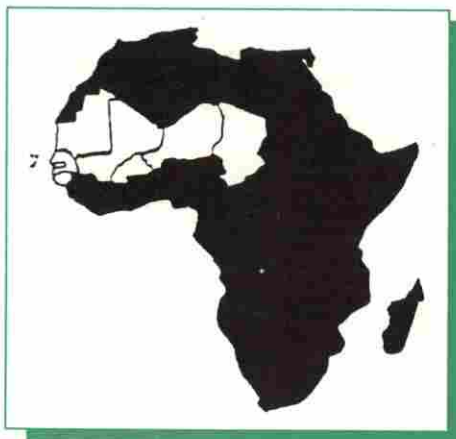


CILSS

Permanent Inter-State
Committee for Drought Control
in the Sahel



0439

OECD

CLUB DU SAHEL



PHOTO PERISCOOP

The Ségou Experience:

landmarks to guide concerted action
Regional Encounter in Ségou (Mali)
on local level natural resources management
May 22-27, 1989

FROM THE NOUAKCHOTT STRATEGY TO A REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE APPROACH: THE SEGOU EXPERIENCE

For twenty years, the Sahel has suffered from persistent drought and ecological degradation, which, combined with the economic crisis and population growth, have put considerable strain on the Sahelians and have hampered the development efforts of the countries in the region.

At the initiative of the CILSS and the Club du Sahel, Sahelian leaders met in Nouakchott in 1984 to discuss the situation. Proposals were made there for a desertification control strategy. Such a strategy was subsequently adopted by all the Sahelian countries, and received the support of those countries' partners in the international community.

Since Nouakchott, Sahelian governments have drawn up national plans for desertification control and socio-economic development. They have also embarked upon large-scale programs to put those plans into action.

It has become apparent that these programs and projects have encountered problems in transforming the key points in the Nouakchott strategy into concrete action (e.g., popular participation, local level natural resources management, the global approach).

At the same time, it has become clear that a growing number of local development initiatives by rural organizations of all kinds have been successful in all types of agro-ecological situations. However, these initiatives have not spread



PHOTO PERISCOOP

Mossi Plateau, Burkina Faso: Local farmers build earth bunds along the natural contours of the land to retain water in their plots.

on a larger scale in a process of sustained development.

Similarly, development partners expressed concern that their aid was having little real effect on promoting sustained development in the Sahel.

Meanwhile, the effects of desertification have continued to spread, further aggravating the socio-economic difficulties encountered by Sahelian population groups, their organizations, and governments.

Recognizing this situation, the CILSS and the Club du Sahel decided to organize in Ségou a consultation meeting bringing together the three parties involved in the development process: rural population groups, represented by their local organizations, governments, and their partners in the international

community (official aid agencies and organizations, and NGOs). The Ségou Encounter was the first of its kind, and its primary objective was to apply to practical situations the concepts of popular participation, local level management of natural resources and the global approach so that the Sahel can undertake to move towards sustained development.

The debates in Ségou were open, fruitful and lively. A wide variety of successful initiatives were used as the basis of discussions, and all the participants put across their respective viewpoints in a spirit of mutual respect. At the Ségou meeting, rural organizations, governments and development partners outlined a frame of reference for the future, within which the success of all subsequent endeavors can be measured.

LANDMARKS TO GUIDE CONCERTED ACTION

1

ECOLOGICAL REHABILITATION: RESTORE A DEGRADED ASSET

Problems of land tenure, outdated production systems and farming techniques, and successive droughts have led to serious degradation of the natural environment. Part of this initial capital has thus been lost, and there is now an urgent need to reconstitute those assets.

The cost of this rehabilitation is high. Many techniques could be used: certain could be applied immediately by local groups, while others are more complex and costly, and depend on government action. Local populations' awareness and determination to participate in the rehabilitation process are essential but not sufficient.

External aid will be indispensable, as good intentions at the local level clearly have their limits. If producers are struggling just to make their farming operations survive, they will tend to favor solutions that generate income in the short term. Rehabilitation, on the other hand, involves investments that will only pay off in the medium to long term. Incentives and aid in



PHOTO PERISCOOP

Fuelwood is brought to the cities from farther and farther afield... and by any available means of transport.

the form of logistic support, supplementary income, etc., should thus be made available so that producers will make the necessary long-term improvements. In this respect, future structural adjustment programs will have to take ecological constraints into account adequately.

Furthermore, land rehabilitation must be seen not only as a way of conserving the environment, but above all as a way of improving production and generating sources of incomes in order to cover the costs incurred by producers. For effective action to be taken, technical support from the rele-

vant government departments is needed. Thus, those departments must have the means to fulfill their roles.

2

LOCAL LEVEL NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: SHARE RESPONSIBILITY WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Ecological rehabilitation involves systematic management of renewable natural resources at the local level. Numerous techniques must be used here. Certain are suitable for grazing land, while others must be ap-

plied to the local areas that are suffering from ecological deterioration. Areas with higher rainfall call for yet other techniques which are better suited to more intensive forms of agriculture.

Not everybody knows about these techniques, and efforts must be made to disseminate them and to stimulate experience sharing. Research and development initiatives must seek to address the problems encountered by those who are most closely concerned. The fact that suitable techniques exist is clearly not enough. Rural population groups must also organize themselves in an efficient

manner. A wide variety of rural organizations and institutions already exist to deal with specific problems (management of forests, watersheds, grazing land, etc.). Most importantly, these organizations should be autonomous in their day-to-day operations, in training, and in management. In this respect, one basic requirement is for the legal system to recognize the existence of these organizations.

3

DECENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT: INCREASE EFFICIENCY

Governments will encourage local communities to shoulder greater responsibility if those communities show that they are genuinely able to take their development in hand. But for this transition to happen, government departments will have to help local communities to become more aware of the issues involved, and will have to transfer responsibility for certain activities from the public sector to these communities.

The State must take new institutional steps to guarantee and monitor local development. Comprehensive land-use planning is needed to rationalize investments, and rural development policies must seek to increase the incomes of rural inhabitants and help a non-governmental sector to take shape. Similarly, as part of the international community's efforts to move closer to rural organizations in order to increase the effectiveness of outside aid, donors could decentralize to their local agencies part of their procedures and decision-making power.

Since the three families of actors - local organizations, Sahelian governments and donors - are to act as partners, the ground rules of partnership must be established as clearly as possible.



PHOTO PERISCOOP

Niger: At the extreme northern edge of the Sahel, local women bring rocks to build anti-erosion dams.

4

LAND TENURE REFORM: HEDGE LOCAL INVESTMENTS

Land tenure poses numerous problems of various types at the local level, and many of those problems have become acute as available land is in greater and greater demand. There is thus a need to find a flexible way of combining the modern legal system - which is still insufficiently known - with customary laws. One solution would be to consult producer organizations in the event of disputes.

One aspect of the land tenure issue that is particularly worrisome is the development of the land market in certain areas. The poorest, marginalized producers, who are forced to sell fields to bolster their incomes, subsequently have no choice but to overfarm their remaining land, thereby contributing to ecological degradation. Newly landless farmers are swel-

ling the ranks of the unemployed in the cities. Suitable rules are needed to avoid these problems. In the short term, the central problem is the lack of security of investments in the land. Producers will continue to be unable to invest in improving the land if they are unsure of reaping the benefits later. Legislative solutions must be found.

5

LOCAL CREDIT AND SAVINGS: IN CREASE LOCAL INVESTMENT

The success of credit and savings systems depends on the development of viable local voluntary organizations (cooperatives, associations, etc.) based on mutual trust.

Attempts to set up savings and credit systems that meet local requirements should be encouraged.

Nevertheless, links between these systems and the banking system poses various problems that must be solved:

- liquidation periods on loans to producers should be lengthened to take into account the uncertainty of income levels due to climatic variations;

- similarly, the amount of collateral demanded from producers must remain flexible in order to take local situations into account;

- loan contracts must be clear and firm so that borrowers are fully aware of their commitments from the outset.

More globally, the insecurity of prices and markets discourages producers from contracting loans. Governments policy should thus promote conditions that limit excessive fluctuations in the prices of the main crops, assist producer organizations in gaining a better understanding of market trends, and promote processing, conservation and marketing of local produce. Food aid must be integrated into this global approach.

6

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION: MAKE IT WORK

The historic role of women in rural areas has been altered by desertification and rural exodus. As a result, women today are performing different tasks, and, in particular, they play an essential part in ecological rehabilitation and local level natural resources management.

However, their formal status within society is still incongruous with this new level of responsibility that they are assuming. Increasingly, women are asking for sufficient land so that they can meet their monetary requirements; they are seeking access to farm machinery and,

therefore, credit facilities; and they wish to take part in the decisions that affect the life of the community.

Training is needed in those areas of activity where women are now involved. Extension work is now too often aimed exclusively at the men. In addition, aid should be made available in order to lighten women's day-to-day workload and to diversify productive and other activities enabling them to find new sources of income.

7

INFORMATION AND TRAINING: SHARE EXPERIENCES

Local experience is particularly useful. Valuable lessons can be learned from successes as well as from failures. Rural inhabitants are eager to find out about these experiences and appraise them directly.

If experience sharing is organized and encouraged, ideas progress faster and reach wider audiences. A genuine communication policy should be adopted in order to achieve these aims. Such a policy addressing the major issues facing the rural world would ac-

cord rural problems the priority they deserve. This communication policy would mobilize the mass media as well as alternative channels of information, and would include visits and experience sharing by representatives of the rural areas of different Sahelian countries. To consolidate efforts to improve agricultural and environmental rehabilitation techniques, close attention should be paid to the development of management and leadership skills required for the management autonomy of local communities. Experience sharing is needed here also, but suitable training is an even more pressing requirement.

8

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT: CONTROL THE FUTURE

In view of the ecological, social and economic environment of the Sahel, the question of the population policies that will underpin sustained development should be examined in the light of the N'Djamena Plan of Action.

It is of primary importance to involve local population groups in the definition and implementation of these policies.

The Ségo Regional Encounter:

- wishes the Sahelian governments to consider the frame of reference outlined at Ségo and to work within that framework whenever appropriate;
- calls upon rural organizations, the Sahelian governments and their partners in the international community to nurture the spirit of Ségo by organizing three-sided coordination meetings so that concrete action can be taken to promote sustained development throughout the Sahel;
- requests the CILSS and the Club du Sahel to take guidance from the Ségo landmarks and to continue their examination of the issues involved.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

SAHELIAN RURAL ORGANIZATIONS

BURKINA FASO

Mr. Ilboudo André Eugène
Secretary General
Association Vive le Paysan
B.P. 6274
Ouagadougou
Mr. Koné Joachim
President
Société Coopérative Agricole
de SYA
B.P. 88
Bobo Dioulasso
Mr. Sawadogo Néb-Noma
Facilitator
Groupement Naam Somiaga
B.P. 100
Somiaga
Ouahigouya
Mr. Tao Noufou
President Groupement
Villageois Sabouna
B.P. 39
Sabouna s/c CRPA Nord
Mrs. Bassolé Marie
Pagalayiri Area manager
ZABRE
Pagalayiri
Mrs. Ouédraogo Kadiatou
Facilitator CRPA Nord
CRPA Ouahigouya
B.P. 39
Yatenga
Ouahigouya

CAPE VERDE

Mr. Abreu dos Santos Jacinto
Consultant
Terra Branca
P.O. Box 218
Praia

CHAD

Mr. Djibrine Victor
Farmer
Organisation paysanne de
Bandoro
Mission catholique de Mongo
B.P. 8
Guera
Mr. Roadingar Michel
Comité Local Agricole de Ba-
III
Mission catholique Ba-III

GAMBIA

Mrs. Thiam-Sained Maryam
President
Women's Group
Sukuta Village
W Division
Agriculture Department
Kombo North
Banjul
Mr. Ndour Keba
President
Rice Growing Society
Velingara Combo
Mr. Dabo Mamadou
President
LRD Division
Soma

MALI

Mr. Dicko Boureima
Herder
Unité Pastorale de Boni
Boni

Cercle de Douentza
Mr. Mohamed Elmeloud Ag Hama
Administrative Secretary
Unité Pastorale de Karwassa
N'Gouma
Cercle de Douentza
Mr. Keita Naremba
Association Villageoise de
Karan
Karan
Mr. Maiga Hama Mamadou
Association Villageoise de
Tandibi
Mr. Bréma Sogoba
Farmer, Secretary General
Ton Villageois de Gnomanké
Cercle Niono
Mr. Sanogo Gaoussou
Secretary General
Ton Villageois de Koniko
Koniko
Mr. Théra Pierre
Farmer, Secretary General
Ton Villageois de Souari
B.P. 10
Tominian
Mr. Moussa Toure
Farmer
Association Villageoise de
Youri
B.P. 46
Gavinané
Mr. Maiga Mahamane
Association Villageoise de
Kondini
Mr. Djiga Aly
Technical Advisor
CARE Mali
B.P. 1766
Bamako
Mrs. Coulibaly Nantene
Delegate, Farmers' Organiza-
tions
Women's Action Department
Direction Régionale CMDT
B.P. 56
Fana
Mrs. Soumare Assa
Director
Centre de l'Action Coopéra-
tive (CAC)
B.P. 1
Quartier Bagadadji
San

NIGER

Mr. Ali Sahad
Herder
Coopératives d'Éleveurs du
Zinder
B.P. 23
Gouré
Zinder
Mr. Ibrahim Harouna
Manager
CARE/Tahoua
B.P. 18
Konni
Mr. Ibrahima Sarkin Abzine
Groupement Villageois de
Tahoua
B.P. 295
Niamey
Mr. Soli Abouzeidi
Farmer, Assistant
Coopératives CLUSA
B.P. 12909
Tahoua
Mrs. Ramatou Abdoulaye
Manager
Agro-Forestry Project
CARE/Niger
Tillabéri

SENEGAL

Mr. Goudiaby Bara
Coordinator
Comité d'Action Fogny
(CADEF)
B.P. 51
Bignona
Mr. Samba Der Gaye
Coordinator
Association des Jeunes
B.P. 9
Ross Bethio
Mr. Faye Pierre
Technical Advisor
Association "And Jërinu" de
Boulel
B.P. 22
Boulel par Kaffrine
Mr. Baganda Sakho
Treasurer
Groupement Soxaana Fedde
(GADEC)
B.P. 200
Tambacounda
Mr. Ndiaye Diatourou
General Treasurer
Fédération Association du
Fouta pour le Développement
(FAFD)
B.P. 3865
Dakar
Mrs. Diallo Aminata
Facilitator
CADEF/Jamourai
B.P. 51
Bignona
Kagnorou
Mrs. Diene Germaine
Social Development Worker
Maison Familiale Adeane
B.P. 239
Ziguinchor

REPRESENTATIVES OF CILSS MEMBER COUNTRIES

BURKINA FASO

Mr. Coulibaly Mamadou
Direction Etudes et Planifica-
tion
Ministère de l'Action Coopéra-
tive
B.P. 360
Ouagadougou
Mr. Sedogo P. Michel
Direction Recherche Scientifi-
que et Technologique
Ministère Enseignement
Secondaire et Recherche
Scientifique
B.P. 7192
Ouagadougou

CAPE VERDE

<>Mrs. Dias Alayde
Technician, representing
Ministry of Rural Development
and Planning
P.O. Box 115
Praia

CHAD

Mr. M'Balorbe Ndouba
National CILSS Correspondent
Ministère de l'Agriculture
B.P. 441
N'Djamena

Mr. N'Doasngar Gaingar
Assistant Director ONDR
Ministère de l'Agriculture
B.P. 108
Moundou

GAMBIA

Mr. Jagne Alhaji Al Hassan
Consultant
Ministry of Agriculture
26 Hope Street
Banjul

GUINEA-BISSAU

Mr. Gomes Dias Nelson
Director of Planning
Ministry of Rural Development
P.O. Box 71
Bissau
Mr. Boissy José
Director of BPSA
Ministry of Planning
P.O. Box 6
Bissau

MALI

Mr. Sidiki Diarra,
President of National Assem-
bly of the Republic of Mali
H.E. Mr. Mobido Sidibe
Governor of Ségou region
Mr. Drave El Hassane
National CILSS Correspondent
Ministère de l'Agriculture
B.P. 61
Bamako
Mr. Mamadou Yero Ba
National Director for Agricul-
ture
Ministère de l'Agriculture
B.P. 1098
Bamako
Mr. Bagouro Nouman Sama
Deputy Director General
Ministère de l'Agriculture
B.P. 1098
Bamako
Mr. Toure Ousmane
National Director for Rural
Development
Ministère de l'Agriculture
B.P. 155
Bamako
Mr. Bamba Aliou
Deputy Director for Rural De-
velopment
Ministère de l'Agriculture
B.P. 155
Bamako
Mr. Traoré Djiriba
Head of Soil Protection and
Restoration Section
Direction Nationale des Eaux
et Forêts
B.P. 275
Bamako
Mr. Sinenta Mama
Head of DNA Program
Projects Division
Ministère de l'Agriculture
B.P. 1098
Bamako
Mr. Maiga Amadou
Head of Soil Conservation
Division
Direction Nationale des Eaux
& Forêts
B.P. 275
Bamako
Mr. Keita Mamadou
Direction Nationale Action
Coopérative
Ministère Administration

Territoriale et Développement
à la Base
B.P. 86
Bamako
Mr. Sissoko Mahady
Direction Nationale de la
Cartographie
Ministère des Travaux Publics
B.P. 264
Bamako
Mr. Dembele Ouarazan
Rural Development Engineer
Ministère de l'Agriculture
B.P. 61
Bamako
Mr. Guèye Boubacar Youma
Protocol
Presidency of the République
Bamako

MAURITANIA

Mr. Thiaw Ibrahima
Head of Reforestation and
Wildlife Department
Ministère du Développement
Rural
B.P. 170
Nouakchott

NIGER

Mr. Daoure Abdou
Deputy Secretary General
Ministère Agriculture/Environ-
nement
B.P. 12091
Niamey
Mr. Wata Issoufou
Director
Department of the Environ-
nement
Ministère Agriculture/Environ-
nement
Tillabéri,
Bamako

SENEGAL

Mr. M'Boup Modou
Director for Science and
Technology
Ministère Plan et Coopération
B.P. 4010
Diamalaye, Yoff
Dakar
Mr. Lo Cheikh Tidiane
Regional Agriculture Inspector
Ministère du Développement
Rural
B.P. 332
Kaolack

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

CANADA

Mr. Pineau Marius
Member of Directorate
Sahel Center, Laval University
Pav. Abilibi Price
Québec G1K 7P4
Mr. Gagnon JeanPierre
Researcher, Land Tenure
Systems
Sahel Center, Laval University
Pav. Abilibi Price

Québec G1K 7P4
Mr. Bonin Pierre
Observer
Chief Advisor
Projet Aménagement Terroirs/
Ségou
B.P. 333
Ségou
Mali
Mr. Leblanc Hubert
Observer
Coordinator
Programme de Micro-
Réalizations au Mali
ACDI
B.P. 198
Bamako
Mali

CEC

Mr. Boreux Guy
Head
Programme de Micro-
Réalizations au Mali
B.P. 1955
Bamako
Mali
Mr. Gengoux Michel
Technical Assistant
B.P. 115
Bamako
Mali

CIEH

Mr. Vlaar Jan C.J.
Researcher
Département Hydraulique
Agricole
B.P. 369
Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso

FAO

Mr. Cruciani Antonio
Project Expert
GCP/BKF/031/ITA
FAO Project
Tenkodogo
Burkina Faso

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Mr. Täuber Hans-Hermann
Ministry of Economic Coope-
ration
Karl-Marx Str. 4-6 -
5300 Bonn
Mr. Pfeiffer Jochen
Economist
GTZ
P.O. Box 5180
6236 Eschborn 1
Mrs. Luksch Angelika
Observer
DRAC
B.P. 276
Ségou
Mali

FRANCE

Mrs. Cau-Réocreux Anne
Chargée de Mission
Ministère de la Coopération
20 rue Monsieur
75007 Paris
Mr. Barrier Christian
Chargé de mission
CCCE
35-37 rue Boissy d'Anglas
Cité du Retiro
75008 Paris
Mr. Goudiard Roger

Observer/Chargé de mission
CCCE/Mali
B.P. 32
Bamako
Mali

ILO

Mrs. Kulper Maria W.
Associate
B.P. 414
Dakar
Sénégal

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

Mr. Ben Silmane
P.O. Box 5925
Jeddah
Saudi Arabia

TALY

Mr. Andreoni Eddy
Head of Agricultural and Food
Sector
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bureau Coopération/Ambas-
sade Italie
B.P. 3432
Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso

JAPAN

Mr. Takahashi Kazuma
President
Sahel Association
Nagai Bldg 1-22-7 Uehara,
Shibuya-ku
Tokyo 151
Mr. Azuma Hiroshi
Embassy Advisor
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ambassade du Japon
B.P. 1329
Abidjan
Côte d'Ivoire

NETHERLANDS

Mrs. Van Kooten Christina
NGO Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Postbus 20061
2500 EB
The Hague

SWITZERLAND

Mr. Bugnard Denis
DDA/Coopération Suisse
Representative
Dépt. Fédéral Affaires Etrangè-
res
3003 Berne
Mrs. Schlechten Rauber M.
Attachée Direction Coopéra-
tion au Développement
B.P. 2386
Bamako
Mali

UICN (Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature)

Mr. Michel Roger
Mopti Project Director
B.P. 91
Mopti
Mali

UNDP Africa 2000 Network
Mrs. Gordon Dorothy
Coordinator Africa 2000

Network
One United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

UNO/DPI

Mr. Njinga Collinet F.
Director
Centre Information/Ouaga-
dougou
B.P. 135
Ouagadougou
Burkina

UNSO

Mr. Mandeng Augustin
Head of Regional Office/
Ouagadougou
B.P. 366
Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso

UNITED STATES

Mr. Lewis John
Sahel Regional Affairs
AID/AFR/SWA, Bureau for
Africa
Washington, D.C. 20523
Mr. Shaikh Asif
Consultant AID/Washington
Président E/DI
1400 1st. NW
Suite 700
Washington D.C. 20005
Mr. Atwood Tracy
Observer
USAID/Mali
B.P. 34
Bamako
Mali
Mr. Atwood David
Observateur
USAID/Mali
B.P. 34
Bamako
Mali
Mrs. Drabek Ann
Observer
AID, Washington D.C. 20523
Mr. Dia Oumar
Project Leader/Observer
USAID/Mali
B.P. 34
Bamako
Mali

Mr. Ly Moussa
Program Assistant/Observer
USAID/Mali
B.P. 34
Bamako
Mali

WORLD BANK

Mr. Tapo Mama
Head of Operations
B.P. 1864
Bamako
Mali

LIPTAKO GOURMA AUTHORITY

Mr. Ganoua Sillmane
Director General
B.P. 619
Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso
Mr. Bonou D. Alphonse
Head of Agro-Pastoral Division
B.P. 619
Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

RESOURCE PERSONS

CONSULTANTS AND GUESTS OF THE CILSS AND THE CLUB DU SAHEL

Mr. Bossard Laurent
468 rue Floréal
34000 Montpellier
France

Mr. Broekhuysen Jan
Royal Tropical Institute
Mauritskade 63
1092 AD Amsterdam
Netherlands

Mrs. Doka Diarra Marthe
Institut de Recherche en
Sciences Humaines
B.P. 318
Niamey
Niger

Mr. Drabbo Abdou Salam
NGO Consultant
Secrétariat Exécutif du CILSS
B.P. 7049
Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso

Mr. Griffon Michel
Head of Economic Research
CIRAD, 42 rue Scheffer
75016 Paris

Mr. Kondé Yafoho Louis
CESAO Facilitator
B.P. 305
Bobo Dioulasso
Burkina Faso

Mrs. Marçais Annick
Entrevue
04700 Oraison
France

Mr. Moineau Jacques
B.P. 84
Bamako
Mali

Mrs. Monimart Marie
Le Mas du Guillaud
38590 Brezins
France

Mr. Otto Jonathan
P.O. Box 120
RFD2
Chester VT 05143
USA

Mr. Ouédraogo K. Dieudonné
CESAO Facilitator
B.P. 305
Bobo Dioulasso
Burkina Faso

Mr. Peeters Wim
CFAR/ZURA Coordination
B.P. 10
Tominian
Mali

Mrs. Peeters de Haan
CFAR/ZURA Coordination
B.P. 10
Tominian
Mali

Mr. Reij Chris
Kon Julianaweg 22
3628 BN Kockengen
Netherlands

Mr. Rochette René Marceau
Le Mas du Guillaud
38590 Brezins
France

Mr. Snrech Serge
48 rue Servan
75011 Paris
France

Mr. Thomson James
Senior Associate
ARD
119 Northwood Ave.

Silver Spring, MD 20901
USA
Mr. Traoré Soumana
SAED Consultant
B.P. 593
Ouagadougou
Burkina Faso
Mr. Vaillancourt Pierre
SCS Coordinator
801 Sherbrooke Est
Montréal, P.Q.
Canada H2L 1K7

MEDIA

Mr. Diop Kader
Agence France Presse
B.P. 363
Dakar
Senegal

Mr. Riols Yves-Michel
BBC World Service
P.O. Box 648
London
Britain

Mr. Camara Moussa
Mr. Diakité Mamadou
Mr. Diakité Kabiné
Mr. Touré Aboubacrine
Ministère de l'Information
B.P. 171
Bamako
Mali
Mr. Leclercq Vincent
Système Francophone
d'Information Agricole (SYFIA)
34 bis rue de Dunkerque
75010 Paris
France

Mr. Vignon Boniface
Radio France International
116 avenue du Président
Kennedy
B.P. 9516
75016 Paris
France

Mr. Dembelé
Regional Press Bureau
Ségou
Mali

CILSS EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Mr. Brah Mahamane
Executive Secretary
Mr. Bâ Ibrahima Demba
Diagnostic Permanent
Project
Mr. Bado Jean
FRG/CILSS Program
Mr. Bayili Malick
Accountant
Mr. Filippi Maurizio
Assistenza Tecnica Italiana
Mr. Goumandakoye Mounkaila
Ecology and Environment
Department
Mr. Kaboré François
Water Resources Department
Mr. Kamara Oumar
Surveys and Strategy Department
Mr. Koutaba Michel
Project/Program Director
Mr. Lauras Emmanuel
Assistance Technique Française
Mr. Merazka Abdelkrim
Assistance WHO
Mr. Neufeldt Heinrich
FRG/CILSS Program
Mr. Reid Steve
Assistance USAID
Mr. Seye Cherif

Press Department
Mr. Sunzini Piero
Assistenza Tecnica Italiana
Mr. Trutat Jean-Marie
CEC Technical Assistance
Mr. Van Mourik Dirk
FRG/CILSS Program
Mr. Vicens Guy René
DEP

SAHEL INSTITUTE

Mr. Jallow Amadou Tijan
Director General, INSAH
Mr. Bâ Moussa Batchily
Director for Training, INSAH
Mr. Konaté Madi
DAF, INSAH
Mr. Keumaye Ignegongba
CERPOD c/o INSAH

CLUB DU SAHEL SECRETARIAT

Mr. Guilmette Jean H.
Director
Mr. Rooimans Jacob
Administrator
Mr. Pradelle Jean-Marc
Administrator
Mlle Rozier Marie-Françoise
Administrative Manager

INTERPRETERS

Mr. Togo Mamadou
INSAH

Mr. Konté Souleymane
INSAH

SEGOU REGIONAL DELEGATION

Mr. Sissoko Moussa
Regional Director for Public Works
Ministère des Travaux Publics et de l'Urbanisme
Mr. Macalou Abdoulaye
Regional Director for Social Affairs
Mr. Maiga Idrissa
Head of Epidemiology and Prevention Division
Direction Régionale de la Santé
Mr. Djire Abdoulaye
Accountant
Municipality of Ségou
Mr. Kane Boukary
Environment and Livestock
Direction Régionale des Eaux et Forêts
Mr. Ag Hamaty Mohamed
Head of CRD Land Development Project
Mr. Moutar Diallo
Director, Opération Riz
Mr. Sidibe Bréhima
Development Advisor to the Governor
Mr. Doumba Mahamédi
Regional Director for Agriculture
Mr. Ali Sacko Mohamed
Regional Director for Planning

MAIN DOCUMENTS

- . Sustained Development in the Sahel: the Role of Rural Organizations (Soumana Traoré) Ref. RC-08
- . Sahelian Governmental Policies: Approaches to Integrated Rural Development and Desertification Control (Abdoulaye Kaye & Sylvester Ouedraogo) Ref. RC-06
- . Trends in Drought and Desertification Control Strategies of Major Donor Agencies in the West African Sahel (Chris Reij) Ref. D-328
- . Women and Sustained Development in the Sahel (Marie Monimart & Marthe Doka-Diarra) Ref. D-330

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

- . Opportunities for Sustained Development: Successful Natural Resources Management in the Sahel (Shalkh et al) Ref. RC-03
 - . Lessons of the Fight against the Desertification of the Sahel (ed. Rochette) Ref. RC-04
 - . Ecology and Rural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Selected Case Studies (Wright, Weber and & Broekhuysen) Ref. D-327
 - . Options for Promoting User-Based Governance of Sahelian Renewable Natural Resources (Thompson et al) Ref. RC-07
 - . The Dynamics of Organization in the Rural Sahel (Snrech) Ref. D-325
 - . Women in the Fight Against Desertification (Monimart) Ref. D-326
 - . Savings and Credit in the Rural Areas of the Sahel (Caputo) Ref. RC-02
 - . Tenure Policy and Natural Resource Management in Sahelian West Africa (Lawry) Ref. RC-05
 - . Analyse des textes législatifs et réglementaires des pays membres du CILSS en matière de gestion des ressources naturelles (CILSS publication: Service Ecologie Environnement) Ref. RC-09 available in French only
 - . The Present State of Soil and Water Conservation in the Sahel (Reij) Ref. D-329
 - . Prospects for Improving Productivity in Sorghum and Pearl Millet Systems in West Africa (Matton) Ref. RC-01
 - . Livestock Activities in the Sahel (R. Pons) Ref. D-314
- These documents are available from the Club du Sahel (OECD, 2, rue André Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16, France) and from the CILSS (BP 7049, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso).