

***MANAGEMENT OF ACCES TO WELLS AND PASTURES IN PASTORAL AREAS IN
SOUTHERN EASTERN NIGER***

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CARE DANMARK – CARE NIGER

**“PROGRAMME FOR EQUITABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND
CIVIL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING” (PROGRES) IN DIFFA**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CARE	Cooperation for Assistance and Relief Everywhere.
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDG	Comité de Gestion
CDK	CARE Danmark
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
GGCRN	Groupement de Gestion Concertée des Ressources Naturelles.
GPS	Geographic Point System
GRN-PAIX	Natural Resource Management and Promotion of Peace Culture
IDS	International Development Studies
MSC	Major Significant Changes
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation.
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PROGRES	Programme for Equitable Natural Resource Management and Civil Society Strengthening
RECAP/D	Capacity Building for Decentralization in Pastoral Area
SEMPA	Strengthening the Economy of Pastoral Households
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TOR	Terms of Reference

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1. INTRODUCTION

This internship report is the result of five months internship from October 2005 to March 2006 with CARE Danmark (CARE DK) at CARE Niger's office in Diffa. The Internship was affiliated to CARE DK's programme in Niger the "Programme for Equitable Natural Resource Management and Civil Society Strengthening" (PROGRES). PROGRES consists of six different components of which the internship focused on the "Natural Resource Management and Promotion of Peace Culture Component" (GRN/PAIX) in the Diffa Region. The Diffa region covers an area of 140.000 km² and is situated in the extreme east of Niger, about 1360 km from the capital of Niamey. The Diffa region is very arid and has a history of droughts, violent conflicts and high pressure on the natural resources. The region is covered by sand dunes interrupted by large valleys where ground water is accessible within 30 meters (Thébaud and Vogt, 2006: 45). Because of the arid environment, insufficient rainfall and the constant risk of droughts, live stock breeding constitutes an optimal use of the scarce natural resources. In this land use system, mobility (transhumance) is part of the pastoral communities' basic survival strategies. Furthermore, access to natural resources (wells and pastures) is of vital importance to the survival of the animals and the herders.

The reasoning behind CARE's intervention in this area, in particular the GCRN-PAIX component, is that the conditions under which the communities of Diffa can acquire access to resources constitutes a crucial element in the alleviation of the social and economic poverty of the pastoral households and peace building in the area.

Among other things, the GRN-PAIX component addresses the issues of capacity building of local concerted natural resource management associations, the Groupements de Gestion Concertée de Ressources Naturelles (GGCRN), in order to improve their ability to negotiate and implement rules regarding use of natural resources in a post conflict context. It is characteristic for this context, that the resources is used by a diversity of pastoral groups some being more sedentary agro pastoralist, others more mobile nomads. These different livelihood strategies imply differences in the use of the natural resources and different, often conflicting, conceptions concerning rights of access.

The internship consisted in making a comparative analysis of the functioning of two GGCRNs in the PROGRES intervention zone in relation to the management of the water points in two pastoral sites (Karia and Nouroua). Hence, with the essence of the internship being local communities' use

of natural resources in a pastoral context of post conflict and decentralisation this report is inscribed in the interdisciplinary field of common property natural resource management. Furthermore, in the light of the context of Diffa, where resources are short and the conflicts over their access have been abundant, the problems of co-existence among the groups have been emphasised in the internship as well as in the internship report.

The objective of the present report is to place CARE and the internship within a development context, discuss the methodological aspects in relation to the carrying out of internship and lastly, to reflect upon on how my background in International Development Studies (IDS) and Philosophy at Roskilde University have provided me with the academic skills necessary for handling my work tasks.

2. PRESENTATION OF THE HOST ORGANISATION

This section contains a presentation of the organisation with which the internship has taken place, an explanation of the actual objectives of the internship and reflections with regards to the process of implementing these objectives.

2.1. CARE International and CARE Danmark

CARE DK is a NGO and part of CARE International, which was founded in 1992 and constitutes a confederation of twelve national agencies. Originally, CARE was what David Korten characterises as a 1st generation NGO (Korten, 1987) which aimed at rebuilding Europe in the aftermath of World War II. In line with Europe's expanding growth during the 1950s, many of these NGOs focused their effort on emergency and development aid, particularly in Africa. The idea was to help the destitute help themselves through strengthening of their capacity. To a large extent, these principles still governs the overall strategies of CARE's development activities although there has been a recognition of external conditions influencing the possibility of improving livelihood and the need to work on an institutional level in order to sustain the long term effect of development activities (Degnbol-Martinussen and Engberg-Pedersen, 1999: 199). Today CARE International is one of the world's largest independent global relief and development organisations and CARE's member offices in North America, Europe, Asia and Australia carry out a range of project activities in more than 70 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and Eastern Europe (CDK Årsberetning, 2004: 5).

CARE can furthermore be characterised as a third part development organisation consisting of members not themselves directly benefiting from the activities. Instead the activities are directed towards an external target group in the programme countries. CARE focuses on poverty alleviation through environmental management in the developing countries and has specialised in long- term development in the fields of sustainable agriculture, natural resource management and protection of rural environment. In general, the projects aim to improve the livelihood security of poor rural households while simultaneously addressing the need for sustainable management of natural resources. This is acquired through an increase in the target groups' economic conditions by introducing new agricultural techniques, microcredit schemes and establishment of local institutions for implementing development activities or resolving conflict between ethnic groups. Moreover, the projects emphasise equitable access to project benefits and partnerships with local institutions and authorities (www.care.dk).

2.2. Presentation of the PROGRES programme

Niger is one of CARE DK's programme countries together with Uganda, Ghana, Bolivia, Vietnam and Nepal. CARE DK has for the time being one project in Niger, PROGRES, which is implemented in Niger jointly with CARE International over a period of 6 years, from January 2005 to December 2010 (www.care.dk). PROGRES aims to:

Create an effective and sustainable impact on the livelihood conditions of the vulnerable rural households of the center and East of Niger by addressing and tackling the underlying causes of poverty which affect their lives. Key underlying causes addressed are poor governance and unequal access to natural resources, the inadequate State support to the most vulnerable and the weakness of the Nigerien civil society (CDK, Document de Programme, 2005: 6).

The programme is implemented through six components which are autonomously managed but inter-connected and jointly contributing to reach the goal and programme objectives. This reflects a multi-stringed development strategy where empowerment is to be reached gradually at the household, community and government level (Degnbol-Martinussen and Engberg-Pedersen, 1999: 212). The PROGRES programme is implemented in partnership with local partner CSO. CARE

thereby supports the idea that it is the civil society actors in the development countries themselves who should be the primary responsible for the development endeavours in their home countries.

2.3. PROGRES in Diffa

Three PROGRES components are based in Diffa:

1. *Strengthening the Economy of Pastoral Households in Diffa Region: SEMPA*

The component addresses the deep economic impoverishment of the households in the pastoral area of Eastern Niger. The specific objective of the component is to rehabilitate and secure the economies of 2.500 (new) pastoral households in the Diffa area taking diversity and gender into account (DK, Document de Programme, 2005: 9).

2. *Natural Resource Management and Promotion of Peace Culture in Diffa Region: GRN/PAIX*

(To which the internship was affiliated).

The Natural Resource Management and Promotion of Peace Culture component (GRN/-PAIX) addresses the crucial issues of peaceful and concerted management of natural resources and promotion of a peace culture in a context of recent violent inter-community post-conflicts in Eastern Niger. Its specific objective is to consolidate sustainable dynamics of social peace through concerted and negotiated management of natural resources on different time and space scales. (DK, Programme document, 2005: 9).



3. *Capacity Building for Decentralization in Pastoral Area of Diffa (RECAP/D)*

The component proposes to support key actors of civil society to achieve a successful implementation of decentralization in Diffa. The objective of the RECAP/D component is to build the capacities of key actors in the decentralization reform of 7 communes (including 6 in pastoral areas) in order to create good governance at the local level (DK, Document de Programme, 2005: 10).

This structure emphasises the multi-stringed strategy aimed at improving livelihood conditions through the synergy reached at the different levels of society targeted by each of the components.

The target beneficiaries of PROGRES in the Diffa region are:

The Kanouri, sub-group Manga (58% of the population) primarily agriculturalists or sedentary agro-pastoralists living in the southern part of the region (CDK 2005, list of documents I: 11).

The Peuhl sub-group FulBe and WoDaaBe (27% of the population). The Peuhl Fulbe is agro-pastoralists primarily herders of cattle and small ruminants and sometimes a few camels for transportation. They cultivate rain fed millet in the valleys when the rainfall is sufficient. They stay in the same sites surrounding the pastoral valleys, although migration is part of their survival strategies during the dry season. **The Peuhl WoDaaBe** are nomadic herders practising strong mobility. The herds of the WoDaaBe are composed by cattle generally completed by a flock of small ruminants (CDK 2005, list of documents I: 11).

The Toubou sub-group Daza (11% of the population). Before the big drought in the 1969-75s the Daza were cattle herders. Among other things, years of shortage of rainfall made the Daza become camel herders. Their degree of mobility varies according to the availability of pastures (CDK 2005, list of documents I: 11).

The Arabs, sub-group Oulêd Sliman, Hasaouna and Mohamid (4% of the population). The Arabs are primarily camel herders living in the northern part of the Diffa region. The sub group of **Arabs Mohamid** is camel herders recently arriving from Chad. Most of the Mohamid are extremely mobile and face a number of difficulties integrating with the other ethnic groups (CDK 2005, list of documents I: 12).

It is characteristic for the Diffa region that there exist various conflicts over access to natural resources between these groups. It will be discussed to what extent CARE's development intervention, more specifically that of GRN-PAIX, manage to actually improve the condition under which the different groups acquire concerted and negotiated access to the resources as stated in the specific objective of the component.

2.4. The TOR of the Internship

The main focus of the internship has been on the local communities' management of natural resources in the pastoral areas. More explicitly this involved a comparative analysis of two public cemented wells and their system of management in the PROGRES intervention zone. This study was directly inscribed in the objective of the GRN-PAIX component trying to reach a profound comprehension of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of two GGCRN implemented in collaboration with CARE and their partner NGOs.

Based on the information gathered during the field trips the objectives of the internship was to give an answer to the following TOR:

1. A comparative study of the two Groupements de Gestion Concertée de Ressources Naturelles (GGCRN) in relation to the management of the water points in the sites of Karia and Nouroua in the Diffa region. In each of the sites before entering into the following questions, carry out an inventory over the water points (cemented wells, traditional wells, boreholes, other) and their system of management:
 - a. The users of the water points: how do they obtain the user right to a water point (access)? Is someone being excluded? If yes, why? The different users' perceptions on their user rights.
 - b. The recognition of the right of access in relation to the payment for water: Residents verses non residents, how is the money collected? How is the money collected managed and used? How does the control of the resource operate?
2. Examine the GGCRN (Karia and Nouroua) through the following themes and questions:
 - a. The idea and objectives behind the implementation of the GGCRN
 - b. The activities of the GGCRN, the members, how are they elected?
 - c. The different ways of functioning and the factors influencing on the decision making in the GGCRN, implication of the resource users in the process of decision making, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of the functioning identified on varies levels: internally within the GGCRN (board, simple members of the general assembly) and externally to the GGCRN (through questioning the non resident resource users).
 - d. The role of women in the process of decision making and the functioning of the GGCRN in general.

- e. How is the functioning of the GGCRN affected by the mobility of the members?
 - f. Which other local institutions (traditional, non traditional) are engaged in the management of the natural resources, relations between the different institutions, relations between the constitutive members (persons or structures) and the different influences on the mandate of the GGCRN
 - g. The strategies of the GGCRN in case of shortage of water supply
3. Discuss rapidly on level of the communal councils and the board of the GGCRN the general problematic of community based organization (CBO) like that of the GGCRN in regard to the new decentralized entities: the institutional anchorage of the two GGCRN in relation to the new communes.
 4. The conformity and degree of taking into account local practices in the legislation (coherence between the existing legislation and the user right in practice) on the basis of a literature review of the law texts and a comprehension of the local practices within the GGCRN.
 5. Rapid comparison of the functioning of the water management committees (CDG) in the sites where the GGCRN exists (case of Karia et Nouroua) with three « testimony » sites, where the CDG do not operate within the framework of the GGCRN, but form a « classic » CDG: differences and effects positive/negative on the efficacies of the management practices.
 6. After presenting the results and conclusions reached, suggest levers permitting realistic ameliorations.

Preliminary TOR was prepared in collaboration with the programme coordinator in Denmark and revised upon arrival in Niger. The added points contributed to the level of reflection although rather ambitious given the limited time frame of four months. Finally, meeting the objectives of the TOR was not realistic within this time span, and it was decided to prolong the internship one month.

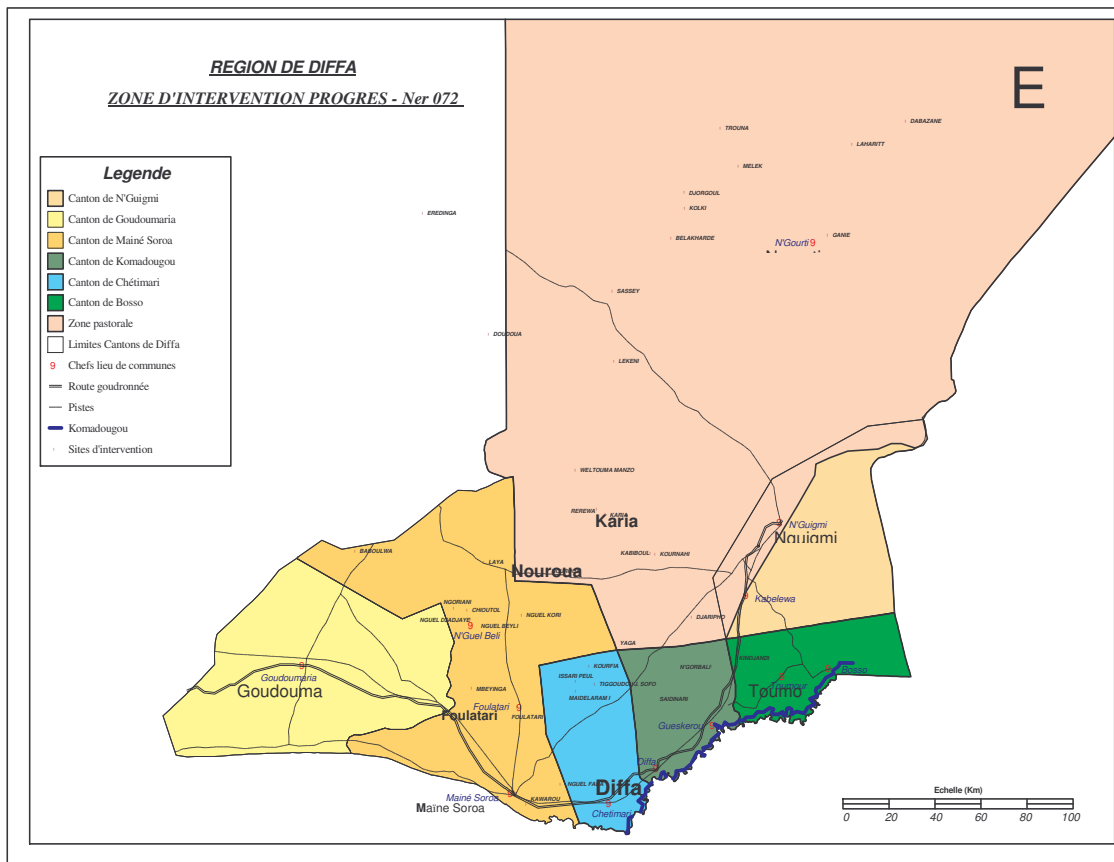
2.5. Carrying out the internship

2.5.1. Preparation of Internship

The preparation consisted primarily in literature survey of theories of common property management, programme documents, relevant background literature on Niger and the natural and social characteristics of the Sahel. Furthermore, Niger was going through a national food crisis, so the situation was surveyed knowing there was a risk of cancelling the internship due to CARE

involvement in the national food distribution. Lastly, a great deal of practical preparation was necessary since the internship involved fieldwork in remote areas.

Arriving in Diffa, an additional three weeks was spent preparing TOR, discussing methods, tools and techniques, reading reports and meeting with government officials. Furthermore, the two case study sites were chosen. The actual fieldwork preparation consisted in finding interpreters in Fulfulbe and Arab, preparing GPS, buying supplies, putting together and briefing the field team.



2.5.2. The field work

The data was collected during:

- One introductory visit to three different water management systems within the PROGRES intervention zone in order to outline differences and the positive/negative effects on the efficacy of the management practises as well as enriching the analysis and basis for comparison
- Three field trips to the case study site Nouroua during eight, five and three days respectively

- Two field trips to the second case study site Karia during seven and five days respectively
- One field trip of five days to visit the Arabs living in the north of Diffa in order to enrich the analysis and the basis for comparison.
- Discussions with the PROGRES project staff
- Discussions with representatives from the partner NGOs, State agents and the new elected members of the communes.

The design of the fieldwork reflects the way in which CARE operate in the field. Small missions are carried out in order to collect information, evaluate, monitor and design projects. It can be discussed whether this design provides the optimal conditions for understanding the complexity different pastoral groups' management and access to resources.

Since there was no electricity in the field, returning to Diffa town I typed field notes, registered GPS coordinates and analysed the data collected in the field. In Diffa I took advantage of the opportunity to interview government officials and other relevant actors as well as discuss my findings with the project staff.

2.5.3. Writing of the report

At first, it was agreed that the report should be written in English. However, it was decided later to turn it into French in order to exchange information with the project staff. This was time consuming but a profound learning experience. The report for CARE was arranged to be written during my stay in Niger. However, due to delays in the time schedule because of planning of field work and catching of malaria, only 9 days was left for this activity after the fieldwork was terminated. Nevertheless, during my time in Diffa town, I formed a general view of the data and initiated the writing process with the advantage of revealing possible shortcomings. During the final (and only) evaluation, the results were discussed with the programme coordinator and the CARE staff in Diffa. During the final presentation for the project and representatives from state agencies as well as partner NGOs, comments were integrated in the report. Upon return to Denmark, the report was finalised taking into account the points added.

2.5.4. Limitations and Difficulties

A number of difficulties and limitations were met in the realisation of the internship.

Firstly, working with an interpreter was the major constraint to carrying out the fieldwork. Not speaking the local language means little or no control over the interpretation. There is always the risk that both the question and the answer are reformulated and adjusted. Furthermore, it is not always possible to directly translate concepts and words from one language to another. Working with the CARE's communicators had its advantages, since they know well the area and are trained in the subjects in question. However, the communities were all CARE target groups, which made it difficult for them to express points of critique in front of the CARE staff. For this reason, I chose to work with different interpreters. In addition, in the pastoral communities, especially the Peuhl Fulbe and the Arabs Mohamid, the women hesitate to express their points of view in the presence of men. Also the limited availability of an Arab interpreter made it difficult to complete the information needed.

Secondly, questions concerning management of natural resources address issues of user rights and the exclusion of others. In a context of post conflict over access to resources, the subject tends to be rather delicate. Sometimes, one needed various evasive manoeuvres in order to gain information in the absence of persons who could possibly bias the interview.

Thirdly, the balance between obtaining information from the residents compared to the non residents was not obtained. This was due to the little presence of transhumant herders, especially the Arabs Mohamid and the Toubou, at the case study sites during the internship. However, this was a more profound issue for the CARE staff to deal with. Sometimes, they could spend weeks in the field trying to track the Mohamid with little success. For this reason among others, it is easier for CARE to carry out projects with the more sedentary groups, such as the Fulbe and the Arabs in the northern part of Diffa. It would have been fruitful to follow a group of Mohamid for a longer period of time in order to observe the way in which they gain access to resources.

Lastly, at the time of the fieldwork the decentralisation process in Diffa was little advanced wherefore it was impossible to come up with conclusion concerning the role of the GGCRN in relation to the decentralisation. On the other hand, posing the questions to the communities raised their awareness of the role of the communes and their possible influence in the decentralisation process.

3. THE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

3.1. “Concerted” Natural Resources Management

In Diffa, the exploitation of the pastures is largely facilitated by the presence of a close network of water points, dug in the bottom of the large valleys. Since long time ago, there have existed traditional wells with a management systems based upon negotiation and reciprocity. Since the beginning of the 1950s, various pastoral hydraulic programmes started the realisation of modern water points (cemented wells) in the region. Given their status as public, the realisation of these modern wells, disturbed the existing natural resource exploitation system. Consequently, during the 1980 and 1990s, the modern cemented wells constituted a source of conflict, which led to years of armed rebellion. In addition, since the lack of control of the cemented wells has caused loss of control over the number of animals being watered and grazed around the cemented wells, which are less numerous than the traditional wells, the surrounding pastures have been degraded (Thébaud and Vogt, 2006:50).

Cemented well at Karia

Now, peace in the region is established. However, its consolidation depends upon the herders' equitable access to strategic resources. This is why the objective of the GRN-PAIX component is to address the issues of peace consolidation through concerted and negotiated management of natural resources among other things through the capacity building of the GGCRNs.

In Karia and Nouroua, the GGCRNs were established in relation to a rehabilitation of the cemented wells in the sites in 2001. They were implemented in collaboration with CARE's previous pastoral program and CARE's partner NGOs. In collaboration with CARE, the communities have also implemented a number of other community based organisations such as a specific water commission, surveying the management of the cemented well, a cereal bank, a committee for the restitution of the herds of the most vulnerable households and a microcredit scheme for the women all addressing the economic issues of securing the pastoral household. The GGCRN functions as the overriding organisation due to which the other organisations function. Moreover, the board of the GGCRN was intended to be composed of representatives from the different ethnic communities as well as having women in charge if important positions.

One of the main issues to be discussed in relation to CARE's implementation of the management committees was whether the management was actually concerted and thereby fulfilling the objectives of the GRN-PAIX component to ensure peace through negotiated management of natural resources.

On the one hand, I found that the system was concerted, since the presence of the GGCRNs had created a real possibility of negotiation. The principle of access by right of superior force was less practised around the public pastoral wells and there was less conflicts over access to natural resources. At the same time this change had limited the anarchic access to water for the Arabs Mohamid as well as their inclination to use force to gain access to the natural resources. It is possible that the transhumant herders (especially the Mohamid) had more difficulties gaining access but when achieved, it was according to the rules of the GGCRN. So, the most significant change also constituting CARE's strength in relation to the capacity building of the GGCRN was the consolidation of peace in the two sites. In addition, in synergy with the other PROGRES components, Members of the GGCRN, Nouroua. CARE's intervention had contributed to the reduction of the pastoral households.

3.2. Choosing Sites in a Context of Conflict

The major weakness of CARE's intervention in the Diffa region was that it tends to be most concentrated on the Fulbe community, except from some Arab and Toubou sites in the north, where the number of cemented wells are limited and conflicts less frequent. It was striking that the activities of CARE did not reached the more mobile groups, such as the Mohamid and the WoDaaBe. This was argued to be due to the fact that the Fulbe herders often constituted the most vulnerable groups in terms of number of animals owned and a general assessment of the household economies. Nevertheless, the sites of Karia and Nouroua have been working with CARE for several years and the community members very well know their classification methods. For this reason, there is a risk of overestimating one's level of poverty or loss of animals during droughts in order to continue receiving aid from the project. Furthermore, in the two case study sites, it was the Fulbe who had the de facto control over the public wells. Assessing the pastoral communities' level of poverty solely on the basis of the household level is ignoring the fact that, particularly in this context, a community's control over strategic natural resources like a cemented well constitutes a significant source of income and power.

In the “concerted” management systems, both boards of the GGCRN in the two sites were composed solely of members from the Fulbe community and the transhumant herders did seldom participate in the general assemblies. This underlined a situation where the arid climate in Diffa implies that the optimal way of utilising the resources is that of mobility. Nevertheless, the management and control over the resources is to a large extent based upon permanent membership of the committee members, more adapted to a sedentary context. The richest user groups in terms of number of animals (designating, to a large extent, people’s savings) are the most mobile groups, the Arabs Mohamid and the WoDaaBe. But, these groups are excluded from the control over the resources, since they have no control over the territory. This exclusion is mainly due to, especially in the case of the Mohamid, the general reluctance to acknowledge their "terroir d'attache"¹. The negotiation process over access to water and pastures is based upon a principle of reciprocity saying that

I will never deny a stranger access to my well, since one day, I might end up in a situation where I will have to water my animals at his place" (personal interview, Nouroua, Nov. 2005).

Since, the mobile groups do not have "a place of their own", they have a priori little to offer in the negotiation process. Hence, the control is monopolised by the semi-sedentary groups who are “poorer” but more influential.

Given that the mobile groups are not present in any of the existing committees or at the general assemblies, the participation of the transhumant groups in the discussion and decision making processes related to the natural resource management is limited, although they are equally dependent on the access. The semi-sedentary herders did not have an attitude of refusal towards the mobile groups, but they simply propose a form of management more strict and which protects those who do not migrate. By the capacity building of these management committees, CARE is strengthening the organisation of the Fulbe to control their resources.

Arabs in the north, site of Blaharde.

¹ A terroir d'attache" is a place where a community stays most of the year or returns to after migration where they enjoy priority user right over the resources

Without equally addressing the mobile and politically marginalised user groups, CARE is indirectly “choosing site” in a potential conflict over access to resources. This tendency seemed to be following a historical pattern of preferential treatment of the Fulbe in the region².

In a context of post conflict, choosing intervention site is not a neutral task. As James Ferguson describes in “the anti-politics machine” (Ferguson 1994) development organisations run the risk of inscribing themselves in already existing power relations between different actors and unintentionally supporting some actors strategies to exercise power and control. It seems to be the case, that CARE has not avoided this problematic.

Often working with the more mobile groups is difficult because they migrate across borders and are not always Nigerien citizens (in the case of Mohamid). However, by only empowering selected groups’ capacity to organize themselves and exercise power and influence over resources is at the expense of the more political marginalised and non integrated minority. Hence, CARE is being inscribed in already existing power relations favouring the more cooperative members of civil society instead of all members of civil society.

Moreover, this process is furthered by the strategy of having partner NGOs implementing development activities. In Diffa, the partner NGOs were often constituted of members belonging to the same ethnic group being family or clan members of the project beneficiaries or CARE employees. By empowering partner NGOs specifically targeting the politically marginalised groups bias and preferential treatment could be evaded. In order to avoid the threat of conflict, it is essential to include all the resource users in the decision making concerning the use of natural resources. Further marginalisation, social and political exclusion of certain groups can create sentiments of frustration, which can become a source of conflict resurrection in zones where peace is still fragile.

It should be added to this discussion, that the future CARE project in the region the “the Wells of Peace” is directly targeting all the different user groups in order to involve the more mobile groups in the decision making process over access and control of 15 new wells. This project is an

² In the 1914, for various reason the French administration favoured the installation of the Fulbe in the region to the detriment of the Toubou who installed themselves in the north (Thébaud and Simon 2001).

opportunity for CARE to overcome the weakness of not reaching all resource users, which is potentially threatening the overall objective of consolidating peace through concerted management. In addition, lessons can be learned from working with the GGRCN in the Fulbe communities, which potentially could be transferred to the capacity building of the more excluded and less organised members of civil society in Diffa.

4. METHODOLOGY

This section contains a discussion of the specific methods used in order to fulfil the TOR of the internship.

4.1. Qualitative Approach

4.1.1. Comparative Case Study

The case study is an empirical enquiry that investigates a phenomenon in its concrete context. This approach was chosen in order to make a more profound comparative analysis of two pastoral sites instead of trying to generalise on the basis of several sites. However, the wells of Nouroua and Karia are not the same; they have different origin, different users and different histories of conflict. Their management systems are different from the ones to be found in the rest of the country, especially that of Karia. Hence, it is always questionable to what extent it is valid to generalise on the basis of a singular case. On the other hand, through the power of the example, the case study contributes to an experience based knowledge accumulation, which facilitates an understanding and recognition of the concrete reality and the way man acts within it (Flyvbjerg, 1991: 20).

The principal sites to investigate were Karia and Nouroua. The resident herders at Karia and Nouroua belong to the ethnic group Peulh Fulbe. In order to analyse refined socio-organisational aspects of the two GGCRNs, the pastoral sites were chosen because the dominant ethnic group was the same in the two sites. On the hand, the dominant groups of transhumant herders could vary in the two sites, possibly influencing the organisation and the rules of functioning of the GGCRNs. I did find this choice to be limiting the comparative basis of the management systems. However, it seemed to be the case that CARE had mostly carried out the capacity building of the commissions in Fulbe communities. So, the choice did facilitate the internal analysis of the GGCRN but of not their functioning in a larger context.

4.1.2. Direct Observation

In order to understand the pastoral resource management system, great deal of time was spent at the pastoral site observing the watering of the animals, supplying of the household, the division of labour between the women, men, children, the young and the old. Furthermore, the watering of the animals constitutes not only a point of conflict but also an important forum for social exchange between the communities. It was used as a strategic place to observe the social mechanism between the communities when transhumant groups arrived asking for access to the wells. Sometimes, the evening was spent in the household on the invitation of the women. The women shared stories of abuse, difficulties with their husbands and lack of influence on decision making in the households as well as on community level. Sometimes the time spent more informally was more revealing than trying to carry out a ranking during a group discussion.

Being present at the right moment is of great importance. During one of my last field trips, I came across a group of transhumant WoDaaBe herders who had decided to leave Karia and move to Nouroua due to a disagreement with the GGCRN at Karia over the pastures they had been designated. This incident was a breaking point of the analysis and gave room for interpreting the two GGCRNs' different treatment of the WoDaaBe reflecting the complexity of the negotiation process. It also revealed how the issues of incomprehension are not always a question of stereotypical ethnic conflicts. Even between the Fulbe and the WoDaaBe as well as between the Fulbe themselves, conflicts appear particularly in times when resources are short. Nevertheless, it is very likely that the conflict could have been more perceptible had it been a in the case of conflict with the Mohamid.

Young WoDaaBe girl at Nouroua

4.1.3. Semi Structured Interviews

Semi structured interviews were held with various groups divided according to ethnic belonging, memberships of the boards of the GGCRN, gender and age in order to understand the different perspectives on natural resource management. The idea of having a mixed group where the different points of view can lead to an elaborated discussion, rarely worked out in the pastoral areas due to strong hierarchical and cultural customs. Aside from the group discussions, an effort was made to visit individual households, to establish contact and to be able to discuss more intimately with the community members.

4.2. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is a set of tools and techniques often used in development processes for planning and action. They are participatory since they involve the informants in the research process. The ideology behind the participatory approach and the motivation for their use are that the performance of the PRAs is in itself an empowering process, which enables local people to make their own analysis, to take their own decisions and come up with solutions. In this way, the PRAs are to ensure sustainable and lasting development results (Mikkelsen, 2005: 54). The following contains a description of the different PRAs used in the fieldwork.

4.2.1. Seasonal Calendars

Seasonal calendars were made in order to understand the organisation of the work between the men, women and children and the role of each.

4.2.2. Resource Maps

In order to have an idea of the extension of the area, the positioning of strategic resources and location of the camps of the mobile groups resource maps with the community members were drawn.

4.2.3. Ranking Methods

Ranking methods were used in order to identify and illuminate the most important constraints related to the management of natural resources.

4.2.4. Venn Diagrams

The Venn diagrams were used to have a representation of the different institutions and organisations at the sites and the relationships between them.

4.3. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

The SWOT is also a participatory tool providing a framework for group analysis of the functioning of the GGCRN. It helped the participants to brainstorm potential solutions and constraints according to the following categories:

Strengths	Weaknesses
------------------	-------------------

Those things that had worked. Things that one is proud to say about the GGCRN	Those things that did not work so well. Things that could have gone better
Opportunities Ideas on how to overcome the weaknesses and build on strengths	Threats The constraints existing threats reducing the range of opportunities

Furthermore, strengths and weaknesses are internal factors to the organisations. Opportunities and threats are external factors (Gosling and Edwards, 2003: 242).

4.4. GPS and Mapping Wells

The fieldwork in the two sites included, with help of a GPS and a local guide, to identify important wells in the area controlled by the GGCRN. This was also done in order to comprehend issues of ownership, the different systems of control over access wells and pastures according to capacity of the wells, availability of pastures and a number of other conditions. The mapping of the wells was also a strategy to diversify the informants, getting different perspectives of different members of the community on the functioning of the GGCRNs. It was during the visits to the surrounding wells that I got a hold of the Mohamids who were difficult to track since they did not water their animals at the main well and the Fulbe communities tended to be reluctant to give information about their presence in the area.

4.5. Quantitative Questionnaire

A questionnaire was prepared in order to gain quantitative data on the functioning of the GGCRN in relation to participation in meetings, inclusion/exclusion, and level of satisfaction with the board members. With a list of the household in the area a selection of 10% was randomly selected. This was mainly performed by local questioners who unfortunately did find it difficult to address the women. Furthermore, it was sometimes obvious that people did express level of satisfaction although never having participated in the meetings. So, the reliability of the results was somewhat questionable. On the other hand it did give a good picture of the functioning of the GGCRN in terms of meeting held, attendance etc on a larger scale.

4.6. Alternatives

In general I found that the PRAs did offer a neat way of organising information. However, they should not be used at the expense of more solid although sometimes demanding making sense of

often conflicting information gathered in a less structured manner. It seemed to be that the latter often gives a more honest picture of the pastoral reality. Furthermore, during the group session it was often the same four influential men, often the brothers or uncles of the chief who dominated. These people know how CARE works and what to say in order to receive a highly desired development aid in a context where the competition over becoming recipients is sharp. Always addressing the same “disciplined” informants well trained in CARE partnerships and PRAs is at the risk of leaving out those not benefiting and more critical voices in the pastoral system. Due to these reflections, I strived to apply several methods in order to triangulate the results.

An alternative to the design of the fieldwork would have been to stay longer in the camps. However, for logistical reason this was not an option. Furthermore, more quantitative data could have been useful, but again given the distance between the camps in the pastoral zones it is a very labour demanding task. Another determining factor for the realisation of the assignment was the choice of case study sites. It could have been useful to stay with a different ethnic group in order to understand the aspects of the transhumant groups’ use of resources. Comparing a different management system could have enriched the basis for comparison. This was attempted in during the introduction on somewhat slender evidence.

5. CONCLUSION

The internship consisted primarily in making a comparative analysis of two local concerted management committees established by CARE according to the objectives of peace building through concerted and negotiated natural resource management. In the context of post conflict, the establishment of the GGCRNs has contributed to the consolidation of peace at the two pastoral sites. Furthermore, the synergy reached through the activities of the other PROGRES components has significantly reduced the vulnerability of the pastoral households. However, in order to prevent that the rights and duties of the marginalised groups are neglected in the management of crucial natural resources, one need to ensure they are not forgotten in the decision making processes and in development projects in general. For the time being, CARE’s weakness consists in not equally addressing all the resource users. This threatens the overall objective of consolidating peace through concerted management systems. However, the design of CARE’s new project in Diffa does offer the opportunity of overcoming the weakness and learning from past experience.

The process of the internship was initiated by the formulation of the rather ambitious TOR. However, the TOR did provide essential points of consideration although not all possible to fulfil. In general, working in the pastoral areas is a demanding task. It required a profound understanding of the land use system and various strategies to gain information on a highly complex issue. The findings in this report are therefore to be regarded in the light of the difficulties met in the field.

Through my MA in International Development Studies (IDS) and Philosophy at Roskilde University, I have primarily been engaged in two subject areas: good governance in democratisation processes and natural resource management. With the internship assignment I combined these areas through analysing access to public pastoral wells in the Diffa region. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the methodological and interdisciplinary aspects of conducting research, I have specialised in SLUSE (Sustainable Land Use Resource Management), which included a 3 weeks course in field methods in Botswana. This experience prepared me for the internship, having already received training especially the performance of the PRAs and the semi structured interviews in a rural setting. Moreover, the SLUSE courses have provided knowledge of theories of common property resource management. I do find that the course offered at IDS in Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods would have been insufficient for carrying out the fieldwork. The course was very superficial and did not offer any exercises. An obligatory field course of a three weeks length should be considered to be an integrated part of doing a Master's Degree in IDS. On the other hand, my background in IDS has provided me with a theoretical basis, which rendered it possible for me to gain insight into and understand the problems in a development country like Niger. Without this basic knowledge, it would have been difficult to comprehend the challenges, which are facing CARE Danmark in Niger as well as the rationales underlying the work of the organisation. Through my bachelor degree in Philosophy at the Copenhagen University, I have acquired analytical skills, which has trained me in dealing with complex issues in a reflective manner.

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7. APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

ETUDE COMPARATIVE DE DEUX GROUPEMENTS DE GESTION CONCERTÉE DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES (GGCRN) EN ZONE PASTORALE DE DIFFA CAS DE KARIA ET NOUROUA

0. INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES

0.1. Programme

Le stage se déroule dans le Programme de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de Renforcement de la Société Civile (PROGRES) avec une affectation spécifique auprès de la composante «Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et Promotion de la Culture de la Paix » (GRN-PAIX)

0.2. Durée 4 mois : 1^{er} octobre – 1^{er} février³

0.3. Personnes de contact

Marie Monimart (Chargée de programme, Care Niger HQ) à Niamey, Djimraou Aboubakar (Coordinateur de programme, PROGRES) à Maradi, Nanna Callisen Friis (Coordinatrice de Programme, Care Danmark (CDK)) à Copenhague, Saada Mbamba (Coordinatrice de Stage CDK) à Copenhague, Yacouba Djibir responsable de la composante GRN-PCP à Diffa.

0.4. Superviseur

Djimraou Aboubakar (Coordinateur de programme, PROGRES) et Yacouba Jibir (Responsable de la composante GRN-PAIX)

0.5. Collaborateurs

L'équipe de Diffa:

Moussa Assoumane (Responsable de la composante RECAP/D), Mahamane Sani Sayabou (Responsable de la composante SEMPA), El Hadji Goni Malam Salé (Assistant technique en suivi et évaluation PROGRES), Hamiss Ousmane, (Assistant technique formation partenariat auprès des composantes RECAP-D, SEMPA et GRN à Diffa), Kimba Seyni (ADMINISTRATEUR CARE Diffa), Nounnou Idi, Mariama Mamane Issami, Bintou Lawan Barma, Boubacar Mohamed, tous Communicateurs de PROGRES Diffa au titre de 4 OSC partenaires, les OSC partenaires de PROGRES au région de Diffa.

1. CONTEXTE

1.1. Le programme PROGRES de CARE Danmark au Niger

CARE Danmark intervient au Niger depuis 1996. Le programme actuel de CARE Danmark, PROGRES, se focalise sur la gestion équitable des ressources naturelles (eau, ressources foncières, pâturages, etc.) et le renforcement de la société civile. Le PROGRES est mis en œuvre au Niger par CARE International pour une durée de 6 ans, de janvier 2005 à décembre 2010. Sa finalité est

d'avoir un impact effectif et durable sur les conditions de vie des ménages ruraux vulnérables du centre et de l'est du Niger, en s'attaquant aux causes profondes de la pauvreté qui les affectent, notamment en termes d'accès inéquitable et de mauvaise gouvernance des ressources naturelles, des soutiens inappropriés de l'Etat et de la faiblesse de la société civile. (CARE PROGRES, 2005-2010).

Le programme est composé de six projets et composantes, dont la composante GRN-PAIX qui constitue le cadre du présent stage.

1.2. La composante GRN-PAIX

La composante GRN-PAIX relève de la mise en œuvre du PROGRES à Diffa. Elle s'attaque particulièrement à la problématique cruciale de la gestion concertée des ressources naturelles et de la promotion de la culture de la paix, dans un contexte intercommunautaire de post-conflits récents et de décentralisation. Son objectif spécifique est de: *consolider une dynamique durable de paix sociale à travers la gestion concertée et négociée des ressources naturelles à plusieurs échelles de temps et d'espace.* La stratégie de mise en œuvre repose sur: 1) la diffusion auprès des communautés d'outils novateurs d'information et de plaidoyer visant à leur faciliter un débat informé et argumenté sur des enjeux clés; 2)

³ Avec la possibilité d'une prolongation

une extension raisonnée de la zone d'intervention afin de relier la zone pastorale centrale à certaines aires périphériques de repli, ce qui se justifie par la nécessité de consolider les conditions de la mobilité pastorale en cas de crise; 3) une approche résolument communautaire de la gestion concertée des ressources, de la prévention des conflits et de la gestion de la paix; 4) une synergie étroite avec les autres composantes du PROGRES à Diffa, GRN-PAIX constituant d'une certaine façon la clef de voûte du programme à Diffa (CARE GRN-PAIX, 2005-2010).

1.3. Le choix des sites

Les principaux sites retenus pour le stage sont Karia et Nouroua. Les pasteurs résidents de Karia et Nouroua appartiennent majoritairement au groupe des peuls fulbe. À Karia, les pasteurs transhumants les plus fréquents sur le site sont les peuls wodaabe et les toubous venant du nord. Les pasteurs arabes Mohamid y sont rares. Depuis 1998, on recommence à voir des familles de pasteurs toubous daza séjournant dans l'espace pastoral de Karia (CARE mai 2002). À Nouroua les pasteurs transhumants les plus fréquents sont les arabes Mohamid. Afin de pouvoir travailler sur des facteurs socio-organisationnels très affinés de comparaison des deux GGCRN, il a été retenu les 2 sites de Karia et Nouroua où le groupe ethnique dominant de pasteurs résidents est le même groupe de peuls fulbe. Par contre les groupes dominants de pasteurs transhumants varient d'un site à l'autre, ce qui pourrait avoir des influences différentes sur l'organisation et les règles de fonctionnement des GGCRN.

Pour enrichir les analyses et la comparaison, la stagiaire visitera quelques points d'eau et leurs systèmes et structures de gestion en périphérie des 2 sites principaux :

- Le mini AEP de Boutti
- Un puits villageois dans le sud de la région
- Un puits pastoral avec une structure de gestion différente des GGCRN dans le nord Nguigmi en milieu toubou

Des analyses rapides seront faites sur ces points d'eau par rapport à leur histoire, leurs performances techniques et de gestion, leurs forces et faiblesses principales ainsi que les mesures entreprises pour parfaire les systèmes et structures de gestion

2. OBJECTIFS DU STAGE

Six objectifs principaux sont visés à travers le stage :

- 1) Etudier de manière comparative 2 GGCRN en relation avec la gestion des points d'eau sur les sites pastoraux de Karia et Nouroua dans la région de Diffa. Sur chacun de ces sites on procédera à un inventaire rapide des points d'eau (puits cimentés, puits traditionnels, forage, autres) et leur système de gestion avant d'entamer les groupes de questions suivantes:
 - a. Les utilisateurs du points d'eau: comment acquiert-on le droit d'utilisation d'un point d'eau (accès)? est-ce que certains en sont exclus? si oui, qui et pourquoi? Les différents utilisateurs et leur perception sur le droit d'utilisation de l'eau.
 - b. Le paiement d'une redevance « eau » en relation avec la reconnaissance durable du droit d'accès: résidents par rapport aux non résidents, comment l'argent est collecté? comment l'argent collecté est géré et utilisé? comment le paiement peut-il affecter le droit d'accès? comment s'opère le contrôle de la ressource? qui contrôle la ressource? les résidents par rapport aux non résidents? qu'est-ce qui pérennise la reconnaissance de ce droit de contrôle? qu'est-ce qui peut entraîner une déchéance de ce droit de contrôle?
- 2) Examiner les Groupements de Gestion Concertée de Ressources Naturelles (GGCRN) (Karia et Nouroua) à travers les questions et thèmes suivants:
 - a. L'idée et les objectifs de la mise en place de GGCRN
 - b. Les activités des GGCRN, les membres et le mode d'élection des membres
 - c. Les différents modes de fonctionnement et les facteurs qui influent sur la prise de décision au sein du GGCRN, l'implication des utilisateurs dans les processus de décision, les forces, faiblesses, opportunités et menaces (FFOM) liées aux modes de fonctionnement identifiés à plusieurs niveaux: interne au GGCRN (dirigeants, simples membres de l'Assemblée Générale (AG)) et externe au GGCRN (à travers les utilisateurs non résidents).

- d. La place de la femme dans le processus de décision et dans le fonctionnement du GGCRN de manière générale.
 - e. Comment le mode de fonctionnement du GGCRN est-il affecté par la mobilité des membres ?
 - f. Quelles sont les autres institutions locales (traditionnelles et non traditionnelles) engagées dans la gestion des ressources, relations entre les différentes institutions, relations entre les membres (personnes ou structures) constitutifs et les différentes influences sur le mandat des GGCRN
- 3) les stratégies du GGCRN en cas de pénurie d'eau (une pénurie signifie l'insuffisance d'eau pour les animaux et les humains qui peut être due à: surcharge du PE, non respect maillage, fonçage de mauvaise qualité, sécheresse, insuffisance de forces de travail, effondrement du puits PT/PC etc.).
- 4)
- a. Discuter rapidement au niveau des conseils communaux et des organes dirigeants des 2 GGCRN la problématique générale des OCB du type GGCRN au sein des nouvelles entités décentralisées : ancrage institutionnel des deux GGCRN vis-à-vis de leur nouvelles communes. Quelles rôles et relations avec les futures COFOCOM dont les textes de réglementaires sont en cours de préparation. NB : Cette question 4 est essentiellement destinée à aider la stagiaire à bien esquisser les perspectives des GGCRN lors de sa conclusion. En effet toute esquisse de perspectives passe nécessairement par la prise en compte des nouvelles communes
 - b. la conformité et le degré de prise en compte des pratiques locales dans la législation (cohérence entre la législation existante et la gestion du droit d'utilisation en pratique) sur la base d'une simple revue de texte de loi et d'une compréhension des pratiques locales au sein des GGCRN.
- 5) Comparaison rapide du fonctionnement des Comités de Gestion (CDG) sur les sites où le GGCRN existe (cas de Karia et Nouroua) avec les 3 sites « introductifs » où les CDG n'opèrent pas dans le cadre de GGCRN : différences et effets positifs/négatifs sur la l'efficacité et l'efficience de la pratique de gestion.
- 6) D'après les résultats et conclusions auxquels on est parvenu, dégager les leviers permettant des améliorations réalistes.

3. METHODOLOGIE

La méthodologie utilisée consiste à:

- 1) Choix des sites et des groupes d'utilisateurs liés aux sites
- 2) Utilisation de la Méthode Accélérée de Recherche Participative (MARP) pour l'investigation: c'est à dire
 - a. l'observation directe
 - b. les interviews semi-structurés (ISS) individuels et collectifs
 - c. le calendrier saisonnier des activités selon le genre (hommes, femmes, jeunes): pour comprendre le rôle de chacun dans la chaîne de l'eau
 - d. techniques de classement préférentiel: cette technique peut mettre en évidence les plus importantes contraintes de gestion des ressources naturelles selon les membres des GGCRN et CDG, les utilisateurs résident et non résidents, les femmes, les jeunes, les vieux.
 - e. les diagrammes de Venn : Il s'agit d'une représentation des organisations dans le domaine de GRN et des relations qui se tissent entre elles.

4. ACTIVITÉS

- 1) Une fois la période d'introduction accomplie:
 - a. des rendez-vous entre la stagiaire, Marie Monimart et Djimraou Aboubakar pour discuter le TdR, les attentes, faire le détail de la feuille de route et identifier les activités/responsabilités de la stagiaire en relation avec l'équipe.
 - b. Revue des documents
 - c. Rendez-vous avec l'équipe afin d'assurer à la stagiaire une bonne compréhension de PROGRES à Diffa, de la composante GRN et de leur contexte physique, technique et institutionnel.
- 2) Préparation d'un guide pour interviews et autres outils pour travailler sur le terrain
- 3) Travail sur le terrain à Diffa

4) Analyse, discussion, ébauche de rapport

5. CALENDRIER PROVISOIRE DE TRAVAIL

Semaines	Statut	Activités
Octobre 2005		
14 octobre		Arrivée à Niamey
17.-21.	Ok Ok Ok Ok	Introduction Briefing ○ Le Niger, CARE au Niger, CDK au Niger, de Baban Rafi pilote à PROGRES (1996-2005 : une riche expérience dans un temps relativement court) ○ La crise alimentaire 2005 Départ pour Maradi le 16 octobre ○ Découverte du milieu physique et humain des interventions de CDK au Niger : cas de Maradi en zones de RECAL et programme de REHAB de post-crise Départ pour Diffa le 20 octobre : installation Le 21 octobre Pris de contact avec PROGRES
24.-31.	Ok (OK) Ok (on going) (on going)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalisation des TDR & méthodologie du stage, Finalisation du programme de travail avec l'équipe de PROGRES Discussion du plan du rapport de stage, 1^{er} draft Prise de contact avec Care Diffa et PROGRES Diffa Prise de contact avec les collaborateurs et partenaires clé de la région: projets, préfets, gouverneur, DRH, DRE, OSC partenaires Revue exhaustive des documents disponibles
Novembre 2005		
1-4. nov.	(on going) (on going) on going Nov.=OK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revue exhaustive des documents disponibles Revue des outils d'analyse / Elaboration des outils complémentaires et autre guides d'entretien / choix des sites et groupes cibles pour la phase terrain du stage Elaboration de la feuille de route : succession des étapes du stage, acteurs, moyens
7.-12. nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ok Ok 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation des sites et groupes cibles pour la phase terrain du stage, Prise de contact avec les collaborateurs et partenaires de terrain : maires, chefs de cantons et groupements, chefs de villages et tribus, OCB, points d'eau particuliers
16.-18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ok 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exécution du contenu du stage, Sites de Nouroua
21.-23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ok 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exécution du contenu du stage Sites de Nouroua
24.-26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On going 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traite d'information
Décembre 2005		
27 nov-2.dé	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burkina
5.-9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burkina
15.-16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmation décembre, Bilan activités novembre Suite exécution du contenu du stage
19.-23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ok 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalisation de l'exécution du contenu du stage: Nouroua Entretiens individuels, travail de GGCRN, Travail avec Arabes dans le

		terrain de Nouroua
24-26	• On going	• Traitement d'information
29.-2.	• OK	• Visite de sites arabes entretiens avec le maire de N'gourti
Janvier 2006		
3.-9.	• Ok	• l'exécution du contenu du stage: Karia
10.-11	• on going	• Traitement d'informations Karia
12.-15.jan.	•	• Finalisation de l'exécution du contenu du stage Nouroua
16.-20. jan.	•	• Traitement d'informations • Finalisation de l'exécution du contenu du stage
23.-27	•	• Evaluation midi par cours • Travail avec les acteurs de décentralisation, les communes • Acteurs de l'état, autorités coutumières, d'autres acteurs externes
Février 2006		
1-3. fév.	•	• affinements, corrections, ajustements, approfondissements, validations Finalisation de l'exécution du contenu du stage Karia • Au revoir aux collaborateurs de terrain Finalisation du plan de rapport de stage
6.-10. fév.		• 1 ^{er} draft rapport, échanges, discussions, compléments d'information de terrain • Finalisation rapport de stage • Mise au propre rapport, préparation des présentations PWPT
13.-17. fév.		• 1ere Présentation interne CARE Diffa et PROGRES des résultats saillants du stage / discussion, amélioration • 2ieme Présentation régionale Diffa des résultats saillants du stage aux partenaires et collaborateurs clés • Au revoir à CARE Diffa
20.-24. fév.		• Voyage Diffa Maradi Niamey • Présentation CARE Niamey / débriefing sur les résultats saillants du stage
1. mars		Départ de Niamey – retour Danemark

6. RÉSULTATS ATTENDUS

1. Un rapport d'étude faisant état des points évoqués dans les objectifs est élaboré et sur la base de ces résultats, des recommandations pour les activités de projet sont élaborée. 20-25 pages en anglais.
2. Trois présentations orales en Power Point en français (analyse, résultats et recommandations): 1 à CARE Diffa ; 1 aux partenaires de la région de Diffa ; 1 à CDK Copenhague. Un débriefing sera fait à CARE Niamey sur les grandes conclusions auxquelles on est parvenu ; ce débriefing de Niamey ne nécessitera pas une présentation PWPT.

APPENDIX 2. DATA COLLECTION MATRICE

N°	Sujet	Questions	Méthode	Source	Durée
1	Les points d'eau	Type des Point d'eau (PE), localisation, types de tenure, propriété	MARP GPS	U	2 jours
2	Utilisateurs	Qui, d'où	MARP	U	1 jour

3	Les activités de l'utilisation des PE	A quelle moment de la saison le communauté est disponible pour participer physiquement, financement aux activités ?	MARP	U: femmes, hommes, jeunes, vieux	2 jours
4	Droit utilisation pratique	Mode d'acquisition et conditions d'Accès	ISS	U	1 jour
5	Exclusion d'utilisation	Qui et pourquoi (justification d'exclusion)	ISS	U non résidents	1 jour
6	Contraintes	Les plus importantes contraintes pour l'accès des NR	MARP	U	1 jour
7	Droit utilisation Législation	Législation concernant le droit d'utilisation	Revue documentation	Code rural, DHR/DRE	1 semaine
8	Paiement de l'eau	Comment l'argent est collecté	ISS	GGCRN	1 jour
9		Qui paie (résidents/non résidents), combien, qui le décide ?	ISS	Les membres, U	
10		Comment l'argent est utilisé, justification du paiement ?	ISS	GGCRN/ personnes ressources et autres	
11		Influence sur le droit d'utilisation/reconnaissance	ISS	GGCRN, U	
12	GGCRN				1-2 semaine
13		Les objectifs, l'idée de la mise en place	ISS	GGCRN	
14		Les initiateurs	ISS	GGCRN	
15		Les activités	ISS	GGCRN	
16	Gouvernance	Qui sont les membres (représentation)	ISS	GGCRN	
17		Relations personnelles	ISS	GGCRN	
18		mode d'élection, justification le choix des membres	ISS	GGCRN	
19		Sujets importants	ISS	GGCRN/ personnes ressources	
20	Mode de fonctionnement	Réglementation	ISS	GGCRN	
21		Comment on prise de décision (PDD)	ISS	GGCRN	
22		Les rôles et responsabilités des membres	ISS		
23		facteurs influençant la PDD	ISS	GGCRN/ autres (leaders)	
24		L'implication des utilisateurs dans la PDD, redervabilite, rendre compte	ISS	GGCRN, U	
25		Leurs mandats, exécution et pertinence des objectives	ISS	GGCRN	
26		Forces, faiblesses, opportunités et menaces	FFOM	GGCRN, U	
27	Le rôle de la femme	Responsabilités, inclusion dans la Prise de la décision	ISS	Les femmes, les hommes	
28	Mobilité	Influence de la mobilité des membres sur le mode de fonctionnement du GGCRN	ISS	GGCRN/ les personnes ressources	
29		Influence sur la représentation et les PDD	ISS	GGCRN, U, résident/ non résident	
30	Stratégies en cas de pénurie d'eau	Différents types de pénurie d'eau, et les différentes stratégies par types de pénurie	ISS,	GGCRN, les leaders non membres	
31	Compétences humaines	Compétences des membres pour résoudre les défis de GGCRN	ISS	GGCRN	

32	Conflits	Rôle de mitigation des conflits tenu par les GGCRN	ISS	GGCRN	
33		Comment ont-ils aidé à résoudre les conflits entre les différents utilisateurs ?	ISS	GGCRN	
34	Paysage institutionnel	D'autres institutions engagées dans la gestion des NR?	MARP	GGCRN, les membres d'autres organisations, U, ONGs	1-2 jours
35		Qui sont les Membres des autres institutions?	ISS	GGCRN, les membres d'autres organisations,	
36		Influence sur le mandat des GGCRN, nature des rapports entre les institutions, chevauchement i.e. cogestion entre plusieurs institutions ?	MARP	GGCRN, les membres d'autres organisations	
37	La décentralisation	Connaissance, expériences, attentes, décentralisation pour eux, la commune de appartenance, connaissance de leur maire, élus locaux dans leur terroir ?	ISS	GGCRN,U, élus locaux, autorités locales, ONG, DRE, DRH	1 semaine
38	L'avenir pour les GGCRN :	Implication où exclusion des GGCRN sur les processus de la décentralisation :	MARP	GGCRN, U, élus locaux, autorités locales, ONG, DRE, DRH	
39		ancrage institutionnel dans les communes, Influence sur le domaine de GRN, Accès au RN et les rôles de GGCRN vis par les communes	MARP	GGCRN, U, élus locaux, autorités locales, représentations communes, ONG, DRH	
40	La mobilité	Influence sur la mobilité/ L'élevage par rapport à les nouvelles communes	ISS	GGCRN, U, élus locaux, ONG, DRE, DHR	

APPENDIX 3. QUESTIONNAIRE

(Introduisez vous)

No___ F___ M___

1. Est-ce que vous connaissez le GGCRN (Kawtal)? Oui___ No___
2. Est-ce que vous jamais participiez à une réunion du GGCRN (Kawtal)? Oui___ No___
3. SI OUI, combien de fois dans l'année passée (2005) ?
1-3___ 3-6___ 6-9___ plus que 9___ (combien ?___)
4. Est-ce que vous jamais adressée un problème au GGCRN (Kawtal) (bureau ou A.G.) ? Oui___
No___
5. SI OUI, est-ce que le GGCRN (Kawtal) a été trouvé une solution pour votre problème? Oui___
No___
6. SI Oui, est-ce que vous avez été contente avec la solution ? Oui___ No___
7. Est-ce que vous êtes content travail de GGCRN ?
Très contente___
Contente___
Un peu contente___
Pas contente___
8. Este ce que vous avez jamais fait parti de la prise de la décision du GGCRN (Kawtal) ? Oui___ No___
9. SI OUI, Souvent___ Temps en temps___ Rarement___ Jamais___
10. SI OUI, Par comment ? (c'est possible de mettre plusieurs creux ici !)
Par votes___ mettre un avis___ d'autres___ (lequel ? _____)

APPENDIX 4. INVENTORY OVER THE WATER POINTS

List of Wells, Karia

Nom	GPS	Age	Type s	Statut	Utilisation et paiement	Prix	Km De Karia
<u>Karia</u>			PC	Public	45 troupeaux résident + de passage		
Nguel Ghalé	N : 14, 19099 E : 012,39978	4 ans	PC	Public	15 troupeaux		10 km
Nguel Kesso	N : 14, 22334 E : 012,41364	1 mois	PT	Darrudo	2 troupeaux		8 km
Boula Koundoyel	N : 14,27006 E : 012, 44750	2 PT 5 Mois 3 mois	PT	Issa Elhadj Beli	4 troupeaux		3 km
Laybouki	N : 14,31868 E : 012, 39129	3 mois	PT	Ardo Zanguina	3 troupeaux		2 km
Nguel Jawlé	N : 14,31816 E : 012,36423	5 mois	PT	Mohamadou	5 ménages,	Puisatier	6km
Kandilwa1	N: 14,31025 E: 012,34185	3 PT 3 mois	PT	Ardo Aota	60 troupeaux.	Puisatier 40.000 CFA	4 km
Nga bandi	N: 14,24992 E: 012,44261	5 mois	PT	Allah	8 troupeaux		1 km
Télélé	N: 14,28212 E: 012,34156	1-2 mois	PT	Ardo Adam	20 troupeaux		6 km

List of Wells, Nouroua

Nom	GPS	Age	Type s	Statut	Utilisation et paiement	Prix	Km de Nouroua
Barma	N:14,11900 E:012,21943	2 mois	PT	Ahmadou	10 troupeaux	Puisatier 25000	5 km
Kolchawage	N:14, 05070 E:012,17987	Forage depuis 36 ans PC 3 ans	PC, Forage	Public	visiteurs 1000 nairas par mois résident 200 nairas par mois		3 km
Nguel Chilouke	N:14,11873 E:012, 17463	1 an	PT	Naguru	5 troupeaux	Puisatier 25000 CFA	4 km

Nguel Gagako	N:14,12037 E : 012,13598	1-2 ans	PT	Saydo Sule	4 troupeaux	Puisatier 25000 CFA	5 km
Nguel Lega	N:14,10308 E:012,13013	12 mois,	PT	Douka Amadou	8 troupeaux	Puisatier 25000 CFA ⁴ Avec l'aide de lui et son frère	5 km l'année dernière il y avait un autre puît aussi. Maintenant il y a seulement 1 il y a pas assez de l'au
N'guel Kollé	N:14,12206 E:012, 18588	1 an	PT	Hamadou Atikou	3 troupeaux	Puisatier 20.000 CFA	4 km
N'guel Polle	N:14,09126 E: 012,15615	3 mois	PT	Barouma Ibrahim	10 troupeaux	Puisatier 25000 CFA	1,5 km
Nourroua	N: 14,08028 E: 012,18206	31 ans	PC,	L'état CdG depuis 2001	29 ménages résidents : 30 naira par mois, non résident 1000 Naira par mois ⁵		
Wourbaore	N:14,15026 E:012,21943	2 mois	PT	El hadj Kirbo	7 troupeaux	C'est eux-mêmes qui ont fait le puit	6 km Il y a avait un PT pendant la dernière 32 ans
Chawa	N:14, 25044 E: 012,26293	2 puits : 3 mois 1 mois	PT	El hadj Kirbo	12 troupeaux		15 km Il y avait un PT pendant 50 ans
Gambalyel	N: 14,22772 E: 012,25647	4 mois	PT	Katchala Dodo Ali	2 troupeaux	Puisatier 25000 CFA	
AM1 21.12.05	N:14,03752 E:012,20771						
AM2 22.12.05	N:14,06022 E:012, 21292						

⁴ La prix est environ 2500 CFA pour la puisatier pour crever le sable, si on a aussi besoin quelqu'un pour tirer ça c'est un autre 2500. En plus le arbre et les racines pour le faire demande aussi des moyens pour le achète. En plus, il faut payer le manger pour les travailleurs et donner un animal quand le travail est fait

⁵ Selon les habitant, mais en réalité les résidents ont payé 1850 naira (= 7.400 CFA) depuis 2001 et les non résidents ont payé 96.350 Naira (385.400 CFA)

APPENDIX 5. SEASONAL CALENDER












Saison	Activités		
	Femmes	Hommes	Enfants
Duungu (Saison de Pluie) juillet, août, septembre	Production agricole, (mil, haricot, sorgho, maïs, et gombo), planter les semences, sarclage, <i>Tenir le ménage:</i> Traite des animaux, produit alimentaire (produit lait), hygiène, laver la vaisselle, occuper des animaux des ménages, laver les enfants, chercher du bois mort, tissage des nattes, faire les cuisines, piller les mil, approvisionnement du ménage en eau (2 fois) Cueillette l'herbes sauvages, surveille les animaux	conduite des animaux au pâturages les, (si il y a de mares on abreuve pas les animaux), surveillance des caprin et ovins, mais pas les vaches, surveille les champs: que les animaux les ne mangent pas, sarclage, rechercher les animaux et les garder, aller chercher à manger (travail). vendre les bois en ville	L'élevage, surveiller les animaux, aller Surveiller les champs, que les animaux les ne mangent pas les herbes, chasser les oiseaux, abreuver les animaux tous les deux jours ⁶
Jawol (Saison Récolte) octobre	Descente aux champs, récolte les produits agricoles <i>Tenir le ménage</i> (comme au dessus) Décorticage de récolte	Récolte les produits agricoles, ranger la production, creusent de puits, fréquente les marches, chercher de travail. vendre les bois en ville	Lever le mil, entasser les mil, surveiller et abreuver les animaux.
Dabbunde (Saison Froide) nov. déc. Janv, févr.	Faire de feu, dresser les haies pour protégé les ménages, approvisionner en bois <i>Tenir le ménage</i> (comme au dessus) Décorticage de récolte s'il y en a	Fréquentes les marches, abreusement les animaux, fonçage des puits pour ceux qui n'ont pas. Vendre les bois en ville	Partir avec les petits ruminants, chercher du bois contre froid, surveiller et abreuver les animaux.
Sheidu (Saison de Sèche) mars, avril, mai, juin	Faire de l'artisanat, nattes, fréquenter les marchés, chercher de l'eau, entretien physique (se laver) <i>Tenir le ménage</i> (comme au dessus - mais pas beaucoup de piler des mils, quand il n'y a pas). Aider les animaux trouver à manger	Abreusement les animaux, chercher manger pour les animaux et eux-mêmes (se déplacer), chercher travail en ville, vendre bois, fréquentes les marches, collecter de la paille sèche pour chameaux et PR	Aller chercher herbes pour amener à maison, appuyer les animaux qui sont maigre, garder les brebis, surveiller et abreuver les animaux

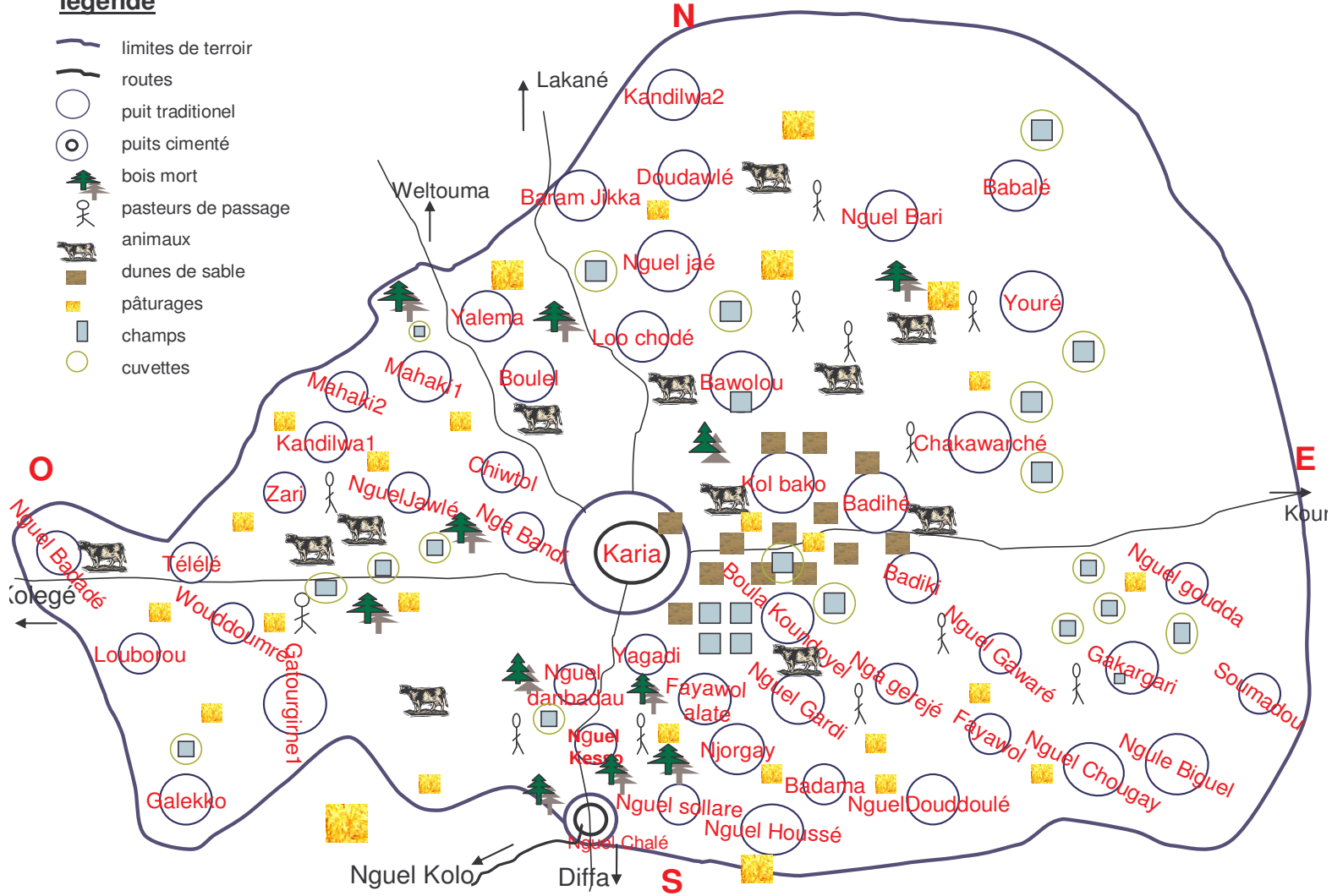
⁶ Pendant le saison pluies les animaux ont moins besoin d'abreusement comme il y a des l'herbes vertes et quelques cuvettes

APPENDIX 6. RESOURCE MAP

Terroir de Karia











legende

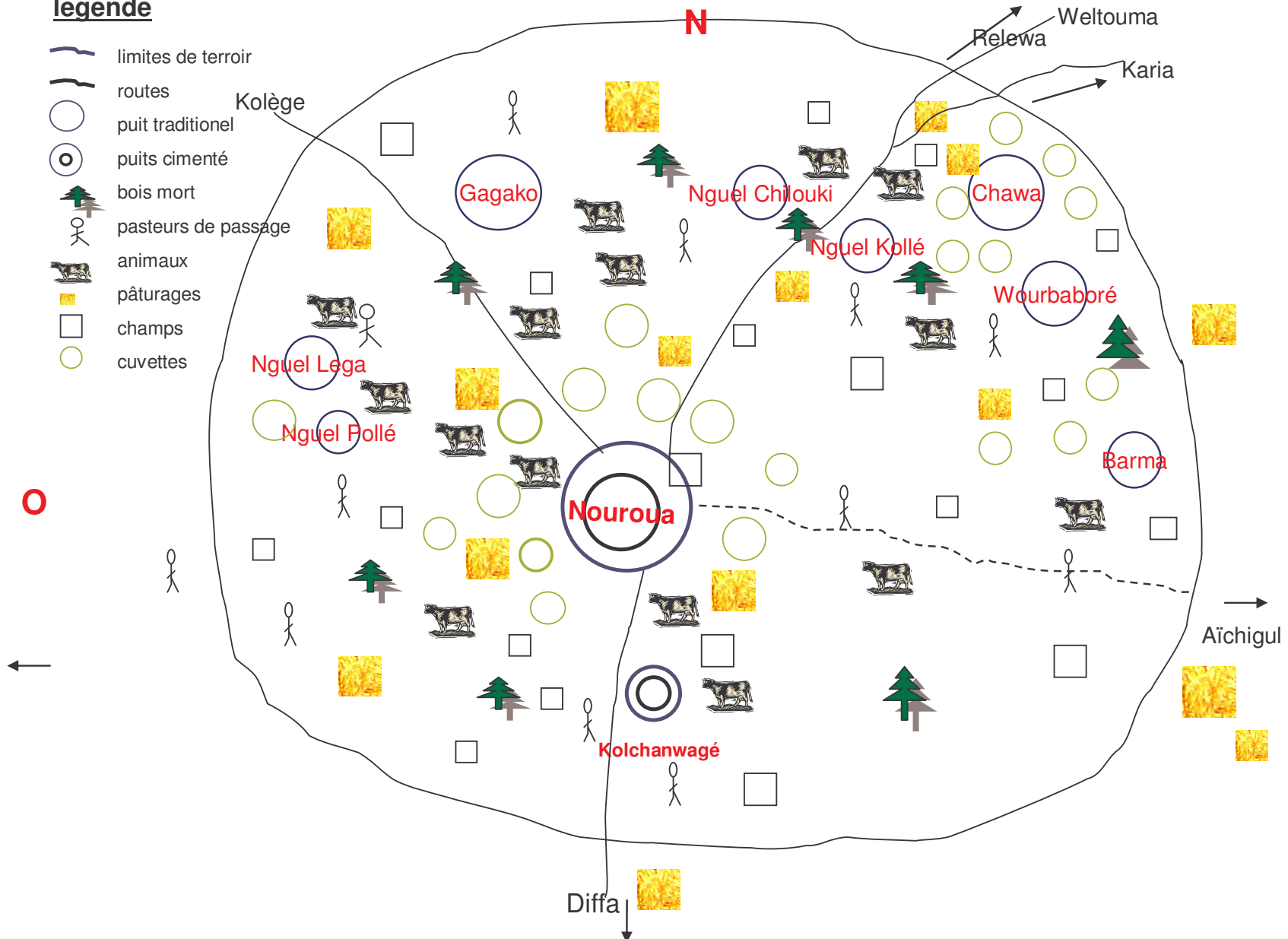
-  limites de terroir
-  routes
-  puit traditionnel
-  puits cimenté
-  bois mort
-  pasteurs de passage
-  animaux
-  dunes de sable
-  pâturages
-  champs
-  cuvettes



Terroir de Nouroua

legende

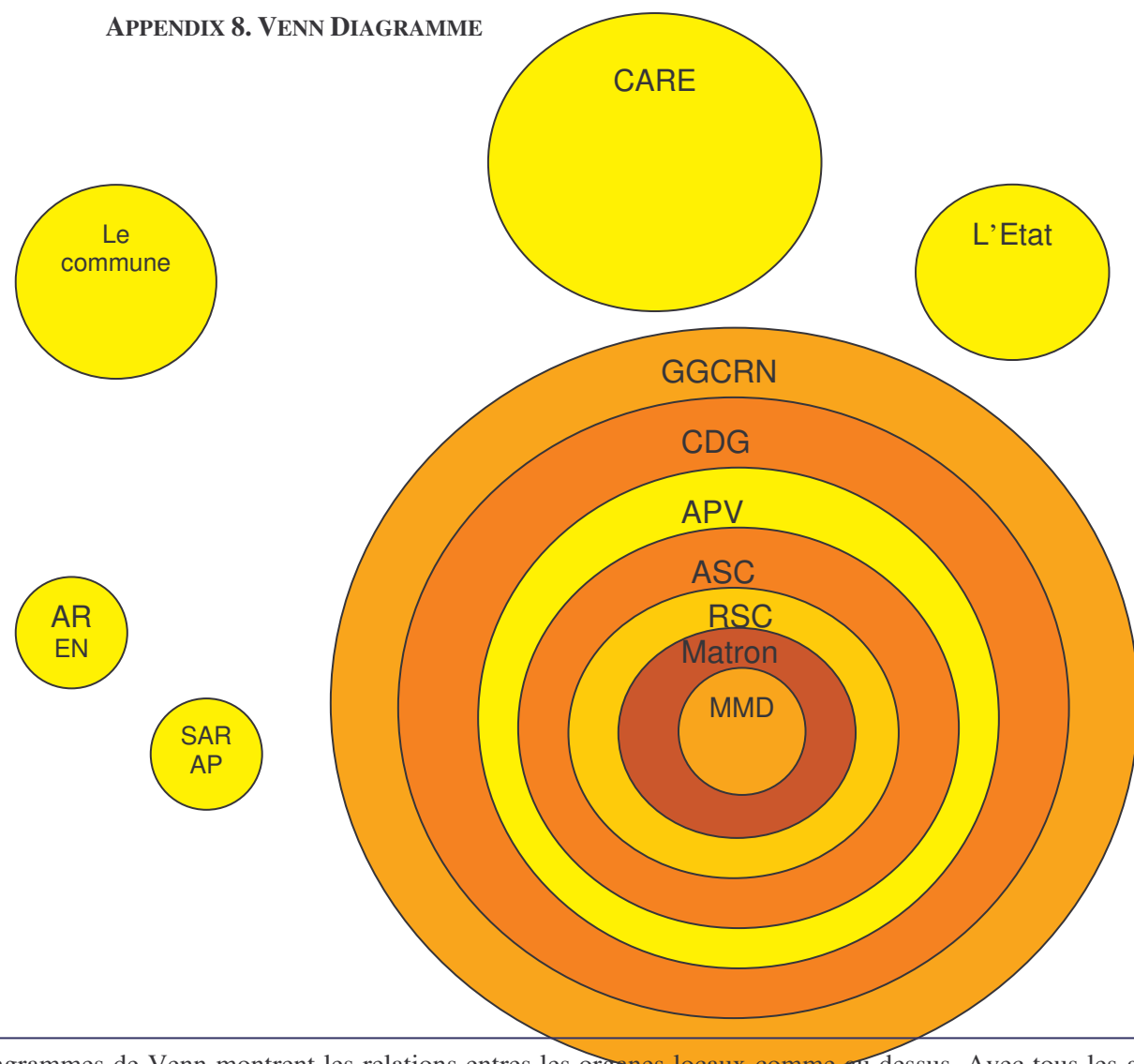
-  limites de terroir
-  routes
-  puit traditionnel
-  puits cimenté
-  bois mort
-  pasteurs de passage
-  animaux
-  pâturages
-  champs
-  cuvettes



APPENDIX 7. RANKING

Problème	répondants										Total	Classement
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		
Insuffisance d'alimentation	2	5	5	4	5	4	3			4	32	A
Insuffisance paturages	4	4		3	4	3	2		3	3	26	B
Maladies de Cheptel				5	2		4	3	4		18	C
Insuffisance d'animaux			2		3	5	5			2	17	D
Conflits intercommunautaires	3	3		2	1			4	1		14	E

APPENDIX 8. VENN DIAGRAMME



Les diagrammes de Venn montrent les relations entre les organes locaux comme au dessus. Avec tous les groupes questionnés la conception été similaire. Les cercles au milieu représentent les organes qui font parti du GGCRN. La taille des cercles représente le pouvoir de chaque organe. Le diagramme monte que le GGCRN est une organisation faîtière qui comprend toutes les autres organisations. En dehors le cercle au milieu se trouve les ONG comme CARE et les partenaires.

APPENDIX 9. STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT)

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of the GGCRN of Nouroua

<p style="text-align: center;">Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rassemblements des pasteurs (réunions) pour des travaux d'intérêt commun • Tout le monde a tiré profit des activités de GGCRN • La possibilité de concertation pour la gestion des ressources • Protection de pâturages contre les feux de brousse et surveillance de l'espace contre l'abatage abusif des arbres • Les forces des autres structures locales CDG, GGA, RSC etc. • Fourniture d'eau en quantité et en qualité • La continuation de travail de GGCRN 	<p style="text-align: center;">Faiblesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manque de capacités humaines • Les procédures et la réglementation du bureau sont opaques • Manque d'inclusion des membres mobiles dans le bureau • Manque de respect de la réglementation par certains pasteurs de passage • Manque d'inclusion pasteurs mobiles • La mobilité des membres • La répartition des comités dans les zones éloignées • Ambiguïté entre les attributions dans le GGCRN et le CDG • Les objectifs et les attentes non réalisés • Non-engagement des membres du comité • Insuffisance de sensibilisation sur le rôle des femmes
<p style="text-align: center;">Opportunités</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appui de CARE et autres partenaires • La décentralisation • Paix intercommunautaire 	<p style="text-align: center;">Menaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Succession de mauvaises années • Possibilités des autorités de remettre en cause le travail de GGCRN – manque de reconnaissance. • Manque d'implémentation de CDG partout dans la zone pastorale • Récrudence de conflits

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of the GGCRN of Karia

<p style="text-align: center;">Les forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le respect des règles fixées par les GGCRN. • Participation effective des transhumants aux cotisations. • La capacité du président de s’assurer, que les membres jouent son rôle • La continuation du travail • Possibilités de la structure d’octroyer de crédits aux membres 	<p style="text-align: center;">Les faiblesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insuffisance de respect de la réglementation par certains de pasteurs de passage • Manque d’inclusion des membres mobiles dans le bureau • Absence de caisse, contrairement à ce qui est spécifié dans le dossier au début du processus • L’absence de PV • Convocation de A.G. incomplet • Manque d’inclusion des femmes • Mobilité des membres
<p style="text-align: center;">Les opportunités</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La présence de CARE et autres partenaires • La décentralisation • Paix intercommunautaire 	<p style="text-align: center;">Les menaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sécheresse • Manque de pâturages • La pauvreté • Les maladies pouvant décimer les animaux • Manque de production céréales • Recrudescence de conflits