land tenure rights are limited because the initial dwellers were *susu*. According to historical information, the watershed land area is organized into five *terroirs*: Fotongbé TV and four *susu* lineage TV (map 1). However, researchers have found that the present situation is very fluid. They gave the following recommendations to the project:

- Relationships between *susu* and *peuhls* have been evolving since the latter's arrival and they continue to change throughout the project life. Thus, the project team must recognize two important issues: 1) Given the fact that land tenure changes with time, project personnel should not consider that present land tenure conventions are permanent or inalterable and; 2) As *susu* and *peuhls* manage dormant tensions, project personnel should try not to polarize ethnic divisions. It is imperative that project personnel take into account these ethnic differences, especially when they an influence on land tenure and management.

But, exploring these differences, they run the risk of reinforcing ethnic separation, which remains positively fluid, thus, alterable. (Bohrer and Fischer, 1996: xiii).

Considering this advice, we did not put emphasis on the definition of precise TV limits. The notion of TV used in the current work represents rather the territorial space used by members of a community to insure their subsistence. Each village has defined its present or potential TV zone of action.

### **B3. TV management**

The objective is not only to define a TV, but to perceive possibilities to better manage existing resources in that *terroir*. There is an important difference between the concepts of "*aménagement*" or "improvement" and "management" of the TV (see Table 2). We supported the TV management notion, in whose framework villagers are managers and technicians are only their advisers.

The evolution of "*gestion de terroir villageois*" concept is explained in the key document by Ndioune, Emmanuel, Philippe de Leener, Mamadou NDiaye, Pierre Jacobin, et Jean Perier.

1992. *Avenir des terroirs: la ressource humaine*. ENDA GRAF. *Collection Recherche Populaires* N° 147.148.149. Dakar, Sénégal - ENDA Tiers Monde.

Considerable documentation on the experiences of other Guinean projects experiences regarding TV management concept does exist. The proceedings from the GNRMP two symposiums on NRM in 1984 and 1986 include presentations of other projects, such as the *Guétoya* BRP project, the Middle Guinea Integrated Rural Development Project, and the Haute Gambie, Haut Niger and Kissidougou projects.

In discussing this question with project personnel during the organized workshop, we identified important differences in concepts, procedures, roles and tools of "improvement" and "management" (Table 3). It is clear that management is a more participatory procedure than "improvement", which is more directive.

This procedure leads to an important evolution in mentality and roles of villagers and technicians. If the villagers take responsibility in managing the development of the pilot TV, technicians should follow villagers priorities, not the reverse.

This is a philosophical evolution of development in which villagers take more and more initiative and responsibility. According to the analysis by Ndione et al. (1992), this evolution may be characterized by three different projects: (1) promotional projects, (2) support projects and (3) consulting structures. They summarized the characteristics in a series of tables. (see Tables 4 to 8).

This analysis underlines the importance of the fact that, more and more, villagers are taking charge of decision-making concerning their development. In Guinea, developmental policy follows this philosophy. The essential question is to know how to support this evolutionary process.

We think that the GNRMP is experiencing such an evolution. At the onset, villagers were isolated and had not been exposed to development projects. To launch activities, BRP technicians analyzed villager problems and priorities, then proposed some technical solutions. Through this experience, villagers became development partners. Toward the end of the project, it is essential to pass into a third stage, in which, villages become the "pilots" of their future. The participatory planning process (PPP), which aims to elaborate the village's "future vision" with maps and action plans, contributed to this evolution.

Table 2. TV *Aménagement* or Improvement vs Management

... Implementation of TV improvement and management, the former being landscape or physical aspects, the latter stressing necessary organizational adjustments to establish to render sustainable improvement programs...

With the emergence of this new set of projects, considering farmers' reality does not suffice: listening to farmers, registering their priority needs, and in reaction, transferring of a whole set of technical measures, are not conducive to TV management program implementation. Projects should have a clear understanding of the societies in which they intervene, not only in technical terms (how production systems work) but also, and principally, in social and economical terms (what logical action mobilizes - or demobilizes - village societies). This knowledge of villages the context is indispensable to adequately conduct negotiations, henceforth indispensable between farmer societies and private or public intervention structures: the participation of farmer "*aménagistes*" becomes a mandatory initial condition of any intervention.

The procedure of TV improvement seeks the populations' participation because it is impossible to implement otherwise. In most cases, it concentrates efforts and its preoccupations on physical TV improvement, which is always the ultimate objective, with decertification control as the theme. Work is generally based on the analysis of environmental conditions: symptoms are identified (disappearance of vegetative cover, wind and water erosion, forceful water flow, reduction in water flow and ground water levels,...), causes are investigated (demography, land tenure pattern changes, agrosystems deregulation) and solutions are identified among which technical measures take the most part (plantations, protected zones, small dams and anti-erosion structures, new crop introduction, notably dry season, improved stoves, fertilization practices, streams decking,...).

The TV management procedure, also called auto-planified "*aménagement*", is the most recent, goes beyond and classes problematic desertification in the global framework of village society. Thus, it is not only physical causes that are identified, but also social and economic deregulations (uncertainty of markets or land tenure status). All the TV life aspect are reviewed. Among other means are elements such as analytical skills and farmer creativity, their traditional education, solidarity and traditional decision-making structures,.. The understanding of the TV is not only physical (ecological, fauna, flora, edaphic,...), but it is enriched by a sociological vision and integrates it into a perspective extended to cities/villages: physical spaces, TV become socioeconomic spaces. The farmers' experience in terms of communication and organization is solicited as much as the knowledge and local experiences in ecology, agriculture, pasture management or forestry. The planification idea tends to disappear, giving space to that of the valorization of human resources, prompting reforestation or decertification control to become more and more development means that are no longer considered as finalities.

Source: Avenir des terroirs: la ressource humaine par Emmanuel Ndione, Philippe Leener, Mamadou NDiaye, Pierre Jacolin, et Jean Pierre Perier. Le groupe Recherche - Action - Formation (GRAF), développement et environnement pour le Tiers Monde (ENDA TM) - Dakar, Senegal, 1992, P.86.

**Table 3. Key Differences between "Improvement" and "Management" of TV**

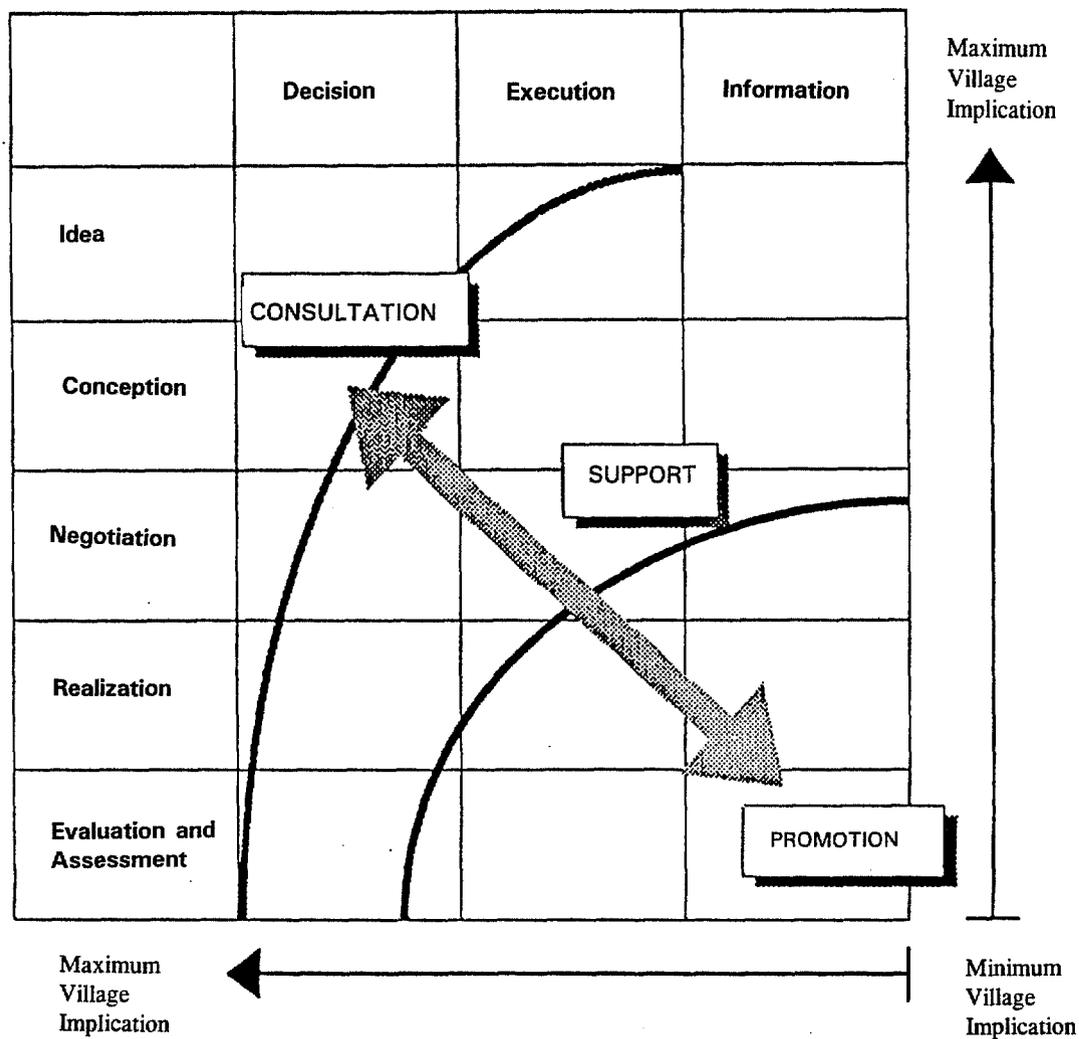
Aspects	Improvement	Management
TV	What to do Organization and planification of the improved area Physical space	Rational use of improved areas, resources Socioeconomic aspects
Problem diagnosis	Environmental conditions analysis	Environmental, social and economic conditions
Solutions	Physical space repartition solutions vary according to activities Extension of improved techniques for resource utilization Infrastructure construction ("recipe")	Natural resources and profit repartition Human capacity reinforcement (knowledge, organizational aspects) Security
Villager roles	Participation in arranged space repartition and data collection Approval and consensus with proposed actions Technical work execution	Responsabilization and surveillance of resources: Being a manager: planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation Activity orientation in favor of improvement units Lot definition Analysis; Research
Technician roles	Activity initiation Knowledge transfer to villagers Facilitator Situation analysis Photo-interpretation Cartography Technical work	Follow up of regulation management transfer to villagers Facilitator Adviser
Maps/tools	Very precise maps, based on aerial photographs, mosaic photographs, satellite images, GPS data, computer utilization, etc Thematical maps, landscape maps Sketches	
Plans	Schema (or plan of improvement (prepared by a project or technicians to help villagers	Action plan prepared by villagers

**Table 4. Project Types and Population Position**

	Promoting Project	Support Project	Consulting structure
Intervention type	The Project solicits population participation to realize its program	The project participate to ??local dynamics, eventually in helping them to reorient or to restructure	The "Project" (the structure) responds to a request for services from village communities or collectives
Basis of stimulus	Project is soliciting and creating motivation	Project motivation maintenance (or "recharge")	Village is the solicitor. Motivation depends only on villagers
Control lever	Sensitization and stimulus to gain population "conviction" and participation	Animation to accompany villager contemplation. Eventual complementary resource support Facilitate communication development	Scope of work availability and competence are two necessary qualities required by villagers
Definition of success criteria	By project	By villagers and project	By villagers, the director of operations
Position of populations	Participation	Co-management action (interaction with project)	Piloting: Action is villagers problem
Project position	Action of leading (piloting)	Project participation at several levels	Punctual intervention on well specified domains
Programming (planning)	(Determined by project)	(Defined by project and villages)	(Determined by villagers)
Logical action	Transfer	Auto-promotion	Matching services offer to demand

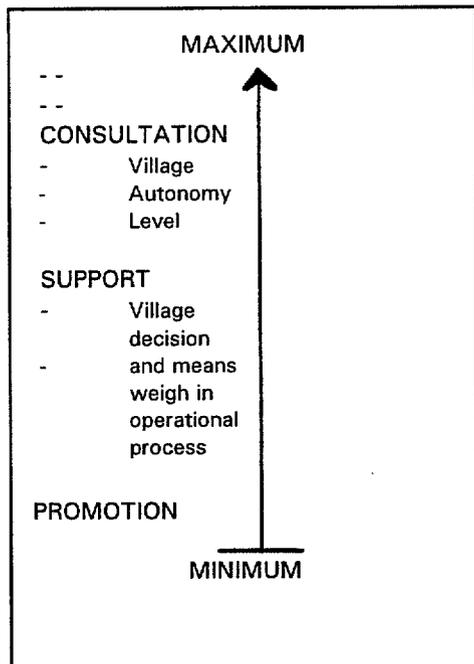
**Source:** Avenir des terroirs: la ressource humaine par Emmanuel Ndione, Philippe Leener, Mamadou NDiaye, Pierre Jacolin, et Jean Pierre Perier. Le groupe Recherche - Action - Formation (GRAF), developpement et environnement pour le Tiers Monde (ENDA TM) - Dakar, Senegal, 1992, P.86.

**Table 5. Participation of the Populations in an Activity**



Source: Avenir des terroirs: la ressource humaine par Emmanuel Ndione, Philippe Leener, Mamadou NDiaye, Pierre Jacolin, et Jean Pierre Perier. Le groupe Recherche - Action - Formation (GRAF), developpement et environnement pour le Tiers Monde (ENDA TM) - Dakar. Senegal, 1992, P.86.

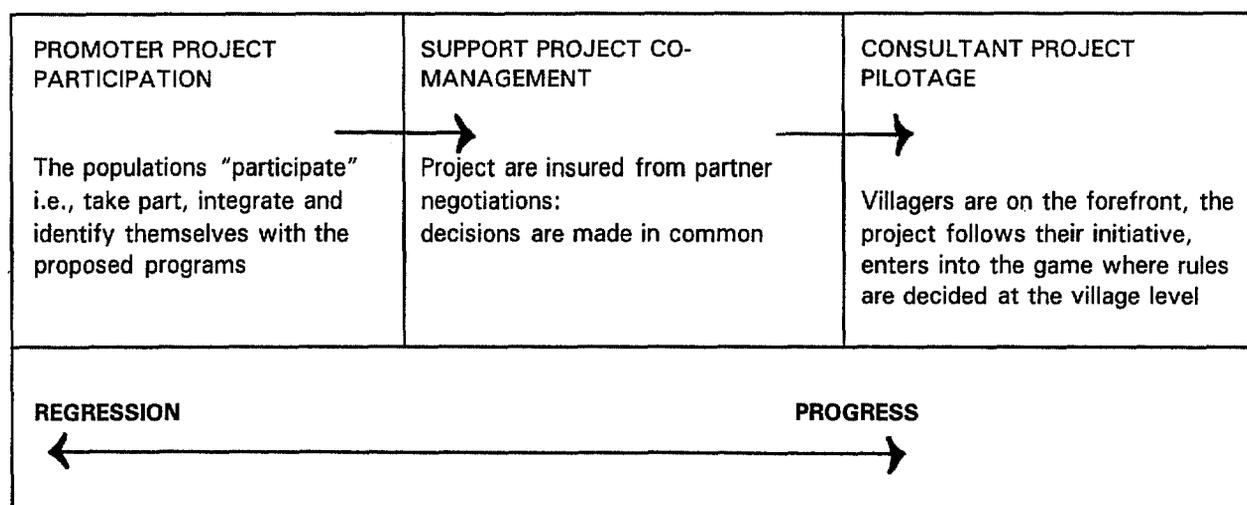
**Table 6. Project Types and Village Autonomy Level**



Source: Avenir des terroirs: la ressource humaine par Emmanuel Ndione, Philippe Leener, Mamadou NDiaye, Pierre Jacolin, et Jean Pierre Perier. Le groupe Recherche - Action - Formation (GRAF), developpement et environnement pour le Tiers Monde (ENDA TM) - Dakar, Senegal, 1992, P.86.

**Table 7. Key words in Project Speeches**

PROMOTION PROJECTS	SUPPORT PROJECTS
To convince, persuade, incite, compel to do, To sensitize To say Transfer themes Participation To change the medium To organize quantitative results Technical or economic aspects	To orient, discuss, catalyze, think, exchange, animate, facilitate Listen Capacity transfer Appropriation Attitude/behavior change according to medium Organize Qualitative results Cultural and social aspects.

**Table 8. Development Perspectives of Participatory Projects**

Source: *Avenir des terroirs: la ressource humaine* par Emmanuel Ndione, Philippe Leener, Mamadou NDiaye, Pierre Jacolin, et Jean Pierre Perier. *Le groupe Recherche - Action - Formation (GRAF), développement et environnement pour le Tiers Monde (ENDA TM)* - Dakar, Senegal, 1992, P.86

### C. Procedure Adopted

#### C1. Previously Implemented Project Activities

Before the consultant team's arrival, the project had already initiated/implemented several activities which served as bases to launch the planification process. Among these activities are included,

- The practice of the Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA/MARP) in 1993 as a participatory procedure for data base collection with population participation in the research. Analysis of results was made by the team (GNRMP, 1994).
- Land tenure studies on NRM practices, advantages and disadvantages of Dissa land tenure regimes. This study addressed land tenure systems which affect natural resources utilization management, identified institutions managing these resources, proposed a topology of conflict resolution and outlined recommendations for project activities (Bohrer and Fisher 1994).
- Interventions in project areas (agroforestry, forestry, agricultural production, enterprise development, water and soil conservation, women in development and training) with individuals, families, groups and whole communities.
- To maintain project accomplishments, the creation of management committee (CG) that has started certain community-based management activities such as defending zones, charcoal producer control, etc..

- Annual evaluations with villages to discuss their priorities, perceptions on conducted and planned annual work plans.

## C2. Planification Procedure

**Meetings with the team:** In our scope of work, it was recommended to train the team to better perform its activities. Thus, we found that the best way to train team members was to involve them in all steps of the procedure. This is why, despite programs already established, we organized several meetings and many team members were always with us in the field. Our procedure, which aimed to be participatory, required that not only all villagers participate but also technicians and Peace Corps Volunteers as well. A first meeting was held with BRP team to conduct an initial analysis of available data on different villages and their CG<sup>1</sup>. Other meetings were held during the whole procedure of activity planning and result evaluation. It was during these meetings that we prepared all posters and pictures to use during villager sensitization. We used different schemes to aid in the understanding of participatory planning for the development of future TV and their management.

To adopt an adequate procedure for Dissa villagers, we conducted visits to get acquainted with six project sites: *Haute Gambie*, the former Guetoya (Pita) project, the Integrated Rural Development Project for Middle Guinea based in Dalaba and the *Haut Niger* watershed project (Kissidougou), to understand their experiences with TV management and community-based resources management. This helped us to appreciate a variety of procedures and methods, to negotiate and organize a study trip for six villagers from four Dissa villages to the Guetoya Project and Kissidougou's watersheds to demonstrate what these projects beneficiaries have accomplished in terms of TV and forest resources management.

These visits enabled us to refine our procedure. We decided that the creation of a village action plan was essential, that a simple TV map would not be enough to orient activities. We found that the elaborated management map (plan) by Kissidougou's project was a useful tool to facilitate villager understanding. However, we decided to prepare simpler maps, with paper and markers which would be easy to modify. We have summarized the key aspects of these different projects in Annex A.

**Meetings with authorities, locally-elected people, and other partners.** The planification procedure that we adopted aims to facilitate rational resource management and socioeconomic development. Thus, its implementation requires collaboration with many development agents to help villagers realize their different objectives. To promote other development institutions in the procedure, we organized a meeting with authorities, locally-elected people and the head of the forest canton. Concerning other partners, the project collaborated with certain actors (UGVD, CLUSA), Agricultural Research Centers of Kilissi, Foulaya, Bareng, the training center of Tangama (ACT), etc...) working in the field.

These actors did not take part in the first meetings. Toward the end of the process, the CRD secretary, the head of the canton and a UGVD representative participated in certain village

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<sup>1</sup> A similar analysis was made in Koundou and an initial visit was made to the Tyankoye CG.

meetings where maps and action plans were prepared, as well as technical meetings with project personnel.

A CLUSA representative was also invited to assist, but could not attend because of his tight schedule.

**Meeting with the 13 CG.** We started field work by meeting with the 13 BRP CG to outline their role and elaborate a present schema of their terroir. We proceeded with a series of questions.

CG members expressed various ideas on their roles. Some CG said that they were created to manage project installations or to serve as means of communication between the population and the project. Others had more extensive ideas of their role, recognizing, for example, that they are responsible for surveillance of their TV, or for the mobilization of the population, and the collection of funds as well. Only one CG out of sixteen took the initiative to launch an activity not proposed by the project. In most villages, notables (elderly persons) continue to make important decisions and have stronger influence than the CG. In certain villages, they explained that the elderly and CG, together, discuss problems and seek solutions in collaboration. In one village, we were told that the CG members are notables sons and that they listen to their parents. With the exception of Khatiya, committee members do not have distinct roles.

With the BRP team, we analyzed the characteristics of the 13 CG. Then we made individual analyses of each village (Annexes B, C and D) and compared strong and weak points (Annex E). We also took note of priorities expressed by each village last year (Annex F).

To revitalize CG, we estimated that we must:

- Work with these CG (many were not active because did not have much to do)
- Define more clearly the CG role and individual CG members
- Stimulate participation of all CG members in situations where one or two members dominate the discussions or the activities
- Help villagers to expand their concept of TV management and responsibilities that the CG may have

Our different activities have been conducted with CG member participation. In Donta, participation in the procedure led villagers to replace ineffective CG members and to add others to reinforce it. We thought that for the reinforcement of CG, the best formula entailed their participation in all steps of the procedure.

**Work meetings in the villages.** Our meetings with 13 CG allowed us to select the pilot villages of Farinta, Donta, Amaraya, and Wolia (the later being outside the watershed) to set up the TV management procedure (see map 2). Thus, visits were made to all four villages to conduct a review of interests, a village map, and the participatory planning ideas and the future vision map (Annex G). For the participatory planning, a typical action plan was developed to

address a water problem to show villagers the activities necessary to initiate to solve this problem as well as the means, responsibilities and time required to implement these activities. Regarding the future vision map, we conceived a simple, typical map which shows a TV and the different means, utilizations and actions that villagers need to initiate in the coming years.

Later, the BRP organized a meeting with each of the four pilot villages to identify different constraints related to the different components, and to outline priorities and potential that they possess to achieve these priorities (Annex H). Results of these meetings lead to the return to the villages to discuss priorities and solutions, to draw a historical profile of successes and failures of their development activities and to proceed to conduct an analysis of institutions responsible for TV NRM and socioeconomic development.

Discussion of results permitted villagers to classify problems according to their importance, to analyze a variety of solutions and possibilities for each problem, and to make an reconnaissance visit not only to observe certain resources which can be subject to improvement, but also to confirm some villagers statements. To simplify the task of analysis by the villagers, the team will make the effort to adequately conduct the restitution of existing data (Annex I). We found pictures and visual supports very useful in our work, as well as discussions with villagers. For these four pilot villages, we drew copies of several visual aids for each village which took considerable time. Villagers understood most of visual representations. In the future, it will be desirable to have more time to elaborate and test visual aids, and to reproduce them (make photocopies, for example) well in advance. This work lead to a precise definition of problems and constraints by villagers, an analysis of different TV resource uses, identification of NRM institutional leaders, a sketch of villagers historical profiles, the prioritization of problems and an outline of possible solutions (see examples of Farinta (Annex J) and Donta (Annex K).

Among problems and constraints enumerated by the villagers, in Farinta, for example, were: lack of a bridge, the poor shape of the road and the mosque, the lack of water<sup>2</sup> and support for gardening, lack of credit, lack of technical knowledge for soap making, indigo cloth dyeing, and medicine for small ruminants. To this crisis, project technicians added other specific problems encountered in the four villages. Those for Farinta included: forest disappearance, bush fire, lack of improvement in the Sokho-Sokho valley for agriculture, community-based resources management experience and limited management of revenue, lack of drinking water in Koulaya, uncontrolled grazing of animals, reduction in soil fertility, erosion, and disappearance of fauna. These problems were confirmed by villagers.

Furthermore, the institutional analysis helped to identify existing administrative, religious, economic, social and NRM structures in each village.

The historical profile showed different development activities initiated by villagers throughout their lives. Some of these activities succeeded, others did not.

In Farinta, for example, villagers initiated certain activities including:

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<sup>2</sup> Lack of water for gardening concerns more specifically the hamlets of Hafia, Boussoura, and Koulaya.

- In 1950, creation of a rural road between Sokho-Sokho and Malassigui using common funds to help banana producers to sell to the French plantation owner at Malassigui.
- In 1951, using village contributions, they built the small mosque under the supervision of the village notables.
- In 1954, opening of the Farinta-Malassigui road by villagers to disenclave the village.
- In 1990, start up of the village's primary school foundation in Farinta with the use of the GOG tax refund. (The school was finished later with project and a PCV's assistance).

We have been able to compile factors contributing to success and failure of activities. In Farinta, for example, our contact persons listed the following as achievements of community-based activities: understanding, good management and everybody's devotion. As factors of failure: misunderstanding, mismanagement and refusal of certain community members.

Classifying problems in the order of priority, the four villages ranked sociocommunal infrastructures first (roads, schools, medical centers, etc.). This gave the opportunity to conduct a participatory analysis to identify solutions and/or possible alternatives for each problem.

**Study trip (from September 30 to October 3).** To better prepare villagers for development and implementation of the planification tasks of the improvement procedure, we organized a study trip for six villagers, 4 men and 2 women from four pilot villages to study certain activities of TV management in Pita and Kissidougou. Six *comités forestiers* (CF) members of Koundou (4 men and 2 women) and three technicians of the GNRMP also participated in the study trip.

At the Bantighel TV in the BRP Guetoya, Pita, and in Bilia, Kollangui and surrounding villages, villagers observed the CG established to manage wooded zones, how they market their forest products, what their different problems are, and how villagers of Kollangui and surroundings have protected and expanded a natural community village forest.

In Kissidougou, in the villages of Famaña and Fourdou, participants learned how their colleagues supported by Kissidougou watershed project elaborated a map with symbols to locate different uses and/or resources for the management and utilization plan (of fire for example) of different TV resources in the coming years.

The evening of our arrival in Famaña, project personnel showed a video for about 200 villagers. The first presented pictures that the Dabola project in Nyalen reproduced on drought. Then, a film on Dinguiraye's natural resources management project was shown. The third film explained a study trip by the former Kissi 1 and 2 project organized for 50 villages of the Republic of Mali's project zone. The next day, the following interesting portion of the Famaña visit was made to two reforested spring zones.

Subsequently, in Deya, villagers learned how their counterparts were able, with project support, to create a group that would rationally manage a 45 ha community village forest, which

has existed for approximately a century and has been protected for 49 years. They also learned how villagers controlled bush fire, what techniques they use to expand the forest domain and what procedure the group uses in collaboration with the Kissidougou watershed project to obtain official recognition. On October 3, Deya villagers, in accordance with their Koundou and Dissa colleagues, proposed the idea of creating a confederation of farmers from the Fouta, and the Lower and Forest Guinea zones for forest promotion.

This study trip enabled participants to:

- See how other villages utilize and manage their natural resources
- Better and further understand factors leading to the success or failure of NRM and economic development activities
- To extract lessons learned and receive advice from interviewed villagers on the subject of resource protection against fire and simple extension techniques for a forest reserve
- Discuss with encountered villagers the idea of creating a confederation of farmers of the Forest, Middle and Lower Guinea regions

**Workshop and symposium.** On October 11, we organized a workshop with project personnel. The objective was to discuss broad concepts of community-based NRM, then to examine initiated activities. The Dissa team presented the work done on participatory planning and TV management in the four pilot villages. Koundou personnel presented activities related to the Nialama Forest Reserve (NFR) co-management and had everyone present participate in a role play (Annex L).

The next week, between October 15 and 18, the project organized a second symposium on NRM. It was composed of five themes including participatory planning and TV management. In the working commission, we debated similarities and differences between TV management and forest reserve co-management (Annex M). Team members made presentations of our field work.

**Villages meetings continuation.** After the study trip, extension of knowledge, experiences and acquired relations by beneficiaries with other villagers helped Dissa villages, with project support, to create illustration maps of their TV future vision and to elaborate action plans for solving different encountered constraints. As the CRD community secretary, the head of the forest canton and a UGVD representative participated at these meetings, villagers understood better that this planning belonged to them and implicated possible collaboration between several development partners.

After identification and elaboration of all constraints and solutions, each of the four villages prepared a map to illustrate future resource management and economic development. To implement this program, villagers were required to elaborate action plans to identify the implementation order of different development activities, to designate villager, agent, and supporting institution's responsibilities, and to specify the necessary means and period of each activity implementation.

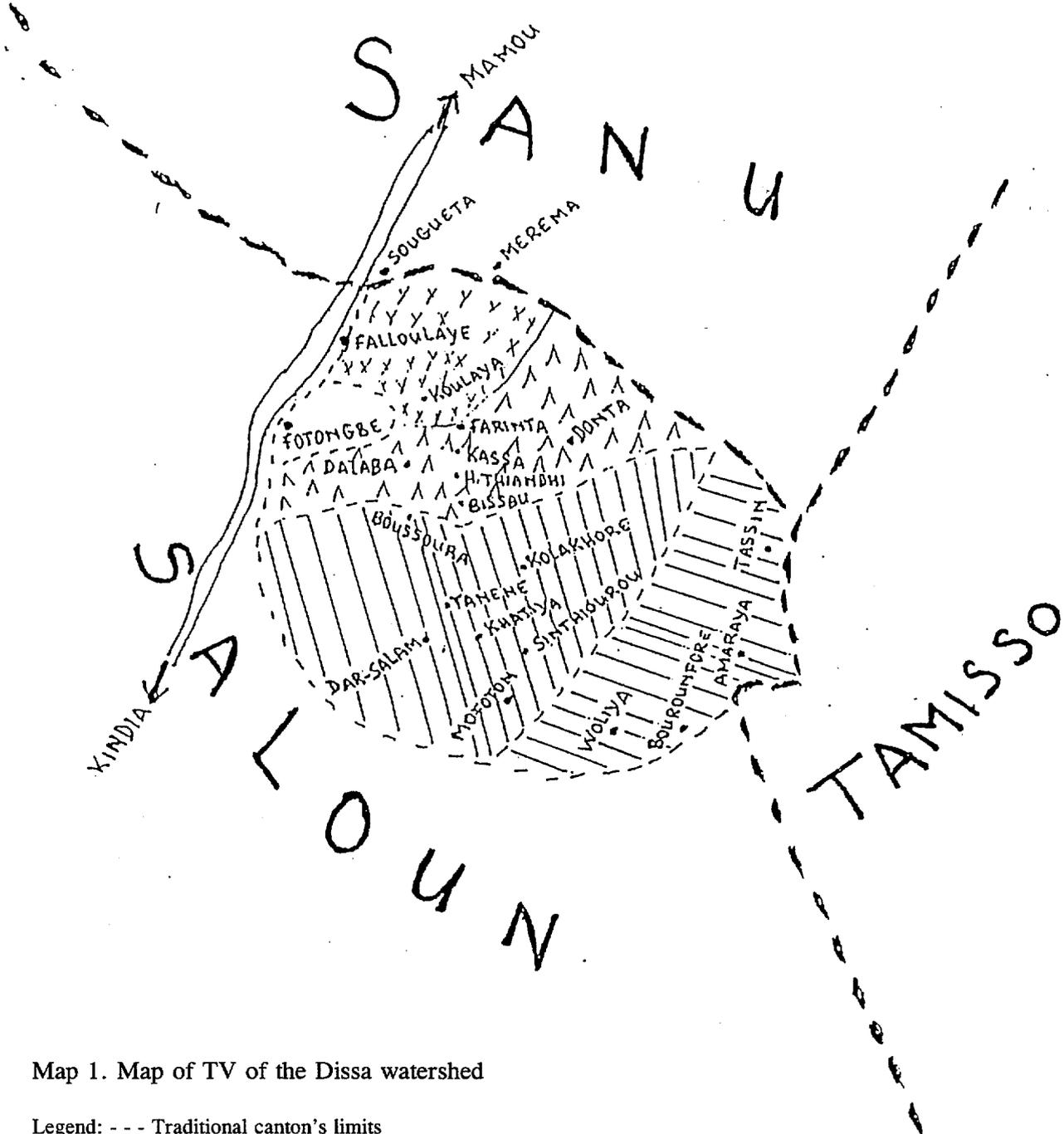
In the field, our program met some difficulties. We scheduled two weeks for the last village visits. We lost a week because the project was obliged to change the symposium dates due to a nation-wide public functionary census. During the second week, we experienced very

difficult time because farmers were occupied protecting rice fields against bird damage. Consequently in two villages, villagers were unable to respect the fixed schedule for meetings. In the two other villages, we were able to execute half of the planned work in a half day's work. For the four villages, we programmed subsequent activities for mid-November, when the agricultural work calendar is less busy. At Wolia, villagers chose to elaborate an action plan first, then create their map. They prepared an action plan for the six following priorities: (1) road improvement; (2) literacy; (3) lack of clean water and dry season gardening irrigation water; (4) distance of a health center; (5) poor condition of the mosque; and (6) abuse of forest user rights.

In Amarayah, villagers elaborated a map. We discussed their priorities and possible solutions and they themselves decided where they would implement each activity. As villagers hesitated to conceptualize the map on their own, team members drew it, following their directions. They selected images or symbols and positioned them on the map. Older and younger men participated actively in the discussions, and even some women dared to contribute. Everybody showed a lot of enthusiasm for the procedure, and in the end, villagers seemed proud of their map. Thanks to the images, most of the people was able to follow the discussion.

**Technical meeting.** On October 25, the Dissa team organized a technical meeting to discuss our successes and what remained to be accomplished. Examples in Wolia and Amaraya made all personnel feel confident to pursue the procedure and achieve the future vision maps and pilots action plans. After the four pilot villages, they proposed to use the same procedure for planning with other CG during the dry season, before the end of March 1997. The team thought that it could reproduce this procedure with a total of four visits by village, and that it could train two other teams in Koundou and Diaforé on the methodology. We also discussed the importance of the simplification of visual support preparation, creating follow-up, simple surveys, by following a written document (in English) on villager notebooks. (PCVs will be able to help their colleagues translate that document). They wisely decided to organize a workshop for training staff such as the CRD and DNFF personnel. The team decided to assist villagers to better define CG members roles according to responsibilities which will be defined in the action plans.

We also discussed the political question of the lack of documents/texts on certain local management problems, such as fauna exploitation and the classification of community village forests. Despite their limited duration, for example 20 years, village agreements are solutions which are handier to villagers than complex procedures, such as the creation of a forest group and community village forest classification. We did not thoroughly study this question, but we discussed *Haute Gambie* and *Haut Niger* personnel experience in forest users group creation. For further information, status examples of forest users group are given in Annex N.



Map 1. Map of TV of the Dissa watershed

- Legend: - - - Traditional canton's limits  
 . . . . . Wolia's district limits  
 x x x Farinta's territory. Camara's lineage  
 ^ ^ ^ Khatiya's territory Soumah's lineage  
 I I I Khatiya's territory Soumah's lineage  
 = = = Wolia's territory Soumah's lineage

Source: Bohrer and Fischer, 1994



Map 2. Map showing existing villages within or around Dissa's watershed

- Legend: - - - Watershed limits  
• Village  
~ Water course  
== National road

Adapted from Bohrer and Fischer, 1994 map.

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**ANNEX A**  
**CASE STUDY**  
**"TERROIRS VILLAGEOIS" MANAGEMENT**

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**A. Procedure Used in Kenya and Many Other Countries**

*Village development plans for NRM:*

- Rapid participatory appraisal (RPA), with villagers' own analysis assisted by a multidisciplinary team from different organizations
- Modification of procedure to permit the elaboration of a larger community action plan
- Tools/materials preparation allowing villagers to conduct follow-up and self-evaluation of the plan's implementation
- Certain villages have followed the process for ten years

**B. Haute Gambie Project Procedure:**

- Animation to allow villages to identify activities
- Gathering of villages for restitution and information on what is happening elsewhere
- Targeting of problems to create topics to think about
- Organization of diagnostic workshops for resource farmers
- Training by resource-farmers for the continuation of workshops and information transfer in other watersheds
- Restitution to all invited groups attending workshops
- Conceptualization of activities and support piloted by resource farmers and villagers
- Example of action: Protection of a community village forest  
Forestry group build up  
Land given to the group for 99 years for forest management and exploitation

**C. FAO's Procedure in Guinea**

**C1. Former Guetoya project in Pita (visited from June 5 to September 30, 1996)**

*TV is:*

- An introductory contact
- Management committee installation
- Delimitation in the field with villagers, using maps aerial photographs
- Possibility of including several villagers using the same resources

For example for Guetoya, 74 villages were grouped in 14 TV:

- For these 14 TVs, four were selected to become pilot in testing all interventions: only these four CG remain active, managing project installations (NB: these activities were started only during the last year of the project).
- TV CG had a representative from each village (member)

- CG handling micro projects at the village level such as pumps and springs, were at the bottom of the scale
- TV's maps were drawn
- With villagers, a program was developed, to which the project provided support (technical, financial or other aid)
- In the Kollangui TV, villagers manage 125 ha of reforested bands that they planted. A natural forest was also protected (*mise en defens*). They have live fences with forage species that germinated very well

*N.B.* The first symposium's proceedings contains a presentation on this project. There was to be a presentation of Guetoya's Kollangui TV in the second NRM's symposium.

## **C2. Dalaba's FAO Project (Visited June 7, a Presentation at the Workshop on Extension Tools on August 26**

### *Similar procedure*

- Eco-development participatory

### *Noted differences:*

- TV delimited in field with villagers, using GPS
- Manual maps and data base computing to create a computer "data bank"
- Systematical surveys (by family) to identify all activities
- Problem diagnosis/synthesis
- Restitution to villagers to find solutions (what project may bring and what populations can do)
- Villagers book ("a book on land and human knowledge for the community of...")

Documentation: Notes on Mr. Mitty's presentation at the workshop on the extension tools/materials (GNRMP, August 26-29, 1996).

## **D. Haut Niger Project Procedure**

### **D1. Famanía and Fourdou's TV Management (Visited August 10 and October 1, 1996)**

#### *TV maps*

- The project tested three procedures, with aerial photographs, visual supports and symbols. The latter method gave the best results.
- This procedure is appropriate only in TV without land conflicts
- For the Famanía and Fourdou example, 2 villages belong to the same TV
- Villagers selected the symbols and a artist painted the map on plywood; villagers were trained and are able to explain their map

- The map indicates the present situation: villagers think that they can neither change nor redo their map to indicate future changes
- On the map, they indicated certain activities that they want to initiate in the future, like reforestation of spring zones

*Action plan:*

- Villagers seem not to have an action plan: they rather have general ideas on what they want to do in the near future. For example, they want to plant trees around springs, but they did not calculate surface area to cover annually (“only Allah knows”).

## **D2. Natural Forest Management in Deya**

A natural forest protection:

- For a century, the 49 ha of natural forest has been protected by villagers
- The villagers planted fruit trees (coffee, kola, and banana trees) in the forest and have protected the natural forest to insure shade for market crops
- The natural forest is the whole village’s property but fruit trees belong to individuals or families
- Villagers decided not to sell their wood; any wood cutting for domestic use by a villager or for community needs, like repairing the koran teacher’s house, must be approved by the whole community
- Village members are organized in groups and they have prepared a file for the DNFF for forestry group recognition
- The project made a inventory of that forest and supported the group in its procedure to be officially recognized

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**ANNEX B**  
**ANALYSIS OF VILLAGER ACTIVITIES**

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See table on following page.

Dissa BRP: CG			Villager Activities					
Village	Priority	Active	Capping	Reforestation	Hydro-agricole Improvement	Accompanying measure	Charcoal control	Defended zone
1 Fotongbé 1994	Oui	Active		Communal parcel 1	-	Market hangar 1	Oui	-
2 Dar es salam 1995	-	Active	Well	-	-	-	-	M'Boyo, 1
3 Wolia 1995	Oui	Active		Arc- vert, 1	1	-	-	1
4 Hafia 1993	-	Active	Well, 1	Spring zone 1	-	-	Oui	-
5 Falloulaye 1994	-	Active	Spring 1	Spring zone with rocks structure 86 dyke, 1	-	-	Oui	-
6 Khatiya 1993	Oui	Semi-active	Well 1	Spring, 1	-	Health center, 1	Oui	1 ?
7 Farinta 1993	Oui	Semi-active	Springs, 1	Green belt, 1	1	School 1, PCV's house 1	Oui	1
8 Donta 1993	-	Semi-active	Source, 1	Spring zone, 2	1	PCV's house 1	-	1
9 Sinthiou 1994	-	Inactive	Well, 1	-	-	PCV's house 1	-	-
10 Tanéné 1993	-	Semi-active	Spring, 1	Spring zone, 1 Green belt, 1	1	School 1	Oui	-
11 Amaraya 1993	-	Inactive	Well, 1	Hills protection 1	-	-	-	-
12 Koulaya 1994	-	Inactive	Well, 1	Hills protection 1	-	-	-	-
13 Fotongbe crossroads 1995	-	Inactive	-	Springs	-	-	Oui	-

**N.B:** The hamlets do not have CG: Firiyrè/mèrèma, Mofotou, Nakoundadjandi, Tassen/Doundakha, Kolakouré, Khatia, Burunfore.

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**ANNEX C**  
**ANALYSIS OF CG PERFORMANCE**

Dissa BRP CG		CG Performance						
Village	Active?	Total	Mobilization	MC members interest	Level of Authority	Villager interest	Engagement contribution of funds	Local initiative
1. Fotongbe 1994	Inactive	G	H	H	H	H	H	N
2. Dar es Salam 1995	Semi-active	P	M	M	G	M	M 2	N
3. Wolia 1995	Active	G	H	H	H	H	H 2,3	N
4. Hafia 1993	Active	G	H 1	M	G	M	M 2	N
5. Falloulaye 1994	Active	G	H	H	H	M	H 2	N
6. Khatiya 1993	Active	G	M	M	H	H	H 2	E
7. Farinta 1993	Active	G	M	M	H	H	H	E
8. Donta 1993	Semi active	P	M	G	M	M	H	N
9. Sinthiourou 1994	Inactive	M	G	G	G	G	G	N
10. Tanéné 1993	Semi-active	P	M	M	M	M	H 2	N
11. Amaraya 1993	Inactive	M	G	M	G	M	M	N
12. Koulaya 1994	Inactive	M	G	G	M	G	G	N
13 Fotongbe crossroad 1995	Inactive	M	G	G	M	M	B 2	N

**N.B:** Performance: G = Good; P = Pass; M = Mediocre;  
 Local initiative: E = Existing; N = Nul  
 Other criteria, Performance level: H = High; M = Medium; G = Weak  
 1 = One active member  
 2 = paid improved rosters  
 3 = buying trees  
 Performance increase; Performance decrease; Activity = changing

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**ANNEX D**  
**SUMMARY OF CG MEETINGS, BRP DISSA**

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**Village    Activities    Roles    Constraints    Relationships with social strata    Future vision**

**Fotongbè**

May 30, evening 19:00 to 21:15 PVG, SA, JSP, MK, BT, PW

Replanting/reforestation

Fire break

Charcoal makers control

Fallow zone definition

Sanitation

Mobilization

Protection

Maintenance

Water management (Forage, Stream)

Transport for surveillance

Lack of funding

Lack of knowledge to value TV

Lack of knowledge of alternative solution to clearing

Ask older persons for their views on certain problems

Extend reforestation

School construction

Improve food

**Farinta Morning May 31 8:30 to 10:30**

PVG, MK, BT, PW

Water source maintenance

Water course management

Forest protection

Reforestation

Live fencing

Fire-break

Manage receipts

Mobilize people for work

Protection/watch

Maintenance

Mobilization for contributions

Pay older person consulting

CG Manages the TV with elders

The committee said to not have problems

Elderly found difficulties related to subscriptions

Consulting with elderly for point of view on decisions:

CG = elderly's son

No difference between elderly, CG and land owners

Women do not participate in decisions making on cultural zones

Increase groups

After the LOP, elderly and CG will find other activity ideas

Activities will be pursued if they are well mastered at start

Village	Activities	Roles	Constraints	Relationship with social states	Future vision
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**Falloulaye Evening June 17 PVG, BT, PW**

Reforestation  
 Rock structures  
 Regulation of tree exploitation  
 Definition of fines to impose on herders  
 Encourage population  
 Mobilization/ stimulate population  
 Draw population's attention to the project  
 Encourage population to move fast  
 Follow up group's activities  
 Do marketing on behalf of the group  
 Pass on population message to project  
 In executing duties, CG got wounded or wet by the rain  
 Difficulty of people's understanding  
 Periodic meetings with the population to outline lessons learned related to surrounding activities  
 Being capable of conceiving and elaborating activities  
 Replant the mountains

**Hafia**

Morning June, 18 PVG, PT, PW  
 Spring maintenance  
 Fire-breaks  
 Clearing of the woodland interior  
 To associate population  
 Funds subscription  
 A representative of the population for visitors  
 Order and discipline at spring watch out fires  
 Funding mobilization difficulty  
 Difficulty in collaborating with illiterate people  
 Difficulty in collaborating with herders  
 Lack of knowledge for erosion control  
 Lack of CG members dynamism for collection of subscriptions  
 CG is below elderly in the hierarchy  
 Follow advice on low lands' attributions  
 Increasing soil fertility  
 Create indigo dying group (Women)  
 Continue replanting  
 Increase installations  
*Teck, Melina, Lingué, planting.*

**Koulaya Evening (PM);**

June 18  
 PVG, AT, Nicole, BT, PW  
 Well digging which was a failure  
 Completing certain work since CG creation, a decrease in brush fires has been noticed and a drop of wood illegal exploitation for elsewhere  
 Failure of the first attempt to obtain a well  
 Lack of respect of the rules by villagers because of a lack of water  
 No real difference between villagers and the CG  
 Lead the dry season gardening  
 Try to find another well

**Wolia Morning (AM) June 19** PVG, AT, BT, PW

Reforestation (green belt) Cassava cultivation and gardening  
Adequate person for leading Mobilize population for community work  
Surveillance of Group's activities  
Project said that forest resources surveillance and protection are CG duties  
No major difficulties but the CG is very recent  
Water problem  
Communication gap between population and project  
Reforestation  
*Mise en defens*  
Mosque construction  
Road repair  
Well digging

**Khatiya Evening**

June 19

PVG, AT, BT, PW

Reforestation defended site (*mise en defens*)

Fire control

Charcoal making prohibition

Creating understanding between community members and management committee

Global management of TV

Environment and infrastructure

President supervises all work in the village, taking care of reforestation springs and wells, good health of animals and humans, all villager's property and to well function the committee.

The secretary is responsible for registering decisions and for reminding them.

Other CG members support actions of the president and secretary. The CG is responsible for spring and well.

A member was granted a study trip but did not make report and the committee fired him

Understanding with the elderly to make decisions

The five CG members are members of economic group which practice gardening and deposit their money at *Credit Mutuel* (bank)

Road improvement

Mosque building

Well and pump near Health Center

Resources improvement

Defense of spring zones

Eliminate negative aspects

Reinforce soil fertility plants to improve production

Wish project life extended to learn more

**Dar-Es-Salaam**

Morning (am) June 20 8:30 - 10:00

AT, Rebecca, PVG, Teri, BT, PW

Spring improvement

Follow up project ideas

No fund subscription

Lack of rules and respect of rules (and lock) by villagers because of a water shortage closing off the destroyed well. Problems between CG members (men and women and between villagers and neighbors for water.

The committee seeks help from village elderly (dean) and project to solve the problem (the dean proposed a solution accepted by the villagers men and women)

**Sinthiourou**

PM; June 20 6 men + 2 women PVG, MK, Teri, BT, PW  
Spring arranged (aménagé)  
Failure on rock lines biologic structures  
Committee does not yet exist because of lack of consensus among villagers  
Lack of debate and exchange of ideas.  
Assistance regarding rock lines was given late (planting came later)  
Lack of villages understanding of new techniques  
Lack of time (no priorities?)  
(No committee)  
They want to discuss between themselves  
Want to see neighboring efforts (study trip)  
Tanéné hives did not do well  
They need more explanation and discussions for understanding of these ideas

**Amaraya**

AM;  
June 21 8:30 11:00 AM  
12 men + 2 children Committee present (2 men, 2 women) PVG, AT, Rebecca, BT, PW  
Reforestation  
Fishing nests obtained.  
Seeds of maize cassava and fertilizer were provided  
Communication link between villages and project direct villagers activities  
No specific task to each member  
Lack of available money for investments  
Work with other villagers for reforested zones, consensus was obtained so that planted trees belong to all villagers  
Reinforce green belt: Assistance for clean water  
Need rice seed (early maturing), Irish potato seeds;  
Trees and fruit seedlings (grafted mangoes)  
Find supplemental assistance

**Tanènè**

June, 21 (PM) 17:30 - 19:30  
AT start: 4 men including 2 MC members & infants Later, 10 men and children  
PVG, AT, C, AB, Teri, BT, PW  
They talked first about group's activities: gardening, hives improved rosters  
Springs improvement  
Replanting on spring zones school construction  
Medical center's construction at Khatiya and latrines  
Prohibition of fires  
Creating the map, they remembered the green belt  
Everywhere, there is a notable elder.  
They are leaders  
We've been selected by the group (?) by the population because we can do something  
Minor difficulties: Slightly difficult to mobilize people during cultural season  
People sacrificed time that they would use in their activities to build schools  
Traditionally, the elderly organize work  
The CG can move every where to reinforce the situation  
An elderly said: Road improvement up to Fotongbè  
The youth added: Bridge on the road  
Place where to sell foods  
We want a better tomorrow than today  
We want progress  
Group members want increase of Kenyan hives number.

### **Donta**

June 22, 8:30 to 11:00 AM

At the beginning 6 men including CG president and sector chief are members of the CG as well as 3 men PVG, AB, AT, Rebecca, BT, PW

The CG is based on work shown to them by technicians and which has to be done

Maintenance and protection of wooded zones

Spring maintenance including repair, tap replacement, pool (pond) cleaning

Road maintenance and clean up

Other activities with the project: gardening, seeds, improved roosters, parapests and insect control, rocks lines, PCV

The CG leads work executed by the population

When the project sends a message they transfer it to the population

The CG encourages implementation of population's proposed activities

1 committee member (woman) was not capable and was replaced by sector chief

A large debate on the population's lack of good will to help clean the reservoir (pond snakes and worms).

Women were not ready to pay their monthly subscriptions but they paid repairs in case of necessity

The committee agreed with the elderly and informed the youth (kids can run fast to inform people)

Now, we are students, the project is the teacher and it tells us what to do

They want to improve their road (to sell more fruits easily and early maturing crops and to transport materials, for example, to nail a corrugated iron on the mosque)

Another source improvement

Upper villagers want water transported to their homes through canals.

### **Fotongbé Crossroad**

June 22 at noon (12:00 AM) 11:20 (AM) to 13:00 (PM) President and his father (2 men) PVG, AB, AT, Rebecca, BT, PW

Preserve reforestation

Maintain it (last clearing 3 months ago, end of March)

Note transport of materials for market hangar

Collaboration with other villages for school construction

For activity success

Lead activities

We inform the population in order to have them do the work

Meetings with CG of Fotongbé for common tasks

Jobs for CG members: Men reforestation, women capture of springs.

Important: before, there were no initiatives to insure continuation after the project end; they went to the project school

No problem

People are used to mobilize/meet

Making decisions with the elderly (one of them did not know why CG were created)

Two months ago, their first priority was springs improvement

Today, their kids have to go to school up to Farinta so they need a school here

The president wants to expand and develop the village because it is the entering point of the watershed (they think that there is enough land to admit new people)

**ANNEX E**  
**ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES, POSSIBILITIES,**  
**AND CONSTRAINTS**

<b>ACTUAL SITUATION</b>	
<p><b>Strong points (+)</b></p> <p>In certain CG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization</li> <li>• Members interests</li> <li>• Authority level</li> <li>• Villager interest</li> <li>• Funding</li> <li>• Local initiatives</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weak points (-)</b></p> <p>In certain CG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process of member selection</li> <li>• Lack of attributions for individual members</li> <li>• Negative influence of elderly/notability</li> <li>• Lack of land owners</li> <li>• Few villages chiefs (?)</li> <li>• Weak level of organization in terms of fund management</li> <li>• Lack of initiative</li> <li>• Domination of certain members</li> <li>• Ignorance of roles</li> <li>• Priority level (weak or not existing)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Future possibilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better role definition</li> <li>• Activities at TV level</li> <li>• Extension activities outside the project extension</li> <li>• Attribution definition</li> <li>• Relationships with notability, authorities, land owners, definition</li> <li>• Study and information trip</li> </ul>	<p><b>Constraints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited project life</li> <li>• Lack of logistical support to CG</li> <li>• Limited or nonexistent experience</li> <li>• Limited experience in terms of programming activities (by villagers themselves)</li> </ul>

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**ANNEX F**  
**PRIORITIES FOR EACH VILLAGE (1996)**

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Please look on the following pages for table.

Priorities order (1995)	Fotongbè	Wolia	Farinta	Amaraya	Donta	Khatia	Falloulaye
Mature males (married 25)	School ** Springs * Reforestation * Improved stoves ** Live fencing * Improved varieties ** Animal traction * Early fire * Fire-break Gardening **	School ** Road ** Improved varieties ** Parapest ** Nursery * Reforestation (Green belt) **	School well Gardening ** Road ** Improved varieties (Cassava, Yam, Irish potatoes, carrot)	Roads and well Gardening Fishing nest Improved roosters Improved varieties * *	Road * * Spring School Aménagement for gardening * * Health coverage Improved roosters Animal traction Improved varieties Life fences Rock lines Reforestation	Gardening ** Improved varieties Health cover Improved roosters ** Reforestation green belt roads) Apiculture Roads **	Health coverage ** Gardening ** Water Reforestation Improved stoves
Youths	Animal traction * Health coverage Improved rooster Apiculture * Gardening ** Saponification * Reforestation * Live fence * Improved stove ** School * Improved varieties ** Springs	School ** Nurseries * Apiculture. Improved varieties ** Drinking water (well) Roads ** Reforestation (green belt) Gardening * Improved roosters Health coverage	Literacy Gardening ** Dyeing/sowing Improved varieties Improved Roosters/ Parapest Riziculture Roads**	Soap Improved varieties ** Apiculture Fishing nest Green belt Parapest/Improved Rooster ** Drinking water	Spring Rock lines School ** Gardening ** Improved varieties Literacy Soap Small commerce	Gardening ** Improved Roosters/ Parapest ** Apiculture Green belt Soil fertility Roads **	Improved rooster ** Water/gardening ** Health coverage ** Fruit trees Bricks Improved seeds

Priorities order (1995)	Fotongbè	Wolia	Farinta	Amaraya	Donta	Khatia	Falloulaye
Women	Schools ** Soap making* Dyeing Gardening ** Improved varieties ** Improved roosters Health coverage Improved stoves Small commerce	Roads ** School ** Soap Water/gardening Small commerce Improved varieties ** Improved roosters ** Health coverage ** Improved stoves Green belt **	School Road ** Gardening ** Small commerce Soap Dyeing clothes Parapest. Improved stoves	Gardening Improved rooster** Improved cassava ** Improved stoves	Roads ** Gardening ** Soap Improved Roasters Health coverage <i>Aménagement/</i> Gardening Fruit trees Literacy	Imp. stove Water ** Soap Improved <i>Tapade</i> Dyeing cloth Health coverage ** Gardening ** Rock lines Reforestation	

\* Two groups' priorities (out of 3)

\*\* Three groups' priorities

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**ANNEX G**  
**VILLAGE MEETINGS**

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**10 mn. Introduction**

Team presentation

Objectives of the meeting which will last maximum two hours:

1. To explain TV management idea, action plan creation, CG reinforcement (TV management signifies that villagers will together decide to manage certain zones or resources).
2. To see if villagers wish to participate

**30 mn. Villagers initial ideas**

Restitution on the village situation and priorities

(After each element of the restitution, ask them if they want to add or modify certain information).

1. Last visit to the CG
  - a. CG realized activities
  - b. Other activities realized with the project
  - c. Activity ideas or future priorities
2. Meeting with village assembly last year (group discussions were composed of elderly, youths and women)
  - a. What has been done?
  - b. Who planned activities - villagers, project, or both?

Discussions on their auto-planification experiences (e.g., construction of a mosque, mutual assistance for cultivation, etc.)

**30 mn. Explanation of the proposed resources management planning process.**

In other Guinean and African regions, villagers themselves created plans to better manage their resources. We want to explain the procedure used and to discuss with you to see if they seem interesting to you.

Presentation and explanation of a simple plan for TV management: **a future vision map of village's development with the villagers**

- The map shows resources in space and their management (zoning)
- The map may change overtime, which means zone uses

- If the map represents the future, to realize for a 5 to 10 year period, what steps are necessary to achieve it?
- Activities should be planned not only in space, but also to know **who** will do **what**, **how** and **when**
  
- Presentation and explanation of a **typical action plan**
- The procedure demands, thus, the following steps (3 to 4 meetings):
  - Review problems and possibilities
  - Villagers and the team may together examine together TV limits and resources
  - Decide on village priorities in order to develop a map and the action plan
  - Mobilize local resources and find external resources other than from villagers and the project but from the government, NGO and other projects

**25 mn. Discussions with villagers**

What benefit do they have in participating?

Do they want to think and discuss among themselves?

**5 mn. Meeting closing and thanks**

Future steps

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**ANNEX H**  
**FOUR PILOT VILLAGE MEETINGS**

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First visit (2 hours)

**Step 1. Data collection and set up**

Restitution of already gathered information from villagers  
constraints  
opportunities  
priorities

Presentation of this information in groups (elderly, youths, women)

Gathering of historical data, their developmental efforts, perceptions (success, failures)

Second visit (one full day)

**Continuation of step 1**

Field visits of step 1

**Step 2. Participatory analysis**

Before the meeting, the team will prepare list of needs/problems and possibilities with team support, villagers will select criteria, will analyze alternatives and will decide on priorities (1 day)

**Third visit (one full day)**

**Step 3. TV maps elaboration (future vision) and action plans**

Other development's partners (UGVD, CLUSA, SNPRV, ACT, Forestry Canton) will participate in the meetings

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**ANNEX I**  
**LIST OF GATHERED INFORMATION WITH VILLAGERS**

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Village: \_\_\_\_\_ Example \_\_\_\_\_  
 Team who prepared list \_\_\_\_\_  
 Information source \_\_\_\_\_ RRA, 1994 and 1995's surveys,  
 Land tenure issues, meeting with management committee \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Activity area</b>	<b>Need or problems</b>	<b>Possibilities</b>
Water	Scarcity in dry season	- Springs capping - Reforestation of springs zones - Wells - Dams
Reforestation/ Replanting		
Vegetative cover disappearance		- Planting on spring zones - Plantations (wood) - Agroforestry - Fruit trees - Nurseries
	Lack of utility wood	- Defending zones ( <b>mise en defens</b> )
Agricultural production	Erosion	- Plantation (enrichment) - Rock line structures - Slope protection
	Termites	Integrated pest control
	Drop in soil fertility	- Composting - Mulch/straw cover - Cultural rotations - Fertilizers - Manure
Enterprises	Lack of credit	- Groups constitution to borrow funds from <b>Crédit Mutual</b> - Village borrowing of funds - Seeking other funding
Sources or investment, spending, profits, etc.		

Health

- Literacy/numeracy
  - Literacy/numeracy courses
  - Decide on symbols/systems to use for accounting on investment, spending, profits, etc..
- Lack of technical knowledge
  - Technical training
  - Experience
  - Study trips
- Lack of medical personnel for health center
  - Villagers sensitization on health and sanitation issues
  - Midwife training
  - Posting of a medical agent

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**ANNEX J**  
**NOTES FROM FARINTA'S PARTICIPATORY ANALYSIS MEETINGS**

Noted problems by villagers	Priority (maize grains)				Identified possible solutions by villagers
	Women	Youths	Elderly	Total	
Lack of bridges	9	8	8	25	Small bridge at <i>Wontonba-Posmagui</i>
Lack of water for gardens Hafia, Boussoura, Koulaya	6	2	6	14	Construction of a well for garden
Lack of credit	5	3	5	13	Village treasury
Poor condition of mosque	8	8	6	22	Reconstruction (materials, subscriptions)
Poor condition of road	8	8	8	24	Improvement (material subscriptions)
Lack of Soap making knowledge	3	6	2	11	Training, input purchase
Lack of knowledge of cloth indigo dying	4	4	2	10	Training, inputs purchase
Gardening	4	3	4	11	Support
Termites, crickets, caterpillar	2	4	5	11	Pesticides
Small ruminants diseases	1	4	4	9	Finance veterinary products
Total					

Noted problems by technicians	Priority (Maize Grains)			
	Women	Youth	Elderly	Total
		7	9	7
Fauna disappearance	5	4	3	12
Animal free grazing	5	5	5	15
Brush fires	6	4	5	15
Drop in soil fertility; erosion	6	4	5	15
Clean drinking water (Koulaya)	4	6	6	16
Sokho-Sokho valley improvement	5	6	7	18
Limited management experience	6	5	6	17
Profit management	4	3	6	13
Total				

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Priority Order

<u>Noted problems/Villages</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Lack of bridge	25
2. Poor condition of road	24
3. Poor condition of the mosque	22
4. Scarcity of water for gardens (Hafia, Boussoura, Koulaya)	14
5. Lack of credit	13
6. Lack of soap-making knowledge	11
Gardening ?	11
Termites, crickets, caterpillars	11
7. Ignorance of cloth dyeing	10
8. Small ruminants diseases	9

<u>Other problems noticed by technicians</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Forest disappearance	23
2. Brush fires	21
3. Sokho- sokho's valley improvement	18
4. Limited experience in community's management	17
5. Clean drinking water (Koulaya)	16
6. Animal uncontrolled grazing	15
Decrease in soil fertility - Erosion	13
7. Revenue management	13
8. Fauna disappearance	12

Integration of two priorities list

(Problems noticed by *villagers* and technicians)

1. Lack bridges	25
2. Poor road condition	24
3. Forest disappearance	23
4. Poor condition of mosque	22
5. Brush fires	21
6. Sokho-sokho's valley improvement	18
7. Limited experience in community's management	17
8. Clean drinking water (Koulaya)	16
9. Water scarcity for gardening (Hafia, Boussoura, Koulaya)	
10. Lack of credit	13
11. Fauna disappearance	12
12. Lack of Soap-making technical knowledge	11
Gardening	11

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13. Dyeing technical knowledge

10

14. Small ruminant diseases

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Problems/Possible solutions	Criteria							Observations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Lack of bridge								
Bridge (2 bridges and <u>dalle</u> )- 1 location	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	Wood bridge simpler, less sustainable; some bridges are > 50 years old
<u>Small bridges</u> - 2 locations	+	+	-	?	+	+	+	Some small bridges are more than 50 years old

Criteria: 1. Productivity; 2. Stability; 3. Sustainability; 4. Equity; 5. time to benefit from it; 6. Cost; 7. Feasibility.

Incidence expected: ++ very positive; + positive; - Negative  
? Unknown.

Notes: It took a certain time to explain these criteria, but in general, villagers understood. It was difficult for villagers and technicians to understand the difference between "stability" (of the action) and "perennity" (sustainability - if villagers can support themselves without external support). Following this experience, we decided to simplify the criteria.

Problems Possible solutions	Criteria			Observations
	Preference	Ease	Necessary technical assistance	
<b>Poor road condition</b>				6,5 km
Mechanical repair	1	2	yes	1 week of work
Manual repair	2	1	yes	3 months of work
<b>Forest disappearance</b>				
Fire-break	1	1		
Defended zone	3			
Reforestation	4			
Work with herders	2	3	yes (authorities)	
Longer fallow	6			
Live fence	5	2	yes	
Classification: Community/villageforest	7		yes	
<b>Poor condition of mosque</b>				
Reconstruction	1	2	yes	
Repair	2	1	yes	
<b>Brush fires</b>				
Fire control				
Identifying pasture zones			(authorities)	
Understanding with herders	2	2		
Sensitization and watching	1	1		
Green belt				
<b>Sokho sokho's valley access and improvement</b>				
Simple lowland improvement	2	3	yes	
Training visits	3	2	yes	
Erosion control	4	4	yes	
Pits improvement	1	1		
Communal management experience				
Local management structures reinforcement	3	4	yes	
Participatory planning	4	2		
Regulation for resource uses elaboration	2	1		
Study trip	1	3	yes	

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Problems Possible solutions	Criteria			Observations
	Preference	Ease	Necessary technical assistance	
<b>Water scarcity for drinking and gardening</b>				
Spring improvement	3	4	yes	
Drilling a well	1	1	yes	
Spring zone protection	4	2	yes	
Reforestation of a spring zone	2	3	yes	
<b>Animal uncontrolled grazing</b>				
Understanding with herders	4	3	yes (authorities)	
Define pasture zones and water source for animals				
Fencing and live fences	5	5		
Night parks	3	2		
Better animal care (watching)	1	1		
<b>Soil fertility decrease, erosion</b>				
Rock lines on contours	2			
Cultural systems improvement				
Sloppy lands Protection ( <i>mise en defens</i> )				
Cultural rotations	3			
Soil improvement (Composting, Mulch, manure)				
Fallow prolongation	1			

**Note:** Due to late hour (19:00) and length of the meeting, we presented only the last problems and discussed possible solutions. (All solutions have been accepted as having been presently possible by villagers.)

**Problems/  
Possible solutions**

**Lack of credit and revenue management**

Village treasury  
Encourage *tontines*  
*Credit Mutual*  
*Credit Rural*  
Grain storage bank  
Storage room

Feasibility studies  
Training

**Fauna disappearance**

Protection  
Hunting regulation

**? Gardening?**

? Support?

**Crop attack by insects**

Antipest-products (pesticides)  
Para-pests  
Resistant variety introduction  
Associated crops  
Crop rotation  
Integrated pest control  
Uses of local pesticides

**Lack of soap-making techniques**

Training and supply of products and materials  
Soap buying  
Feasibility studies

**Ignorance of cloth indigo dying**

Training and materials supply  
Feasibility study

**Small ruminant diseases**

Finance paravet services  
Housing  
Nutrition  
Water  
Small ruminant corrals  
Follow up (better care to avoid free grazing)  
Traditional treatment

**ANNEX K**  
**NOTES ON DONTA'S PARTICIPATORY ANALYSIS MEETINGS**

<b>Problems recognized by villagers and technicians</b>	<b>Order of priority (maize grains)</b>
Poor road condition	7
Lack of water for dry season gardening	4
Erosion/agricultural land degradation	2
Literacy/Numeracy	6
Crops destruction by insects and diseases	2
Lack of materials (input, tools) for the groups	3
Excessive workload for women (too busy)	5
Animal health	
Lack of improved varieties	2
Low fertility of tapades	2
Difficult access to Ley Sare	2
Forest degradation	5
Fauna disappearance	1
Brush fire	2
Limited experience in terms of community management	4
Revenue management	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

**N.B.:** The villagers decided to make decisions on priorities together rather than creating subgroups of women, youths and elderly.

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Priority order

Integration of the two priority lists  
(Problems noticed by villagers and technicians):

Order	Priority	Total
1	Poor road condition	7
2	Literacy problems	6
3	Forest degradation	5
4	Lack of water for DS gardening	4
	Lack of experience in community management	4
5	Lack materials (inputs, tools) for groups)	3
	Excessive woman's workload	3
	Revenue management	3
	Erosion/Agricultural land degradation	2
	Crops' devastation by insects and diseases	2
	Animal health	2
	Lack of improved seeds' varieties	2
	Low fertility of tapades	2
	Difficulty of access to Ley sere	2
	Brush fire	2
	Fauna disappearance	1

Problems/Possible solutions	Criterium			Observation
	Preference	Facility	Necessary Technical Assistance	
<b>Poor road condition</b>				12 km long
Mechanical repair	1	1	yes	
Manual repair	2	2	yes	six days to do 3 km
Reforestation of slopes			yes	No seedlings
<b>Literacy</b>				
School	1	3	yes	
Teacher	2	1	yes	
Functional literacy	1	3	yes	
School	1	3	yes	
Teacher	2	1	yes	
Functional Literacy	3	3	yes	
<b>Forest degradation</b>				
Defending zones	1	1		
Reforestation	3	2		
Live fences	2	3		
<b>Lack of water for gardens/ irrigation</b>				
Bantan's spring Improvement: - - capping - reforestation	1	Local materials	yes	
Pond	2	Local materials	yes	
Well (Firyirè)				
<b>Lack community's management experience</b>				
Study trip	1	4	yes	
Participatory planning with technicians' help	2		yes	
Regulation of resource use	3	1	non	
Reinforcement of local management structures	4		yes	
Lack of materials (input, tools) for groups ??				

Problems/Possible solutions	Criterium			Observation
	Preference	Facility	Necessary Technical Assistance	
<b>Excessive women's workload (too busy)</b>				
Improved stove				
Animal traction use	2	1	yes	oxen plow
Improved technique utilization	1	3	yes	
<b>Revenue management</b>				
Feasibility studies	2	1	non	
Training	1	4	yes	
Creation of savings fund	3	2	non	
Grains storage bank	4	3	yes	
<b>Erosion/Agricultural land degradation</b>				
Rock lines	1	2		
Cultural system improvement	2	1		
Defending steep sloped lands	3	3		Not possible
<b>Crops attacks by insects and diseases</b>				
Treatment against insects	1	2		
Introduction of resistant varieties	5	5		
Associated crops	2	4		
Local pesticides utilization	4	3		
Integrated Pest control	3	1		
<b>Animal Health</b>				
Vaccinations	2	2	Against diseases	
Shelter construction (Housing)	1	1		
Nutritional Improvement	3	4		
Water	4	3		
<b>Lack of improved seeds varieties</b>				
Research of a supply source	2	2	yes	
Training in seed harvesting	1	1	no	

Problems/Possible solutions	Criterium			Observation
	Preference	Facility	Necessary Technical Assistance	
<b>Tapades not sufficient Fertilization</b>				
Composting	4	4	no	
Crops rotation	2	1	no	
Mulching	5	5	yes	
Green manure	1	2	no	
Manure (park)	3	3	no	
<b>Ley Sèrè's difficult access</b>				
Road opening				
<b>Brush fires</b>				
<b>Green belt (Arrow)</b>	3	4		
Fire control	1	1		
Understanding with herders (consensus)	4	3		
Local management structure reinforcement	2	2		
<b>Fauna disappearance</b>				
Defending animals	2	2		
Hunting regulation	1	1		

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**ANNEX L**  
**COMMUNITY-BASED RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UP**  
**TO DATE EXPERIENCES AUTO-EVALUATION**

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**GNRMP, WORKSHOP, October 11th**  
**Conference Room, Project Annex**

- 8h30 Introduction: Concepts and community-based management's rationale
- 9h30 Discussion - brainstorming - previous GNRMP experiences
- 10h30 TV management (Dissa team)
- 11h30 Discussion on TV management: strong and weak points to be improved
- 12h30 Lunch & prayer
- 14h00 Natural forest co-management (Koundou's team)
- 15h00 Discussion on co-management:  
Strong and weak points to be improved
- 16h00 How to use acquired experiences for the project future? For example, can the procedure of TV management be used to prepare an annual work plan? Can the co-management procedure be adapted to community/village forests management?
- What are training needs and in reinforcement of these procedures, for villagers? technicians? Can teams be formed or help those of the two other watersheds to reproduce these procedures?
- What pedagogical materials must be provided in an orientation manual?

## GNRM, Workshop, October 11th

### Propositions concerning presentations of the two teams (Koundou and Dissa)

Informal meeting type between project personnel members: we want presentations to be relaxed and frank with all team members' participation. The idea will be to optimize personnel participation in the following discussion. You can organize the presentation as you wish. If you want, for example, you can present the procedure as roles play.

Presentations may cover the following points:

General objectives - expected results

Research development and tools to encourage understanding and villager participation, including different social strata.

Progressive responsabilization of villagers in the procedure;

Different roles of technicians and volunteers in the procedure

Advantages and disadvantages of the procedure, recognized problems and adopted procedures

Your perspectives in the procedure and how to improve it. To be reproduced in a larger scale or in the other watersheds.

If you decide to make presentations, each team member (technicians and volunteers) may be present an aspect or a step of the procedure (5 to 10 minutes each). Your team will have an hour total to make this presentation, which will be followed by an hour of discussion. Please consult the following agenda.

It would be beneficial for you to utilize visual aids that were used with villagers to better explain the procedure to your colleagues.

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**ANNEX M**  
**QUESTIONS TO ASK DURING TV MANAGEMENT**  
**AND PARTICIPATORY PLANNING COMMISSION WORK**

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**Tuesday, October 15, 1996:** Procedure definition, and identification of advantages and disadvantages

1. What is *gestion des terroirs villageois* (TV management)? What are the different procedures of a TV management?
2. What are the differences between a TV management and the co-management of a zone like a natural forest? What are the management or co-management experiences of a natural forest by one or several villagers?
3. According to your experience, what is the most appropriate procedure, effective and replicable to follow for TV management? What materials/tools (for example: maps, schema or action plans) are most appropriate to help villagers better manage their TV? Which ones are the most appreciated by villagers?  
Can we use the same tools in a classified forest co-management?
4. What are the major constraints encountered using these procedures?
5. What opportunities can be found for TV management success for the development agent? for the villagers?

**Wednesday, October 16, 1996:** Participatory planning, responsabilization of villagers, and consideration of necessary partner support

1. Villagers often place emphasis on immediate problems, such as lack of social infrastructure whereas technicians see the long-term importance of a better NRM. Are TV, zoning, and sustainable management priorities for villagers? What about natural forest management or co-management? Why or why not? Can you provide proof, examples, or indicators to establish priorities? How can the gap be filled between long- and short-term perspectives?
2. Does the TV management procedure help villagers to better integrate interventions and separate components, i.e. summarizing the different actions?
3. How to help villagers implement their action plans in order to improve their TV management or natural forests (co) management?
4. What methods are available for villagers to conduct their own monitoring and self-evaluation of activities? What monitoring and evaluation is necessary from other partners?

**Thursday, October 17, 1996:** Elaboration of recommendations

1. Which recommendations regarding TV management or CB-NRM can be formulated for partners in the field? (Governmental institutions, NGO, Projects etc.)
2. With regards to our progressive degradation of TV and forests, what can be recommended to villagers for sustainable management issue? And to decision makers?
3. Should we change national policy to support villager responsabilization in terms of management of their resources and their TV or co-management of public domains? If yes, what recommendations do you propose?

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE, DE L'ELEVAGE ET DES FORÊTS

DIRECTION NATIONALE DES FORÊTS ET DE LA FAUNE

GROUPEMENT FORESTIER DE GOKITIRE

STATUTS

DIRECTION PREFECTORALE DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL  
ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT DE MALI

SECTION PROTECTION FORESTIERE ET FAUNE

N-1

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### **Article 1. Nature du groupement**

Il est constitué entre les adhérents du projet de mise en valeur forestière de Gokitiré, le groupement forestier de Gokitiré, dont le siège est localisé à la CRD de Donghel Sigon (cf annexe 1, plan de localisation) et désigné ici par "le groupement".  
Le groupement est constitué de membres appelés affouagistes dans ce texte, désignés par les propriétaires des terres mises à la disposition du groupement.

### **Article 2. Objet du groupement**

L'objet du groupement est la protection et la régénération des ressources forestières telles que permettent les différentes parties du périmètre mis à disposition pour les activités du groupement.

Ces ressources forestières comprennent toutes celles issues de la végétation naturelle arborée ou non, ainsi que celles qui résultent ou résulteraient de plantations arborées ou d'espèces végétales normalement associées et compatibles avec le maintien d'un couvert forestier.

Le groupement élaborera avec l'appui de l'administration forestière, un plan de gestion concerté à long terme du périmètre. Le plan fixera les règles générales destinées à assurer une utilisation renouvelable des différentes ressources, l'ensemble constituant le cahier des charges du groupement.

### **Article 3. Statut foncier des terres mises à disposition des activités du groupement**

Les propriétaires dont la liste qui fait l'objet du procès verbal de la commission préfectorale de classement de Mali sur la base de l'enquête publique (cf annexe 2), s'engagent à mettre à disposition des activités du groupement de Gokitiré, les terres qu'ils déclarent posséder dans les limites d'un périmètre qu'ils ont librement choisis. Les limites de ce périmètre ont fait l'objet d'un levé topographique réalisé par M. Alpha Camara, géomètre assermenté (BTGR Labé) et pour une contenance de 70,68 ha.

### **Article 4. Durée et nature de la mise à disposition des terres**

Les propriétaires s'engagent individuellement et pour leurs héritiers futurs à mettre à disposition du groupement les terres sus-mentionnées pour une durée de 99 ans, éventuellement reconductible à l'initiative de leurs héritiers légitimes. Les propriétaires s'engagent pendant toute cette période à respecter les règles de gestion d'investissement et de répartition de toutes les ressources et recettes, règles qui auront été fixées par l'assemblée générale des affouagistes que les propriétaires auront désignés ou que cette assemblée aura permis unanimement d'entrer dans le groupement.

### **Article 5. Constitution du groupement**

Le groupement est constitué des affouagistes qui ont été désignés par les propriétaires et dont la liste adoptée lors de l'assemblée constitutive du groupement en date du 29/05/96 figure en annexe 3.

L'exclusion ou l'adhésion d'un membre du groupement ne peut être adoptée qu'en assemblée générale et à l'unanimité.

### **Article 6. Organisation du groupement**

Cette organisation est régie par trois instances dont les attributions sont spécifiées par les statuts du groupement à savoir:

a) L'assemblée générale des affouagistes

- b) Le comité des gestion du groupement élu par l'assemblée générale pour une durée de 3 ans renouvelable après élection
- c) Le conseil des sages qui a un rôle consultatif et de médiateur en cas de conflits internes au groupement qui ne pourraient pas être réglés en assemblée générale. La liste du conseil des sages figure en annexe 4.

**Article 7. Composition et attribution du comité de gestion du groupement**

Le comité est composé de 7 membres du groupement élus en assemblée générale et comprenant:

- . un président
- . un secrétaire
- . un trésorier comptable

Si l'assemblée générale le juge utile, tel ou tel membre de ce comité peut être désigné comme responsable de la conduite de telle ou telle activité décidée en assemblée générale.

Le président dirige les activités du comité de gestion, anime le groupement et en préside ses assemblées générales.

Le comité de gestion a entre autres attributions qui lui auraient été confiées par l'assemblée générale du groupement:

- a) la préparation des programmes d'activités et de leurs besoins à soumettre à l'approbation de l'assemblée générale
- b) la coordination des activités et le suivi des programmes
- c) la préparation et la présentation d'un bilan annuel des activités et de l'utilisation des fonds éventuels dont le comité de gestion aurait la gestion déléguée par l'assemblée générale
- d) la recherche d'appuis extérieurs aux activités du groupement
- e) l'organisation du partenariat avec l'administration forestière et les élus de la CRD

**Article 8. Composition et attribution de l'assemblée générale du groupement**

L'assemblée générale est composée de l'ensemble des membres du groupement et animée par le président du comité de gestion.

Entre autres attributions l'assemblée générale:

- a) décide de l'exclusion ou de l'adhésion d'un nouveau membre
- b) fixe les règles des contributions de ses membres aux différentes activités du groupement
- c) détermine les modalités d'usage des ressources associées aux terres mises à disposition du groupement, ainsi que les règles d'affectation ou de partage des recettes pouvant provenir de ces ressources
- d) modifie si nécessaire le règlement intérieur du groupement
- e) adopte ou modifie les programmes d'activités proposés par le comité de gestion
- f) approuve ou refuse les bilans annuels d'activités et éventuellement d'exercices financiers présentés par le comité de gestion

**Article 9. Cahier des charges des activités du groupement**

Il relève de documents de références constitués par le plan de gestion concerté à long terme et du zonage du site tels qu'ils résultent des études de base conduites par le représentant de l'administration forestière et les membres du groupement qui l'ont assisté dans cette tâche. Le document a été approuvé en assemblée générale par le groupement en date du 05/06/96 et figure en annexe 5. Il prévoit les orientations à long terme et les activités retenues pour la gestion des différentes

parties du site. Le plan ne peut être modifié de façon significative sans l'accord écrit de l'administration forestière.

Le plan de gestion concerté à long terme est accompagné habituellement d'un programme d'interventions à court terme dont la durée, la teneur et l'organisation sont à la seule initiative du groupement, dans la mesure où ces interventions demeurent conformes aux objectifs du plan de gestion concerté à long terme.

**Article 10. Respect de la législation forestière par le groupement**

Le groupement s'engage au respect de la législation forestière en vigueur notamment pour la coupe de bois qui nécessiterait une autorisation et à s'acquitter de la redevance forestière. La protection de la faune associée au site devra être l'objet d'une attention particulière notamment pour toutes les espèces protégées en Guinée.

**Article 11. Contribution de l'administration forestière**

L'administration forestière dans la mesure de ses moyens disponibles apportera son concours à la protection et à la promotion des activités du groupement qu'il s'agisse de conseils, de formations sylvicoles ou de défense des intérêts du groupement qui pourraient être menacés de façon illégitime.

**Article 12. Autres contributions au groupement**

Le groupement pour les besoins de ses activités est habilité à recevoir une aide qui peut lui être directement prodiguée sous la forme de fonds ou en nature, suivant les modalités choisies d'un commun accord avec le bailleur. Cette aide peut être accordée par l'Etat, la CRD sur son budget ou directement par une structure de projet, d'ONG ou tout autre organisme et ce en conformité avec la législation guinéenne en vigueur.

Le groupement possède un compte au crédit mutuel sur lequel des fonds peuvent être versés.

La gestion des fonds ou des contributions matérielles de toute nature est de la responsabilité du président du comité de gestion qui doit en rendre compte à l'assemblée générale qui l'a élu.

Le président peut déléguer toute ou partie de cette gestion au trésorier comptable ou à tout autre membre du comité de gestion.

**Article 13. Règlement intérieur du groupement**

Le groupement peut décider de toute forme de règlement intérieur qu'il jugera utile ou nécessaire dans la mesure où ce règlement reste compatible avec ses statuts déposés et conforme à son cahier des charges précisés par le plan de gestion concerté pour le long terme.

# PROJET DE STATUTS STANDARDISES POUR LES GROUPEMENTS FORESTIERS de la préfecture de Kissidougou et des préfectures limitrophes du Haut-Niger

## REMARQUES PREALABLES

### 1 - SUR LES STATUTS

Ce projet comporte un certain nombre d'articles dont le contenu est majoritairement standardisé et des pièces annexes qui seront spécifiques à chaque groupement. L'ensemble constituera le dossier soumis à l'agrément.

Ce projet de statuts paraît adaptés aux différences ethniques rencontrées dans la préfecture de Kissidougou. Il devrait aussi s'adapter aux préfectures voisines du haut-niger (Kankan, Faranah).

Cependant, dans le milieu humain de la préfecture de Kissidougou, il se pose un sérieux problème par rapport à ces statuts; en effet, dans la plupart des villages (surtout en milieu Kouranko?), il n'existe pas de personnes lettrées en français. L'adhésion à ces statuts réside aujourd'hui dans l'expression orale, mais demain quel souvenir restera-il de ces statuts écrits en français dans la mémoire de la communauté ?

Ce problème a été évoqué et discuté avec les communautés villageoises. La traduction écrite dans la langue « locale » n'est pas satisfaisante non plus dans la mesure où cette langue n'est pratiquement pas connue. La solution envisagée et choisie par les villageois est d'enregistrer ces statuts sur cassette audio en langue locale (propre à chaque ethnie Kouranko, Kissien, Lélé, etc).

Pour les techniciens de terrain, cette solution est intéressante, et ne doit pas poser de problème majeur d'un point de vue pratique, sauf peut-être pour la conservation de cassettes.

C'est donc d'un point de vue « juridique » que doit être posé le problème; un texte enregistré en langue locale peut-il être reconnu par l'administration, dans la mesure où ce texte existe également en langue officielle? Le fait de faire appel à un traducteur assermenté pourrait-il renforcer cette reconnaissance officielle?

Enfin, en terme de législation guinéenne, existe-il un statut juridique adapté à ces groupements forestiers ?

### 2 - SUR L'AGREMENT DELIVRE PAR LA DNFF

Concernant les relations avec l'administration forestière, celle-ci doit dans le document d'agrément du groupement s'engager à défendre les intérêts du groupement et à prévenir toutes interventions étrangères sur le site.

En particulier, avec la réautorisation de la coupe et l'agrément de scieurs dans les préfectures, il est fondamental que les espaces forestiers des groupements agrés ne soient pas « livrés » à ces derniers, que les quotas de coupe définis dans le cahier des charges des groupements soient strictement respectés.

## Article 1. Nature du groupement

Il est constitué au sein de la communauté villageoise du secteur de ....., le groupement forestier de ....., dont le siège est localisé dans le District de..... de la CRD de ..... (cf. annexe 1, plan de localisation) et désigné ici par "le groupement".  
Le statut juridique du groupement est celui d'un ..... tel que le prévoit la législation guinéenne en vigueur à la date de constitution de ce groupement.

## Article 2. Objet du groupement

A l'intérieur des limites du périmètre des terres mises à disposition du groupement par les propriétaires coutumiers, le groupement a pour finalité :

- a) de gérer de façon renouvelable et pour les besoins du groupement, les ressources forestières disponibles à l'intérieur du périmètre,
- b) de contribuer au renouvellement des ressources forestières exploitées ou dépérissantes, de compléter si nécessaire la régénération naturelle existante des essences forestières dont la présence est jugée souhaitable par le groupement,
- c) de conserver des écosystèmes forestiers dont la biodiversité est source d'usages multiples renouvelables pour la communauté villageoise (plantes médicinales, d'artisanat, etc...) ou d'intérêt particulier pour la conservation de la flore et de la faune.
- d) d'organiser au mieux, en accord avec les propriétaires, la double fonction de certaines parcelles du périmètre, à savoir la production forestière comme les cultures et plantations arborées qui y sont traditionnellement associées en sous étage (caféier, kolatier, etc...) et compatibles avec la strate forestière dominante ou en régénération.
- e) de préparer les besoins des générations futures par l'extension des surfaces aptes à une mise en valeur forestières ou agroforestières et ce grâce à des mesures de contrôle des feux, sur les parties de périmètre choisies par le groupement et qui sont actuellement savanisées. Ces mesures de mise en défens sont ainsi destinées à permettre le retour progressif à une végétation boisée naturelle susceptible d'être convertie et enrichie par la suite par des essences de valeur, lorsque les conditions du milieu seront devenues favorables à ces interventions.

## Article 3. Statut foncier des terres mises à disposition des activités du groupement

Les propriétaires coutumiers, dont la liste figure dans l'acte notarié de reconnaissance de propriété coutumière (cf. annexe 2), s'engagent à mettre à disposition des activités du groupement les terres qu'ils déclarent posséder dans les limites d'un périmètre qu'ils ont librement choisies. Le plan de levé topographique des bornes de la périmétrale et le descriptif des limites figurent dans l'annexe 3. Les propriétaires conservent toutefois les libres usages et revenus des plantations existantes ou à venir d'arbres fruitiers dont ils ont la propriété coutumière légitimement reconnue. Les propriétaires s'engagent toutefois lors de l'établissement de nouvelles plantations à obtenir l'accord préalable du groupement.

## Article 4. Durée et nature de la mise à disposition des terres pour le groupement

Les propriétaires s'engagent, individuellement, pour leurs héritiers ou, pour les personnes à qui ils prêteraient, donneraient ou vendraient tout ou partie des terres, à les mettre à disposition du groupement pour une durée de 99 ans et ce dans les limites des activités objet du groupement (cf annexe 2). Cette servitude ne s'applique pas l'usufruit des plantations arborées existantes ou à venir mais l'obligation mentionnée à l'article 3 pour la création de nouvelles plantations arborées reste valable et il en est de même du respect des modalités de gestion et d'affectation des ressources forestières qui auront été décidées dans le cadre du règlement intérieur du groupement. Le défrichage des terres mises à disposition du groupement, qui aurait comme seule finalité la pratique de cultures de cycle court est interdit ce qui constitue une servitude. Il est toutefois permis de pratiquer des cultures de cycle court intercalaires les trois premières années de l'installation de plantations arborées pour contribuer à la lutte contre l'enherbement.

## Article 5. Composition et organisation du groupement

Le groupement est constitué de l'ensemble de membres résidents permanents de la communauté villageoise de....., âgés de plus de 15 ans, volontaire pour participer aux activités du dit groupement (cf liste des membres en annexe 4). Toute personne actuellement non résidente pourra faire partie du groupement dans la mesure où elle résidera de nouveau au village.

L'organisation du groupement repose sur trois instances qui sont :

- a) L'assemblée générale des membres du groupement
- b) Le comité de gestion du groupement élu par l'assemblée générale pour une durée de trois ans.
- c) Le conseil des sages du village (secteur) de .....

## Article 6. Attributions de l'assemblée générale du groupement

L'assemblée générale est animée par un président qui est aussi celui du comité de gestion.

L'assemblée générale a pour attributions :

- a) L'élection des membres du comité de gestion et de son président pour un mandat de trois ans renouvelable.  
En cas de décès ou d'incapacité physique du président ou d'un des membres du comité de gestion, l'assemblée générale procède à l'élection du ou des membres manquants.  
L'assemblée générale peut demander l'exclusion d'un membre, aussi bien du du groupement que du comité de gestion pour faute grave, ou la dissolution du comité de gestion en cours de mandat puis une nouvelle élection. Cette dernière procédure nécessite toutefois l'avis du conseil des sages.
- b) L'approbation du plan de gestion concerté à long terme et du règlement intérieur du groupement dont elle peut demander la modification de ce dernier, si elle le juge nécessaire.
- c) L'approbation du programme d'activités proposé par le comité de gestion.
- d) L'approbation ou le refus des bilans annuels d'activités et éventuellement d'exercices financiers présentés par le comité de gestion.
- e) L'approbation de l'affectation des produits et recettes issus de la coupe de bois d'oeuvre.
- f) Le pouvoir de dissoudre le groupement, et ce à la majorité des deux tiers des membres. Dans ce cas, les produits issus des réalisations du groupement seront soumis au principe de l'indivis, et leur destination sera décidé par le conseil des sages.

## Article 7. Composition et attributions du comité de gestion du groupement

Le comité est composé d'un nombre impair de membres compris entre 7 et 13 membres élus (cf liste en annexe 4) en assemblée générale des membres du groupement pour une durée de 3 ans reconductible. Il comprend obligatoirement :

- un président, responsable devant l'administration et l'assemblée de la communauté villageoise des activités du groupement,
- un secrétaire,
- un trésorier comptable.

Lors de l'élection du comité de gestion ou de son renouvellement, certains membres du comité de gestion peuvent être responsables désignés pour certaines activités du groupement (cf annexe 4).

Les attributions du comité de gestion sont celles qui relèvent des statuts du groupement et celles qui peuvent être spécifiées par le règlement intérieur dont le groupement peut se doter.

Le comité de gestion a entre autres attributions qui lui auraient été confiées par l'assemblée générale du groupement :

- a) le respect du cahier des charges du groupement par l'ensemble de ses membres,
- b) l'élaboration du règlement intérieur, qui doit être approuvé en assemblée générale, et son respect,
- c) la préparation des programmes annuels d'activités et de leurs besoins à soumettre à l'approbation de l'assemblée générale, la coordination des activités et le suivi des programmes,
- d) la préparation et la présentation d'un bilan annuel des activités et de l'utilisation des fonds éventuels dont le comité de gestion aurait la gestion déléguée par l'assemblée générale,
- e) la recherche d'appuis extérieurs aux activités du groupement et l'organisation du partenariat avec l'administration forestière et les élus de la CRD.

Le Comité de Gestion est chargé en outre de prendre acte :

- a) des demandes de création de plantations nouvelles que lui adressent les propriétaires et d'en vérifier la conformité avec le plan de gestion concerté et les programmes d'interventions sylvicoles. Les désaccords éventuels seront soumis à l'arbitrage du conseil des sages.
- b) des demandes de coupe d'arbres de bois d'oeuvre, émanant soit de propriétaires pour les besoins de la gestion des plantations en sous étage, soit des autorités du village ou des membres de l'assemblée du groupement, à des fins de recettes ou d'usage local tels que prévus par le règlement intérieur. Le comité de gestion est chargé de vérifier la conformité de ces demandes avec les quotas de coupes prévus par le plan de gestion et en réfère au chef de cantonnement forestier pour la délivrance de permis de coupe. Cette délivrance peut être refusée si la demande n'est pas conforme au plan de gestion concerté. En cas de dégâts causés aux plantations lors de l'abattage de coupe de bois d'oeuvre pour les besoins de la communauté villageoise, le comité de gestion évalue le préjudice et propose, si nécessaire une juste indemnisation du propriétaire lésé. Cette indemnisation est à la charge du groupement et en règle générale prélevée sur les recettes issues de la coupe des arbres. En cas de désaccord, cette indemnisation ou l'absence d'indemnisation, est fixée par le conseil des sages.

#### **Article 8. Conseil des Sages et attributions**

Le conseil des sages (cf liste des membres en annexe 4) est l'instance d'arbitrage à laquelle devra recourir le comité de gestion en cas de conflits entre ses membres ou de conflits entre le comité de gestion et un membre voire l'assemblée générale du groupement.

Le conseil des sages peut être conduit à statuer sur la dissolution du comité de gestion en cours de mandat demandé par l'assemblée générale et à son renouvellement par élection en assemblée générale.

#### **Article 9. Cahier des charges des activités du groupement**

Ce cahier des charges relève de documents de références constitués par le plan de gestion concerté à long terme et du zonage du périmètre mis à disposition du groupement, tels qu'ils résultent des études de base conduites par le représentant de l'administration forestière et les membres du groupement qui l'ont assisté dans cette tâche. Le document a été approuvé en assemblée générale par le groupement en date du ..... (cf annexe 5). Il prévoit les orientations à long terme et les activités retenues pour la gestion des différentes parties du périmètre. Le plan de gestion ne peut être modifié de façon significative sans l'accord écrit de l'administration forestière. Le cahier des charges fournit également une estimation des quotas de coupe sur le long terme.

Le plan de gestion concerté à long terme est accompagné d'un programme d'interventions à court terme dont la durée (en règle générale, de la même durée que le mandat du comité de gestion, à savoir 3 ans), la teneur et l'organisation sont à la seule initiative du groupement, dans la mesure où ces interventions demeurent conformes aux objectifs du plan de gestion concerté à long terme. En particulier, ce programme d'interventions à court termes précise les quotas de coupe, dont le groupement peut demander l'autorisation pour la période considérée.

Le cahier des charges est complété par les dispositions du règlement intérieur du groupement.

#### **Article 10. Règlement intérieur du groupement**

Le groupement peut décider de toute forme de règlement intérieur qu'il jugera utile ou nécessaire dans la mesure où ce règlement reste compatible avec ses statuts déposés et conforme à son cahier des charges précisé par le plan de gestion concerté pour le long terme.

Le règlement intérieur, comme ses modifications, doit être approuvé en assemblée générale. Il en est de même des sanctions qui pourraient être décidées à l'encontre d'un membre qui n'aurait pas respecté le règlement intérieur du groupement.

### **Article 11. Respect de la législation forestière par le groupement**

Le groupement s'engage au respect de la législation forestière en vigueur notamment pour la coupe de bois qui nécessiterait une autorisation et l'acquittement d'une redevance forestière. La protection de la faune associée au site devra être l'objet d'une attention particulière, notamment pour toutes les espèces protégées en Guinée.

### **Article 12. Relation avec l'administration forestière**

Après agrément, le groupement est en droit de demander le concours de l'administration forestière à la protection et à la promotion des activités du groupement qu'il s'agisse de conseils, de formations sylvicoles ou de défense des intérêts du groupement qui pourraient être menacés de façon illégitime.

### **Article 13. Autres contributions aux activités du groupement**

Le groupement pour les besoins de ses activités est habilité à recevoir une aide qui peut lui être directement prodiguée sous la forme de fonds ou en nature, suivant les modalités choisies d'un commun accord avec le bailleur. Cette aide peut être accordée par l'Etat, la CRD sur son budget, ou directement par une structure de projet, d'ONG ou tout autre organisme et ce en conformité avec la législation guinéenne en vigueur.

Les contributions volontaires de personnes physiques ou morales, résidentes ou non au village, ne peuvent en aucun cas donner lieu à l'octroi de droits ou d'avantages de quelque nature que se soit sur le périmètre mis à disposition du groupement.

La gestion des fonds ou des contributions matérielles de toute nature est de la responsabilité du président du comité de gestion qui doit en rendre compte à l'assemblée générale qui l'a élu.

Le président peut déléguer toute ou partie de cette gestion au trésorier comptable ou à tout autre membre du comité de gestion.

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE  
DE L'ELEVAGE ET DES FORETS

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DIRECTION NATIONALE  
DES FORETS ET DE LA FAUNE

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

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PROGRAMME REGIONAL D'AMENAGEMENT  
INTEGRE DES HAUTS BASSINS  
DU NIGER ET DE LA GAMBIE

Kissidougou, le 6 Août 1996

**PROJET KISSIDOUGOU  
N°105/HBN/KISS/MC/96**

**NOTE DE SERVICE**  
Tous Chefs d'Unité Opérationnelle

**CONSTITUTION DES GROUPEMENTS FORESTIERS VILLAGEOIS**

**1 - GENERALITES ET IMPORTANCE**

Comme vous le savez, cette activité constitue et constituera un axe d'intervention prioritaire du Projet et du Programme, aujourd'hui comme demain.

En tant que Chef d'Unité, mais également en tant que Chef de Cantonnement Forestier, vous avez un rôle **fondamental** à jouer dans la constitution de ces groupements, puisque vous êtes chargés d'instruire les dossiers de ces groupements, et que vous devez les présenter à la Commission Préfectorale de Classement des Forêts de la préfecture concernée.

Aussi, il n'est pas inutile de rappeler ici que les efforts que vous aurez fournis dans ce domaine et les résultats que vous aurez obtenus représenteront un critère dominant d'appréciation de vos capacités et votre rendement.

**2 - PHASE DU DIAGNOSTIC PRELIMINAIRE**

Dans la constitution de ces groupements, la première phase dite du diagnostic préliminaire constituée de plusieurs étapes est placée sous votre entière responsabilité. En effet, cette phase et ses étapes successives, qui sont décrites avec précision dans la « note méthodologique pour la constitution des groupements forestiers » (pages 3 à 5), doit obligatoirement déboucher de votre part sur un document d'acceptation, d'attente, ou de rejet de la demande de constitution du groupement concerné, visé par le Chef de Section Protection Forêts et Faune, dûment argumenté surtout dans le cas du rejet.

Aussi, pour vous aider dans cette délicate étape initiale de prise de décision, et également pour standardiser la démarche, vous devez être en mesure d'établir un certain nombre de documents (voir ci-joint modèles types), à savoir:

- La demande initiale du groupement forestier, qui sera visée par le Chef de Cantonnement Forestier (vous) et transmise par son intermédiaire au DPDRE, avec copie au Chef de Section Protection Forêts et Faune et au Président de la CRD (cette transmission à la CRD devrait permettre de faire apparaître rapidement les éventuels conflits fonciers potentiels et les conflits de personnes entre les futurs membres du groupement).
- Le compte rendu du diagnostic préliminaire, document qui doit rester succinct et faire apparaître les éléments forts et les points faibles du groupement ou du site choisi.
- Le document de prise de décision, qui doit donner le résultat de ce diagnostic préliminaire: Acceptation, Attente ou Rejet de la demande, et dont le résultat doit être transmis aux demandeurs.

Cette phase, qui est également une phase d'animation et de sensibilisation, doit se faire avec la participation minimum d'un animateur et de l'animatrice de l'Unité, qui sont susceptibles de recueillir des informations précieuses pour l'évaluation de la demande.

En terme de temps, cette phase ne doit pas demander plus de 3 à 4 jours de travail, rédaction et prise de décision comprises.

### 3 - PHASE DES ETUDES DE BASES

Après acceptation de la demande de constitution du groupement, la phase suivante est la réalisation des études de base. Même si elle reste superviser par le CUO/Chef de Cantonnement, cette phase doit être essentiellement réalisée par des opérateurs agréés spécialisés et disponibles. En effet, d'une part vu les multiples occupations du CUO/Chef de Cantonnement, et d'autre part, vu parfois son manque de compétence dans certains domaines, il est préférable de confier cette phase à du personnel rodé à ce travail.

Sans rentrer dans le détail de ces études de base, dont le plan de développement reste à finaliser (voir proposition d'un plan ci-joint - toutes les remarques pour son amélioration sont les bien venus), il apparaît que la **préparation du fond de plan d'étude** nécessite des compétences particulières en matière de photo-interprétation: dans un premier temps, compte tenu des résultats obtenus à la formation en photo-interprétation à Labé, et aussi des motivations, ce travail sera confié au CUO de Banian, avec l'appui de l'assistant technique, qui pourra ainsi former certains partenaires à cette technique et repérer, chez eux, les aptitudes particulières. Dans le cas où il n'existe pas de photos aériennes à petite échelle (< 1/50.000 ème), la réalisation de ce fond de plan d'étude nécessite des investigations plus importantes sur le terrain. Compte tenu des informations à rechercher et des documents à rédiger, on peut considérer qu'une période d'environ un mois avec temps de réflexion (pour une quinzaine de jours de travail effectif) semble nécessaire pour effectuer ces travaux.

L'ensemble de cette étape doit surtout permettre de:

- s'assurer plus précisément et plus sûrement de la viabilité du groupement.
- s'assurer de la pertinence des objectifs du groupements par rapport aux potentialités de l'espace forestier.
- préparer le plan de gestion concerté à long terme.

Bien sur, cette phase doit déboucher sur la présentation des possibilités interventions qui devront être adoptés dans le plan de gestion concerté à long terme.

### 4 - PHASE D'ELABORATION DU PLAN DE GESTION CONCERTE ET DES STATUTS

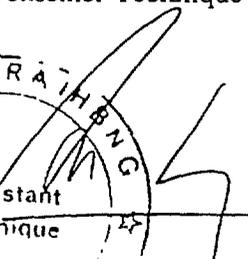
C'est la dernière phase avant la finalisation du dossier du groupement et sa formalisation; ici, on doit distinguer deux aspects distincts:

- \* L'élaboration du plan de gestion concerté à long terme et la préparation des orientations du programme d'intervention à court terme; ces travaux doivent faire l'objet d'une attention particulière pour que la vision villageoise soit la plus proche possible de celle du technicien, et l'inverse.
- \* L'élaboration de statuts du groupement et les pièces annexes; en fait, dans la mesure où les statuts sont quasiment standardisés (d'un groupement à l'autre), ce sont essentiellement les pièces annexes qui changeront.

### 5 - CONCLUSIONS

Pour l'heure, il est urgent que les CUO/Chefs de Cantonnement s'attellent à mettre en oeuvre les dispositions de la **première phase du diagnostic préliminaire**, préalable obligé à la suite des opérations. C'est pourquoi, la direction du projet attend que, dans les plus brefs délais au plus tard fin Août, les différentes étapes de cette première phase soient réalisées et les documents établis par les CUO/Chefs de Cantonnement (Famania + Kaola + nouvelle forêt dans Tiro ?) pour l'UO de Banian, Gbassanko pour l'UO de Gbangbadou, ? à discuter pour l'UO de Sangardo, UO Nyalia en attente).

Le Conseiller Technique

  
MAEF-DNFF-PRAIRIE  
l'Assistant  
Technique  
Projet  
Kissidougou  
Manuel COBERTIEUX

Le Chef de Projet

  
MAEF-DNFF-PRAIRIE  
le Chef  
de Projet  
Projet  
Kissidougou  
Saïdou CONDE