

11.3. Zoning of Forest reserves

11.3.1. Basic idea of the Zoning

The most important fact regarding zoning of the Gouandougou and Kongouko forest reserves in relation to the basic policies of the management plan for these forest reserves is that the creation of such village organizations as GGFs and a GGF Union as implementing bodies of the management plan will be unrealistic for some time to come. Accordingly, it will be essential for the administration/Forest Service to develop the basics for participatory forest reserve management in the future while conducting the management work (including educational activities and the control of illegal activities, i.e. law enforcement). In other words, the Forest Service should try to enhance the involvement of local villagers in the management of these forest reserves through the use of forest resources in the reserves. When full-scale participatory forest reserve management commences following the establishment of GGFs and a GGF Union in the future, it will be necessary to review the management plan in place, including the zoning plan, with reference to the situation in the Bounouna and Toumousséni forest reserves.

Figure 11.2 shows the zoning plan for the Gouandougou forest reserve and Kongouko forest reserve respectively. These two forest reserves are endowed with relatively rich natural resources and the dependence and development pressure of residents of villages near these forest reserves are comparatively low. Accordingly, zones to promote the use of forest products by local villagers will be set up near the villages concerned to provide incentives for local villagers to conserve forest resources.

Meanwhile, areas along rivers and hillside slopes will be classified as protection zones to regulate the use of forest resources for the purpose of enhancing the awareness of local villagers of the need for the conservation. One corner of the southeastern area will be classified as a restoration zone to restore forest resources that have been damaged by illegal cultivation.

The range of activities in each zone will be reviewed in accordance with the improving awareness among local villagers and growing maturity of their organizations to achieve the final goal of establishing a management system covering the entire forest reserve block with the active voluntary participation of local villagers.

Figure 11.3 as pattern diagrams shows the local population's commitment and activities for the both forest reserves in line of the management plan.

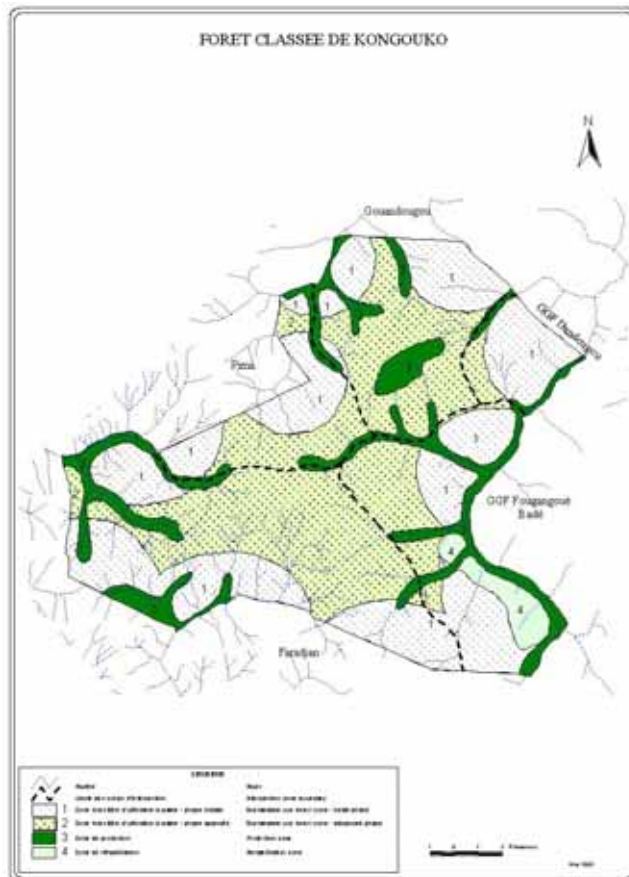
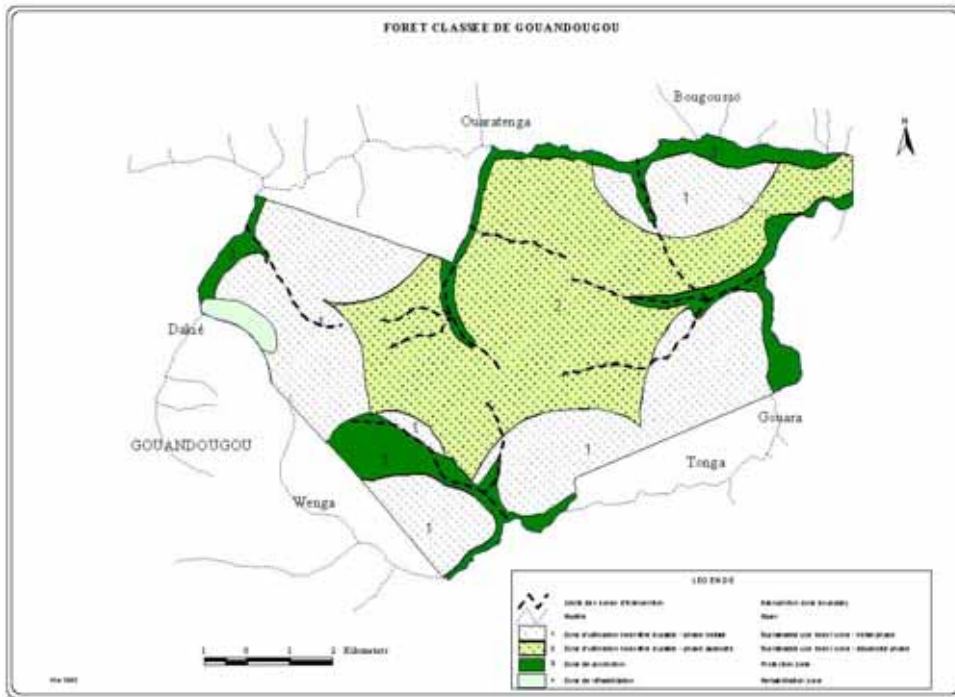


Figure 11.2 The zoning of Gouandougou and Kongouko Forest Reserves

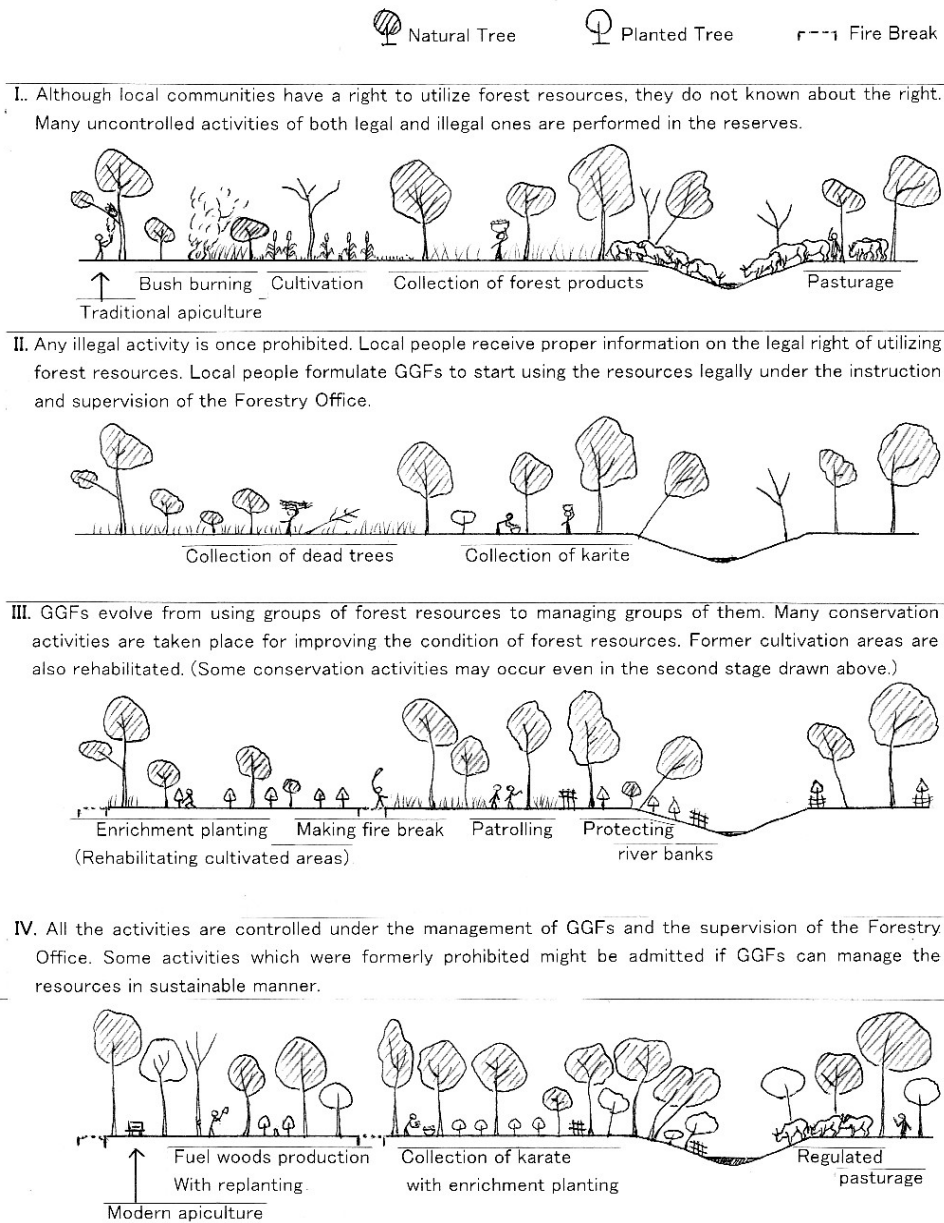


Figure 11.3 Imaginable Illustrations of Activities in Some Stages of the Management Plan of Gouandougou and Kongouko Forest Reserves

11.3.2. Activities in Each Zone

(1) Sustainable utilization zone

Goal: To promote sustainable utilization of forest products by villagers in this zone. The utilization will start with collecting some non-timber forest products for which the demand of the community is high. Then, the items of products they can use will be added to the list in accordance with the increase in the awareness of villagers and maturity of their organizations.

Activities: The utilization of non-timber forest products will be promoted in the initial stage. In accordance with the demand of villagers, some useful plants faced with declining resources, for example medical plants and fruits trees, will be planted.

In the initial phase of the plan, utilization zone will be restricted in the areas near related villages. In accordance with the maturity of organizations, the areas of activities can be extended. Depending on the present situation of resources utilization for each related village, the utilization can be started from “pasturage”.

It is aimed that local villagers manage the forest resources including fuel woods in sustainable manner in the final stage of the management plan. As far as the management plan is proceeding, dividing of the zone into some sub-zones may also be considered, for example, fruits collection zone and fuel wood production zone.

Main actors: Forest Service, user groups (GGFs in the future)

(2) Protection zone

Goal: Excluding areas along streamlines and slopes on hills from utilization zones, this zone shall be protected to maintain / rehabilitate good forest conditions.

Activities: Protection zone will be set along streamlines and on slopes to protect water resources and slopes respectively. It is also expected that setting of this zone will enhance the awareness of villagers concerning the conservation of forest resources. Utilizing resources in the zone will be restricted to some degree.

Collection of non-timber forest products will be permitted according to the maturation of organization in the later stage of the management plan. However, fuel wood collection will be continuously prohibited.

There exist some locations used for watering places of domestic animals at present. The utilization of watering places can be permitted upon agreeing the extent of areas and rules in advance.

Enrichment planting will be carried out in some degraded forest lots according to the maturity of the management plan.

Main actors: Forest Service, GGFs and GGF Union in the future

(3) Restoration zone

Goal: In this zone, forest lots shall be restored under the condition that both the Forest Service and local villagers recognize the present situation of cultivating in the reserve and agree to take some countermeasures for solving the situation.

Activities: The original vegetation (forest) will be recovered as quickly as possible after the confirmation of the willingness and social condition of cultivators. Techniques of agro-forestry can be used such as the cultivation under planted trees until the trees grow large.

Main actors: Forest Service, GGFs and GGF Union in the future

11.3.3. Working Areas

The related villages of Gouandougou Forest Reserve are Gouandougou village, Dakie village, Ouratenga village, Bougoussou village, Gouara village, Tonga village, Dandougou village, and Wenga village. On the other hand, the related villages of Kongouko Forest Reserve are Bade village, Banakoro village, Fougangoue village, Faradjan village, Kadio village, Kassande village, Pima village, and Djanga village. Even so, since Gouandougou village is the oldest village in this area, it has traditional land ownership over this area and exerts influence over all of the above villages.

The villages that retain the terroir in Gouandougou Forest Reserve are Gouandougou village, Dandougou village, and Bougoussou village. The other villages, namely Dakié village, Ouratenga village, Gouara village, Tonga village, and Wenga village, are located inside the terroir of Gouandougou village, and are recognized as the sub-villages of Gouandougou village due to the fact that Gouandougou village ceded the land to these villages. In fact, the DAV (Village Administrative Delegate) of Gouandougou village holds the posts of DAV in these five villages concurrently and they are not recognized administratively as independent villages. Dandougou village was ceded the land by Gouandougou village a long time ago, but today it has become an independent village. Banakoro village is a sub-village of Deregoue village⁷.

The villages that retain terroir in the Kongouko Forest Reserve are the five villages of Gouandougou village, Dandougou village, Fougangoue village, Faradjan village, and Pima village. Bade village is located inside the terroir of Fougangoue village and is the sub-village of

⁷ The sub-village is the village under influence of the specific village that ceded the land even though the village is recognized administratively as the independent village. For example, although Bade village is larger than Fougangoue village in economic and population aspects and administratively independent village, Bade village is a sub-village of Fougangoue village and even today Bade village is under the influence of Fougangoue village.

Fougangoue village that ceded the land. Banakoro village, Kassande village, and Kadio village are located inside of the terroir of Faradjan village and are recognized as the sub-villages of Faradjan village that ceded the land. Djanga village is the independent village, but as its utilization area of natural resources is located inside the terroir of Gouandougou village, its working area is included in the working area of Gouandougou village. Furthermore, upon the allocation of working areas of target villages for pilot study, Dandougou village drops its activities in the Gouandougou Forest Reserve so that its working area is allocated only for Kongouko Forest Reserve⁸.

Therefore, the working areas of Gouandougou Forest Reserve are allocated for the two villages of Gouandougou village (Dakié village, Ouratenga village, Gouara village, Tonga village, and Wenga village) and Bougoussou village. The working area of Gouandougou village is sub-divided by these five villages. The working areas of Kongouko Forest Reserve are allocated to the four villages of Gouandougou village (Djanga village), Dandougou village, Fougangoue village (Bade village), Pima village, and Faradjan village (Banakoro village, Kassande village, and Kadio village). The sub-villages are included in the working areas of their mother villages. The boundaries of these working areas are established based on the paths and water streams in the forest reserves as shown in figure 11.4.

⁸ For the background of this, it is pointed out that the utilization and rights of the forest reserve are decided in response to the responsibilities and duties of the villages. It can be understood that it was deemed difficult for Dandougou village to fulfill its responsibilities and duties in both Gouandougou and Kongouko Forest Reserves.



Légende			
AMBIT	BOULEVARD	COUVERTURE DES TERRES	USAGES
• Lieu dit	Voie	Forêt	Carrière (ou autre)
■ Zone	Carrouillard	Chêne (ou autre)	Forêt
○ Poste militaire	Parcours d'entretien	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
□ Région	Rivière	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Région agricole	Autre zone agricole	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang
■ Zone agricole	Zones agricoles	Forêt plaine	Marais/étang



Aménagement des plans administratifs et techniques
de la réserve de biosphère de Gouandougou et Kongouko
 Projet CARFO
 Juin 2014
 Carte 1/25000
 Échelle: 1:25000
 0 1 2 Kilomètres
 Édition cartographique: Projat-CARFO

Figure 11.4. Zoning Plan and Working Areas of Gouandougou and Kongouko Forest Reserves

11.4. Implementation Plan

11.4.1. Goals and Schedule of Implementation Plan

Unlike Bounouna and Toumousséni Forest reserves, the administration/Forest Service will be responsible for the management of the forests reserves of Gouandougou and Kongouko for some time while laying the foundations for the future participation of local villagers. It is inferred that these two forest reserves will, in the coming years, face development pressure due to population inflow from northern Burkina Faso and other regions. Such pressure will increase the necessity for villager participation in the management of the forest reserves, presumably prompting local villagers to make genuine moves towards the participatory management of these two forest reserves. The important point here is that measures to deal with cultivation as well as pasturage in forests should be urgently implemented with, if possible, the participation of local villagers.

In short, the style of forest reserve management is expected to follow the process shown in Table 11.1 from sole management by the administration/Forest Service to management led by local villagers. To be more precise, the increasing dependence of residents of the villages concerned on resources in the forest reserves and the growing marketability of locally produced fuel wood, etc. is likely to prompt the management style in Gouandougou and Kongouko Forest reserves to follow the second process from management led by the administration/Forest Service to management led by local villagers as in the case of Bounouna and Toumousséni forest reserves. The implementation mechanism in the first process, i.e. from sole management by the administration/Forest Service, considerably differs from that in the second process. A full review of the basic policies and zoning of the management plan for Gouandougou and Kongouko forest reserves is essential at the turning point of these two processes.

The administration/Forest Service is expected to play the following roles in the management of Gouandougou and Kongouko forest reserves:

- Educational activities on the forest reserves: rights of use inside the forest reserves, prevention of forest fires and environmental education
- Strengthening of the monitoring system and control of illegal activities
- Cultivation and pasturage in forests: fact-finding survey; (if possible) establishment of village organizations (GGFs) and preparation of and agreement on the rules of activities with such organizations
- Monitoring and evaluation of the forest reserve management plan; review of the plan

Villager groups will be expected to conduct the following activities for the management of the forests reserves of Gouandougou and Kongouko during the management period of the

administration/Forest Service. At the beginning, while some GGFs combining farmer and breeder groups will be established, there will be no initiative to set up a GGF Union. Accordingly, activities of a GGF Union for the management of these forest reserves are not assumed here.

[Activities in Different Zones]

(1) Sustainable Utilization Zone

User Groups

- Preparation of and agreement on the rules of activities as user groups (GGFs)
- Marking in the forest reserves where necessary
- Monitoring of the situation of activities in collaboration with the Forest Service

Intra-forest cultivation and breeder groups

- Facilitation of village organizations in the villages concerned (establishment of GGF if possible)
- Agreement on the rules of activities with the Forest Service and implementation of activities
- Examination of the subsequent plan if justified by the implementation situation

(2) Protection Zone

It appears difficult to expect user groups that seldom use forest resources in the forest reserves to conduct management activities in this zone. It is hoped that the GGFs and GGF Union to be set up in the future will play a leading role in this zone.

(3) Rehabilitation Zone

It appears difficult to expect user groups that seldom use forest resources in the forest reserves to conduct management activities in this zone. It is hoped that the GGFs and GGF Union to be set up in the future will play a leading role in this zone.

Based on the activities described above, the goals of the implementation plan and schedule using the benchmark method are determined as shown in Table 11.2. The key points of this schedule are described below.

- The administration/Forest Service will primarily conduct the management of the forest reserves for the time being. Participatory forest reserve block management will be a future task when the conditions become ripe.
- GGFs and a GGF Union will not be set up and fostered for some time.
- However, the grouping of local villagers engaged in cultivation or pasturage in forests will be urgently attempted together with measures to solve the current problems associated with these activities.

- The important roles to be played by the Forest Service at present are the control of illegal activities and the implementation of educational activities.

The main benchmarks in Phases I are the implementation of educational activities regarding forest resources, etc. for the villages concerned by the Forest Service while continually controlling illegal activities in the forest reserves of Gouandougou and Kongouko and efforts by the Forest Service to set up user groups (GGFs) to control cultivation and pasturage in forests to ensure that these activities are conducted in a sustainable manner. What is important here is the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of these activities in collaboration with the local villagers involved.

Phase II will basically follow Phase I and user groups will be fostered. Moreover, utilizing the cultivation experience (agro-forestry) of Bade GGF inside the forest reserve, cultivation countermeasures will also be implemented in the other two villages. Controlled pasturage within the forest reserves will be examined, and if possible controlled pasturage will be implemented in the forest.

In Phase III, efforts will be made to set up a GGF Union to create a system of participatory forest reserve management. This will be equivalent to the start up period of Phase II for the Bounouna Forest Reserve and, thereafter, the participatory management practiced in the Bounouna and Toumousséni Forest reserves will be followed.

The Phase I, II and III benchmarks for the forest reserves of Gouandougou and Kongouko will basically be as follows:

Phase I

- Control of illegal activities inside the forest reserves by the Forest Service
- Education activities and fostering of user groups concerning forest resources inside the reserves
- Implementation of forest reserve cultivation countermeasures (agro-forestry) as practiced by Bade GGF
- Survey of current conditions and examination of countermeasures concerning pasturage inside the forest reserves

Phase II

- Continuation of control of illegal activities inside the forest reserves by the Forest Service
- Continuation of education activities and fostering of user groups concerning forest resources inside the reserves

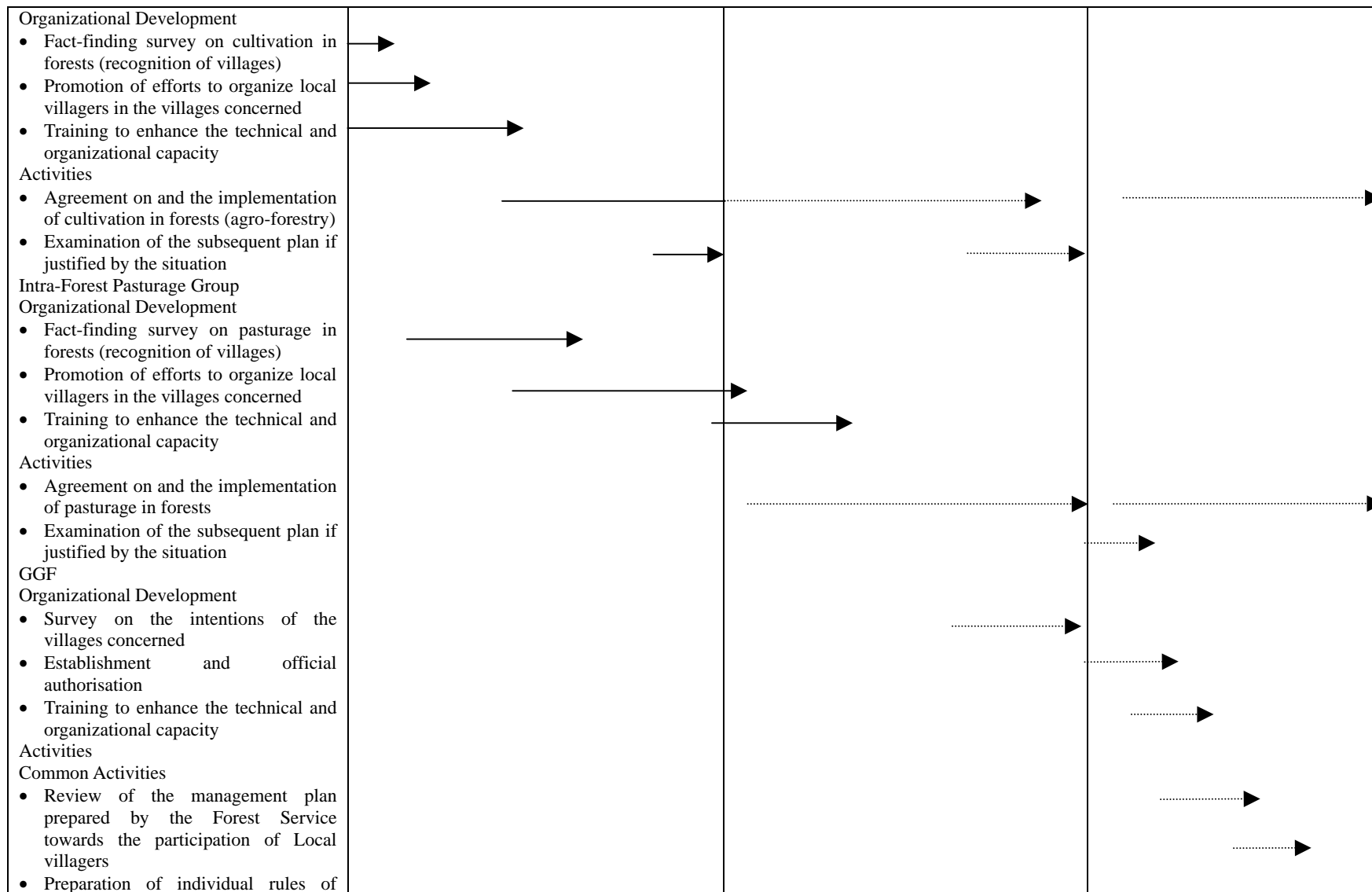
- Implementation of forest reserve cultivation countermeasures (agro-forestry) in the other two villages
- Examination (implementation) of controlled pasturage inside the forest reserves (on a trial basis)

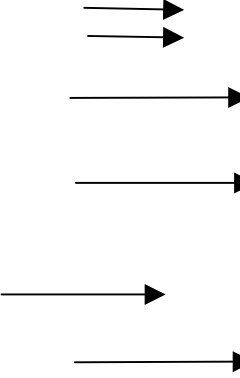
Phase III

- If conditions (marketability of fuel wood, etc.) permit, establishment and activities of GGFs
- Establishment of a GGF Union

Table 11.2 Implementation Schedule for Forests Reserves of Gouandougou and Kongouko (Benchmark Method)

Objectives of Basic Policies: Establishment of Participatory Management System and Sustainable Use of Forest Resources in the Future			
	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
Implementing Body/Benchmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational activities by the Forest Service • Control of illegal activities by the Forest Service • Sustained activities by user groups • Sustained activities by intra-forest cultivation groups • Grouping of breeders engaged in pasturage in forests • Monitoring and use of the monitoring data by the Forest Service and user groups, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational activities by the Forest Service • Control of illegal activities by the Forest Service • Sustained activities by user groups • Sustained activities by intra-forest cultivation/breeder groups • Assistance by the Forest Service for GGFs and other village organizations • Monitoring and use of the monitoring data by the Forest Service and user groups, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained activities by GGFs and the GGF Union • Development and implementation of a monitoring (surveillance) system by residents • Monitoring and use of the monitoring data by GGFs and the GGF Union in collaboration with the Forest Service
Administration/Law Enforcer			
• Control of illegal activities			→
Educational Activities			
• Education on the right of use		→	
• Environmental education		→	
• Assistance for village organizations			→
User Groups			
Organizational Development			
• Recognition	→		
• Training to enhance the technical and organizational capacity	→		
Activities			
• Preparation of rules of activities and agreement on these rules with the Forest Service	→	→	
• Marking inside forest reserves if necessary	→		
• Sustained activities			→
• Monitoring in collaboration with the Forest Service			→
Intra-Forest Cultivation Groups			



<p>activities with the Forest Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marking of plots, etc. • Development and implementation of a monitoring (surveillance) system • Implementation of monitoring with the Forest Service <p>Individual Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual activities based on the management plan <p>GGF Union</p> <p>Organizational Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and official authorisation • Training to enhance the organizational capacity <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicity of the management plan to all those affected/involved • Coordination with the GGF and other related organizations • Review of the plan based on the monitoring results, etc. 			
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Source: Prepared by the Study Team

11.4.2. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Gouandougou and Kongouko Forest Reserve management plan will be implemented in accordance with the benchmark approach, the same as in other forest reserve management plans. At present, development pressure on the forest reserves is relatively low due to low population density. However, it is quite important to realize sustainable forest resources conservation in the forest reserves to prepare for future development pressure partly caused by population increase and migration from the north.

Two farming areas in Gouandougou Forest Reserve, and one in Kongouko Forest Reserve are identified as major tasks. Introduction of controlled pasturage management is another task in the both forest reserves. It is also important to follow up environmental education to related villages, although environment education workshops for related villages in Gouandougou and Kongouko Forest Reserve were implemented as a pilot study in 2004. Moreover, it is necessary for the Forest Service to continue supporting official approval of Dandougou and Fougangoue village GGFs.

Phase I

The main objective of Gouandougou and Kongouko Forest Reserve is to preserve forest resources, although concrete activities are not planned at the moment. Accordingly, monitoring and evaluation points in Phase I will be examined from the following two viewpoints:

- The situation regarding support from the Forest Service
- The condition of sustainable activities under GGFs and breeder groups

Forest Service Support

The roles of the Forest Service are quite important in the both forest reserves. Important points related to monitoring and evaluation in Phase I are as follows:

- Education and technical training to related villages
- Support of GGFs (technical training, organizational development, official approval)
- Monitoring and support (seed arrangement) of cultivation inside the forest reserves (Bade village GGF)
- Identification of related breeder groups, information provision, consideration of pilot controlled pasturage

It is realistic to respect the working area partly identified by mother and sub-village relationships in order to carry out the education. If necessary, supplementary surveys on the related villages will be implemented. Also, if the Forest Service conducts training on

technologies desired by villagers in the course of the said education, this will lead to richer enlightenment.

Support for GGFs will comprise technical training and support for the official approval of GGFs. One of important supports is to arrange rules regarding rotated use by livestock a small pond⁹ (filled with water even in the dry season) under the supervision of Dandougou village GGF. It is also important for the Forest Service to monitor and, if necessary, support the activities of Bade village GGF regarding agro-forestry according to the agreed rules.

It is quite necessary to respond the problems of pasturage in the forest reserves. First of all, identification of breeder groups is essential to the possible introduction of pilot controlled pasturage in the forest reserves. Before introduction of full-scale controlled pasturage, the feasibility of pilot pasturage should be examined.

Sustained Activities of GGFs and Pasturage Groups

GGFs have been established in the villages of Dandougou, Fougangoue, and Bade, which were targeted in the Pilot Study, and Bade village GGF has received official approval. No other villages have established GGFs so far. Rather than encouraging other villages to establish GGFs, it is more pragmatic to more firmly establish activities of the three existing GGFs. In particular, much is expected from the appropriate management of forest management equipment and nurseries. Moreover, the villages will be encouraged to utilize non- wooden products like *Nele* through education activities, and support will be offered to the user groups of such products.

The response to cultivation done by Bade village is now in progress. The response to pasturage in Gouandougou and Kongouko forest reserves is a future consideration. Identification of related breeder groups is the first step, followed by survey of related grass volume and potential numbers of livestock. Then, rules of activities will be formulated between the breeder groups, the GGF and the Forest Service in Phase I. It can be said that the implementation stage will be the period of Phase II, because much time will be needed to identify breeder groups.

Phase II

The major activities in Phase II will be the extension of the cultivation activities so far

⁹ The pond is located at the North-East of Kongouko Forest Reserve along route 11.

implemented by Bade village to two other villages in Gouandougou Forest Reserve (GGF establishment, rules of activity), implementation and monitoring of pilot controlled pasturage management, and support of user groups. The role of the Forest Service in supporting these activities will be very important, and they will become to focal points of monitoring and evaluation.

Phase III

While the activities in Phase II will still be in progress in Phase III, the introduction of fuel wood cutting and collection like in Toumousseni Forest Reserve may become possible because of better marketability resulting from population increase and other development pressures. It will be realistic to compile the plan for Phase III upon considering the progress of Phase II and development in marketability of fuel wood, etc.

11.4.3. Input plan for major activities in Gouandougou and Kongoko Forest Reserve

To maintain present forest resources with the possible improvement of low tree density, the education of related villages (user groups), response to cultivation in the forest reserve, and controlled pasturage management are major tasks in both forest reserves.

Phase I

Education activities

- Education activities in related villages (20 person-days, Forest Service)
- Supplementary survey (in the working areas, 30 person-days, Forest Service)
- If necessary, support to user groups (30 person-days, Forest Service)

Dandougou village GGF

- Technical workshops (early burning, cutting, modern beekeeping, grafting, etc.) (8 person-days x number of workshops, Forest Service)
- GGF meetings (2-3 times /a month, 30 person-days/year, Forest Service)
- Formulation of rules of activities for drinking water used from ponds (30 person-days, Forest Service)
- Nursing and planting (GGF: approximately 200 person-days/ha, Forest Service: 15 person-days)
- Supervision (192 person-days, GGF)
- Monitoring and evaluation, review and agreement of rules (GGF 30 person-days, Forest Service 10 person-days)

Fougangoue village GGF

- Technical workshops (early burning, cutting, modern beekeeping, grafting, etc.) (8 person-days x number of workshops, Forest Service)
- GGF meetings (2-3 times /a month, 30 person-days/year, Forest Service)
- Nursing and planting (GGFs: approximately 200 person-days/ha, Forest Service: 15 person-days)
- Supervision (192 person-days, GGF)
- Monitoring and evaluation, review and agreement of rules (GGFs: 30 person-days, Forest Service: 10 person-days)

Bade village GGF

- Technical workshops (early burning, cutting, modern beekeeping, grafting, etc. 8 person-days x number of workshops, Forest Service)
- GGF meeting (2-3 times/month, 30 person-days/year, Forest Service)
- Nursing and planting in agro-forestry (GGFs: approximately 200 person-days/ha, Forest Service: 15 person-days)
- Supervision (192 person-days, GGF)
- Monitoring and evaluation, review and agreement of rules (GGF: 30 person-days, Forest Service: 10 person-days)

Pilot controlled pasturage management

- Present pasturage survey including identification of breeder groups (* person-days, Forest Service)
- Pastureland survey, etc. (survey of pasturage resources and numbers of livestock in target areas: * person-days, Forest Service)
- Formulation of rules of activities (breeder groups: 50 person-days, Forest Service: 10 person-days)

Phase II (person-days will be planned at the end of Phase I)

Support for user groups

- Technical workshops (early burning, cutting, modern beekeeping, grafting,)

GGF support

Support for the GGFs active from Phase I will be implemented as necessary; however, concerning GGFs that have been formed in relation to cultivation and pasturage in the forest

reserves, it will be necessary to provide the following support in terms of organizational development and technical workshops

Cultivation countermeasures in forest reserves

- Survey of present conditions of cultivation inside forest reserves
- Establishment of new GGF
- Formulation and implementation of activity rules
- Monitoring and evaluation

Pilot controlled pasturage management

- Implementation of the pasturage management (breeder groups, Forest Service)
- Monitoring and evaluation (breeder groups, Forest Service)

Moreover, since Phase III is well into the future, it is feasible to compile the input plans for this phase upon considering the outcome of measures in the first two phases.

Chapter 12 Final Evaluation of the Pilot Study



12. Final Evaluation of the Pilot Study

12.1. Outline of the Pilot Study

12.1.1. First Phase of the Pilot Study

Table 12.1 shows an outline of the first phase pilot study activities.

Table 12.1 Outline of the First Phase Pilot Study Activities

Bounouna Village	Toumousseni Village
Training in Capacity Building 1 (What is an organisation?)	Training in direct seeding, cutting and protection management
Training in techniques of tree planting	
Education via radio broadcasts 1 (Conservation of Forest Resources in the Forest Reserves)	
Training in using improved cooking stoves	Training in techniques of tree planting
Training in Capacity Building 2 & 3 (Accounting Management)	Training in Capacity Building 2 & 3 (Accounting Management)
Education via radio broadcasts 2 (Traditional Utilisation of Forest Resources in the Forest Reserves)	
Study Tour 1 (Toumousseni Village: Men Study Tour 2 (Toumousseni Village: Women	Study Tour 1 (Fougangoue Village: Men Study Tour 2 (Bounouna Village: Women
Training in Dioula Literacy	Training in Dioula Literacy
	Training in Capacity Building 4 (Education about AIDS)
	Training in Capacity Building 5 (Education for preventing female concision)

Dandougou Village	Fougangoue Village
Training in Capacity Building 1 (What is an organisation??)	Training in Capacity Building 1 (What is an organisation??)
Education via radio broadcasts 1 (Conservation of Forest Resources in the Forest Reserves)	
Training in Capacity Building 2 & 3 (Accounting Management)	Training in Capacity Building 2 & 3 (Accounting Management)
Education via radio broadcasts 2 (Traditional Utilisation of Forest Resources in the Forest Reserves)	
Study Tour 1 (Bounouna Village: Men Study Tour 2 (Bounouna Village: Women	Study Tour 1 (Toumousseni Village: Men Study Tour 2 (Bounouna Village: Women
Training in Initial Literacy	Training in Initial Literacy
Bounouna Village	Toumousseni Village
Training in Capacity Building 4 (Vaccination of small animals)	Training in Capacity Building 1 (What is an organisation??)
Training in Capacity Building 5 (Soap making)	
Training in early bush burning	
Training in of modern beekeeping	Training in of modern beekeeping
	Training in organic manure production
Study Tour 3 (men & women)-Opened Evaluation (Participation in the next self-evaluation workshop) ▼	
Fougangoue Village	Dandougou Village

12.1.2. Second Phase of the Pilot Study

Table 12.2 shows an outline of the second phase pilot study activities.

Table 12.2 Outline of the Second Phase Pilot Study Activities

FORET CLASÉE DE BOUNOUNA	1. Establishment and execution of plantation planning activities (Forestry Management Equipment *)		
	1-1.Establishment of plantation activities report (Bounouna and Labola)		1-2.Execution phase of plantation activities (Bounouna and Labola)
	2. Support to the establishment of the GGF of Labola village and the Union of GGFs for the execution of Bounouna Forest Reserve Management Plan		
	2-1.Establishment of the GGF of Labola village	2-2.Establishment of the GGF Union	2-3.Assembly of the GGF Union and CACOSE
FORET CLASÉE DE TOUMOUSSENI	1. Capacity building of GGF Union of Toumousséni		
	1-1.Assembly of GGF Union and GCB		1-2.Establishment of GGF Union's activities report
	2. Establishment and execution of planning activities of plantation and cutting (Forestry Management Equipment *)		
	(4 Villages : Toumousseni, Djongolo, Tagnana, Soubaka)		
	2-1.Establishment of plantation activities report	2-2.Execution phase of plantation activities (four villages)	
	3.Support to the establishment of a Conflict Management and Pasture Planning Committee for the execution of the forest reserve management plan		
	3-1.Analysis of reports concerning conflicts between Fulani stockbreeders and Toumousséni farmers	3-2.Establishment of a Conflict Management and Pasture Planning Committee	
FORET CLASÉE DE GOUANDOUGOU	0.Establishment of GGF and establishment of plantation activities report of Dandougou (Forestry Management Equipment *)		1.Dissemination of traditional rights of the forest utilisation
	0-1.Support for the establishment of GGF and establishment of plantation activities report of Dandougou	0-2.Execution phase of planting activities	1-1.Dissemination of traditional rights of the forest utilisation

*** The conclusion of the contract with Forestry Office is a requirement of the rental of forestry management equipment to the GGF.**

	<p style="text-align: center;">2. Promotion of management system of pasturage</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2-1.Strengthening of capacity building of breeders</p>					
FORET CLASSÉE DE KONGOUKO	<p style="text-align: center;">1.Support to the creation of GGFs and promoting knowledge in traditional rights of utilisation of forest reserves. (Forestry Management Equipment *)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1-1.Establishment of plantation activities report</td> <td style="width: 50%;">1-2.Execution phase of plantation activities</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">2. Establishment of the report of agro-forestry activities in the forest reserve (Forestry Management Equipment *)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">2-1.Analysis of illegal activities of agriculture in the forest reserve by inhabitants of Badé village</td> <td style="width: 33%;">2-2.Establishment of the GGF of Badé</td> <td style="width: 33%;">2-3. Establishment of report of activities of the agro-forestry in the forest reserve.</td> </tr> </table>	1-1.Establishment of plantation activities report	1-2.Execution phase of plantation activities	2-1.Analysis of illegal activities of agriculture in the forest reserve by inhabitants of Badé village	2-2.Establishment of the GGF of Badé	2-3. Establishment of report of activities of the agro-forestry in the forest reserve.
1-1.Establishment of plantation activities report	1-2.Execution phase of plantation activities					
2-1.Analysis of illegal activities of agriculture in the forest reserve by inhabitants of Badé village	2-2.Establishment of the GGF of Badé	2-3. Establishment of report of activities of the agro-forestry in the forest reserve.				
DES SERVICES FORESTIERS	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">1.Training of forest officers on the usage of GPS</td> <td style="width: 30%;">2.Monitoring of forest officers Forest Service for the planning of activities in forest reserves</td> </tr> </table>	1.Training of forest officers on the usage of GPS	2.Monitoring of forest officers Forest Service for the planning of activities in forest reserves			
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FORET CLASSÉE DE DIDA	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1.Study related to neighbouring villages of Dida Forest Reserve</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2.Planning study for the relocation of populations living in the Forest Reserve.</td> </tr> </table>	1.Study related to neighbouring villages of Dida Forest Reserve	2.Planning study for the relocation of populations living in the Forest Reserve.			
1.Study related to neighbouring villages of Dida Forest Reserve	2.Planning study for the relocation of populations living in the Forest Reserve.					

12.2. Outline of Activities in the Nine Target Villages

In this part, Technical Cards were used in the nine target villages (GGFs).

• Technical Card of Bounouna GGF/mix

Name of GGF: GGF/ Mix of BOUNOUNA	Date of Establishment: February 08 th , 2003	Bankbook No: 040053 Agricultural and Trade Bank of Burkina Faso Account NO.: 30-012-316-2420-7
	Date of Recognition: January 16 th , 2004 Agreement Certificate NO.: 2004-005/MATD/PCMO/DBNF	
Key Members: . KONE Lamoussa(M) (President) . SOULAMA Massadiamou(M) (General Secretary) . SOULAMA Mafati(F) (Treasurer)		Total Number: 48, M(13) F(35)
Objectives:	Activities:	Contributions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ To improve the life and work conditions of its members, ☞ To improve the forestry production of its members, ☞ To develop a spirit of solidarity and mutual aid between its members, ☞ into contribute to the social and economic development of Bounouna. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ To supply materials and equipment to members, ☞ To contribute to the professional training of its members, ☞ To contribute to the rational and sustainable management of Bounouna Forest Reserve, ☞ To create jobs and boost incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel wood, ☞ To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and the fertilizing of exploited plots, ☞ To strengthen unity and solidarity for the social economic welfare of all the members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Adhesion Fee: 1000F CFA . Monthly contributions: 500F CFA
		Meetings:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ The General Assembly is the absolute organ of the group. Its ordinary sessions are held two times per year with extraordinary sessions also held as needed ☞ The Executive Staff hold meetings once every two months hold meetings once every two months if necessary.
		Existence of CVGT:
<p>There is no CVGT in Bounouna, but its equivalent exists as a UAD because Bounouna is a district of Banfora. Total members 51 with 35 women and 20 men. *UAD: Union of Associations of the Development</p>		
Pilot Study Activities:		
First Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings sessions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In tree planting for the acquisition of theoretical knowledge for reforesting the forest reserve - In improved cooking stove techniques in order to control the excessive trees cutting. Total number of improved cooking stoves introduced after the training: 60. - In modern bee keeping for bush fire control. Total number of purchased hives after the training: 10. - In soap making in order to diversify income generating activities of women - In early bush fire techniques for the controlling of fire and the preservation of forest - In vaccination of chickens for the decreasing of chickens death rate - In techniques of making and utilisation of organic manure so that to improve the agricultural production and to reduce the costs related to the purchase of chemical manure. - In organisation capacities strengthening: Reinforce management capacities of village groups - In Financial and accounting management: Reinforce the management and financial capacities of village groups - In Dioula language(1st phase): Reinforce the reading and the writing abilities of the population in Dioula language. Result of evaluation: on 32 applicants, 30 succeeded in total; so, 93,75% of success. • The planting of 500 néré plants in the forest reserve, • Study Tours (Toumousseni, Fougangoue) 	
Second Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of 750 eucalyptus plants and 150 of cashew plants (carried out on 29th August 2004 on 1,5 ha in the forest reserve. Success rate: 88%) • Planting of 350 eucalyptus and 190 cashew (carried out on August 2004 on 2 ha in the village forest), • Dioula training, second phase: Reinforce the reading and the writing abilities of the population in Dioula language. On 16 applicants, 11 succeeded, so 73, 33% of success. 	
Agreement with Forest Service: signed on June 23 rd , 2004 and one (01) year renewable		
Rights of GGF:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regarding the strong degradation of Bounouna Forest Reserve due to bush fires and illegal fuel wood exploitation, their current rights remains in the traditional utilisation of the forest reserve until the trees planted in the framework of the rehabilitation grow sufficiently and be exploitable, - The promotion of agro-forestry in the plantation sites for a definite duration (sesame for 2004) 	

Responsibility of GGF: <small>*Under the supervision of Forest Service</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery production; - Plantations of local or exotic forest species; - The struggle against bush fires, - The supervision of the forest reserve (3 times/week: from June to October and everyday from November).
Equipment for Forest management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient utilisation of equipments by storing them at the end of activities. For the moment, the equipment are stored in the store belonging to the person in charge of information but will be transferred as soon as the GGF will build its own store. The owner of the store has the store key, • However, the equipments can be rented with third parties or entities and the generated receipts will be used for repairing or promoting activities for generating incomes, • Promotion of market gardening with equipment, • In case of equipment loss, the GGF should find the responsible or if necessary to replace the lost equipment, • In case of bad usage, the equipments could be withdrawn by the Forest Service for the benefit of another GGF. • Detail of renting fee in appendix
Observations:	For Bounouna Forest Reserve a GGF union was established in 2004 including Bounouna and Labola GGF for the good coordination of GGF actions. But it is a union that is not yet officially recognised.

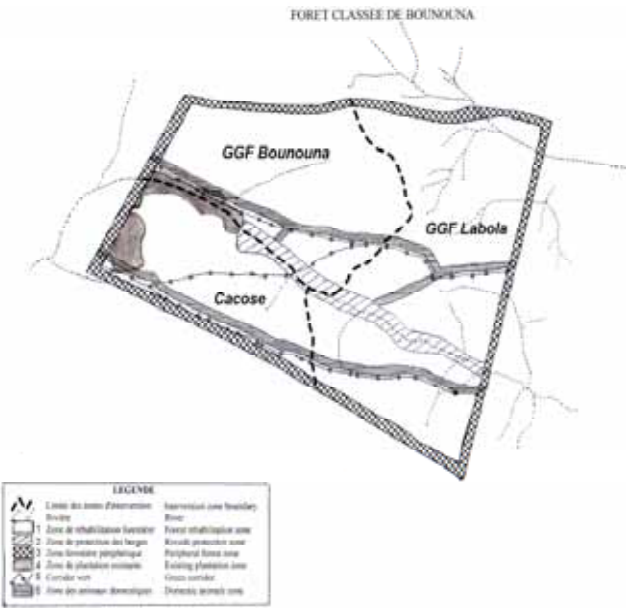
Renting Card of Equipment and view of the GGF working area

N O	Designation	Total	Price/unit/day	Working area
01	Pioche *(Picks)	10	For exclusive utilisation of GGF	
02	Pelles *(Shovels)	03		
03	Dabas*(Hoes)	10		
04	Barre à mine *(Iron bar for hole digging)	05		
05	Brouettes *(Wheelbarrow)	02		
06	Arrosoirs *(Watering can)	03		
07	Rouleaux de grillage 25m *(Wire netting 25m)	02		
08	Corde de 180m *(Rope 180m)	01		
09	Ficelle de 25m *(String 25m)	02		
10	Decametre de 50m *(Decametre 50m)	01		
11	Limes *(File)	03		
12	Haches *(Axes)	10		
13	Paire de bottes *(Set of Boots)	10		
14	Petit pots *(Pot for nursery)	3.000		
15	Vélo Peugeot *(bicycle)	02		
16	Sécateurs *(Pruning shears)	03		
17	Binettes *(hoe for gardening)	03		
18	Râteaux *(Rakes)	03		
19	Machettes *(machetes)	10		
20	Tamis *(Sifter)	02		
21	Charrettes *(Cart)	01	The renting price will depend on the nature of what will be transported. For example: . 5F CFA/ bricks (GGF member) . 10F CFA for non-member.	

• **Technical Card of Labola GGF/mix**

Name of GGF: GGF/ Mix of LABOLA	Date of Establishment: June 18 th , 2004	Bankbook NO: 0040408 Agricultural and Trade Bank of Burkina Faso Account NO: 0128812420-8
	Date of Recognition: October 28 th , 2004 Agreement Certificate NO: 2004-009/MATD/PCMO/DTFR	
Key Members: . SAYOU Daouda (M) (President) . SAGNON Issa (M) (General Secretary) . SAGNON Klotoum (M) (Treasurer)		Total Number: 30, M(27) F(03)
Objectives:	Activities:	Contributions:
<p>To contribute to the sustainable and rational management of the forest reserve of Bounouna;</p> <p>To continue creating jobs and boosting incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel;</p> <p>To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and enrichment of exploited plots of lands</p> <p>To reinforce the unity and the solidarity for the social and economical welfare of all the members</p> <p>Reinforce the unity and the solidarity for the social and economical welfare of all the members</p> <p>To promote modern bee keeping;</p> <p>To expand the collection, processing and sale of forest non-timber products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To supply materials and equipment to members, ➤ To contribute to the professional training of its members, ➤ To contribute to the rational and sustainable management of Bounouna Forest Reserve, ➤ To create jobs and boost incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel wood, ➤ To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and the fertilizing of exploited plots, ➤ To strengthen unity and solidarity for the social economic welfare of all the members. 	Adhesion Fee: 1000F CFA Monthly contributions: 500F CFA
		Meetings:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The meetings of the Executive Board members are held at least once every three months ➤ The meetings of the General Assembly are held two times/year: at the beginning of the year for activities planning and end of year for activities evaluation.
		Existence of CVGT:
		They are in total five CVGT with sub-commissions of environment in Labola because each district (village) has one.
Pilot Study Activities:		
First Phase:	No activity , because the GGF is newly established (2004).	
Second Phase:	Planting of 750 eucalyptus plants and 75 of cashew plants (carried out from August to September 2004 on 1,5ha in the forest reserve),	
Agreement with Forest Service: signed on June 7 th , 2004 and one year renewable		
Rights of GGF:	Regarding the strong degradation of Bounouna Forest Reserve due to bush fires and illegal fuel wood exploitation, their current rights remains in the traditional utilisation of the forest reserve until the trees planted in the framework of the rehabilitation grow sufficiently and become exploitable, The promotion of agro-forestry in the plantation sites for a definite duration. For this year the GGFs did not get necessary time, to cultivate on the site but next year they will conduct agro-forestry. The clearing of the site is planned.	
Responsibility of GGF: <small>*Under the supervision of Forest Service</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery production; - Plantations of local or exotic forest species; - The struggle against bush fires, - The supervision of the forest reserve (2 times/week) 	
Equipment for Forest management:	<p>Efficient utilisation of equipments by storing them at the end of activities. For the moment, the equipments are in the store belonging to the GGF advisor who is at the same time the Delegate of Labola Nambalfo (he keeps the key), but the equipments will be transferred as soon as the GGF will build its own store.</p> <p>However, the equipments can be rented with third parties or entities and the generated receipts will be used for repairing or into the promotion of activities generating incomes,</p> <p>Promotion of market gardening with equipment,</p> <p>In case of equipment loss, the GGF should find the person responsible or if necessary replace the lost equipment,</p> <p>In case of bad usage, the equipments could be withdrawn by the Forest Service for the benefit of another GGF.</p> <p>Detail of renting fee in appendix</p>	
Observations:	For Bounouna Forest Reserve a GGF union was established in 2004 including Bounouna and Labola GGF for the good coordination of GGF actions. But the union is not yet officially recognised.	

Renting Card of Equipment and view of the GGF working area

NO	Designation	Total	Price/unit /day	Working area																
01	Pioche *(Picks)	10	100F CFA	 <p style="text-align: center;">FORET CLASSEE DE BOUNOUNA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GGF Bounouna</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GGF Labola</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cacose</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LEGENDE</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>1. Lignes des zones d'amenagement</td> <td>Représentation zone forestière</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Rivière</td> <td>Rivière</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Zone de stabilisation forestière</td> <td>Forêt stabilisation zone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Zone de protection des berges</td> <td>Forêt protection zone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Zone forestière périphérique</td> <td>Périphérie forêt zone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Zone de plantation mixte</td> <td>Forêt plantation zone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Circuitier route</td> <td>Circuitier route</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Zone des services développés</td> <td>Services services zone</td> </tr> </table>	1. Lignes des zones d'amenagement	Représentation zone forestière	2. Rivière	Rivière	1. Zone de stabilisation forestière	Forêt stabilisation zone	2. Zone de protection des berges	Forêt protection zone	3. Zone forestière périphérique	Périphérie forêt zone	4. Zone de plantation mixte	Forêt plantation zone	5. Circuitier route	Circuitier route	6. Zone des services développés	Services services zone
1. Lignes des zones d'amenagement	Représentation zone forestière																			
2. Rivière	Rivière																			
1. Zone de stabilisation forestière	Forêt stabilisation zone																			
2. Zone de protection des berges	Forêt protection zone																			
3. Zone forestière périphérique	Périphérie forêt zone																			
4. Zone de plantation mixte	Forêt plantation zone																			
5. Circuitier route	Circuitier route																			
6. Zone des services développés	Services services zone																			
02	Pelles *(Shovels)	03	100F CFA																	
03	Dabas *(Hoes)	10	Cannot be rented because of its brittleness																	
04	Barre à mine *(Iron bar for hole digging)	05	100F CFA																	
05	Brouettes *(Wheelbarrow)	02	500F CFA																	
06	Arrosoirs *(Watering can)	03	Exclusive utilisation of GGF																	
07	Rouleaux de grillage 25m *(Wire netting 25m)	02																		
08	Corde de 180m *(Rope 180m)	01	500F CFA																	
09	Ficelle de 25m *(String 25m)	02	Exclusive utilisation of GGF																	
10	Decametre de 50m *(Decametre 50m)	01																		
11	Limes *(File)	03																		
12	Haches *(Axes)	10																		
13	Paire de bottes *(Set of Boots)	10																		
14	Petit pots *(Pot for nursery)	3.000																		
15	Vélo Peugeot *(bicycle)	02																		
16	Sécateurs *(Pruning shears)	03																		
17	Binettes *(hoe for gardening)	03																		
18	Râteaux *(Rakes)	03																		
19	Machettes *(machetes)	10																		
20	Tamis *(Sifter)	02																		
21	Charrettes *(Cart)	01	1000F CFA																	

PS: Same price for all the people

• **Technical Card of Toumousseni GGF/M**

Name of GGF: GGF/ Man of TOUMOUSSENI	Date of Establishment (GGF/M): (GGF/F):	January 24 th , 2001 January 24 th , 2001	Bankbook No: 036160
	Date of Recognition (GGF/M) : (GGF/F) :	November 29 th , 2001 November 29 th , 2001	Agricultural and Trade Bank of Burkina Faso
Agreement Certificate No: (GGF/M) 2001-029/MATD/PCMO/DSBK (GGF/F) 2001-030/MATD/PCMO/DSBK			Account No: 300107302420-6
Key Members GGF/M: . SOURA Niama Issa (President) (GGF/F): 53 . SOURA Koudiambi (General Secretary) . SIRI Gaoussou (Treasurer)		Total Number (GGF/M): 20	
Objectives:		Activities:	Contributions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ To contribute to the sustainable and rational management of the forest reserve of Toumousseni; ☉ To continue creating jobs and boosting incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel; ☉ To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and enrichment of exploited plots of lands ☉ To reinforce the unity and the solidarity for the social and economical welfare of all the members ☉ To promote modern bee keeping; ☉ To expand the collection, processing and sale of forest non-timber products 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ To supply materials and equipment to members, ☉ To contribute to the professional training of its members, ☉ To contribute to the rational and sustainable management of Toumousseni forest reserve, ☉ To create jobs and boost incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel wood, ☉ To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and the fertilizing of exploited plots, ☉ To strengthen unity and solidarity for the social economic welfare of all the members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Adhesion Fee: 1000F CFA
			Meetings:
			☉ The meetings of the Executive Board members are held at least once every three months
			Existence of CVGT:
			Yes, with a sub-commission of environment
Pilot Study Activities:			
First Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training sessions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In tree planting techniques for the reforestation of degraded areas - In direct-seedling for the same purpose as tree planting - In cutting and thinning techniques and protection of shoots for the improvement of people's knowledge concerning fuel wood exploitation system. - Education by radio broadcasting for the improvement of people's knowledge concerning forest management - In financial and accounting management of villager groups in order to allow the members of villager groups to master their accounting system and favours the transparency in the holding of accounting books - In the making and utilisation of organic manure so that to improve the agricultural production and to reduce the costs related to the purchase of chemical manure - Education on AIDS, STD and excision. That allow to improve the knowledge level of the population about AIDS, STD and excision and contribute to the changing behaviour of the population - In modern bee keeping for mastering the breeding techniques of bees and to improve honey production and incomes - In roles and assignments of villager groups for improving the information system of villager groups and to allow the villager groups to work in a transparent way and to well select their activities. - Initial literacy learning in Dioula language. It allowed to people to know how to read and write and the decreasing of illiteracy rate - Study tours (Bounouna, Dandougou, Fougangoue) • Planting of 300 cashew in the western side of the health centre the 08th of August 2003. 80% of the plants are alive • Direct-seedling of 2 ½ sac of Detarium in the forest reserve the 08th of August 2003. Only 10% of plants are alive • Construction of organic manure holes • Installation of two (02) Kenyan hives after the training in modern bee keeping from the 29th to the 29th of November 		
Second Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second phase of literacy learning in dioula language • Planning of activities of plantation, trees cutting and forest supervision. Planting of 400 cashew trees and 350 eucalyptus (carried out on 27th July 2004 on 2 ha in the forest reserve). Total rate of success: 51% 		
Agreement with Forest Service: signed on June 16th, 2004 and one year renewable			
Rights of GGF:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional utilisation of the forest reserve, - Exploitation of fuel wood (selective trees cutting: from February to April with 500 steres for 2005) - The promotion of agro-forestry in the plantation sites for a definite duration (that will allow to well manage the young plants). No agro-forestry this year, but for the prevention of bush fire they opened firebreak all around the site. 		
Responsibility of GGF: <small>*Under the supervision of Forest Service</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery production - Plantations of local or exotic forest species; - The struggle against bush fires (opening of firebreaks) - The supervision of the forest reserve (once/week) 		

Equipment for Forest management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient utilisation of equipments by storing them at the end of activities. The equipments are stored in the village store and the key is with the GGF chairman. However, the equipments can be rented with third parties or entities and the generated receipts will be used for repairing or into the promotion of activities generating incomes, Promotion of market gardening with equipment, In case of equipment loss, the GGF should find the person responsible or if necessary replace the lost equipment, In case of bad usage, the equipments could be withdrawn by the Forest Service for the benefit of another GGF. Detail of renting fee in appendix
Observations:	The GGF union which existed was not really functional, so JICA project proceeded to vitalize it. Now, it should start its role of coordination for the activities of the four GGFs, notably the good organisation of fuel wood selling with the wholesalers.

Renting Card of Equipment and view of the GGF working area

NO	Designation	Total	Price/unit/day	Working area
01	Pioche *(Picks)	10	25FCFA/GGF members 50F CFA /non-members	
02	Pelles *(Shovels)	03	25FCFA / GGF members 50F CFA / non-members	
03	Dabas *(Hoes)	10	25F CFA /GGF members 50F CFA non-members	
04	Barre à mine *(Iron bar for hole digging)	05	25F CFA /GGF members 50F CFA /non-members	
05	Brouettes *(Wheelbarrow)	02	125FCFA/GGF members 250F CFA non-members	
06	Arrosoirs *(Watering can)	03	Exclusive utilisation of GGF	
07	Rouleaux de grillage 25m *(Wire netting 25m)	02		
08	Corde de 180m *(Rope 180m)	01		
09	Ficelle de 25m *(String 25m)	02		
10	Decametre de 50m *(Decametre 50m)	01		
11	Limes *(File)	03	Exclusive utilisation of GGF	
12	Haches *(Axes)	10		
13	Paire de bottes *(Set of Boots)	10	25F CFA /GGF members 50F CFA /non-members	
14	Petit pots *(Pot for nursery)	3000	Exclusive utilisation of GGF	
15	Vélo Peugeot *(bicycle)	02	Can be rented only to GGF members Renting fee: 250F CFA	
16	Sécateurs *(Pruning shears)	03	Exclusive utilisation of GGF	
17	Binettes *(hoe for gardening)	03	Exclusive utilisation of GGF	
18	Râteaux *(Rakes)	03		
19	Machettes *(machetes)	10	25F CFA /GGF members 50F CFA / non-members	
20	Tamis *(Sifter)	02	50F CFA /GGF members 100F CFA/ non-members	
21	Charrettes *(Cart)	01	The renting fee Will be fixed as soon as the purchasing of donkey.	

• **Technical Card of Djongolo GGF/M**

Name of GGF: GGF/ Man of DJONGOLO	Date of Establishment GGF/M: GGF/F:	January 24 th , 2001 January 24 th , 2001	Bankbook NO: 0045147
	Date of Recognition (GGF/M): (GGF/F): Agreement Certificate NO (GGF/M): (GGF/F):	August 12 th , 2004 July 15 th , 2004 2004-040/MATD/PCMO/DBNF 2003-001/ MATD/PCMO/DBNF	Agricultural and Trade Bank of Burkina Faso Account NO: 30 012802 2420-5
Key Members (GGF/M): . SOURABIE Issa (President) GGF/F : 20 Women . HILOU Ousmane (General Secretary) . SOURABIE Yaya (Treasurer)		Total Number GGF/M : 24 Men	
Objectives:		Activities:	Contributions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To improve the living and work conditions of its members, ➤ To improve the forestry production of its members, ➤ To develop a spirit of solidarity and mutual aid between its members, ➤ To contribute to the social and economic development of Djongolo. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To supply materials and equipment to members, ➤ To contribute to the professional training of its members, ➤ To contribute to the rational and sustainable management of Toumousseni forest reserve, ➤ To create jobs and boost incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel wood, ➤ To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and the fertilizing of exploited plots, ➤ To strengthen unity and solidarity for the social economic welfare of all the members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Adhesion Fee: 1000F CFA . Monthly contributions: 500F CFA <p>Meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The General Assembly is the absolute organ of the group. Its meetings are held in ordinary session two times per year with extraordinary sessions also held as needed ➤ The meetings of the Executive Board members are held at least once every three months. <p>Existence de CVGT:</p> <p>There is no CVGT in Djongolo.</p>
Pilot Study Activities:			
First Phase:	This GGF did not benefit from supporting actions in 2003 from JICA project		
Second Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of 600 cashew trees (carried out on 30th July 2004 on 1 ha outside the forest reserve). Success rate: 51% because the plants were old. 		
Agreement with Forest Service: signed on July 10 th , 2004 and renewable one (01) year.			
Rights of GGF:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional utilisation of the forest reserve, - Exploitation of fuel wood (selective trees cutting: from February to April with 300 steres for 2005) - The promotion of agro-forestry in the plantation sites for a definite duration (that will allow to well manage the young plants. For this year the GGF cultivated sesame on their plantation site). 		
Responsibility of GGF: <small>*Under the supervision of Forest Service</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery production: the GGF planed to produce: for selling 300 of cashew trees and 100 of guava trees; for planting 300 plants of Detarium in the forest reserve and 150 of Eucalyptus in the village. - Plantations of local or exotic forest species; - The struggle against bush fires (opening of firebreaks) - The supervision of the forest reserve (2 times/week) 		
Equipment for Forest management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient utilisation of equipments by storing them at the end of activities. Actually, the equipments are stored in the village store which was an old community school. As equipment of the Union of Cotton Producers is also stored their, so the store key is with the UPC chairman. The GGF can get it anytime. • However, the equipments can be rented with third party or entities and the generated receipts will be used for repairing or into the promotion of activities generating incomes, • Promotion of market gardening with equipment, • In case of equipment loss, the GGF should find the person responsible or if necessary replace the lost equipment, • In case of bad usage, the equipments could be withdrawn by the Forest Service for the benefit of another GGF. • Detail of renting fee in appendix 		
Observations:	The GGF union that existed was not really functional, so JICA project proceeded to vitalize it. Now, it should start its role of coordination for the activities of the four GGF, notably the good organisation of fuel wood selling with the wholesalers, and the planning of plantation activities with the Forest Service.		

Renting Card of Equipment and view of the GGF working area

NO.	Designation	Total	Price/unit/day	Working area
01	Pioche *(Picks)	10	For exclusive utilisation of GGF	
02	Pelles *(Shovels)	03	GGF members: 50F CFA Non-members: 100F CFA	
03	Dabas *(Hoes)	10	For exclusive utilisation of GGF	
04	Barre à mine *(Iron bar for hole digging)	05		
05	Brouettes *(Wheelbarrow)	02	GGF members: 250F CFA Non-members: 500F CFA	
06	Arrosoirs *(Watering can)	03	For exclusive utilisation of GGF	
07	Rouleaux de grillage 25m *(Wire netting 25m)	02		
08	Corde de 180m *(Rope 180m)	01		
09	Ficelle de 25m *(String 25m)	02		
10	Decametre de 50m *(Decametre 50m)	01	GGF members: 150F CFA Non-members: 500F CFA	
11	Limes *(File)	03	For exclusive utilisation of GGF	
12	Haches *(Axes)	10		
13	Paire de bottes *(Set of Boots)	10		
14	Petit pots *(Pot for nursery)	3.000		
15	Vélo Peugeot *(bicycle)	02		
16	Sécateurs *(Pruning shears)	03		
17	Binettes *(hoe for gardening)	03		
18	Râteaux *(Rakes)	03	GGF members: 50F CFA Non-members: 100F CFA	
19	Machettes *(machetes)	10	For exclusive utilisation of GGF	
20	Tamis *(Sifter)	02		
21	Charrettes *(Cart)	01	GGF members: 500F CFA Non-members: 3000F CFA	

• **Technical Card of Soubakaniedougou GGF/M**

Name of GGF: GGF/ Man of SOUBAKA	Date of Establishment GGF/M: 2004	January 21 st	Bankbook NO.: 033168 Agricultural and Trade Bank of Burkina Faso
	GGF/F: 2004	January 21 st	
	Date of Recognition GGF/M: GGF/F Agreement Certificate NO. GGF/M : 2005- 001/MATD/RC/PCMO/DSBK GGF/F : 2004- 005/MATD/PCMO/DSBK	January, 12 th 2005 September 14 th 2004	Account NO.: 30-8881-2-242-0-00
Key Members: . SOMA Nassarbê (President) GGF/F : 32 . HEMA Vitalien (General Secretary) . SIRIMA Mafoini (Treasurer)		Total Number GGF/M: 27	
Objectives:		Activities:	Contributions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ To contribute to the rational and sustainable management of Toumousseni forest reserve, ☞ To respect the forest regulations in force in Burkina Faso , ☞ To contribute to the development of spirit of solidarity and mutual aid between its members, ☞ To contribute to the social and economic development of SOUBAKA village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ To supply materials and equipment to members, ☞ To contribute to the professional training of its members, ☞ To contribute to the rational and sustainable management of Toumousseni forest reserve, ☞ To create jobs and boost incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel wood, ☞ To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and the fertilizing of exploited plots, ☞ To strengthen unity and solidarity for the social economic welfare of all the members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Adhesion Fee: 1000F CFA . Monthly contributions: 500F CFA 	
		Meetings:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ The General Assembly is the absolute organ of the group. It gathers in ordinary session two times per year with extraordinary sessions also held as needed ☞ The meetings of the Executive Board members are held at least once every three months. 	
		Existence of CVGT:	
Yes, the same CVGT covers Soubaka and Tagnana at the same time because Tagnana is considered as district of Soubaka			
Pilot Study Activities:			
First Phase:	This GGF did not benefit from supporting actions in 2003 from JICA project		
Second Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of cashew trees and eucalyptus (carried out on 30th July 2004 in the forest reserve), - Along the path leading to the exploitation plot 2003-2004 as quickset hedge: 300 eucalyptus. - On the principal site (exploitation plot 2003-04): 600 cashew trees <p>Total success rate: 95%.</p>		
Agreement with Forest Service: signed on Soubaka, July 8 th , 2004			
Rights of GGF:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional utilisation of the forest reserve, - Exploitation of fuel wood (selective trees cutting: from February to April with 500 steres for 2005) - The promotion of agro-forestry in the plantation sites for a definite duration (that will allow to well manage the young plants). This year, no agro-forestry, but they already opened firebreak all around of the plantation site and are clearing inside. 		
Responsibility of GGF: <small>*Under the supervision of Forest Service</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery production - Plantations of local or exotic forest species; - The struggle against bush fires (opening of firebreaks) - The supervision of the forest reserve (2 times/week) 		
Equipment for Forest management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient utilisation of equipments by storing them at the end of activities. Actually, equipments are stored in the store belonging to the GGF chairman and he keeps the store key. • However, the equipments can be rented with third parties or entities and the generated receipts will be used for repairing or into the promotion of activities generating incomes, • Promotion of market gardening with equipment, • In case of equipment loss, the GGF should find the person responsible or if necessary replace the lost equipment, • In case of bad usage, the equipments could be withdrawn by the Forest Service for the benefit of another GGF. • Detail of renting fee in appendix 		

Observations:	The GGF union which existed was not really functional, so JICA project proceeded into its activation. Now, it should start its role of coordination for the activities of the four GGF, notably the good organisation of fuel wood selling with the wholesalers.
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Renting Card of Equipment and view of the GGF working area

NO.	Designation	Total	Price/unit/day	Working area												
01	Pioche *(Picks)	10	25F CFA for GGF members 50F CFA for non-members	<p style="text-align: center;">FORET CLASSEE DE TOUMOUSSENI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LEGENDE</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td> Route</td> <td> Road</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Limite des zones d'intervention</td> <td> Intervention zone boundary</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 1 Zone de production forestière durable</td> <td> Sustainable production forest zone</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 2 Zone de protection 1- ressources en eau et pentes</td> <td> Protection zone 1- water resources and slopes</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 3 Zone de protection 2- forêt périphérique</td> <td> Protection zone 2- peripheral forest</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 4 Zone des animaux domestiques</td> <td> Domestic animals zone</td> </tr> </table>	Route	Road	Limite des zones d'intervention	Intervention zone boundary	1 Zone de production forestière durable	Sustainable production forest zone	2 Zone de protection 1- ressources en eau et pentes	Protection zone 1- water resources and slopes	3 Zone de protection 2- forêt périphérique	Protection zone 2- peripheral forest	4 Zone des animaux domestiques	Domestic animals zone
Route	Road															
Limite des zones d'intervention	Intervention zone boundary															
1 Zone de production forestière durable	Sustainable production forest zone															
2 Zone de protection 1- ressources en eau et pentes	Protection zone 1- water resources and slopes															
3 Zone de protection 2- forêt périphérique	Protection zone 2- peripheral forest															
4 Zone des animaux domestiques	Domestic animals zone															
02	Pelle *(Shovels)	03	25F CFA for GGF members 50F CFA for non-members													
03	Daba *(Hoes)	10	For exclusive utilisation of GGF													
04	Barre à mine *(Iron bar for hole digging)	05	25F CFA for GGF members 50F CFA for non-members													
05	Brouette *(Wheelbarrow)	02	100F CFA for GGF members 150F CFA for non-members													
06	Arrosoir *(Watering can)	03	For exclusive utilisation of GGF													
07	Rouleaux de grillage 25m *(Wire netting 25m)	02														
08	Corde de 180m *(Rope 180m)	01														
09	Ficelle de 25m *(String 25m)	02														
10	Decametre de 50m *(Decametre 50m)	01														
11	Limes *(File)	03														
12	Haches *(Axes)	10														
13	Paire de bottes *(Set of Boots)	10														
14	Petit pots *(Pot for nursery)	3000														
15	Vélo Peugeot *(bicycle)	02														
16	Sécateur *(Pruning shears)	03														
17	Binettes *(hoe for gardening)	03														
18	Râteaux *(Rakes)	03														
19	Machette *(machete)	10														
20	Tamis *(Sifter)	02														
21	Charrette *(Cart)	01	This price will be fixed as soon as the GGF will purchase a donkey													

• **Technical Card of Tagnana GGF/M**

Name of GGF: GGF/ Man of TAGNANA	Date of Establishment GGF/M: GGF/F:	January 24 th , 2001 January 24 th , 2001	Bankbook NO.: 0041963 Agricultural and Trade Bank of Burkina Faso Account NO: 30-012987 2420-4		
	Date of Recognition GGF/M: GGF/F: Agreement Certificate (GGF/M) NO.: 2004-005/MATD/PCMO/DSBK (GGF/F) NO.: 2004-003/MATD/PCMO/DSBK	September 14 th , 2004 July 23 rd , 2004			
Key Members GGF/M: . HILOU Siaka (President) GGF/F: 79 . SIRIMA Yacouba (General Secretary) . HILOU Tiègouè (Treasurer)		Total Number GGF/M: 39			
Objectives:	Activities:	Contributions:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ To contribute to the sustainable and rational management of the forest reserve of Toumousseni; ☉ To respect the forest regulations in force in Burkina; ☉ To continue creating jobs and boosting incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel; ☉ To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and enrichment of exploited plots of lands ☉ To reinforce the unity and the solidarity for the social and economical welfare of all the members ☉ To promote modern bee keeping; ☉ To expand the collection, processing and sale of forest non-timber ☉ ☉ ☉ selling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☉ To supply materials and equipment to members, ☉ To contribute to the professional training of its members, ☉ To contribute to the rational and sustainable management of Toumousseni forest reserve, ☉ To create jobs and boost incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel wood, ☉ To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and the fertilizing of exploited plots, ☉ To strengthen unity and solidarity for the social economic welfare of all the members. 	. Adhesion Fee: 1000F CFA . Monthly contributions: 500F CFA			
		Meetings:			
		☉ The General Assembly is the absolute organ of the group. It gathered in ordinary session two times per year with extraordinary sessions also held as needed			
		☉ The meetings of the Executive Board members are held at least once every three months.			
		Existence of CVGT:			
		Yes; with sub-commission of environment			
		Pilot Study Activities:			
		First Phase:	This GGF did not benefit from supporting actions in 2003 from JICA project.		
		Second Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of 75 cashew trees and 625 eucalyptus in the forest reserve (carried out on 30th July 2004 on 1,2 ha, 2001 exploitation plot), Total rate of success: 95% 		
		Agreement with Forest Service: signed on July 8 th , 2004 and renewable one (01) year.			
Rights of GGF:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional utilisation of the forest reserve, - Exploitation of fuel wood (selective trees cutting: from February to April with 500 steres for 2005) - The promotion of agro-forestry in the plantation sites for a definite duration. This year, no agro-forestry, but the clearing of the site has been already achieved. 				
Responsibility of GGF: <small>*Under the supervision of Forest Service</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery production - Plantations of local or exotic forest species; - The struggle against bush fires (opening of firebreaks) - The supervision of the forest reserve (2 times/week) 				
Equipment for Forest management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient utilisation of equipments by storing them at the end of activities. The equipments are stored in the village store and the key is with the GGF chairman. • However, the equipments can be rented with third parties or entities and the generated receipts will be used for repairing or into the promotion of activities generating incomes, • Promotion of market gardening with equipment, • In case of equipment loss, the GGF should find the person responsible or if necessary replace the lost equipment, • In case of bad usage, the equipments could be withdrawn by the Forest Service for the benefit of another GGF. • Detail of renting fee in appendix 				
Observations:	The GGF union that existed was not really functional, so JICA project proceeded into its activation. Now, it should start its role of coordination for the activities of the 4 GGF, notably the good organisation of fuel wood selling with the wholesalers.				

Renting Card of Equipment and view of the GGF working area

NO.	Designation	Total	Price/unit/day	Working area																								
01	Pioche *(Picks)	10	25FCFA for GGF members 50FCFA for non members	<p style="text-align: center;">FORET CLASSEE DE TOUMOUSSENI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LEGENDE</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Route</td> <td></td> <td>Road</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Limite des zones d'intervention</td> <td></td> <td>Intervention zone boundary</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1 Zone de production forestière durable</td> <td></td> <td>Sustainable production forest zone</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2 Zone de protection 1: ressources en eau et pentes</td> <td></td> <td>Protection zone 1: water resources and slopes</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3 Zone de protection 2: forêt périphérique</td> <td></td> <td>Protection zone 2: peripheral forest</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4 Zone des animaux domestiques</td> <td></td> <td>Domestic animals zone</td> </tr> </table>		Route		Road		Limite des zones d'intervention		Intervention zone boundary		1 Zone de production forestière durable		Sustainable production forest zone		2 Zone de protection 1: ressources en eau et pentes		Protection zone 1: water resources and slopes		3 Zone de protection 2: forêt périphérique		Protection zone 2: peripheral forest		4 Zone des animaux domestiques		Domestic animals zone
	Route		Road																									
	Limite des zones d'intervention		Intervention zone boundary																									
	1 Zone de production forestière durable		Sustainable production forest zone																									
	2 Zone de protection 1: ressources en eau et pentes		Protection zone 1: water resources and slopes																									
	3 Zone de protection 2: forêt périphérique		Protection zone 2: peripheral forest																									
	4 Zone des animaux domestiques		Domestic animals zone																									
02	Pelles *(Shovels)	03	25FCFA for GGF members 50FCFA for non members																									
03	Dabas *(Hoes)	10																										
04	Barre à mine *(Iron bar for hole digging)	05	25FCFA for GGF members 50FCFA for non members																									
05	Brouettes *(Wheelbarrow)	02	100FCFA for GGF members 150FCFA for non members																									
06	Arrosoirs *(Watering can)	03	For GGF utilisation																									
07	Rouleaux de grillage 25m *(Wire netting 25m)	02																										
08	Corde de 180m *(Rope 180m)	01																										
09	Ficelle de 25m *(String 25m)	02																										
10	Decametre de 50m *(Decametre 50m)	01																										
11	Limes *(File)	03																										
12	Haches *(Axes)	10																										
13	Paire de bottes *(Set of Boots)	10																										
14	Petit pots *(Pot for nursery)	3000																										
15	Vélo Peugeot *(bicycle)	02																										
16	Sécateurs *(Pruning shears)	03																										
17	Binettes *(hoe for gardening)	03																										
18	Râteaux *(Rakes)	03																										
19	Machettes *(machetes)	10																										
20	Tamis *(Sifter)	02																										
21	Charrettes *(Cart)	01																										

• **Technical Card of Fougangoue CVGT**

Name of GGF(CVGT): CVGT of FOUGANGOUE	Date of Establishment: July 21 st , 2003	Bankbook NO.: ?	
	Date of Recognition: August 04 th , 2003 Agreement Certificate NO.: 2003-037/MATD/PCMO/HC	Account NO.: ?	
Key Members: . SAGNON Drissa (M) (President) . GONDE Ali (M) (General Secretary) . KINDO Salam (M) (Treasurer)		Total Number: 32, M(27) F(05):	
Objectives:	Activities:	Contributions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To ensure the orientation and the coordination of development actions on terroir scale; ➤ To ensure the general mission of orientation and coordination of development actions in collaboration with the support of the government technical services and other partners of development; ➤ To ensure the attribution, the evaluation and the withdrawal of national lands property at the village level ➤ To formulate terroir development and management plans. ➤ To ensure the management of the community infrastructures, the village forests, pastures, fauna and in general the management of terroir natural resources. 	<p>In case of the CVGT, the sub-commissions are in charge of the implementation of activities. The following sub-commissions comprise the CVGT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-commission of land, ➤ Sub-commission of environment, ➤ Sub-commission of agriculture, ➤ Sub-commission of breeding, ➤ Sub-commission of women activities promotion, ➤ Sub-commission of supporting youth activities, ➤ Sub-commission of supervision and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Adhesion Fee: 1000F CFA . Monthly contributions: 500F CFA 	
		Meetings:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The General Assembly is the absolute organ of the group. Its ordinary sessions are held two times per year with extraordinary sessions also held as needed ➤ The Executive Staff hold meetings once every two months if necessary. 	
		Existence of GGF:	
		<p>Yes, a Mix GGF has been established on November 15th 2004, counts at the moment 26 members and is open to everybody. It is not yet officially recognised.</p>	
Pilot Study Activities:			
First Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings sessions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roles and attributions of peasant organisation: to improve the information system of village groups - In Financial and accounting management: Reinforce the management and financial capacities of village groups - In Dioula language(1st phase): Reinforce the reading and the writing abilities of the population in Dioula language. On 22 applicants, 16 succeeded; so 72, 72% of success. - In techniques of hydraulic well digging: to facilitate access to drinkable water - In techniques of organic manure production and usage: to improve agricultural productions, and to reduce expenses linked to chemical fertiliser purchasing - In tree planting and direct seedling for the acquisition of theoretical knowledge for reforesting the forest reserve • Study Tours (Toumousseni, Bounouna) 		
Second Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of 728 cashew plants (carried out on 20th July 2004 on 2 ha out of the forest reserve) • Dioula training, second phase: Reinforce the reading and the writing abilities of the population in Dioula language. With 16 applicants, 7 succeeded; so 70% of success. 		
Agreement with Forest Service: signed on 9 th of July 2004 and renewable one(01) year.			
Rights of CVGT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The condition of natural resources is good in this forest reserve. However, the traditional utilisation of the forest reserve such as harvesting of non-timber products, dead wood, medicinal plants remain the major activity of the GGF - The promotion of agro-forestry in the plantation sites for a definite duration is also to be promoted. 		
Responsibility of CVGT: <small>*Under the supervision of Forest Service</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery production; - Plantations of local or exotic forest species; - The struggle against bush fires, - The supervision of the forest reserve (2 times/week) 		
Equipment for Forest management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient utilisation of equipments by storing them at the end of activities. The equipment have been stored in store belonging to the chief of village until the construction of their own store. The chief has the store key. • Renting of equipments with third party or entities and the generated receipts will be used for repairing or into the promotion of activities generating incomes, • Promotion of market gardening with equipment, • In case of equipment loss, the CVGT should find the person responsible or if necessary replace the lost equipment, • In case of bad usage, the equipments could be withdrawn by the Forest Service for the benefit of another GGF. • Detail of renting fee in appendix 		

Observations:	In this village all the activities have been carried out with the CVGT, but with the establishment of the GGF, progressively the activities of the forest reserve management will be entrusted to the GGF.
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Renting Card of Equipment and view of the CVGT working area

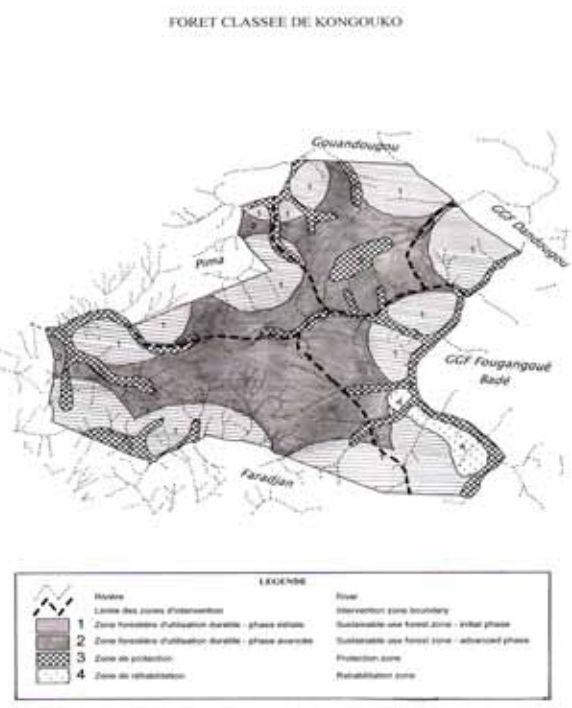
NO.	Designation	Total	Price/unit/day	Working area
01	Pioche *(Picks)	10	50F CFA	
02	Pelles *(Shovels)	03	50F CFA	
03	Dabas *(Hoes)	10	Exclusive utilisation of the group	
04	Barre à mine *(Iron bar for hole digging)	05	50F CFA	
05	Brouettes *(Wheelbarrow)	02	100F CFA	
06	Arrosoirs *(Watering can)	03	Exclusive utilisation of the group	
07	Rouleaux de grillage 25m *(Wire netting 25m)	02		
08	Corde de 180m *(Rope 180m)	01	50F CFA	
09	Ficelle de 25m *(String 25m)	02	50F CFA	
10	Decametre de 50m *(Decametre 50m)	01	50F CFA	
11	Limes *(File)	03	50F CFA	
12	Haches *(Axes)	10	50F CFA	
13	Paire de bottes *(Set of Boots)	10	Exclusive utilisation of the group	
14	Petit pots *(Pot for nursery)	3.000		
15	Vélo Peugeot *(bicycle)	02		
16	Sécateurs *(Pruning shears)	03	50F CFA	
17	Binettes *(hoe for gardening)	03	50F CFA	
18	Râteaux *(Rakes)	03	50F CFA	
19	Machettes *(machetes)	10	50F CFA	
20	Tamis *(Sifter)	02	100F CFA	
21	Charrettes *(Cart)	01	500F CFA	

PS: No difference of price between the GGF members and non-members

• **Technical Card of Bade GGF/mix**

GGF: GGF of BADE	Name of	Date of Establishment: August 1 st , 2004	Bankbook NO.: 441
		Date of Recognition: September 14 th , 2004 Agreement Certificate NO.: 2004-016/MATD/PCMO/HC/DSDR	Popular Bank of Sideradougou
Key Members:		Total Number: 90, M(69) F(21)	
. OUATTARA Djakalia(M) (President) . OUATTARA Amidou(M) (Deputy Secretary) . OUATTARA Filbina Sékou(M) (Treasurer)			
Objectives:	Activities:	Contributions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ To contribute to the sustainable and rational management of the forest reserve of Kongouko; ☞ To continue creating jobs and boosting incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel; ☞ To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and enrichment of exploited plots of lands ☞ To reinforce the unity and the solidarity for the social and economical welfare of all the members ☞ To promote modern bee keeping; ☞ To expand the collection, processing and sale of forest non-timber products. selling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ To supply materials and equipment to members, ☞ To contribute to the professional training of its members, ☞ To contribute to the rational and sustainable management of Kongouko forest reserve, ☞ To create jobs and boost incomes for members by planning, developing and supplying fuel wood, ☞ To contribute to the reforestation of degraded zones and the fertilizing of exploited plots, ☞ To strengthen unity and solidarity for the social economic welfare of all the members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Adhesion Fee: 500F CFA/year (men) 200F CFA/year(women) Meetings: ☞ Meetings of the General Assembly are held at two times per year. ☞ Meetings of the Executive Board members are held at least once every four months. Existence of CVGT: Yes, with a sub commission of environment. 	
Pilot Study Activities:			
First Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings sessions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roles and attributions of villager groups: to improve the information system of village groups - In Financial and accounting management: Reinforce the management and financial capacities of village groups • Study Tours (Toumousseni, Bounouna) 		
Second Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of tree planting activities of 2005: To formulate a planning of agro-forestry activities of GGF/Mix • Identification of illegal farms in the Forest Reserve: To identify the reasons of their establishment in the FC and to propose possible solutions. • Establishment of GGF: To create a representative structure having to control the different activities in the FC To create a representative structure having to control the different activities in the FC 		
Agreement with Forest Service: signed on September 1 st 2004, renewable one(01) year			
Rights of GGF:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The condition of natural resources is good in this forest reserve. However, the traditional utilisation of the forest reserve such as harvesting of non-timber products, dead wood, medicinal plants remain the major activity of the GGF - The promotion of agro-forestry in the plantation sites for a definite duration is also to be promoted and the GGF committed to not extend the agro-forestry over the 203 ha which were cultivated illegally. 		
Responsibility of GGF: <small>*Under the supervision of Forest Service</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery production - Plantations of local or exotic forest species; - The struggle against bush fires, - The supervision of the forest reserve (2 times/week) 		
Equipment for Forest management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient utilisation of equipments by storing them at the end of activities. The equipment have been stored in the village store which belongs in fact to the village. • Renting of equipments with third parties or entities and the generated receipts will be used for repairing or promotion of activities generating incomes, • Promotion of market gardening with equipment, • In case of equipment loss, the CVGT should find the person responsible or if necessary replace the lost equipment, • In case of bad usage, the equipments could be withdrawn by the Forest Service with the profit of another GGF. • Detail of renting fee in appendix 		
Observations:	The populations would wish the continuation of JICA project for sustainable management of forest resources and especially the preservation of Kongouko Forest Reserve.		

Renting Card of Equipment and view of the GGF working area

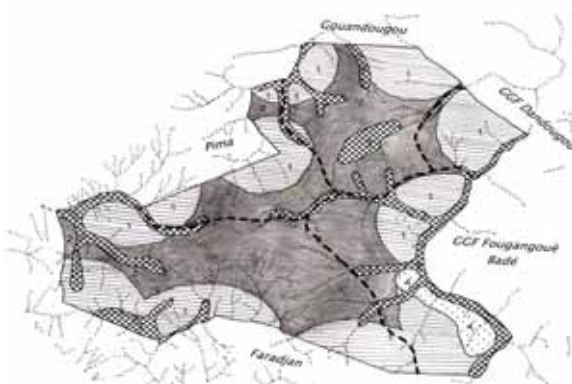
NO	Designation	Total	Price/unit/day	Working area																				
01	Pioche *(Picks)	10	100F CFA	<p style="text-align: center;">FORET CLASSEE DE KONGOUKO</p>  <p>LEGENDE</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Road</td> <td></td> <td>Intervention zone boundary</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Zone des zones d'intervention</td> <td></td> <td>Suites de la zone forestière - initial phase</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Zone forestière d'utilisation durable - phase début</td> <td></td> <td>Suites de la zone forestière - advanced phase</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Zone forestière d'utilisation durable - phase avancée</td> <td></td> <td>Protection zone</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Zone de réhabilitation</td> <td></td> <td>Rehabilitation zone</td> </tr> </table>		Road		Intervention zone boundary		Zone des zones d'intervention		Suites de la zone forestière - initial phase		Zone forestière d'utilisation durable - phase début		Suites de la zone forestière - advanced phase		Zone forestière d'utilisation durable - phase avancée		Protection zone		Zone de réhabilitation		Rehabilitation zone
	Road		Intervention zone boundary																					
	Zone des zones d'intervention		Suites de la zone forestière - initial phase																					
	Zone forestière d'utilisation durable - phase début		Suites de la zone forestière - advanced phase																					
	Zone forestière d'utilisation durable - phase avancée		Protection zone																					
	Zone de réhabilitation		Rehabilitation zone																					
02	Pelles *(Shovels)	03	For the exclusive utilisation of GGF																					
03	Dabas *(Hoes)	10																						
04	Barre à mine *(Iron bar for hole digging)	05	100F CFA																					
05	Brouettes *(Wheelbarrow)	02	150F CFA																					
06	Arrosoirs *(Watering can)	03	50F CFA																					
07	Rouleaux de grillage 25m *(Wire netting 25m)	02	For the exclusive utilisation of GGF																					
08	Corde de 180m *(Rope 180m)	01																						
09	Ficelle de 25m *(String 25m)	02																						
10	Decametre de 50m *(Decametre 50m)	01	100F CFA																					
11	Limes *(File)	03	For the exclusive utilisation of GGF																					
12	Haches *(Axes)	10																						
13	Paire de bottes *(Set of Boots)	10																						
14	Petit pots *(Pot for nursery)	3000																						
15	Vélo Peugeot *(bicycle)	02	250F CFA																					
16	Sécateurs *(Pruning shears)	03	For the exclusive utilisation of GGF																					
17	Binettes *(hoe for gardening)	03																						
18	Râteaux *(Rakes)	03	50F CFA																					
19	Machettes *(machetes)	10	100F CFA																					
20	Tamis *(Sifter)	02	200F CFA																					
21	Charrettes *(Cart)	01	750F CFA																					

PS : The renting fee is the same for everybody in the village.

• **Technical Card of Dandougou CVGT**

Name of GGF CVGT of DANDOUGOU	Date of Establishment: 2001 Date of Recognition: January 09 th , 2003 Agreement Certificate NO: 2003-006/MATD/PCMO/HC	On	Bankbook NO: 040078 Agricultural and Trade Bank of Burkina Faso Account NO: 3001 012374 2420-3
Key Members: Total Number: the activities of the CVGT . OUEREMI Salam (M) (President) . DAH Sousan Sipour(M) (General Secretary) . OUATTARA Baya(M) (Treasurer)		All the village attends to	
Objectives:	Activities:	Contributions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To assure the coordination of development actions on terroir scale; ➤ To facilitate consulting setting between different actors of natural resources management and the harmonisation of actions undertaken by the government technical services; ➤ To assure and supervise missions of local management of land, local planning, management of basis infrastructures or the management of natural resources and fauna in the terroir; ➤ Its major mission is to assure economic and social development of the village, preservation of the environment, to improve living conditions for people struggling against poverty, the management of villagers forests, pasturage, fauna mainly natural resources of the terroir, to assure the village supervision about biodiversity zone, and to participate in measures to counter poaching organised by the Forest Service. 	<p>In CVGT, the sub-commissions have in charge the implementation of activities. The following sub-commissions comprise the CVGT of Dandougou:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The sub-commission of land management ➤ The sub-commission of women activities promotion ➤ The sub-commission of supporting youth initiatives ➤ The sub-commission of agriculture ➤ The sub-commission of stockbreeding ➤ The sub-commission of conflicts management ➤ The sub-commission of fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Adhesion Fee: 1000F CFA . Monthly contributions: 500F CFA 	
		Meetings:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The General Assembly is the absolute organ of the group. It meets in ordinary session two times per year with extraordinary sessions also held as needed ➤ The Executive Staff meets once every two months if necessary. 	
		Existence of GGF:	
Yes, it has been established on October 15 th 2004 and counts 87 members, with 66 men and 21 women. It is not yet officially recognised.			
Pilot Study Activities:			
First Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings sessions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roles and attributions of peasant organisation: To allow peasant organisation to work in transparency - In Financial and accounting management: Reinforce the management and financial capacities of village groups - In Dioula language (1st phase): Reinforce the reading and the writing abilities of the population in Dioula language. On 30 applicants, 23 succeeded in total; so, 88,46% of success - In hygiene and upkeep of water points: improve population health by the consumption of drinkable water - In techniques of organic manure production and usage: to improve agricultural productions, and to reduce expenses linked to chemical fertiliser purchasing - In techniques of struggle against bush fires: assure the perfect mastering of bush fires • Study Tours (Toumousseni, Bounouna) • Education by radio broadcasting 		
Second Phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting of 1040 Eucalyptus (carried out on 20th July 2004 on 2 ha in the village) • Dioula training, second phase: Reinforce the reading and the writing abilities of the population in Dioula language. 		
Agreement with Forest Service: signed on July 9th, 2004 and one year renewable			
Rights of CVGT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The condition of natural resources is good in this forest reserve. However, the traditional utilisation of the forest reserve such as harvesting of non-timber products, dead wood, medicinal plants remain the major activity of the GGF regarding the sensibilisations conducted with the neighbouring villages during this second phase of the pilot study. - The promotion of agro-forestry in the plantation sites for a definite duration is also to be promoted. This year, they cultivated groundnut in one part of the planting site. 		
Responsibility of CVGT: <small>*Under the supervision of Forest Service</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursery production - Plantations of local or exotic forest species; - The struggle against bush fires, - The supervision of the forest reserve (2 times/week) 		
Equipment for forest management:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient utilisation of equipments by storing them at the end of activities. The equipment have been stored in the village store built by PNGT2. The DAV has one key and another one with the chairman of the CVGT. • Renting of equipments with third party or entities and the generated receipts will be used for repairing or into the promotion of activities generating incomes, • Promotion of market gardening with equipment, • In case of equipment loss, the CVGT should find the person responsible or if necessary replace the lost equipment, • In case of bad usage, the equipments could be withdrawn by the Forest Service for the benefit of another GGF. • Detail of renting fee in appendix 		
Observations:	The first activities have been carried out with the CVGT, but with the donation of forestry equipment, a GGF has been established in this village on October 15 th 2004. Progressively, the activities of the forest reserve management will be entrusted to the GGF.		

Renting Card of Equipment and view of the CVGT working area

NO.	Designation	Total	Price/unit/day	Working area												
01	Pioche *(Picks)	10	GGF members: 100F CFA Non-members: 200F CFA	<p style="text-align: center;">FORET CLASSÉE DE KONGOUKO</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">LEGENDE</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%;">Lignes des zones d'intervention</td> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td>Intervention zone boundary</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Zone forestière d'utilisation durable - phase initiale</td> <td></td> <td>Sustainable use forest zone - advanced phase</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Zone de protection</td> <td></td> <td>Rehabilitation zone</td> </tr> </table>		Lignes des zones d'intervention		Intervention zone boundary		Zone forestière d'utilisation durable - phase initiale		Sustainable use forest zone - advanced phase		Zone de protection		Rehabilitation zone
	Lignes des zones d'intervention		Intervention zone boundary													
	Zone forestière d'utilisation durable - phase initiale		Sustainable use forest zone - advanced phase													
	Zone de protection		Rehabilitation zone													
02	Pelles *(Shovels)	03	GGF members: 50F CFA Non-members: 100F CFA													
03	Dabas *(Hoes)	10	Exclusive utilisation of the GGF													
04	Barre à mine *(Iron bar for hole digging)	05	GGF members: 50F CFA Non-members: 100F CFA													
05	Brouettes *(Wheelbarrow)	02	GGF members: 100F CFA Non-members: 200F CFA													
06	Arrosoirs *(Watering can)	03	Exclusive utilisation of GGF													
07	Rouleaux de grillage 25m *(Wire netting 25m)	02														
08	Corde de 180m *(Rope 180m)	01														
09	Ficelle de 25m *(String 25m)	02														
10	Decametre de 50m *(Decametre 50m)	01	GGF members: 100F CFA Non-members: 200F CFA													
11	Limes *(File)	03	For the exclusive utilisation of GGF													
12	Haches *(Axes)	10														
13	Paire de bottes *(Set of Boots)	10														
14	Petit pots *(Pot for nursery)	3.000														
15	Vélo Peugeot *(bicycle)	02														
16	Sécateurs *(Pruning shears)	03														
17	Binettes *(hoe for gardening)	03														
18	Râteaux *(Rakes)	03	GGF members: 50F CFA Non-members: 100F CFA													
19	Machettes *(machetes)	10	For the exclusive utilisation of GGF													
20	Tamis *(Sifter)	02	GGF members: 500F CFA Non-members: 1000F CFA													
21	Charrettes *(Cart)	01	GGF members: 250F CFA Non-members: 1000F CFA													

12.3. Results of the Final Evaluation of the Pilot Study

12.3.1. Bounouna Forest Reserve (Villages of Bounouna & Labola)

(1) Joint Workshop of Bounouna and Labola GGFs

Date of the joint workshop holding	January, 17 th of 2005	
Holding place	Bounouna	
Concerned Groups	Bounouna GGF and Labola GGF	
Starting time	9 h 45 mn	
Ending time	13 h 30 mn	
Number of attendants	Men	15 (GGF members)
	Women	05 (GGF members)
Main presenters	- SOULAMA Sibiri, GGF/ Bounouna - SAGNON Issa, GGF/ Labola	



1) Evaluation of the Pilot Study

(Training)

During the final participatory workshop, it was mentioned by the representatives of Bounouna GGF, Labola GGF and the population that various training courses were received after the beginning of the Pilot Study, and all were extremely useful. Indeed, these rural partners recognized the fact that these trainings allowed them to master the techniques of the forest reserve management. The last received training was that concerning techniques of nurseries production conducted by the Forest Service in December 2004. It is in fact the only one training that the new GGF of Labola has received. Accordingly, the GGF of Labola has not received sufficient training to conduct forest reserve management, and this is considered to be one of the reasons for its present difficulties. Meanwhile, the GGF of Bounouna is requesting additional new technical training (wood cutting techniques, bush fire control and nursery production, etc.).

(Activities)

During this meeting, the GGF members and the local population appreciated positively the outputs achieved in Bounouna and Labola villages supported by the JICA project and the Forest Service. In reality, support was implemented for planting activities (both villages), introduction of improved cooking stoves and soap making (Bounouna). It was reported that cases of illegal cutting in Bounouna Forest Reserve decreased.

(Suggestion)

Concerning autonomous management by the GGFs and the GGF Union, the members desire the continuation of collaboration with the Forest Service to ensure the sure implementation of the management plan of the forest reserve.

2) Functioning of the GGFs

Labola GGF acquired official recognition on October 28, 2004, while Bounouna GGF was officially approved in January 2004. The GGF Union was established on August, 2004, however, it has not yet received official approval Preparations for this are currently underway. Labola and Bounouna GGFs hold regular meetings, however, the GGF Union has not yet been convened. In cases where activities (planting, establishment of fire breaks, etc.) are conducted in the reserve, meetings are held in order to discuss implementation methods and so on, and minutes of such meetings are recorded. Labola and Bounouna GGFs have bank accounts, however, they only contain the minimum deposit (25,000 CFA) needed to open an account. At the current point, the GGFs only obtain income from member subscriptions, however, it is

scheduled to raise funds through the practice of agro-forestry and renting of forest management equipment in future.

3) Responsibility of GGFs and GGF Union

(Nursery)

Both GGFs and the GGF Union are committed to making the maximum effort to effectively manage the forest reserve. The GGFs plan to produce seedlings in each village. In Bounouna Village, the nursery site has been levelled and fenced off, although the start of production still awaits the acquisition of seeds. Both GGFs acquired production technology in the nursery techniques training that was implemented in December 2004. Production of garden products has not been started due to water shortages.

(Forest management equipment)

The GGFs manage the forest management equipment. This is used to build nurseries and implement monitoring in the forest reserve. The equipment is stored in warehouses managed by the responsible persons, however, even though villagers know that this equipment is available for lending, so far it has not even be rented out once. The GGFs point out that some items (wheelbarrows, etc.) are easily broken; nevertheless assurances were given that efforts would be made to rent out the forest management equipment in future.

(Bush fire control)

Bush fires frequently occur in the forest reserve. Accordingly, both GGFs patrol the reserve, while Bounouna GGF has established fire breaks and conducts agro-forestry.

(Tree planting sites)

Bounouna GGF has implemented planting inside the forest reserve and on village-owned land outside of the reserve. Within the reserve, it has planted 2 ha of eucalyptus trees (625 in total) and cashew nut trees (225), and the survival rate currently stands at 90% for the eucalyptus and 70% for the cashew nuts. Similar figures are seen in the forest-owned land (self-funded). Labola GGF has planted 1.5 ha of eucalyptus trees (718 in total) and cashew nut trees (72), however, due to damage from bush fires, the survival rate is currently estimated as 50% for the eucalyptus and 30% for the cashews. The GGFs manage the plantation sites and conduct regular brush clearing and patrols.

(Monitoring of the forest reserve)

Each GGF has established a patrol team responsible for conducting monitoring activities. In

Bounouna Forest Reserve, two-man teams conduct daily patrols and prepare patrol reports, whereas in Labola GGF, 15-man rotations conduct monitoring twice every two weeks. Bounouna GGF encounters difficulties with gold washing and stone collecting during these patrols. Concern is raised over the damage caused by these activities, which still continue even today. Effective support is anticipated from the Forest Service in order to counter these problems.

4) Sustainable management of GGFs

In accordance with the specifications, the GGF and the GGF Union are intending to fully assure their self-management after the Pilot Study regarding management of the forest reserve. Indeed, through the knowledge received during the training and numerous supports, the GGFs are now prepared to fulfil their responsibilities and duties concerning the effective and sustained management of the forest reserve. In order to secure independent sources of funds, the GGFs plan to conduct agro-forestry, produce and sell seedlings, cultivate garden vegetables and collect subscriptions, and they also hope to receive help from the Forest Service in securing financial support from external aid agencies.

5) Other discussed issues

(Agro-forestry)

Bounouna GGF has implemented agro-forestry inside the forest reserve. These activities have raised financial benefits (from sale of yields) and also proved useful in terms of environmental conservation. However, agro-forestry now is limited to sesame cultivation (for sale in Banfora) by five members. All revenue from the sale of this sesame is returned to these farmers to compensate them for their efforts (land levelling and maintenance). From the forthcoming agricultural season, revenues from agro-forestry inside plantation sites will be held as GGF funds (the share for farmers is yet to be determined). Moreover, agro-forestry shall only be continued in the same place for a maximum of five years, after which the land shall be restored to the forest.

(Support from the Forest Service)

The GGFs and GGF Union have requested the Forest Service to conduct retraining in those subjects (bush fire control, seedling production, etc.) they failed to entirely grasp in the training so far. Moreover, Labola GGF hopes to receive the training that Bounouna GGF has so far received. Furthermore, a written request has been submitted to the Forest Service asking for permission to cut down dead trees within the reserve.

Non-members' opinions about GGF activities

Concerning activities, in general, some interviewed persons in Bounouna and Labola villages mentioned that the setting up of the GGFs and the UGGF Union represents an important asset for the participatory, sustainable and efficient management of the forest reserve on the condition that these groups are well organised and dynamic.

In Labola, people interviewed affirm that the GGF achieved some activities of plantation in the forest reserve and undertook monitoring activities in order to prevent the deterioration of this forest by the illegal woodcutters.

However, these interviewed people said that the GGF of Labola is not sufficiently known by all inhabitants of the village.

In Bounouna, it has been mentioned by some interviewed people that activities achieved by the GGF in the forest reserve are positively appreciated because the GGF invests itself in the reforestation, protection and sustainable management of this forest reserve.

They also confirmed that the GGF of Bounouna has implemented training for villagers that has resulted in great benefits for the local community.

Concerning the GGF Union, interviewed people say that it is not sufficiently known, and also it is not functional because it has never held a meeting with its staff members nor a meeting of consultation with its members regarding future activities to be implemented in the framework of the sustainable management of the forest reserve.

12.3.2. Toumousseni Forest Reserve (Villages of Toumousseni, Djongolo, Soubaka & Tagnana)

(1) Workshop of Toumousseni GGF/M

Date of the workshop holding		2005/01/15	
Holding Place		Toumousséni	
Starting time		10 h 45	
Ending time		12 h00	
Number of participants	50	Men	32
		Women	18
Chairman		SOURA Moussa Key Person of GGF	



1) Functioning of GGF

The condition of official authorization of Toumousseni GGF is shown in the following table.

Table 12.3 The Condition of Official authorization of Toumousseni GGF

Denomination	Creation date	Official recognition date	Registration No.	Numbers of members in 2004	Availability of Internal Regulations and the Minutes of establishment	Bank book No.	Account No. and opening date
GGF Men	2001/01/24	2001/11/29	2001/029 MATD/PCMO/DSBK	53	Yes	036160	30 0107302420-6 BACB(in2001)
GGF Women	2001/01/24	2001/11/29	2001/030 MATD/PCMO/DSBK	20	Yes	036161	30 0107312420-2 (BACB)

(The activities of GGF)

The GGFs (men's and women's) have received support from numerous external agencies (Forest Service, PPI, JICA) since their establishment. The women's GGF has received micro credit from the BACB (bank). As a result of this support, the GGFs have acquired various knowledge and skills regarding participatory forest reserve management, and the GGFs are bound by strong ties and boast large numbers of members and relatively good mobilization rates. In spite of these good points, the following functional issues still remain:

- No minutes of meetings are kept (laziness of the responsible staffs);
- Communication is lacking between Fulani stockbreeders living nearby and the GGFs; and
- The men's GGF has only meagre bank savings. (50,000 CFA on the day of the workshop, 25,000 CFA at the time of establishment).

The GGF states that the Forest Service did not grant permission to collect fuel wood in 2004 because of its low level of bank savings. Accordingly, as is stated in the minutes of meetings from the round table in Toumousseni Forest Reserve, it believes that the granting of such permission by the Forest Service will help to resolve this problem. It also plans to renew the contract with the Forest Service every year.

2) Responsibilities of the GGFs

(Management of forest management equipment)

All the loaned equipment apart from bicycles is stored in a warehouse. The bicycles are loaned out (only to members), however, leasing of other equipment has not yet started because there is

still no demand among villagers (for construction work or transportation by cart, etc.). Leasing of bicycles has raised 3,500 CFA (25-0 CFA/day), and the GGFs manage the revenues. Due to the increased leasing of equipment, the GGFs hope to utilize revenues to cover maintenance costs and to finance other forest reserve management activities.

(Nursery)

Land close to the well on the east side of the DAV's house has been selected as the nursery production site. Currently, agricultural activities (cotton production and selling) are too busy to fence off the nursery. In GGF meetings, it has been agreed to establish an organization for implementing nursery activities. Four members will form shifts for watering the seedlings every morning and evening. The GGF hopes to commence nursery production from February, however, because its bank savings are so low (50,000 FCA), it will be unable to acquire seeds without support from the Forest Service.

(Market gardening)

Market gardening was not conducted this year due to the inability to secure water supply. Moreover, a new problem was presented in that equipment cannot be leased out if it is used for market gardening.

3) Sustainable management of the forest reserve and agro-forestry

(Monitoring of the forest reserve)

Two-man teams patrol the forest reserve two times every five days between 08.00 and 14.00. The objectives of patrols are as follows:

- To monitor and maintain the plantation sites;
- To take bush fire control measures and prevent damage from pasturage; and
- To monitor collected fuel wood.

In particular, concerning bush fire control and prevention of damage from pasturage, the GGFs are grateful for the forest management equipments (especially the bicycles) for making the work easier. Moreover, the forest reserve was free from major damage caused by bush fires this year. According to the GGFs, pasturage inside the forest reserve has decreased dramatically following establishment of the committee for mediating disputes between farmers and nomads. This is thought to be because nomads take part in the said committee.

(Tree planting sites)

This year's survival rates are estimated as 80% for eucalyptus and 10% for cashew trees. This situation can be explained by the fact that the cash nursery stock was old to begin with and was blighted with grazing by cattle.

4) Sustainable management of the GGFs

Both GGFs (men's and women's) are grateful for the support so far provided ((technical training, literacy learning, forest management equipment, etc.), however, since time will be needed until the results of this are seen and ongoing support from the Forest Service for fuel wood collection is insufficient, the GGFs have not accumulated sufficient funds to carry out sustained management. Nevertheless, the forest management equipment and the items agreed at two round table meetings (June 15 and November 3, 2004) provide a good base for the acquisition of cash income needed to conduct ongoing forest management activities in the future (depending on the Forest Service's total cooperation in implementation).

Non-members' opinions about GGF activities

In Toumousseni, the non-members of GGF think that activities of this group can be positively appreciated. In particular, their optimism is based on the following outputs of activities:

- Literacy,
- Training in techniques of production and utilisation of organic manure,
- Acquisition of equipments for public usage...

However, they have mentioned the lack of communication between peuhl breeders neighbouring of the forest reserve and the GGFs in charge of the sustainable management of this forest reserve.

(2) Joint Workshop of Soubaka, Djongolo and Tagnana GGFs

Date of the joint workshop holding		2005/01/16	
Holding Place		Soubaka	
Starting time		10	
Ending time		12 h 30	
Number of participants	50	Men	18
		Women	12
Chairman		HEMA Vitalien	



1) Functioning of the GGFs

The condition of official authorization of Toumousseni GGF is shown in the following table.

Table 12.4 The Condition of Official authorization of Soubaka, Djongolo and Tagnanai GGF

Villages	Groups	Date of establishment	Date of official recognition	Registration	Number of members in 2004	Availability of internal regulations and minutes	Bank book No.	Bank account No.
Djongolo	GGF/M	24/01/2001	12/08/2004	2004-040/MATD/PCMO/DBNF	24	Yes	0045147	30012802/2420-5 BACB
	GGF/F	24/01/2001	15/07/2002	2003-001/MATD/PCMO/DBNF	20	Yes	Not available	Not available
Tagnana	GGF/M	24/01/2001	14/09/2004	2004-005/MATD/PCMO/DSBK	39	Yes	0041963	30-012987-2420-4 BACB
	GGF/F	24/01/2001	23/07/2004	2004-003/MATD/PCMO/DSBK	79	Yes	037803	30-010/9532420-0 BACB
Soubaka	GGF/M	7/04/2000	12/01/2005	2005-001/MATD/RC/PCMO/DSBK	27	Yes	033168	30-8881-2-242-0-00 BACB
	GGF/F	21/01/2004	14/09/2004	2004-005/MATD/PCMO/DSBK	32	Yes	7028	Popular bank

(GGF Activities)

The GGF, in spite of existence of official documents are already faced to serious problems of functioning:

- The non-existence of minutes of meetings (only the GGF / M of Soubaka has minutes);
- The weak provisioning of bank accounts (the available amount in bank on this day for all GGFs is just the minimum amount required to open the account.);
- Weak mobilization of the members during the implementation of common interest works (clearing of the surroundings of plantation sites in the FC); and
- Lack of willingness of members for the meetings, they are frequently absent or late to the meetings.

2) Responsibilities of the GGF

(Management of forest management equipment)

Evaluation implemented concerning the state of management of forest management equipment in the GGFs revealed the following:

- There is a lot of misunderstanding and frustration regarding the management of equipment in Djongolo and Soubaka. In Djongolo, men monopolize the use of equipment (bicycles, boots, and barrows), whereas in Soubaka, the management of bicycles is inappropriate. According to certain people, especially the women, that the bicycles are not being used for their primary because they always tend to be parked at used by men's GGF officers and are never available for public use.
- Equipment rental rates are low. In Djongolo, the GGF had 1,300 CFA from rental fees, however, the equipment is not properly managed and its storage is lax. The following equipments were found missing from the warehouse and are not accounted for in records:

02 picks
01 barrow
03 files
04 axes
10 boots
02 bicycles.

Elsewhere, particularly in the case of Tagnana, rental needs (for construction activities, house repairs and various transportation by cart.) are not yet frequent in the community.

(Nursery)

All the GGFs attended the training that took place in Toumousséni. In Soubaka, the nursery has not yet been established because the members are too busy, but it is planned for introduction close to the stream near to the road between Soubaka-Banfora. According to the local members, this river course is not permanent all year round, however, existence of a large well close to the proposed site means that water will not be a problem. The GGFs have already decided to take countermeasures if this site becomes polluted. In Djongolo, the fence is already established and the nursery site is located close to a large well (Djongolo2), however, the GGF has not yet contacted the Forest Service about acquiring seeds.

(Market gardening)

None of the GGFs conduct market gardening. This is because of lack of water (Soubaka,

Tagnana) and restriction of the nursery production site (Djongolo).

3) Sustainable management of the forest reserve

(Monitoring of the forest reserve)

The GGFs and GGF Union conduct organized patrols and bush fire countermeasures (clearing of undergrowth and establishment of fire breaks in plantation areas) in the forest reserve. Teams of two or three members, who mainly patrol their own plantation sites once a week on average, conduct GGF patrols. In addition, all the GGFs assemble every Friday so that they can patrol the whole forest reserve as the GGF Union. The GGFs have really appreciated the donation of bicycles and boots that facilitate this work, however, the absence of paths within the reserve make the patrol work difficult. If paths were installed, it was indicated that they could also act as firebreaks.

Pasturage inside the reserve has been greatly reduced as a result of efforts by the GGF members to educate nomads. However, there are a few limited cases of animals being allowed to pasture at nighttime, and the GGFs are unable to control this activity.

The condition of tree planting sites is shown in the following table.

Table 12.5 The Condition of tree planting sites of Soubaka, Djongolo and Tagnanai GGF

Village	Species planted	Number of trees planted	Number of died trees	Reasons for mortality
Soubaka	Cashew trees	600	60	-Lack of techniques. - Trees died during transportation because the site was changed. The trees were also killed by some kind of growth impediment.
	Eucalyptus	300	20	
Tagnana	Cashew trees	700	200	
	Eucalyptus	500	30	
Djongolo	Cashew trees	500	At least 100 plants died all species together	
	Eucalyptus	500		

4) Sustainable management of the GGFs

The GGFs look to the Forest Service to provide the following kinds of support:

- Mediation with external financial and technical agencies;
- Training of GGF members in modern bee keeping techniques;
- Implementation of study tours;
- Permission for sale of fuel wood in villages; and
- Securing of seeds for nursery production.

5) Sustainable management of the GGF Union

The GGF Union is not yet officially recognised. The members have so far held only one

meeting, and the agenda on that occasion concerned the establishment of firebreaks. Moreover, 25,000 CFA is needed to open the bank account that is required for official recognition and it is scheduled to collect contributions of 5,650 CFA from each GGF, although these contributions have not yet been collected. Various reasons were cited for this, but it was agreed to collect the necessary funds by February.

Non-members' opinions about GGF activities

The non-members of GGF of these new villages are satisfied regarding supports brought by the project (JICA). They mention the originality of the JICA project approach because of the diversity of equipments handed over to the actors, (for several years, the GGFs justified their inactivity by the lack of logistical means). In addition, the possibility which is given to the non-members to use also these equipments through the renting.

The non-members condemn the monopolisation of these equipments by some persons particularly officials of the GGF/M. They are worried that such attitudes could dislocate these groups and sincerely wish that the management of equipments will be clarified in discussions also involving the women's GGF.

12.3.3. Gouandougou / Kongouko Forest Reserve (Villages of Fougangoue, Bade & Dandougou)

(1) Workshop of Dandougou CVGT (GGF)

Date of workshop holding	January, 18th of 2005	
Holding place	At Dandougou in the CPAF room	
Starting time	9 h 30 mn	
Ending time	12 h 15 mn	
Number of attendants	Men	19
	Women	6
Main presenters	-OUATTARA Yaya (Treasurer CVGT) -OUEDRAOGO Zakaria (Auditor CVGT) -OUEDRAOGO Yacouba (Vice-President GGF) -OUATTARA Domba (DAV) -OUEDRAOGO Assane (Auditor CVGT) -PALENFO Yah (Secretary for Information GGF)	



1) Evaluation of the Pilot Study

(Received training)

All the trainings dispensed during the two phases have been understood and beneficial

for the populations. In particular, the training on organizational strengthening was very beneficial, and the members wish to see training on water management implemented again. Concerning the specific case of training in techniques for production and utilisation of organic manure, the rural partners did not put it into practice due to the lack of financial means (example: funds for the purchase of cement). Training in nursery production was held at Fougangoue and was attended by four people from Dandougou. The training was conducted by the forest officer of Sidéradougou/Monsieur FOFO Dramane.(Activities)

A plantation site of eucalyptus (1,5ha) encountered some goat damage but is growing well. The survival rate is currently estimated as 75%. (out of 38 plants per line, only about 7 to 11 plants have died).

(Suggestion)

No difficulties or failures were recorded in the Pilot Study. However, the local villages wanted it to be implemented during the dry season so that more villagers could have taken part in the activities.

2) Functioning of the GGFs

(Official authorization)

A bank account has been opened at the Popular Bank of Sidéradougou with 10.000 F CFA; also Minutes (PV) and Interior Regulations (RI) have been prepared and submitted to the prefect of Sidéradougou, however, official recognition has not yet been granted .

(GGF Activities)

The mixed GGF was established on October 15th, 2004 and counts 87 members with 66 men and 21 women. The executive staff of GGF exist and they are managing the group according to the principles of the internal regulation. Since it is a newly established GGF, the bank account is not well funded. In addition, no meetings have so far been held because of the business of farming activities. So far, the management of activities of the village was entrusted to the CVGT; but now, in a progressive way, the activities of the forest reserve management will be entrusted to the GGF. Therefore, a complementary relationship will exist between the CVGT and the GGF (the CVGT considered like the “mother” and the GGF its “son”).

3) Responsibilities of the GGF

The forestry equipments of the GGF are well managed. But according to the population, some items are not good quality, for example, the nursery hoes, watering cans and rakes. Receipts also contained wrong information concerning quantities (2 instead of 3). The GGF plans to

establish a nursery close to a river and to produce eucalyptus. The activities of market gardening have not yet started, but the GGF is also intending to produce tomatoes and onions not only for private consumption, but also for selling next year.

4) Sustainable Management of the Forest Reserve

(Monitoring of the forest reserve)

Until now no forest monitoring activities have been conducted. Only two persons have been designated as monitors by the GGF (Mr. OUATTARA Lacina and Mr. OUEDRAOGO Yacouba). The monitoring will start in February and the members will conduct it in rotating shifts.

(Bush fire control)

No measures (installation of fire breaks, etc.) have been taken against bush fires. However, at the beginning they conducted early bush burning in the working area along the road, and this enabled bush fires to be prevented on this side. According to the villagers, no illegal pasturage is conducted inside the forest reserve. Moreover, a firebreak has been established around the tree-planting site.

(Utilization of forest management equipment)

For now, equipments are managed by the CVGT and are stocked in the village store (CPAF) built under the PNGT 2. One of the store keys is with the Village Administrative Delegate (DAV) and another is with the president of the CVGT. Concerning the renting, only the cart and the barrows are frequently rented and money is kept in the GGF cashbox. The cart is rented at 250 CFA and the barrow at 50 CFA. The cashbox of the GGF contained 750 CFA from equipment renting at the time of the study. In cases of damage to equipments rented, the borrowers are responsible and must repair the equipment appropriately before returning it.

5) Sustainable Management of the GGFs

Following the end of the JICA project, the GGFs intend to implement the following sustained management activities:

- Collection of monthly contributions from members (50 F/month),
- Collection of admission fees (1,000 F CFA);
- Renting of the equipments; and
- Exercising of traditional utilization rights inside the forest reserve (for example, collecting dead wood)

6) Forest Service support

The GGFs hope to receive support and advice from the Forest Service. This will reinforce the

development activities that were promoted under the villages under the PNGT. The forest officers were objects of fear in the past, but now they have good relations with the local population.

7) Other discussed issues (pasturage)

There is one pasturage group (Alawalo) in Dandougou, composed of 12 members, who all belong to the GGF. During the dry season, the main problem for stockbreeders concerns fodder. The stockbreeders migrate toward Wenga (7 km) or toward Digué in the province of the Poni (100 km) to seek fodder. For the watering of livestock, there is no problem: it is conducted by rotation in the village water stream where all the animals of neighbouring villages (Wenga-Tonga, Bowara, Ouratenga.) gather for watering. Thus, it is a satisfactory system of rotation for all concerned. The group strongly hopes for the establishment of a pasturage zone in the forest reserve. According to the forest officer (Mr. DIARRA), one pastoral zone already exists in Dérégouè area, located at about 15 km of Kouèrè, (information to be checked).

Non-members' opinions about GGF activities

<p>The rural partners (non-members of GGF) have found a real interest in its establishment. But they all say that the role of president is not suitable for OUATTARA Bissiri (Chief of Village). According to them this role should be filled by a dynamic young man. The illustration is that, since the establishment of the GGF no meeting has been convoked. The village chief hardly fills the role of president at all and has not even taken part in the training held in the village even once.</p>

(2) Workshop of Fougangouè CVGT

Date of workshop holding	2005/01/ 17
Holding places	Fougangouè
Starting time	12H05mn
Ending time	13H45mn
Number of participants: 24	15 men and 09 women
Chairmen	TRAORE Daouda (President of the GGF/M) OUATTARA Bassidiki Abou (Secretary of the GGF/M) SAGNON Drissa (President of CVGT)



1) Evaluation of the Pilot Study

(Received training)

Generally, the villagers of Fougangouè positively appreciated the different training received (capacity building for organisational management and technical training) during the two years of the project pilot phase. They mentioned a change at the level of the organizational sector with the establishment of new structures such as CVGT, youth association, and GGF/Mixed in Fougangouè. The villagers estimate that they learned many things during the implementation of these trainings. These trainings concerned production of organic manure, tree planting, nursery and market gardening, villager group management (organizational roles, funds

management, etc).

(Activities)

In Fougangouè, villagers affirm that the intervention of the project brought an improvement of their social condition through different estimable outputs (organic manure technology, tree planting, etc.. In Fougangouè, for example, around ten villagers have already made organic manure holes in their fields. Nowadays populations go through the forest reserve without fear and participate in its protection through monitoring operations thanks to the intervention of the JICA Project. People have also benefited from forestry equipment provided through the Project.

2) Functioning of the GGF

(Official authorization)

The Mixed Forest Management Group (GGF/Mixed) of Fougangouè was established 2004/11/15. The legal recognition documents have been transmitted to the department authority concerned for approval.

(Activities)

The first meeting of the GGF is planned for the end of this month (January 2005), in accordance with the Internal Regulation that stipulates that executive staff must hold a meeting every two months. Concerning contributions (monthly), nothing has yet been decided. The account opened with the Popular Bank is empty, however, it is planned to collect membership fees following the sale of cotton. Nevertheless the treasurer retains 2500 CFA in the cash box representing the amount generated by the renting of forestry equipment. The creation of the GGF/Mixed brought an improvement in participatory management of the forest reserve through higher awareness concerning utilisation rights. There is a good collaboration between villagers and the Forest Service.

3) Responsibilities of the GGF

(Nursery)

In accordance with the contract of agreement (specifications) signed between the Forest Service and GGF/Mix, 15 persons benefited from three (03) days training in technique of nursery production. At the end of the training the attendants proceeded to the selection of the nursery site. However, nursery activities didn't start again. The indicative period decided for its implementation is located between February and March 2005.

(Forest management equipment)

The forest management equipment is used in the GGF activities (nursery training) and is also rented out. Rentals are recorded in a notebook. So far 2,500 CFA has been collected from rentals. Among the equipment, rakes are not good quality. The equipment is kept in a

warehouse under the responsibility of the GGF, and the revenues will be used for implementing training and purchasing new equipment. Borrowers are responsible for returning the equipment to the warehouse. For the moment, activities of market gardening have not started because of cotton collection.

(Bush fire control)

The management of bush fires is conducted through establishing firebreaks around the plantation sites and the surrounds of the forest reserve. If bush fire occurs, it is planned to mobilize all the population for the extinguishing.

(Monitoring of the forest reserve)

Concerning the forest reserve monitoring, the GGFs of Fougangouè and Badé have established patrolling teams and implement ongoing monitoring (three times a month). They determine gathering points in the reserve for doing this work. The following patrol plan has been compiled for the reserve:

- 1st patrol: from 1st to 10th of the month;
- 2nd patrol: from 11th to 20th of the month;
- 3rd patrol: from 21st to 30th of the month.

For this purpose, four patrols of the forest reserve have so far been achieved (25th of November 2004, 4th of December 2004, 25th of December 2004 and 4th of January 2005).

4) Sustainable management of GGFs

Following the end of the Pilot Study, the GGFs are considering the following activities for raising funds:

- Selling of dead wood collected inside and outside the forest reserve;
- Selling of charcoal; and
- Selling of nurseries.

The GGFs aim to conduct activities and practice agro-forestry using the funds obtained from these activities. They hope to receive the following technical supports from the Forest Service in order to implement these activities:

- Support in the seeking for commercial partners (for the sale of fuel wood and charcoal);
- Training in techniques of charcoal production;
- Support for the purchase of good quality seeds for the nursery;
- Training in techniques of plant grafting; and
- Support and cooperation for the GGF activities

Continuation of the good partnership that already existing between the Forest Service and the

GGFs is anticipated in future.

5) Other discussed issues

In this item, the population suggested the opening of cattle path in order to facilitate the watering of animals and to avoid their entrance in the forest reserve. The river course in which cattle drink is practically in the forest reserve (natural limit).

Non-members' opinions about the GGF activities

In general, the GGF/M, since its establishment is conducting its activities well. Special congratulations are given for the staff members of the GGFs (because the staff are constituted of dynamic and competent people).

Nevertheless, the non-members interviewed wish that the GGF/M better organizes itself in order to succeed in its mission (collection of contributions and a good communication between the members).

(3) Workshop of Bade GGF/Mix

Date of the workshop holding	2005/01/ 19
Holding place	Badé
Starting time	11H14mn
Ending time	12H52mn
Number of participants	44 men and 00 Woman
Chairmen	OUATTARA Moumouni (Secretary in charge of information for GGF/Mix) OUATTARA Djakalia (President of GGF/Mix) OUATTARA Filbina Sékou (Treasurer of GGF/Mix)



1) Functioning of the GGF

(Official authorization)

The Mixed Forest Management Group (GGF/Mixed) of Badé was established on 2004/08/01 and has been recognised under the number: 2004-016/MATD/PC MO/HC/DSDR of 2004/09/14.

(Activities)

In accordance with the Internal Regulation of the GGF/Mixed (03 meetings/year), the first meeting of the execution staff took place on 2004/11/24 and the minutes were recorded (agenda: opening of firebreaks around the forest reserve, other issues. The decision taken for the date of firebreaks opening: 2004/11/25). The execution staff mentioned the weak involvement of the members during meetings. For this fact, the execution staff intend to convene an extraordinary General Assembly in February in order to find an appropriate solution.

The bank account opened at the popular bank of Sidéradougou is functioning: with a deposit of 10,000 FCFA. Concerning contributions and forestry equipment renting, we can mention the following amounts:

- 20.300 FCF for contributions, and
- 7.400 FCFA from forest management equipment renting.

The creation of the GGF/Mix has been a beneficial action for the population. They especially benefited from several education sessions related to the utilisation rights of the forest reserve. And since this time, villagers have developed a good relationship of cooperation with the Forest Service.

2) Responsibilities of the GGF

(Nursery)

In accordance with the contract of agreement (specifications) signed between the Forest Service and the GGF/Mix, five villagers benefited from three days of training in nursery production techniques. At the end of the training the attendants identified and enclosed the site. They have already put organic manure down and are now waiting for the suitable period (February - March) to start activities.

(Forest management equipment)

The forestry equipments have been used in the GGF activities (training in nursery) and for renting. A record of rentals is kept in a notebook. So far, 7400F CFA has been collected from rentals. The population erected a market garden perimeter thanks to the financial support of the PNGT2. Accordingly, the equipments of the GGF/M (watering-cans, hoes, machetes, etc) are rented for this market gardening. agro-forestry. The equipment is stored in a warehouse under the responsibility of the GGF/Mix and used for activities of agro-forestry and for private needs (renting). Funds generated by the renting will serve for repairing the equipments, purchasing new equipment in the case of needs, and trip fees for the GGF staff members on official business trips. The rented equipment is under the responsibility of the tenant until it is returned

to the warehouse.

(Bush fire control)

A firebreak was established around the forest reserve on November 25, 2004. If bush fire occurs, it is planned to mobilize all the population for the extinguishing.

(Monitoring of the forest reserve)

Concerning the forest reserve monitoring, the GGF has established patrolling teams and implements ongoing monitoring (three times a month). It determines gathering points in the reserve for doing this work. The following patrol plan has been compiled for the reserve:

- 1st patrol: from 1st to 10th of the month;
- 2nd patrol: from 11th to 20th of the month;
- 3rd patrol: from 21st to 30th of the month.

For this purpose, three patrols of the forest reserve (working area) have so far been achieved (25th of November 2004, 25th of December 2004, and 4th of January 2005), and monitoring records have been compiled.

3) Sustainable management of the GGF

Following the end of the Pilot Study, the GGF is considering the following activities for raising funds:

- Selling of dead wood collected inside and outside the forest reserve;- Selling of charcoal;
- Manufacture and selling of charcoal;
- Selling of nursery seedlings; and
- Selling of cashew nuts.

The GGF aims to conduct activities and practice agro-forestry using the funds obtained from these activities. It hopes to receive the following technical supports from the Forest Service in order to implement these activities:

- Support in the seeking for commercial partners (for the sale of fuel wood and charcoal);
- Training in techniques of charcoal production;
- Support for the purchase of good quality seeds for the nursery;
- Ongoing education concerning sustainable management of the forest reserve; and
- Support and cooperation for the GGF activities

Continuation of the good partnership that already existing between the Forest Service and the GGF is anticipated in future.

4) Other discussed issues

The villagers raised the issue of pasturage and requested establishment of a livestock transfer corridor to prevent cattle from entering the forest reserve. Some of the nomad stockbreeders belong the GGF, and they previously allowed their cattle to migrate across the reserve, although they now go around it following establishment of the GGF. Also, since the lack of water in the forest reserve has contributed to the moving away of fauna, it was requested that watering spots be established inside the reserve. Support was also requested for rice cultivation in lowland areas.

27 villagers of Bade village have cultivated 203ha of agricultural land in the forest reserve, although they have no plans to expand this area in future. They intend to plant cashew trees on the cultivated land over the next five years and eventually return the land to the forest. Compensation is currently being considered for these cultivators.

Non-members' opinions about the GGF activities

<p>In Badé, the non-members of the GGF/Mix appreciate positively the activities by the GGF staff (particularly the management of agro-forestry equipment). Poor communication between the GGF officers seems to be the biggest problem.</p>

12.4. Significance and lessons learned from the Pilot Studies

In this section, the significance and the lessons learned from the pilot studies conducted from 2003 to 2004 are mentioned. In particular, crucial lessons are taken into account in contributing to the formulation of participatory forest reserve management plans.

12.4.1. Objectives and types of Pilot Studies

There are 4 objectives in the pilot studies.

- Establishment of mutual trust relationship between local communities and Government/ Forest Service;
- Contribution to the technological transfer (cutting of fuel wood, plantation of trees, management of bush fires etc.) to the local communities concerning forest management;
- Contribution to the establishment of local organisations such as GGFs (capacity building); and
- Contribution to the formulation of participatory forest reserves management plans by utilizing the lessons learned (from technical point of view and implementation system)

The socio-economic conditions of the neighbouring villages to the forest reserves were explored in the surveys of 30 villages. As a result, the problems and measures for each of the villages were identified. Countermeasures, namely the management of water supply, constructions of schools, construction of roads etc., were suggested. It was strongly expected by the local communities that the JICA Study Team would support the implementation of these projects. However, the JICA Study Team selected technical and capacity building trainings as pilot studies in preparation for implementation of the participatory forest reserve management plans. In addition, other pilot studies requested by the local communities¹ were selected in building relationships of trust between the local communities, the Forest Service, and the JICA Study Team.

During the implementation of the pilot studies, unexpected incidents and problems² arose in relation to attendance fees of the local communities to the meetings. The collaborative actions undertaken to solve these problems really contributed to the creation of relationships of trust between the local communities, the Government/ Forest Service and the JICA Study Team in

¹ The purpose of selected pilot studies is to build capacity for rural development and forestry management.

² The study team was requested to consider payment for villager's attendance fee, although they have received attendance fees. The study team decided to not pay the fee for the purpose of consideration to the population's ownership. As a result, every seminar under the study team implemented without any particular problems. It seems that it is quite important to discuss with the population without hesitation.

2003, and these good relations led to the smooth implementation of the pilot studies and learning of crucial lessons in 2004. For example, the context and the reasons for the incidents were frankly clarified due to the relationship of mutual trust progressively established, that consequently led to learning of lessons more rooted in reality. This stage was necessary for considering the implementation possibilities (feasibility) in the formulation of participatory forests reserve management plans.

Fuel wood cutting, management of early bush burning (bush fires), modern apiculture, etc. were achieved as technical training directly related to the activities of forest management. Concerning support to the establishment of villager groups, study tours, training in institutional capacity building (what is an organization, accounting management) of the villager groups and literacy in Dioula language were realised. The objective of the former technical training was to transfer technology that is directly usable for the practical implementation of forest management.

As for the institutional capacity building of the villager groups, the know-how acquired in training is very important, and so are the trust in leaders and norms among members that are nurtured during the actual implementation of organized activities. In other words, villager groups can build capacity by collaborating with the Forest Service, monitoring and evaluating their own organizations and grasping and solving problems. In this sense, it is important to carefully support the activities of the GGFs that were conducted in the pilot studies. Moreover, the lessons, etc. learned during the process of providing support to the GGFs should be fed back to the participatory forest reserve management plans. The lessons drawn by the processes of support to the GGF is also important for the formulation of the participatory forest reserve management plans.

Based on the above-mentioned discussion, pilot studies related to the participatory forest reserve management plans can be divided into the following three types:

- 1) The pilot studies concerning the improvement of the basic institutional capacities for rural development and the management of the villager groups through training, for example, literacy training in local language (Dioula);
- 2) The pilot studies aiming at the dissemination of the forest techniques through training in techniques of plantation and control of the bush fires, etc.; and
- 3) The pilot studies aiming at capacity building of villager groups concerning participatory forest reserve management plans, as well as training and examination concerning the shape of villager groups.

The third type of activity was implemented in the second phase of pilot studies, and the lessons

learned are expected to greatly contribute to the formulation of management plans. Based on the formulated plans, these pilot studies were implemented over nine months between May 2004 and January 2005. Although this is a short period, the implementation of these studies led to the support for the establishment of GGFs and other villager groups and also generated effects and lessons during the implementation process.

12.4.2. Lessons learned from Pilot Studies

Lessons learned from Pilot Studies are mentioned below according to the types of pilot studies:

Pilot studies concerning the improvement of the basic institutional capacities for rural development and the management of the villager groups

An organisational management is necessary for the management of GGFs³. Large differences could be seen regarding the activities of the GGFs simply by observing the maintenance condition of forest management equipment (barrows, picks, etc.) in 2004. The management of the equipment under GGFs is relatively well organized in the villages with rich human resources. Moreover, opening the minutes of meetings and accounting is essential to the transparent management of villager groups. For this purpose, literacy education in Dioula as common language in the local communities is important. An issue in Fougangouè is that only a few members play key roles, making it necessary to extent involvement to more of the villagers.

The following problems were identified during the pilot studies of Phase I, which included improvement in the basic capacities of the village organisations:

- 1) Implementation of the pilot studies during the busy farming period⁴;
- 2) Bad condition of roads during the rainy season;
- 3) Difficulty of communication means between the concerned villages and the Departmental Service of Environment and Habitat.

To exclude the raining season and busy farming period means reduction in the annual implementation period of activities. This kind of problem tends to happen where communication means and transportation conditions are bad. However, measures need to be

³ The GGF of Toumousseni village neighbouring the forest reserve is still actually very active while the GGFs of the villages of Soubaka, Tagnana and Djongolo are notoperating well. The GGFs of Bounouna and Labola Villages neighbouring the Bounouna forest reserve were recently established. Concerning the support of the village organisations establishment, we should take into account differences regarding the organisational capacities and experiences.

⁴ Regarding the climate of Burkina Faso, it is convenient to conduct pilot studies between December a late June, which correspond to dry season. It is the period during which no farming are conducted, however it overlaps on the end and the beginning of the financial year in Japan.

taken for the establishment of relationships of trust between the local communities and the forest officers. It was necessary to take some measures for example against unexpected difficulties and to assure the communications. This aspect should be taken into account in the participatory forest reserve management plans to be implemented by the Forest Service and GGFs.

As mentioned above, there was also the problem concerning payment of attendance fees of local communities to the different training sessions. Since paying these fees for villagers raises their dependence on external support, it may be wise to discontinue this practice. It was true that there were initially differences of opinion and/or frictions between the local communities and the JICA Study Team. Thereafter, the philosophy of this study development was patiently explained to them with tenacity and the continuous implementation of training in techniques and institutional capacity building of villager groups encouraged the local communities to better understand the orientation adopted (capacity building).

Lessons learned from the improvement of basic organisational capacities of villager groups are as follows:

- Middle or long-term training of village human resources is necessary for the rural development.
- Literacy in common language to the local communities is necessary for the transparent and democratic management of the local structures
- Introduction is necessary for the establishment of trust relationships with villagers.
- The period of activities is very limited because of the exclusion of the rainy season and the consideration of the busy farming season.
- Means of transportation and communication are necessary for the good progress of activities.
- Realization of mutual understanding with the villagers requires time and specific support.

Pilot study aiming for the dissemination of forest techniques The technical training concerning forest management is strongly expected by the local communities. The Government/ Forest Service, as professional staffs, have a lot of knowledge and experience concerning technical training. However, the implementation methods of training, etc. are not the same from one forest officer to another. Thus, some forest officers know well how to encourage the interest and willingness of local villagers (trainees), but this does not sufficiently happen all the time. During the training conducted for the forest officers in the formulation of the participatory forest reserve management plans, differences in understanding of villager participation⁵

⁵ The necessity of the participation of local communities to the participatory forest reserves

became apparent. Regarding this situation, it is important to examine whether participatory management of the forest reserves can really be effective. In other words, it remains doubtful whether the forest officers, who represent the guardians of the law, can foster villager participation while valuing their autonomy.

In technical training, the role of facilitator is required for passing on technology to the villagers. Since forest officers have accumulated sufficient knowledge and experiences concerning cutting techniques, planting and fire control, etc. as well as traditional utilisation rights of forests reserve and environmental education, it is realistic for them to utilize their fields of speciality, while also acquiring other technologies through supplementary learning, in imparting technology to villagers and building up experience as facilitators who are essential for organizing villager groups. The transfer of technological knowledge and experiences to the local communities should also contribute to the building of relationships between the forest officers and villagers. It is anticipated that such a process will lead to the image of forest officers among communities changing from guardians of the law to facilitators.

Concerning the technical training, it is important to consider 1) themes that are needed in immediate terms, 2) practical instruction method, and 3) support for implementation after the training. For this reason, it was found necessary to gauge villagers' needs and further clarify the status of the desired technologies in forest reserve management.

Lessons learned from technical training are the following:

- Use of techniques accumulated by Government/ Forest Service.
- Necessity of facilitator's role in the technological transfer
- Familiarisation of forest officers with the local communities in undertaking the technical training wished by them
- Necessity for identifying the needs of local communities concerning technical training
- Necessity of definition and support for the implementation of learned techniques.

Pilot studies aiming at capacity building of villager groups, as well as obtaining lessons and examination concerning this

Lessons concerning the capacity building of villager groups, obtained in establishment and activities of GGFs, relationships between GGFs and Forest Service and relationships between GGFs and villagers are summarized below.

Establishment and activities of GGFs

As was mentioned previously, due to poor means of communication and transportation in the

management plans is in principle well understood by the Government/ Forest Service, but according to the foresters, the concept and the practical reality concerning forest reserves management are different with those of the local communities

villages, added to lack of experience in preparing administrative documents and shortages of staff at the level of departmental services, it is not easy for the villages to officially establish GGFs. Official establishment is arranged in accordance with the Law NO. 14/99/AN concerning regulation of cooperative societies and groups in Burkina. Since the Law is intended for the establishment of groups in general, it will be necessary to separately define the rights and obligations of the GGFs and the Forest Service. If these are not clearly defined, it is possible that the Forest Service will use the GGFs as simple work groups.

In order to better define the rights and obligations of GGFs related to the forest reserves, it is important to select some activities able to create relationships of two-way support. Examples include plantation/ agro-forestry in forests reserves, monitoring of sites, bush fire management or the protection of plants and cutting of fuel wood. The monitoring system of forests reserve by local communities is one of the important activities of GGFs. The role of the Forest Service is to control violations, however, because the members of GGFs provide information and issue warnings to violators, it is necessary to distribute them identification cards to them to avoid possible confusion.

Through the Forest Service, each GGF has benefited from forest management equipment. However, concerning mixed GGF, men tend to monopolize these equipments. Therefore, it will be necessary to take beforehand a decision concerning the regulation of use of the forest management equipment while taking this factor into account.

The GGF unions can play an important role in setting up meetings and discussions for the sharing of good practices between new GGFs and very experienced GGFs. However, because the incentives to devote time and funds to GGF funds do not match the rewards, the merits of establishing GGFs are still small. Moreover, during the election of the executive members of unions, it is not only necessary to take into account the literacy level of the candidates but also and especially the relations of authority between the villages, the geographical situation (communication) and the distribution of inhabitants in the villages.

Lessons learned concerning the establishment and the activities of GGFs are as follows:

- Official recognition of GGFs requires a long time.
- It is necessary and effective to define rights and obligations for mutual consolidation.
- It is necessary to examine the distribution of identification cards to the GGF members conducting monitoring of the forest reserves.
- The needs of female members need to be considered in the case of mixed GGFs. GGF unions are effective for providing a place for sharing experience and information, however, incentives for establishing and running unions are still poor.

- When electing GGF union members, it is necessary to consider not only the literacy level of candidates but also relations between the villages, geographical situation (communication) and the distribution of inhabitants in the villages.

GGFs and Forest Service

The first stage of the management of forest reserves is that the forest officer's visit to the related villages in order to make acquaintance with the villagers. They are not there to crack down on violations of the law, but rather to act as facilitators providing access to activities and information (technical training, education of traditional utilization rights, etc.) that will be of benefit to the villagers. In other words, in the participatory forest reserve management plans, it is first necessary for forest officers to shed the image of being objects of fear for the villagers.

It is expected that the Forest Service can play a intermediary role concerning the activities of the GGFs. Support is required concerning the provision of information on middlemen dealing in forest resources, information concerning micro credit and financial supports, preparation of administrative documents, and so on. For example, the Forest Service facilitated the granting of banking credits to the women's GGF of Toumousséni village. On the basis of this type of activities is built a relationship of mutual trust between the Forest Service and the local communities.

Since villager groups tend to procrastinate when it comes to performing activities in line with proper regulations, it is necessary for the Forest Service to assure the appropriate monitoring of GGF activities. It will also be necessary to discuss the state of progress of the Forest Service support to the GGF unions or to the round tables with the related local communities.

According to the forest officers, there are differences concerning know-how on management of natural resources that are essential to the daily life of villagers and are defined by legislation, etc. For example, officers have differing degrees of information on traditional utilisation rights, pasture management, and farmland management. It is therefore necessary to systematize the management rules of natural resources, establish manuals that are easy to understand and provide technical training to forest officers. The forest officers will then have the role of disseminating the natural resources management in the local communities.

The lessons learned concerning relations between the GGFs and the Forest Service are as follows:

- The Forest Service should establish trust relations with the local communities by providing them with necessary information and support for their activities.
- The Forest Service must conduct appropriate monitoring of GGF activities.
- Monitoring of progress regarding the support from the Forest Service is also necessary.

- Arrangement of know-how concerning natural resources management is necessary (establishment of manuals).

GGF and local communities

In the case of the implementation of pilot study in a village, it is important for the members of the GGF to play the role of facilitator, so that the whole village can benefit from the GGF activities. etc. This will enhance the sense of unity and pride of the GGF, encourage villagers to monitor the GGF activities, and thereby help prevent improper practices by the GGF members.

The establishment of GGF and the implementation of management activities inside the forest reserves such as plantation and supervision will help reduce illegal activities by local villagers. Rather than have the Forest Service exhort compliance with the law and crack down on violations, it is better for villagers to refrain from such activities because of a sense of guilt towards fellow villagers who conduct monitoring.

The relations between farmers and stockbreeders (nomads) vary from village to village, but it is necessary to draw stockbreeders into the GGFs as much as possible. However, there is a considerable amount of suspicion between both sides; therefore, as in the case of the village of Toumousséni, since it is difficult for the stockbreeders to participate in the GGF, they are invited to take part in round table meetings instead.

The lessons concerning relations between the GGF and the local villagers are as follows:

- For rural development, the approach whereby the whole local community benefits from the activities of GGF members acting as facilitators is effective.
- If GGF members conduct visible and accessible monitoring inside the forest reserves, illegal activities by other villagers will decrease.
- The relation between farmers and stockbreeders may be confrontational, but it is important to involve both sides as much as possible.

Annex



Annex-1 Criteria for related villages

The related villages of Forest Reserves for the Study were selected following three (3) criteria.

- Located near the forest reserve.

- Having traditional territory in the reserve, or high possibility of utilizing forest reserves either legally or illegally.

- Existence of either “village chief” or “delegate”. (Temporally settlements or hamlets are excluded because of guaranteeing that the villages have self-governance system.)

Annex-2 Methodology of Forest Resources Survey

(a) Management of the Boundaries of the Forest Reserves

The set up condition and the management condition of the boundary of each forest reserve have been confirmed by hearings from the forestry office and field observations. In addition, the recognition of the boundary by the local people has been confirmed through interviews.

(b) Land Use/Vegetation and Forest Inventory

The land use/vegetation of the study area has been studied by using topographic maps, land use maps, aerial photographs, other existing documents, and field inspection. As a result of these studies, land use/vegetation maps are produced and digitized.

Typical lots of each vegetation type in each forest reserve have been selected by using land use/vegetation maps and aerial photographs. Then, field survey for forest inventory has been carried out. The number of the plots for each forest reserve and their location are shown in Table- Ap.1 and Ap.2. The distribution of the plots are shown in Figure Ap.1 ~ Ap.4. Each plot is circular (17.85m in radius) with the area of 0.1ha.

The items of the survey are as follows.

- Vegetation type
- Soil type
- Species, circumference at the height of 1.3m (cm), and height (m) for individual trees with 15cm in circumference and more.
- The number of individuals and an average height by species for trees with the circumference between 3 and 15cm.
- The number of individuals and an average height in total for trees with the circumference under 3cm.
- Other observations such as human disturbances.

In addition to that, the conditions of planted forests have been reviewed on a basis of the existing inventory data and field confirmation. The survey sheets used for this inventory survey are shown in Table – Ap.3 and Ap.4. On a basis of this survey, the volume of tree resources for each forest reserves has been estimated.

Table - Ap.1 The Number of Plots

Vegetation Type	Bounou.	Toumou.	Gouand.	Kongou.	Dida
Riverside Forest (<i>Foret galerie</i>)	1	2	4	3	5
Open Forest (<i>Foret Claire</i>)	0	1	1	1	1
Wooded savanna (<i>Savane boisee</i>)	0	4	1	7	1
Tree savanna (<i>Savane Arboree</i>)	3	8	14	13	18
Shrub savanna (<i>Savane arbustive</i>)	11	2	5	6	9

Grass (<i>Savane herbeuse</i>)	0	0	1	0	2
Planted forest (<i>Plantation</i>)	3	2	0	0	0
Cultivation area (<i>Champ Cultive</i>)	0	0	0	0	2
Fallow (<i>Jachere</i>)	0	0	0	0	5
Total	18	19	26	30	43

Each vegetation type is decided on the field during the field survey.

(c) Method of Volume Calculation

The Forestry Office of Burkina- Faso regards trees over 125 cm in circumference (40 cm in diameter) as exploitable timber trees (wood of work). Then, trees from 31 to 125 cm in circumference (10 to 40 cm in diameter) are for potential timber trees (exploitable in future), and trees from 15 to 31 cm in circumference (5 to 10 cm in diameter) are for fuel woods, respectively. (Personal contact with The Director General of Cascades Region Forestry Office (*Directeur de Direction Regionale de l'environnement et des Eaux et Forêts de Cascades*))

The volume of individual tree can be calculated by an equation shown below. The equation is obtained from the survey data of Nabéré forest located in the southwest part of the country whose ecological conditions are similar to those of the forest in the Study Area. (*Outils de Cubage du Bois Pour les Forêts de Maro et de Nabere; Equipe Technique Forestière du Programme National de Gestion des Terroirs (ETF/PNGT), 1997*)

$$V = 0.02538 - 0.00579 * d^{1.30} + 0.000549 * d^{2.130}$$

Where: V = volume of tree (in m³)

d 1.30 = diameter measured at 1.30 m in height (in cm)

- Species concerned: several species of the forest of Nabéré

- Sizes of trees concerned in the equation: 5 cm - 40 cm of d1.30

The total volume of woods is estimated by using the result of those calculations mentioned above. Basically, the total volume can be obtained by multiplying the average volume of all survey plots and the surface area of forest reserve. However, some manipulation shown in Table-Ap - 5 is carried out for each reserves before the calculations.

Table - Ap.2 Method of calculation

Name of F.R.	Method of calculation
Bounouna	Total volume is calculated by multiplying the average of survey plots

	(excluding 3 plots of plantations) and the surface area of the reserve (excluding grass savanna, fallow, and bare ground on which trees barely grow, and plantation). The volume per unit is obtained by dividing the total volume by total surface area of the reserve. The number and density of tree are obtained in the same way.
Toumousseni	The ratio of plots with high tree density (River side forest, Open forest, and Wooded savanna) is higher than the actual ratio of the surface area of those vegetation types. For adjusting the difference, the result of those 7 plots is multiplied by the coefficient of 0.5. Besides that, 2 plot of plantation is excluded from the statistics.
Gouandougou	As same as Toumousseni, the result of the survey plots with high tree density (6 plots) is multiplied by the coefficient of 1/3 for calculating average tree number and volume.
Kongouoko	As same as Toumousseni, the result of the survey plots with high tree density (11 plots) is multiplied by the coefficient of 0.15 for calculating average tree number and volume.
Dida	Since the ratio of plots is well reflect the actual ratio of the vegetation types, unit number and volume are obtained by simple average of all plots.

(d) The Usage of Forest Resources

At first, existing data and knowledge have been reviewed for understanding the general conditions of the usage of forest resources in Comoe Province. Then, interview for local people was carried out to understand the detail of the usage of forest resources. The interviewees were chosen from people in related villages of five forest reserve, because there was no significant difference on the usage conditions among areas in the province, and because the survey result is expect to contribute for the management plan. Ten villages among them have been chosen (Table-Ap.6) for the interview. Representatives, women's groups, and 2 typical households of each village have been selected as interviewees.

Moreover, the result of Related village survey (Typical situation of average family in the village was asked to the representative of the hearing) and field inspections have been added for the further understandings of the usage of forest resources in the province.

Table - Ap.3 The list of Villages for the hearing

Village Name	Adjacent Forest Reserve	The number of samples		
		Representative	Household	Women's Group

Bounouna	Bounouna	1	2	2
Toumousseni	Toumousseni	1	2	2
Gouandougou	Gouandougou	1	2	2
Gouara	"	1	2	1
Pima	Kongouko	1	2	1
Kassande	"	1	2	1
Kadio	"	1	2	2
Niambrigo	Dida	1	2	2
Diarakorosso	"	1	2	2
Noumoukiedougou	"	1	2	2
Total		10	20	17

(e) Other Items Concerning the Forest Conservation

Other items concerning the forest conservation are studied. Those are topographic features, the situation of the occurrence of bush fire, the customs and the activities of local people which relate to forest conservation, and the location and the management system of nurseries.

Table – Ap.4 Location of Survey Plots

Plot No.	Latitude			Longitude			Plot No.	Latitude			Longitude		
	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
B-1	10	39	80	4	42	794	K-8	10	30	625	4	11	360
B-2	10	38	929	4	42	726	K-9	10	29	910	4	11	360
B-3	10	38	862	4	42	581	K-10	10	29	71	4	11	360
B-4	10	38	739	4	48	453	K-11	10	28	576	4	11	360
B-5	10	38	617	4	42	201	K-12	10	27	492	4	2	898
B-6	10	38	647	4	42	66	K-13	10	26	557	4	11	360
B-7	10	38	674	4	41	907	K-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
B-8	10	38	747	4	41	835	K-15	10	34	399	4	10	151
B-9	10	39	272	4	42	368	K-16	10	33	630	4	10	151
B-10	10	39	379	4	42	55	K-17	10	32	802	4	10	151
B-11	10	39	245	4	41	299	K-18	10	31	734	4	10	151
B-12	10	39	239	4	41	109	K-19	10	30	879	4	10	151
B-13	10	39	99	4	40	992	K-20	10	29	679	4	10	151
B-14	10	38	931	4	41	81	K-21	10	28	720	4	10	151
B-15	10	38	655	4	43	170	K-22	10	27	962	4	10	151
B-16	10	38	258	4	42	82	K-23	10	27	802	4	10	151
B-17	10	37	929	4	41	738	K-24	10	26	571	4	10	151
B-18	10	37	826	4	41	584	K-25	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-1	10	33	912	4	55	850	K-26	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-2	10	33	571	4	56	133	K-27	10	33	33	4	7	0
T-3	10	32	852	4	56	219	K-28	10	32	54	4	7	2
T-4	10	32	738	4	56	204	K-29	10	31	56	4	7	4
T-5	10	32	568	4	56	508	K-30	10	30	230	4	7	2
T-6	10	32	141	4	56	308	K-31	10	26	552	4	7	0
T-7	10	31	927	4	56	626	K-32	10	26	41	4	7	0
T-8	10	31	707	4	56	921	K-33	10	25	397	4	7	0
T-9	10	31	497	4	57	11	K-34	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-10	10	32	272	4	56	49	D-1	10	6	0	4	9	791
T-11	10	32	109	4	55	945	D-2	10	6	0	4	9	14
T-12	10	30	886	4	56	612	D-3	10	6	0	4	7	948
T-13	10	31	258	4	56	201	D-4	10	6	0	4	7	288
T-14	10	31	397	4	55	927	D-5	10	6	0	4	6	495
T-15	10	31	905	4	55	467	D-6	10	6	0	4	5	563
T-16	10	32	99	4	55	339	D-7	10	2	0	4	13	0
T-17	10	32	272	4	55	60	D-8	10	2	0	4	11	96
T-18	10	34	133	4	56	981	D-9	10	2	0	4	10	0
T-19	10	34	266	4	34	266	D-10	10	2	0	4	9	151
G-1	10	38	801	4	4	63	D-11	10	2	0	4	8	0
G-2	10	38	796	4	3	177	D-12	10	2	0	4	7	330
G-3	10	39	82	4	2	251	D-13	10	2	0	4	6	632
G-4	10	39	81	4	1	476	D-14	10	2	0	4	6	0
G-5	10	39	83	4	0	807	D-15	10	2	0	4	5	0
G-6	10	37	693	4	8	5	D-16	10	2	0	4	4	549
G-7	10	37	693	4	7	99	D-17	10	2	0	4	3	379
G-8	10	37	693	4	6	41	D-18	10	2	0	4	2	297
G-9	10	37	693	4	5	346	D-19	10	2	0	4	1	481
G-10	10	37	492	4	4	124	D-20	10	2	0	4	0	742
G-11	10	37	492	4	3	825	D-21	9	58	258	4	14	508
G-12	10	37	492	4	2	898	D-22	9	58	258	4	13	473
G-13	10	37	492	4	2	137	D-23	9	58	258	4	12	503
G-14	10	37	492	4	1	467	D-24	9	58	258	4	10	55
G-15	10	36	459	4	6	569	D-25	9	58	258	4	8	302
G-16	10	36	457	4	5	495	D-26	9	58	258	4	7	266
G-17	10	36	459	4	4	516	D-27	9	58	258	4	5	749
G-18	10	36	459	4	3	495	D-28	9	58	258	4	4	865
G-19	10	36	459	4	2	571	D-29	9	58	258	4	3	747
G-20	10	36	459	4	10	604	D-30	9	58	258	4	2	624
G-21	10	36	459	4	0	769	D-31	9	58	258	4	1	527
G-22	10	35	489	4	6	165	D-32	9	58	258	4	0	536
G-23	10	35	489	4	5	505	D-33	9	56	829	4	5	302
G-24	10	35	489	4	4	786	D-34	9	56	829	4	4	536
G-25	10	35	489	4	3	810	D-35	9	56	829	4	3	646
G-26	10	35	489	4	2	986	D-36	9	56	829	4	2	989
K-1	10	29	598	4	11	360	D-37	9	56	829	4	1	593
K-2	10	28	652	4	11	360	D-38	9	56	829	4	0	783
K-3	10	27	448	4	11	360	D-39	9	56	829	3	59	929
K-4	10	26	394	4	11	360	D-40	9	56	829	3	59	110
K-5	10	33	285	4	11	360	D-41	9	56	829	3	58	412
K-6	10	32	242	4	11	360	D-42	9	56	829	3	56	962
K-7	10	31	592	4	11	360	D-43	9	56	829	3	56	165

(Use another Excel File for this page)

Table – Ap.5 Survey Sheet for Forest Inventory Survey (1)

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DU CADRE DE VIE

BURKINA FASO

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION REGIONALE DES CASCADES

FICHE D'INVENTAIRE FORESTIER (1)

Date :/...../2002 Chef d'équipe :

Forêt classée de:N° Placette : Surf.Placette :

Coordonnées de la placette : Longitude :° ' "

Latitude :° ' "

Type d'occupation des sols : 1. Savane herbeuse 2. Champ 3. Jachère
 4. Savane arbustive 5. Savane arborée
 6. Savane boisée 7. Forêt claire 8. Forêt galerie

Type de sol : Sableux Argileux (Limoneux (Gravillonnaire

Nom de l'essence (15cm < C1,30 m)	Code Essence	Circonférence à 1,30 m (en cm)	Hauteur (en m)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

Table – Ap.6 Survey Sheet for Forest Inventory Survey (2)

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DU CADRE DE VIE

BURKINA FASO

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION REGIONALE DES CASCADES

FICHE D'INVENTAIRE FORESTIER (2)

Date :/...../2002 Chef d'équipe :

Forêt classée de:N° Placette : Surf.Placette :

Nom de l'essence (3cm < C1,30 m(15cm)	Comptage	Hauteur moyenne (en m)	Nbre de pieds
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
Arbres de Circonférence (3 cm			

Plantations rencontrées :

Espèces plantées :

Ecartements :

Situation actuelle : (Taux de survie, feux, pâturage,...).....

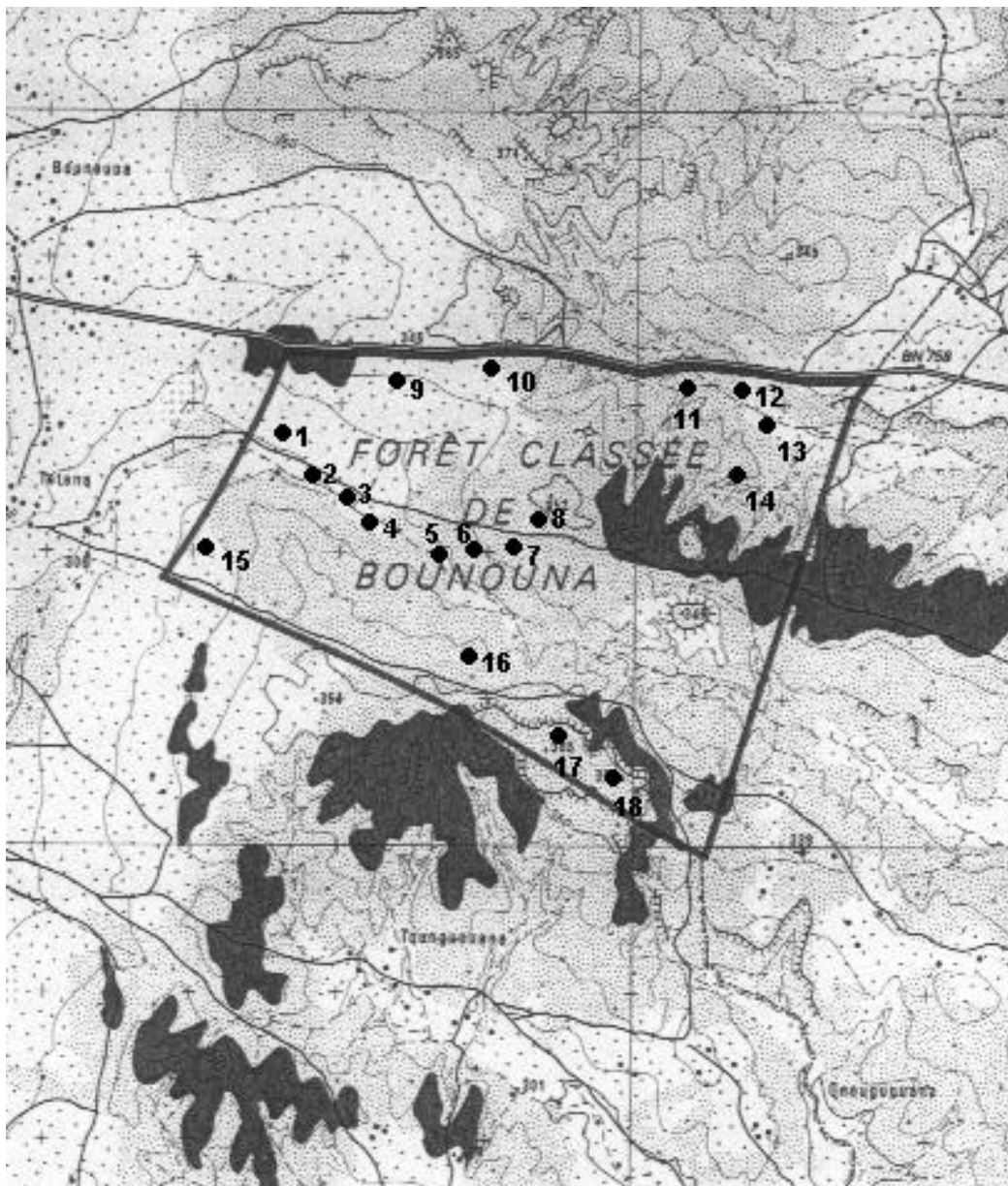
.....

Observations éventuelles :

.....

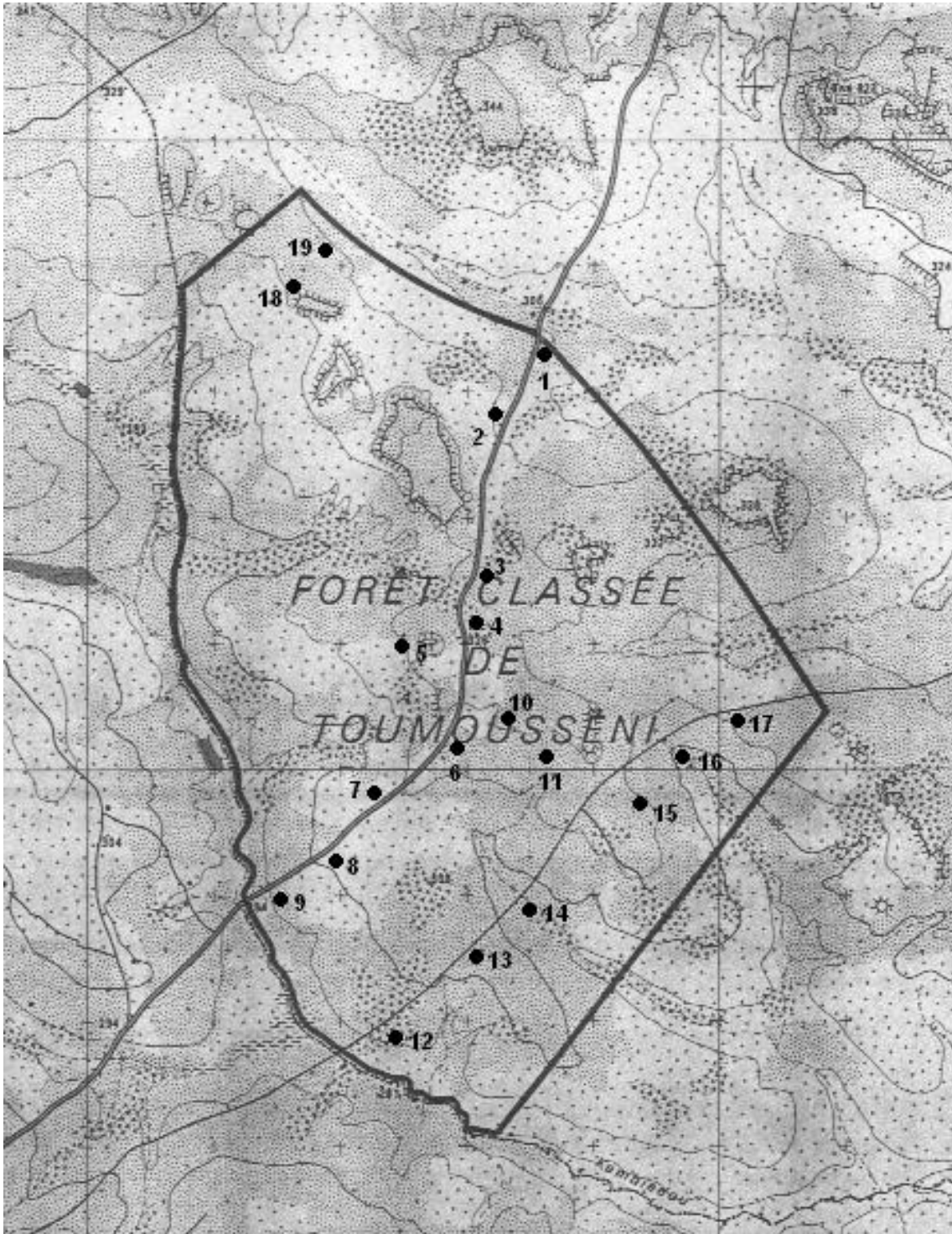
.....

.....



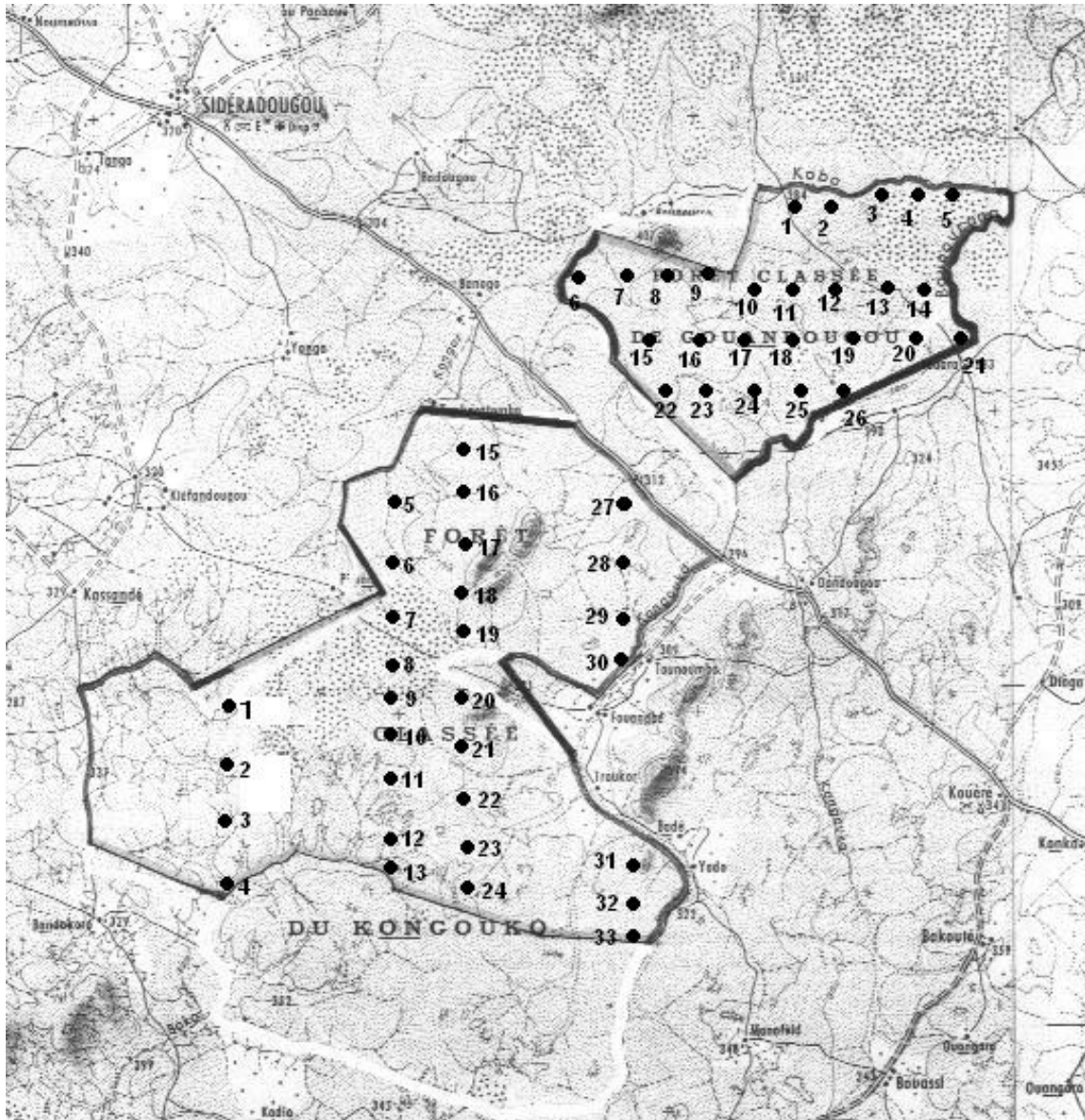
(Topographic map (scale:1/50,000) is used)

Figure- AP.1 Distribution of the Survey Plot in Bounouna Forest Reserve



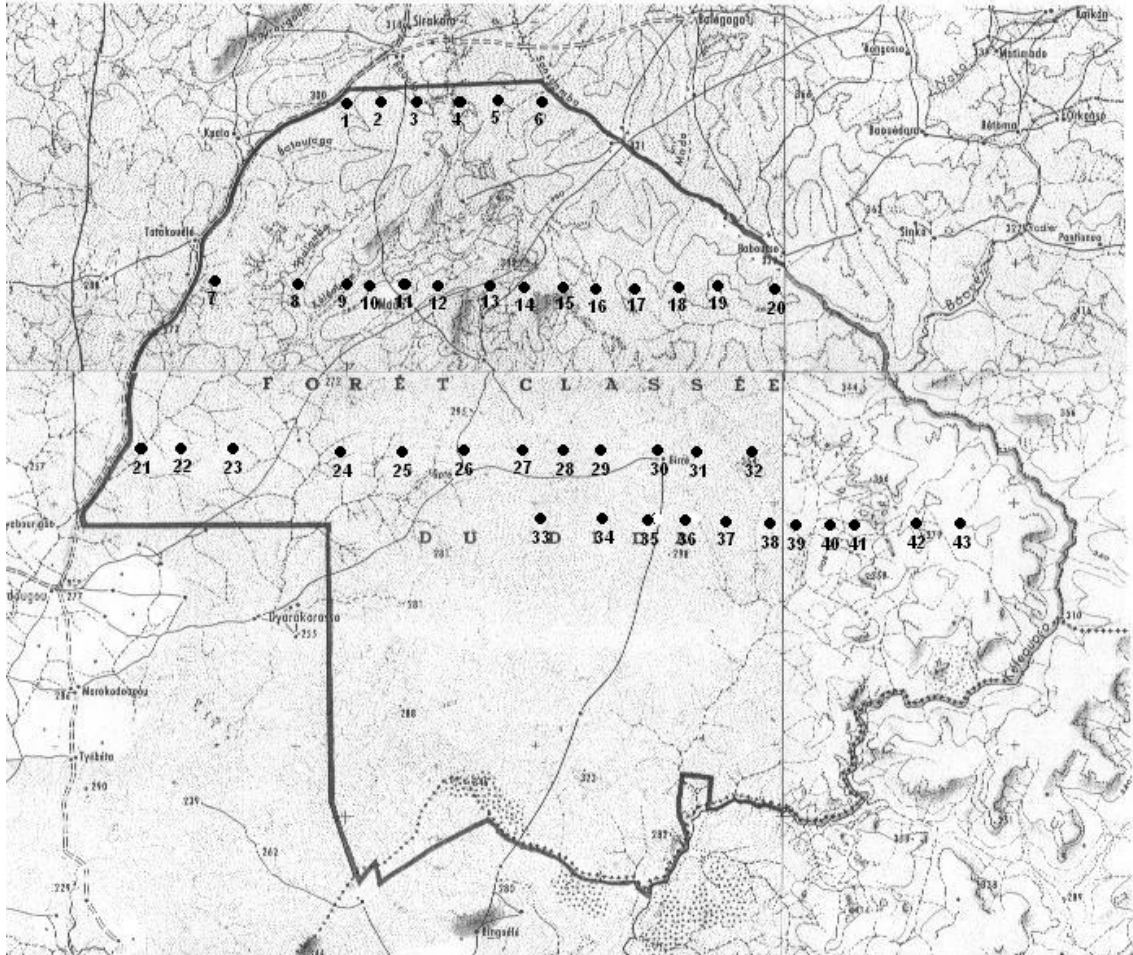
(Topographic map (scale:1/50,000) is used)

Figure- Ap.2 Distribution of the Survey Plot in Toumousseni Forest Reserve



(Topographic map (scale:1/200,000) is used)

Figure- Ap.3 Distribution of the Survey Plot in Kouandougou and Kongouko Forest Reserve



(Scale: 1/200,000)

Figure- Ap.4 Distribution of the Survey Plot in Dida Forest Reserve