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DEVELOPMENT BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE:

A SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE TO

PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Prepared by Mr. Sheldon Gellar
Consultant

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PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Prepared for the Club de Sahel/CILSS
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The opinions expressed and arguments employed in this document
are the responsibility of the author and do not necessarily
represent those of the Club du Sahel, OECD or the CILSS.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Many rural development projects in Sahelian West Africa, as elsewhere in the Third World, have floundered or failed because they did not take into consideration the needs, aspirations, and socio-economic conditions of the people affected by the projects. In recent years, development theorists, planners, and practitioners have placed much greater stress on the crucial importance of popular participation in promoting rural development. Taking note of the limitations of top-down development strategies, donors and national governments are also paying more attention to the need for popular participation in the design, implementation, and evaluation of development projects and programs.

This annotated bibliography provides a working tool for planners, government officials, and others concerned with Sahelian development to enhance their understanding of participatory development issues and processes. The bibliography is designed to introduce the reader to a broad representative sampling of the vast and growing literature on participation with particular emphasis on topics most likely to interest development practitioners. The materials contained in the bibliography are drawn from both French and English sources. While much of the general literature on participation is in English, most of the literature concerning participation in Sahelian West Africa is in French.

The bibliography is divided into five main components or sections. The first section presents a wide range of approaches towards participation and discusses different concepts, theories, and methodologies to be found in the participation literature. There is by no means universal agreement as to what participation is, ought to be or the political implications regarding the choice of different kinds of participation. The second section focuses on planning and management issues. Its entries reflect an essentially top-down, managerial perspective towards participatory rural development, the kind likely to be held by planners, government officials, and private agencies concerned with working effectively with local populations. In contrast, the third section looks at participation primarily from the bottom-up or grassroots perspective. Entries in this section describe and analyze different forms of participation--e.g., animation rurale, community development, and cooperatives--as well as the different groups identified as the main targets of participatory development projects--e.g., the poor, small farmers, women, etc. The fourth section deals exclusively with participatory development issues and case studies drawn from Sahelian West African experiences. Finally, the fifth section provides a resource guide to enable the reader to delve further into the subject. Hence, it includes a list of bibliographies, journals, and periodicals to which the reader can turn for further information. It also describes more than sixty institutes, agencies,

and groups involved in participatory development research and/or action-oriented programs.

The bibliography contains more than a score of categories related to participation. Each category has several entries. Articles, books, and reports cited under one category may contain information which could be listed under other categories. In such instances, the reader will be pointed to the other pertinent categories at the end of the entry. The bibliography also has an authors' index and geographic index to facilitate cross-checking.*

Sheldon Gellar

*The author would like to express his appreciation to Arthur Fell of the Club de Sahel, Françoise Beudot, bibliographer at the OECD Development Center, the BDPA documentation center, the UNESCO social science documentation center, and Indiana University's International Development Institute for their assistance in helping me prepare this bibliography.

II. APPROACHES TO PARTICIPATION: CONCEPTS, THEORIES, AND METHODOLOGIES

A. Concepts and Theories

The entries in this section reflect a wide range of approaches and attitudes towards the desirability and feasibility of popular participation.

1. BELLONCLE, Guy. "Développement par la participation ou libéralisme sauvage? Response à Albert Meister," Esprit, No. 29 (Mai 1979), 146-154.

A polemical article attacking Albert Meister's La participation pour le développement. Belloncle criticizes Meister for looking towards individual entrepreneurs rather than local community organizations as the best means for promoting rural development. Belloncle rejects development based primarily on individual initiative and the liberal capitalist model and calls for development based on community solidarity and participation. Belloncle insists that African communities are capable of adapting to change and plotting their own paths to development. He chides Meister for regarding traditional African values as obstacles to development and advocating a pattern of development which shoves modernization down the peasants' throats and destroys their traditional communities. Finally, Belloncle attacks Meister, a long time critic of Animation Rurale, for unfairly portraying IRAM's animation experts as naive, idealistic boy scouts who have learned nothing from their long experience in the field.

2. BIHR, Alain and HEINRICH, Jean-Marie. La Néo-démocratie ou le capitalisme autogéré. Paris: Le Sycamore, 1979, 287pp.

A Marxist critique of the growing popularity of anti-state and auto-gestion ideologies among the French Left. Authors contend that the world capitalist system is in a major crisis. They argue that calls for deconcentration, political decentralization, and local autonomy are not solutions to the evils of the capitalist system. On the contrary, they maintain that autogestion and local autonomy policies advocated by the "neo-social democrats" will mask contradictions within the capitalist system, dampen revolutionary ardor, and do little to stop growing unemployment and falling living standards for workers in industrialized countries. Autogestion and local autonomy give the masses the illusion of power while the real levels of power remain in the hands of international capital. The same argument can, of course, be transferred to a Third World setting.

3. COLIN, Roland. L'Institutionnalisation de la participation au développement. Paris: Unesco, Division for the Study of Development, August 1979, 96pp.

Provides a useful overview of different theories and approaches to participation. Colin examines the relationships between development and participation and insists that participation must be institutionalized. Thus, if autogestion is to work, participation must be generalized throughout the entire society and institutions created to permit the state apparatus to wither away and transfer power to representative decentralized organizations and communities. Colin provides examples of different models of participation--e.g., animation and cooperative experiences in Senegal and Niger, self-management efforts in Algeria and Yugoslavia, the Ujamaa movement in Tanzania, etc.

4. GALTUNG, Johan, O'BRIEN, Peter, and PREISWERK, Roy (Eds.). Self-Reliance: A Strategy for Development. London: Bogle-L'Ouverture Publications Ltd., 1980, 422pp.

Contains a collection of 20 articles prepared by a working group which met regularly under the auspices of the Institute of Development Studies (IUED) in Geneva. Part I deals with concepts and ideologies of self-reliance. Galtung maintains that self-reliance is based on two principles: participation and solidarity. Moreover, it is profoundly anti-capitalist and geared towards production for meeting the basic needs of those most in need. Other chapters in this section deal with management, Gandhi and development, and Rousseau. Part II deals with different expressions of self-reliance--e.g., food self-reliance, energy, health, education, and technology. Part III provides case studies drawn from Iran, Tanzania, Madagascar, the South Pacific, and Niger. The last part of the book deals with the feasibility of self-reliance strategies which are advocated as alternatives to "social Darwinist competitive capitalism" or "totalitarian repressive socialism."

5. GRAN, Guy. Development by People. New York: Praeger, 1983.

A lively critique of aid programs. Argues that most aid programs are incompatible with participatory development. Gran analyzes foreign aid approaches and points to inherent contradictions between structure and organization of aid agencies and programs and participatory development goals. Author provides various case studies to demonstrate his points, e.g., the IMF in Zaire, the World Bank in Indonesia, USAID in North Shaba Province. Gran advocates a participatory development strategy which will respect values of indigenous communities, empower them, and give them full control over their development. One of the most useful features of the book is a long Bibliographical Guide to Development Studies which has 26 subsections. (Donor Support for Participation, Peasant Involvement in Rural Development Projects)

6. HORVAT, Branco. The Political Economy of Socialism. Armonk, New York: M. E. Sharpe, Inc., 1982, 691pp.

Written by a long-time student of Yugoslav system. Rejects Stalinist forms of socialism and advocates workers socialism based on self-management. (Autogestion)

7. HUYN, Cao Tri. The Participation of Populations in Development: Problems, Conditions for Its Implementation and Particular Aspects within the Spheres of Competence of Unesco. Paris: Unesco, Division for the Study of Development, 1979, 21pp.

Provides an overview of Unesco's approach to participation. Author is director of the program on Popular Participation. He reviews Unesco's activities in the fields of education, culture, and communications. Huyn stresses the importance of information to intelligent participation of masses in development process, hence the need for literacy campaigns and other educational programs.

8. KORTEN, David C. "The Management of Social Transformation," Public Administration Review, Vol. 41, No. 6 (November-December 1981), 609-618.

Korten calls for societal reforms which would succeed in "loosening central control and strengthening the feedback systems that increase potentials for self-direction and direct participation at local levels in ways consistent with the well-being of the larger society." Unlike many participation theorists, Korten is not hostile to large bureaucracies. He calls for their reorientation through social learning networks which would "give priority to the management of systems over the management of projects, to innovation over compliance, and to methodologies for continuous monitoring and self-correction over formalized planning and evaluation methodologies." Korten assumes that radical social transformations can be achieved through goodwill, social learning networks, and better management techniques. (Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development, Development and Decentralization)

9. MEISTER, Albert. La Participation pour le développement. Paris: Editions Ouvrieres, 1977, 176pp.

Written by a prominent Swiss sociologist and long-time specialist on participation. The book is divided into three parts. The first part deals with participatory development experiences in Africa; the second part looks at Latin America where Meister did much of his field work; the third part presents a program for systematic research and evaluation of participatory development experiences. Meister examines the differences in philosophies and methodologies of Animation Rurale and Community Development. The former is characterized as French and Catholic in style while the latter is characterized as Anglo-Saxon and Protestant. While sympathetic to the ideal of participation, Meister sees participationist ideologies as overly optimistic and full of contradictions. Thus, participationist ideologies in championing the aspirations of the disinherited classes and groups in society often see the state as oppressor while calling on the same state to support participatory development experiences in the name of national integration.

10. MICHELS, Robert. Political Parties: A Sociological Study of the Oligarchical Tendencies of Modern Democracy. New York: Collier Books, 1962, 379pp.

A modern classic written by a German Social Democrat pondering the limitations of direct democracy. Michels raises the question as to whether the masses can actually exercise direct control over modern large-scale organizations and institutions such as political parties and trade unions. He argues that once organizations go beyond a certain size, they tend towards oligarchy and leaders dominate the organization. The German Socialist Party, despite its direct democracy participationist ideology, nevertheless, seemed to be dominated by its leadership and full-time bureaucracy rather than by the rank-and-file. Michels sees no way of eliminating what he calls the "Iron Law of Oligarchy." The best that one can hope for is that the masses will be able to exercise some control over leaders through periodic elections and greater knowledge of what is going on within their institutions. (Political Participation)

11. PATEMAN, Carole. Participation and Democratic Theory. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970, 122pp.

Author challenges contemporary democratic theory assumptions of Schumpeter, Dahl, and Sartori which assert that maximum participation is not so desirable because it undermines stability. Maximum participation would entail getting lower classes who are generally apathetic and the least likely to participate into the political arena. This could be destabilizing. The Schumpeters and Dahls see the essence of democracy as the right of people to choose the elites they want through the ballot box. They are suspicious of direct democracy. Pateman goes back to Rousseau and other participatory democracy theorists. Rousseau argues that participation in decision-making makes for good citizens. Other theorists like G.D.H. Cole insist that participation must be applied to all spheres of activities and associations and not just politics. Hence, there is a need for democracy in industry. Pateman examines the Yugoslav system for self-management as a case study in industrial democracy. Author concludes that participatory democracy ideals are preferable to that of what she calls the "classical" contemporary democratic ideals now prevalent in Anglo-Saxon societies.

12. PEARSE, Andrew and STIEFEL, Andrew. Inquiry into Participation-- A Research Approach. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, May 1979, 43pp.

Written by the co-directors of UNRISD's program on popular participation which is based on the assumption that "the vigorous pursuit of people's participation is an important instrument for reversing . . . trends towards the increased dependency and marginalization of the masses." Authors define an analytical and conceptual framework for the study of popular participation. Popular participation is defined as the "organized efforts to increase control over resources and regulative institutions in given social situations, on the part of groups and movements of those hitherto excluded from such control" (p. 8). UNRISD research will concentrate on four settings:

(1) peasants and rural workers; (2) workers' participation in management; (3) ethnically defined participatory movements and situations; and (4) urban marginalized populations. The authors look at the different dimensions of participation, seeing it as taking different forms--e.g., as social movements and organizations by would-be participants, as a program executed by a national agency, as a component of national policy, etc. The paper was sent out to more than 150 scholars and development practitioners for comments. The replies were published. See Selina Cohen (ed.), Debators' Comments on 'Inquiry into Participation--A Research Approach' by Andrew Pearse and Mattias Stiefel (Geneva: UNRISD, 1980).

13. RUSSELL, Clifford S. and NICHOLSON, Norman K. (eds.). Public Choice and Rural Development. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future, 1981, 299pp.

Proceedings of a Conference held in Washington and sponsored by USAID in September 1979. The Conference brought together public choice theorists and development experts with extensive field experience. Public choice theory assumes that individuals will generally act out of self-interest. This means that they will be reluctant to participate in collective decision-making because its costs will ordinarily exceed its benefits. This collection of papers provides the reader with a good introduction to public choice theory and its application to developmental situations. Public choice theory provides a useful tool for analyzing why people don't participate in development projects the way national agencies and donors would like them to. The theory is inherently pessimistic about the prospects for close community collaboration in participatory development projects, largely because of its focus on individual self-interest.

14. UPHOFF, Norman T., COHEN, John M. and GOLDSMITH, Arthur A. Feasibility and Application of Rural Development Participation: A State-of-the-Art Paper. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Rural Development Committee, January 1979, 338pp.

A comprehensive introduction to the participation literature. Authors seek to clarify what is meant by participation, who participates, and how it occurs. Part I looks at different forms of rural participation such as animation rurale, community development, traditional cooperation, modern cooperatives, and other indigenous organizations. Part II examines participation issues for different groups--the landless and near landless, women, and disadvantaged ethnic, caste, and pariah groups. Part III is of particular interest to rural development specialists since it deals with the issue of how to support participation in rural development activities. It looks at participation in agricultural research, extension work, water management, health care programs, and public works. The last chapter provides several generalizations concerning participation. Thus, participation in development is not participation in politics. Participation is not just an end, but it is more than a means. Participation should not be separated from administration. Participation is not a panacea. It can be both helpful and frustrating. The overall conclusion of the authors is that

"participation is possible and, under many conditions, desirable to achieve the development goals set by LDC governments and development agencies." The study also contains two interesting appendices, one discussing the importance of different ideas of participation in shaping U.S. foreign assistance legislation, the second providing tools for analyzing the role of participation in project design, implementation, and evaluation. (Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development, Decentralization and Participation, Animation Rurale, Community Development, Cooperatives, Political Participation)

B. Methodologies

The entries in this section present the readers with different methodologies for understanding the rural environment, measuring the impact of rural development projects, and involving more people in the development process.

15. AMIRA. Bilan des Travaux de la création du groupe à la mi-78. Paris: AFIRD Association Française des Instituts de Recherche pour le Développement, Décembre 1979, 79pp.

AMIRA stands for Groupe de recherche pour l'Amélioration des Méthodes d'Investigation en milieu Rural Africain, an informal network of French researchers founded in 1975. Since its creation, AMIRA has published working papers, book reviews and methodological studies. Most of the scholars in the AMIRA group have done extensive field work in Francophone Africa. The group is concerned with improving the methods used by planners, statisticians, and rural development officials. It frequently challenges some of the past conventional wisdom and assumptions behind many projects. For example, AMIRA notes that planners often assume that the basic economic unit at the village level is the family and that the head of the family is the primary economic decision-maker. The reality is more complex. There are several decision-making centers within each family and several kinds of decisions being made because each actor has its own agenda. Thus, the younger sons may be more concerned with earning cash; the women with planting and marketing their own products; and the head of the family with assuring the satisfaction of his own obligations and prominent position within the household. Failure to consider these factors will lead to poor planning and projects based on false assumptions. This publication provides a useful introduction to AMIRA's work and the kinds of issues with which it is most concerned, e.g., the nature of transitional societies, the relationship between micro socio-economic analysis and national planning, the development of more accurate statistical methods to provide good base-line data, and methods for evaluating rural development projects. (Francophone West Africa)

16. BARRÈS, Jean François, BILLAZ, Rene, DUFUMIER, Marc, and GENTIL, Dominique. Méthode d'Evaluation des Projets, Analyse du milieu rural avant, pendant, et après une opération de développement. Paris: AFIRD, January 1981, 106pp.

Study prepared by group of French development practitioners affiliated with the AMIRA network. Authors argue that most projects are based on false

notion of the "average" peasant, use a monolithic household as the basic unit of analysis, and don't consider the ways in which the peasant weighs time versus income considerations. Authors also argue that time set aside for elaborating projects should be much longer--at least six months--and involve negotiations between the peasants and the technicians designing the project. Peasants should also be involved in project evaluation. Examples are drawn from Niger to illustrate their points. (Francophone West Africa)

17. BANGA, Luther. "The Project Approach to Rural Development: An Internal Critical View," Cahiers de l'IPD/PAID Reports, No. 3 (June 1981), 1-124.

Author looks at the logic of project approaches and the major obstacles which arise in the practical application of the project approach. Banga cites three major problems: (1) exteriority, when a project appears as foreign to the target group; (2) isolation, where there is a lack or absence of relations between the project and other development activities under way in the same environment; (3) rigidity, when the project is inflexible in both its design and management. He then examines these problems in some detail describing the causes of project failures and proposes solutions for overcoming these problems. Banga calls for projects which take into consideration the whole environment and the different constraints which local farmers must face and better training of senior and middle level development staff. The methods used by the Panafrican Institute for Development (PAID) in training senior and middle level staff are presented. Banga's study provides a detailed nuts and bolts critique of traditional project approaches. (Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development, Extension Agents and Participation, Peasant Involvement in Rural Development Project Design)

18. CERNEA, Michael M. Measuring Project Impact: Monitoring and Evaluation in the PIDER Rural Development Project--Mexico, World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 332. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1979, 131pp.

Paper reviews the management information system in PIDER, one of Mexico's largest rural development programs and the organizational structure of CIDER, a multidisciplinary rural development research center. CIDER was charged with evaluating the impact of PIDER project. Cernea identifies some of the weaknesses in CIDER evaluation methodology, the lack of operationalization of the evaluation hypothesis, insufficient quantification, insufficient orientation to the poverty group, improper consideration of crucial sociological variables such as the communities' capacity to absorb new investments, weak economic analysis, etc. Author recommends that focus of project evaluation be shifted to the family household as the fundamental unit, which would be examined not only from the conventional perspective of the farm-enterprise but as a family production/consumption unit. One of the most interesting features of the paper is the author's formulation of a participatory strategy for programming rural development.

Cernea provides a step by step program for involving peasants in project design, implementation, and evaluation. Peasants will thus become involved in (a) diagnosing the problem; (b) preliminary planning and programming; and (c) final programming. (Peasant Involvement in Rural Development Project Design)

19. COHEN, John M. and UPHOFF, Norman T. Rural Development Participation: Concepts and Measurements for Project Design, Implementation and Evaluation. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Rural Development Committee, 1977, 317pp.

Early formulation of Cornell University Rural Development Committee's approach towards participation in development. Authors identify four forms of participation: (1) decision-making; (2) implementation; (3) benefits; and (4) evaluation. They are concerned with how participation is built into projects and how projects affect the kind of participation by the target populations. The concepts of participation formulated in the first half of the study are then applied to the Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit (CADU) in Ethiopia. Authors conclude that their approach towards participation has important implications for project design, management, and evaluation and call for expansion of knowledge of participation in development and refinement and testing of their own participation concepts and methodology.

20. FALS BORDA, Orlando. Theoretical Aspects of Participation Action Research: Reflections on the Meaning and Role of Science in People's Participation. Paris: Unesco Division for the Study of Development, June 1980, 36pp.

Fals Borda insists upon the need for a methodology that can be used by workers, peasants, farmers, Indians, and destitute classes to develop autonomous, self-reliant development from below. Fals Borda calls for a science that would use popular knowledge, folklore, and wisdom. He argues that most science is now at the service of the dominant classes in society. Participation action researchers must be highly committed to cause of people they are working with. Knowledge drawn from popular culture is used to advance the cause. Participation action research takes place outside the universities and deals with concrete realities. Author draws example from his own experiences in Colombia. (Social Movements)

21. INSTITUT PANAFRICAIN POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT. Comprendre une économie rurale: guide pratique de recherche. Paris: Editions l'Harmattan, 1981, 170pp.

A practical guide to understanding peasant economies, based on field work in Niger and Cameroon. Geared towards peasant leaders, middle level cadres, and animation rurale agents working in the field. Book focuses on the small region as the basic development unit. The small region has a population of 15-50,000, covers about 500-2,000 square kilometers and generally corresponds administratively with the arrondissement or sous-préfecture. The first

chapter deals with the small region and describes how to gather and use existing documentation, how to choose villages for social surveys, and how to make the rounds of the villages in the region and establish rapport with the local populations. The second chapter focuses on the family economy; the third chapter provides a methodology for analyzing the village economy; and the fourth chapter discusses the regional economy and how the village economy is tied into the larger economy. The book is full of illustrated instructions showing the reader how to measure fields, estimate crop sizes, make maps of the villages, compile simple statistics, and master other useful techniques. (Francophone West Africa)

22. LAFFITTE, Alain and ROUMY, Marie. "L'Enquête-Participation: Application au secteur artisanal de la zone Nylon de Douala en République Unie du Cameroun," Les Cahiers de l'IPD/PAID Reports No. 1 (Octobre-Décembre 1980), 1-83.

Another "how to" manual produced by PAID personnel. It takes the reader through all the steps needed to conduct a participatory survey which focused on analyzing the needs of artisans in an urban district in Cameroon. Artisans were involved in the interview, providing information about their needs, skills, and aspirations while also learning about their neighborhood and economic opportunities that they were not previously aware of. After analyzing the main problems of artisans, the researchers and artisans work together to look for solutions to these problems. In participating in the survey, the artisans became more aware of their need to organize themselves and find better ways of financing and managing their activities. The message is that participatory surveys not only provide important information needed to design projects, they also raise the level of awareness of the people involved in the survey.

23. LANGLEY, Philip. "ZOGID: (Zone of Guided Integrated Development) A Research Contribution to Rural Development," Cahiers de l'IPD/PAID Reports, No. 4 (1982), 4-167.

Langley describes an experiment undertaken by PAID to upgrade its staff's capacity to do research by putting the staff through a complete cycle of research which included not only field work, but also identifying the main issues and problems, formulating working hypotheses and a research design, analyzing the results, and discussing their contents with rural people, government development agencies, and other research workers in the Panafrikan Institute. The project also hoped to spark development activities in the area being researched. The zone for guided integrated development (ZOGID) was located in an area within fairly easy reach of the Institute. Study describes problems in dealing with local populations and government officials and processes of communicating and exchanging ideas and information. PAID is primarily concerned with identifying problems from the perspective of the local populations and stimulating development activities initiated by the local populations to resolve them. (Peasant Involvement in Rural Development Project Design)

24. MEISTER, Albert. "Quelques problemes de la recherche sociale et sociologique appliquée au développement participationniste," Genève-Afrique, Vol. X, No 2 (1971), 5-67.

Meister insists upon the differences between field surveys, analyses of documents, and statistics which constitute activities within research and research itself which entails theory building. Meister maintains that it is difficult to be both scientific and militant at the same time because these roles call for different kinds of skills and perspectives. The researcher is a systematic, objective, and rigorous observer; the militant is a committed man of action with little time to reflect. Meister maintains that participatory development advocates often use language to mask elite-mass distinctions. Hence, there are "animateurs de base" and the "community" instead of elites and masses. Meister also calls for more research on the nature of communities. Meister argues that the term "community" implies a certain unity which is not actually there. He also insists that studies of participation should focus more on the processes of change and less on institutions and stable elements in society. There is also a need to include migration studies on the research agenda. Most participatory development approaches applied to rural areas tend to neglect the impact of migration on local communities. For Meister, the central issue of development is how do people change. One must know this before one can design programs to change them.

25. NESMAN, Edgar G. Peasant Mobilization and Rural Development. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Schenkman Publishing Company, Inc., 1981, 148pp.

Author asserts that motivation is key to mobilization. Successful mobilization must stimulate local organization and take place in a favorable climate. Nesman takes state support or neutrality as a given; hence, mobilization takes place within the existing national power structure. Book is essentially a primer on how to mobilize peasant communities written by an agricultural economist with long experience in Latin America. Nesman uses short case studies to illustrate his basic principles. He discusses the different processes of group mobilization, the functions of different kinds of leaders, different ways of communicating with the local populations, program planning, problem solving, determining needs, and evaluating results. The last chapter of the book provides a checklist of 31 main points that should be remembered by those seeking to mobilize peasants. Great emphasis is placed on the contention that mobilization must start at the peasant level and not be imposed from outside, and centered around meeting their basic needs.

26. ROGERS, Everett M. and SHOEMAKER, F. Floyd. Communication of Innovations: A Cross Cultural Approach. 2d edition. New York: The Free Press, 1971, 476pp.

One of the classics of the mass communications literature. Stresses the crucial role of mass communications in fostering the spread of innovation in developing societies. Authors argue that changes introduced by an authoritative approach are more likely to be discontinued once the external

pressure is off than those brought about by a participative approach. Book also examines the role of change agents in inducing development. One of the main features of the books is a detailed bibliography built around generalizations and specific propositions concerning the diffusion of innovation and the literature both for and against these propositions. (Extension Agents and Rural Development)

27. UNITED NATIONS. Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation of Integrated Development Programmes: A Source-Book. New York: United Nations, 1978, 150pp.

As the title indicates, book is a manual for monitoring and evaluating (M & E) integrated development programs. M + E are seen as tools for decision-making, as part of a continuous process of problem definition, measure, analysis, and judgments, and as an integral part of the program process. Book is geared to be used by program planners and managers and describes seven steps involved in designing a M + E system. It also discusses issues entailed in implementing a M + E system--e.g., the degree of political or administrative commitment, cost factors, and the extent to which such M + E procedures are institutionalized within the development agencies themselves. Part II provides a methodology for designing and implementing baseline studies and executing the restudies of communities to see what has happened over time. The book also contains a useful annotated bibliography on M + E systems for assessing developmental impact at the local level. (Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development, Integrated Rural Development)

28. WHYTE, William Foote. Organizing for Agricultural Development: Human Aspects in the Utilization of Science and Technology. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Transaction Books, 1975, 62pp.

Whyte criticizes behavioral scientists for misunderstanding peasants. He argues that agricultural economists and extension agents don't know what they are doing. He rejects the assumption that peasant passivity is the main cause for rejecting advice of extension agents. Whyte maintains that peasants don't accept advice because they are convinced that it does not work or has not worked in the past. Thus, resistance to change is a rational response on part of peasant. Whyte calls for more communications between agricultural researchers, extension agents, and farmers. Author argues that organizational systems and power relationships are the major neglected elements in research and planning for agricultural development. He advocates greater participation by farmers in planning and evaluating projects and a more democratic leadership style on the part of extension agents and managers of agricultural development projects. (Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development, Extension Agents and Participation)

III. PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES IN PARTICIPATORY RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Until the mid-1970s, the development administration literature was primarily concerned with improving national planning techniques and the efficiency of government development agencies. In terms of participation, the main focus was on getting the local populations involved in the implementation of government inspired projects. Little attention was paid to encouraging popular participation in project design and evaluation or to insuring that all segments of the population in the project area shared in the benefits. Today, there is a growing consensus that the top-down managerial approaches of the past have not worked, hence, the call for a new approach which will insure greater popular participation in project design, implementation, and evaluation. Sahelian planners, development agencies, and donors are now looking at ways of incorporating more popular participation into their projects. While accepting the need for popular participation, most of the entries in Part III still reflect a managerial perspective to participatory rural development.

A. Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development

29. BRAIBANTI, Ralph and SPENGLER, Joseph (eds.). Administration and Economic Development in India. London: Cambridge University Press, 1963.

Edited by two of the pioneers in development administration. Most of the central issues in development administration are discussed with examples drawn from the Indian experience. Many parallels with Sahelian experience. Papers describe the conflicts between the traditional administrative services based on the colonial service model and the new development agencies created to promote rural development. One also sees the tendency of state bureaucracies to dominate local development efforts. Thus, the massive community development experience engendered a huge bureaucratic empire to administer the program. The book also describes the struggles between centralizers and decentralizers and the efforts to promote village democracy through the Panchayati Raj village councils. Essays in the book point to the universality of problems stemming from government efforts to administer and manage participatory development in the rural areas. (Decentralization and Participation, Community Development)

30. BUGNICOURT, Jacques. "L'Administration rurale en Afrique peut-elle devenir l'instrument d'un véritable développement?". Revue Française d'Administration Publique, Vol. 11 (juillet-septembre 1979), 113-147.

Article highly critical of rural development administration in Africa. Author is the director of ENDA and a distinguished regional planner and

environmentalist with more than two decades of experience in Francophone Africa. Colonial administrative legacy is a negative one. Bugnicourt asserts that efforts to imitate European administration are bound to fail in an African context. Rural administration suffers from attitudes of superiority on the part of development officials and administrators vis-a-vis the peasantry. Training of staff is not adopted to rural realities. Major reforms are needed to transform rural African administrative institutions into effective instruments for promoting development. (Decentralization and Participation Extension Agents and Participation, Peasant Involvement in Project Design)

31. CHAMBERS, Robert. Managing Rural Development: Ideas and Experience from East Africa. Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, 1974.

Written by one of the most prominent and creative practitioners of development administration. One of the first specialists to ask important questions concerning the importance of participation in managing rural development. Chambers thus says that it is important to know who participates, how they participate through different channels and institutions, and what objectives or functions are served by participation. Book is based on author's long experience in East Africa.

32. HONADLE, George H. Fishing for Sustainability: The Role of Capacity Building in Development Administration, IRD Working Paper No. 8. Washington, D.C.: Development Alternatives, Inc., June 1981, 106pp.

Author is a development administration specialist associated with Development Alternatives, Inc. which has received several contracts from USAID to evaluate rural development projects and formulate new strategies for managing rural development projects and formulate new strategies for managing rural participatory development programs. Honadle asserts that capacity building is the guts of development. By that he means building the capacity of local communities to manage their own development programs. Without such a capacity, development programs are simply transfers of assets with little long-range developmental effects. Honadle argues that too much emphasis has been placed on physical infrastructure and not enough on improving organizational capacity. He also insists that development strategies must address structural constraints and put greater emphasis on incentives, resource basis, and ownership. The paper defines capacity, presents a strategy for building local organizational capacity through various means--e.g., risk sharing, incentives, demonstration, collaboration, learning techniques, etc., and examines three case studies from Liberia, Jamaica, and Indonesia to illustrate what he means by capacity building. Study also contains a short but useful bibliography. (Integrated Rural Development)

33. MONTGOMERY, John D. "The Populist Front in Rural Development: Shall We Eliminate the Bureaucrats and Get on with the Job?", Public Administration Review, Vol. 39, No. 1 (January-February 1979), 58-65.

A well-written and witty article defending the utility of bureaucrats. Montgomery notes that the new populist vogue calling for more popular participation is generally anti-bureaucratic and suspicious of government institutions. Montgomery warns against "localitis" noting that local organizations are no more immune to weaknesses than national bureaucracies. They can be captured by local elites who prevent the poor from getting their fair share. Development can't take place in isolation from the rest of the country. Bureaucrats are needed to diffuse necessary resources and information down to the local level. Montgomery sees an important role for both national and local administrations which should be reformed to become more responsive to local needs. (Decentralization and Participation)

34. MORIS, Jon R. Managing Induced Rural Development. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University International Development Institute, 1981, 190pp.

A brilliant synthesis of the development administration literature. Moris clearly explains the different approaches and issues involved in the management of rural development and presents his own managerial strategy for inducing rural development. Moris effectively integrates his discussion of broad themes such as ideologies and systems perspectives with practical advice on how to get things done. One of the most interesting chapters in the book is the one entitled "The Practical Implications of Experience" which presents Moris' requisites for managerial effectiveness, guidelines for program development, and a critique of western management techniques and LDC administration. Book also provides the reader with a discussion of rural development as a distinct discipline, a long bibliography on rural development, and appendices containing the names of rural development periodicals, institutional addresses, and organizational acronyms.

B. Decentralization and Participation

35. BUGNICOURT, Jacques. "Illusions et réalités de la région et du développement régional en Afrique," Revue Tiers Monde, Vol. 19, No. 73 (Janvier-Mars 1978), 109-138.

An excellent critique of the limitations of most African approaches towards regional development. Bugnicourt maintains that in most instances, regional development is built around administrative rather than natural historical, ecological, and economic units. Bugnicourt looks at the evolution of the "regions" of Mostaganem in Eastern Algeria and Louga in Senegal and concludes that they are largely appendages of an external dominant economy located outside the country. The development of the peanut export economy in Senegal, for example, contributed to the degradation of the environment in Louga and transformed the region. Bugnicourt is also suspicious of the

current vogue for decentralization in Africa. He sees it largely as a device to stem the rural exodus and provide more posts for urban functionaries. Bugnicourt calls for a more flexible approach to regional planning, one that will permit different kinds of administrative and economic structures rather than a single structure imposed from above. (Sahelian West Africa)

36. GREENWOOD, Davydd. Community-Level Research, Local-Regional-Governmental Interactions, and Development Planning: Strategy and Methodology for Baseline Studies. Ithaca: New York: Cornell University Rural Development Committee, 1979, 70pp.

Greenwood argues that local level and regional studies can do more than just illuminate specific cases. They can provide an appropriate understanding of the connections between national, regional, and local institutions. They can also provide more accurate baseline data for national planners. Represents a bottom-up rather than top-down approach to development planning. (Methodologies)

37. PRAT, Yves. Décentralisation et développement. Paris: Éditions Cujas, 1973, 262pp.

The relationship between decentralization and greater popular participation in development is an important one. Those advocating more grassroots popular participation usually affirm that this cannot be done without decentralization. Prat sees decentralization as a necessary step towards democratizing national planning. His book is very Cartesian in its logic. It sees local collectivities being linked to territorial collectivities (the region) and the territorial collectivities to the national collectivity. The local collectivities will constitute the primary development cells while the region will represent an intermediary development cell. Effective decentralization requires the reorientation of the state administrative and development bureaucracies. Book could take a more critical approach to some of the concrete obstacles making effective decentralization more likely.

38. RALSTON, Leonore, ANDERSON, James, and COLSON, Elizabeth. Voluntary Effects in Decentralized Management. Berkeley, California: University of California-Berkeley Project on Managing Decentralization, February 1981, 209pp.

One of the major reports produced by the short-lived Berkeley Project on Managing Decentralization. Authors trace the shift in attitudes of donors away from top-down development management strategies which stressed large-scale rural development programs towards smaller-scale projects which match the scale and interests of local organizations. Change in perspective also precipitated a greater interest in small-scale technologies and decentralized management techniques. One of the main features of the report is a detailed bibliography of more than 50 pages.

C. Extension Agents and Participation

Extension agents have often been one of the weakest links in promoting rural development. Participatory development strategies require that the extension agent establish a better rapport with the local population, listen more carefully to what they have to say about local conditions, and develop the ability to take advice as well as to give advice. The entries in this section provide some understanding as to why extension agents have not been very effective and suggest ways in which they can become more responsive to the local populations they serve.

39. ALOUANE, Youssef. Coopération et développement: L'Expérience Tunisienne à travers l'analyse des attitudes et comportements des cadres et des coopérateurs. Hannover: Verlag Fur Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, 1971, 158pp.

Youssef's book helps explain why cooperative agents have little success in effectively organizing cooperatives under their jurisdiction. Youssef's findings are also applicable to Sahelian West Africa. Most cooperative agents are primarily concerned with increasing production and pay little attention to improving the organization of the cooperatives under their charge. Moreover, there is usually a major generation and educational gap between the cooperative's members and the cooperative agents. In Tunisia, nearly 50% of the coop members were over 50 while more than 50% of the coop agents were under 30. Coop members questioned the technical know how of the young coop officials. Moreover, they were generally suspicious of the reforms which created the cooperative movement which they sometimes viewed as spoilation by the state. The coop agents themselves were often careerists lacking sufficient motivation, frequently involved in local political activities as a means of advancing their careers. Youssef provides data about the origins, educational levels, marital status, salaries, and extra-professional activities of Tunisia's coop agents. The book provides one of the rare detailed descriptions of relationships between coop agents and coop members. (Cooperatives)

40. BHASIN, Kamia. Participatory Training for Development. Bangkok: Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, 1976, 59pp.

The official report of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development Regional Change Agents Programme which took place in Bangkok. Report describes the six week training program for change agents from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand. Participatory development can't be promoted by the traditional kinds of extension agent, hence the need for special training along Gandhian lines. Extension agents have to steep themselves in the aspirations, problems, and wisdom of the people whom they serve. They have to learn dialogical, problem-solving and group self-learning techniques and group dynamics to improve their awareness and communication skills. The training program encouraged self criticism sessions and an examination of the role of religion and religious values in the development process.

41. DiFRANCO, Joseph. Differences between Extension Education and Community Development. Ithaca, New York: New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell, October 1958.

Author discusses similarities and differences between extension education and community development which stem from differences in philosophies, objectives, and organization. Extension work is geared primarily to individual action by farmers and focused on agricultural productivity. On the other hand, community development addresses all aspects of human welfare and is geared towards group action. DiFranco maintains that community development is most appropriate during a first stage of local organization and extension education more well-suited for a second stage. Both methods have merit and should be regarded as complementary tools for promoting rural development. In Sahelian Africa, donors, national planners, and development officials are still debating the relative merits of "productionist" approaches promoted by the agricultural services and regional development agencies and the more holistic human welfare approaches championed by animation rurale agencies. (Community Development)

42. LEONARD, David K. Reaching the Small Farmer: Organization Theory and Practice in Kenya. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977.

One of the best case studies of its kind. Leonard notes the bias in extension services towards large farmers. He identifies three main factors which hinder extension agents' effectiveness: (1) authoritarian supervisory styles of their superiors; (2) their exclusion from management decision making; and (3) an inappropriate promotion system which leads to alienation. To remedy this situation Leonard proposes to foster less authoritarian managerial styles and to institute incentive-oriented promotion systems which will reward extension agents for achieving good results. To reduce the bias of extension agents towards large farmers, Leonard proposes group training methods to give groups of farmers greater access to extension services. Such reforms will thus increase both farmer and extension agent participation.

43. JEDLICKA, Allen D. Organization for Rural Development: Risk Taking and Appropriate Technology. New York: Praeger, 1977, 170pp.

Written by a specialist in organization behavior theory. Author insists that the extension agent is key to success. Jedlicka advocates a humanistic form of "participative management" and maintains that "only a democratic managerial system that allows feedback and participation by even the lowest levels of an organization can withstand pressures and conflicts introduced by agencies involved with rapid change . . ." Small work groups in villages will be encouraged to adopt appropriate technologies. Jedlicka calls for greater feedback from users of new technologies and specially trained extension agents to deal with women who are usually neglected in agricultural development projects. While the author uses several examples

drawn from Latin America, the book is essentially one based on organization theory rather than practice. (Women, Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development).

D. Donor Support for Popular Participation

44. MANDL, P. E. et al. "Participatory Research and Basic Needs," Assignment Children, No. 41 (January-March 1978), 5-64.

Special issues of Assignment Children with articles explaining in some detail Unicef's basic needs strategy and its insistence upon full community participation. Encourages self-reliance and support of local initiatives, greater interministerial cooperation, decentralization and reallocation of more resources to remote areas and slums, and greater flexibility on the part of donors. (Poor, Women)

45. UNITED NATIONS. Popular Participation in Decision Making for Development. New York: United National Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 1975, 65pp.

Study provides analysis of how concept of popular participation can become part of national development policies. It defines popular participation as "active and meaningful involvement of the masses of people at different levels (a) in the decision making process for the determination of societal goals and the allocation of resources to achieve them and (b) in the voluntary execution of resulting programs and projects" (p. 4). A large part of the study is devoted to examining the costs and benefits of popular participation for national leaders, national planners and administrators, local administrators of enterprises and government, individual citizens, and the society as a whole. It also raises some of the main issues of popular participation at the local, regional, and national levels. It concludes with an affirmation that popular participation can be an effective means for promoting economic and social development. (Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development, Decentralization and Participation)

46. ZALLA, Tom. Increasing Farmer Participation in the Development Process. Washington, D.C.: USAID Office of Development Resources, Agricultural and Rural Development Division, April 1982, 14pp.

Paper looks at participation as both an end in itself and as a means and describes ways in which participation can be built into aid programs. Insists on the need for donors and governments to react more often to peasant initiatives rather than imposing their own agenda. Paper recognizes that external donors can become only marginally involved in promoting effective local level farm organizations. It also calls for greater farmer participation in project cycle. Participation should not be regarded as a separate program but as a component of all aid projects and programs and based on building local organizations and organizational plurality.

E. NGOs and Participatory Development

The recent emphasis on popular participation has led to a greater role for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in development projects. National donors are relying more and more on NGOs to implement their development projects in the Third World because NGOs are perceived to be better able to reach and work with the local populations than the aid bureaucracies. The entries in this section examine the general role of NGOs as donors and effective agents of participatory development.

47. LISSNER, Jorgen. The Politics of Altruism: A Study of the Political Behaviour of Voluntary Development Agencies. Geneva: Lutheran World Federation, February 1977, 340pp.

A detailed description and analysis of the world of NGOs. Author gives a history of NGO aid efforts and provides a balance-sheet of NGO aid during the 1970s. Book also examines the financing of NGOs in a chapter entitled "The Politics of Fund Raising." NGOs have to share similar objectives with government or business if they want to be funded. This places constraints on their activities. Author points to relative neglect of structural aid designed to change social and economic structures and resource aid which merely transfers resources. Book doesn't analyze NGO field experiences but does a good job describing the First World context in which they operate.

48. MEEHAN, Eugene J. In Partnership with People: An Alternative Development Strategy. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Foundation, 1978, 178pp.

Describes the activities of the Inter-American Foundation in glowing terms as an excellent example of how an external agency can work closely with local populations to promote participatory development. While the IAF is technically a government corporation, it operates far more like an NGO than a government aid agency. The IAF strategy is to begin with the locality and the target population, moving from bottom to top. It identifies and supports local organizations that can serve as instruments for improving conditions for the poor and develop networks that can extend benefits to wider populations. IAF deals largely with private groups and organizations and stresses the crucial role of organization. Meehan draws upon case studies from Latin America and the Caribbean to illustrate how IAF works. (Poor)

49. TENDLER, Judith. Turning Private Voluntary Organizations into Development Agencies: Questions for Evaluation. A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 12, Washington, D.C.: U.S.A.I.D., April 1982, 151pp plus appendices.

An excellent evaluation of NGOs (PVOs) by one of the most astute writers on U.S. aid practices. Tendler takes a hard look at the claims made by NGOs that they are better equipped to reach the poor and promote participatory processes in development projects than the traditional aid bureaucracies. She notes that many NGO projects don't reach the poor, often impose their own top-down control, sometimes in collaboration with local elites, and

are not always innovative. What PVOs refer to as participatory processes are better described as decentralized decision making by PVOs and/or local elites. This may or may not provide benefits for the poor depending on the situation. Tendler also notes that the success of PVOs depends largely upon the nature of its relationships with the public sector. Tendler's study is based on 75 evaluations of PVOs. The appendices are very useful and contain suggestions for evaluators of PVO projects and a bibliography which lists USAID PVO evaluations used in the study and non-AID materials cited in the text or used by the author in the preparation of the study. (Poor)

50. VINCENT, Fernand. The PAID Story (1963-1981). Geneva: PanAfrican Institute for Development, 1982, 65pp.

A short history of the PanAfrican Institute for Development written by its former secretary-general. PAID established a school to train African development cadres in Douala, Cameroon which began operations in 1965. Since then, it has created branches in other African countries in line with its Pan-african vocation. PAID has been one of the leading pioneers in advocating participatory development and in training African personnel to carry out participatory development activities. Over the years, PAID has created a vast network of practitioners of participatory development throughout the African continent. This short book gives the reader a good idea of the underlying spirit and principles behind PAID.

F. Peasant Involvement in Rural Development Design

51. KORTEN, Frances F. Building National Capacity to Develop Water Users' Associations: Experience from the Philippines. World Bank Staff Working Papers No. 528. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 1982, 69pp.

A detailed discussion of the efforts of the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) in the Philippines to develop water users' associations and to involve them in the planning of small-scale irrigation programs. The author describes a pilot project initiated by the NIA with the support of the Ford Foundation in 1976. One of the interesting features of the project was the recruitment of full-time community organizers committed to "people's participation" whose task was to help farmers organize water users' associations which could work with the engineers in planning and carrying out the design of the irrigation system. Several problems arose. The engineers were not used to discussing plans with farmers and coordinating activities with the community organizers who in turn had little understanding of the requirements of irrigation systems. Korten describes recent efforts to overcome this difficulty by introducing a "learning process approach" to bureaucratic reorientation which trains NIA engineers and community organizers how to work with the participatory approach in designing projects and working with the local populations. This was achieved through workshops which brought in social scientists and management specialists to work with the NIA engineers and administrative personnel. The "learning process" entails three different stages. First, one learns how to be effective in

developing an approach that makes sense to the villagers. Second, one learns how to be efficient in project design and implementation. Finally, one learns how to expand the program beyond the pilot project stage. For more details concerning the learning process approach, see David C. Korten, "Community Organization and Rural Development: A Learning Process Approach," Public Administration Review, Vol. 40, No. 5 (September-October 1980), 450-511. Paper also provides a step by step description of the operational requirements needed to implement the participatory approach. On the other hand, Korten does not tell us much about who controls the water users' associations, who reaps the lion's share of the benefits, or the kinds of incentives available to stimulate participation.

52. LECOMTE, Bernard. "Participation paysanne a l'aménagement et techniques des projets," Revue Tiers-Monde, Vol. 19, No. 73 (Janvier-Mars 1978), 93-108.

Article attempts to look at the formulation of projects from the perspective of the peasant. Author notes that most projects are the work of actors who are outside the rural milieu in which project takes place. Thus, the project is not the work of the village or local organization. Projects are generally limited to a particular sector--e.g., irrigated agriculture--or a particular crop--e.g., tomatoes. Lecomte quotes village chiefs who complain that the outsiders never ask them for their advice or for ideas about projects. Instead, they come with the project already formulated and ask the local populations to participate. They are rarely willing to consider a request initiated by the people. They always say, "it is not the right moment for it" or "we don't have the time" to consider it. Village surveys usually treat the local populations as objects and the villagers are not given the opportunity to conduct their own "survey" of the technicians responsible for formulating the project. Lecomte also describes the negotiation process, the refusal to let the peasants proceed in their own way, and the censorship of ideas contrary to the project. Peasants don't like to be called and treated like backward "bush people." Management systems of project generally follow external models which don't work. The utility and competence of extension agents and other technicians are challenged. Lecomte advocates more peasant control over projects at all levels. Lecomte himself has practiced what he has preached. He has been fairly successful in promoting peasant-initiated projects that rely on a minimum of outside interference in Upper Volta. (Sahelian West Africa)

IV. GRASSROOTS PARTICIPATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Forms of Participation

The entries in the following sections provide examples of different forms and organizational structures for popular participation at the grass-roots level. They tend to reflect a "bottom-up" perspective rather than the managerial perspective found above.

1. Animation Rurale

Animation rurale was very popular as a method for stimulating popular participation in Francophone West Africa during the 1960s. It relied heavily upon a state agency to serve as the catalyst for change.

53. BELLONCLE, Guy. "Le développement des collectivités rurales par la formation d'animateurs; essai sur les méthodes de l'institut I.R.A.M.," Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Coopération, No. 10 (Juillet-Décembre 1961), 61-104.

Detailed discussion of the methods used by IRAM to promote animation rurale. IRAM first introduced animation rurale as a methodology for mobilizing rural populations in Morocco during the late 1950s. At the time when the article was written, it was also being pushed very hard by the Mamadou Dia government in Senegal. IRAM's method was to have villages choose their own "animateurs" who would receive training in selected subjects and techniques and then return to their villages to serve as a catalyst for change.

54. CHARLICK, Robert B. "Induced Participation in Nigerian Modernization," Rural Africana, No. 8 (1972), 5-20.

Article based on extensive field work in Hausa villages in Niger. Charlick describes the animation rurale movement in Niger and argues that it didn't work very well. One reason was that it was based on false assumptions concerning the relative egalitarianism of African rural communities. Animation was resisted by the local elites and had only minimal support from the national level. It failed to modify the power relations between the peasants and local elites. It also failed to serve as a catalyst for promoting coordinated development efforts among the different government development services. (Sahelian West Africa)

55. GELLAR, Sheldon, CHARLICK, Robert B., JONES, Yvonne.
Animation Rurale and Rural Development: The Experience of Senegal. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Rural Development Committee, October 1980, 211pp.

Case study of animation rurale experience in Senegal. Gellar describes the philosophy and ideology of animation rurale. He then traces the evolution of animation rurale through four stages, focusing much of the analysis on the 1959-62 Mamadou Dia era when Animation Rurale was a major force for rural change. With the departure of the main national leaders supporting the program, animation rurale was transformed into a civic education agency and then downgraded still further in the late 1960s before it was upgraded again in the form of Promotion Humaine. Techniques used by the Senegalese animation rurale service are evaluated and explanations given as to why animation was relatively successful in certain parts of Senegal and not as successful elsewhere. Charlick and Jones describe and evaluate the Maison Familiale experience in Senegal as an alternative means of stimulating popular participation in the rural areas. (Sahelian West Africa)

56. GOUSSAULT, Yves. "Rural Animation and Popular Participation in French-Speaking Black Africa," International Labour Review, No. 97 (1968), 525-550.

Article written by one of the leading theorists and practitioners of animation rurale summing up animation principles and describing the various animation rurale experiences throughout Francophone Africa. Author has also written many articles in French on the subject.

57. MEISTER, Albert. "Characteristics of Community Development and Rural Animation in Africa," Community Development Journal (Rome), Nos. 27-28 (Summer 1972), 75-131.

One of the few articles in English by Meister who has written extensively on the subject in French.

58. MOULTON, Jeanne Marie. Animation Rurale: Education for Rural Development. Amherst, Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts Center for International Education, 1977, 249pp.

One of the most extensive studies of Animation Rurale available in English. Author sees animation rurale as primarily an educational program to permit adults living in rural areas of developing countries to participate actively in the economic development of the country. It is based on "participatory pedagogy." Book looks at animation theory, the historical context in which it developed and compares animation rurale experiences in Senegal and Niger. Author concludes that animation principles are valid but very difficult to implement. Book contains a detailed review of the literature and a select bibliography. (Sahelian West Africa, Grassroots Non-Formal Education)

2. Community Development

As a form of popular participation in rural development, community development reached its peak of influence during the 1950s and early 1960s. It was first practiced in former British colonies and adopted by many Asian countries after independence.

59. ANDREWS, Stanley. A Comment and Review of Community Development Projects--in Selected Countries of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Washington, D.C.: U.S. International Cooperation Administration, The Technical Assistance Group, 1961.

A survey and evaluation of community development projects of the 1950s. Author argues that community development programs should be launched only after all government agencies support the concept. Some training in community development concepts should be given to all administrators and technicians in the field. Instead of regarding community development as a doctrine to be imposed on rural communities for their welfare, community development should be regarded as a process which has to develop from within the community. Pilot projects ought to be tried before launching any major national community development program. Andrews also asserts that community development has too narrow a focus to encompass all the developmental problems of rural areas and suggests that a broader concept like rural development would be more appropriate.

60. BATTEN, Thomas E. Communities and Their Development, An Introductory Study with Special Reference to the Tropics. London: Oxford University Press, 1957, 248pp.

One of the classics in the community development literature. Batten, a pioneer in community development activities, worked in Africa from 1927-1949 as a colonial administrator. Batten defines community development as working to find effective ways of stimulating, helping, and teaching people to adopt new methods and to learn new skills. The approach is somewhat paternalistic and represents the perspective of an outside agent seeking to direct change within a given community. Batten, however, does insist on the importance of paying more attention to people's customs and beliefs, to their traditional ways of organizing themselves for action, and to their actual wants as distinct from the community development agency's perceptions of their needs. Author defines operating principles for community development agencies and outlines ways in which C.D. agencies can work with disorganized communities, build unity, work effectively with different groups within the community, introduce new ideas, foster literacy, and recruit and train community development agents. Like many community development theorists, Batten does not deal with power relationships within the community. (Extension Agents and Participation)

61. BATTEN, Thomas R. The Human Factor in Community Work. London: Oxford University Press, 1965, 184pp.

A community development manual primarily intended for C.D. field agents, supervisors, and local administrators. It contains 37 cases drawn from

developed and developing countries. Users are encouraged to read the cases carefully, assess the situation and the nature of the project's achievements and failures, explain why project did or didn't work, and suggest ideas as to how the project could have been improved. Batten places great emphasis on the importance of the C.D. agent's understanding the psychology and group dynamics of the people with whom he is dealing. The sections on working with leaders and dealing with factions make for fascinating reading. (Extension Agents and Participation)

62. HOLDCRAFT, Lane E. The Rise and Fall of Community Development in Developing Countries, 1950-65: A Critical Analysis and an Annotated Bibliography. MSU Rural Development Paper No. 2. East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University Department of Agricultural Economics, 1978, 72pp.

Concise but comprehensive history and critique of community development. Author helped launch community development programs in Korea and was active in C.D. programs throughout Asia and Africa. Holdcraft describes the genesis of community development ideology as a Cold War democratic response by the Free World to totalitarianism. He also discusses C.D.'s organizational principles emphasizing responsiveness to "felt needs," the critical role of the multi-purpose village level worker, and technical support from the block level. Community development declined during the 1960s because of the disillusionment of many national leaders with the performance of the C.D. program and the sharp reduction in support from the U.S. and other donors. Holdcraft describes the move towards Green Revolution approaches during the 1960s and the failure of Green Revolution approaches to improve the lot of the poor. Since the mid-1970s, one has seen a growing emphasis on Integrated Rural Development (IRD). Holdcraft warns that IRD should avoid some of the pitfalls of earlier community development programs. If it is to reach the rural poor, it has to take into account class and group conflict and the unequal distribution of power in the countryside. Trickle-down community development and Green Revolution programs increased the gap between rich and poor. To be more effective IRD has to have more income producing components than the old C.D. programs, build more autonomous institutions at the local level, introduce profitable technological packages for small farmers, and improve administrative coordination at the district level. The paper also contains an excellent review of the community development literature. (Donor Support for Popular Participation, Integrated Rural Development)

63. UNITED NATIONS. Principles of Community Development--Social Progress through Local Action. New York: United Nations Economic and Social Council, 1955.

A very influential document written during the period when community development programs were at their peak. It sees community development as fostering a wide range of activities to promote higher productivity and more effective social organization. It calls for increasing village participation in local projects, training programs to improve local leadership, and more programs involving youth and women. (Donor Support for Popular Participation)

3. Integrated Rural Development

Integrated Rural Development is in some ways an updated version of community development with its emphasis on a wide range of activities to promote the total welfare of rural communities. It is different in several important ways: (1) it claims to be geared more to the rural poor and more aware of equity issues in the distribution of benefits; (2) it pays more attention to income generating activities, especially through increasing agricultural productivity; (3) it pays more attention to linkages between the village, regional, and national economies; and (4) it is more concerned with formulating district level programs rather than several individual village programs located in a particular district.

64. BRANDT, Vincent S. R. and CHEONG, Ji Woong. Planning from the Bottom Up: Community-Based Integrated Rural Development in South Korea. Essex, Connecticut: International Council for Educational Development, 113pp.

A case study of Community-Based Integrated Rural Development (CBIRD). The CBIRD concept was first introduced in South Korea by the Save the Children Federation and Community Development Foundation. According to the authors, it combines the strengths of traditional community development theory and methodology with the advantages of larger systems-oriented strategies. The basic unit of development comprises several villages corresponding to the lowest level of bureaucratic administration. The CBIRD approach claims to address structural issues and make a more conscious effort to reach the rural poor. In Korea, the CBIRD program was designed to supplement the activities of the New Community Movement, a broad-based rural social movement. (NGOs and Participatory Development, Poor)

65. COHEN, John M. The Administration of Integrated Rural Development Projects. Development Discussion Paper No. 79. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard Institute for International Development, October 1979, 111pp.

An excellent overview of the major issues involved in administering integrated rural development programs. Cohen looks at the origins of the IRD model with the Ford Foundation and the Comilla project in what was then East Pakistan. Cohen notes that IRD still remains a fuzzy concept which needs clarification and raises fundamental questions concerning integration: (1) Which form of integration is promoted?; (2) Where does integration occur?; (3) How are integrated services organized?; (4) What kinds of services are integrated?; (5) What are services integrated?; and (6) Who administers integration? Cohen's treatment of these questions provides the reader with a helpful conceptual framework for understanding the central issues in IRD programs and how to deal with them. (Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development)

66. COOMBS, Philip H. (ed.). Meeting the Basic Needs of the Rural Poor: The Integrated Community-Based Approach. New York: Pergamon Press, 816pp.

This meaty volume contains an introductory essay by Coombs and nine detailed case studies based on Asian examples of programs and movements to improve the conditions of the rural poor. The case studies are written by development practitioners involved and committed to the programs which they describe. The cases were chosen on the following criteria: (1) primary objective had to be improving conditions of rural poor families; (2) project had to employ integrated approach encompassing two or more facets of rural family life; (3) project had to include a substantial element of community participation; and (4) project had to contain significant lessons about education. Two case studies deal with integrated health programs. Two others deal with family planning and health education. Other case studies deal with youth projects in Indonesia, tribal peoples in India, the Sarvodaya Movement in Sri Lanka, and the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee. This volume reflects a bottom-up approach to IRD which differs considerably from that presented in Cohen's entry above. (NGOs and Popular Participation, Poor)

67. HONADLE, George, MORSS, Elliot R., VanSANT, Jerry, and GOW, David D. Integrated Rural Development: Making It Work? Washington, D.C.: Development Alternatives, Inc., July 1980, 213pp.

A collective effort by a Development Alternatives consulting team to come up with guidelines to provide assistance to managers of IRD projects. Authors note that IRD projects are very difficult to implement. They are complex, face many constraints, and raise high expectations among the beneficiaries. Report discusses relative advantages and disadvantages of centralized and decentralized management, organization placement alternatives and tradeoffs, tactics for improving interorganizational relationship, the strengths and weaknesses of different technical assistance strategies, local information gathering techniques for rural project planning, and methods to support local response to project goods and services. Authors are familiar with USAID system and offer good suggestions for improving it. (Donor Support for Popular Participation, Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development)

68. MORSS, Elliot and GOW, David D. Integrated Rural Development: Nine Critical Implementation Problems, IRD Research Note No. 1. Washington, D.C.: Development Alternatives, Inc., February 1981, 77pp.

A realistic approach to the difficulties of implementing IRD projects. Authors discuss some of the political factors which are at play. Host countries often reluctant to really push for full-scale participation because that would mean a shift in power relationships. Different state agencies have different agendas which may hamper efforts of different agencies to coordinate their efforts at the grassroots level. The section

on Participation and Decentralization identifies several important reasons why IRD projects fail. Project staff is often unwilling to allow potential beneficiaries to participate; beneficiaries themselves are often reluctant to participate, and project staff does not know how to deal with villagers and local government officials. Authors argue that decentralization and participation have to go hand in hand. If one has decentralization without participation, local government officials will wind up designing and implementing all projects. Another major problem addressed is that of timing. Aid agencies tend to underestimate the time needed to recruit technical assistance personnel and get projects started. They also note that it takes a much longer time to achieve good results if one is really working with the poorer elements in society. Unfortunately, there is too much pressure for quick results which results in overly optimistic time horizons. (Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development, Donor Support for Popular Participation)

4. Cooperatives

Cooperatives have been a major instrument for organizing rural populations to participate in the economic life of Third World nations. The main impetus for promoting cooperatives has often come from above. In many areas, cooperatives have not lived up to initial expectations, largely because they continue to be dominated by state cooperative agents and captured by local elites.

69. BELLONCLE, Guy. Structures villageoises et strategies de développement. Projets coopératifs et projets éducatifs en Afrique Noire. Paris: Bureau d'Etudes Coopératives et Communautaires, 1981, 43pp.

Summarizes Belloncle's work on cooperatives and non-formal education based on two decades of field experience in Francophone West Africa. Belloncle asserts that cooperative democracy is possible even within highly stratified African societies. Village democracy centers around sensitivity to injustice and a desire to adopt decisions unanimously. Belloncle sees villages as a collectivity rather than an aggregate of individuals. Hence, he recommends that cooperative membership be based on the village rather than on individual membership. Village solidarity will keep individual farmers in line and make them respect the rules of the cooperative and meet their obligations. Belloncle defends the utility of cooperatives on several grounds: (1) the coop is the only organization to help peasants fight against fraud when selling their products; (2) the cooperative is the only framework which permits all peasants to have access to credit; the cooperative is the only organization permitting the village to accumulate sufficient capital to maintain its autonomy vis-a-vis the state; (3) the cooperative provides an excellent place for training and motivates the desire for literacy; and (4) the cooperative gives local communities the capacity to resist external domination. (Grassroots Non-Formal Education, Sahelian West Africa)

70. DESROCHE, Henri. Le Projet coopératif. Paris: Les Editions Ouvrières, 1976, 464pp.

Desroche is one of the world's leading theorists and historians of the cooperative movement. He can also be considered the "father" of the modern cooperative movement in Francophone Africa. As director of the College Coopératif in Paris, he has trained hundreds of cooperative cadres and instilled them with commitment to the cooperative movement. This book presents a broad panorama of the cooperative movement. The first part traces the history of cooperatives; the second part offers a typology of the different kinds of cooperatives; and the third and last major section analyzes the sociology of cooperatives. Desroche makes a distinction between the cooperative members themselves who work within the cooperatives (coopérateurs) and the cooperative agents supporting the coop from the outside (coopérants). The author believes that the cooperative movement has a key role to play in the development process and offers a viable alternative to both capitalist development patterns based on individual self-interest and centralized socialist systems.

71. GENTIL, Dominique. Les Pratiques coopératives en milieu rural africain. Sherbrooke, Quebec: Université de Sherbrooke Centre d'Études en Économie Coopérative, 1979, 147pp.

Like Belloncle, Gentil has had long field experience in Francophone West Africa, especially in Niger. Gentil provides a practical guide for giving Africans the knowledge needed to better control the affairs of their own cooperatives. Gentil offers specific guidelines for cooperative education. Teaching has to be progressive, concrete, use images and proverbs familiar to peasants and be based on frequent repetition of major themes. The emphasis throughout the book is on designing cooperatives to fit local African realities rather than organizing coops around Rochdale principles that worked in European context. (Sahelian West Africa, Grassroots, Non-Formal Education)

72. HYDEN, Goren. Efficiency Versus Distribution in East African Cooperatives: A Study in Organizational Conflicts. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau, 1973, 254pp.

A useful study of the politics of cooperative management which focuses on the conflicts between local demands and central government demands for control of cooperative resources. In principle, cooperatives are supposed to serve the economic interests of all members through democratic participation in management and the upholding of efficient operations. In practice, coops tend to become politicized and captured by local elites who direct resources to their own clan. The modern coop norms based on individuals getting together to further individual ends don't apply very well in African societies where group membership is more important. As a result organizational rationality and efficiency remain fairly low. Author notes that local self-help groups have been more popular and more effective than the formally organized cooperatives promoted by the government. Author recommends that cooperatives be confined to the less privileged to prevent them from being

taken over by the wealthy. He also calls for greater flexibility in cooperative-government relationships. Many of the problems cited by Hyden are also widespread in Sahelian West Africa.

73. LAIDLAW, A. F. "Co-operatives in the Year 2000" in International Co-operative Alliance, Co-operatives in the Year 2000. London: International Co-operative Alliance, 1980, pp. 3-75.

Essay traces some of the major trends in the world-wide cooperative movement. Laidlaw sees the cooperative movement in for tough times because of the somber economic outlook for the 1980s and 1990s and increased competition with giant transnational corporations. Author also looks at the theory and practice of cooperatives. He notes that it does not play a very strong role in international development and calls for a more active role by coop movements in industrialized countries to foster coop development in the Third World. He also insists that women must play a more important role in cooperatives.

74. NASH, June, DANDLER, Jorge, HOPKINS, Nicholas (Eds.). Popular Participation in Social Change: Cooperatives, Collectives, and Nationalized Industry. Paris: Mouton Publishers, 1976, 621pp.

Collection of 31 papers. Book is divided into four major sections: (1) introduction of cooperatives into peasant societies; (2) transformation of capitalist systems into cooperatives; (3) coop movements and ideologies; and (4) coops, collectives, and self-management in commerce and industry. First section is most pertinent to Africa.

75. UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT. Rural Cooperatives as Agents of Change: A Research Report and a Debate. Geneva: UNRISD, 1975, 116pp.

Final report on cooperatives by UNRISD following several years of research. Report concludes that rural cooperatives have done little to improve the lot of the poor. Based on results of case studies drawn from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. Calls for cooperative reforms to insure more popular participation, less government interference in cooperative affairs, and more benefits for poor.

76. WORSLEY, Peter (Ed.). Two Blades of Grass: Rural Cooperatives in Agricultural Modernization. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1971, 395pp.

Collection of papers from a conference which looked at the extent to which patterns of relationships in traditional communities can be used as a basis for modern cooperative development. Ronald Dore's paper doubts that the solidary nature of traditional communities can be used to help create modern coops. Dore argues that many traditional communities are not so solidary,

that they often have a highly authoritarian structure which militates against development, and, that even if solidary and egalitarian, it is difficult to do rational auditing and exercise firm control over managers without destroying the bonds of mutual trust and solidarity which were supposed to be their advantage. Dore still expresses hope that traditional communities, despite many transitional difficulties, might come out better than cooperatives built around atomized collections of individuals. Other papers in the book discuss cooperative development in Kenya, Tanzania, and other Third World countries. Book also contains a bibliography.

5. Social Movements

Social movements are generally more spontaneous and politicized than the forms of popular participation listed above. They are more likely to be controlled by the grassroots and to come into conflict with existing power structures.

77. BHADURI, Amit and RAHMAN, Md. Anisur (Eds.). Studies in Rural Participation. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., 1982, 229pp.

A study prepared for the ILO within the framework of its World Employment Programme which seeks to contribute to the development and strengthening of participatory and self-reliant organizations of the rural poor. Book provides eight case studies which show different kinds of social movements. Case studies from India (the Bhoomi Sena Movement), Pakistan (the Hari Movement) and Chile (the Torrente Organizational Development) are examples of participation as a largely spontaneous grassroots movement based on local struggles. Editors note that participation in social movements is seldom promoted spontaneously by the masses. Major changes are often initiated by a leadership whose ideology and vision are external to the perceptions and aspirations of the people they are leading. Editors also discuss the relationships between participation and class differentiation, a topic often neglected in the participation literature. The Bhoomi Sena movement is an example of the poor fighting against the land-owners. Some social movements see participation as involving collaboration among classes rather than class struggle. The Tanzanian example in the book illustrates an intermediate case between all-out class warfare and the absence of class conflict. The book raises important questions. Can one really rely on the state bureaucracy to promote participation? What attitudes should grassroots organizations take towards the state? How can social movements remain self-reliant? (Poor)

78. GOULET, Denis. Survival with Integrity: Sarvodaya at the Crossroads. Colombo: Marga Institute, 1981, 105pp.

An important case study of the Sarvodaya movement in Sri Lanka. Goulet raises important questions which are equally valid for social movements in a Sahelian context. What should the relationships of a fairly successful grassroots social movement be with the government? Should a social movement enter the political arena and overtly attempt to influence government

policy? If it collaborates with the government, will it lose its autonomy? How can a social movement heavily dependent upon external support from NGOs for its financing maintain its integrity and independence? Goulet points to the dangers of cooptation or the abandoning of Sarvodaya's original vision which was based on the application of Buddhist values in organizing the rural masses for participatory development. One interesting conclusion is that Sarvodaya's experience suggests that development demands long gestation periods to take root. (NGOs and Participatory Development, Poor)

6. Autogestion

Autogestion (Self-Management) has become increasingly more important as both a concept and as a practical means of insuring more popular participation and control of economic institutions. Although autogestion usually refers to workers' control in industrialized countries, the concept can also be applied to rural economic institutions in the developing countries.

79. COLIN, Roland. "L'Autogestion a-t-elle un sens pour l'Afrique?", Autogestion et Socialisme, No. 39 (Septembre 1977), 83-104.

Colin looks at pre-capitalist Black African communitarian structures and values to see if they were compatible with autogestion principles which implies that control is exercised directly by the people without any intermediaries and at all levels of decisionmaking. He notes that one can find many examples of autogestion in pre-capitalist African societies. Colin refers to Mamadou Dia's development programs during the early 1960s in Senegal as a post-independence effort to apply autogestion principles to rural development. (Sahelian West Africa)

80. DIA, Mamadou et al. Internationale Africaine des Forces pour le Développement: assemblée générale constitutive du 13 avril 1975. Dakar: Grande Imprimerie Africaine, 1975, 71pp.

Contains major reports from the first general assembly of the Internationale Africaine des Forces pour le Développement (IAFD). Movement was founded to stimulate grassroots rural development aimed at creating an "autogestion africaine." The leaders of the IAFD reject top-down development models and stress the importance of incorporating traditional African cultural values into contemporary development strategies. Assembly considered a broad research agenda which included the following: (1) a project for creating an institute for science and peasant technologies; (2) methodological research for financing development projects; (3) project for establishing a directory of African experts in rural development; (4) a project for creating an African development institute concerned with grassroots development; (5) a project to look at relationships between Islam and development; (6) a research project on the role of women in development; and (7) African migrant workers and their role in development. (Sahelian West Africa)

81. MEISTER, Albert. Socialisme et Autogestion: L'expérience Yugoslave. Editions du Seuil, 1964, 399pp.

A detailed analysis of autogestion (self-management) in the country which was the first to apply autogestion principles on a massive scale. Meister examines workers' self-management, self-management in rural cooperatives, and self-management in the areas of housing and culture. Meister sees autogestion as a better means of achieving development than capitalist approaches. However, he also maintains that the Yugoslave experience is not easily transferable to other countries. Autogestion in Yugoslavia began as a response to and rejection of Stalinism and Stalinist development models. It required massive solidarity which was possible because of the nation's desire to maintain its independence vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Meister notes that the ideological commitment to autogestion has diminished along with the Soviet threat to Yugoslav independence.

7. Political Participation

The mainstream literature on political participation in the West is generally concerned with the amount of participation of voters in the electoral process. It has not dealt very much with the question of the relationships between political participation and development. One of the interesting contemporary issues is the extent to which participatory development strategies can be implemented in countries which have military regimes, one-party systems, or autocratic governments.

82. HAYWARD, Fred M. "Political Participation and Its Role in Development: Some Observations Drawn from the African Context," The Journal of Developing Areas, Vol. 7, No. 4 (July 1973), 591-612.

Hayward looks at arguments both for and against mass political participation. Some see it as promoting a sense of efficacy, understanding, and responsibility without which development is difficult. Others like Samuel Huntington, conclude that it raises expectations, creates disorders, results in popular cynicism, and leads to instability which is detrimental to development. Author notes that with few exceptions there has been relatively little mass participation in development in Africa since independence. He argues that political elites have demonstrated little capacity for working with the masses and that real mass participation as distinguished from symbolic participation would improve the development record. While not a substitute for achievement, mass political participation can lower the level of cynicism, provide a greater margin for failure, and allow for more concerted development efforts.

83. KASFIR, Nelson. "Departicipation and Political Development in Black African Politics," Studies in Comparative International Development, Vol. 9, No. 3 (1974), 3-25.

Author argues that "departicipation," the process of reducing popular involvement in politics, is the most striking feature of postindependence Black

Africa. Kasfir attributes the trend towards departicipation to five major factors: (1) centralization of administration; (2) the overriding desire to stay in power; (3) the influence of the colonial legacy; (4) the notion that economic development and planning require centralized direction; and (5) overwhelming poverty. Author is not wholly unsympathetic to departicipation because he thinks that establishing the authority of the state is important and that too much participation might generate unrealistic demands which poor African countries could not meet.

8. Grassroots Non-Formal Education

Formal education is often considered to be a key factor in promoting effective participation. The entries in this section, however, call for using indigenous knowledge, adult functional literacy and numeracy programs, and conscientization campaigns for greater and more effective popular participation in the countryside where literacy levels are low.

84. BELLONCLE, Guy. Jeunes Ruraux du Sahel, une expérience de formation de jeunes alphabétisés au Mali. Paris: L'Harmattan, 1979, 235pp.

A detailed description of one of the most effective functional literacy programs in Francophone West Africa. Belloncle discusses the work and methodology of DNAFLA, Mali's functional literacy agency and how it was effectively applied in one of Mali's poorest regions. Functional literacy program is built around themes of interest to local populations--health, environment, agriculture. Functional literacy is taught in the indigenous language. The functional literacy teams avoid translating western development concepts into the indigenous language. Instead, they build upon existing concepts and terms already found in the indigenous culture. (Peasant Involvement in Rural Development Project Design, Sahelian West Africa)

85. BROKENSHA, David, WARREN, D. M., and WERNER, Oswald (Eds.). Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Development. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1980.

A collection of papers, mostly by anthropologists which point to the importance of understanding indigenous knowledge before launching a development project. Most of the papers support the argument that change agents and development planners need to understand how local people classify the elements in their environment and how they justify their production practices. Case studies are drawn from all over the Third World. Editors also insist that local populations should be involved in research and that indigenous knowledge should be made more accessible to development agents. Volume also contained a detailed annotated bibliography on the topic.

86. BUGNICOURT, Jacques. "Education environnementale et développement en Afrique, situation et perspectives," Environnement Africain, No. 77-15 (Janvier 1977), 3-68.

Author points to the crucial importance of the environment to the life of rural communities. Article discusses methods of providing education on environmental issues. Bugnicourt stresses the importance of building upon traditional African perceptions of and terminology for the environment. He also encourages Africans to identify local environmental problems and to reflect on the impact of development projects on the local environment. For examples, Bugnicourt shows how a Touscouleur village in Senegal identified a wide range of environmental problems--e.g., soil erosion, deforestation, unreliable water supplies, grain losses in granaries due to rats and insects, need to use water from the Senegal River for irrigation, etc., and worked on rearranging their environment to come up with possible solutions--e.g., a village woodlot to deal with deforestation, windbreaks to check erosion, construction of a small dam to insure better water control, etc. (Peasant Involvement in Rural Development Project Design, Sahelian West Africa)

87. EASTON, Peter. Functional Literacy and Cooperative Education, Development of the Maradi Project. Paris: IRAM, 1972, 87pp+ annexes.

Describes the methodology used in functional literacy programs to improve cooperative management in the Maradi district in Niger. Easton is one of IRAM's leading specialists in functional literacy techniques. This report is one of the few available in English which describes IRAM's functional literacy methodology. (Sahelian West Africa)

88. FREIRE, Paulo. Cultural Action for Freedom. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Center for the Study of Development and Social Change, 1970, 55pp.

Freire sees adult literacy process as "cultural action for freedom." It gives the poor new insights into their situation and provides them with an instrument for liberation. Freire's teaching methods insist upon directing literacy programs around the central features of people's lives rather than around the symbols and images of the dominant culture. He calls for authentic dialogue between learners and educators. Author provides many examples from his own work in Brazil with workers and peasants. His Pedagogy of the Oppressed (New York: Herder and Herder, 1968) was a major force in sparking "conscientization" campaigns by progressive educators and social reformers throughout the United States, Europe, and many parts of the Third World.

89. HATCH, John K. "Peasants Who Write a Textbook on Subsistence Farming: Report on the Bolivian Traditional Practices Project," Rural Development Participation Review, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Winter 1981), 17-20.

Describes project in which 127 Quechua Indians wrote their own textbook describing indigenous production systems and subsistence strategies. During

the course of the project, the participants kept daily journals in which they recorded their activities and explained why they did what they did. Hatch insists upon the importance of development practitioners accepting the rural poor as teachers and using their knowledge as crucial information needed for effective project design.

B. Target Groups for Participatory Development Projects

Many critics of rural development programs have argued that most of the benefits go to local elites and that the poor, women, and other groups are either left out or have little voice in these programs. The entries in this section deal with ways in which development projects can include these often neglected groups.

1. Participation and the Poor

90. CHAMBERS, Robert. Rural Poverty Unperceived: Problems and Remedies. World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 400. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, July 1980.

A brilliant essay which explains why the truly poor are often neglected by development specialists responsible for formulating projects. Chambers coins the term "rural development tourism" to refer to the way development experts whiz in and out of Third World countries. He presents six biases to show why poorest areas and populations are often disregarded. The spatial bias leads visitors to travel only where there are roads, thus leaving out the poorer areas which have no roads. The dry season bias means that travelers don't see the misery that is more prevalent during the rainy season when housing crumbles and illness is more widespread. The project bias directs visitors to the most advanced and successful projects. The person bias means that development specialists spend most of their time with elites and rarely see the really down and out people. The politeness or timidity bias means that visiting experts seldom ask probing questions which might embarrass their hosts. Finally, the professional bias means seeing things from a single disciplinary perspective which shapes one's perceptions of reality. Chambers asks development specialists to stay longer, visit places off the roads, and ask more probing questions as means for overcoming the biases and gaining a more accurate understanding of rural poverty.

91. CHONCHOL, Jacques and ESPINO GONZALEZ, Jose M. Contrat de Solidarité et paysanneries du tiers monde. Geneva: Institut International d'Etudes Sociales, 1978, 32pp.

A short pamphlet asserting the need for solidarity contracts at all levels to insure the participation of the rural poor. The contracts have three partners: (1) donor institutions; (2) the national government; and (3) the peasant majority. Solidarity implies a greater effort to meet the basic needs of the poor, to favor greater access to land by the poor and landless,

and more productive employment through the widespread use of appropriate technologies. The poor need to be involved in negotiations so that their needs, aspirations, and interests will be considered.

92. Van HECK, Bernard. Participation of the Poor in Rural Organizations: A Consolidated Report on the Studies in Selected Countries of Asia, the Near East and Africa. Rome: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 1979, 98pp.

Report is based on 16 nation-wide reports prepared for the FAO's Rural Organizations Action Programme (ROAP). Part I identifies the rural poor as primarily tenants, sharecroppers, landless peasants, forestry and fishing labourers, rural artisans, nomads, and refugees. Female poor are considered primarily as dependents of households or male workers. Part II looks at government development programs and notes that most benefits go to ruling elite and the already better-off. Few development schemes give special attention to the poor and virtually none to the landless farm workers. Part III looks at the participation in local rural organizations. Author makes a useful distinction between standard organizations which are formal, legalistic, and managed or supervised by outside agencies and/or local elites and participatory organizations which are started and run by low-income people according to their own ideas and needs. Part IV presents major conclusions. Report calls for more alternative organizations for the rural poor, more political backing at the national and local level for such organizations, the removal of legislative obstacles, cooperation between rural poor organizations and other organizations, special training programs for group organizers, civil servants, and the poor, special arrangements for the landless, and action oriented participatory research. Report also contains a list of country reports and a bibliography of sources used in preparing them. (Donor Support for Popular Participation)

2. Small Farmers

93. DONALD, Gordon. Credit for Small Farmers in Developing Countries. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1976, 286pp.

Study prepared for USAID. It looks at USAID's past experiences with farm credit programs and provides a rationale for more emphasis on small farmer credit as an excellent means of increasing agricultural production and insuring greater equity in the distribution of benefits. Donald examines the role of credit, rural capital markets, and banking practices and how they relate to farmers' organizations and agricultural innovations promoted by the technical services. Book also contains a detailed bibliography on the subject.

94. MORSS, Elliot et al. Strategies for Small Farmer Development: An Empirical Study of Rural Development Projects in the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and Peru. 2 Volumes. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1976.

A major study prepared for USAID by Development Alternatives, Inc. Volume I provides a general overview of the main issues and recommendations for

improving rural development projects. Volume II provides detailed discussions of the case studies upon which the conclusions are based. Each case study draws lessons for project design and implementation. Time and again, the success of the project depends to a large extent upon the quality and degree of local participation. Small farmer involvement leads to better information, the adoption of more suitable technological packages, and greater acceptance of projects.

95. TENDLER, Judith. Intercountry Evaluation of Small Farmers Organizations. Washington, D.C.: USAID, November 1976.

After examining small farmer organizations in many developing countries, Tendler concludes that building projects around indigenous associations are most likely to succeed when they are small and unconnected with other groups. Projects should be organized around a concrete goal, begin with a simple task, be based on present skill levels of members, and focused on tasks that can be achieved only through cooperation among the membership.

3. Women

96. CORRÈZE, Annette and DOUCET, Marie-Jo. Les Rapports entre les hommes et les femmes et les interventions de développement, étude de cas: une expérience d'animation féminine au Niger (1966-1975). Paris: IRAM, 1982, 169pp.

Study looks at the relationships between men and women, the relationships between women of different class backgrounds, and the influence of these relationships on development projects. Authors present a useful methodology for examining the role of women in development projects. They look at the impact of the distribution of labor between men and women and social differentiation within women's groups. They note that increased money income by women is accompanied by greater economic autonomy vis-à-vis the men. The popularity of millet mills among rural Sahelian women, for example, is motivated not so much by a desire to reduce fatigue but rather to gain more time to engage in remunerative economic activities to increase their incomes and autonomy. Hence, the introduction of millet mills is often frowned upon by males seeking to maintain their control over women. Authors note that wives of village elites often have different interests and concerns than those of the poor. Rich women do less physical labor themselves and, hence, are less interested in labor-saving devices. (Animation Rurale, Sahelian West Africa)

97. DIXON, Ruth B. Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women. A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8. Washington, D.C.: USAID Office of Women in Development and Office of Evaluation, May 1980, 105pp.

Author examines the impact of USAID Women in Development Program (WID) which began in 1974. Study based on examination of evaluations of WID projects throughout the Third World. Dixon recommends that USAID look more carefully

at how all 175 development projects affect women and not just those projects designed specifically for women. She also proposes strategies for gathering better data. (Methodologies)

98. HOSKINS, Marilyn W. Women in Forestry for Local Community Development: A Programming Guide. Washington, D.C.: USAID Office of Women in Development, 1979.

Author points to great role played by women in firewood collection and maintains they have an important stake in increasing forestry resources. Hoskins asserts that the non-inclusion of women in village woodlot projects insures failure. She rejects the notion that women can't plant trees. She argues that women should be involved in the design of forestry projects, receive more attention from forestry extension agents and get more of the benefits.

99. STAUDT, Kathleen A. Women's Organizations in Rural Development. Washington, D.C.: USAID Office of Women in Development, February 1980, 71pp.

Paper reviews the literature on women's participation in development projects and women's organizations. Author calls for increased funding to NGOs which are more flexible in their approach to women and better mechanisms for transferring funds to women's organizations. More policy-oriented research is needed to provide guidance for reaching women. She also advocates strategies to promote and support existing women's organizations in areas and sectors where women's priorities are likely to be subordinated to those of men.

100. UNITED NATIONS. Rural Women's Participation in Development. New York: United Nations Development Programme, June 1980, 226pp.

A UN evaluation of impact of development projects on women. It offers information and practical advice concerning planning and implementation of development projects of particular interest to rural women. It tends to be more concerned with social issues--health, education, the role of children--than with economic ones. A fairly upbeat report.

4. Other Groups

The entries in this section deal with specialized kinds of farmer groups or with non-farmer groups which are often neglected because of the stress on farmers.

101. MILLER, Duncan. Self-Help and Popular Participation in Rural Water Systems. Paris: OECD Development Centre, 1979, 149pp.

Author begins with survey and general analysis of different concepts of self-help and popular participation and then applies some of these to rural water systems. The volume contains two cases, one on Mexico and one describing a small irrigation project in the Matam region of Senegal. The

farmers constructed their own irrigation perimeters using very simple techniques. This reduced the costs of the project. The Matam small irrigated perimeters project proved to be far more successful than the large-scale irrigation projects run by SAED, the Senegalese irrigation agency. Study also contains a short bibliography.

102. POLLNAC, Richard B. Socio-Cultural Aspects of Developing Small-Scale Fisheries: Delivering Services to the Poor. World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 490, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, October 1981, 61pp.

Another development from below approach, this time addressed to small scale fishermen. Author notes that traditional methods of attempting to organize fishermen cooperatives around modern organizational principles have failed. Projects and organizations involving fishermen have to build upon existing group solidarity and loyalty and address issues of central importance to them. Designers of fisheries projects have to be more aware of the socio-cultural peculiarities of fishermen. It is difficult to organize fishermen because they are very independent. Successful fishermen cooperatives have generally been initiated by fishermen rather than promoted by the government or some external agency. (Cooperatives)

103. RAHMAN, Md. Anisur. Some Dimensions of People's Participation in the Bhoomi Sena Movement. Geneva: UNRISD, 1981, 49pp.

Paper based on the experiences of the Bhoomi Sena movement, a tribal movement of landless and bonded laborers in Western India. The movement sought to regain land previously lost to outside landlords. The movement seized land and crops. Interventions by the state to improve agricultural techniques failed, increased the mistrust of movement of the state and outsiders, and led to greater stress on self-reliance. Author concludes with the observation concerning the difficulty of linking militant self-reliant movements like Bhoomi Sena with other outside organizations and development agencies committed to participatory development. (Poor, Social Movements)

104. STEINBERG, David et al. Korean Irrigation: Project Impact Evaluation No. 12. Washington, D.C.: USAID, December 1980.

Well-done interdisciplinary evaluation of major Korean rice irrigation project. Authors note that the project succeeded in raising income levels of irrigation farmers, despite their little participation. While project increased incomes, it did not improve nutritional levels and may have contributed to future environmental problems through polluted water and excessive use of pesticides and herbicides. Women were left out of the project design and suffered from a marked increase in their workload without any increase in their incomes. Findings suggest that efficient extension agencies can be both autocratic and efficient in promoting higher income and agricultural productivity under certain circumstances. On the other hand, they also suggest that autocratic bureaucracies will tend to neglect equity factors and other major problems arising from their focus on strictly economic objectives. (Women)

105. SWIFT, Jeremy. "The Future of African Hunter-Gatherers and Pastoral Peoples," Development and Change, Vol. 13, No. 2 (April 1982), 159-181.

Herders and hunter-gatherers are often the poorest and most marginalized groups in African nations. Swift calls for major changes in pastoral development strategies based on the maximum feasible participation of all categories of herders. Most development projects concerning herders have failed to improve living conditions for herders. On the contrary, they have led to reduced access to land and less security. The needs of hunters and gatherers are generally ignored when development projects are being drawn up. Author calls for more contact between researchers and herders and more involvement by herders in research. Author concludes that unless major changes in approaches are made in the treatment of African hunter-gatherer and pastoral peoples, their prospects for the future will continue to remain bleak.

V. SAHELIAN WEST AFRICAN PARTICIPATION EXPERIENCES

The entries in this section provide a small sampling of books, articles, and reports describing participatory development experiences and local rural organizations in Sahelian West Africa. They also include a sampling of articles and books calling for more popular participation and criticizing current donor and national government approaches to development.

106. ADAMS, Adrian. "The Senegal River Valley: What Kind of a Change?" Review of African Political Economy, No. 10 (September-December 1977), 35-59.

A sharply critical analysis of efforts by SAED to introduce irrigated agricultural projects in the Senegal River region. Adams points to the conflicts which arise when a state irrigation agency attempts to impose its own technological and organizational production methods on unwilling farmers. Adams describes the efforts of a federation of villages in the Bakel area to resist SAED hegemony and maintain control over their own small-scale development projects. Adams is also critical of USAID for strengthening SAED through its massive financing of SAED programs, thus supporting what she calls "functional development" rather than "peasant development."

107. BELLONCLE, Guy. Coopératives et développement en Afrique Noire Sahélienne. Sherbrooke, Quebec: Université de Sherbrooke Centre d'Études en Économie Coopérative, 1979, 443pp.

Book based on Belloncle's experiences in West Africa. It includes many of his observations and recommendations made while on mission. First part contains 10 texts dealing with Senegalese cooperatives (1962-1965). Second part Belloncle's experiences with coop movement in Niger (1966-73). Third and final part discusses role of functional literacy programs in indigenous languages and their impact on cooperatives in Mali. Preface by Henri Desroche. (Cooperatives, Grassroots Non-Formal Education)

108. BIROU, Alain, LECOMTE, Bernard, and PUEL, Hughes. Facteurs d'unification et facteurs de diversification des modes de vie dans le monde contemporain. Trois cas africains (Sénégal, Haute Volta, Côte d'Ivoire). Caluire: Économie et Humanisme, 1979, 120pp.

Describes and analyzes the functioning of three peasant-based grassroots organizations: (1) Fédération des Groupements Villageois de Bouaké (F.G.V.B.) in the Ivory Coast; (2) the Groupement de Jeunes Agriculteurs de Yatenga (G.J.A.) in Upper Volta; and (3) the Foyer des Jeunes de Ronkh in Senegal. Authors compare the three groups and attempt to interpret them in

terms of their relationships with the exterior, leadership patterns, and differences in the regions in which they operated. Authors conclude that the Foyer des Jeunes in Ronkh is most likely to sustain autonomous development patterns because its leadership is less dependent upon external forces and the group based on a clear consensus over the direction the group wants to go.

109. BROKENSHA, David, HOROWITZ, Michael M., and SCUDDER, Thayer. The Anthropology of Rural Development in the Sahel: Proposals for Research. Binghamton, N.Y.: Institute for Development Anthropology, 1977, 175pp.

Authors are highly critical of the "Development from Above Syndrome" which places too much emphasis on management and neglects the views and needs of the local populations. They call for a "bottom up" approach to planning which will be based on broader social soundness analysis and greater participation of the people in the planning process. Discusses river basin development issues and problems of pastoral populations as well.

110. BUGNICOURT, Jacques. Senegal River Valley: A Threatened Environment and Landscape. Dakar: ENDA, November 1975, 28pp.

Author states that large scale dam projects now being considered will radically alter the environment of the Senegal River region and transform the local economies. Bugnicourt asserts that control over spatial planning has passed into the hands of technicians and administrative agents who don't know the landscape very well. He argues that the government should give villagers and herdsman more of a voice in planning and carrying out projects since they know their environment better than the technicians.

111. DUMONT, Rene and MOTTIN, Marie-France. Libération paysanne, base d'une "nouvelle" politique rurale au Sénégal. Paris: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, April-Juin 1981, 36pp.

Hard-hitting paper. Highly critical of top-down approach to development. Argues that past policies have led to impoverishment of rural masses. Particularly critical of SAED irrigation bureaucracy. Calls for reform of cooperative movement to permit more village control, greater concern for protecting the environment in designing irrigation projects, and a sharp reduction in the state rural development bureaucracy.

112. ENDA. Formations interdisciplinaires pour le développement du Sahel. 2 vols. Dakar: ENDA, 1977, 318pp.

Report argues for the generalization of interdisciplinary training directed towards meeting basic needs of populations. Report is probably the best introduction to the most active state agencies, NGOs, and independent Sahelian groups working in the area of participatory development. Volume I discusses the principles and methodologies of such organizations as Maisons Familiales, CESA0 and GRAAP in Upper Volta, ENDA, the Panafrican Institute

for Development, ENEA. Volume II contains case studies of these different groups written by people who have worked closely with them. (NGOs and Participatory Development, Peasant Involvement in Rural Development Projects)

113. FRANKE, Richard W. and CHASIN, Barbara H. Seeds of Famine: Ecological Destruction and the Development Dilemma in the West African Sahel. Montclair, N.J.: Allanheld, Osmun, and Co., 1980, 268pp.

Contains a detailed analysis of the Sahel Development Program and concludes that it is not working very well. Authors attribute much of Sahel's current problems to past colonial policies, inequitable social structures and corrupt governments. Western aid focused on large-scale development projects and multinational agribusiness investments are viewed as part of the problem rather than part of the solution. Study contains detailed bibliography with many references to the dependency literature that provides much of the inspiration for the tone of the study.

114. FREESON, Sylviane. Village Participation in Pump Irrigation Areas in the Matam Zone in Senegal. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, April 1978, 130pp.

Author evaluates a small perimeter irrigated rice project carried out under the auspices of SAED in the department of Matam in Senegal. Project succeeded because villagers were involved in deciding site selection, system of production, crops to be grown, the organization of producers' groups and appropriate credit mechanisms. Villages did much of the construction work by hand without remuneration which kept costs down. Recognized village leaders organized the people and supervised the work. Matam's success was in marked contrast to projects elsewhere where villagers had little voice in crop selection and did not participate in the construction phase.

115. INSTITUT D'ÉTUDE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE. L'Association des paysans: Moyen de formation et d'animation dans les villages africaines. Le cas des Maisons Familiales au Sénégal et au Tchad. Paris: Institut d'Étude du Développement Économique et Social, 1974.

A detailed study of the Maisons Familiales experiments in Senegal and Tchad. The Maisons Familiales (M.F.s) originated in France during the 1930s to stem the rural exodus and provide employment for rural youth. It was adapted to Africa in the 1960s. The M.F.s provide technical and literacy training for rural youth in a given village. Village has to commit itself to supporting the project. Teachers train both young men and women and encourage villagers to start new projects. (Animation Rurale)

116. IRED FORUM. "Twelve Sahelian Peasants in Sri Lanka, India, and Europe," IRED Forum, No. 4-5 (August 1982), 1-132.

Fascinating account of an exchange between Sahelian peasant leaders and leaders of peasant movements in Sri Lanka and India. This "south-south" dialogue

was arranged by IRED. Account provides a description of the various peasant groups and organizations involved in the project. Participants exchanged views of their own experiences and reflected on the importance of traditional cultural and religious values as inspirations for sparking grassroots participation. Sahelian peasants learned about Sarvodaya movement. Trip encouraged Sahelian participants to work harder to promote grassroots development when they returned home.

117. MIGNOT-LEFEBVRE, Yvonne and OUEDRAOGO, Bernard Lédéa. Participation et auto-développement: le cas des groupements Naam au Yatenga en Haute Volta. Paris: Unesco, 1978, 151pp.

Case study of one of the most successful participatory development experiments in Upper Volta. One of authors was the main promoter of the group. Naams are based on traditional village associations and solidarity. Naams set up many small-scale development projects with minimum of external resources. Management and pace of development is controlled by the villagers themselves.

118. SMALE, Melinda. Women in Mauritania: The Effects of Drought and Migration on Their Economic Status and Implications for Development. Washington, D.C.: USAID Office of Women in Development, October 1980, 163pp.

One of the best studies on the role of women in development in Sahelian West Africa and one of the rare studies of women in Mauritania. Author examines the different position of women in Mauritania's main ethnic groups--Moors, Wolofs, Tukolors, and Soninkes. Concludes that their economic importance has increased since the drought but also the burden on them. Efforts should be made to design more women's participation in development projects and to lighten their domestic work load to release them for more remunerative economic activities. (Women)

119. THOMSON, James T. "Public Choice Analysis of Institutional Constraints on Firewood Production Strategies in the West African Sahel" in Clifford Russell and Norman K. Nicholson (eds.), Public Choice and Rural Development, Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future, 1981, 119-152.

An excellent example of how public choice analysis can be applied to a Sahelian context. Thomson's paper demonstrates why it is difficult to launch successful village wood lot projects in the Sahel. Popular participation in such projects has to be based on existing village working rules, and tree and land tenure systems, and provide for the enforcement of sanctions against individuals who violate them.

120. WALDSTEIN, Abraham. Government Sponsored Intensification Schemes in the Sahel: Development for Whom? Abidjan: USAID/REDESCO West Africa, August 1978, 114pp.

Paper examines several major large-scale irrigation projects in Africa. Waldstein maintains that the chief beneficiaries were the national

bureaucracies managing these projects. Richard Toll was an agro-industrial enclave which did little to raise living standards and had little to do with the surrounding populations. Author asserts that the productionist orientation of SAED in Senegal neglected the social and economic welfare of farmers and especially herders working on the project or affected by it. Herders lost grazing lands; producers' prices were kept low; and water was often not delivered on time. Farmers had no voice in management decisions, yet had to bear the costs of poor management. Given the scant benefits received by the participants, Waldstein raises the question of "Development for Whom?"

VI. RESOURCE GUIDE TO PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT

This section of the bibliography provides the reader with more sources of materials and expertise concerning participatory development issues in general and their application in Sahelian West Africa.

A. Bibliographies

This section on bibliographies is divided into two parts. The first part lists both general bibliographies on popular participation and bibliographies on more specialized aspects of this theme. The second part lists bibliographies relating directly to Sahelian West Africa.

1. General

121. COHEN, John M., CULAGOVSKI, Gladys A., UPHOFF, Norman T., and WOLF, Diane L. Participation at the Local Level: A Working Bibliography. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Rural Development Committee, June 1978, 121pp.

One of the best annotated bibliographies on popular participation. Provides an excellent overview of the literature. It has separate chapters on such themes as local organization, political factors affecting participation, social factors affecting participation, the institutional context for participation, and participation and community development. It also has two chapters which review French and Spanish sources on participation. Authors are generally highly critical of French literature on popular participation, especially that on animation rurale. Authors assert that French often confuse theory and practice, neglect class structure analysis within villages, and pay little attention to women. Bibliography ought to be updated to deal with French language sources of the late 1970s and early 1980s. (Concepts and Theories, Animation Rurale, Political Participation, Community Development)

122. CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Research Register of Studies on Co-operatives in Developing Countries and Selected Bibliography. Budapest: Co-operative Research Institute, 1981, 99pp.

Contains 256 entries covering the period 1978-80. Entries are drawn from 24 languages. Covers a broad range of topics including cooperative management, economics of cooperatives, cooperative education and training, relationships between cooperatives and the state, and the international cooperative movement. (Cooperatives)

123. DEJENE, Tekola and SMITH, Scott E. Experiences in Rural Development: A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating Rural Development in Africa. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education, August 1973, 48pp.

Contains 256 entries of French and English sources. It has special sections on extension education and training, administration and the implementation of rural development, and evaluations of rural development. It also presents materials on the Comilla Project in Bangladesh and the Puebla project in Mexico. A section on other bibliographies is also helpful. (Development Administration and the Management of Rural Development, Extension Agents and Participation)

124. DUBLY, Alain. Bibliographie pour une initiation aux méthodes concernant le développement rural. Paris: ATECO, 1968, 53pp.

Contains 136 titles. Provides a good introduction to the French language development literature of the 1960s. Compiled by a specialist with considerable field experience in Francophone Africa.

125. FORTMANN, Louise. Tillers of the Soil and Keepers of the Hearth: A Bibliographic Guide to Women and Rural Development. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Rural Development Committee, December 1979, 53pp.

A detailed survey of the literature. Contains 432 entries. Lists 19 bibliographies. Sections on women and agriculture, education, economic participation, law, family, and ethnicity.

126. GAUDIER, Maryse. Basic Needs: New Priorities of the Development Strategies of the Third World, Analytical Bibliography. Geneva: Institut International d'Etudes Sociales, 1980, 234pp.

Accompanying text written in both French and English. Contains 1189 entries. Author notes that community participation is a key feature of development strategies and lists more than 70 entries on that topic. Sections on reaching the poor, women, and children, appropriate technologies, and satisfaction of community needs. (Women, Poor, Community Development)

127. GAUDIER, Maryse. Workers' Participation in Management, Selected Bibliography, 1977-1979. Geneva: International Institute for Labour Studies, 1981, 176pp.

Bibliography covers general literature on self-management. Most of work is devoted to entries by country. Some selections of Sahelian West African countries. Bibliography, however, dominated by references to industrialized countries. (Autogestion)

128. GELLAR, Sheldon. Planning, Management, and Participatory Development Issues in Irrigation Projects: A Select Bibliography. Paris: Club de Sahel/CILSS, August 1981, 64pp.

Contains 120 entries based on English language sources plus a resource guide containing names of research institutes and irrigation networks. Special section on Sahelian West Africa. Geared to Sahelian donors, planners, and development practitioners concerned with participatory development issues in irrigation projects, a major concern these days. (Sahelian West Africa)

129. UNITED NATIONS. Innovative Approaches to Popular Participation in Development: An Annotated Bibliography. New York: United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs, 1976, 39pp.

Contains 148 entries taken from 1970s literature. It provides a good guide to basic themes and issues discussed in the debate on the importance of popular participation in development. Sections on participation in decision-making, implementation, and sharing in benefits. It also contains a key word index helpful for cross listing.

2. Sahelian West Africa

130. BARRÉS, Jean François. Analytical Bibliography on the Sahel. Rome: FAO, 1975.

General bibliography prepared after Sahelian droughts of the early 1970s caught the attention of the world. Strong emphasis on rural development issues.

131. CLERC-MULLER, Brigitte. Bibliographie sur la participation au développement dans les pays africains francophones situés au sud du Sahara. Genève: Institut International d'Études Sociales, 1971, 34pp.

Most thorough bibliography of the French literature on popular participation of the 1960s. It contains special sections on animation rurale, community development, cooperatives, non-formal education, and the role of women and youth in development.

132. GAUDIER, Maryse. AFRIQUE 2000, une bibliographie analytique sur les propositions africaines pour le XXI^e siècle. Genève: Institut International d'Études Sociales and Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, 1982, 313pp.

Contains 1769 entries. Most pertinent section is one on internally generated development and self-sufficiency. Also see sections on rural planning and development, women, and youth. Based on English and French language sources since 1970.

133. HOROWITZ, Michael M. and LEWIS, John Van Dusen. The Sociology and Political Economy of the Sahel: An Annotated Bibliography. Binghamton, N.Y.: Institute for Development Anthropology, May 1979.

Prepared by anthropologists with extensive fieldwork in Sahelian West Africa. Stresses monographic materials which are widely available. Bibliography is organized on country basis. First section consists of more than 30 references to general or regional studies. Followed by sections on Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta. Coverage of French language literature, especially Marxist and Neo-Marxist literature.

134. JOYCE, Stephen J. and BEUDOT, Françoise. Elements for a Bibliography of the Sahel Drought. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1976, 122pp.

Detailed bibliography based largely on materials produced from 1972-73. Bibliography originally organized around concept of drought and deals with causes, effects, and means of overcoming drought. References to aid and development strategies are included. It also provides information on other bibliographies, directories, meetings and conferences dealing with the Sahel and authors' and geographical indices. Since 1976, Françoise Beudot of the OECD Development Centre has periodically updated the entries. A key bibliographical tool for those interested in Sahelian development.

135. KIEWIT, Peter. Elements for a Bibliography on the Informal Sector of Labour in the Sahel Region. Paris: Club de Sahel, June 1981, 19pp.

Bibliography is divided into two main parts. The first part covers general information and methodology. The second provides selections on a country-by-country basis. Participation in the so-called informal sector has come to be recognized as very important to the development process.

136. LAUCOIN, G. La Vulgarisation agricole en Afrique: analyse bibliographique. Paris: IRAM-DGRST, Avril 1981, 97pp.

Analyzes titles appearing between 1970 and 1980. Includes discussion of such topics as research and extension work, analysis of rural milieu, the operation of extension organizations in a rural milieu, the methodology and pedagogy of extension, and training and extension. Most of case studies discussed drawn from Francophone Africa.

137. SAHEL DOCUMENTATION CENTER. Sahel Bibliographic Bulletin. East Lansing, Michigan: Sahel Documentation Center.

Published quarterly since 1977. Contains references to wide range of published materials, internal papers, and reports by aid agencies and Sahelian government ministries which are not easily accessible. Probably the best single bibliographical source for keeping up to date. Entries by topic and by country.

B. Journals and Periodicals

There are scores of journals and periodicals which have published articles on participatory development issues. The entries in this section attempt to identify journals and periodicals likely to publish articles on participation. Those particularly devoted to this theme are preceded by an asterisk. English language journals and periodicals are listed first and are then followed by French publications.

1. Public Administration and Planning

ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIETY
ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE QUARTERLY
JOURNAL OF AFRICAN ADMINISTRATION
JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE ADMINISTRATION
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW
THE PUBLIC INTEREST

BULLETIN DE L'INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE
REVUE FRANÇAISE D'ADMINISTRATION PUBLIQUE

2. Social Sciences

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST
ANTHROPOLOGICAL QUARTERLY
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN SOCIETY AND HISTORY
CURRENT ANTHROPOLOGY
HUMAN ECOLOGY
HUMAN ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL
JOURNAL OF LAW AND ECONOMICS
JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
LAW AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS
PUBLIC CHOICE
PUBLIC POLICY

ÉTUDES RURALES
L'HOMME
PRODUCTION PASTORALE ET SOCIÉTÉ
REVUE FRANÇAISE DE SCIENCE POLITIQUE
REVUE FRANÇAISE DE SOCIOLOGIE

3. Development

AGRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION
ASSIGNMENT CHILDREN (Unicef)
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CERES (FAO)
DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE
DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

DEVELOPMENT DIALOGUE
 DEVELOPMENT DIGEST
 DEVELOPMENT: SEEDS OF CHANGE (formerly INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT REVIEW)
 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL CHANGE
 IFDA DOSSIER
 IDS BULLETIN
 JOURNAL OF DEVELOPING AREAS
 JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
 LAND ECONOMICS
 LAND TENURE CENTER NEWSLETTER
 THE NFE EXCHANGE
 ODI REVIEW
 RURAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK BULLETIN
 RRDC BULLETIN
 THIRD WORLD QUARTERLY
 WORLD DEVELOPMENT

ACTUEL DÉVELOPPEMENT
 AGE COP LIAISON
 BULLETIN DE LIAISON ENTRE INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION EN
 MATIÈRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (OCDE)
 CAHIERS ORSTOM
 LE COURRIER (Unesco)
 LE CRDI EXPLORE (Ottawa Canada)
 CROISSANCE DES JEUNES NATIONS
 DÉVELOPPEMENT ET CIVILISATIONS
 ÉCONOMIE ET HUMANISME
 FAIM ET DÉVELOPPEMENT
 NOUVELLES DE L'ÉCOPÉVELOPPEMENT
 PROMOTION RURALE
 REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE TRAVAIL (ILO)
 REVUE TIERS MONDE

4. Community Development, Cooperatives, and Participation

ANNALS OF PUBLIC AND CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMY
 *CCPD NETWORK LETTER
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL
 JOURNAL OF RURAL COOPERATION
 *KURUKSHETRA (New Delhi)
 REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
 *RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTICIPATION REVIEW
 *ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE SOCIOLOGIE DE LA COOPERATION
 *AUTOGESTIONS (formerly AUTOGESTION ET SOCIALISME)
 BULLETIN DU DÉVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE
 *CONSTRUIRE ENSEMBLE
 INFORMATION COOPÉRATIVES
 *IRED FORUM

REVUE DES ÉTUDES COOPÉRATIVES
REVUE INTERNATIONALE D'ACTION COOPÉRATIVE
TRAVAIL ET SOCIÉTÉ

5. Regional

AFRICA DEVELOPMENT
AFRICAN AFFAIRS
ASIAN STUDIES
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF AFRICAN STUDIES
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY (Bombay)
JOURNAL OF ASIAN STUDIES
JOURNAL OF MODERN AFRICAN STUDIES
LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES
THE MIDDLE EAST REVIEW
REVIEW OF AFRICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY
RURAL AFRICANA
SOUTH ASIAN REVIEW

AFRIQUE CONTEMPORAINE
BULLETIN DE L'IFAN (Dakar)
CAHIERS D'ÉTUDES AFRICAINES
CAHIERS DE L'IPD
ENVIRONNEMENT AFRICAINE
GENÈVE-AFRIQUE
REVUE FRANÇAISE D'ÉTUDES POLITIQUES AFRICAINES

C. Institutes, Agencies, and Groups Involved in Participatory Development Research and Action-Oriented Programs

This section provides a list and brief description of French, Sahelian, international, and national public and private organizations involved in various aspects of participatory development research and/or action-oriented activities.

1. French-Based Research Institutes, Agencies, and Action-Oriented Organizations

- a. AGENCE DE COOPÉRATION CULTURELLE ET TECHNIQUE (ACCT):
19, Avenue de Massine, 75008 PARIS.

ACCT produces publications related to Third World development and cultural issues which focus primarily on Francophone nations. It puts out Agecop Liaison and has recently published a directory of French development research institutes and another on African Studies Programs in Europe.

- b. A.M.I.R.A. (Groupe de Recherche Pour l'Amélioration des Méthodes d'Investigation en Milieu Rural Africain): 18, Blvd. Adolphe Pinard, 75675 PARIS Cedex 14.

AMIRA is an informal work group of French scholars and development practitioners with long field experience in Francophone Black Africa seeking to improve their methodologies. It promotes an exchange of views among interested parties by producing working papers, articles, literature reviews, and monographs. Although French-based and supported by the French Ministry of Cooperation, AMIRA is also open to non-French development practitioners and researchers. It has recently begun to extend its research concerns to case studies drawn from Asia and Latin America. The Secretary-General of the Group is currently Rene Hellu.

- c. ASSOCIATION FRANÇAISE DES INSTITUTS DE RECHERCHE SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT (AFIRD): 58, Blvd. Arago, 75013 PARIS.

AFIRD serves as a clearing house for the exchange of information, programs, and activities of French development research institutes. It also sponsors publications of materials on development issues.

- d. BUREAU POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA PRODUCTION AGRICOLE (BDPA): 202, Rue de la Croix-Nivert 75738 PARIS Cedex 15.

BDPA Has one of the best documentation centers on development issues in France. It is particularly strong in agricultural development issues and has close links with France's major technical assistance agencies. It used to put out Promotion Rurale which became Actuel Développement in the late 1970s. The latter is an excellent source of information concerning development activities in Francophone Africa. The former was more oriented towards agricultural extension and non-formal education.

- e. CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE COORDINATION SUR L'AUTOGESTION (CICRA): 54, Blvd. Raspail, 75270 PARIS Cedex 06

Founded in 1966 to enhance the exchange of ideas and research on autogestion. Director is Yvon Bourdet, one of France's leading theorists of autogestion. CICRA is responsible for publishing Autogestions. It also sponsors seminars, meetings, and international conferences on autogestion themes.

- f. CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHE SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT (CIRED): 54 Blvd. Raspail, 75270 PARIS Cedex 06.

CIRED focuses on ecodevelopment issues in the Third World, the analysis of energy options, and the need for industrial growth based on new energy resources. CIRED has worked with peasant organizations concerning their energy options and has strong interest in the application of appropriate technologies. It publishes Nouvelles de l'Ecodeveloppement. Director is Ignacy Sachs.

- g. COMITÉ INTER-MOUVEMENTS AUPRÈS DES EVACUÉS (CIMADE): 176, rue de Grennel, 75-07 PARIS

CIMADE began in 1939 as a group to help refugees fleeing from Nazi oppression. Although one of its primary concerns continues to be refugee relief, it has also developed a strong interest in promoting small-scale participatory development projects which stress self-help and integrated rural development. CIMADE is a religiously-based NGO inspired by liberation theology. CIMADE has worked with Black African emigrant workers in France. It has financed emigrant worker irrigated development projects in Mali, the Podor integrated rural development project in Senegal, and mobile eye clinics in Senegal. It also promotes the diffusion of appropriate technologies.

- h. GROUPE DE RECHERCHE ET DE RÉALISATIONS POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAL DANS LE TIERS MONDE (GRDR): 145, rue Saint-Dominique, 75007 PARIS.

GRDR is a French NGO committed to participatory development approaches. It trains Africans in appropriate technology techniques on its training farm outside of Paris. Much of the focus is on African emigrant workers in France. GRDR has provided technical assistance and worked with villagers to elaborate projects in Senegal, Mali, and Mauritania. Its staff includes agronomists and extension education specialists with extensive field experience in the Sahel. GRDR also provides short courses in farm management, livestock practices, and horticulture for African workers in the Paris region who will eventually return to the Sahel to establish their own farms and community projects.

- i. INSTITUT D'ÉTUDE DU DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL (IEDES): 58 Blvd. Arago, 75013, PARIS.

The IEDES was created in 1957. It encourages international collaboration and interdisciplinary work which highlights the needs and aspirations of the developing world. Many of France's leading theorists and practitioners of participatory development have some connection with the IEDES which publishes *Revue Tiers Monde*, France's most distinguished development journal, and many other monographs and books on development themes.

- j. INSTITUT DE RECHERCHES ET D'APPLICATIONS DES MÉTHODES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (IRAM): 49, rue de la Glacière, 75013 PARIS.

IRAM is one of the most active organizations in France in participatory development research and action-oriented projects. It was the main inspiration for the animation rurale experiences in Francophone West Africa and remains an ardent advocate for the rural cooperative movement. IRAM also has a strong interest in the role of women in development. It was one of the pioneers in promoting animation féminine. IRAM publishes monographs on rural development methodology and case studies based on its experiences throughout Sahelian West Africa. It also provides technical assistance personnel for projects. One of their most successful current projects is the revitalization of the cooperative movement in the Gao and Timbuktu regions of Mali.

- k. INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DE LA COOPÉRATION: 7, Avenue Franco-Russe, Paris VIIème.

This Institut has long been associated with the name of Henri Descroches, France's foremost philosopher of the cooperative movement. The Institut and its Bureau d'Etudes Cooperatives et Communautaires (BECC) has had a major ideological influence on the cooperative movement in Sahelian Francophone Africa. It publishes the Archives Internationales de Sociologie de la Cooperation and the Revue des Études Coopératives. It has trained hundreds of Africans and maintains a strong network with its former students. Highly committed to participatory development strategies.

- l. INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION POUR L'ÉDUCATION ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT (IRFED): 49, rue de la Glaciere, 75013 PARIS.

Originally founded in 1958 as a research and training center for Third World development by Father L. J. Lebrete. Since Lebrete's death in 1966, it has been focusing more and more on educational and training issues. IRFED has recently worked in Senegal on post-primary non-formal education and also does considerable research on appropriate technologies.

- m. OFFICE DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE OUTRE-MER (ORSTOM): 24, rue Bayard, 75008, PARIS.

ORSTOM has an extensive staff of researchers in both the natural and social sciences who work frequently in Francophone Africa. ORSTOM has published hundreds of monographs and puts out the Cahiers de l'ORSTOM which contains articles summarizing the findings of its research staff. The ORSTOM social science research staff is particularly strong in micro socio-economic studies and methodology. Many are in the AMIRA network.

2. Sahelian West Africa-Based Institutes, Agencies, and Action-Oriented Organizations

- a. ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES AFRICAINES POUR LE RECHERCHE SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT (AFARD): B.P. 3186, Dakas, Senegal.

AFARD was founded in 1976 to look at women's role in development and the impact of different patterns of development on women. Seeks to develop an appropriate research agenda on women's issues in development and foster closer collaboration between researchers and African women in general.

- b. CENTRE D'ÉTUDES ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIALES DE L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE (CESAO): B.P. 305 Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta.

CESAO has elaborated its own participatory development approach which it calls "autopromotion," a philosophy which stresses building on traditional cultural frameworks and promoting peasant autonomy vis-à-vis the state. The CESAO works closely with peasant movements in Upper Volta

and provides training in literacy and appropriate technologies. It champions the need for extension agents to listen more closely to peasant knowledge. CESA0 also publishes Construire Ensemble.

- c. COUNCIL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA (CODESRIA): B.P. 3304, Dakar, Senegal.

CODESRIA publishes Africa Development, a quarterly journal, and organizes workshops around rural development, the public sector and development, interdisciplinary approaches to planning, and the New International Economic Order.

- d. ÉCOLE NATIONALE D'ÉCONOMIE APPLIQUÉE (ÉNEA): Route d'Ouakam, Dakar, Senegal.

Senegalese government training center for middle level rural development cadres. Strong commitment to participatory development philosophy since its founding in 1963. Trains cooperative agents, animation rurale officials, spatial planners, and functional literacy trainers.

- e. ENDA (Environment Training Program): P.O. Box 3370, Dakar, Senegal.

ENDA is one of the most active groups promoting participatory development strategies in Sahelian Africa. It stresses protection of the environment, the use of appropriate technologies that can be mastered and controlled by the local populations, and greater involvement of the rural populations in defining their needs, environmental problems, and solutions. ENDA publishes Environnement Africain in French and English and sponsors seminars on development issues involving representatives of the rural populations and government officials. Director of ENDA is Jacques Bugnicourt.

- f. GROUPE DE RECHERCHE ET D'APPUI POUR L'AUTOPROMOTION PAYSANNE (GRAAP): B.P. 305, Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta.

GRAAP is a Sahelian based group committed to elaborating and applying a pedagogy for promoting more popular participation in development. GRAAP uses audio-visual techniques and makes extensive use of oral traditions to help local populations define and articulate their development problems. GRAAP also has close ties with the CESA0.

- g. INSTITUT PANAFRICAIN POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (IPD): B.P. 4056, Douala Cameroun.

IPD was established in 1964 to train middle level rural development officials. Since then, it has branched out into many other activities. It seeks to promote integrated participatory development. IPD has produced some very interesting research on integrated rural development, field methodology, and project analysis, some of which has been cited elsewhere in the bibliography. IPD seeks to maintain close ties with its former students in order to build a network of hundreds of development officials and researchers

working in Africa committed to participatory development strategies. It publishes Cahiers de l'IPD and a Bulletin des Anciens de l'IPD. The IPD also has a Sahelian branch in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. In English the IPD is known as the Panafrican Institute for Development (PAID).

- h. SIX S (Se Servir de la Saison Seche en Savanne et au Sahel): Ouahigouya, Upper Volta.

Six S was created in 1977 by an African group seeking to use the idle time of the dry season to promote development activities and stem the rural exodus. It seeks to improve food and water supplies, fight against desertification, give more employment to young people, and increase peasant awareness of their own problems. Six S has branches in several Sahelian countries and is particularly active in Upper Volta, Senegal, and Mali. Its membership consists of youth and peasant groups. It stresses ways of mobilizing energies and applying appropriate technologies to increase the local resource base during the dry season.

- i. SAHEL INSTITUTE: Bamako, Republic of Mali.

The Sahel Institute was established in the early 1980s with USAID funding to provide a major documentation center on Sahelian development for use of Sahelians. It was designed to provide materials which are not easily accessible to Sahelian researchers.

3. National and International Governmental Agencies and Research Institutes

- a. CLUB DU SAHEL: 2, Andre-Pascale, 75775 PARIS Cedex 16.

The Club de Sahel is a sub-branch of the OECD and works closely with its African counterpart organization, CILSS. The Club organizes conferences and sponsors research on development themes and strategies. It also provides up-to-date reports each year on the status of foreign aid projects in the Sahel.

- b. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION (FAO): Rural Organizations Action Programme (ROAP), Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, ROME, Italy.

The ROAP assists national institutions to carry out research and action-oriented programs concerning the involvement of the poor in rural development. Its basic premise is that standard approaches to rural organizations and development programs have tended to leave out the rural poor. Through its efforts, ROAP hopes to support and stimulate more popular participation in and control over rural organizations.

- c. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES: P.O. Box 6, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.

Founded in 1960 by the ILO as a center for advanced studies in social and labor fields. It has done considerable research on workers participation

in management, solidarity contracts as instruments of development, basic needs, and the role of women. Institute seeks to study and promote alternative means of achieving broader social participation in decision-making processes and in social and economic planning. It has published bibliographies on topics noted above. Director is Albert Tevoedjré, a prominent African writer and scholar from Benin.

- d. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION: Rural Employment Policy Research Program, Ch-1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland.

The program focuses on research on the participation of the rural poor in development and is directed by Md. Anisur RAHMAN. It produces working papers and studies on rural participation which seek to make a contribution to the development and strengthening of participatory and self-reliant organisations of the rural poor.

- e. ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD): Development Centre, 94 Rue Chardon-Lagache, 75016, PARIS, France.

The OECD publishes many studies on Sahelian development and general development issues. During the mid-1970s, the Development Centre established a Sahel Documentation Antenna under the direction of Françoise Beudot which produces up-dated bibliographies on a regular basis on Sahel-related materials. See entry 134.

- f. UNITED NATIONS ASIAN AND PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (APDAC): Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

APDAC has done considerable research on local development administration and ways of making extension agencies more responsive to local populations. It has also done many case studies on Asian examples of participatory development experiences.

- g. UNESCO: Division for the Study of Development, Programme on Participation, 7, Place de Fontenoy, 75700, PARIS, France.

Program has sponsored two major international conferences on participatory development and workers management. It also publishes reports and studies on similar themes by distinguished European and Third World scholars. Director is Cao Tri Huynh. For more on the philosophy of the program, see entry 7.

- h. UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (UNRISD): Palais des Nations, Ch-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

Founded in 1963. Only organization within UN to be engaged exclusively on research on social development. Currently conducting major studies of food systems, people's participation, and the impact of socio-economic change on women. In the past, UNRISD published 6 volumes on the topic of rural cooperatives and change. It now publishes *Dialogue*, a periodical which discusses participatory development themes. For more on UNRISD's popular participation program, see entry 12.

- i. UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID):
Office of Women (WID) in Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

Special office set up within USAID. WID commissions and publishes studies on women's role in development. It also monitors the impact of USAID projects on women and helps design projects geared specifically for women's organizations.

- j. WORLD BANK: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20433.

The World Bank is the largest multilateral dispenser of foreign aid. In recent years, it has become more aware of the importance of population participation in insuring the success of development projects. See entries 18 and 102.

4. University-Based Research Institutes

- a. CORNELL UNIVERSITY: Rural Development Committee, 170 Uris Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853.

The Rural Development Committee has done the most research on participatory development issues in the United States. It has published numerous monographs on development administration, animation rurale, local organizations, and women in development, bibliographies, and the Rural Development Participation Review (RDPR) which provides the most thorough coverage of the latest developments in the participation literature. Much of the research on participation by the Rural Development Committee has been funded by USAID.

- b. HARVARD INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (HIID):
1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

HIID provides technical assistance in 5 fields: education, public health, urban and regional planning, rural development, and public management and policy. One of its major objectives is to promote institutional self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on external expertise. In the field HIID has promoted decentralization of the planning process and greater popular participation in planning in Kenya, Indonesia, and Mali.

- c. INDIANA UNIVERSITY: International Development Institute (IDI),
400 East 7th Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47405.

IDI specializes in applying organization and management theory to the analysis and design of development projects. IDI is concerned with both theory and nuts and bolts methodology to build strong local institutions and to insure better execution of development projects by government development bureaucracies.

- d. INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ANTHROPOLOGY: P.O. Box 45, Westview Station, Binghamton, New York 13905.

The Institute is committed to promoting development from below perspectives. Its leading researchers--Michael Horowitz, Thayer Scudder, and David Brokensha--have done extensive field research in the Sahel. See entry 109.

- e. INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES: P.O. Box 90733, 2509 LS, The Hague, Netherlands.

Established in 1952 by universities in the Netherlands. Research is policy-oriented. Considerable amount of research is devoted to such themes as women and development, the rural poor and agricultural development, urban-rural relationships, workers self-management, and decentralized development planning.

- f. INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE D'ÉTUDES DU DÉVELOPPEMENT (IUED): 24, rue Rothschild, Ch-1211 Geneve 21, Suisse.

Swiss-based development institute. Provides training program in development studies and does extensive research on such themes as auto-gestion, self-sustaining autonomous local development, education and development, and foreign aid. It publishes Genève-Afrique, the Annuaire Suisse-Tiers Monde, and books on Third World development themes. IUED committed to approach similar to that expressed in entry 4.

- g. MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY: Non-Formal Education Information Center, 237 Erickson Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

Publishes the NFE Exchange which is full of information about literacy programs, instructional materials, and current literature on non-formal educational programs throughout the Third World.

- h. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY: Project on Managing Decentralization, Institute of International Studies, Berkeley, California 94720.

Projected ended in 1982. Project was designed to strengthen local and sub-national government capacity to participate more effectively in rural development program. Emphasis on decentralized but well-coordinated public service delivery programs. Project published 2 issues of Decentralization and Development Review.

- i. UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA: School of Development Studies, Norwich NR 4 7TJ, United Kingdom.

School of Development Studies has done interesting research on participatory development issues, especially in the field of irrigation.

- j. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA: Institute for International Co-operation, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5, Canada.

Institute publishes Canadian Journal of Development Studies.

- k. UNIVERSITY OF READING: Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre, London Road, Reading RG1 5AQ, England.

Has an excellent training program for agricultural extension agents. Highly committed to participatory development approaches. It publishes the RRDC Bulletin which is one of the best newsletters on extension work and functional literacy programs. The Bulletin also reviews the latest literature on many participatory development issues.

- l. UNIVERSITY OF SHERBROOKE: Centre d'Etudes en Économie Coopérative (CEDEC), Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada J1K 2R1.

CEDEC conducts cooperative training programs for students from Francophone African countries. CEDEC also publishes an ongoing series of monographs on cooperatives issues.

- m. UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX: Institute of Development Studies, Brighton BN1 9RE, United Kingdom.

One of the most brilliant and stimulating academic groups doing research on Third World development. Institute has a strong commitment to research on participation and equity issues.

5. Private Foundations, Research Institutes, and Action-Oriented Organizations

- a. AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION: Overseas Liaison Committee, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C.

Overseas Liaison Committee publishes Rural Development Network Bulletin, a very valuable source of information on rural development programs and current literature.

- b. COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE USA: 1828 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

International division is active in promoting cooperative development in the Third World. Provides technical assistance and evaluation of USAID projects in West Africa involving cooperatives.

- c. DAG HAMMARSKJOLD FOUNDATION: Ovre Slottsgatan 2, S1752 20 Uppsala, Sweden.

Publishes Development Dialogue. Committed to promoting self-reliant development. It also looks at ways of using law, appropriate technologies, mass communications, and audio visual techniques to stimulate self-reliant development.

- d. DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES, INC.: 624 Ninth Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Washington-based consultant firm which has done a good deal of research on small farmer participation, women in development, integrated rural development, project design and evaluation, and other participatory development issues. For examples of their work see entries 67, 68, and 94.

- e. FORD FOUNDATION: 320 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017.

Ford Foundation has funded pilot projects to promote popular participation in Asia, especially in the area of irrigation management. See France Korten's paper in entry 51 which describes a Ford Foundation funded project in the Philippines.

- f. INNOVATIONS ET RESEAUX POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT (IRED):
Case 116, 3, rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneve 20, Suisse.

IRED was founded in 1981 to promote initiatives likely to contribute to self-reliant development, build networks of people committed to these ideals, and provide constructive technical and financial assistance when called upon. IRED also published IRED Forum, has sponsored exchanges between Sahelian and Asian peasant organizations, and recently established an African-based consultant firm to focus on improving the management capacity of local grassroots organizations. Secretary-general of the organization is Fernand Vincent, former secretary-general of PAID.

- g. INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION: 1515 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22009.

Foundation supports small-scale Latin American and Caribbean development efforts through grants and training fellowships. Heavy emphasis on participatory development and working through local grassroots organizations. See entry 48.

- h. INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR LAW IN DEVELOPMENT (ICLD):
77 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

ICLD is a group of Third World lawyers and social scientists seeking to develop legal resources to support participatory rural development strategies. Incorporates traditional rules and concepts of justice into strategies.

- i. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE (ICA): 11, Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1, United Kingdom.

The most prominent organization in the international cooperative movement. The ICA publishes the Review of International Co-operation, publishes studies on cooperative themes, and organizes international conferences.

- j. INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES (IFDA):
2, Place du Marche, Ch-1260, Nyon,

The IFDA seeks to formulate and promote alternative development strategies which will meet basic human needs, encourage self-reliance, be in harmony with the environment, and respect the social and cultural values of Third World societies. It publishes IFDA Dossier which focuses on participatory development issues and has strong ties to various UN agencies also committed to this kind of approach.

- k. INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER ON RURAL COOPERATIVE COMMUNITIES (CIRCOM): P.O. Box 7020, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Encourages organization of symposia on cooperative themes and the exchange of expertise. CIRCOM also publishes the Journal of Rural Cooperation. Has close ties with French cooperative institutes.

- l. MARGA INSTITUTE: P.O. Box 601, 61, Isipathan Mawatha, Colombo 5, Sir Lanka.

One of the most prestigious development institutes in Asia. Committed to participatory development strategies stressing self-reliance and meeting basic needs. Strong interest in religion and development questions. Has done considerable research on basic needs, appropriate technology, and informal sector.

- m. OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (ODC): 1717 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A Washington-based think tank committed to increasing public understanding of economic and social problems confronting developing countries. The ODC has had a long-standing interest in the Sahel with particular reference to popular participation, energy, and equity issues.

- n. OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (ODI): Agricultural Administration Unit, 10-11 Percy Street, London W1P 0JB, England.

The ODI is particularly strong on participation themes in irrigation projects. The AAU publishes a newsletter which is a goldmine of useful and up-to-date information on recent papers, meetings, new programs in process, and reports in the field.

- o. OXFAM AMERICA: 115 Broadway, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

One of the most successful NGOs in US. Committed to "changing lives of poor and powerless in the world." To maintain its own autonomy and independence of action, it refuses to seek funds from any government agency. OXFAM projects generally work closely with local populations in designing the projects they finance.

- p. OXFAM ENGLAND: 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX27 DZ, England.

Began as a famine relief agency. Now concentrates more on promoting integrated rural development programs with the emphasis on food production. It operates several projects in the Sahel, including one in Eastern Senegal. OXFAM seeks maximum grassroots participation and works to maintain local autonomy vis-a-vis state development bureaucracies.

- q. PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH PROJECT, 29 Prince Arthur, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5R 1B2.

Supports research geared at getting local people involved in research. It seeks to facilitate greater popular participation in the design and implementation of development projects and to see to it that such projects incorporate local values and motivations.

- r. RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE: 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

One of the best known research groups on environmental and food/energy issues. Closely associated with public choice/political economy methodology espoused in entry 13.

- s. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSE (TAICH): 200 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003.

Provides information on socio-economic development programs of US NGOs, missions, foundations, and other non-profit organizations working abroad. Run by the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service and funded by USAID. Publishes TAICH News.

- t. WAR ON WANT: 467 Caledonian Road, London N79BE, England.

A British-based NGO which concentrates on supporting development programs run by the organized poor. Doesn't accept government support. Similar to OXFAM America in general orientation. It has been very successful working with emigrant African workers and the local populations in the Guidimaka region of Mauritania.

- u. WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES: Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development (CCPD), 150, Route de Ferney, Ch-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland.

CCPD began in 1970 as a response to failure of most development programs to guarantee popular participation. The commission seeks to develop new methodologies for participation and to propagate news about successful participation experiences. Heavy emphasis on human rights. Ideas are spread through the CCPD Network Letter.

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