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COMITE PERMANENT INTER-ETATS
DE LUTTE CONTRE LA SECHERESSE
DANS LE SAHEL



PERMANENT INTER-STATE COMMITTEE
FOR DROUGHT CONTROL
IN THE SAHEL

SAHEL INSTITUTE

Major Programme for population/development
(CERPOD)

Expert meeting on the evaluation of the Plan of action of Ouagadougou (PAO) on population and sustainable development in the Sahel after five years implementation (PAO + 5)

Dakar, Senegal, 09-13 june 2003



FINAL REPORT

AGENCE AMERICAINE
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT
INTERNATIONAL



US AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

April 2004

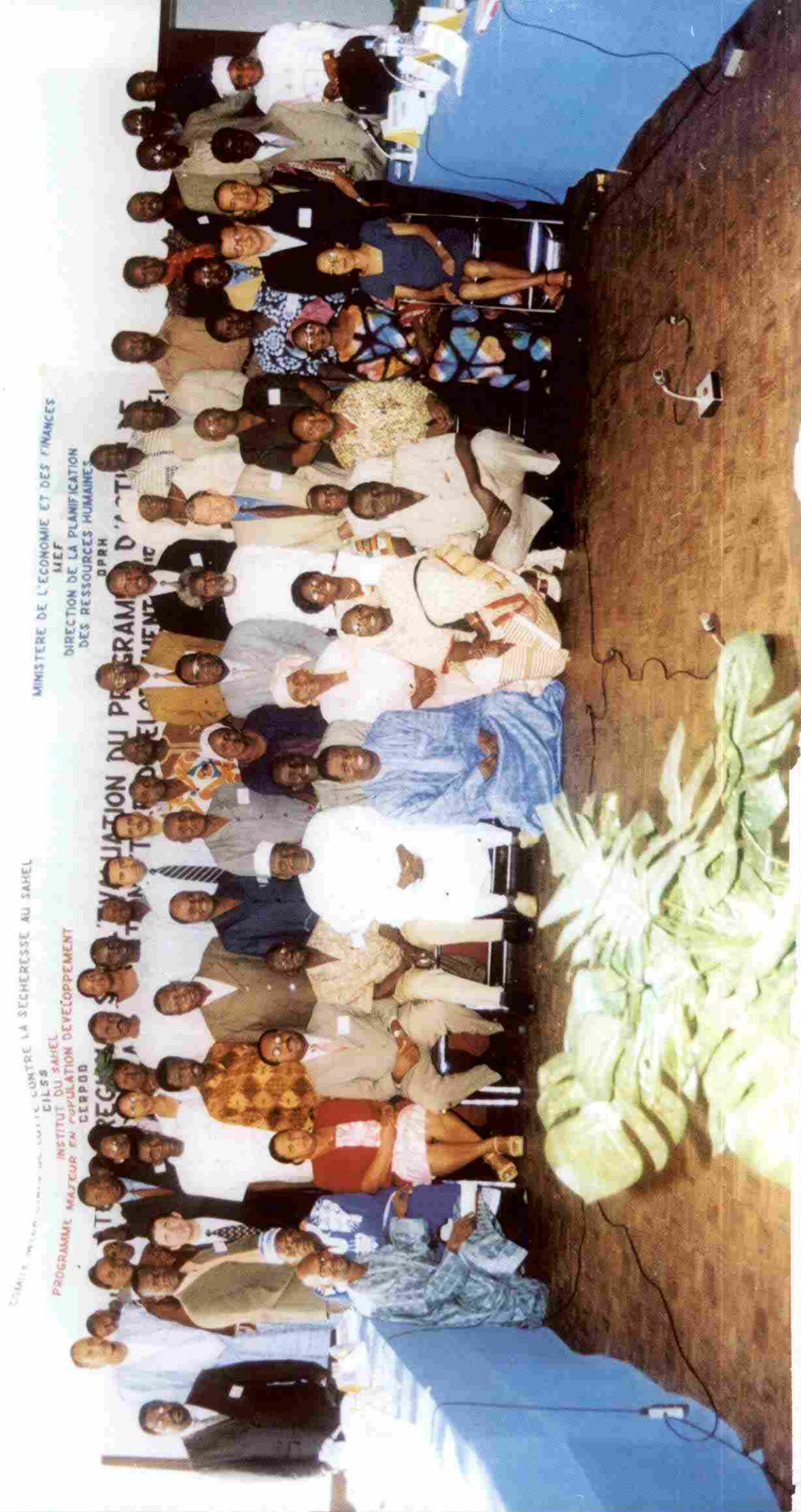
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A view of participants to the meeting.





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General introduction

The expert meeting on the evaluation of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou (PAO) on Population and Sustainable Development in the Sahel after five years implementation (PAO+5) took place from 09 to 13 June 2003 at Hotel « Indépendance » in Dakar, Senegal.

The major objective of this meeting organised by the Major Programme for Population and Development/CERPOD of Sahel Institute is to carry out a mid-term review of PAO after five years implementation by Member States, CILSS and more specifically by civil society stakeholders; the meeting had to:

- measure each stakeholders category's contribution to PAO implementation five years after its adoption;
- promote cooperation between the different stakeholders in the area of population and development;
- and strengthen collaboration mechanisms between CILSS and the different partners involved in the implementation of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou.

The expected results of the workshop are:

- the adoption of the various stakeholders' contribution to PAO implementation, and, on the other hand;
- the approval of relevant conclusions and recommendations designed to improve the programme execution.

The Plan of Action of Ouagadougou was adopted by the first Conference of CILSS Ministers in charge of population issues that was held in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) on 16 and 17 October 1997.

This conference had given to CILSS through CERPOD, the mandate to monitor, evaluate and coordinate PAO implementing activities at sub-regional level while involving therein the different civil society stakeholders.

The Plan of Action which is to last for ten years is comprised of 15 chapters including population policy, demographic dynamics, reproductive health, food security, environment, migration, urbanisation and sustainable development.

The meeting was attended by national population policies coordinators, focal points for parliamentarians', NGOs' and journalists' population and development networks, as well as CONACILSS permanent secretaries.

Participants came from CILSS member countries: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad.

Some CILSS technical and financial partners also took part in the meeting: USAID, POLICY PROJECT, IPPF, CAFS and CEPED, The POPULATION COUNCIL and UAPS.

OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony was chaired by Ms. Aicha Agne POUYE, Minister of Trade and Small and Medium Businesses of Senegal, representing the Minister of Economy and Finance who was on a mission.

The opening speech was delivered by the Minister of Trade of Senegal. After having welcomed the participants, she recalled the process that had led to the formulation by sahelian people themselves of a vision of Sahel at the horizon of the 21st century.

She then depicted the situation and challenges to take up in population and development in Sahel countries.

While commending the important achievements reached, she urged actors not to lapse into self-satisfaction and especially look for the future with serenity. She mentioned the new challenges of integration into globalisation, general insecurity, worsening of poverty, strengthening of human rights, democracy and good governance.

She expressed thanks to all the actors who contributed to prepare this regional evaluation workshop.

Prior to the Minister's speech, Mr. Donald Dickerson, POLICY PROJECT Regional Director positively appreciated the holding of this workshop and expressed the wish to continue partnership in the future years.

Mr. Félix AWANTANG from USAID/WARP- Dakar underlined that his institution has always helped CILSS since its establishment. Mr. AWANTANG added that the recommendations to be made by this meeting could strengthen discussions and partnership.

Dr. Idriss Oumar ALFAROUKH, Director General of Sahel Institute thanked the Senegalese administrative and political authorities for the facilities they made available for the holding of this workshop.

To partners, the Director General expressed his deep gratitude for having supported PAO. He also congratulated the national and regional task forces and networks for the work done and results obtained. In his opinion, this meeting is part of the general PAO monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The evaluation five years after adoption is a crucial time to assess what has been done, what remains to be done in the next years in Population/Development.



A view of the high table at the opening ceremony, chaired by Ms. Aicha Agne Pouye, Minister of Trade and Small and Medium Businesses of Senegal, representing her colleague the Minister of Economy and Finance.

II.

PROGRESS OF SESSIONS

2.1. Setting up of the session Bureau

Before the beginning of discussions, a session bureau was set up, comprised of the following members:

- Chairperson: Ms. Rokhaya SENE
Director, Human Resources Planning (Senegal)
- Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Keumaye IGNEGONGBA, NGOs' Network (Chad)
Ms. Awa DEM, Acting Director, Population Commission (The Gambia)
- General Rapporteurs: Mr. Ali Moussa and Ms. Marceline Ilboudo,
Coordinators of Niger and Burkina Faso Journalists' Networks



A view of the high table during meeting sessions, with from left to right Mr. Keumaye Ignegongba, Vice Chair, Ms. Rokhaya Sène, meeting Chairperson, and Dr. Keffing Dabo, answering to participants' questions.

2.2. Communications

Following the setting up of the bureau, Dr. Keffing DABO from CERPOD presented PAO+5 report on the coordination of PAO+5 implementation activities at regional level and the review and perspectives of population policies in the Sahel.

2.2.1 PAO+5 report on the coordination of PAO implementation activities at regional level

Dr. DABO recalled that PAO is a reference framework for CILSS and its Member-States.

It addresses all the recommendations made by the various international conferences, especially those of Rio on « Environment » (1992) and Cairo on « Population and Sustainable Development » (1994).

Dr. DABO then pointed out that some progress had been noted in programme dissemination and execution at Member-States, civil society and development partners levels. As from 1998, 2000 copies of PAO basic documents have been edited and distributed. A new edition of the same documents was printed in 2500 copies in March 2000.

Task forces were established in all countries with focal points for parliamentarians, journalists and Non Governmental Organisations.

Difficulties reported include the insufficiency of material, human and financial resources.

To overcome these difficulties, the following recommendations were made:

- provide task forces with relevant means so they can better play their roles;
- reactivate non operational task forces.

2.2.2. Review of population policies in the Sahel

This communication reports that some actions have been achieved:

- four technical assistance missions were carried out from 1997 to 2002.
- two training workshops were organised;
- one population policy declaration is being adopted in Guinea-Bissau;
- technical support was given to countries;
- studies were conducted on staff training in monitoring and evaluation methodology in all countries with the participation of Montreal University.

Difficulties encountered include insufficient number of experts to meet needs and requests expressed by CILSS Member-States and non Member-States, and long term training needs for qualifications at Doctorate and Master's Degree levels.

2.2.3. Perspectives of population policies in the Sahel

In the presentation, several perspectives were reported including the following:

- review and updating of population policies that are to become permanent activities; fight strategy, food security, reproductive health programmes management;
- training in monitoring/evaluation.

On these two presentations, discussions focused on CERPOD strategic restructuring designed to capacity building and continuation of activities.

Also was mentioned the use of national skills, NGOs representation at CISS Executive Secretariat and taking into consideration 3RD millennium objectives.



From left to right: Dr Keffing Dabo, Dr Sadio Traoré and M. Baba Traoré, Manager of CERPOD/INSAH - PMPD.

2.3. Presentation of country reports

2.3.1. Burkina Faso

- taking PAO into consideration in review of the national population policy in 2000;
- CONAPO institutional capacity building;
- conduct of several activities on reproductive health, implementation of poverty fight strategic framework, unemployment, under-employment and HIV/AIDS.

Difficulties reported are related to insufficient material and financial resources.

In Burkina Faso, only 12 % of the population use a contraceptive method, and backstreet abortions are still being practised. Women's social condition has not much improved despite the documents adopted.

The national population policy itself appears much more as a juxtaposition of sector policies. The persistence of poverty and food insecurity were the dominant subjects of discussions about this country report.



A view of Burkina Faso delegation members

2.3.2. Cape Verde

In this country, unlike in the others, all indicators are more favourable:

- life expectancy at birth is 70 years;
- 53 % of child deliveries are medically assisted;
- health coverage is 80 %
- immunisation coverage is 75 %.

Participants expressed satisfaction for these indicators that are the result of several years commitment efforts.

2.3.3. The Gambia

Even if some satisfying results were obtained during PAO implementation, it should be recognised that maternal mortality is a source of preoccupation in this country.

The difficulty encountered in the population policy implementation lays in the insufficient mobilisation of internal and external resources.

2.3.4. Guinea-Bissau

From Guinea-Bissau presentation, and in the light of discussions, it appears that this country has incorporated PAO recommendations into its national population policy in the course of being adopted by the authorities. This population policy requires the development of an Action Plan to facilitate its implementation. Several weaknesses were reported, especially the lack of a family code and insufficient qualified resources in relevant disciplines.

2.3.5. Mauritania

For Mauritania, its Population Policy Declaration is ongoing. It has been updated in compliance with PAO and was harmonised with the poverty fight strategic framework adopted in 2001. The progress achieved include the evolution of breast feeding, addressing the gender approach in eight

(8) ministerial departments and some progress is also noted in the application process of the family code.

2.3.6. Mali

In Mali, is reported the political will affirmed by the adoption of a national population policy including PAO objectives also being addressed in sector programmes.

There is also a cooperation platform between the government and NGOs/Associations.

An advancement was noted in women's promotion with the institution of a 30 % quota granted to women on parliament electoral lists. As regards the persistence of socio-cultural weights, there is a need to strengthen IEC/Communication for behavioural change.

2.3.7. Niger

Niger coming back to democracy allowed this country to recover credibility within the international community.

The country has implemented a sector population and development programme.

Achievements include the revision of the NPP (National Population Policy) in March 2002 to adapt it to changes, the input by the Head of State through the building of thousands schools, health cabins, drillings thanks to PPTE funding.

2.3.8. Senegal

Among progress made, Senegal updated its population policy in 2000. It implemented a poverty fight programme and improved its demographic indicators.

With regard to gender, Senegal records more than 23 women 120 parliamentarians and 8 women out of 32 ministers.

Partners are involved in PAO implementation.

2.3.9. Chad

Some progress has been made in the establishment of an institutional framework with an orientation, decision making body which is the Population High Council, the integration of demographic variables in plans and projects, the development of a strategy and food security. Chad has passed a law on reproductive health.



From left to right, Population Directors of Chad (Mr. Taïki J. Djourbé) and Niger (Mr. Garba Bassirou); in the background, a view of CONACILSS.

2.4. Presentation of networks' reports

Coordinators of NGO's, Parliamentarians' and Journalists' regional networks took the floor to present their contributions to the implementation of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou.

They all emphasised the need to provide their bodies with financial and material means to carry over their missions.

2.5. Presentation of research results

CERPOD presented some research results that revealed the preoccupying nature of the level of some socio-demographic indicators in the Sahel; especially on fertility, HIV/AIDS prevalence and school enrolment.

Mr. Allé DIOP from POLICY PROJECT made a communication on HIV/AIDS in eight west and central African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Togo.

He emphasised that AIDS is a real threat in these countries where 90 % of transmissions are due to unprotected sexual intercourse.

In the long term, if the current trends are not reversed, the consequences will be huge in these countries, especially on health and education.

Mr. Modibo Maïga from POLICY PROJECT presented RAPID/Mali model evaluating demographic perspectives in Mali and their consequences on key development sectors: health/family planning, education, employment.

CILSS development partners, namely: CAFS, CEPED, IPPF, POLICY PROJECT and UAPS took the floor to present their missions and collaboration opportunities they offer.

Consultations were held between population policies coordinators and coordinators of the different networks involved in PAO implementation to assess their priority needs in population and development for the coming years.

2.6. Conclusion

Convergence points in the reports show an institutional, legal and political environment that is favourable to actions in population and sustainable development.

Difficulties identified lay in the operation of population policies, insufficient human, material and financial means. The need to develop sub-regional cooperation in the control of HIV/AIDS and to effectively involve political authorities were also emphasised.

2.7. Recommendations

At the end of discussions, the following general discussions were formulated:

- articulate population policies and poverty fight strategies;
- take account of millennium objectives in PAO;
- take account of the possibility for States to support CERPOD in terms of human resources;
- consider to represent NGOs at CILSS as observers;
- reactivate librarians' networks established in Bamako, Mali, in 1999, in order to disseminate reproductive health research results;
- obtain better coordination between institutions in charge of implementing population policies;
- prepare a regional synthesis of PAO national reports.

PROGRESS OF SESSIONS

III.

SYNTHESIS OF 09 JUNE 2003 DISCUSSIONS

The expert meeting on the evaluation of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou five years after implementation started on 09 June in the morning at Hotel Indépendance in Dakar.

The high table was comprised of:

- Senegal as chairperson;
- The Gambia and Chad as Vice – chairpersons;
- Burkina Faso and Niger as General Rapporteurs;
- Mali and Guinea-Bissau as day Rapporteurs.

After the introduction of participants and presentation of workshop general objectives, the meeting started with presentations by CILSS and its various member countries.

CILSS presentations were made by Dr. Keffing DABO from CERPOD, viz. « PAO+5 Report on the coordination of PAO implementing activities at regional level » and « Review and perspectives for population policies in the Sahel ».

3.1. PAO + 5 Report on the coordination of PAO implementing activities at regional level

Dr. DABO recalled the content of PAO activities which, he said, are a reference framework for CILSS and its Member-States, that updates and replaces Njamena reference framework.

PAO takes into consideration all recommendations made by various conferences, especially the Rio and Cairo conferences.

PAO includes 15 chapters with specific objectives and commitments made by the various countries on topics such as population policies, population policies and food security, population policies and environment, national population policies and sustainable development, gender and IEC.

Dr. DABO recalled CILSS commitments through the following points:

- ensure PAO dissemination as widely as possible;
- support sahelian countries to make them operational;
- ensure evaluation, implementation at sub-regional level.

Some results were obtained at State, civil society and development partners levels. Thus, since 1998, an important effort was made to edit and distribute 2000 copies of basic documents. A new edition of these same documents was printed in 2500 copies in March 2000.

Task forces receiving financial and technical support were established in all States with focal points for parliamentarians, journalists and Non Governmental Organisations. These various networks are structured at national and regional levels with national and regional coordinators. The networks are relays. They benefited from two regional workshops.

Some difficulties were recorded, especially insufficient material, human and financial resources, difficulties to communicate with some networks in some countries, stakeholders' mobility mainly noted among parliamentarians after elections.

Recommendations derived from discussions

It was recommended:

- that national task forces be consequently equipped so that they can better play their roles;
- to reactivate non operational task forces;
- to involve the various networks;
- to communicate any reports to CILSS.

3.2. Review and perspectives of population policies in the Sahel

The presenter reported the priority needs expressed by Member-States in 1997, the formulation, adoption and operation of a population policy in Guinea-Bissau, the revision and update of population policies adopted before 1997.

Some actions could be achieved, namely the following:

- four technical assistance missions carried out in 1997, 1998, 2001 and 2002;
- two staff training workshops held and one policy Declaration being adopted in Guinea-Bissau;
- various technical supports provided to the other Member-States;
- studies on staff training in monitoring and evaluation methodology conducted in all Member-States with Montreal University's participation;
- demo-economic syntheses, socio-demographic profiles, family dynamics and school enrolment were also conducted.

Constraints are

- insufficient number of experts to meet needs and requests expressed by Member-States and non Member-States of CILSS organisation;
- long term training needs for doctorate and Ph.D level qualification.

Perspectives are

- population policies revision and update should be continued activities;
- conduct of studies and researches on correlation between population policy and poverty fight strategy, food security, reproductive health programmes management, training in monitoring evaluation.

Intensive exchanges were held on these two presentations whose technical quality was unanimously praised by participants.

Questions essentially related to the following points:

- the strategic restructuring CERPOD is now operating to face new challenges that today condition its existence. Member-States, as well as partners were called upon about this issue.

This new intervention strategy should be built on the principle of subsidiary action stating that from now on CERPOD should intervene only in areas where Member-States do not have skills, especially human expertise. Thus, CERPOD should continue being able to conduct prospective studies, monitor PAO implementation and help Member-States better set up their policies.

General recommendations

- connect population policies and poverty fight strategies;
- take account of the millennium objectives in PAO implementation;
- take account of the possibility for Member-States to support CERPOD in terms of human resources;
- strengthen the principle of subsidiary action;
- consider having NGOs represented at CILSS as observers;
- re-activate documentation and information dissemination networks.

3.3. Member-states reports

Three countries: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde and The Gambia presented their national reports. These presentations were followed by global discussions.

3.3.1. Burkina Faso presentation

Burkina Faso report was presented by Ms. Delphine Samadoulougou, Permanent Secretary of Conseil National de Population/National population Council.

Progress made

PAO is taken into consideration in the revision of the national population in 2000.

CONAPO was institutionally upgraded with capacity building (several demographers trained at higher level).

Various operations were conducted on Reproductive Health.

The implementation of the Strategic Poverty Fight Strategy is effective, as is the fight against unemployment and under-employment, the fight for food security and micro-credit in rural areas.

Also is effective the implementation of environment protection strategies and good management of natural resources.

Health allocated credits were increased, a national health development plan was adopted with the development of community based strategies, reproductive health promotion in professional schools and HIV/AIDS control was intensified.

There is good evolution of partnership between the government and the private sector through the proliferation of private clinics, funding of social programmes and strengthening of sub-regional cooperation is actual.

Insufficiencies

Insufficient material resources have been a serious handicap. To date, only 12 % of the population use a modern contraceptive method, women's social status has not much progressed despite the texts that were adopted, induced abortions are still being practised.

The National Population Policy itself appears much more to be a juxtaposition of sector policies.

Conclusion

There is today a population/development reference framework, a strategic framework for poverty, HIV/AIDS control...

Recommendations

More consequent support from CERPOD and its networks relays for good staff involvement in policy formulation and development.

3.3.2. Cape Verde presentation

This country adopted its national population policy in 1996. Cape Verde presented its indicators that proved totally different from those found in all Sahel countries, with for example life expectancy close to 70 years and 38 % school enrolment rate; 53 % of child deliveries are medically attended.

Health coverage is 80 % with 75 % immunisation coverage in 2002 and 21.3 % unemployment rate, for 109m/square km density. Do these indicators mean anything for a country with no extraordinary natural resources? The presenter gave the assurance that the indicators given reflect the outcome of several years commitment efforts.

Some difficulties still persist, especially clean water supply which is a real calvary for populations.

3.3.3. The Gambia presentation

The Gambia is ranked among the least advanced countries. With an annual growth rate of 4.2 %, it is one of the countries where women die most by giving life with a number of 1050 for 100 000, because of the very bad quality of health services and quality of service delivery.

The national population policy has been adopted and the country fully endorsed the various ICPD and PAO objectives, especially by taking into consideration the good quality of health services, poverty fight, gender dimension and management of production systems.

There is good partnership between the government, the private sector and NGOs. Difficulties are so extended that the government should attempt to succeed good mobilisation of internal and external resources and adequate funding.

3.4. Recommendations derived from the general discussions

- obtain better coordination between institutions in charge of implementing the population policy;
- prepare a regional syntesis from national PAO evaluation reports.

IV.

SYNTHESIS OF 10 JUNE 2003 DISCUSSIONS

The 10th of June was marked by the official opening ceremony of the regional workshop on PAO + 5 evaluation chaired by Senegal Minister of Trade acting for the Minister of Economy and Finance who was on a mission abroad. The Minister was flanked on this occasion by:

- The director general of Sahel Institute
- The representative of USAID/Senegal
- The representative of POLICY PROJECT
- The representative of IPPF/Kenya
- The representative of CEPED/Paris
- The representative of CEFA/Lomé

Before opening the meeting, the Minister gave the floor to the representative of POLICY who highly appreciated the organisation of this workshop and expressed the wish to continue the existing partnership between his institution and CERPOD.

Later, the USAID representative emphasised the sustained attention he pays to INSAH initiatives under PAO.

Taking the floor, INSAH Director General first thanked Senegal governmental authorities, attending development partners and all actors involved in PAO implementation. He recalled the various steps made since the adoption of the programme in 1997 in Ouagadougou. He especially emphasised PAO evaluation after five years. He expressed the wish that at the end of the meeting, appropriate answers would be given to major questions about PAO implementation.

The Minister first welcomed participants to Senegalese land before recalling CILSS major preoccupation reaffirmed at the end of the process that led to the formulation by sahelian people of a vision of Sahel on the 21st century, namely « a federated, democratic, peaceful, physically and morally fit, productive and competitive Sahel ». She largely addressed with remarkable clarity the food issues factual to population and development.

In conclusion, the Minister expressed satisfaction and thanks to all stakeholders who contributed to the preparation of the regional PAO evaluation workshop, especially to INSAH Director, CERPOD Manager, USAID, IPPF, POLICY PROJECT, UNFPA, and CEPED representatives.

The session was then adjourned to allow the officials to withdraw. The initial bureau set up seated on the high table to lead the discussions. Mauritania and Chad were appointed as day rapporteurs.

The day agenda includes the presentation and discussion of national reports by Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Chad.

4.1. GUINEA-BISSAU presentation

The report was presented by Mr. Antonio Tome Vaz.

Progress made

Guinea-Bissau has:

- formulated its national population policy;
- prepared and implemented the national poverty fight paper;

- worked out the agricultural development policy map and action plan;
- developed the national environment management policy;
- promoted populations' access to quality basic social services;
- implemented breast feeding programmes;
- ensured populations sensitisation to HIV/AIDS prevalence;
- opened an institute for the promotion of women and children;
- developed gender related projects and programmes;
- revised laws promoting equity and equality among sexes;
- recorded in 2000 a rough school enrolment rate of 75 % in basic education;
- established an institute of support to emigrate citizens;
- conducted 2000 MICS survey.

Insufficiencies

- Insufficient statistical data at national level;
- Lack of qualified human resources in NPP;
- Insufficient financial means;
- Low financial management capacity of development projects;
- Low institutional and management capacity of rural area stakeholders;
- Political and institutional instability;
- Inadequate management of natural resources;
- Insufficient clean water;
- Lack of electric power;
- Illiteracy;
- High poverty level;
- Lack of a family code.

Conclusion

Some important progress has been achieved in integrating the recommendations of CILSS Ministers in charge of population, especially the working out and validation of the national population policy.

The national population policy was worked and to implement it requires that an action plan be adopted.

Discussions related to bad management of natural resources despite the fact that one legislation is available in the area.

4.2. MAURITANIA presentation

The presentation was made by Mr. Mohamed Ould Boubout.

Progress achieved

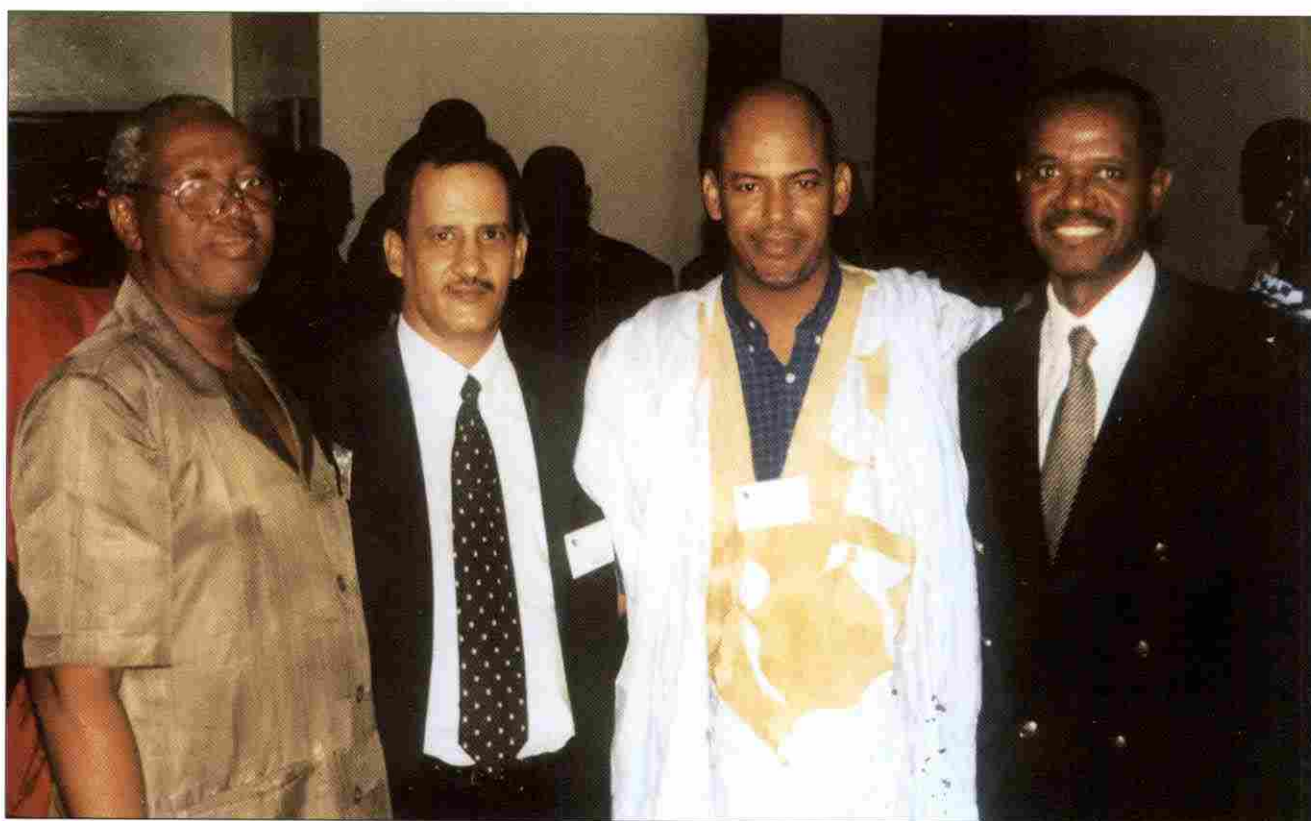
- Update of the population policy declaration policy adopted in 1997;
- Harmonisation of DPP through the strategic poverty control framework adopted in 2001;
- Strengthening and decentralisation of institutions in charge of population policies development and implementation;
- Adoption of family status code;
- Promotion of real institutional development through good governance and full participation of stakeholders;
- Improvement of global nutritional condition, especially that of vulnerable groups;
- Working out of agricultural sector development programme, especially through diversification, agricultural modernisation and water control as well as through sustained support to livestock sector;
- Setting up of institutional consultation frameworks for environmental actions;
- Setting up of a mass butane gas programme, alternative wood charcoal energies;

- Implementation of EIP across the territory;
- Breast feeding rate reaches 94 %;
- Gender approach is addressed in girls' and boys' school enrolment;
- The country carried out its latest general census of population as well as several other surveys in 2000.

Conclusion

Discussions related to:

- the progress of breast feeding rate estimated to 94 % in 2001;
- the addressing of gender approach in eight ministerial departments;
- the application process of the family code.



In the middle: Mr; Mohamed Ould Boubout, Mr. Mohamed Lemine Ould Sidi Hamed flanked by Dr. Sadio Traoré on the left and Mr. Baba Traoré, CERPOD Manager on the right.

4.3. MALI Presentation

The report was presented by Mr. Bibi DIAWARA.

Progress achieved

- Adoption of the national population policy;
- PNP objectives addressed in sector development programmes;
- Affirmed political will to apply PAO commitments;
- Cooperation platform available between Government, NGOs and Associations;
- Implementation of various programmes related to agriculture, energy, environment;
- Strategic poverty control framework available;
- Development of formal and non formal education strategies;

- Implementation of several health programmes including mother and child health;
- Family code available;
- Adoption in 1998 of a law instituting a demographic census every ten years;
- Parliamentarians', Journalists' and NGOs', librarians', etc. networks available.

Constraints

- Human resources with little training;
- Low internal funding capacity;
- Strong dependency from climatic hazards;
- No knowledge of links between population and environment;
- Poor IEC for extension of national environment protection policy;
- Socio-cultural weights;
- No application of regulating and legal provisions.

Conclusion

Discussions related to:

- support measures related to breast feeding and excision as well as 30 % quota granted to women to be represented in parliament;
- persistence of socio-cultural weights and need to strengthen IEC.

4.4. NIGER presentation

Niger report was presented by Mr. Bassirou Garba.

Progress achieved

- Implementation of a NPP;
- Development and validation of the population and development sector programme;
- Addressing demographic variables in development plans and programmes;
- Setting up a real democratic framework that enabled Niger to recover credibility within the international community;
- Qualitative and quantitative improvement of reproductive health information and services;
- Gradual adhesion of political, religious and customary leaders to population and gender issues through IEC/advocacy actions;
- Revision of the national population policy to adapt it to new changes.

Constraints

- Insufficient funding;
- Low involvement of private sector in the development process;
- Difficulty to harmonise and coordinate field intervention;
- Insufficient sensitisation of target population;
- Socio-economic context unfavourable to women's promotion;
- Education system not adapted to socio-economic context;
- Political and institutional instability;
- Insufficient coordination of funding at sub-regional level.

Following the presentation, participants asked several questions including the following ones:

- themes and methodologies used in gender training;
- estimation of population policy impact;
- the area and geographic distribution of health cabins, their staff profiles;
- position of the health district within the health organisation pattern;
- the Head of State's special programme;
- the citizenship code.

4.5. SENEGAL presentation

Senegal report was presented by Ms. Oumy Diagne.

Progress achieved

- Update of population policy in 2000-2001;
- Improvement of demographic indicators;
- Increase of contraceptive prevalence from 4.8 % in 1992-1993 to 8 % in 1997;
- Development and adoption of a national action plan for environment in 1997;
- Implementation of the poverty fight programme;
- Conduct of 3rd general census of population and housing;
- Adoption of the national land management plan in 1997.

Constraints

- Low use of RH services;
- Persistence of socio-cultural weights;
- Low representation of women in decision making bodies;
- Insufficient sensitisation to the importance of pre-school education;
- Low financial, material and high level human resources;
- Insufficient control of partners' management procedures by governmental services.

Questions related to:

- the number of women in government and the national assembly and actions conducted to promote women's representation in decision making bodies;
- changes recorded during the last ten years;
- the land orientation and management act and its content;
- the existence of an NGO network;
- abortion and contraception, as well as female condom.

4.6. CHAD presentation

Chad report was presented by Mr. Ningam Ngakoutou.

Progress achieved

- Adoption of a DPP in 1994;
- Setting up of national framework including an orientation, decision making body which is the Population High Council;
- Integration of demographic variables into plans and projects;
- Development of a food security strategy;
- Revision of water code regulating documents;
- Existence of a national drought control action plan;
- Adoption of a national biodiversity action plan;
- Existence of a child support integrated action plan;
- Etc.

Constraints

- Low capacity to mobilise funding and human resources to achieve programmes and projects;
- Socio-cultural weights;
- Continuation of non adapted cultural and pastoral practices;
- Systematic no taking account of relationships between population, development and environment in strategies, programmes and projects;
- Low investments in the various PAO areas;
- Lack of cohesion between research and extension of research results;

- Insufficient resources in PAO implementation;
- Etc.

Conclusion

At the end of the presentation, the following issues were discussed:

- girls' school enrolment rate;
- the act protecting people living with HIV;
- links between reproductive health act and national reproductive health policy;
- nature of 30 % quota granted to women in normal and health schools.



A view of Chad delegation members.

V.

SYNTHESIS OF 11 JUNE 2003 DISCUSSIONS

The Expert Meeting on the Evaluation of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou (PAO) on Population and Sustainable Development in Sahel after five years implementation (PAO + 5) continued its works. It heard on Wednesday 11 June 2003 the reading of 10 June 2003 discussions synthesis, and the following presentations:

- report by the regional coordination unit of the Sahelian NGOs' Network made by Mr. Modibo MAIGA, Regional Coordinator of NGOs' networks;
- report of the sahelian Parliamentarians' regional Network made by Mr. Momar LO, Regional Coordinator of Parliamentarians' networks;
- report of the sahelian Journalists' regional network made by Mr. El Bachir SOW, Regional Coordinator of Journalists' networks;
- some research results obtained by CERPOD on a few indicators on monitoring and evaluation of the impact of population policies and programmes in the Sahel by Baba TRAORE, CERPOD Manager;
- some research results obtained by CERPOD on school enrolment and households characteristics by Dr. Sadio TRAORE from CERPOD;
- a study on the prevision and impact of HIV/AIDS at 2010 horizon in eight west and central African countries, by Mr. Allé DIOP from POLICY PROJECT/CERPOD/SAHEL;
- Mali RAPID model by Mr. Modibo MAIGA from POLICY PROJECT/Mali.

Representatives of the following regional and international institutions and organisations also took the floor:

- LOME CAFS, represented by Mr. Mamadou DICKO, Head of the Regional West and Central Africa Bureau;
- CEPED represented by Mr. William MALMY, General Secretary;
- IPPF, represented by Mr. Césaire POODA, Partnerships Officer;
- POLICY PROJECT, represented by Don DICKERSON, Regional Director for West Africa, Ethiopia and Kenya;
- UAPS, represented by Mr. Mbaye Diouf N'DIAYE, Coordinator of the Fourth African Conference.

5.1. Report by the Regional coordination unit of Sahelian NGOs' regional network

by Modibo Maiga, Regional Coordinator of Sahelian networks

Mr. MAIGA began by making a reminder of the basis of the NGO Network, and later reported the Banjul meeting that constitutes the consolidation of the Network.

The following are among constraints faced:

- some difficulties encountered in mobilising funds for focal points;
- lack of resources to monitor activities;
- problems with the national monitoring commission.

Lessons learned include

- strong political will in CILSS countries (statements by some ministers and high ranking staff) to apply PAO commitments;
- parliamentarians' involvement;
- Bamako Call Declaration as a strong advocacy tool;
- pragmatism and innovating spirit.

Recommendations include

- further strengthen collaboration with Parliamentarians' and Journalists' networks;
- strengthen members' capacities;
- make focal points participate in activities conducted by national members.

Finally, Mr. MAIGA ended his presentation by expressing thanks to Parliamentarians, CILSS/INSAH, especially CERPOD, Member-States, Journalists' Network and POLICY PROJECT for its constant backing. Mr. MAIGA's presentation was completed by Mr. Yacouba DIBBA from The Gambia and Mr. Keumaye IGNE-GONGBA from Chad who reported other activities conducted in their countries.

5.2. Report by the sahelian Parliamentarians' regional network

made by Mr. Momar Lo, Regional coordinator of Parliamentarians' networks

Mr. LO first recalled the context in which networks were established viz.:

- The CILSS Ministers Conference that adopted the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou (PAO) in October 1997;
- CILSS mandate given to INSAH to coordinate PAO on Population implementation with the following objectives:
 1. ensure good communication among partners;
 2. disseminate PAO and ICPD contents;
 3. support CILSS programmes;
 4. mobilise resources required for PAO implementation;
 5. ensure involvement of civil society stakeholders (parliamentarians, journalists and NGOs);
 6. Establish networks for PAO implementation (journalists', NGOs' and parliamentarians' networks).

Missions for the regional coordination are

- conduct advocacy;
- ensure coordination of national networks activities;
- promote establishment of national networks in CILSS member countries.

Short term objectives are

For the regional Coordination Unit

- prepare basic documents (statutes and regulations) governing the functioning of the regional coordination unit;
- consult with partners for resource mobilisation;
- work out an action platform for parliamentarians;
- develop a priority action plan;
- organise a workshop to adopt basic documents of the regional coordination unit of parliamentarians' networks.

For national networks

- review the national legislation to inventory legal barriers to population policies promotion;
- promote reproductive health (RH);

- formulate questions calling up governments;
- organise workshops to strengthen Parliamentarians' capacities;
- work out an annual action plan in each country;
- disseminate PAO 1997 to partners;
- conduct activities in conjunction with NGOs (IEC).

The review of activities and results includes:

Regional Coordination Unit

- Sustained advocacy to partners and CILSS (effective participation of the coordination unit in regional scale activities).
- Coordination of activities between regional and national networks:
 - * information letters and documents are regularly sent to national coordinators,
 - * creation and distribution of a 4 pages news bulletin,
 - * technical support missions to national networks,
 - * establishment of national networks in each CILSS country.

National networks

- Functioning of networks
 - * functioning levels,
 - * structuring,
 - * concept of networks/assemblies commissions,
 - * network and need for parliamentary activity,
 - * constraints and attainments.
- Participatory activities,
- IEC/Advocacy activities
 - * RH
 - * FGM
 - * AIDS
 - * Poverty fight
 - * Children's rights
 - * Gender
 - * Maternal mortality
 - * Environment
 - * Youth.
- Capacity building activities

Difficulties encountered:

- low level of knowledge;
- lack of working material and premises;
- no regional workshops held;
- lack of feedback to national coordinators;
- instability in Parliamentarians' presence in National Assemblies;
- low mobilisation of financial resources to implement activities planned.

Lessons learned

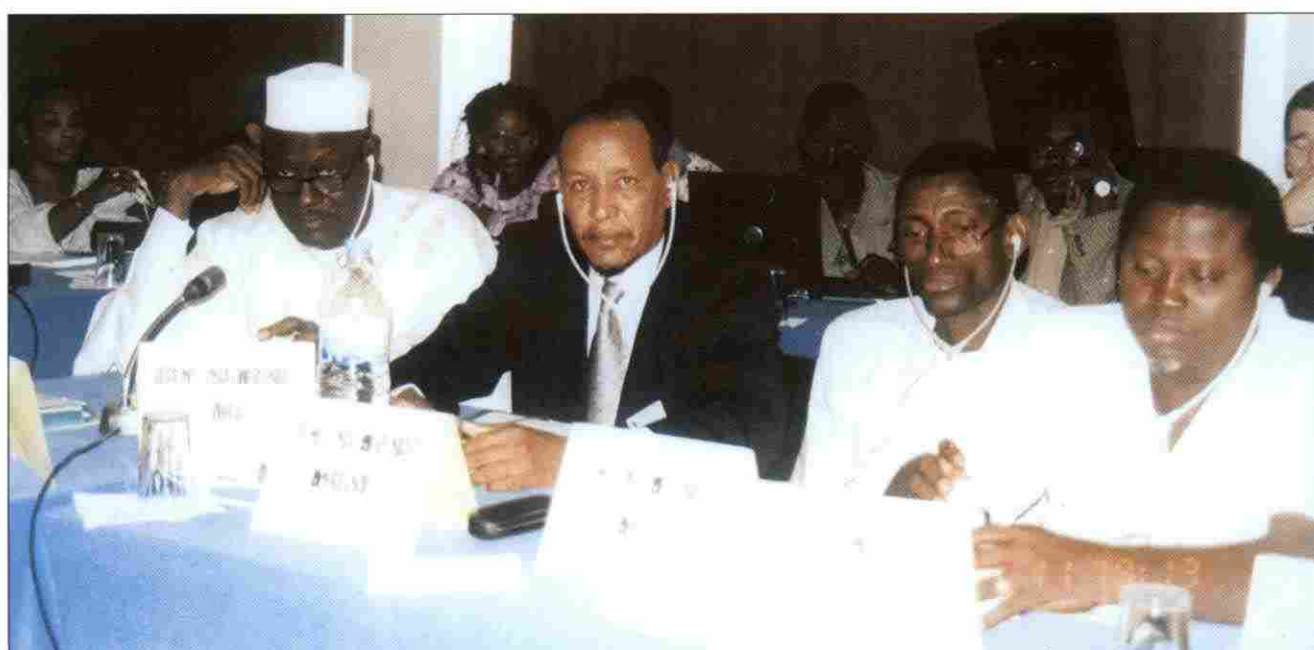
- networks are efficient advocacy tools for parliamentarians;
- parliamentarians' capacities increased in population policy implementation;
- outstanding contribution to the improvement of national legal environment and political dialogue;
- development of partnership between NGOs, Parliamentarians and other development partners;
- population policies implementation actions better monitored by parliamentarians (participation in activities carried out by ministerial bodies and field visits).

Perspectives:

- need to strengthen advocacy activities to partners;
- provide coordination units with working materials;
- multiply regional training workshops for parliamentarians;
- perpetuate national and regional networks' attainments with qualified technical staff.
- support activities designed to put in synergy efforts by partners and parliamentarians.



A view of the sahelian parliamentarians' network including on the right hand side, Mr. Momar Lo, regional coordinator of sahelian parliamentarians' population and development network.



A view of the sahelian parliamentarians' population and development network.

5.3. Report of the Regional coordination unit of sahelian journalists' regional network

presented by Mr. El Bachir Sow, Regional coordinator of journalists' networks

Mr. SOW first recalled the network objectives that are:

- to contribute to dissemination of population development information;
- to sensitise the population, opinion leaders and decision makers to population/development issues;
- to bring media managers to grant larger space to population/development issues in their respective medias;
- to increase through training the capacity of journalists and communicators members of the network to population/development issues;
- to exchange experiences;
- to promote inter sahelian, African and international cooperation on population/development issues.

As information within PAO, there is in the chapter related to Information, Education and Communication, advocacy on population and development, two actions out of eight directly relate to the Network.

Member-States commit themselves to give support and facilitate work for population and development networks, especially the sahelian journalists' network for training and information on population.

Member-States commit themselves to ensure that population commissions and councils in Member-States give optimal support to and use the sahelian journalists' network to disseminate information on populations' preoccupations and other IEC/advocacy activities.

Achievements made by national networks:

- sensitisation seminars;
- training workshops;
- events coverage;
- preparation of media plans;
- organisation of best production contests (radio/written media/TV).
- publication of network bulletins or facilitation of national institutions' bulletins.

Cooperation among networks:

- exchange of information on RH laws between Chad and Senegal;
- contribution of Senegal and Burkina networks to parliamentarians' network bulletin;
- publication of Niger census results in Senegal.

The network has conducted activities in partnership with:

- The Major Programme for population and development;
- POLICY PROJECT;
- Parliamentarians' regional network;
- CAFS at LOME;
- UNFPA;
- IPAS;
- PRB.

Constraints faced by the network include among others:

- insufficient financial resources;
- lack of equipment;
- difficulty for the regional coordination unit to fulfil its mandate;
- low collaboration level among networks.

As perspectives, the coordinator reported:

- Reactivate dormant networks;
- Mobilise resources to activate the regional coordination unit;
- Improve communication between networks.



A view of some focal points of the sahelian journalists' network, from left to right: Mr. Ibrahima Maiga (Mali), Mr. Aniceto Alvès (Guinea-Bissau), and Mr. Abdouli Gassama (The Gambia).

In conclusion, the Coordinator underlined that:

- PAO contributes to the emergence of a federated, Sahel in good health;
- National networks are the major leverages of journalists' contribution to PAO;
- The regional network is a tool that facilitates national networks.



An overall view of national coordinators (focal points) of sahelian population and development journalists' network.

5.4. Presentation of some indicators on impact monitoring and evaluation for population policies and programmes in sahel

by Mr. Baba Traoré, CERPOD Manager

Mr. Traoré in his research, attempted to see:

- in the perspective of PAO evaluation, how to characterise Sahel in terms of population survival struggle?
- compared to the rest of the world, how mortality did progress recently?
- if the noted trend to decline will continue or be compromised by the effect of risk factors for health such as malnutrition, STD/AIDS and unprotected sexual intercourses?
- how to characterise fertility and demographic growth evolution in CILSS countries?
- and, finally if HDI is evolving in a satisfying manner?



A view of INSAH staff members: Mr. Baba Traoré, Manager of Population and Development Major Programme/CERPOD, Dr. Idriss Oumar Alfaroukh, Director General of INSAH and some partners including representatives of CEPED and Mr. Mamadou Dicko, Director of CAFS regional Office (Lomé).

5.5. Presentation of some research results obtained by CERPOD on school enrolment and household characteristics, *by Sadio Traoré from CERPOD*

In introduction, Mr. TRAORE highlighted education as a priority factor for demographic, economic and social change expressed in speeches and policies. Despite efforts made to develop school supply, school enrolment is still far from involving all school age children, especially in Africa. Beyond the reported female and rural under school enrolment, knowledge is limited on households and families schooling practices. To illustrate his research, he used school enrolment levels according to United Nations data, as well as some trends and factors drawn from NESMUWA (Network of Studies and Researches on Migration and Urbanisation in West Africa) data.

In conclusion, he noted that:

- levels show female under school enrolment;
- school dropping is more early among girls;
- women heads of households are more favourable to girls' school enrolment;
- children fostering is a factor influencing school enrolment;
- households labour needs do not favour girls' school enrolment;
- the presence of unmarried 15- 49 year old women within the household favours girls' school enrolment.

5.6. Presentation of a study on HIV/AIDS impact forecast 2010 horizon in eight West and Central African countries, *by Mr. Allé Diop from Policy Project/CERPOD/Sahel*

The eight countries involved in this study are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Togo.

In introduction, Mr. Allé DIOP underlined that:

- AIDS epidemic has become a serious threat;
- more than 70 % of HIV positive people across the world in 2001 live in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- HIV prevalence rate increased rapidly in Africa, and we must act right now against AIDS.

The presentation especially emphasised generalities, epidemiologic situation, some projections without and with AIDS and finally AIDS impact.

According to UNAIDS 2000 report, HIV prevalence is high in some southern African countries (Botswana: 35.8 %; Zimbabwe: 25 %; South Africa: 19.2 %). According to the same source, 518 000 children were AIDS orphans in the year 2000, and in 2010, they will number 3. 000. 000 children.

The impact of AIDS epidemic has an influence on education, health, active population, economy at all levels (macro, business, household), transport and agriculture.

At present, there is no vaccine against HIV and no medicine to cure AIDS; the only hope currently lays in ARV that increase the infected person's resistance.

The intervention areas include the following:

- strengthening transmission prevention measures;
- strengthening epidemic surveillance;
- improvement of global support;
- promoting partnership.

In conclusion

In 2010, there will be:

- more than 6 million people living with HIV in the eight west and central African countries;
 - shortening of life expectancy by more than 10 years;
 - more than 4 million cumulated deaths;
 - negative effects on all development sectors.
-
- AIDS control calls on all of us;
 - is a matter of national development;
 - adequate strategies are imperative to face the epidemic.

5.7. Presentation of MALI RAPID model

by Mr. Modibo Maïga from Policy/Mali

RAPID is the acronym for Resources for Population Analysis and Impact on Development. This model was developed by Mali Health Ministry in collaboration with POLICY PROJECT of the Futures Group.

The Working Group inspired itself from two problems, namely:

- the impact of demographic growth on socio-economic sectors by the year 2025;
- and the effects of high fertility on mother's and child's health to show the demographic profile and its evolution prospects.

Demography

- Young female dominant population
 - * (46 % of the population is less than 15 years old)
 - * (51 % of the population are women).
- Doubling time: 22 years
 - * Declining mortality
 - * Fertility constantly high;

Impact of demographic growth on socio-economic sectors by the year 2025

- Health
- Education
- Economy and employment
- Urbanisation and environment; more increased needs:
 - * Staff
- Physicians, nurses, midwives
 - * Infrastructures
 - * More than 70 new health centres each year
- Financial resources
 - * More than 2 additional billion CFAF each year for health budget

For education, we note:

- School age population

Increase of 94 000 school age children each year.

- New needs
 - * More than 2 600 new class rooms each year
 - * More than 2 700 new teachers each year
 - * More than 10 additional billion CFAF each year.

For economy and employment, consequences on food security:

- Risk for agricultural production decline by inhabitant in the long term;

- Accelerated splitting of arable lands due to demographic growth;
- Risks of food insecurity in the long term.

For economy

- Increasing needs for new jobs: more than 340 000 new jobs in 2025;
- High increase of number of dependent children
- Sensitive reduction of arable land by inhabitant.
- Increasing impoverishment

For urbanisation and environment

- Strongly increasing urban population
- Important housing needs
- Increased clean water needs
- Waste disposal problems
- High wood consumption
- Increased atmospheric pollution

Effects of high fertility on mother and child health

Low contraception use; 80 % of FP total demand is not met.

There resulted there from:

- unwanted pregnancies;
- induced abortions;
- child murders
- And other serious consequences (death, sterility, school dropping... etc)

High mortality among new born children (under one month)

- 57 new born (children under one month) die over 1 000 live births;
- or an average of more than 80 new born children that die each year in Mali.

High child mortality

- 113 children out of 1 000 live births die before their first birthday;
- or about 7 children under one year that die each hour in average in Mali.

High mortality among children under 5 years

- 229 children out of 1 000 births die before reaching age five;
- this means a child under five dies every 5 minutes on average in Mali.

Very high maternal mortality

- 582 women out of 100 000 live births die at delivery;
- This means that a woman dies at child delivery every 3 hours in Mali.

Family planning saves lives

- All over the world, 10 000 women die each week because they had no access to FP;
- Each minute, a woman across the world dies at pregnancy, at delivery or through induced abortion.

Contraception rights

- « Any individual, couple has the right to free access to reproductive health services and to benefit from best possible quality care » ;
- "Couple members and individuals have the right to freely decide with discernment the number of their children and birth spacing, and be provided with information in this regard ».
- Any woman has the right to use contraception to increase her chances for survival, and her children's.

In summary:

- Contraceptive low prevalence increases risks for:
 - * early, close and late pregnancy
 - * induced abortion.
- High fertility increases maternal and child mortality.
- FP improves quality of life and saves many women's and children's lives.

Strategies:

- improve quality of life through:
 - * increased development efforts in all sectors;
 - * promote social planning.
- strengthen advocacy, to obtain better decision makers' involvement;
- promote behavioural change in FP;
- improve service delivery quality;
- implement national population policy;
- promote multi-sector action and partnership.

Conclusion

- High fertility has tremendous consequences on all development sectors in Mali;
- Low contraceptive prevalence weakens mother and child health.

The key to country development therefore passes through better control of demographic growth.

5.8. Interventions by representatives of the following regional and international institutions and organisations

They are:

- ♦ Lomé CAFS
- ♦ CEPED
- ♦ IPPF
- ♦ POLICY PROJECT
- ♦ UAPS.

Each representative gave a picture of his/her institution by reviewing its coming interventions, for close collaboration with the countries.

Major recommendations resulted from the day's discussions:

- state on the case of parliamentarians' network members;
- perpetuate parliamentarians' network activities through the establishment of a monitoring unit as The Gambia did by appointing a resource person;
- incorporate Governments' actions in any activity review;
- limit the parliamentarians' network' activities to advocacy and leave IEC to NGOs;
- advocacy to the Gambian Government on the need to find an office for the parliamentarians' network there;
- strengthen parliamentarians' capacities in law preparation technique;
- the Gambian Government in collaboration with CERPOD and UNFPA should work to organise a reactivation workshop aimed at establishing a single population and development journalists' network;
- strengthen compared research at CERPOD: for these comparisons, CERPOD is urged to use the latest country data instead of United Nations data;
- CERPOD is urged to deepen its researches;
- incorporate HIV/AIDS into projects and programmes;
- call on countries to review services availability so as to reduce maternal mortality;
- countries should think of new models to integrate demographic variables, as did Tunisia that uses

- population as an endogenous variable;
- Cape Verde should think to organise national workshops to cope with language problems;
 - CERPOD should ensure better exploitation of country reports.



A view of the meeting secretariat with from left to right: Ms. Tall Kady Diop, secretary at DPRH/Dakar and Ms. Coulibaly Salimata Diallo, personal secretary at PMPD/CERPOD/INSAH.

ANNEXES

Annex A

Meeting agenda

List of items on the agenda

1. Registration of participants;
2. Reception and installation of guests and officials;
3. Opening ceremonies;
4. Setting up of session bureau;
5. Presentation of CILSS PAO + 5 report on the regional coordination of PAO implementing activities at sub-regional level;
6. Presentation of the review of population policies in the Sahel;
7. Presentation of PAO + 5 national reports by CILSS nine member countries;
8. Presentation of PAO + 5 report by the regional Coordinator of sahelian parliamentarians' network;
9. Presentation of PAO + 5 report by the regional Coordinator of sahelian NGOs' network;
10. Presentation of PAO + 5 report by the regional Coordinator of sahelian journalists' network;
11. Presentation of models (regional AIM, Mali AIM);
12. Presentation of some research results obtained by CERPOD;
13. Consultation between different stakeholders' categories (coordinators of population policies, parliamentarians' networks, NGOs' networks, journalists' networks): four parallel sessions;
14. Reading and adoption of meeting recommendations;
15. Closing of the meeting;
16. Departure of participants.

Annex B

B.1. Opening speech

BY Dr. Idriss Oumar ALFAROUKH

Director general of Sahel Institute (INSAH) CILSS, Bamako, Mali

Your Excellency Madam Minister of Trade,
Your Excellencies Members of The Government,
Honourable Members of Parliaments of CILSS member countries,
The Representative of USAID,
The Representative of IPPF,
The Representative of CEPED,
The Representative of the Futures Group International,
The Representatives of POLICY Project,
National Coordinators of National Population Policies,
Permanent Secretaries of CONACILSS,
Ladies and Gentlemen national Coordinators of national and regional networks of the various population policy networks,
Honourable Advisers in Strategic Reflections/CILSS,
The Representative of the POPULATION COUNCIL,
The Representative of UNFPA,
The Representative of IRD,
Honourable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me first of all to express my thanks to Senegal governmental authorities who kindly accepted to host the present expert meeting on the evaluation of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou on population and sustainable development in the Sahel after five years of implementation (PAO + 5).

Holding this meeting here in Dakar clearly illustrates the Senegalese authorities' constant interest and support to CILSS and its activities.

As you are aware, CILSS general mandate is to « invest itself in the search for food security and control of the effects of drought and desertification for a new ecological balance ».

Under this mandate, population problems are far from being marginal issues as some people may have thought, but rather are a major preoccupation, and their resolution is one of the essential missions assigned to our organisation.

I remind you that the first conference of CILSS Ministers in charge of population held in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) on 16- 17 October 1997, adopted a Plan of Action on Population and Sustainable Development in the Sahel, as well as a Declaration assigning to the Major Programme for Population and Development (CERPOD), acting in the name of the whole CILSS system, the mission to coordinate at regional level the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this programme.

The Plan of Action of Ouagadougou integrates all the preoccupations relevant for the Sahel region included in the RIO Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994, the World Conference on Women organised in Beijing in 1995, the World Summit on Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995 and other international conferences attended by CILSS Member-States before the holding of the first conference of CILSS Ministers in charge of Population in October 1997 in Ouagadougou.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The first Plan of Action of Ouagadougou was prepared through large consultations in each country invol-

ving national institutions in charge of coordinating population policies and programmes, parliamentarians, NGOs/Associations, journalists in national preparatory commissions and national delegations that participated in the conference.

For the monitoring of this plan of action, CILSS through INSAH associated and backed all these sahelian stakeholders involved in population and development issues and determining with each group of stakeholders the contribution expected from it.

The Major Programme for Population and Development (CERPOD) has brought together:

- National population policy coordinators in April 1998;
- Leaders of Non Governmental Organisations (NGO) involved in population policies and programmes implementation in August 1998 in Bamako and in November 2000 in Banjul;
- Journalists members of the Sahelian Network for the dissemination of population and sustainable development information in December 1998 in Dakar and February 2001 in Niamey;
- Parliamentarians in April 1999 in Dakar and July 2000 in Ouagadougou,

To define with each category of stakeholders a specific collaboration framework and evaluate its contribution to PAO implementation.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express deep congratulations and encouragements to CILSS and all these national task forces and networks for the efforts they have made, the work done and results reached in fulfilling their mission in a context that we recognise is difficult.

The main objective of this meeting which comes in the framework of the general PAO monitoring and evaluation mechanism developed by INSAH, is to review PAO implementation activities during the last five years at national and regional levels, and make relevant recommendations to improve the implementation of the plan of action in CILSS Member-States for the next years.

PAO evaluation after its adoption (PAO + 5) is therefore an important time, because this technical meeting gathering experts from the nine member countries, development partners and civil society stakeholders (Parliamentarians, NGOs and Journalists' networks) will have to measure what has been done during the last five years by countries and CILSS, what remains to be done and to do during the next years in population and sustainable development in the Sahel.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the end of your meeting, appropriate answers should be found to the following main questions:

- How to contribute more efficiently to PAO implementation, how to better valorise them?
- How to improve civil society stakeholders involvement in the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou, and promote intra and inter networks cooperation?
- What collaboration framework to establish between CILSS and the various civil society stakeholders intervening in the population and development field?

I would like to ensure you, as from now, that the Executive Secretariat of CILSS will examine with great attention, the conclusions reached by this important meeting and will submit them to the Council of Ministers of CILSS.

Allow me, Honourable Madam Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen Guests, to remind you that important support provided by the American agency for International Development (USAID) in the framework of monitoring activities of the Ouagadougou Conference.

Through my voice, CILSS renews its thanks to the USAID for its constant support.

May our partners from the Futures Group International, and more particularly the POLICY PROJECT team, find here the token of our sincere thanks, as well as our commitment to continue the work started together since the design of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I hereby express the sincere thanks of CILSS to all development partners present here, and to those who could not come to Dakar due to timing reasons, for the interest they showed to CILSS and its activities. I here solemnly tell them here the involvement of CILSS and its Major Programme for Population and Development (CERPOD) at Sahel Institute to establish or strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation and partnership relationships.

As for you, Honourable Minister, your solicitude and sympathy to our institution are for the whole staff an additional reason to persevere in order to deserve always more this honour.

To yourself and the whole Senegalese Government, we renew our thanks for the support to CILSS, our common organisation.

I wish full success to your meeting and thank you for your kind attention.

B.2. Senegal opening speech

*By the Minister of Economy and Finance at the regional workshop on the evaluation of the Plan of action of Ouagadougou on population and sustainable development in the Sahel (PAO + 5)
(Dakar, 9- 13 june 2003) Hotel Independence*

*By the Minister of Economy and Finance at the regional workshop on the evaluation of the Plan of action of Ouagadougou on population and sustainable development in the Sahel (PAO + 5)
(Dakar, 9- 13 june 2003) Hotel Independence*

*Honourable Ministers,
The Director General of Sahel Institute (INSAH),
The Director of the Major Programme for Population/Development (CERPOD),
Ladies and Gentlemen Experts representing CILSS countries,
Ladies and Gentlemen Experts representing regional and international research organisations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Honourable Guests,*

The ceremony gathering us today is significant in many respects. We have to cast a critical eye on the application of the recommendations of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou on Population and Sustainable Development in the Sahel (PAO) adopted in 1997 by CILSS Ministers in charge of population issues.

Allow me first to welcome you to our country Senegal which has a high idea of « teranga », or hospitality.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Some important means have been put at our disposal so that this regional PAO evaluation workshop be conducted in the best possible conditions, and I wish to express my deep thanks to the Sahel Institute.

By deciding to adopt this Plan of Action in 1997, CILSS timely reacted to a threefold problem calling for decisive strategic choices: demographic growth, its harmful effects on development and accelerated environment degradation.

However population problems in general, their impacts on development strategies and programmes, have always been a major preoccupation for Member-States of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

This preoccupation was reaffirmed at the end of the process that led sahelian people to formulate for the first time by themselves a vision of Sahel future in the 21st century.

« A federated, democratic, peaceful, physically and mentally fit, productive and competitive Sahel », this is sahelian societies' picture of the future. As a result, according to Sahel 21 Initiative, absolute priority should be given to the development of human resources, as man and woman should be at the centre of development issues.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Plan of Action of Ouagadougou was worked out in a context marked by climatic hazards that still remain factors causing sahelian ecosystems degradation processes.

In addition, in our sub-region, the latest research results describe a socio-demographic situation which is still not perfect, despite some attainments in terms of improvement of contraceptive prevalence rates, decrease of general mortality, improvement of gender relationships and promotion of women's status.

Indeed, the table of demo-socio-economic indicators still displays heavy trends the essential characteristics of which can be summarised as follows:

- Still high fertility, as a woman at the end of reproductive life has on average six children, as against five for Africa as a whole;
- Important mortality, especially child and infant mortality and maternal mortality. In some sahelian countries, about one child out of three born alive dies before reaching age five. Maternal mortality is stated around 800 deaths for 100 000 live births;
- A young population; 47 % are less than 15 years old, while 4 % are more than 60 years old;
- Important badly known about international migrations: a huge number of sahelian people, most of them looking for jobs, emigrate each year to other countries in Africa, Europe and other continents in the world;
- Accelerated urbanisation, simultaneous with preoccupying rural urban drift that deprives rural areas from their most dynamic elements due to severe poverty prevailing in sahelian countries hinterlands;
- Almost endemic food insecurity affecting 40 % of the sahelian population, especially women, unemployed people and households in rural areas.

Also, referring to demographic projections prepared by CERPOD, it is noted that whatever be the scenario considered, the sahelian population will more than double in 2020, going from 53.8 million in 1997 to 72 million in 2010, and reach 115 million inhabitants in 2020.

This means that it is not possible to find lasting solutions to food security, environment, reproductive health and poverty problems without resolving demographic issues.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We must keep hope, because I am convinced that by better connecting the socio-economic and socio-demographic objectives, by extending the scope and efficiency of demographic programmes and ensuring the availability of long term resources, we shall open the way to sustained and viable development.

In addition, the implementation state of objectives and commitments polarised in the 15 PAO chapters allow for such hope.

Indeed, from 1997 to date, five years have gone by during which many efforts were made by the nine CILSS countries to ensure strengthened, sustainable and equitable human development. As proves, I will mention the following:

- The adoption by our Heads of States of a food security strategic framework in a perspective of poverty fight in the Sahel;
- The formulation, development and implementation of population policies by almost all sahelian countries that capitalised at least twenty years of experience in that area;
- The update of population policies by some Sahel countries to put in context the new concepts and paradigms resulted from the latest international conferences in the past millennium, especially reproductive health, gender, sustainable human development, poverty, etc...;
- The definition and setting up of more operational frameworks and mechanisms for population policy implementation;
- The emergence of new population/development partners from the civil society with the establishment of NGOs, associations, networks by parliamentarians, journalists and sahelian experts;

- *Making operational the gender concept in development policies and programmes;*
- *Formulation and execution of important sector programmes addressing reproductive health, and emphasising mother and child health with very appreciable support from our partners;*
- *The emphasis laid on adolescents' health and their socio-economic promotion;*
- *Important actions are undertaken at all levels to reduce deviations between girls and boys in education;*
- *INSAH's support programmes such as the Major Programme for Population and Development (CERPOD) that sahelian citizens could benefit from to build their capacities.*

If we succeeded to reach these results, it is because our objective has always been to use diversity as a source of strength and unity in order to achieve the objectives of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou for a better Sahel.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, considering these important attainments, we must not lapse into self-satisfaction. We must above all look to the future with serenity and determination, because more than ever, we are still confronting new challenges named: integration into globalisation, general insecurity, poverty worsening, search for alternatives to funding of development strategies, strengthening human rights, democracy and good governance.

Indeed, it seems to us justified and opportune to note that globalisation is a central challenge of the evolution of the world today. However, we will have to ensure that the advantages that may be expected be more than the disadvantages it has, whether its advantages, especially new technologies are equitably distributed at country level, especially sahelian countries.

These last years, poverty deepening led our countries to adopt poverty reduction strategies; they will have, with our partners' assistance, to make them operational them by emphasising, among others, the control of unfavourable demographic trends and involving all classes of the population.

In addition, the threat to world peace which is one characteristics of the beginning of this millennium and insecurity resulted from the various forms of exclusion must lead us to give more importance to conflict prevention in our sub-region and their consequences on migratory movements.

It is also thought today that the respect of human rights, democracy rules and good governance in development management are unavoidable conditions to achieve our development objectives well explained in the strategic framework of the September 2000 International Millennium Declaration that was developed under the aegis of the United Nations and giving a prominent place to population/development issues.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

To end my remarks, I would like to express my satisfaction and thanks to all the actors who contributed to preparing the regional evaluation workshop of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou.

I would also like to thank Member-States delegations. This workshop is the fruit of months of intensive preparation and I measure the dimension of the efforts you have made for it to be a success.

Our gratitude also goes to the organisers. We express special thanks to the Directors of Sahel Institute and CERPOD for having kindly given us the honour to choose Senegal to host this workshop.

Allow me also to pay a special tribute to all our partners: IPPF, POLICY PROJECT, USAID who contributed

to the holding of this regional workshop and continuously support us in our daily actions.

Allow me finally to express my sincere congratulations to the Director of Human Resource Planning and her colleagues who for one month have done their best to coordinate the preparation of Senegal national document and ensure the good organisation of this important meeting.

I wish full success to your meeting, and declare open the regional evaluation workshop of the Plan of Action of Ouagadougou on Population and Sustainable Development in the Sahel (PAO + 5).

Thank you for your kind attention.

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Annex D

Acronyms and abbreviations

CILSS	: Permanent Committee Inter State for Drought Control in the Sahel
CONACILSS	: National CILSS Correspondent
CONAPO	: Conseil National de la Population
CERPOD	: Centre for Applied Researches on Population and Development
CAFS	: Centre for African Family Studies
CEPED	: Centre Français sur la Population et le Développement
CIPD	: International Conference on Population and Development
PPD	: Population Policy Declaration
INSAH	: Sahel Institute
IPPF	: International Planned Parenthood Federation
IEC	: Information, Education, Communication
STI/AIDS	: Sexually Transmitted Infection/AIDS
GFM	: Genital Female Mutilations
NGO	: Non Governmental Organisation
UNAIDS	: United Nations AIDS Control Organisation
PAO	: Plan of Action of Ouagadougou
NPP	: National Population Policy
PPTE	: Most Endebted Countries
PRB	: Population Reference Bureau
POLICY PROJECT	: POLICY Project
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development
UAPS	: Union for African Population Studies
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
RAPID	: Resources for the Analysis of Population Impact on Development
RH	: Reproductive Health
AIDS	: Acquired Immuno Deficient Syndrom



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