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**CITIZENSHIP AND POVERTY :
WHAT PROSPECTS IN AFRICA ?**

Final Report
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This version of the report is only preliminary. Some rectifications or additions could be made to it where necessary

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A. Introduction

In Africa, the 80s were popularly known as the decade of structural adjustment and the preponderance of international institutions in national policies. It was acknowledged by all, the World Bank included, that adjustment programmes failed to attain their objectives. On the contrary, they were, in most cases, the cause of the harsh social relations, the aggravation of the living conditions of the populations and poverty : the priority given over the years to the restoration of macroeconomic balances and the payment of external debt was reflected by the abandonment of the social sectors, for which the efforts were themselves very limited.

Structural adjustment was certainly also one of the factors that triggered some latent conflicts against the background of calling into question, the role and place of the States, "institutional balances" and the present authorities.

But adjustment was especially easier to impose as the States had for decades, monopolized the political and decision-making power thus marginalizing any claim and initiative. Any independent action particularly emanating from urban and rural groups was interpreted as subversive acts to be banned or condemned. The associations, whether local or national, were compelled to make do with a limited space of action, to negotiate their initiatives on the basis of reciprocal concessions and to agree to do what the States are no longer able to do.

The limited capacity to resist the proposals of international institutions can be explained by this practice of discarding the population and its organizations from any form of activity and by monopolizing power and expression.

Without failing to recognize the complexity of the new situations created by the sudden outbreak of a host of conflicts in Africa, the uncertainties as regards the outcome of these conflicts and their possible repercussions, the continent is perhaps gradually gravitating towards some forms of a mere equitably distributed and a mere democratic power. Undoubtedly, we are fully plunged into a process of defining some new rules of the political, social and economic game and the emergence of a new system of ethics, the "common heritage"(or "common weal").

However, there are enormous uncertainties, linked to the fact that the emergence of a new citizenship will be difficult within a context of limited growth, aggravation of poverty and hegemony of a certain international ethical and so-called universalist

standard of democracy and human rights. There are no guarantees to ensure that once again, power is vested in the majority of the people, and also that the minority is able to live in the same economic, social and secure conditions as the majority.

African countries cannot protect themselves and be free from a certain universalist ethic which tends to be imposed through aid and by means of international power relationships on all societies of the South. The present system of international relations prevents each society from defining from within, its own system of social, political, cultural and even economic regulation, through some inevitably long and negotiated processes, which put at stake various and even divergent cultures and interests.

It is likely that in the 90s, the line of conflict and insecurity in the world will be made of an "iron curtain" of another kind which would separate an over-represented minority, living in "superabundant information, super-technicity, surplus media system and over-consumption" and some hundreds of millions of persons excluded there from because they are unable to follow the trend of an international system that they have not designed. If the mechanisms of exclusion are not changed, particularly through the introduction of new regulations of international economic and political relations, this line of conflict will be a line of fracture fraught with extreme violence.

But the excluded will continue to re-invent their own world. The real challenge that we should meet is that of re-defining a citizenship, which is meaningful in the daily life of the majority. It should enable the excluded to enhance their know-how, to participate through their own organizations in the management of affairs concerning them...

This NGO meeting is above all, one stage of a reflection and consultation process which should make it possible for us on the one hand, to attempt a pooling of concerns in a bid to combat poverty and to search for an effective citizenship, and on the other hand, to propose strategies and actions in this direction. Embarking on such a process is to aim at an awareness of the NGOs and associations on the need, in the current context of Africa, to combine, in their actions, this double concern an action which the Latin American NGOs have also endorsed.

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How is it possible to ensure that the access to the resources and means of expression is guaranteed for all ? What should be done to ensure that the excluded can participate fully in the management of public affairs and that equality in the eyes of the law will be respected ? What role can be assigned to the associations in the on-going dynamics ? What activities should they undertake ?

How is it possible to endorse disparate initiatives which nevertheless, are generators of fresh solutions ? These are but a few questions that the NGOs, in the light of their experiences, attempted to answer in order to better direct their actions towards the control of exclusion and poverty and towards the achievement of a more effective citizenship.

Several international strategies and programmes concerning Africa are under implementation ; they will determine not only the flow of financial resources and economic relations, but also the political and cultural relations of the continent with the outside world. The Global Coalition for Africa, which was set up after the end of the United Nations Programme for Africa's Economic Recovery, is one of the on-going international initiatives. The programme of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa for the 90s (implementation of the Abuja treaty and Agenda 21) constitutes another initiative for the continent.

What is the real content of these initiatives ? What place do they give to NGOs and associations ? What common aspects of work can they implement within the framework of these different dynamics ?

The presence of members of the Secretariat of the Global Coalition for Africa and the Economic Commission for Africa made it possible for NGOs and African associations to better evaluate Africa's global situation, and to better grasp the scope of programmes and strategies under implementation on the continent. This meeting was also the occasion for NGOs and associations to incorporate the concerns of African societies in their programmes and strategies.

B. Message of associations and NGOs to participants at the Conference of the Global Coalition for Africa

The struggle for citizenship and action to combat poverty constitute the foundation for any long term perspective in Africa. It was on this theme that African associations and NGOs meeting in Porto-Novo from 9 to 14 June 1993 focused their discussions ; the meeting was held on the initiative of ECA (Addis-Ababa), ENDA Third World (Dakar) and CPPS (Porto-Novo) concurrently with the Global Coalition for Africa Conference with the will to exchange their experiences, deepen their reflection, strengthen their on-going activities and ensure among themselves, an improved synergy.

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The associations, popular movements and NGOs derive their legitimacy from the actual work that they accomplish particularly together with the most underprivileged. They underscore their will to act as partners of all those who work for democracy, development and the environment : without the participation of the population and an existing link between rural and urban dwellers, national or international institutions, it will not be possible for us to overcome the crisis facing our continent.

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The effort made, particularly by the Global Coalition for Africa concerns the entire population, and more importantly, women, the youth and children, who play a decisive role in shaping the future of Africa and constitute an expression of our hopes and aspirations. The Coalition operates positively since, in breaking with perpetual assistance, it supports the enhancement, for the benefit of Africa, of all its potentials, and the full assumption by Africans themselves, of their rightful responsibilities in the design, implementation and evaluation of their own development. A global mobilization, of a new kind is therefore necessary. For this purpose, the Global Coalition and NGOs who, of necessity, have their place in the process, should work hand in hand. This effort involves all countries of the continent including obviously, North Africa and South Africa.

The NGOs reaffirmed their readiness to support, clearly and without intermission, any process or initiative which would be really beneficial to the peoples of Africa. In this spirit, they supported the resolutions of the Cotonou Conference. They are ready to participate in the implementation of the objectives of the Coalition and to be involved in the subsequent stages of the approach.

This process, and hopefully the Global Coalition/NGO convergence, will make it possible to better take into consideration, our major concern about a joint and more effective action against poverty and for citizenship as well as for promoting development and safeguarding the environment.

Porto-Novo, 11 June 1993

C. Mechanisms which generate poverty and impede citizenship

In Africa, poverty is linked in large measure, to the insecurity of all sorts of events prevailing on the continent. It is linked, to the non-availability of certain critical resources, as regards persons, families, communities and the States.

The notion of insecurity should obviously be envisaged in its widest acceptable context, at the national and international levels. It stems from a durably austere inhospitable or deteriorated environment ; and increasingly frequently, from the break-up of economic, demographic, ecological cultural and social systems.

Citizenship may be defined as a status which enables men and groups to develop without excessive constraints and with a minimum level of decision-making power within their community. A process of dialogue determines the limits of this status, the rules governing the community, the constraints that each person needs to observe and the sanctions that each person incurs. This status also includes :

- the right of access to certain vital resources : such as employment, land, housing, health, and an adequate living standard ...
- the means of acquiring them : training, education ...
- the right to participate in the definition of common rules and the management of public, local and national affairs. This right itself involves the right of association and expression.

On the African continent, the citizen status may also be defined with reference to a social status, namely, the set of relations that an individual or a community maintains with other individuals or communities, and secures for them a social entrenchment, cultural coherence and affective stability.

A deterioration of the citizen's status may thus result from excessively strong internal or external constraints : deterioration of the environment, fall in incomes derived from certain activities thus limiting the right to health, culture and education, political or cultural aggression, political arbitrariness, social arbitrariness making the right of expression and the right of association difficult, disrepute... It may also stem from the loss of social and cultural entrenchment.

A degradation of citizenship and increase in poverty may therefore be intimately connected, particularly in hostile or deteriorated environments and within fragile political and social frameworks. In this context, citizenship becomes more than ever, a vital resource, one important element of a set of incentives that a society may have in order to implement strategies, initiatives and activities and gain access to better living conditions.

Mechanisms which generate poverty in Africa :

1 - The debt burden : the insecurity of the populations and the States of a multitude of African countries is in the present period, amplified by the debt millstone which mortgages a large portion of their export revenues and considerably limits an already very small economic scope to manoeuvre. Reduce to meeting yawning budgetary gaps, constrained to implement adjustment programmes on which they have virtually no control, they manage the present rather badly.

These programmes have been in operation for over ten years, without any sustainable growth being registered in the countries implementing them.

These programmes which are the root causes of the bleakest cuts in the already very low social budgets, which further cause an increasing number of countries and whole societies to become fragile and demobilized with each passing day, thus "throwing" into the street some hundreds of thousands of persons and making their chances of alternating a massive poverty level even slimmer.

2 - The international economic and financial system, by its very nature, tends to exclude all those who do not conform to its own logics and trends. Africa, which has lost over half of its share of the world market in the last few decades, is suffering a net "disinvestment" to the advantage, inter alia, of some Asian countries. Progressively, most African countries were placed under the supervision of the World Bank and the IMF, to whom they repay more than they receive from them. At the same time, the continent continues to suffer drastic declines in its export revenues. The continent is experiencing a real financial insecurity which makes any investment and growth prospect virtually impossible. It has been placed in a situation where it has no choice but to adjust even more, thus progressively losing these internal incentives.

3 - But it can also be asserted that a good number of local bourgeoisies have taken great advantage of Africa's indebtedness, and that the massive capital flights to the outside world constitute the basic causes of its progressive impoverishment and the loss of its financial and economic credibility.

Finally, it is the poorest strata of the populations who are often the victims of this financial strangulation. Such a collective heavy burden is unfavourable to the democratic process preached by countries of the North which are almost at the doorstep of contradiction. The least evil would be to define the maximum share of export revenues that a country can reasonably devote each year to its external debt service... But common sense notwithstanding, some financial "papering over the cracks" and some moratoria which hold no prospects for the future are merely endorsed...

4 - The acceleration of population growth : of about 3 % a year, has led to an extraordinary "rejuvenation" of the population. The proportion of young people (50 % of Niger's population is below 15) is such that the responsibilities weighing heavily on the communities is and will be considerable, particularly in the field of education, health, and housing ... This rejuvenation constitutes a potential source of strife and also change.

5 - Mimesis and a certain dominant perception of modernity have been in existence since the independence era. Both tend to strengthen the continent's dependency on the outside world, and systematically downgrade technical and organizational resources as well as endogenous know-how. They participate in this progressive impoverishment of the continent, since the models the policymakers strive to employ are completely imported models not to mention that they are costly to the community and cannot be handled by the majority of the population. They widen the gaps between social groups and regions. Only the elite -who indeed constitute the minority- and who have training, information and the bulk of resources can have access to them, thus excluding the vast masses of the population.

Indeed, it is a vast share of the community's common heritage (health, education, transport, energy...) which is managed on the basis of inappropriate schemes whose cost finally becomes exorbitant. Certainly, it is not accidental if the cost of primary education in Africa is more than five times that of Asia and if the cost of road maintenance and water supply is twice as much.

Factors that impede citizenship in Africa :

The mechanisms which impede citizenship in Africa are in large measure, linked to those which generate poverty. Economic and social exclusion itself generates political and cultural exclusion.

1 - Insecurity and political arbitrariness, which has prevailed on the continent since independence, is still in rife in most African countries, in spite of the recent upheavals. This insecurity is reflected by the inability of groups and individuals to live as they wish and to contribute to collective options. It makes virtually impossible any future prospect, particularly, for the youngest population groups.

The weakness or absence of public freedoms further prevents the establishment of the minimum rules of the game, the participation of all in the preparation of collective or societal norms, the necessary condition for perpetuating any political and social institution. It reduces its efficiency and consequently strengthens economic, social and political insecurity.

2 - Exclusion by language and the absence of communication : all political classes in Africa are the products of the school bequeathed by the colonial master. The political messages and the concepts they convey through their speeches are still expressed in national languages, have no reference to the mental and cultural situation of the vast masses of the populations. Exclusion by language and the absence of communication makes participation in public affairs difficult, and limits the chances of emergence of marshalling social and political schemes.

3 - The non-recognition of know-how and popular activities by policymakers leads to downgrading the resources of countries and underestimating the incentives typical of African societies. This lack of recognition corresponds in fact, to a refusal of any autonomous initiative which does not conform to the mimetic political and cultural schemes of the elite in power. It also leads to making the majority sub-citizens, deemed unsuited to the dominant idea of modernity.

4 - The unequal access to information, the inadaptation of communication channels, entail in fact the exclusion of the majority of the major social, political and economic stakes.

5 - Social arbitrariness also constitutes a factor which impedes citizenship. It leads to a "clientelist" management of public affairs, and the domination of the majority by a social minority. Clientelism makes accountability in the management of resources on the part of urban-dwellers difficult.

6 - Besides, social conformism is reflected by the confinement of certain groups (women, children) to a status which hardly allows them to develop their political, social and economic situation. It maintains them in a position of dependency and limits their participation in public affairs.

7 - The limited access to social services, aggravated by structural adjustment policies, contributes to the change in social fabrics, breaks up population cohesion and makes the emergence of an effective citizenship difficult.

D - Group reports

Group 1 : "Poverty, perception of citizenship and participation in decision-making"

Contact with Kétonou, a fishing village

1 - Deterioration in the living standard of the population : living standard which depends on the wealth of the Lake, deteriorated after a project which modified the regime of the water plan had been completed near Cotonou. The construction of a bridge which led to the closure of the mouth of the lake was endorsed without taking account of the interests of the surrounding villages which derive their living from fishing.

2 - New social configuration in the village and inequalities regarding the access to natural resources : a minority composed of some old civil servants and relatively wealthy city dwellers has succeeded in salvaging the operating system of the lake to its advantage. This minority which has considerable financial means and is better informed than the villagers about financing possibilities, is exploiting the lake with greater returns which are out of the reach of the villagers.

3 - Lack of participation : absence of consultation on issues related to the management of natural resources, increases frustrations among the majority of the population and creates tension between this same majority and the wealthy minority. In the absence of consultation, the population cannot express its concerns to the authorities.

4 - Inconsistency between national policy and the predominant situation at the grassroots level. Example : while the cooperative system has theoretically no currency in the country since the fall of the former regime, two women's market gardening cooperatives operating on a collective basis, and which in addition are deficit-incurring still exist.

5 - Consequences :

- Reaction of the population : there are frustrations being nurtured against this minority and the State. They are reflected by the refusal to pay "civil taxes".
- In the long run, the practices of Akadja (fish ponds) will destroy the lake as a result of its overcrowding effect.
- On the mainland, deforestation has led to soil degradation by erosion and has accentuated the silting up and the fall in the level of the lake.
- Decline in the economic and social life of the village, which accelerates the departure of the youth and the impoverishment of the village.

Towards a development of the situation of the village

1 - The Akadja operational project should not be left solely in the hands of the elite. It should be extended to the vast majority, through a joint management of resources, which will guarantee the capacities of the lake, the reproduction and protection of the resources provided by the water plan.

2 - A general rehabilitation programme of the water plan for the benefit of all surrounding river villages should be prepared without any exclusion whatsoever.

3 - The diversification of economic activities should be promoted in order to reduce the pressure on the lake and provide a greater possibility of improving the living conditions of the people (promotion of fish farming in the swampy areas, for example).

4 - Facilitate access to financing and its mobilization for the benefit of the most underprivileged villagers.

5 - Reflect together with the villagers on how to improve the technical systems used, bearing in mind, all the activities.

6 - Need for a planning and development expertise to work in flooded lands and highlands.

7 - The need for reafforestation in order to offset deforestation.

Group 2 : Visit to a thickly populated neighbourhood in Cotonou

Contacts with the Ayélawadjè municipality

Ayélawadjè is one of the 24 municipalities of the Urban district of Cotonou, within the vast geographical entity called Akpakpa (8 municipalities). It extends over an area of 5 km² and is bounded on the North by Lake Noloué, on the South by the Municipality of Missessin, on the East by the Municipalities of Sèrandé and Yenwa, and on the West by the Municipality of Sègbèya.

The Municipality of Ayélawadjè comprises five residential districts : Fifatin, Ayélawadjè I, Ayélawadjè II, Agbato and Agbodjèdo. The first three, developed since 1973 (2 fully and 1 to the tune of 50%) are inhabited by fishermen, craftsmen, junior civil servants and tradesmen.

Population :

The population of Ayélawadjè is estimated at 25.000 inhabitants (1992 census) who speak Toffin. Apart from fishermen, there are craftsmen, junior civil servants, tradesmen, etc... The cohabitation between the inhabitants operates in an atmosphere of conviviality.

Poverty and citizenship : living conditions in the area : deficiency in terms of collective infrastructure

In the Ayélawadjè municipality, each of the five living quarters has a primary school. But unfortunately, the whole municipality has only one kindergarten and two health centres. There is no maternity. Child deliveries take place in the neighbouring municipality of Missessin. But most often, the spouses of the fishermen deliver at home, not to mention the risks that it involves.

There is a serious problem of hygiene and shortage of drinking water.

The deficiencies in infrastructure are aggravated by the limited resources at the disposal of the population which do not make it possible for them to have access to them. In relation to the incomes earned by the population, education and health are costly.

- absence of meeting places and recreational facilities for the youth and children,

Only rich persons and families have access to the various collective services. These inequalities breed frustrations.

Access to economic and natural resources

- The reduction of resources has been the source of impoverishment of the fishing population. There are two reasons :

-The high level of exploitation of fish resources and the non-observance of the limiting techniques of fishing ;

-The construction of some hydraulic facilities in the lagoon having a negative impact on the locustrian environment.

- lack of bases of technical support for craftsmen,
- lack of legal framework for the creation of associations and groupings,
- sensitive impact of the new economic policy (SAP's) which entailed :
 - the reduction of wages and the decline in purchasing power,
 - the cut in public spending which has led to excess costs for the populations (schools, roads, health, ...)
 - the privatization and retrenchment policy in the civil service, which was reflected by lay-offs in all sectors.

Participation in the management of public affairs

Although the advent of a democratic political regime has made it possible to open up the political game, and for the population to demand better living conditions and greater equity, the issue of real participation in the management of the affairs of the municipality remains unresolved. In fact, the options in terms of urban reconstruction, provision of facilities in terms of collective infrastructure and housing... are still governed by technocratic norms which are all too often imposed by the wealthy stratum of the population.

Political parties for their part, are seen to be active only during municipal and legislative election periods - just with a view to winning the maximum number of voters. Their speeches and proposals are too often demagogic, without any links with the real resources of the municipality.

Politics appears increasingly as a means of social and economic promotion rather than a means to defend the options corresponding to the real will of the population. An evidence of this is the role that money plays in the search for voters. The people who have very well grasped the advantages that some people reap in doing "politics" are also demanding in turn, that they should be "rewarded".

This situation has led to the development of "wait and see" and dependency attitudes. Such attitudes are indeed strengthened by external aid (food aid).

In the face of these drifts, some associations and autonomous initiatives have been established, aimed, through the mobilization of resources within the municipality, at resolving some concrete sanitation problems as well as problems relating to the organization of women's activities, recreational facilities for the youth maintenance of schools, health centre facilities and places of worship.

Towards an improvement of the situation of the municipality

- . Promote a new concept of the exercise of political power based on the idea that politics is above all, a means to the successful implementation of a community project of which the people may adhere, and not an instrument of rapid acquisition of wealth and social promotion ;
- . "Policymakers" should accept the collaboration of other development actors (NGOs, associations, ...) promote popular participation in decision-making, and in project execution and management ;
- . NGOs should correctly grasp the limits of their commitments to the government, in order to avoid political misunderstandings ;
- . NGOs should develop grassroots communication, as a pedagogic instrument, aimed at securing the success of activities undertaken ;
- . Promote participation as a means of accountability. This participation should be exercised daily and concretely in every activity that affects the life of the municipality.

Group 3 : Problems relating to access monitoring and responsibility in the health and education sectors.

Contacts with the Benin National University

The group worked with the officials of the Benin National University (in Calavi), some authorities of the Béhanzin college and some students in Porto Novo with the heads of department and some patients of the Porto Novo hospital ; and with some representatives of the community and staff of the Founfoun communal complex in Porto Novo.

1 - The sectors visited (health and education) are of capital importance because they act directly and durably on man.

2 - It appears that the accessibility of the people to the social infrastructures visited is extremely limited, due to high cost and lack of infrastructure :

- . consultation fees (1,500 to 5,000 F CFA), as well as fees for treatment and hospitalization are too high for the people, especially the poor ;

- . enrolment fees (over 200,000 F CFA) in some specialized sectors of the university, as well as in the college and secondary schools are too expensive for the people and this often limits access to these social infrastructures by the poor and children of the poor ;

3 - There is a gradual disengagement of the State in the two sectors : health and education. This disengagement is aggravated by poor management and the harmful effects of the structural adjustment programme. These effects are manifested in several ways :

- . Lack of personnel in the two sectors : the little that exists is unequally distributed to the detriment of the rural areas where the population is greater and poorer.

- . Most in-patients who are generally poor, are herded into rooms where they are made to sleep on the bare floor and in deplorable hygienic conditions.

- . Due to lack of adequate premises, in the classes visited, the number on roll exceeds 70 pupils per class ; this made the monitoring of studies by pupils extremely difficult. As a result, the private education sector is developing rapidly, but most often, it is the children of the rich who patronize it.

The State allocates an annual credit of about 150 million CFA francs to the hospital visited i.e. 150 CFA francs per year per inhabitant, while Ouémé, the only departmental centre of about 100,000 inhabitants is the only centre that provides specialized treatment.

There is some inequality in the assumption of responsibility for patients. State officials as well as officials of public or private enterprises have their costs of treatment partially or totally borne by their structure, while the others, left to themselves and to their own devices, bear the total cost of treatment. Many people prefer not to go to the hospital. Similarly, some students are compelled to undertake some para-educational activities (gardening, running of evening courses) in order to cater for their accommodation and catering facilities. Scholarships, which existed until then, and which made it possible for the present leaders to successfully complete their studies, have been abolished in the secondary schools and colleges and are rarely granted to university students.

Where a social assistance service exists, due to lack of facilities, it provides services to only a limited number of students and patients who are in need. It is the parents of the sick and of pupils who play the role of social welfare officers.

4 - There is also limited community participation in decision-making and management of the two sectors. The populations who form the bulk of the poor strata, have very little control over the management of their social infrastructures.

The State shows little concern for the initiatives taken by the population to remedy the deficiencies in these two basic sectors : very few mechanisms are set up to promote the basic initiatives.

Yet, population initiatives do exist. Example : at the communal health complex in Founfoun, and in all the peripheral health centres, it is the peoples themselves who manage a community financing system which permits easier access to medical treatment.

Action to promote improvement in the situation of these two sectors

1 - Special attention should be paid to those different sectors of social life.

2 - A strengthening of social sectors in development programmes is recommended in order to consolidate and raise the rate of access of the population to basic treatment ; the emphasis should be on the sensitization of the people.

3 - A consultation of the basic community should be regular for the preparation and taking of strategic decisions.

4 - Greater attention should be given to autonomous initiatives in the fields of health and education. In view of the State's financial deficiencies, the NGOs in particular, should support these initiatives.

Group 4 : Access to the media and the stakes of democratization

Poor in words, words of the poor. Poverty is especially silence and what place can the dumb citizen occupy ; a shadow among the shadows, from whom only the subtle and inaudible cries of suffering, quickly choked down by the distance separating those who simply hold power, and the power of expression, reach us.

People talk to the poor through him but he does not talk, and when we give him the floor, it is merely to expect that he will assent to the options that we have made for him, and follow the path already traced. When and how will he be able, once again, a man among men, to trace with an unskilful hand, the message he intends for us ? It is such a question that we should strive to address.

The conclusions of group 4 responsible for answering the questions - "Are the words of the poor expressed through the media" ?, "What proportion of the different socio-professional categories has access to the media and is capable of following the major problems of environment, development and democratization ? Who -NGOs and others- could improve the situation and how ? -.poses in all its acute forms the challenge to the democratization of our societies and the capacity of the civil society to assume responsibility for its speech through the media.

It appeared clearly -through the visits to Radio Cotonou and also to "La Nation", a government daily privatized recently and taken here as mere examples- that information continues to be a "one-way" affair, that it remains the expression of choice made outside all consultation with those for whom they are intended.

The creation of free radios, or established by some communities, thus appears, as the most appropriate solution in oral tradition societies where a large number of languages co-exist.

Radio Cotonou, to take up this example, broadcasts today in French and in 18 local languages. French absorbs 64% of the transmission period, while 35% is allocated to the 18 languages and 1% to English. Given the fact that the vast majority of the population are illiterate, how much time does Radio Cotonou devote to the most underprivileged ?

Although it is certainly difficult to talk about the words to be given to the poor in an already poor society, we observe that it is always the poorest who constitute a large share of the absence in listening or tuning in, of the absence of possibilities for proposing their view of things.

It is certainly utopian to believe that only the appropriation of new areas of freedom and technologies can automatically guarantee a wider place in the media to the most underprivileged or to those of "the other world", to borrow the expression of the Editor-in-chief of Radio Cotonou.

Obviously, this will involve a long and slow progression in which the NGOs should participate as the propagators of development. They can impart to all vital issues, such as the environment, abandoned today by the media, their rightful place. We can thus imagine ngos comprising mostly communication experts whose vocation would be to get the communities acquainted with the use of the media. The idea is to devise new approaches in this struggle for expression which derives from both politics and culture.

Concerning the print media, the findings are even more overwhelming; The illiteracy rate and the price of newspapers are such that the print media makes a limited impact in the society and it is more so within the most underprivileged groups.

Although access to the radio and the print media is possible and achievable in the short term, access to a heavy media such as the television is on the contrary very difficult, if not impossible in our countries. All powers, including the power of the media have their monopoly of expression. Here too, it is worth devising and undertaking some new- forms so that those of the "other world" strangers in their own country, can become the producers and actors of images, of their own images.

How to ensure an improvement of the situation ?

- 1 - Creation of local and free community radios with a view to assuming full responsibility for the expression of the poorest groups and enabling them to have access to citizenship by taking care of their existence.
- 2 - Creation of NGOs having within them, some communication experts in order to help the basic associations and communities to control the techniques and technologies of communication.
- 3 - Creation, within basic organizations which do not yet have any, of a communication unit with the support of media experts, irrespective of whether or not they are involved in associations.
- 4 - Strengthen literacy activities in national languages by training the actors from the communities and using audio-visual techniques.

E - The role of NGOs as regards the action to combat poverty and to promote citizenship

- 1 - The deterioration of living standards, impoverishment and increase in inequalities have favoured the emergence and expansion of claims for greater democracy and transparency in the management of public affairs and for a more effective recognition of the rights of each as a person and a citizen.
- 2 - Under the effect of this impoverishment and inequalities, and also under the impetus of some political and social movements, a relationship between the recognition of the rights of the population and the improvement of their living conditions was clearly established. The NGOs were part and parcel of this movement.

Reacting to the deficiencies of the States, and together with the populations, the NGOs have diversified their fields of intervention and activities.

- 3 - The NGOs are however, keenly aware of the obstacles and deficiencies relating to the social, political and economic environment in which they operate, as well as to their organization, working methods and the nature of priorities they have set for themselves.

1 - The fields of intervention

1 - The NGOs have continued and even intensified, the activities that they usually undertook. It is in this vein that they provide support :

- to farming activities particularly the production of seed farms for market-gardening as well as nurseries for fruit trees by helping the villagers in the marketing of their produce,
- by securing the minimum infrastructure (wells, irrigation networks) for producers' groupings and associations,
- by training rural actors in production techniques that they can easily handle, and land preparation as well as resource management.

They endeavour to prevent a deterioration in living conditions, by establishing cereal banks in anticipation of the lean periods, and by providing assistance in the establishment of rural shops.

Health has always been and continues to be a priority area for the NGOs : vaccination campaigns for mothers and children, the construction of boreholes, the construction of low cost sanitation infrastructures, health education and the construction of traditional healthcare centres and drugstores are fields of intervention which are familiar to them and where they have registered greater success than any other area.

2 - Aside from "conventional" activities, the NGOs have incorporated some new themes compelled by some new requirements.

These themes deal with :

- the control of AIDS,
- the environment,
- the promotion of employment,
- the promotion of citizenship,
- action in favour of alleviating the debt burden,
- increasingly significant participation in the discussion of ideas relating to development, the environment and human rights at the national and international level

The control of AIDS is carried out mainly in the form of sensitization on this disease and the ways to prevent it.

The activities undertaken to preserve the environment deal with the sensitization campaigns in the residential areas outside the big cities and also with cleanliners in the rural living quarters, agro-forestry, the sensitization of children and young people to environmental protection through the dissemination of teaching materials -particularly in the educational systems- the organization of prize-winning competitions on the environment in secondary schools and colleges, etc...

3 - The upsurge of unemployment among the youth, retrenchments and the need for women to contribute their quota to household incomes, have compelled the NGOs to promote small-scale activities and micro-enterprises.

They achieve this by supporting the integration of the youth in the economic fabric and the initiatives of women's groups through the contribution of financial inputs, the organization of management training sessions and by helping them to control the production techniques and marketing channels.

4 - The education of the citizen and the promotion of citizenship are concerns which generally stem from the democratic wave currently sweeping across the continent. The activities of NGOs in this field, are focused on the preparation of a legal guide for women and the establishment of legal information and research centres for women, the sensitization of community leaders and officials of NGOs to the severity of poverty and environmental deterioration, the establishment of radio broadcasting centres and activities for children and the youth in difficult situations, the development of communication at the grassroots level through the provision of audio-visual facilities, the distribution of information manuals in the local languages, the pooling of community actors of different areas in order to promote an exchange of experiences.

5 - Among the areas of activity that African NGOs have abandoned for too long is the action in favour of debt alleviation and cancellation. The debt of African countries has over the past decade, justified the implementation of structural adjustment policies which are particularly unbearable to the needy and which have contributed to calling into question the already delicate social balances. The involvement of NGOs in this struggle is the sign that these organizations are better

able to measure the impacts of indebtedness and the measures taken by governments and international institutions to cope with them.

Another significant activity : the increasing participation of certain NGOs in discussions that they have ignored hitherto : discussions on development and environmental policies at the national and international level. This is how a lot of African NGOs have participated actively in the dynamics created by the convening of the Rio Summit and particularly in the activities of international associations and also in other debates that followed thereafter in order to implement the conclusions of the Earth Summit.

II - Training, communication and research at the service of grassroots development, the promotion of citizenship, and the search for alternatives

1 - In their normal operations, the NGOs are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the durability of their activities rests on granting autonomy to the populations, and giving primacy of place to sensitization, information, communication and training.

Whether it is a question of constructing boreholes, opening rural pharmacies or drugstores, or building traditional health structures, promoting civic rights or creating small-scale and micro-enterprises, training, information and communication are indispensable.

2 - Besides, they are increasingly feeling the need to have research and analytical capacities to be able to formulate credible alternative proposals, with regard to the activities of more experienced governments and international institutions.

These research activities also make it possible to better establish and better direct the overall activities.

The research also focuses on appropriate technologies, the promotion of traditional knowledge and know-how, medicinal plants, ecological agriculture, urban people's economies, community organization systems, as well as certain sectoral and comprehensive policies of governments and international institutions.

If an attempt were made to present synoptically, the multitude of activities of NGOs which participated in the seminar "citizenship and poverty : what prospects in Africa ?" a table like the one below will emerge :

Rural area

- Extensive activities by farmer's movements.
- Participatory activity in land development.
- Participatory effort in animal husbandry.
- Expansion of initiatives on the part of women's movements.
- Farming research and basic group-NGO-researchers synergy.
- Expansion of credit systems.
- Strengthening :
 - . of capacities for defining strategies
 - . of capacities for autonomous action
 - . of negotiating capacities.
- Participatory management of the environment, communities and ecological zones.
- Combined and evolutive technologies.
- Extensive training and communication

Urban area

- Participatory effort in sanitation.
- Taking the place of the State as regards the operation of social services.
- Action in favor of the youth and children in difficult situations.
- Support to some groups of craftsmen, tradesmen, and small-scale enterprises.
- Support to the popular savings and micro-credit system.
- Legal council.
- Assistance to the poor (orphans, the handicapped).
- Literacy, education and popular communication
- Championing or pleading the cause of the poor.
- Involvement of basic groups in municipal management.

Global level

- Research on the global mechanisms of poverty "generation".
- Publication and information on world problems.
- Participation in the political democratization process (National Conferences...)

- Control of mimetic consumption models and life.
- Control of AIDS
- Defense of the rights of the individual.
- Improvement of the status of women.
- Participation in major international seminars.
- Promotion of South-South inter-continental relations.
- Activities to promote peace.

F - Action of NGOs : obstacles and deficiencies

These obstacles and deficiencies are very diverse in nature and can briefly be presented as follows :

1 - Risks of bureaucratization : the need to ensure a continuity of activities and programmes compels NGOs to recruit a permanent staff and adopt organizational patterns which, in the end, become handicaps in the face of the demand for a certain level of flexibility in the operation of the structures and a certain level of versatility in the human resources available.

The risk of bureaucratization induces another risk, which is even more serious, that of being substituted for the population in the conduct of activities and the expression of these initiatives.

2 - Gradual expansion of the fields of intervention of NGOs : to what extent ?

During the last ten years, African NGOs were faced with the massive disengagement of the States and the progressive abandonment of some of their traditional fields of intervention. The NGOs were then called upon, by the populations as well as by donors and the States themselves, to intervene more systematically in order to meet the deficiencies of the States. However, neither the manner in which they are structured and organized, nor their working methods, nor even the means at their disposal, were adapted to massive activities comparable in terms of magnitude to those undertaken by the States. There is a real risk of their getting bogged in their field activities and of a change "in identity" which may entail the loss of originality and their initial missions. The NGOs should be aware of these risks and set themselves some new objectives adapted to the new contexts, and see to the safeguard of their originalities.

3 - The multiplication of international meetings, and the increasingly considerable recourse and invitations to NGOs to attend is in the process of leading to a real diversion of the human resources of the NGOs. Tempted by an increasingly legitimate participation in international fora, African NGOs devote an increasingly large share of their time and resources to the detriment of their own programmes.

Yet, if the NGOs of the North can do so with a lobbying objective, through financing granted to them to this end, African NGOs do not only lack the resources to do it, but often, this work does not appear to be a priority in the face of the countless emergencies with which they are confronted. The organizers of these meetings for their part, are not yet aware of the losses they bring to bear on the NGOs of African countries, whenever an international event of this nature takes place.

4 - Insufficient consideration of the "environment - poverty - citizenship" relationship : couched in a logic of "project" and "emergency", the activities are often carried out in terms of limited objectives in time and space in addition to being too sectorialized. The immediate consequence is that any action loses its interdisciplinary or "inter-scope" character. This approach does not promote a capitalization of experiences which become difficult to reproduce. However, to undertake activities which link up the control of poverty with the action to promote citizenship and the preservation of the environment means that the programmes comprise several sequences each having its own interacting dynamics but not located within the same time frames. The objectives themselves are evolutive due to the participative dynamics and the variety of sequences of action. But the logic governing projects imposes an approach by stages (evaluation by phases) which pays less attention to synergy between the components of the project, to participation and reproductibility, than registering certain performances within a given time frame, in relation to pre-determined objectives and in an often formal manner.

Obviously, linking up the three dimensions of poverty - environment - citizenship requires real action and research which enable the actors to better include their activity in their evolutive spaces, to better understand their motivation and hence, to better secure their participation. Research and action also make it possible, in a more systematic manner, to grasp the constraints of the milieu, the socio-political and economic constraints and to formulate relevant answers required for the population to better negotiate its interests, for a greater protection of the environment and the improvement of living conditions.

5 - Deadlocks, attempts to recover certain powers and political parties :

- any action, when carried out autonomously and arouses the participation of a community, becomes an object of covetousness on the part of political and social as well as local and national forces. The NGOs, as associations, are not free from such covetousness. They should, together with the population, promote activities with these political and social forces who have divergent interests and who devise different strategies in order to win the support of the population. These working conditions demand on the part of NGOs a considerable bargaining capacity, and working principles which clearly trace the boundaries that these political and social forces cannot overstep. An ambiguous ambition with respect to any given stake or challenge, inevitably generates some phagocytic attempts which will only be an attack on the credibility of the NGO, particularly in the eyes of the population.

- in less favourable contexts, where monolithism is obligatory, the NGO which defends a certain concept of autonomy, is compelled to cope with deadlocks and blockades of any sort. Its responsibility towards the population is still greater, likewise the risk of disrepute.

These risks of deadlock and recovery are still more sensitive when it comes to activities affecting issues of citizenship and hence, the right of communities and individuals to resources and information and also the right to criticism.

6 - Other obstacles or risks are staring at the associations and NGOs. There are, at present, in certain international institutions, a desire for dialogue with the NGOs. But given the failures of their policies and the authoritarian methods that they have used with the governments in the recent past, the urge of mistrust is more than ever before, necessary. It is not rare that international cooperation institutions exhibit the tendency towards the instrumentalization of the NGOs, which aim at compelling the NGOs to do what the governments have not succeeded in doing or have refused to do. In this context, dialogue with these institutions can only be long together with some non-negligible possibilities of failure.

The real question is to know how the NGOs can dialogue, and possibly, collaborate with institutions whose resources in information, in expertise and in foreign exchange exceed the capacities of certain regions of the world ?

G - Strategic measures and action proposals

Two working groups (urban and rural areas) drew up project proposals, likely to be implemented with a view to controlling poverty and developing the access to citizenship. These proposals may be subsumed under five principal headings :

I - Reduce global constraints

II - Communicate more and in other ways

III - Enhance coherence, expand and strengthen popular strategies

IV - Promote "frontline" technologies

V - References to the common heritage or common weal in all programmes and activities.

I - Reducing global constraints

- . Promote common activities involving associations, NGOs, local communities and governments for the cancellation of debt or its conversion into funds in favour of action to combat poverty, and promote citizenship and preservation of resources;
- . In this context, it is necessary to capitalize African skills and expertise, particularly with regard to researchers and former international civil servants.
- . Reflect on and undertake some projects and assignments better understand the impacts of international trade, the financial system and international political and cultural relations, on the mechanisms of impoverishment, and obstacles to the access to real citizenship in African countries. These projects and assignments should define, at the international level, the modalities for ensuring the minimum conditions of economic, cultural and political security which would enable African countries to develop without irreversible breaks.
- . Undertake very rapidly, some comparative research and historical studies in order to grasp, in certain regions of the world, the dynamics and strategies which have led to a curb of massive poverty, a relative control of development and a minimum citizenship.
- . Promote systematically, particularly through joint activities, the breaking down of the division between the different actors and institutions. This is how the activities between NGOs - researchers - local communities and administrations should be undertaken.

- . Enhance the capacities of intervention of NGOs, in order that they can undertake more significant activities, through the support not to specific projects, but to programmes jointly implemented by several of them.
- . Enhance the associations and NGOs to strengthen their research and analytical capacities as well as their proposal capacities, in order to enable them to better participate in the search for alternatives with a view to getting out of poverty and securing an effective citizenship.
- . The associations and NGOs should have adequate means of communication in order to efficiently share their inputs as regards the action to combat poverty, and be fully present in international processes and at international fora.

II - Communicating more and in other ways

- . Take stock of and use the traditional means and channels of communication ;
- . Re-direct communication on the field and towards a greater mass of listeners and a horizontal communication ;
- . Organize national consultations between journalists and development actors ;
- . The need for African NGOs to make the radio an instrument of communication between groups and local communities and to meet regularly in order to take stock of and use the possibilities provided by government radios to achieve this objective ;
- . The need for NGOs to meet in order to :
 - promote the adoption by governments of legal frameworks making possible the legal existence of free rural and urban radios ;
 - évalue training programmes for rural and urban dwellers geared towards the use of the radio as an instrument of communication ;
 - create a rural and district press in national languages ;
 - strengthen the use of national languages in communication and literacy programmes.

III - Enhancing coherence, expanding and strengthening popular strategies

- . Evaluate the capacities of intervention of associations and NGOs, and identify the priorities in their respective fields of action ;
- . Prepare a typological directory of the errors of NGOs and of the experiences which did not make any significant impact or which simply failed (the 100 best errors of the NGOs) ;
- . Organize joint mechanisms for strengthening the capacities of intervention at the grassroots level ;
- . Promote some systems of solidarity between actors at the grassroots level, by strengthening or institutionalizing some mutual insurance companies, savings and investment banks and insurance companies which bear the costs of training, education and health ;
- . Promote experiences of financial autonomy at the grassroots level particularly through the mobilization of local resources ;
- . Establish women and youth banks which will facilitate the promotion of their activities and their integration through their own efforts ;
- . Secure an autonomy of resources for the NGOs, particularly, through the search for equity capital ;
- . Participate in the on-going process relating to the transformation of the municipal institutions of African cities : through the promotion of a participated management and the search for synergy between municipal representatives, NGOs and the populations ;
- . Develop activities in the field of basic education, particularly in the areas of hygiene, health and sanitation ;
- . Promote the emergence of legal entities and communities for the recognition of productive and popular exchange activities ;
- . Popularize the African Charter for popular participation in national languages.

IV - Promoting frontline technologies

- . Inform the people about sanitation techniques and appropriate environmental technologies ;
- . Create a data bank for these technologies ;
- . Mobilize the African expertise and research potential for participation in the improvement of these technologies ;
- . Create a common technical assistance fund for disseminating information and supporting community initiatives ;
- . Identify and enhance the existing popular techniques in the urban and rural area ;
- . Evaluate the potential of the sectors of the popular economy and rural economy in the areas of employment and technical training ;
- . Organize exchanges as regards research and use of frontline technologies, between development actors and institutions.

V - References to the common weal in all programmes and activities

- . Disseminate the knowledge of law in the action to combat arbitrariness and to promote access to citizenship and the equitable access to resources ; particularly by undertaking activities as regards sensitization, information, and legal training ;
- . Mobilize groups of African jurists in action to combat the existing legal constraints which go counter to popular activities or impede the recognition of the rights of the most underprivileged populations ;
- . Act through multi-faceted and sustainable activities, on legal and technical norms which obstruct popular initiatives and participation ;
- . Promote the notion of common heritage (common weal) within associations and local communities, and in literacy, training and educational programmes ;
- . Encourage the participation of farmers, shanty-town dwellers and suburbanites in all activities in their areas and also in decision-making ;
- . Encourage the development in the urban and rural areas, of legal frameworks which obstruct the participation of women in decision-making mechanisms and activities.

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ANNEX 2 : Background of the participants

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Economiste.

Responsable du programme Système et Prospective de ENDA Tiers Monde
Recherches sur le mouvement associatif en Afrique, les jeunes dans les sociétés africaines, la santé, la dette et l'ajustement structurel. Auteurs et co-auteurs de plusieurs ouvrages et articles sur ces thèmes.
A pris une part significative dans la réflexion sur l'environnement et la Pauvreté, à la préparation, au sein d'ENDA, du processus de Rio et après Rio.
Engagé dans le mouvement associatif depuis 9 ans, et appartient à plusieurs réseaux associatifs et réseaux de recherches.

2. Mohamed SOUMARE,
ENDA Tiers monde,
Urbaniste, Formateur-consultant,
Coordinateur de programme
Réseau : HIC (Habitat international coalition)
Publications : plusieurs articles sur l'Environnement,
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3. CAMARA Moussa,
Centre panafricain de formation coopérative,
Agro-Economiste
Programme de formation de cadres supérieurs

4. GUIBBERT Jean Jacques,
ENDA Tiers monde, Socio-Economiste urbain
Intéressé par les aspects de gestion participative en milieu urbain et d'appui à l'économie populaire urbaine.
Chargé de la liaison ville de ENDA.
Associé aux travaux d'ENDA depuis ses débuts au Siège, puis en Amérique latine, actuellement
Coordinateur de l'Antenne ENDA Maghreb, basée à Rabat (Maroc).
Publications : en matière d'assainissements alternatifs, communication à la base et d'initiatives locales de gestion urbaine.
Réseaux : HIC - Les voix du silence (FPH) - GONG (Groupe des ONGs marocaines).

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Etudes d'anglais
Mise en place d'une organisation populaire en vue d'aider les employées de maison à mieux se prendre en charge.
Publications : Ouvrage collectif sur
"Un itinéraire socio-professionnel"

6. YAMADJAKO Pascal,
ATAS, Togo
Cadre de développement
Coordinateur de projets.
Assistance aux jeunes diplômés sans emplois en les aidant à valoriser leurs connaissances.
Recherche-action-formation.
Réseaux : COMETE - FONGTO - ENDA Graf

7. TOE Etienne,
6 S, Burkina Faso,
Cadre de développement rural et tropical et géographe.
Aménagement de l'espace rural
Gestion des terroirs
Conception et réalisation des retenues d'eau
Conservation des eaux et du sol
Formation des animateurs sur les techniques de conservation des eaux et du sol et agroforesterie
Gestion des projets d'environnement

8. BENRAHMUNE Zeinab,
Maroc,

Botaniste-Ecologiste forestière

Education environnementale

Recherche sur la collecte de bois

Education en matière d'hygiène

Séminaires de formation destinés aux enseignants

Publications : Thèse de 250 pages sur les plantes aromatiques et médicinales. Auteur d'un rapport synthétique sur la déforestation et la consommation de bois de feu. Participation à l'étude des écosystèmes marocains.

9. DE SOUZA Léontine Parfaite Reine,

Fédération des femmes béninoises,

Inspectrice d'enseignement de base

Sensibilisation des femmes

Communication/Information

10. NDIONE Emmanuel,

ENDA Graf (Sénégal),

Sociologue,

Responsable d'un programme urbain

Recherche populaire-foresterie

Publications : "Dynamique urbaine d'une société en grappe" (180 pages).

"Le don et le recours", ressort de l'économie urbaine (225 pages).

"La ressource humaine, avenir du terroir" (350 pages).

"Pauvreté ambiguë" (200 pages).

11. DIOUF Saliou,

Réseau africain pour le développement intégré,

RADI (Sénégal), Economiste.

Coordinateur de programmes

Réflexion dans tous les domaines intéressant le réseau

Elaboration de projets

Réseau : RADI

12. AFFOUBA Marie-André,

SAILD Cameroun

Juriste-Sociologue-Economiste

Formation de paysans en gestion

Animation, sensibilisation

Analyses - Planification - Elaboration de stratégies

Publication : (en cours) Socialisation politique dans les organisations paysannes au Cameroun.

13. NASSOURI Georgès,

Sahel Solidarité, Burkina Faso,

Sociologue, philosophe

Etudes sur l'organisation de la société

Coordinateur de projets

Formation

14. SOUMANOU Latifou,

Ministère du Plan, Bénin

Economiste

Action en faveur des populations-cibles

Projet pilote pour création d'emplois

Auto-promotion - réhabilitation sociale

15. BEN MEBKHOUT Mohamed,

Association pour la promotion de l'emploi des jeunes (DIT Hamid Skif), Algérie

Journaliste

Planification

Communication

Publications : "Pais de larga pena" (pays de longue peine) : association bilingue de la poésie algérienne d'expression française - Espagne 1978
"Nouvelles de la maison du silence" (Alger 1986)
"Poésies d'El Asnam et d'autres lieux" - ENAL Alger 1987

16. SOUMARE Assa,
Assistance aux initiatives de développement, Mali
Ingénieur agronome
Sensibilisation - Animation dans les villages
Identification des projets au niveau des villages
Recherche de financement
Exécution projet
Réseau : RITA (réseau international des terres arides)

17. BUGNICOURT Jacques,
ENDA Tiers monde, (Sénégal),
Sciences politiques - Economie
Expériences de terrain dans plusieurs pays africains et en Amérique centrale
Professeur d'aménagement du territoire à l'Institut africain de développement et de planification (IDEP)
Engagement dans les mouvements associatifs depuis 1972
Publications : diverses
Réseaux : appartenance à plusieurs réseaux

18. RANAIVOSON Charles,
COMODE, Madagascar
Vétérinaire
Responsable de projets de développement
Président du Conseil malgache des ONG pour le développement et l'environnement (COMODE)
Organisation pour la promotion et le développement des initiatives communautaires (OPDIC)

19. SYLLA Sékou,
Guinée-Ecologie,
Ingénieur génie-rural, environnementaliste
Chargé des programmes de sensibilisation
Participation aux études, confection de projets de développement
Expédition et tournage de films
Publications : Enquête socio-écologique PNAE '92 (30 pages)
Décennie de l'Enfance pour l'UNICEF Guinée (30 pages)
Education et sensibilisation PNAE '93
Réseau : CLE

20. RABEVAZAH-RABEKORIANA Céline,
Association pour la promotion de l'entreprise à Madagascar,
Economiste,
Elaboration de projets
Représentation de l'APEM au Conseil d'administration et au Comité d'octroi de la SIPEM
Représentation à l'Office national pour l'environnement
Représentation à l'Association nationale pour l'action environnementale
Publications : maîtrise populaire du développement (Revue du BIT)

21. TRAORE Gaousso,
RADEV (Mali-Ethiopie)
Economie-Finances
Cours de formation
Mobilisation des ressources
Mise en oeuvre des projets
Conversion de la dette africaine
Publications : Articles dans Voice of Africa
Articles dans les revues d'ONGs

22. SANNY Salomon Sébastien,
Association béninoise contre la faim et la misère du peuple (Bénin),
Comptable gestionnaire
Lutte contre la faim et la pauvreté
Information et vulgarisation agricole
Soins de santé primaire
Réseaux : RADEV
Fédération des ONGs béninoises

23. DASSI Venance,
Les Amis de la Terre, Bénin
Trésorier
Protection forêts - reboisement
Lutte contre les feux de brousse, pollution
Education pour une agriculture biologique
Réseau : Réseau international des Amis de la Terre

24. TODZRO Mensah,
Les Amis de la Terre, Togo
Gestionnaire d'entreprise - Economie agricole
Environnementaliste
Nettoyage des rivières
Constitution citernes d'eau
Création de pépinières et plantations d'arbres
Réseau : Réseau international des Amis de la Terre

25. BRO GREBE Geneviève,
Côte d'Ivoire-Ecologie,
BTS secrétariat bilingue,
Intéressée par le bien-être de la femme
Sensibilisation - information - éducation
Engagée dans les mouvements associatifs depuis le lycée

26. ATINDEHOU Nestor,
CIRAPIP, Bénin,
Ingénieur agronome,
Assistant de projets
Coordinateur de projets
Publications : Co-auteur de l'étude sur la filière maraîchère au sud du Bénin
Etude sur les circuits et contraintes d'approvisionnement en intra maraîcher
Réseaux : Groupement associations et organisations villageoises (GAO)
Réseau, recherche action (RRA)

27. SENDAMA Antoine,
Africa water network
Réseau des ONG (Kenya)
Sociologue - Gestion de l'eau
Coordinateur de projets
Publications : Sustainable water development solutions community participation in Africa (69 pp).
Contribution à un volume publié par le PNUE : construction des grands barrages en Afrique, impacts socio-économiques (1000 pages).

28. KEMZEU David,
NIRMA Cameroun,
Professeur d'Allemand et d'Anglais
Cinéaste
Appui financier aux micro-projets, Sensibilisation des femmes de la rue

29. GAYE Birame,
FONGS (Sénégal),
Technicien agricole,
Coordinateur Commission recherche-action
Atelier de recherche paysanne sur le thème : art, culture, environnement

30. KONATE Hamidou,
JAMANA Mali,
Ingénieur en gestion
Intéressé par les problèmes de communication
Publications : plusieurs articles de presse publiés dans les différents journaux de la Coopérative Jamana.

31. FELK Abdellatif,
ENDA Maghreb, Maroc
Sociologue-philosophe-Enseignant universitaire
Projet d'actions en faveur des jeunes en situation difficile
Publications : plusieurs articles dans des revues académiques. Expérience du terrain au Maroc.

32. ADOTEVI Franck Mansour,
UEPSC Côte d'Ivoire,
Médecin,
Définition des stratégies
Réseaux : UEPSC (10 ONGs Mauritanie, Cameroun, Bénin), RECI - APED - CLE - AIDAC

33. SAWADOGO Alfred,
PNUD, Burkina Togo
Coordinateur du projet régional pour le renforcement de la collaboration entre les ONG, les gouvernements et le PNUD en Afrique.
Publications : "ma première campagne électorale" (1978)
"Le métier de vulgarisateur agricole" ;
"La question des ONGs au Burkina Faso ou le difficile dialogue entre les peuples" en italien ;
"La grande famine de 1973 en Haute Volta"
(Etude de cas dans le village de Tikare - mémoire de maîtrise).

34. AKOWANOU Emile,
Ministère de la santé, Bénin
Médecin de santé publique
Responsable du service information-éducation-communication (I. E. C.)
Publications : Aménagements hydro-agricoles et santé publique (mémoire).

35. HARSCH Ernest,
Journaliste aux USA
Rédacteur en chef de "African Farmer Hunger Project"
Publications : "South Africa : from settlement to union" (chapitre "the anti Apartheid reader).
Apartheid's great land Theft, the struggle for the right to farm in south Africa ;
South Africa : white rule, Black revolt
Angola : the ridder history of Washington's war.

36. DAKPOGAN Hubert,
DPLR/MDR Bénin,
Inspecteur du développement rural,
Ministère du développement rural.

37. QUENUM Francina,
Les Amis de la Terre, Bénin,
Contrôleur de développement rural
Chargée de la promotion féminine
Organisation de la production artisanale et la transformation des produits agricoles
Réseau : International des "Amis de la Terre".

38. COMLAN William,
Socio-Economiste (CPPS) Bénin,
Coordinateur de programmes
Publications : articles pour des revues spécialisées.

39. GBAGUIDI A. Olivier,
Equipes enseignantes du Bénin,
Inspecteur d'enseignement technique d'évaluation en éducation
Formation
Assistance à la coopération des enseignants

40. GETACHEW Demeke,
CEA Ethiopie,
Economiste
Engagé dans la participation populaire.
Publications : Democracy and NGOs
Impact of NGOs
Popular participation and development.

41. SENGHORE Ismaila,
Radio Gambia (GFPA),
Journalist,
Engagé dans la conception des projets de planning familial
Programmes radio
Publications : mémoire de fin d'étude au Centre interafricain d'études en radio rurale (CIRO) à Ouaga,
1986.
Réseaux : Sahel rural radio Network,
Sahel journalists network for dissemination of information for development
Association mondiale radio communautaire (AMARC).

42. VAN HULTEN Michel,
Ministère des affaires étrangères des Pays Bas,
Géographie humaine
Assistant personnel du ministère
Publications : plusieurs livres et articles scientifiques et politiques.
Mémoire doctorat : collectivisation agricole en Pologne.

43. JACOLIN Pierre
ENDA Graf (Sénégal)
Géographie-sociologie-sciences de l'éducation
Conseilleur, Formateur
Publications : "Diobass, les paysans et leurs terroirs"
"L'école détournée".
Réseaux : IRED - INADES
Informels (paysans - urbains).

44. SARE Sillas,
Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme
Ingénieur de planification - Planification régionale
Directeur adjoint de cabinet du Ministère chargé de la coordination des activités du Ministère à côté du
Directeur de cabinet.
Publications : Mémoires :
(1). "L'Etat et les collectivités locales face aux problèmes du développement rural dans la Province du
Borgou" - Bénin
(2). "Aménagement des zones d'extension urbaine de Djougou" - Bénin.

45. MAKINDE Amina,
Association des femmes juristes du Bénin,
Droit
Conseils juridiques
Publications : "Guide juridique de la femme béninoise" en français, en fon et en Batonnou.

ANNEX 3 : Documents available during the seminar

I - ENGLISH

1. Citizenship and poverty: what prospects in Africa ? Provisionnal Agenda, 8p.
2. Citizenship and poverty: what prospects in Africa ? List of documents, 2p.
3. The GCA Agenda: 1992 and beyond. Global Coalition for Africa, 1992, 26p.
4. The transition towards democracy and better government of Africa: recent meeting and studies. Global Coalition for Africa, 1992, 3 p.
5. Data on selected economic, financial and environmental indicators in Africa. Global Coalition for Africa, 1992, 4 p.
6. Front line technology: a concret approach to fighting poverty in favour of the environment and development, ENDA TM, March, 1992. 5 p.
7. African development trap: environmental degradation, militarization, and poverty & prospects of military conversion, Preliminary draft, Nadir Abdel Latif Mohamed University of Cambridge, may 1993, 6p.
8. Woman and poverty in the urban environment, J. BUGNICOURT, ENDA TM, Dakar, march 1991, 11p.
9. Fighting Poverty: emergency in Africa, T. BEN ABDALLAH, Jacques BUNICOURT, Youba SOKONA, ENDA TM, march, 1992, 12p.
10. A diagnostic and strategic outline of the approach: poverty and environment in Africa, ENDA TM, Dakar, july, 1991, 16p.
11. Poverty and the environment: what can be done ?, Dakar, ENDA TM, may 1991, 12p.

II - FRÈNCH

12. Citoyenneté et Pauvreté: Quelles perspectives en Afrique ?, programme provisoire, 8p.
13. Citoyenneté et Pauvreté: Quelles perspectives en Afrique ? Liste des documents distribués, 2p.
14. Une réflexion sur le Brésil: Comment être pauvre et citoyen ?, Jeanne BISILLIAT, Paris août 1991, 11p.
15. Lutte contre l'aridification: du local au planétaire, ENDA TM, Dakar. mars 1993, 8p.
16. Commerce international, pauvreté et environnement: quelles perspectives pour l'Afrique, T. BEN ABDALLAH et Ph. ENGELHARD, ENDA- TM, Programme Système et Prospective, Dakar, janvier 1993, 6p.
17. Contrat social et environnement: la nouvelle alliance. Ph. ENGELHARD et T. BEN ABDALLAH, in courrier de la planète n° 7 1992, 2p.
18. Exclusion, pauvreté et citoyenneté, ENDA TM, Dakar, avril 1993, 11p.
19. Les droits de l'homme, la démocratie et l'universel: un débat tronqué. Ph. ENGELHARD et T. BEN ABDALLAH, ENDA TM, Dakar, mai 1993, 6p.

20. Programme de travail: 1992 et au delà. Coalition Mondiale pour l'Afrique, 1992, 9p.
21. Quelques données sur l'Afrique, Coalition Mondiale pour l'Afrique, 1992, 5p.
22. Transition vers la démocratie, pour une meilleure gouvernance en Afrique. Coalition Mondiale pour l'Afrique, 1992, 4p.
23. Technologie de première ligne: une approche concrète contre la pauvreté, pour l'environnement et pour le développement, ENDA TM, mars 1992, 5p.
24. Femmes face à la pauvreté dans l'environnement urbain, J. BUGNICOURT, ENDA TM, Dakar, mars 1991, 11p.
25. Urgence du combat contre la pauvreté, pour la démocratie et l'environnement. ENDA TM, Rio de Janeiro, Dakar, mars, 1992, 21p.
26. Quel avenir pour l'économie populaire urbaine en Afrique ? Esquisse d'une prospective. ENDA TM, Dakar, août 1988, 38p.
27. Décideurs, chercheurs et ONG en période de démocratisation, enda tm mai 1993
28. Eléments pour un Atlas de la pauvreté et de l'environnement en Afrique. document provisoire, ENDA TM, Dakar, 1992. 40p.
29. Pauvreté et Environnement en Afrique: quelques pistes de recherche nouvelles et anciennes, Dakar, ENDA TM, juillet 1991, 12p.
30. Pauvreté et Environnement en Afrique: que faire, Dakar, ENDA TM, juillet 1991, 12p.
31. Esquisse diagnostique et stratégique de l'approche : pauvreté et environnement en Afrique, Dakar, ENDA TM, juillet 1991, 16p.
32. "Sociétés en grappes et démocratie", T. BEN ABDALLAH, document de travail, ENDA TM, Dakar 1991, 4p.
33. Problématique de la pauvreté au Bénin", CPPS, 5 p
34. Incidences sociales du développement désintégré et équilibré", Albert TEVOEDJRE, CPPS, 11 p.
35. Présentation d'un village de pêcheurs : Kétounou, CPPS, 5 p.
36. La question de la participation du béninois à la vie pratique : le cas de la commune d'Ayewadje, CPPS, 9 p.
37. Accès à l'éducation en République du Bénin, CPPS, 16 p.
38. Accès à l'hygiène et à la santé en République du Bénin, CPPS, 11 p.
39. Liste des participants, 3 p.
40. Questionnaire d'évaluation, 3 p.

III - DOCUMENTS PRODUCED DURING THE SEMINAR

41. Rapport-travail sur le terrain groupe 1 (village de pêcheurs de Kétounou)
42. Rapport-travail de terrain groupe 2 (Commune de Ayewadje)

43. Rapport travail de terrain groupe 4 (santé et éducation)
44. Rapport travail de terrain groupe 5 (visite des médias)
45. Rapport travail de groupe "expérience des ONG participantes" (groupe 1)
46. Rapport travail de groupe "expérience des ONG participantes" (groupe 2)
47. Rapport travail de groupe "expérience des ONG participantes" (groupe 3)
48. Rapport travail de groupe "expérience des ONG participantes" (groupe 4)
49. Rapport travail de groupe "expérience des ONG participantes" (groupe 5)
50. Rapport travail de groupe "pauvreté et citoyenneté en milieu urbain"
51. Rapport travail de groupe "pauvreté et citoyenneté en milieu rural"
52. Message des associations et ONG aux participants à la Conférence de la Coalition Mondiale pour l'Afrique, 1 p.
53. Message from associations and NGOs to the participants in the Conference of the Global Coalition for Africa, 1 p.
54. Questions des participants au séminaire international sur "citoyenneté et pauvreté en Afrique" aux représentants de la Coalition Mondiale pour l'Afrique et de la CEA, 2 p.

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* *

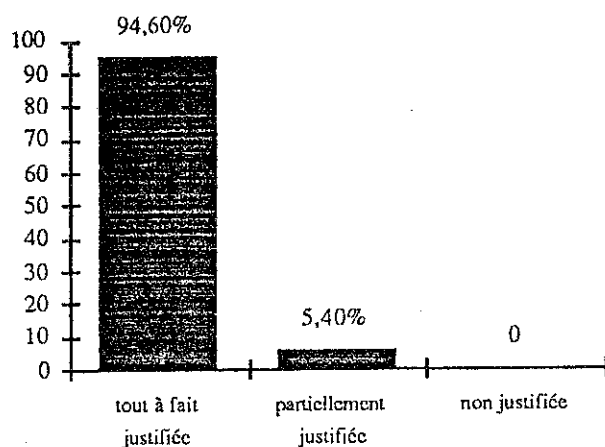
IV - LEAFLETS AND DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED DURING THE SEMINAR

1. Democratization in sub-saharan Africa (1989-1992), an overview of the literature, Rob BUIJTENHUIJS, Elly RIJNIERSE, ASC, 1993, 97 p.
2. Poverty and development ; sustainable development in semi-arid sub-saharan Africa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, netherlands, 1992, 100 p.
3. Objectifs stratégiques pour le développement socio-économique de l'Afrique dans les années 90, CEA, 1993, 39 p.
4. Objectifs stratégiques pour le développement socio-économique de l'Afrique dans les années 90, CEA, 1993, 36 p. (version anglaise)
5. Agenda stratégique pour la gestion de développement en Afrique dans les années 90, CEA, 1993, 22 p.
6. Le peuple d'abord, déc. 92, vol. 1, n° 1, CEA, 12 p.
7. People first, July 92, vol. 1, n° 1, CEA, 12 p.
8. Cadre africain de référence pour les programmes d'ajustement structurel en vue du redressement et de la transformation socio-économique, Edition populaire, CEA, mai 1991, 45 p.
9. Africa's human resources agenda for the 1990s and beyond, CEA, nov. 91, 112 p.
10. Strategic agenda for development management in Africa in the 1990s, CEA, march 93, 32 p.

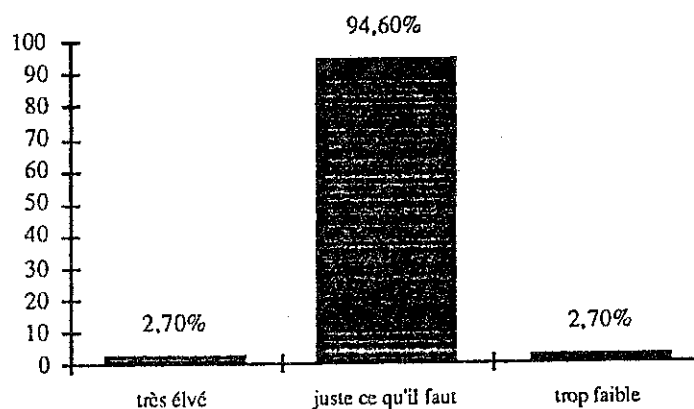
11. National policy workshop : Exchanging dialogue and interface between the government and popular development organisations in Uganda. Popular participation workshop series n° 1, CEA, February 93, 45 p.
12. Déclaration de Khartoum, Nations-Unies, 1988, 82 p.
13. African charter for popular participation in development, ECA, 1990, 72 p.
14. Code des pratiques des ONG africaines, GROPAAD, 1993, 14 p.
15. L'allègement de la dette des pays africains : nécessité d'une action immédiate en faveur du développement humain, UNICEF, 1992, 5 p.
16. African environment and debt: beyond adjustment, ENDA, 1990, 573 p.
17. Man and waste : popular recycling activities in the Third World, ENDA, 1991, 297 p.
18. Développement environnemental : sur tous les fronts, ENDA, 1992, 304 p.

ANNEX 4 : Evaluation of the seminar by the participants

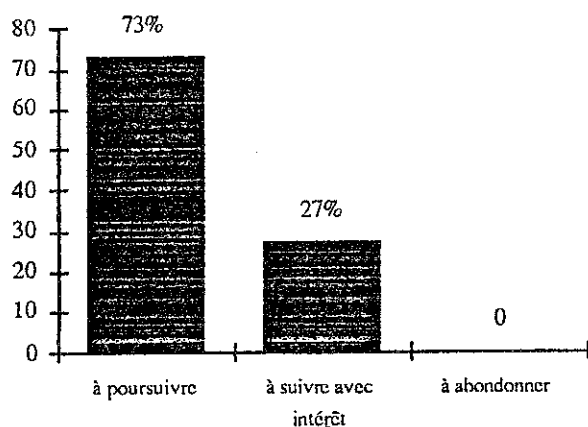
Graph. 1: Utilité de la session



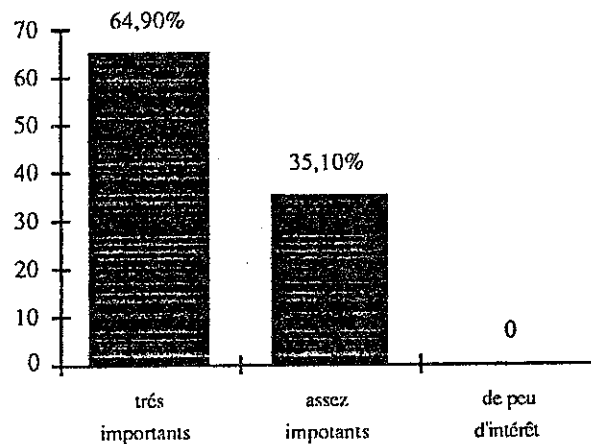
Graph. 2: Niveau de la session



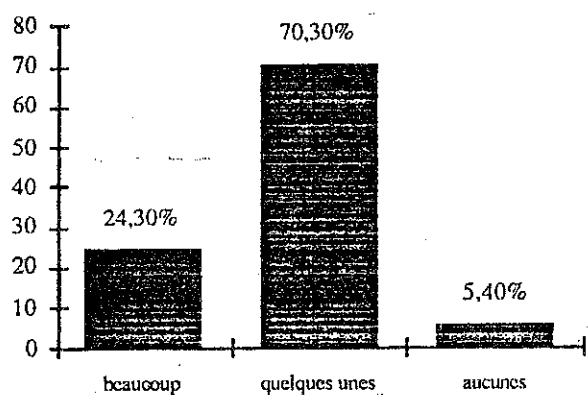
Graph. 3: Démarche



Graph. 4: Terrain



Graph. 5: Suggestions applicables dans les pays des participants



Graph. 6: Conception des problèmes de citoyenneté et de pauvreté, après la session

