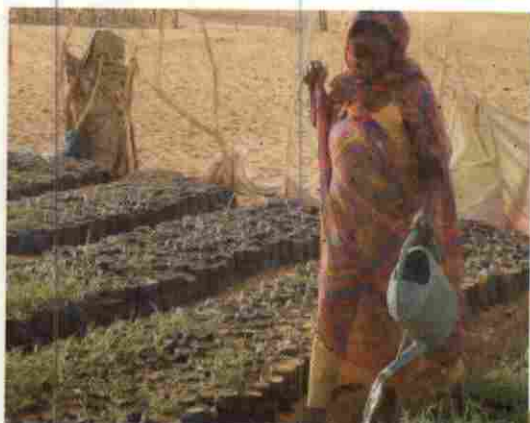
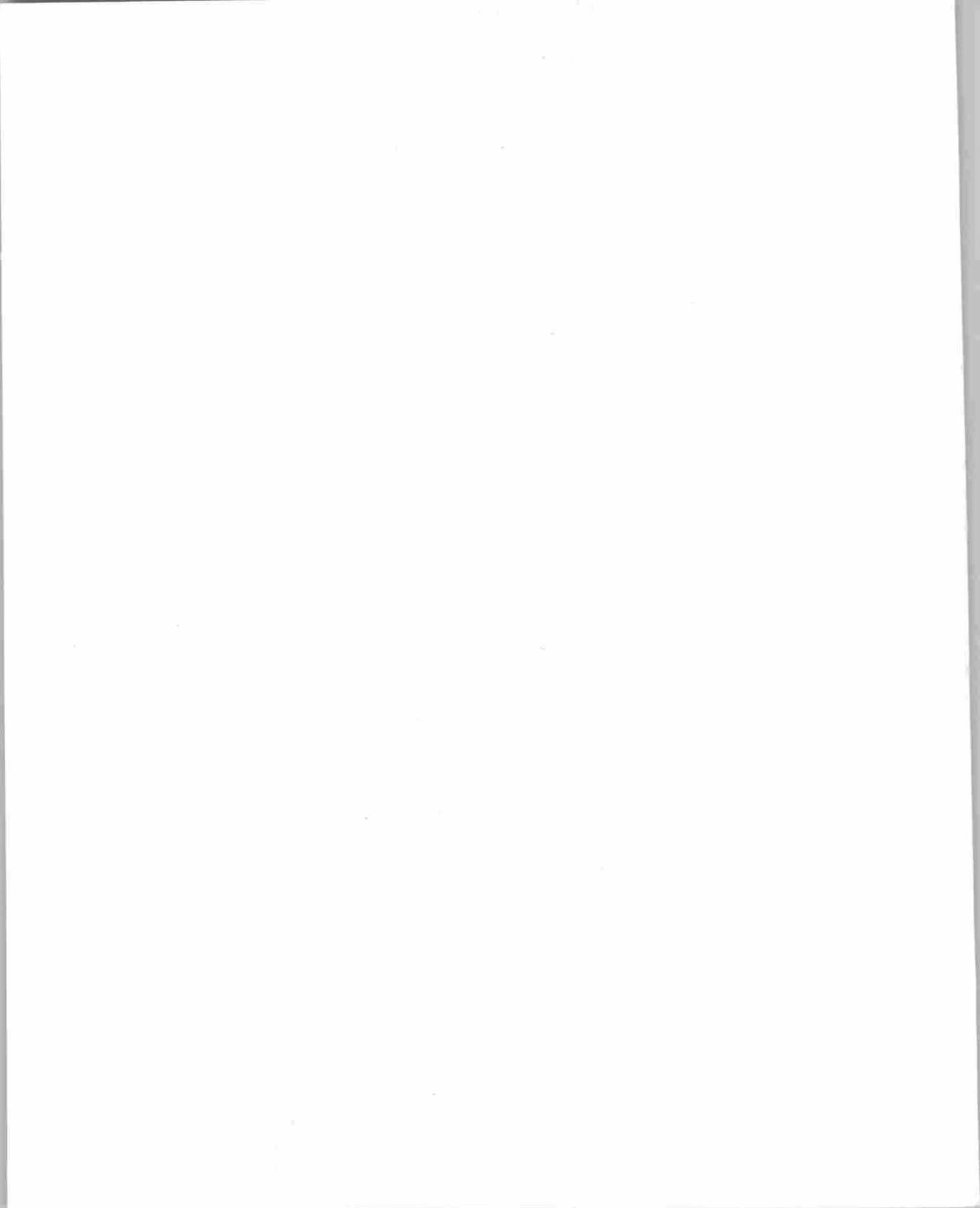




Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel



Annual Report 2000–2001





CILSS

Annual Report 2000–2001

Produced and published with the support of
USAID through The Mitchell Group Inc, TMG
under contract number AOT-C-00-99-00264-00



Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

2002



Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

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Foreword

This document presents an overview of the activities of CILSS in 2000 and 2001. In it, we attempt to present a true reflection of the life of the Institution, its philosophy, methodology of operation and the general atmosphere which permeates and guides the daily activities of CILSS.



In order to give a renewed visibility to our Institution, it became necessary to be innovative by marking the beginning of the century with an initiative which will bring us closer to the decision-makers, the Sahelian population as well as our friends and partners.

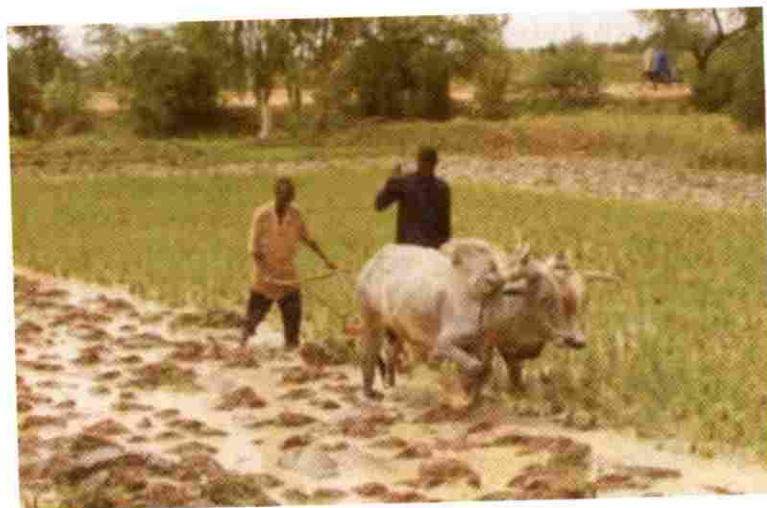
For the first time in the history of our Institution, our development partners and friends can read and consult, in the same publication, a brief and illustrated picture of the activities of the CILSS System, namely the Executive Secretariat, the two Specialised Institutions, the six Major Programs and Operational Units. Some measure of the achievements, constraints and perspectives of evolution of the organisation are outlined in this report. The extent, complexity, complementarity, and relevance of CILSS activities can now be better appreciated. Furthermore, the linkages and interactions between CILSS programs in the three sites are also highlighted. These are aspects which are poorly understood and therefore often misconstrued, by many people.

We are deeply grateful to our donors and development partners who have sustained their support to CILSS.

In the process of consulting this document, you will note that CILSS has made significant contributions to the development of the Sahel and to the lives of the Sahelian populations. However, a lot more still needs to be done in order to achieve

fisheries, and livestock. Irrigable lands range from 4% to 33% of all arable lands in different CILSS countries.

*Water resources
are available in the
Sahel for
agricultural
production*



The combined effects of accelerated population growth, rapid urbanization, population migration, climate variation and erratic rainfall patterns, coupled with the continuing threat of drought, create ecological and socio-economic crises in the CILSS countries. This crisis is manifested in ecological degradation, population pressure on and irrational exploitation of the natural resource base and food insecurity, which adversely affects the most vulnerable groups, namely women, pregnant and nursing mothers, children and the youth as well as the aged. These issues are the major cause of poverty, and constrain sustainable human and socio-economic development; CILSS programs are designed to address them with the highest priority.

Establishing CILSS

Following the catastrophic droughts of 1968–1973, the Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, CILSS, was established in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on 12 September 1973 with a mandate *to embark on the quest for food security and to combat the effects of drought and desertification to achieve ecological balance.*

Since then, CILSS has undertaken several programs to promote sustainable development in the Sahel in the context of regional integration. Initial efforts were directed at coping with emergencies, but CILSS soon realized the need to increasingly move towards structural development issues in order to achieve its objectives in a sustainable manner and to meet the expectations of its member states.

In 1994, the 11th summit of the Heads of State and Government mandated CILSS, as part of the Restructuring and Sustainable Revival Plan (PRRD), to intensify efforts towards achieving food security and combating the effects of drought and desertification to maintain ecological balance.

A new CILSS structure was consequently designed which consisted of core staff in the Executive Secretariat (*Noyau Central*) and six technical Major Programs, supported by a variety of international donors and development partners. The technical programs were derived and articulated from a 10-year Strategic Master Plan which was developed to meet the vision and objectives of the revised CILSS mandate; Article 6 of the Revised CILSS Convention outlines the objectives of CILSS and states as follows:

- a. Studying the obstacles to achieving food security and improved management of the Sahel natural resources, in order to better define appropriate strategies and effective policies for sustainable development of the region.
- b. Coordinating at the sub-regional and regional levels, all consultations and actions needed to overcome food, ecological and demographic constraints which hinder economic growth.
- c. Undertaking the collection, processing and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative information to inform and sensitize the member states and the international community on the ecological and human problems related to the development of the region.
- d. Contributing to the coordination of development, research and training policies to combat the effects of drought and desertification.
- e. Promoting the implementation of activities of sub-regional, inter-state and regional interests, contributing to strengthening cooperation amongst member

methods of processing and storage of agricultural produce provide added commercial value to agricultural produce destined for regional and export markets. The study tour, which lasted three weeks, involved 20 participants from all the nine CILSS countries who visited local agricultural processing industries in Mali as well as food processing companies in the USA. Participants gained valuable experience in various methods of food processing and marketing and established collaboration and business partnerships between local exporters from CILSS countries with foreign business enterprises that are interested in importing agricultural produce from the Sahel.



The study tour participants were drawn from the nine CILSS member states

Participants of the study tour visited major food processing companies in the USA including World Class Kitchen in New Jersey



Promoting Rational Natural Resources Management in the Sahel

Over the past two decades, the Sahel has experienced continued and accelerated environmental degradation resulting from persistent drought between 1970 and 1984, and poor management of the major natural resources, which include lands, water and vegetation. Consequently, the natural resource base continues to weaken and is therefore unable to provide sufficient support for the Sahelian population. The combination of ecological degradation, poor management of available natural resources, economic crisis and rapid population growth has had profound negative effects on the rural population in the Sahelian zone. The need is therefore urgent for CILSS member states to address the issue of rational management of natural resources as a key factor for sustainable development.

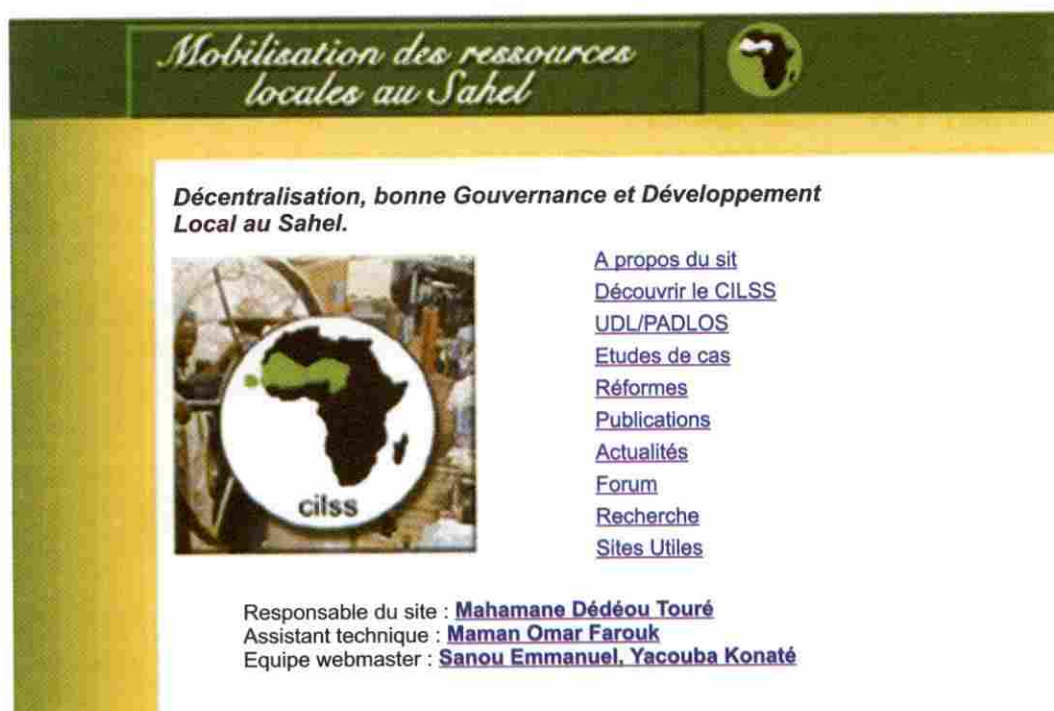
The activities of the Major Policy Program on natural resources management and desertification control are designed in the context of the Restructuring and Sustainable Revival Plan (PRRD) adopted by the CILSS Heads of State and Government in 1993. The thrust of the natural resources management program is to facilitate the formulation and implementation of coherent national and regional strategies and policies for sustainable management of natural resources in the Sahel; this is achieved through providing support for:

- the formulation and implementation of national and regional action plans on natural resources management and desertification control,
- development and implementation of legal, institutional and organizational frameworks for participatory and decentralized natural resources management,
- formulation and implementation of appropriate household and alternative energy strategies, and
- developing and distributing tools and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of action plans for the management of natural resources.

During the reporting period, the natural resources management program set up, with funding from USAID, one pilot national Land Tenure Observatory in Chad and

initiated a second one in Senegal. In compliance with the recommendations of the *Bobo 2000 Declaration* in October 2000, the program provided support to CILSS member states to implement the decentralization policies in natural resources management. A website, [www.cilssnet.org/gouvernance local](http://www.cilssnet.org/gouvernance_local) on best local governance practices in natural resources management in the Sahel was established (see figure 3) to promote the dissemination of information and sharing of ideas on methodologies, techniques and legal documents as well as the results of case studies on natural resources management in the Sahel.

Figure 3. The CILSS website on best local governance practices for natural resources management



Monitoring and evaluation of natural resources management was supported through facilitating the implementation of the decision 11/COP.4 on the benchmarks and indicators of the United Nations Convention on Control of Desertification (CCD).

An upgrade of the prototype version of EISI-WA, the Environment Information System on the Internet in West Africa was completed to facilitate dissemination of information on the Sahelian environment.

Activities on household energy during year 2001 involved the launching of PREDAS, the regional program on household and alternative energy sources in the Sahel. In addition to the regional strategic planning workshop which was organized, national launching workshops were also successfully organized in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. A draft guide on the methodology for the development of a Household Energy Strategy, HES, was also developed.

The Natural Resources Management program acted as the technical secretariat for SRAP/WA project and set up the regional technical unit of the French Global Environmental Facility, FFEM. The program supported the integration of national action plans into national poverty reduction strategies in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, and the Gambia and six national thematic groups to develop the terms of reference for studies on the identification of priority measures for the effective implementation of SRAP.

The implementation of the first phase of the regional solar program RSPI in the nine CILSS states, resulted in the installation of 626 drinking water pumping systems, 600 community lighting and refrigeration facilities for about 1 million people in the rural areas of the Sahel, through support of 34 billion FCFA provided by the 6th EDF funds of the European Union. In year 2001, phase II of the regional solar program was launched, with further support from 8th EDF funding, in order to build on the achievements of RSPI. The objective of RSPII is to further contribute to combat desertification through promoting the use of solar energy to provide water for food production and portable water for domestic use in order to improve living and health conditions for Sahelian rural populations. The target for RSPII over 6 years is to install 465 rural centers with portable water conveyance systems and to sustain these facilities in the long-term.



Group training courses bring participants from different CILSS countries to acquire skills in special subject areas



Agro-Socio-Economic Research

The rationale for developing this program is the lack of adequate information on the state, availability and rational exploitation and management of the natural resources of the Sahel as well as major weaknesses in collaboration and complementarities in program activities undertaken by various institutions and organizations. The strategic objective of the agro-socio-economic program AGROSOC, is to promote options for removing the agro-socio-economic constraints to sustainable development of the Sahel.

In 2001, AGROSOC commissioned several detailed studies in natural resources management and food security as follows:

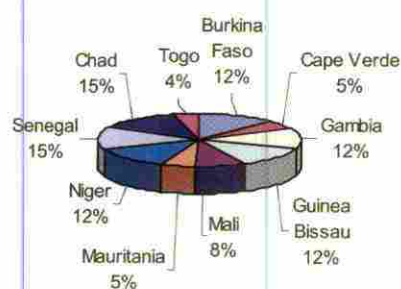
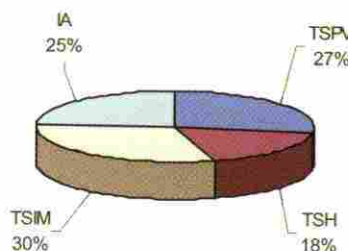
- o studies on the long term evolution of land use and land use planning in the CILSS countries
- o water control in Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Chad
- o development of the seed sector in the Sahel
- o socio-economic survey of pesticide use in the Sahel
- o food insecurity and poverty in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Chad and Senegal
- o impact of regional and international conventions and agreements on development in the Sahel.

AGROSOC initiated collaborative activities with new partners and the civil society in the identification of researchable issues and the appropriate application of research results for sustainable development of the Sahel. A major study was initiated on the evaluation of the impact of agricultural research and extension on rice production and utilization in CILSS member states. Four members of the core group of trainers in impact evaluation successfully supervised impact studies in the nine CILSS member states and in four non-CILSS West African countries.

To facilitate the communication of agricultural research results, AGROSOC organized a national group training workshop in scientific writing for 18 scientists in Mauritania using national experts from Senegal and Niger as resource persons.

Table 1. Numbers of students undergoing long-term training in 2001.

Sub-sector	Country										TOTAL
	Burkina Faso	Cape Verde	Gambia	Guinea Bissau	Mali	Mauritana	Niger	Senegal	Chad	Togo	
TSPV	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	5	3	0	20
TSH	2	0	3	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	13
TSI	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	22
IA	2	1	2	3	1	1	4	1	3	0	18
TOTAL	9	4	9	9	6	4	9	10	10	3	73

Percentage of students per country**Percentage of students per sub-sector****Legend**

TSPV: *Technicien Supérieur de Protection des Végétaux/Higher Diploma in Crop Protection*
 TSH: *Technicien Supérieur Hydrologie/Higher Diploma in Hydrology*
 TSI: *Technicien Supérieur Instrument/Higher Diploma in Instrument Maintenance*
 IA: *Ingénieur Agro-météorologie/Engineer in Agro-meteorology*

Table 2. Numbers of Graduates in 2001.

Sub-sector	Country									TOTAL
	Burkina Faso	Cape Verde	Gambia	Guinea Bissau	Mali	Mauritana	Niger	Senegal	Chad	
TSPV	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	5	3	20
TSH	2	0	3	2	0	0	2	2	2	13
TOTAL	4	1	5	4	3	1	3	7	5	33

Group technical training : Short-term group training sessions bring participants from different CILSS countries to acquire skills in special subject areas and to establish professional contacts and personal relationships that facilitate networking and collaborative activities within the Sahel.

In 2000 and 2001, a total of 313 participants were trained for the nine CILSS member states. The subject areas covered included Sustainable Agriculture, Natural Resources Management, Food Security, Databank Management, Agro-meteorology Advice, Geographical Information Systems (GIS), and Cartography (**table 3, figure 5**).

Table 3. Numbers of participants in the short-term training courses organized at the ARC in 2000 and 2001.

Country	2000	2001	TOTAL
Burkina Faso	34	19	53
Cape Verde	9	8	17
Chad	17	15	32
Gambia	18	16	34
Guinea-Bissau	14	13	27
Mali	17	22	39
Mauritania	13	15	28
Niger	30	27	57
Senegal	15	11	26
TOTAL	167	146	313

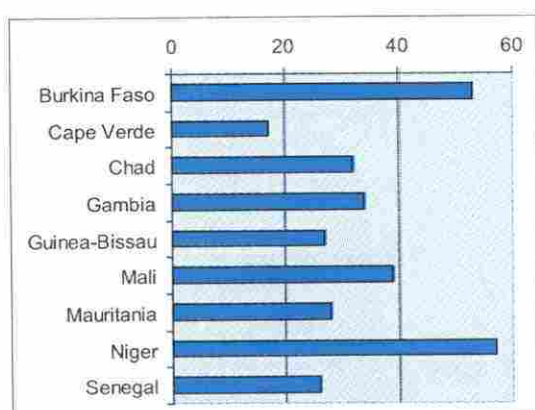


Figure 5. Country distribution of participants at CILSS short-term training courses, 2000–2001

Training activities receive technical support from research conducted in the Sahelian environment by resident scientists on themes that are relevant to Sahelian needs. The results of this research are used to enrich the training curricula. Examples of these research activities include the development of control methods for the pathogen of the cowpea disease, charcoal rot (*Macrophomina phaseolina*), the biological control of root-knot nematodes, *Meloidogyne incognita*, the integrated management of sorghum panicle pests and the use of plant extracts in the control of vegetable pests. Based on the results from these and other research activities, a handbook on alternative methods of pest control in Niger was produced for distribution to, and training of extension agents in the Sahel.

A recent assessment in September/October 2001, of the application of knowledge and skills acquired from CILSS continuous training activities revealed that the competence of trainees improved significantly on return to their institutions; this was confirmed by their supervisors. Moreover, the role of the ARC as a regional Meteorological Training Centre in Africa was reconfirmed by an evaluation mission of the World Meteorological Organisation.

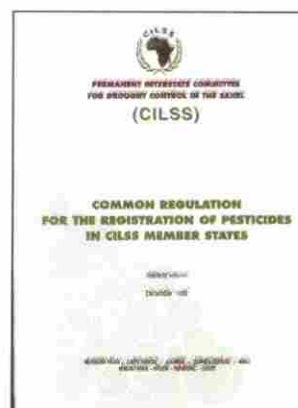
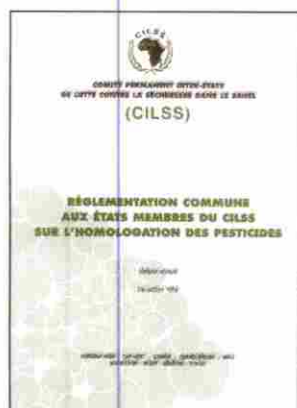
CILSS training activities are supported by many donors including the governments of Denmark, USA (USAID), Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Long-term training : Training was organised for engineers and senior technicians, and covered the areas of agro-meteorology, hydrology, crop protection and computer and instrument maintenance. During the period under review (2000–2001), a total of 73 participants, including 34 women, attended long term training at the AGRHYMET Regional Centre (see tables 1 and 2). Particular attention was paid to gender issues, through the professional training of women, given the important role that women play in rural development in general and in agricultural production in particular. For instance, the percentage of women participating in the long term training activities rose from barely 12% to almost 46%. At the same time, some training programmes (e.g., in agricultural extension) have been revised to take into account gender issues. Furthermore, new training modules and training aids have been identified and are being developed on the theme “Gender and Crop Protection”.

AGROSOC also provided technical and financial support for the formulation of the Strategic National Medium Term Plan for Agronomic Research (PNMTRA) for Chad.

Scientific cooperation amongst national agricultural research systems was promoted through facilitating collaboration between national research systems in the areas of natural resources management, farming systems and the productivity of small ruminants. AGROSOC coordinated the R3S Network, especially the physiological mechanisms for adaptation of plants to drought and the integration of crop and livestock production systems in the Sahel. In August 2001, AGROSOC organized an annual consultation of the Director Generals of the major research institutes in the Sahel to promote regional and international collaboration in agricultural research for the Sahel. Regional and international collaborative initiatives involved organizations such as CORAF, ROSELT, Inter-CRSP, WOCAT, CCD and CBD.

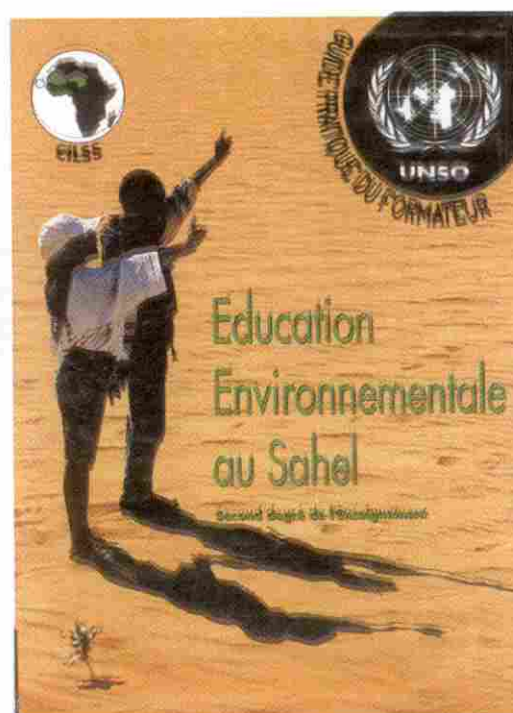
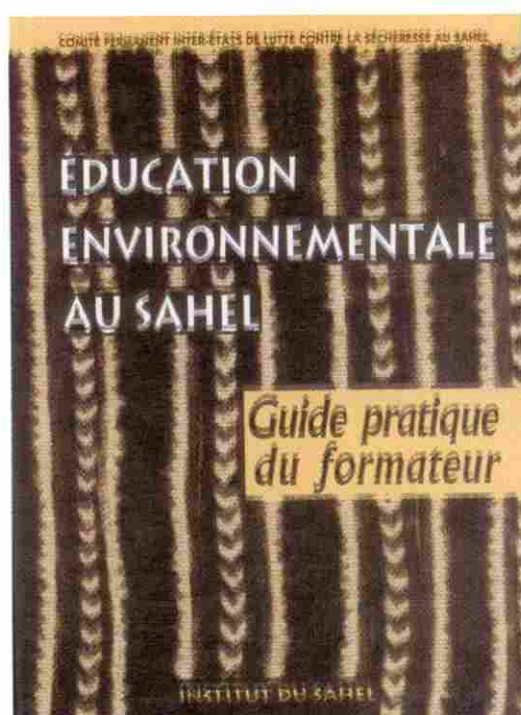
AGROSOC played a key role in organizing the two annual meetings of the *Sahel Pesticides Committee*, SPC, which is charged with the responsibility of coordinating the harmonized pesticide legislation and control scheme for the Sahelian countries. At these meetings, the committee critically reviewed 250 applications for pesticide registration and granted provisional approval for 88 pesticides for distribution and use in the Sahel.



Harmonized regulation for pesticides registration in CILSS member states

Activities of the Regional Program on Training and Information on the Environment TIPE, were continued in the context of implementing the Dakar Declaration. A collection of methodologies and techniques of training in environmental education was published and distributed, and a Practical Guide for Secondary School Teachers on Environmental Education was published and distributed to all the CILSS member states. At the end of the TIPE project in June 2001, a total of 2,899 schools had participated in the project with 942,775 pupils as well as 29,775 teachers and student teachers trained in environmental education.

*CILSS publications
on environmental
education*



Population and Development

Public health systems have improved in the Sahel, and life expectancy is increasing with falling mortality rates, while HIV/AIDS infection is still comparatively low. However, fertility remains very high resulting in rapid population growth which continues to exert considerable pressure on the limited natural resources. The inter-relationships between population growth, food security, natural resources management and sustainable development in the Sahel environment are poorly understood. Reliable data on the socio-demographic constraints to sustainable development are also lacking. The major thrust of the Population and Development program, CERPOD, is therefore to study the relationships between population patterns and development, food security and natural resources management in order to provide information that can be used to formulate strategies to remove the demographic constraints to development in the Sahel.

During the year 2001, the Population and Development program focused attention on the follow up of the Action Plan of Ouagadougou on Population and Sustainable Development through research activities and coordination of the networks for Parliamentarians, Journalists and NGOs concerned with population and development.

The second meeting of Parliamentarians was organized on the implementation of the Action Plan of Ouagadougou on Population and Development, an evaluation workshop on the action plan of the regional network of NGOs was held in Banjul and a national workshop of the network of journalists in Burkina Faso was organized during the reporting period. A regional evaluation workshop of the action plans of the networks of journalists was also organized in Niamey during year 2001.

Research activities on population and development resulted in a demo-ecological atlas of the Sahel, and a Guide on Monitoring and Evaluation of National HIV/AIDS control programs. A regional workshop on reproductive health methodologies was facilitated while a training workshop was organized on the use of the Spectrum System, a decision-making model software for population, agriculture and employment. National validation workshops were organized on the socio-demographic and economic profiles of Gambia, Chad, Senegal, Mali, and Guinea-Bissau.

With strong collaboration and technical support of the University of Montreal, a training of trainers course was organized on the monitoring and evaluation of population projects to build capacities of Sahelians in these skills.

In the framework of collaboration with the African Census Analysis project, ACAP, three CD-ROMs were produced on the data entry and procedures for the analysis of the census conducted in Mali 1987, Niger 1988 and Chad 1993.

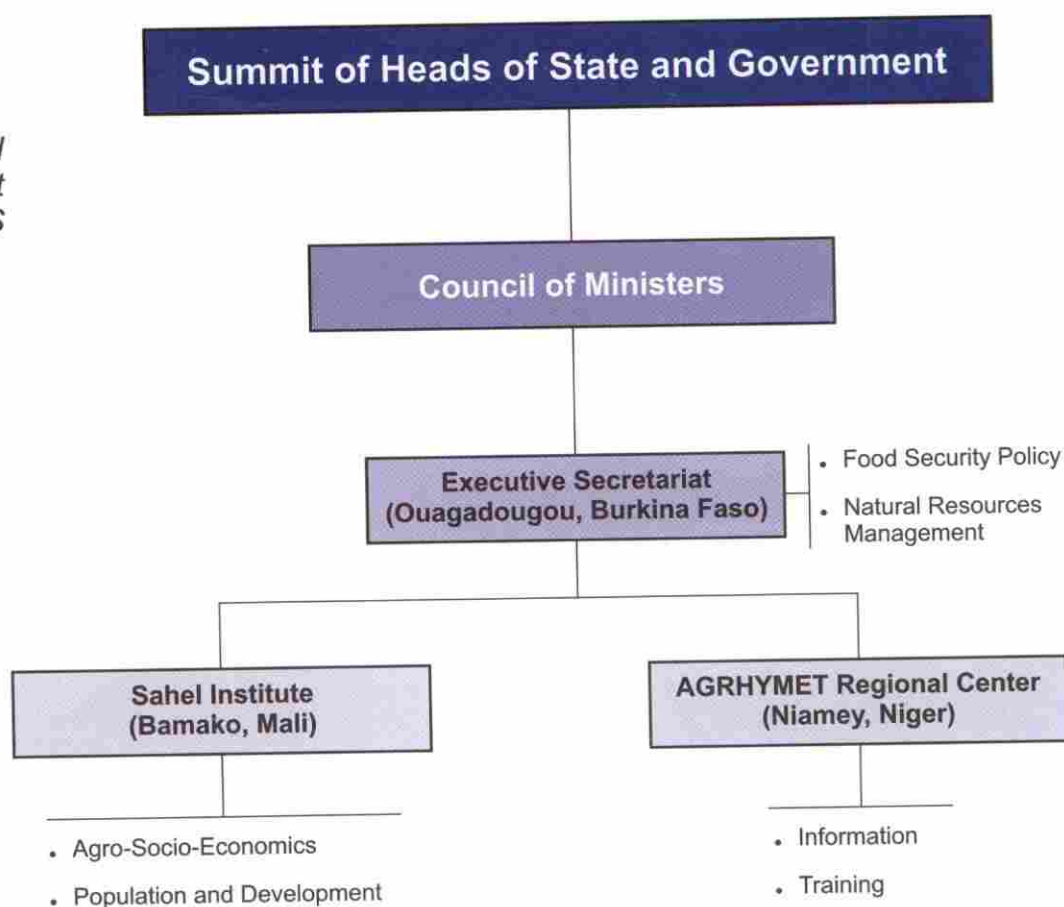
A series of publications were produced to promote dissemination of information and news related to population and development issues in the Sahel. Other publications include two issues of PopSahel, research reports on Migration and Urbanization in West Africa and the population Observatory in Kolodieba; brochures on Scolarization des Enfants, Impact of Family Planning on Lives of Women in Bamako, Mali and Guide de Autoevaluation de Service de Sante. Number 18 of RESINDEX, the bi-annual index of research bibliography was also published.

Administration

Management and Coordination of CILSS Activities



*Simplified
organizational chart
of CILSS*



Administration

Management and Coordination of CILSS Activities

The management of CILSS is politically supported at the highest level by two bodies which provide policy guidance and decision-making in accordance with the wishes of the member states. These bodies are the Summit of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers. The Summit of Heads of State and Government is the supreme management organ which defines the overall policies and major program orientation of CILSS. The Council of Ministers is responsible for general oversight of the implementation of the approved program activities in a manner that ensures that the defined objectives are achieved.

Daily management and coordination of CILSS activities is the responsibility of the Executive Secretary based at the CILSS headquarters, *Noyau Central*, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and the Director Generals of the specialized institutions namely, the AGRHYMET Regional Center in Niamey, Niger, and the Sahel Institute in Bamako, Mali. The range of activities coordinated covers the six major technical program activities, organization of the statutory meetings of the CILSS Council of Ministers and Summit of Heads of State and Government, as well as organizing the regular meetings of the Management Committee.

Operationally, the technical programs of CILSS are monitored by the following committees:

- Regional Programming and Monitoring Committee (RPMC) — which plays a consultative role to the Summit of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers
- Management Committee—for in-house consultation and coordination of program activities
- Scientific and Technical Committees—based at INSAH and AGRHYMET regional center, for coordinating and monitoring activities of the major programs that are implemented in these specialized institutions.

- Technical and Management Committees (CTG) – examine and define the draft triennial plan and program work plans, annual budgets as well as monitoring and evaluation protocols. Separate Technical and Management committees are established for each of the major programs; the composition of these committees is as follows:

Major Policy Program

- o Representatives of Member States
- o Representatives of Partners
- o Executive Secretary
- o Internal Controller (Auditor)
- o Director Generals of the two specialized institutions
- o General Coordinator of the Major Policy Programs
- o Technical resource persons

Technical Major Programs (Food Security, Natural Resources Management, Information, Training, Agro-Socio-Economics, Population and Development).

- o Representatives of the countries
- o Representatives of partners
- o Executive Secretary
- o Internal Controller (Auditor)
- o Director General of specialized institution concerned
- o Coordinator of the Policy major programs
- o Technical resource persons

In each of the CILSS member countries, a CILSS national committee, designated by the acronym CONACILSS, is established to act as the coordinating facility for all the national focal points and partners of the technical departments of CILSS. CONACILSS is managed by a Permanent Secretary who is responsible for coordinating the national CILSS activities and acting as the interface between national and regional activities.

CILSS operational programs are formulated and implemented on a triennial planning system which is based on an approved 10-year Strategic Master Plan. The major objective of the triennial plan for years 1999–2001 is *to contribute to promoting sustainable development in the Sahel through overcoming the constraints to regional integration of food security and the rational management of natural resources.*

The following statutory meetings were successfully organized during the reporting period; one meeting of the Summit of Heads of State and Government was organized in Bamako, Mali in November 2000, four meetings of the Council of Ministers, and five meetings of the Management Committee. In addition, weekly meetings of the advisers to the Executive Secretary were held. The aim of the meetings of advisers with the Executive Secretary is to facilitate management of the organization through effective flow of information and regular monitoring of program performance in the organization.

At the 35th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers held in Bamako, Mali in November 2000, Mr. Musa S. Mbenga from Gambia was appointed as the new Executive Secretary to replace Mme Cissé Mariam K. Sidibé, who had completed her second term of office as Executive Secretary of CILSS. At this same meeting, Mr. Ndiaye Soce was also appointed Internal Controller (Auditor). At the meeting of the Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Bamako Mali in November 2000, the Food Security Strategy Framework was adopted for implementation in order to address the issues of poverty reduction and the long-term and efficient management of food crises in the Sahel.

The Executive Secretary undertook a series of visits, contacts and consultations with national and international collaborators and partners, political leaders and

donor agencies in order to strengthen relationships and generate greater interest in the programs of CILSS. Agencies visited include FAO, IFAD, ECOWAS Fund, the African Development Bank, and the Executive Secretariat of CCD.

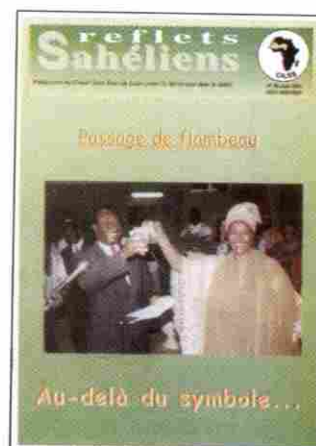
Through national and regional consultation workshops, the Vision and Priorities of Sahel 21 were disseminated throughout all CILSS member states. These consultations were successfully conducted in a participatory manner in order to accommodate the concerns of all the Sahelian groups, including peasants, young people, women, the private sector, and civil society, as well as development partners. The Vision and Priorities of Sahel 21, was also presented to several international organizations and agencies including the ADB, BOAD, FAO, and the UNDP African "Futures Program", Council of Europe and the European Union.

Efforts made to initiate the implementation of the priorities of Sahel 21 included the formulation of national priority intervention programs in eight CILSS countries and the preparation of the draft document on Regional Sustainable Food Security Strategy in the Sahel which was adopted by the 13th Summit of Heads of State and Government.

Considerable efforts were also made to improve communication within CILSS and the international community through the establishment of a CILSS Information and Communications Unit, CICC, to promote better and constant relations between CILSS donors and development partners and the Member States and to facilitate information management within CILSS.

CICC organized extensive media coverage for the statutory meetings, harmonized the communications system within the organization, remodeled the banner page of the CILSS website, and produced a series of promotional publications such as *Flash-CILSS* and *Reflets Sahéliens*.





Special press briefings were organized as well as an exhibition and a CILSS special prizes award ceremony for achievements in Population and Development during FESPACO 2001.

Finally, planning, monitoring and evaluation systems for CILSS activities were set up to ensure effective programming, monitoring and evaluation of progress in project implementation. Through assistance from GTZ and USAID, extensive consultations and studies resulted in the selection of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for CILSS.

A draft triennial plan 2000–2004 was prepared together with reformulation of the logical framework. This plan took into account, the Food Security Strategy Framework, the SRAP and the Action Plan of the Ouagadougou Declaration on Population and Development.

10/10/10

Financial Report

January–December 2000
January–December 2001



CILSS Donors

Governments of CILSS member states

USAID

France

European Union

Netherlands

Italy

BADEA

Denmark

Canada

Belgium

FAO

CIDA

Germany/GTZ

Michigan State University

Inter-CRSP (USAID)

SWISS

CFC

UNFPA

UNDP / UNSO

UNCCD

University of Montreal

Financial Report

January–December 2000
and
January–December 2001

Introduction

The financial resources needed to run the administration and program activities of CILSS are provided by the Governments of the nine member states and a wide range of international donors and development partners. Annual budgets prepared by CILSS management are submitted to the CILSS Council of Ministers which considers and approves an annual budget in December for the operations of the following year. The CILSS financial year runs from 1st January to 31st December each year.

Based on the anticipated receipts from all sources, budget allocations are made to each of the operating areas of CILSS, while expenditures are made according to actual receipts from member states and donors contributions. The accounts are audited each year and financial reports prepared at the end of each financial year. This report presents the financial situation for years 2000 and 2001 (tables 4–7).

Total funds pledged from member states and donors for CILSS operations amounted to FCFA 9,865,898,684 in 2000 and FCFA 8,103,322,786 for year 2001.

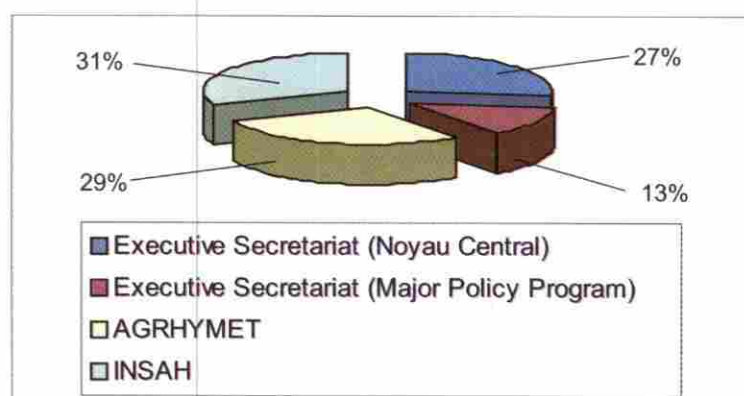
Year 2000

Table 4. Allocation of contributions from member states and international donors to CILSS in 2000.

Source of funds	Amount (FCFA)
CILSS member states	419,328,768
Income generated	199,500,760
Sub-total	618,829,528
Donors	
USAID	2,456,323,087
France	1,065,632,000
European Union	1,145,331,452
Netherlands	386,938,571
Italy	703,693,041
BADEA	126,000,000
Denmark	507,190,894
Belgium	64,913,447
CIDA	440,046,807
GTZ	165,000,000
MSU	13,200,000
Inter-CRSP (USAID)	35,077,000
SWISS	222,400,000
FAO	189,567,669
Others	1,725,747,188
Sub-Total	9,247,069,156
Grand Total	9,865,898,684

Table 5. Summary of income and expenditure for year 2000 (figures in FCFA).

Item	2000	Remarks
Income		
Approved by the Council of Ministers	9,865,898,684	States + donor contributions
Allocation	8,317,688,433	84% of council approved budget
Actual receipts	6,521,742,821	74% of allocation, 66% of council approved budget
Expenditures		95% of actual receipts
1. Executive Secretariat (Noyau Central)	1,698,024,878	
2. Executive Secretariat (Major Policy Program)	779,603,379	
3. AGRHYMET	1,815,332,665	
4. INSAH	1,934,724,301	
Total expenditures	6,227,685,223	



Expenditure patterns of CILSS in the year 2000

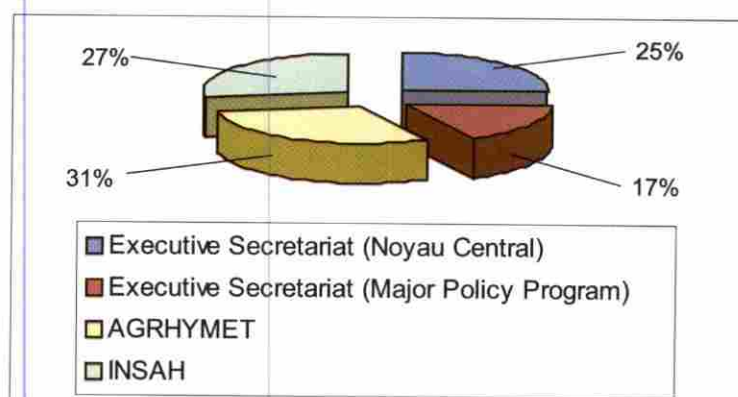
Year 2001

Table 6. Allocation of contributions from member states and international donors to CILSS in year 2001.

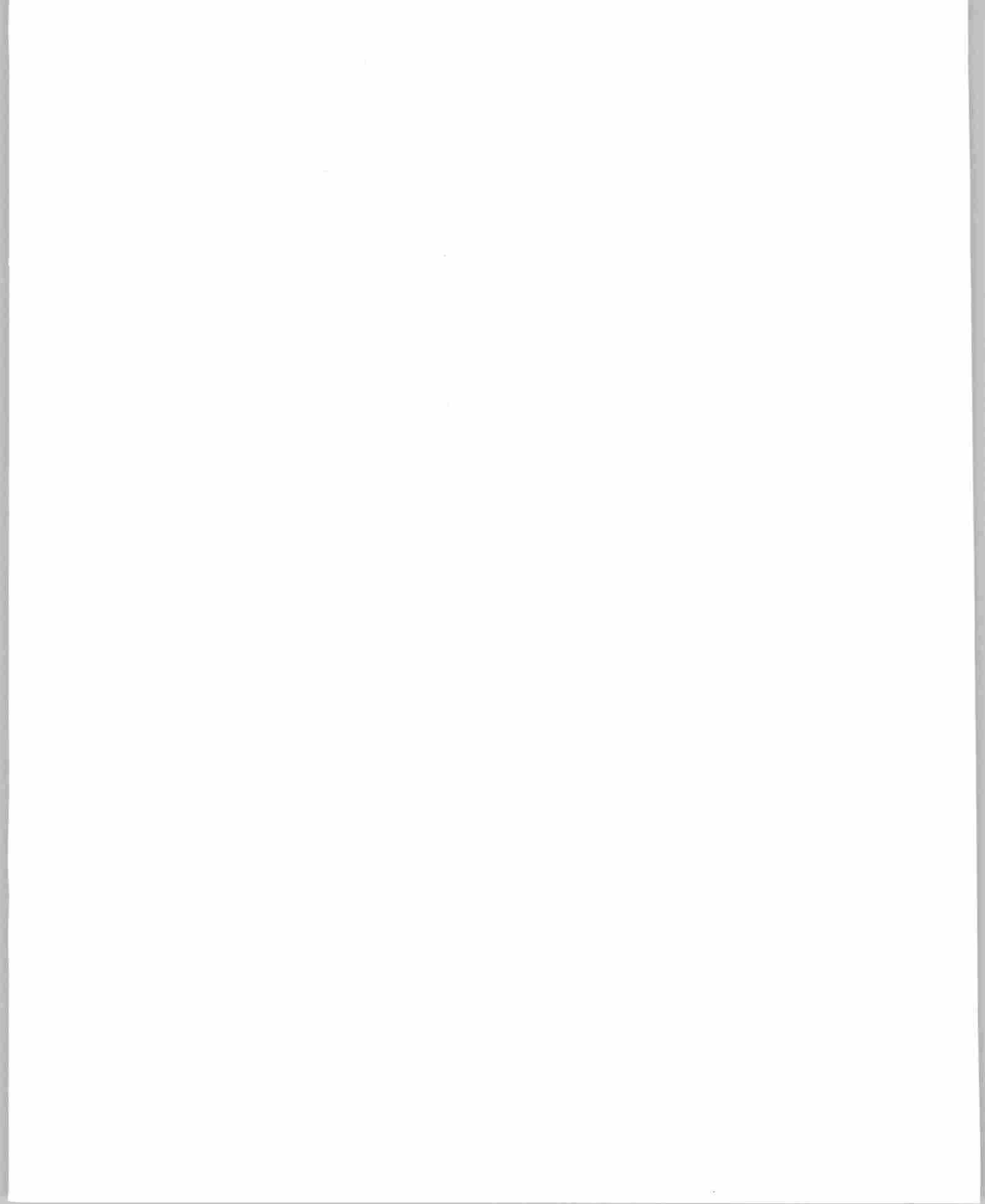
Source of funds	Amount (FCFA)
CILSS member states	318,490,010
Income Generated	50,244,000
Sub-total	318,744,010
Donors	
USAID	2,564,568,073
France	738,573,185
European Union	1,292,433,285
Canada	344,290,103
Netherlands	406,807,337
Italy	780,513,300
Denmark	670,313,745
Belgium	19,310,692
CIDA	344,180,927
Germany	230,000,000
Inter-CRSP (USAID)	40,944,200
SWISS	1,830,000
UNFPA	82,244,000
ROSELT (FFM and GTZ)	15,870,000
SARA (USAID)	62,660,000
ACAP	15,000,000
MEASURE PROJECT (USAID)	24,978,084
Others	444,272,772
Sub-total	7,734,588,776
Grand Total	8,103,322,786

Table 7. Summary of income and expenditure for year 2001 (figures in FCFA).

Item	2001	Remarks
Income		
Approved by the Council of Ministers	8,103,322,786	States + donor contributions
Allocation	9,674,033,485	
Actual receipts	8,610,330,880	89% of allocation
Expenditures:		71% of actual receipts
January to December 2001		
1. Executive Secretariat (Noyau Central)	1,525,094,951	
2. Executive Secretariat (Major Policy Program)	1,062,708,224	
3. AGRHYMET	1,859,501,882	
4. INSAH	1,676,626,969	
Total expenditures	6,123,932,026	



*Expenditure
patterns of
CILSS in the
year 2001*



CILSS Principal Personnel 2000–2001

Executive Secretariat Noyau Central, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Cissé Miriam K. Sidibé	Executive Secretary (2000)
Musa S. Mbenga	Executive Secretary (2001)
Théophile Konseiga	Head of Administration and Finance
Blamsia Braoussala	Technical Adviser Planning
Yamar Mbodj	Technical Adviser Food Security
Medellah Ould Bellal	Technical Adviser Communications
Idé Bana	Technical Adviser, Natural Resources Management and Coordinator General Major Policy Program
Elie Paré	Head of Management Center
Yacouba Konaté	Communications Specialist
Danso Abdoulie	Natural Resources Management Specialist
François Tapsoba	Head of Major Program on Natural Resources Management
Dramane Coulibaly	Head of Major Program on Food Security
Campaoré Marie Bibiane	Documentalist
Bertrand Zida,	Head of UASP
Mahamat Touré	Head of ULD Unit
Mme Touré Yacine	Gender Specialist
Maman Faroukh	Communications Expert
Oumar Kamara	Head of PRORES
Mamadou Diouf	Head of PROCELOS
Moctar Konaté	Head of PREGEC
Ramané Ouédraogo	Expert FERAP
Hermann Grell	Technical Advisor/GTZ
Thierry Thuriot	Technical Advisor/MIFRAC

AGRYMET Center Regional, Niamey Niger

Adama Alhassane Diallo	Director General
Sankung Sagnia	Head of Major Program on Training and Capacity Building
Mamadou Diouf	Head of Major Program on Information (to May 2000)
Brahima Sidibé	Acting Head of Major Program on Information (from May 2000)
Moumine Zirkaleini	Head of the Management Center
Sékou Hebie	Head of DIAPER Unit
Moulaye Oumarou	Chief Computer Technician
Issoufou Alfari	Head of Natural Resources Management Unit
Job Andigue	GIS Expert
Adoum Alkalil	Representative for USGS-EDC/FEWS-Net
Amadou Boucar Bal	Instructor
Bakary Djaby	Agropastoralist
Hamidou Djibo	Extension Instructor

Abdoulkarim Dankoulou	Head of Communications and Public Relations Unit
Boua Diarra	Head of Crop Protection Unit
Faustin Gnoumou	Head of On-Going Training Coordination Unit
Badara Ali Kaba	Computer Technician
Moussa Labo	Expert in Agro-Meteorology
Latévi A. Lawson-Body	Instructor
Ibrahim Laouali	Analyst
Ndiaye Mbaye	Instructor in Plant Pathology
Madiyara Nguetoro	Hydrology Instructor
André Nonguierma	GIS Expert
Albade Nouhou	Instructor in Meteorology
Abdallah Samba	Expert in Agro-Meteorology
Etienne Sarr	Head of Basic Training Unit
Boubacar Siby	Head of SRGBD Unit
Bonaventure Some	Climatologist
Abou Samba Sow	Head of IMI/Engineer
Issoufou Tiemoko	Head of Documentation Unit and Printer
Seydou Traore	Expert in Agro-Meteorology
Patrick Bisson	Technical Advisor/MIFRAC

Sahel Institute (INSAH) Bamako, Mali

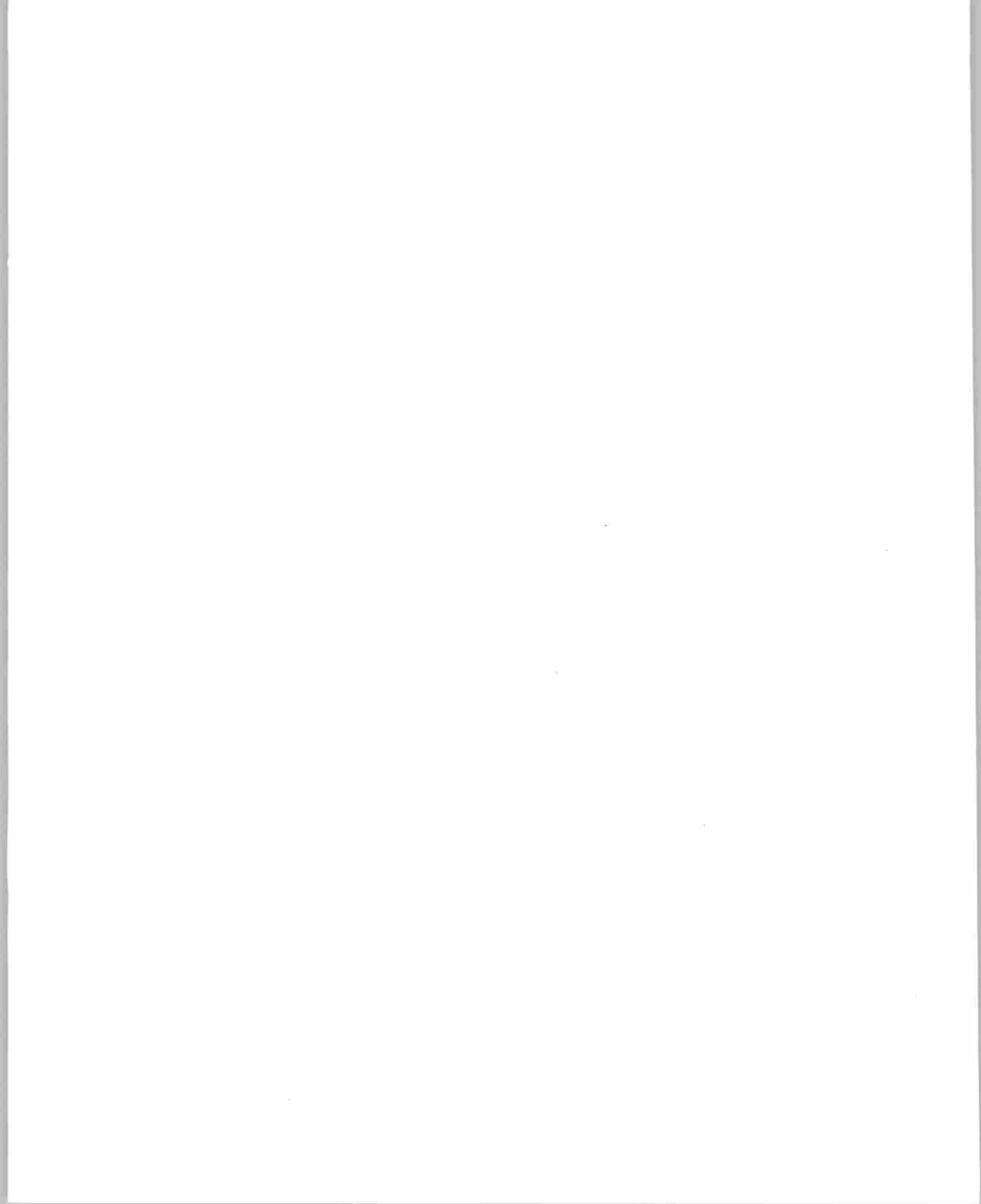
Idrissa O. Alfaroukh	Director General
Gaoussou Traoré	Head of Major Program, Agro-Socio-Economics AGROSOC
Baba Traoré	Head of Major Program Population and Development CERPOD
Fassery Doumbia	Head of the Management Center
Moussa Bathily Ba	Head of TIPE (Environmental Education)
Laomaïbao Netoyo	Agronomist
Mouhmadou Guèye	Population Specialist
Keffing Dabo	Population Specialist
Bakary Kanté	Associate Scientist
Hamdou Raby Wane	Economist
Samba Ly	Agronomist
Sadio Traoré	Population Specialist
Mariam Sow	Agricultural sociologist
Yade Mbaye	Agricultural Economist
Mamadou K. Konaté	Sociologist
Dala René	Epidemiologist
Issaka Hamidou Maga	Demographer
Fatouma Sissoko	Demographer
Fatima Diarra	Information Specialist
Khassoum Dieye	Ecologist
Amadou Diarra	Plant Pathologist
Cheik Amala Sylla	Communications Specialist
Catherine Simo	Economist/MIFRAC

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACAP	African Census Analysis Project
ARC	AGRHYMET Regional Center
AGRHYMET	Regional Training and Application Center in Agro-meteorology and Operational Hydrology, Niamey Niger
AGROSOC	Agro-Socio-Economic Research Program
ADB	African Development Bank
BADEA	Arab Bank for African Economic Development
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
CERPOD	Center for Studies on Population and Development
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
CICC	CILSS Information and Communications Unit
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	Permanent Inter-states Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CONACILSS	National CILSS Committee
CORAF	Conference of Heads of Agricultural Research in West and Central Africa
CRS	Regional Monitoring Committee
CSP	Sahelian Pesticide Committee
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FEWS-NET	Farming Early Warning Systems Network
FFEM	French Global Environmental Facility
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
HES	Household Energy Strategy
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGO	Inter-Governmental Organization
INSAH	Sahel Institute, Bamako Mali
MPI	Major Program on Information
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PREDAS	Regional Programme on Household and Alternative Energy Sources
PRRD	Restructuring and Sustainable Recovery Plan of CILSS
PROCELOS	Project for the Promotion of Local Cereals
RESADOC	Sahelian Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation Network
ROSELT	Réseau d'Observatoires de Surveillance Ecologique à Long Terme
RPMC	Regional Programming and Management Committee
RSP	Regional Solar Programme
SRAP-DC	Sub-Regional Action Plan - Desertification Control
TMG	The Mitchell Group Inc
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP/UNSO	United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Sahelian Office

UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Populations
WTO	World Trade Organization
WFP	World Food Programme



CILSS : Regional cooperation for sustainable development in the Sahel

The Permanent Inter-States Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, CILSS, was created in 1973 and comprises nine countries namely Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal.

The management of CILSS is politically supported at the highest level by two bodies, namely the Summit of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers which provide policy guidance and decision making in accordance with the wishes of the member states. The Summit of Heads of State and Government is the supreme management organ which defines the overall policies and major program orientation of CILSS. The Council of Ministers is responsible for general oversight of the implementation of the approved program activities in a manner that ensures achievement of CILSS objectives.

CILSS activities are specified in the mandate which is defined by the Heads of State and Government, to focus attention on controlling the effects of drought and desertification and ensuring food security in the Sahel. Activities consist of two major policy programs on Food Security and Rational Management of Natural Resources and Desertification Control, and four major technical programs in Agricultural and Socio-economic Research, Training and Capacity Building, Information and Population and Development.

The organizational structure of CILSS comprises an Executive Secretariat and two specialized institutions. The Executive Secretariat is based in Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso, and houses the central administration and finance departments as well as the policy programs on food security and natural resources management. The two specialized institutions are AGRHYMET, the Regional Training and Application Center, in Agro-meteorology and Operational Hydrology in Niamey, Niger, and the Sahel Institute (INSAH) based in Bamako, Mali. INSAH has responsibility for Agro-Socio-Economic Research and Population and Development Research.

An active Network of national focal points and correspondents, known as CONACILSS, coordinates the work of CILSS with several development partners, rural communities and the civil society.

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Printing: Combert Impressions, Accra, Ghana.
Tel. 233 21 240557
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