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ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATOR
RESIDENT IN GUINEA AUGUST/OCTOBER 1985



ACTIVITY REPORT OF
THE INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATOR RESIDENT IN GUINEA

August/October 1985

INTRODUCTION

The present report will cover the reception of some special correspondence, of Consultants and Experts, the preparation and holding in LABE of the 1st Seminar of the Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Development under the aegis of UNESCO; it will also cover our participation in the World Food Day, and finally the Sensitization mission by the International Co-ordinator (I.C.) to the Agencies and Institutions involved in the implementation of the project.

In August 1985, the UNEP Executive Director sent a telex to the I.C. from Nairobi so that the latter might tell the Guinean Authorities that, at the meeting of DESCON V, held in Geneva from the 17th to the 24th of July, 1985, USAID, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) and UNESCO expressed their interest in the various actions of the Fouta-Djallon Project. The I.C. awaits the Guinean Government reaction for a feed-back to UNEP.

The I.C. was summoned by the Minister of External Affairs and International Co-operation to discuss the recruitment and salary of local staff in the International Co-ordination Office (ICO) in Conakry. Some correspondence sent to the General Secretariat in ADDIS ABABA bear testimony to the discussion. However, as the devaluation of the Guinean currency is in progress, the matter will have to be resuscitated.

Together with the CTP/FAO and the National Director of the Project, the I.C. prepared a Seminar on the "initiation to integrated Ecological Development Concept" which took place in LABE under the aegis of UNESCO from the 19th to the 25th of September 1985. Speaking through the voice of the I.C., the O.A.U. emphasized the regional aspect and the co-ordination which is indispensable at all levels of the Project. The agenda dealt successively with the following points: Integrated Development Concept - A global over-view of the approach of the Fouta-Djallon Highlands Integrated Development Project - Conceptual framework of Integrated studies - Definition of an integrated study - Constraints and Necessities - Systemic analysis reports - Thematic Exposés by the national services' staff and Experts of Project GUI/82/003 and lastly, from the 20th to 29/09/85 the Seminar participants, for the most part, members of RAF/81/060 staff took part in practical office and field work. The report

of this workshop expected to be a working field document for the Technicians of the Project, has not yet been sent to the I.C.O. (International Co-ordination Office).

On 6/10/85 in Conakry, the International Co-ordinator received Mr. WESTINGA, Associate Expert/FAO in Ecology Cartography, who will stay for one year in LABE.

On the 9th of October 1985, Messers MERCOIRET and BERTOLET, UNESCO Consultants but belonging to CIEPAD/Dakar paid a courtesy visit to the I.C. Their short mission of six days consisted of familiarization with the Technicians of the Project and the Fouta-Djallon milieu in order to be able to easily undertake, later, the rural animation.

Several meetings in which the I.C.O. participated preceded the World Food Day which was celebrated on 16/10/85 in Conakry, Pita and in Labe, the Technical Headquarters of the Fouta-Djallon Integrated Development Project.

Finally, from the 21st to the 31st, of October 1985, the I.C. undertook a sensitization mission to Agencies and Institutions involved in the implementation of the Project, the report in respect of which is hereunder:

The first phase of the Project above-mentioned being half-way through its two (2) years duration (September 84 - September 85), and anxious to sensitize especially the potential donors (UNDP and UNSO) of RAF/81/060 and Executing Agencies on the various actions which will soon be due for funding, the International Co-ordinator (I.C.) took the initiative, with the authorization of the Assistant Secretary-General (ESCAS) to travel successively to NEW YORK, in order to discuss the Project's various problems with the Heads of Regional Projects at the UNSO and UNDP, then to ROME to meet those of the FAO, and the Vice-President of a prospective donor Organization the IFAD; and finally to discuss with UNESCO officials in PARIS.

After his arrival in NEW YORK on 22/10/85 by the shortest route CONAKRY/DAKAR/NEW YORK, the I.C. first met Mr. Bertin BORNA, Director of BNUS (UNSO) attended by Mrs. WANE Clementine, in charge of Regional Projects in that Office, and Mrs. FINLEY also in charge of UNDP Regional Projects.

The I.C. handed to them respectively, documents in respect of a note restating the activities of the Project RAF/81/060 and those on the various actions of the Project, for submission as soon as possible to financiers.

On the next day 24/10/85, a tripartite working session took place at the BNUS. It became evident that the BNUS and UNDP had taken careful note of the documents and the relevant proposals of the I.C., but that no decision could immediately be taken to fund or not to fund the various actions. They said that the conclusions of their joint experts on the evaluation of the Project, planned for the second quarter of 1986, will have to be awaited.

The I.C. travelled to ROME on the 25/10/85 instead of the 26th, because most of the people he could have also met had gone to WASHINGTON to participate in a Symposium on Drought and Desertification; a Symposium in which the I.C. could have participated had he been aware of it.

In ROME on 28/10/85, the I.C. had a working session with Messrs. RUBBEL, KEITA MORY and CORDA standing in respectively for Mr. MUTHOO, Head of the Forestry Department, Mr. HISHAM Ahdab, Head of Africa Bureau, Operations Service, Forestry Department, and Mr. TESHAI, in charge of Operations Co-ordination, who were all absent.

After sensitizing them on the various problems to be tackled with regard to the Project, notably on the difficulties which the CTP/FAO was facing, the belated forwarding of materials, and the apparently neglected follow-up activities of the sub-contracting Agencies (WMO and UNESCO), the I.C.'s interlocutors took good note of these problems and promised to take every possible step to palliate the sore points of the Project.

Before meeting the Technicians of the Forestry Department, the I.C. paid a courtesy and sensitization visit to Mr. MALHER, Principal Secretary to the FAO Director General. He was very much interested in the Fouta-Djallon Regional Project and expressed the wish that the OAU would continue to follow-up the diverse interventions of the Agencies and Institutions involved in the execution of the Project.

On 29/10/85, the I.C. was received by Mr. Bachi SOUHLAL Projects Controller in the Projects Management Department at the Headquarters of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in ROME. Mr. SOUHLAL thought at first that the I.C. had come with the intention of co-ordinating the activities of the IFAD/World Bank and IFAD/BAD Projects being implemented in the Republic of Guinea.

In fact, the Guinean Government had introduced to IFAD an integrated development project of the Fouta-Djallon involving mainly the agricultural domain. Its actions will be complementary to those of the Project RAF/81/060. The I.C. handed the two documents on the OAU Project to Mr. SOUHLAL for perusal and comments. Notwithstanding that only a brief summary of their contents was made to Mr. SOUHLAL, he felt that IFAD would at best, assist the OAU to complete its project RAF/81/060.

Mr. SOUHLAL will be invited to the meeting of the Agencies, Institutions and Donors involved in the implementation of the Fouta-Djallon Project, planned for the month of February 1986 in LABE.

On the 30th of October in PARIS, the I.C. had a working session with Mr. SKOURI, Ecological Sciences Programme Specialist in UNESCO. The discussions centered on the belated dispatch of equipment materials, furniture and vehicles which would have enabled the Technicians and Consultants accomplish their field work under normal conditions. Mr. SKOURI confirmed the arrival of these work materials in DAKAR, but their delivery in CONAKRY leaves much to be desired.

In fact, the I.C. had raised a number of problems such as the belated forwarding of materials, the non-briefing of Consultants who do not dispose of any specific terms of reference before arrival in CONAKRY and the non-co-ordination of their activities with those of the FAO and the WMO. Mr. SKOURI evoked some valid reasons notably with regard to the question of briefing which he would rather have done directly on the spot in LABE by those handling the Project. UNESCO has selected ORSTOM Consultants to carry out basic studies, and CIEPAC Consultants for application on the ground. Moreover, the CTP does not keep UNESCO informed on FAO activities, for, said Mr. SKOURI, "We are not aware of what the FAO and WMO are doing". The I.C. feels that the meeting projected for the month of February 1986 at LABE will enable every one make his point on the global situation of RAF/81/060.

Mr. SKOURI thinks that about \$ 12,000 is still available for organizing a regional seminar. The I.C. told him that he, the I.C., would do his best to invite participants from Member States of the Project and especially those working in the OMVG, OMVS, NBA, river Koliba-Corubal, Mano River,.... Mr. SKOURI has been invited to visit Guinea by the Guinean Government within the framework of another bilateral project on Mount Nimba. He could take advantage of that opportunity to have a longer working session on Project RAF/81/060.

What can one expect from this sensitization mission to the agencies and Institutions involved in the implementation of the Project?

- It has enabled us to draw the attention of potential donor Organizations (UNDP and UNSO) on the seriousness with which the OAU co-ordinates the Project, and therefore, incite them, from then on, to seize the momentum with a view to funding the numerous actions as contained in the UNEP Report (attached herewith) presented in July 1985 at the DESCON V in Geneva, and the actions in respect of the Fouta-Djallon Highlands Representative Pilot Basins.

- It will bring about a co-ordination of activities between donors and the Executing Agencies of the Project.

- It raises in us the hope that once the project has been positively evaluated, its second phase will be financed, and by the UNDP and UNSO.

- Moreover, it has enabled the I.C. to think about making five other member countries (SENEGAL, the GAMBIA, MALI, SIERRA LEONE, and GUINEA BISSAU) participate as a government side in order to give the Project its regional outlook.

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Annex I

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

FOUTA-DJALLON RESTORATION AND INTEGRATED

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

NOTE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RAF/81/060

By Mr. AKADTRI-SOUMAILA K.O.

OAU International Coordinator

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Annex I

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A- INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Fouta-Djallon Integrated Development Project consists of a priority action approved by the OAU Council of Ministers at its 33rd Ordinary Session held in Monrovia from the 6th to the 20th of July, 1979, within the framework of the medium and long-term actions programme for fight against desertification, drought and other natural calamities in Africa.

And, at the invitation of the O.A.U. Secretary General, a meeting was held at the FAO Headquarters in Rome from the 7th to the 11th of December 1981, with a view to formulating the Fouta-Djallon Integrated Development Project. This meeting was a sequel to the conclusions of the joint identification missions led by the O.A.U., the UNSO, the FAO and UNESCO respectively in MAY-JUNE 1980 and 1981. This in turn was in conformity with the clauses of the resolutions of the OAU Councils of Ministers held in June 1979 in Monrovia (LIBERIA) and in 1980 in Freetown (SIERRA LEONE), the resolutions of the OAU General Assembly and of UNEP, as well as those of the Final Act of the Economic Conference of OAU Heads of State held in April 1980 in Lagos (NIGERIA), and finally, the resolutions of the ECOWAS Second Colloquium for the economic integration of West Africa held in Conakry in April 1981 (cf. Memorandum, Annex 1).

B- OF WHAT CONSISTS THIS FOUTA-DJALLON RESTORATION
AND INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ?

The regional project which concerns practically the whole of West Africa consists of two (2) kinds of development : development of a type involving the protection and ecological restoration of the highlands, in other words, agro-silvo-pastoral development ; and of a type involving sub-regional economic integration of which Guinea will be the West African "RUHR".

1) Long-term objective

It is to ensure the rational utilisation and the protection of the natural resources available in the Fouta-Djallon highlands, and to contribute to the improvement in the living conditions of the populations in that region, as well as those in the regions irrigated by the waters from the highlands.

2) Immediate Objectives

It is envisaged to :

- carry out integrated studies of the natural (water, soil, vegetation, fauna) and human resources with a view to formulating a strategy for the protection, management and development of the natural resources in the Fouta-Djallon highlands ;
- define the broad outlines of a development programme of the region starting with the Priority River Basins, and
- contribute to the popularization of the results obtained for the development of the highlands.

C) STATE OF PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

1) On the Technical Plane

The state of progress of work of the project is encouraging in spite of the difficulties encountered. We are pleased to confirm that the activities of the first phase of the project are at present about 70 % completed, in conformity with the calendar envisaged for the period which the project covers. In fact, documentary research in respect of the Project has attained an appreciable level, although it has to remain permanent.

Photo-interpretation consisting of LANDSAT pictures and aerial photographs, and double-checking on the ground have been the subject of several actions in the area. The composition of a recapitulatory chart of the different soil types within the limits of the Project zone has been done ; the sketch of the soil synthetic quality in the project zone in accordance with attitude, has been made ; similarly, the production of vegetation map, delimitation of Representative Hydrologic Basins on the map of Water Basins, as well as the enlargement of the maps of these Representative Hydrologic Basins have been completed by the Guinean Engineers and Technicians in Labé under the aegis of the CTA/FAO and the Project National Direction with the collaboration of WMO and UNESCO.

2) On the Political Plane (OAU Coordination)

As it is known, the OAU is the foreman of the Fouta-Djallon Project. It has implanted an INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION Office in Conakry for reasons of convenience and ease of communication from the Guinean Capital. The INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR appointed by the O.A.U. General Secretariat ensures coordination between the project and the Guinean Government ; the project and the riverain countries irrigated by the waters coming from the highlands (Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Mali, Niger, Mauritania, etc...), between the Project and the Intergovernmental Organisations of the Sub-region (OIVS, OING, NBS, Koliba-Corubal Integrated Development, MANO River) ; the Project and the Agencies and Institutions involved in the implementation of the Project (FAO, UNESCO, WMO, UNSO, UNEP) ; the Project and potential donors (UNDP, UNSO) and future ones (EEC, United States, USSR, Romania, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, Canada, Japan, China, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Switzerland through their respective Embassies accredited to the Republic of Guinea), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), etc...

It is evident, from the visits made by the International Coordinator to the authorities of the concerned riverain countries mentioned above, that a clear understanding of the project has gained ground in all the countries. First and foremost, they are convinced of the role of the West African "Water Tower" which the Fouta-Djallon highlands play, and that, without its development, the whole of the Sub-region runs the risk of having serious water problems one day or the other.

The Project is therefore recognised as being of vital importance for the entire sub-region. These member countries have promised to set everything in motion to ensure the happy conclusion of the Project by supporting it with regard to the donors, Agencies and Institutions involved in its implementation.

3) What is left to be done in the Immediate future

The following activities will have to be undertaken :

- correction of maps already produced
- production of maps on the present soil utilisation
- production of morphogenetic (erosion) map
- production of map on soil types
- enlargement of the maps of five (5) Representative Hydrologic Basins (RHB)

We feel that, with the arrival of the Associate Expert in Ecology Cartography since the 6th October 1985, these various activities will be completed in the shortest possible time.

D- NECESSITY OF UNDERTAKING INTEGRATED STUDIES OF R.P.Bs

1) Long-term Objective

The management and exploitation of the Representative Pilot Basins (RPB) serves to define the policies and practices of agro-silvo-pastoral production without damage to the environment, and to popularize these policies and practices in the population with a view to applying them to the scale of highlands of the Sub-region.

2) Short-term Objective

(i) Preparation of detailed maps of the Representative Pilot Basins (RPB) (topography, hydromorphology, pedology and soil types, soil susceptibility to erosion, vegetation cover).

(ii) Establishment and equipment of 12 Representative Pilot Basins ; Equipment, analysis of observed and measured data, and the preparation of sedimentation and hydric charts.

(iii) Selection and experimental application of agro-silvo-pastoral production techniques without damaging the environment.

(iv) Popularization of these techniques.

3) Justifications

It is evident, in the light of studies already completed in the zone, that anthropic burden contributes in no small measure to environmental degradation, adversely affecting renewable natural resources, if protective and soil, water and pasture-land management measures are not taken.

Thus, in order to attain the objectives of this kind of project, it is necessary to go well beyond the stage of general basic studies at large scale with LANDSAT Satellite pictures and aerial photographs as points of departure, and to undertake paripasu a number of in-depth studies and observations on actual ground size ; hence the necessity for the creation of Representative Pilot Basins (RPB).

In fact, it is hard to imagine that the mere elaboration of the basic data in respect of the natural and human environment of the Fouta-Djallon highlands at small scale in the first phase of two years of RAT/81/060 could permit a sufficient evaluation of the soil potentialities and of the eco-climatic conditions of that region for the elaboration of anything but a very general and schematic strategy for the development of that vast territory. Besides, it seems impossible, with these basic studies, to arrive at the presentation of a concrete and realistic integrated development of the Fouta-Djallon highlands.

A minimum of global and integrated experimentation at the level of the different representative zones is therefore indispensable. It is from the experimentation of the Water Basins integrated development systems that one can easily proceed to factual studies of large scale integrated development projects.

In the Guinean context, the integrated ecological development of the Fouta-Djallon is of extreme urgency. It is also in the long-term regional interest of the riverain countries.

In this first phase of general basic studies on the Representative Pilot Basins, it seems opportune to right now set in motion more in-depth, more intensive and more concrete studies of the RPB on a sufficient scale (50 Km²) but relatively modest to enable the attainment as quickly as possible of the vital objective which is the integrated conservatory development of the entirety of the natural resources of the Fouta-Djallon (see Project Document Annexe 3).

E- OTHER ACTIONS IDENTIFIED AND EVALUATED (cf. Document Annex 3)

A certain number of actions were identified and evaluated in the course of the elaboration by the Consultant VAN SLEMM of a support document to the programme of the Fouta-Djallon Highlands restoration and integrated development regional project, in July 1985. The actions in question for which we are seeking financing are as follows :

ACTION I : New aerial photo coverage for topography maps, and for semi-detailed and detailed thematic studies.

- a) White and black panchromatic at 1/50,000 scale for the whole of the Fouta-Djallon highlands.
- b) White and black panchromatic at 1/10,000 scale for the RPB zones.
- c) Infra-red, false colour, at 1/10,000 scale for about 12 lines (within the RPB) each 10 Km long = 120 Km total.

COST : about U.S. \$ 500,000

ACTION II : Semi-detailed physiographic Interpretation of Sample representative zones covering a total of about 10 % of the total area of the highlands at 1/50,000 scale

COST : Consultant Interpreter : US\$ 100,000

ACTION V : Integration of basic thematic data in an information processing system (like the GRID/GEMS : Global Resource Information data base/Globel Environment Monitoring System).

COST : to be evaluated

ACTION VI : Purchase of SPOT pictures (Probatory System of Terrestrial Observation) of subsequent dates, for example 1986/87 and 1990.

COST : U.S. \$ 50,000

ACTION IX : Publication of reconnaissance thematic maps at 1/250,000 scale in colour and in large quantities (1000 copies)

COST : to be evaluated

ACTION X : Equipment of a documentation centre for the Fouta-Djallon highlands.

COST : US\$ 25,000

F- POLITICAL ACTIVITIES WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

1) Meeting of Experts

After the contacts which the OAU INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR made, notably with highly-placed officials of the NBA, the OMVG and the OIVS, it seems necessary to organise a meeting of experts in conservatory and integrated development of the regions similar to that of the Fouta-Djallon project. Such a meeting which will be organised in form of an International Seminar will deal with the ecologic concept of Integrated Development.

2) Political Conference on the Project

A political pledging conference will be organised after the experts meeting. It will have as purpose to confer adequate political importance on the project and to obtain the commitment of the countries concerned to a political choice as well as sources of funding.

These two (2) meetings will be organised under the aegis of the OAU Secretary General assisted by the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS. They could take place in the second half of 1986.

G- FUNDING OF IDENTIFIED ACTIONS INCLUDING THOSE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE PILOT BASINS (RPB)

On behalf of the OAU Secretary-General, the International Coordinator has launched an appeal to the International Community to aid the O.A.U. in financing all the various activities of the Project mentioned above. He is convinced that in spite of international contingencies, an incontestable effort will be made by countries friends of Africa.

CONCLUSION

The Fouta-Djallon Integrated Development Project is undoubtedly of great importance for Guinea, for the riverain countries irrigated by the waters coming from the Fouta-Djallon Highlands as well as for all countries of West Africa, even as far as Tchad.

We feel that such regional projects should be increased on the African Continent so as to ensure the economic integration of all the countries on the Continent so much desired by the OAU and ECOWAS.

We nourish great hopes that countries friends of Africa and particularly the International Community will be on the side of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) so that this project could attain its ultimate objective.

ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

PROJECT FOR THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
OF THE FOUTA-DJALLON HIGHLANDS

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Annex II

JOINT REGIONAL PROJECT OF THE :

- Organisation of African Unity (OAU)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Sahel Office (UNSO), and
- (Interested Donor)

1. Title of Project : Integrated Development of Representative Pilot Basins (RPB) in the Fouta-Djallon Highlands (continuation of Project RAF/81/060)

2. Area of Activity : Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

3. Geographical Scope : West Africa

4. Duration : 3 years

5. Cost of Project : (in United States Dollars)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| - Total | 4,145,798 |
| - Guinean Government Contribution | 2,080,018 |
| - Additional Financing Required | 2,065,780 |

6. Objectives :

Long term

Management and exploitation of the Representative Pilot Basins (RPB) aimed at defining Agro-Silvo-Pastoral policies and production practices without damage to the environment, and popularizing these policies and practices among the populations with a view to their application in the highlands and in the Sub-region.

Short term

- a) A detailed mapping of the R.P.B. (Topography hydromorphology, Pedology and soil types, soil susceptibility to erosion, vegetation cover).
- b) Establishment and equipment of twelve Representative Pilot Basins. Equipment, Analysis of observation data and measures, and the drawing up of hydrical and sedimentation schedules.

- c) Selection and experimental application of Agro-Silvo-Pastoral production techniques without damage to the environment.
- d) Popularization of these techniques.

7. GENERAL INFORMATION AND JUSTIFICATION

The Fouta-Djallon Highlands, situated in the northern part of the territory of the Republic of Guinea, fall within 10° - 12° 30 latitude North (Senegalese-Malian Frontier) and 11° - 13° West longitude. It covers an area of 60,000 square kms.

Known as the veritable water tower of the West African sub-Region (with more than 8,000 more or less permanent water sources) the Fouta-Djallon contains the sources and the upper catchments of the main rivers irrigating the neighbouring territories. It plays an important role in the utilization, conservation and perennality of the renewable natural resources in the whole of the sub-region.

Moreover, the existence in the highlands of important mineral deposits (such as bauxite, uranium, etc.) and of enormous (hydro-electric) energy potentialities, confers on the Fouta-Djallon a number of advantages for becoming, within the perspective of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa by the year 2000, one of the industrial axis of the African Continent in the relatively near future.

Besides, the highlands assume a special interest for the Republic of Guinea, 24 % of whose territory they cover. This portion is the most densely populated in the country as much from the human (up to 80 inhabitants per square Km. in the central plateau) as from the livestock population point of view.

From the very fact of this demographic load and pressures of various sorts on the fragile natural environment, it has become apparent in the light of the studies already carried out in the area, that the anthropic burden contributes in no small measure to the degradation of the environment, adversely affecting renewable natural resources and pasture-land management.

Thus, in order to attain the objective of this kind of Project, it is necessary to go well beyond the stage of general basic studies at a large scale using Landsat satellite pictures and aerial photographs as points of departure, and to undertake pari passu a number of in-depth studies and observations on a manageable scale ; hence the necessity for the creation of Representative Pilot Basins (RPB).

The main reasons for the creation of the R.P.B. are as follows :

- It is hard to imagine that the mere elaboration of the basic data in respect of the natural and human environment at small scale in this first phase of two (2) years, could permit a sufficient evaluation of the soil potentialities and of the eco-climatic conditions of that region for the elaboration of anything more than a very general and schematic strategy for the development of that vast territory. Besides, it seems impossible, with these basic studies, to arrive at the presentation of a concrete and realistic integrated development programme of the Fouta-Djallon. A minimum of global and integrated experimentation at the different representative zones is therefore indispensable.

It seems therefore necessary and indispensable to proceed to much more advanced parallel studies of all the ecological factors, human and economic, on restricted Representative Basins but on a scope enough to reflect the real conditions on the ground, the conditions of the actual ground size. These studies and observations should be accompanied with integrated development and valorization work whose direct impact will be felt on the conservation, restoration and the optimum utilisation of the local natural resources : soil, water, natural vegetation.

- The observations recorded in each series of particular and well-defined ecological situation within these representative pilot basins and the results obtained from the implementation of an integrated and precise conservation and valorisation programme, tested and verified, will provide quantifiable and calculable data on the environmental impact from ecological and economic points of view.

It is only from such restricted but precise data of the Representative Pilot Basins located in the characteristic zones of the Fouta-Djallon, and from the analysis of the basic general data at a higher scale, that it will be possible to elaborate the best integrated development formulae applicable to the whole of the highlands and to the various territories irrigated by the waters from the highlands. It is from the experimentation of these water basin integrated development systems that one can easily proceed to factual studies of big integrated development projects.

In the national perspective of Guinea, the integrated ecological development of the Fouta-Djallon is of extreme urgency. It is also in the longer term regional interest of the riparian countries. It must be emphasised that the basic general studies envisaged in the action plan of this first phase can have but a limited bearing on the elaboration of a general development strategy and of development principles.

It seems therefore opportune to right now set in motion more in-depth, more intensive and more concrete observations and studies focussed on the Representative Pilot Basins on a scope enough but relatively modest, to facilitate the attainment as quickly as possible of the vital objective which is the integrated and conservatory development of the whole of the natural resources of the Fouta-Djallon.

8- EXPECTED RESULTS

- (1) Management and natural resources utilisation plan of the highlands.
- (2) Standardization of development techniques suited to each agro-ecological zone.
- (3) Analysis of specific constraints with a view to popularising the results obtained.
- (4) Reinforcement of hydrologic and climatologic equipments with a view to better mastery of the water resources of the highlands.
- (5) Maps of geological risks.
- (6) Experimentation (introduction of plant for wood and fodder production).
- (7) Reconstitution of the forest cover.
- (8) Raw materials production : firewood, industrial and artisanal timber as the case may be. Here, priority is given to the satisfaction of the immediate needs of the population for domestic wood.
- (9) Protection of the means of production : water, soil, climate and the human environment (fauna, flora, etc...).

H.B. : The elaboration of maps : Physiography and thematic maps detailed interpretative as well as topographic maps at 1/50,000 scale necessary for the advanced studies of the natural resources within the R.P.B. can be evaluated only by the consultant who is being expected.

9- WORK ACTION PLAN IN AN RPB (about 50 Km²)

9.1 LAND AND ECOLOGICAL RISKS EVALUATION, MAP AT 1/10,000 scale

- Soil, utilisation and potentialities
- Physiographic units
- Vegetation
- Socio-economic (demographic pressure).

9.2 STUDIES OF PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT LEVELS

9.3 IMPACT OF HUMAN INTERVENTION

- On the hydrology plan (studies and demonstration)
- Sedimentology
- Hydric scale
- On soil fertility
- On the population (quality of life)

9.4 TECHNICAL OPERATION

- Action plan by priority (with the peasant)
 - (a) Water resources development
 - (b) Agricultural and sivilcultural development
 - (c) Fruit farming
 - (d) Re-afforestation and silvi-pastoralism
 - (e) Soil composition and restoration
 - (f) Soil and rural water conservation by means of terraces, earth-banks and irrigation canals. (small hydraulic devices).
 - (g) Rehabilitation of damaged mining areas.

9.5 ECONOMIC EVALUATION

9.6 ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS

9.7 PEASANT PARTICIPATION IN THE TECHNICAL OPERATIONS WITH THE STATE

9.8 SEMINAR AND AUDIO-VISUAL VISIT :

DEMONSTRATION, TRAINING, RESEARCH AND POPULARIZATION

10- FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

EQUIPMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF TWELVE (12) RPB

- INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTION BUDGET US \$

PROJECT DIRECTORATE

10.1 - STAFF

| Nº | | m/m | TOTAL | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Chief Technical Adviser | 36 | 396,000 | 132,000 | 132,000 | 132,000 |
| 2 | Development consultant | 6 | 58,500 | | | |
| 3 | Consultant soil conservationist | 12 | 117,000 | | | |
| 4 | Consultant Agro-Sylvo-Pastoralist | 6 | 58,000 | | | |
| 5 | Consultant Agro-Economist | 6 | 58,000 | | | |
| 6 | Consultant popularizer | 12 | 117,000 | | | |
| 7 | Support Staff | | 13,000 | | | |
| 8 | Transport fares | | 13,000 | | | |
| 9 | Travel expenses | | 15,000 | | | |
| 10 | Fuel | | 10,000 | | | |
| 11 | General | | 20,000 | | | |
| | TOTAL .. | | 896,500 | | | |

10.2 Equipement

10.2-(a) Durable materials :

| <u>DESIGNATION</u> | <u>ESTIMATED COST (US \$)</u> |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 2 Trucks (5 tonnes) | $30,000 \times 2 = 60,000$ |
| 1 Tanker | $20,000 \times 1 = 20,000$ |
| 2 Tractors (150 hp) with various accessories including a tow | $30,000 \times 2 = 60,000$ |

PHEDOLOGY MATERIAL

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Field and Laboratory work | 60,000 = 60,000 |
| 4 Topothread, 100 rolls of thread - 2 decimeters | |
| 2 Gronaplex - 1 sounding - rod with solo neutron | |
| 4 compasses - 6 rolls of ordinary tracing paper | |
| 1 Rain sindator - sounding rods, camping materials | |

MINING AND GEOLOGY MATERIAL

| | |
|--|----------|
| Office and Field Equipment - laboratory materials for analysing water : | = 60,000 |
|--|----------|

Sub-total : = 260,000

10.2-(b) Consumable material = 30,000

6 small agricultural tools

- Seedlings

- Pesticides

- Sub-total

Total materials = 290,000

10.3 Standard equipment for the Representative Pilot Basins

10.3- 1 - Durable materials :

a) - Means of Transport - Office and Agricultural material

1 (one) Field vehicle = 18,000

5 (five) Motor-cycles (125 hp) = 12,500

1 (one) Motor-cultivator = 5,000

1 (one) Seeder = 3,000

1 (one) Fertilizer storer = 3,000

1 (one) Harvester = 4,000

1 (one) Irrigation Equipment = 5,000

2 (two) Power-driven saws = 3,500

| | | |
|--|---|--------|
| 1 (one) Horse-drawn plough | = | 150 |
| 1 (one) Generator (10 kva) | = | 1,000 |
| 1 (one) Olivetti typewriter | = | 1,500 |
| Small-size calculators | = | 100 |
| 1 (one) Radio receiver and transmitter | = | 400 |
| Sub-total : | | 62,500 |

b) - Hydrometry and meteorology material

- Hydrology equipment :

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------|
| 2 Limigraphs OTT type x | = | 3,500 |
| 2 Limigraphs of 4 meters scale | | |
| 8 Elements of 1 m scale, (8x15) | | 120 |
| 4 I.P.N 160 of 1 m (4 x 25 \$) | | 100 |

Sub-total 3,720

Meteorology equipment

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|
| 1 Rain-gauge with swinging trough | | 1,500 |
| 5 complementary Rain-gauges | | 420 |
| 1 Evaporation tube, class A complete | | 2,150 |

Sub-total 4,070

Sub-total (b) 7,790

10.3 - 2 - Consumable material

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| - Total cost of materials for a RPB | 74,940 |
| - Total cost of materials for 12 RPB | 899,280 |

TOTAL AMOUNT OF INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTION

US\$ 2,065,780

BUDGET ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA (SYLIS)

1- STAFF :

| | T O T A L | | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | m/m | Sylis | | | |
| National Director | 36 | 360,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| Assistant Director | 36 | 288,000 | 96,000 | 96,000 | 96,000 |
| Supervising Technical Staff | 720 | 5,760,000 | 1,920,000 | 1,920,000 | 1,920,000 |
| Technical Cadre of the R.P.B. | 216 | 1,814,400 | 604,800 | 604,800 | 604,800 |
| <u>OTHER STAFF</u> | | | | | |
| - Drivers | 900 | 2,700,000 | 900,000 | 900,000 | 900,000 |
| - Secretaries | 108 | 324,000 | 108,000 | 108,000 | 108,000 |
| - Labourers | 4320 | 10,800,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 |
| - Investigators | 288 | 576,000 | 576,000 | - | 576,000 |
| - Pedology Technicians | 300 | 150,000 | 150,000 | - | - |
| - Mine and Geology Technicians | 300 | 150,000 | 150,000 | - | - |
| TOTAL | | 22,922,400 | | | |

2- Infrastructure
- Basic infrastructures for the R.P.B. 3,800,000

3- Operation :

- Pedology/soil evaluation - Research work
in the field (trenches and sounding) 1,000,000
- Hydrology/meteorology 200,000
- Research Allowance for the R.P.B. 900,000

Sub-total SYLIS 3,900,000

4- Fuel and Lubricant
- Fuel and Lubricant consumption of the R.P.B. 17,594,000

S U M M A R Y

1- Personnel 22,922,400
2- Infrastructure 2,800,000
3- Operation 1,000,000
4- Fuel and Lubricant 17,594,000

Total SYLIS 47,216,400

That is about US \$ 2,080,018

PROJECT RA/81/060
LABE

DISTRIBUTION OF REPRESENTATIVE PILOT BASINS
AND THEIR MEDIUM IN THE FOUTA-DJALLON HIGHLANDS

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Annex II
Page II

| N° | BASINS | HYDROGRA- PHIC BASINS | C L I M A T E | | | RATE OF ERROSION (T/km ² /year) | S O I L S SOIL TYPES | SOCIO- ECONOM |
|----|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|--|---|------------------|
| | | | Mean Rainfall (mm) | Maximum TEMPERATURE | Minimum | | | |
| 1 | Sala | Konkouré | 1,661 | 28.2 | 14.9 | 1,076.64 | Hardened/ferrallitic gravellous deep and shallow soils, reshaped. | |
| | Satina | " | | | | 1,076.61 | Deep and shallow gravellous soils, and various skeletal soils (outcrops, stones, mass of debris) | |
| 2 | Fétoré | Konkouré | 1,850 | 27.9 | 16.8 | 1,094.15 | " " " | |
| | Koubi-Mangol | " | | | | 1,094.15 | | |
| 3 | Bafing | Bafing | | | | 1,101.89 | Diverse ferrallitic soils (gravellous, hardened and un-mixed) diverse skeletal soils (outcrops, stones and debris) | |
| | Tounkan | " | 1,939 | 29.2 | 17.9 | 1,101.89 | | |
| 4 | Kioma | Bafing | | | | 1,070.58 | Skeletal soil types with surface hard or sedimentary rocks, surface stones, mass of fallen debris. | |
| | Sakama | Bafing | 1,600 | 27.9 | 16.9 | 1,070.58 | | |
| 5 | Dimma | Gambie | | | | 1,076.61 | Hardened ferrallitic gravellous deep and shallow soils, reshaped deep and shallow gravellous soils, and various skeletal types (outcrops, stones, mass of debris) | |
| | Salimé | Gambie | 1,661 | 28.2 | 14.9 | 1,060.51 | | |
| 6 | Tinkisso | Tinkisso | 1,626 | 30.7 | 18.7 | 1,073.76 | Very deep ferrallitic soils without modal contents, very deep ferrallitic gravellous soils, deep and shallow hardened gravel- lous soils | |
| | Tiguissan | " | | | | 1,073.76 | | |

| No. | BASINS | HYDROGRA- PHIC BASINS | C L I M A T E | | | RATE OF EROSION (T/km2/year) | S O I L S SOIL TYPES | SOCIO- ECONOM |
|-----|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | | | Mean Rainfall (mm) | Maximum TEMPERATURE | Minimum | | | |
| 7 | Komba | Koliba | 1,661 | 28.2 | 14.9 | 1,076.66 | Hardened ferralitic, gravelly, shallow and deep soils deep and shallow reshaped gravelly soils, various skeletal types (outcrops, stones, and mass of fallen debris) unmixed and mixed very deep ferralitic soils, mineral hydromorphic soils with temporary hydromorphy. | |
| | Dassi | " | | | | 1,073.76 | | |
| 8 | Koumba | Koliba | 1,800 | 24.4 | 13.9 | 1,089.6 | Hardened ferralitic gravelly deep and shallow soils, deep reshaped gravelly soils, very deep un-mixed gravelly soils, deep organic alluvial soils, skeletal types consisting of outcrops and mass of fallen debris, slightly eroded soils | |
| | Konkonkilian | " | | | | 1,089.6 | | |
| 9 | Balé | Kaba | | | | 1,101.89 | Very deep ferralitic soils without modal mixtures, un-mixed very deep gravelly, hydromorphic organic boggy soils, very deep hydromorphic mineral soils, river alluvial soil | |
| | Kouian | " | 1,939 | 29.2 | 17.9 | 1,101.89 | | |
| 10 | Baudi | Kolonté | | | | | Various ferralitic soils (gravelly, hardened with or without mixtures) and various skeletal types (outcrops, stones and mass of fallen debris). | |
| | Korokouré | " | 2,091 | 30.2 | 20.4 | 114.43 | | |

SECRET

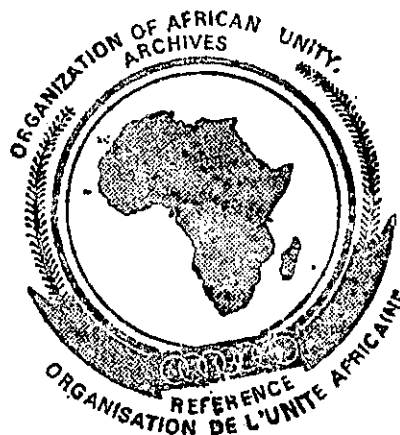
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Annex III

MEMORANDUM

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

ON THE FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS RESTORATION
AND INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT AFRICAN REGIONAL
PROJECT IN THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Nairobi, MAY 1985
13th Session of the UNEP
Administrative Council
(14 - 24 MAY 1985)



1. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

1.1 December 1979

The United Nations General Assembly, by Resolution 34/185, requested the UNEP to include the Fouta-Djallon Highlands restoration and integrated development Pilot project in its programme for fight against desertification.

By resolution 34/187, the Assembly also requested the UNEP Administrative Council to include the Republic of Guinea among the countries that could benefit from the assistance of the United Nations Office for the Sudano-Sahelian Region, (BNUSS) for the implementation of its programme for fight against desertification, as contained in the O.A.U. long and short-term Action Plan for the fight against drought, desertification and other natural calamities.

1.2 May 1980

The 8th Session of UNEP Administrative Council adopts two relevant resolutions as a follow-up to the United Nations General Assembly invitation (Res.UNEP/GC-8/13 and Res.UNEP/GC-8/17 regarding, respectively, implementation of the Fouta-Djallon Pilot Project and the inclusion of Guinea and Guinea Bissau among the countries to benefit from the BNUSS assistance).

1.3 May 1980 and May/June 1981

Mobilisation in Guinea of a multi-disciplinary joint OAU/FAO/UNESCO/BNUSS mission, under the aegis of the OAU, which carried out a diagnostic study of the Fouta-Djallon Highlands with a view to formulating a pilot-project document.

On that occasion the mission visited the States of the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Mali and Sierra-Leone whose territories are drained downstream by the rivers originating from the Fouta-Djallon highlands.

1.4 December 1981

Under the aegis of the O.A.U., a meeting for the formulation of the Fouta-Djallon Highlands restoration and integrated development project was held in ROME at the FAO Headquarters.

The meeting brought together OAU representatives, those of the Republic of Guinea and the UNDP, as well as the experts who had participated in the two diagnostic study missions of the highlands.

The meeting conceived the project as a long term regional project whose implementation will have to be undertaken in successive phases, the first consisting of the improvement of the current level of knowledge of the highlands recognised as a veritable water tower for the West African Sub-region.

1.5 January-February 1984

Finalisation of the formulation of the first phase of the project and signature of the Project document RAF/81/060 (or UNSO/DES/RAF/82/001 or PCO-37/OAU/STRC) by the High Contracting Parties, namely, the OAU General Secretariat which is the Project foreman, FAO, Executing Agency, the UNDP and the BNUSS, financing organisations, and the Government of the Republic of Guinea, the partner State in the implementation of the regional programme of the Fouta-Djallon integrated development, situated in its national territory.

Finances mobilised

| | | | |
|----------|-------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| - UNDP | | 500,000 | US\$ |
| - BNUSS | | 500,000 | US\$ |
| - OAU | | in kind (about 397,000 | US\$) |
| - GUINEA | | 27,265,000 | Sylis (1 syli = 1/25 US\$) |

Envisaged duration of the first phase of the project : TWO YEARS

1.6 September/October 1984

Mobilisation of the OAU representative, the coordinator of the Project, and of the Chief technical Adviser (FAO), thus consecrating the effective take-off of the Project.

1.7 February 1985

The first meeting of the Agencies and Institutions involved in the implementation of the Project was held at the Project Headquarters in IABE at the very heart of the Fouta-Djallon highlands.

Summoned on the proposition of the FAO as the Executing Agency, the meeting brought together in the Project Directorate, UNDP representatives, those of Guinea and the associated executing Agencies (UNESCO, WHO). The meeting drafted and adopted a concerted work programme for the project for the period 1985-1986.

2. SOME NATIONAL ACTIONS REALISED OR UNDERTAKEN WITHIN THE
FRAMEWORK AND IN SUPPORT OF THE PROGRAMMES OF THE FOUTA-DJALLON
HIGHLANDS PILOT PROJECT

2.1 The Guinean Government has set up a National Coordinating Technical Committee for the Project (CCT/FOUTA-DJALLON) which constitutes the national cooperation organ for the implementation of the Fouta-Djallon Highlands Restoration and Integrated Development Regional Project.

This Committee coordinates the participation of all the organs and specialised national services in the activities of the project.

It held its first session in November 1984 as soon as the project took off and designated all the organs and national services which should be mobilised within the framework of the Project, specifying each one's area of intervention.

These services and organs have already completed, in relation with the Project Directorate, all the preliminary works within their competence :

- Collection of available basic and supporting data relevant to the Fouta-Djallon Highlands ;
- Identification of the hydrometric and meteorologic network of the highlands and definition of the requirement in technical equipment; etc...

2.2. The Government has also mobilised the finances for the Plan with the sum of about 17 million Syllis committed notably to the construction of a rest-house for the Fouta-Djallon Highlands Restoration and Integrated Development Service which today houses the Directorate of the Regional Project in LABE.

2.3. Besides, the State of Guinea has in the domain of water resources, realised an hydraulic development plan of the different natural regions that make up the country, including those covered by the Fouta-Djallon Highlands.

It has also elaborated and adopted a legislation on the waters of the Republic of Guinea and undertaken the establishment of a forestry law, actions which converge on the finality of the Fouta-Djallon pilot-project and promote the development of the territory in accordance with integrated approach which ensures the conservation and improvement of the environment.

3. CONSTRAINTS AND IDENTIFIED NEEDS

3.1 The LABE meeting (Cf. para. 1.7) established the fact of the weakness of the financial means so far mobilised for the project in relation to its ambitions which are linked with envisaged national and regional objectives, and with the necessity of ensuring continuity in the implementation of the various successive phases of the regional project.

3.2 In order to ensure the correct realisation of the activities programme already going on and those to be mapped out during the subsequent phases of the project, the meeting stressed the paramount necessity to speedily find the finances to carry out studies and work :

- a) On the preparation of topography maps at appropriate scales for the entire highlands (about 60.000 km²)

What is needed is a cartography at 1/50,000 scale for the highlands, and at 1/20,000 for the natural equipment units (barage sites, irrigable agricultural perimeter).

A recent aerial photographic cover at 1/10,000 (1980) is available, for the entire region under study.

- b) On the study and realisation of a communication network
Enabling access to zones and units of economic interest as well as exchanges and movements of persons and goods between the rural centres of the Fouta-Djallon highlands (about Km of secondary roads).
- c) On the equipment and management of representative pilot basins RPB
(about 30 to 40 Km²), within which development and agro-silvo-pastoral production work will be carried out with a view to observing them and gathering concrete results necessary for the rational exploitation of the natural resources in the highlands and the territories of the sub-region drained by the waters from the highlands.

All of these studies and works had not been envisaged in the financing of the first operational phase although interest in them was evident in ensuring more efficiency in the activities already going on, and especially in providing concrete results at short term useable by the populations living in the highlands.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1. The Government of the Republic of Guinea is happy about the effective implementation of the regional project of restoration and integrated development of the Fouta-Djallon Highlands. It is conscious that it shares a special interest with all the States of the sub-region dependent on the waters from the highlands and particularly those stricken by persistent drought and the menace of desertification.

It remains grateful to the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) for its assistance to the States of the Sudano-Sahelian Sub-region, materialised by this pilot-project, among others.

4.2. In order to ensure the effective and speedy conduct of the project towards its ultimate objectives and complete the first phase envisaged for 1986, UNEP's renewed assistance through the BNUSS is desirable so as to mobilise as soon as possible the supplementary financing required for the conduct of the studies and related works mentioned above (cf. para. 2.2).

A consultation mission of short duration would be judicious to ensure an on-the-spot evaluation of the requirements in question.

For The Guinean Delegation

Aliou K. DIALLO
Assistant Director General
of the National Hydraulic
Services.

CM/1353 (XLIH)
Annex IV

DESCON 5

SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS
RESTORATION AND INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT REGIONAL
PROJECT

Republic of Guinea

L.A. van Sleen
Consultant
United Nations Environment Programme
(UNEP)

Conakry, 6th July 1985.

O. PREFACE

CM/1353 (XLIII)
Annex IV

Following a request by the Government of the Republic of Guinea addressed to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) on the occasion of the 13th Session of UNEP Administrative Council held in Nairobi (KENYA) from the 14th to the 24th of MAY 1985, the Executive Director dispatched to Guinea a Consultation mission led by Mr. LUCAS VAN SLEEN, Expert-Consultant, with a view to :

- a) evaluating the obstacles encountered by the Project RAF/81/060 which constitutes the first phase of the "Fouta-Djallon Highlands Restoration and Integrated Development" OAU Regional Project ;
- b) elaborating a document on actions complementary to the project, having in mind that the document will be submitted to the 5th Session of the Consultative Group for fight against desertification (DESCON 5) which will be held from the 17th to the 24th of July, 1985 in GENEVA.

The members of the Mission's team, apart from the OAU International Coordinator for the Project, Mr. AKADIRI-SOUMAILLA, consisted of the Project's Chief Technical Adviser, Dr. R.K. GUPTA (PAO), the Representative of the UNDP Office in Conakry, Mr. OUEDRAOGO, the Director-General of the Project, Mr. S.B. CONDE, as well as the Guinean Government staff listed hereunder :

(National Technical Coordination Committee of the Project)

- Engineer A.K. DIALLO, Assistant Director-General of the National Hydraulic Services,
- Dr. Engineer Alpha Iady SOUMAH, Directorate General of Mines and Geology
- Engineer Saloum CISSE, National Soils Service

The mission took place from the 23rd of June to the 6th of July, in two stages :

a) the first, from the 24th of June to the 1st of July, 1985 enabled the mission to carry out a reconnaissance of the highlands, notably :

a) in the KOKOULO Water basin in which a national reafforestation project of 140,000 water basins is being implemented.

b) in the Gaoual-Koumbia region in which the epicenter of the December 1983 earthquake (m 6.3 in the RICHTER Scale) which shook the entire West African sub-region, was located ; and

c) in the Dalaba Prefecture where a barrage and hydro-agricultural development construction programme for rural development is in progress.

The second stage from the 2nd to the 6th of JULY, 1985 was devoted to the synthesis and drafting of the document on the complimentary actions of the regional Project.

Annex IV

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS
AND ON THE PROJECT

The mountainous highlands of the Fouta Djallon in Guinea is commonly called "The Water Tower" of West Africa; for, the rivers, especially those listed hereunder, in countries of the western Sudano-Sahelian sub-region, struck for some years by the persistent and distressful phenomena of drought and desertification, take their source there; notably the following rivers:

- the KOLIBA-CORUDAL which drains downstream the territory of the Republic of Guinea Bissau;
- the KAYANGA-GEBA which irrigates downstream the territories of Senegal and Guinea Bissau;
- the GAMBIA which drains the territories of Senegal and Gambia;
- the BAFING-FALEME which constitutes the main tributary of River Senegal shared between Senegal, Mauritania, and Mauritania.

- the TENKISSO the principal left bank tributary of River Niger and
- Rivers KABA (Great Scarcies) and KOLENTE (little Scarcies) which, downstream drains the territory of Sierra Leone.

apart from these water resources, the highlands also abound in a lot of human and natural, livestock and mineral resources, whose valorisation can benefit the whole of the sub-region.

However, the ecological equilibrium of the highlands is seriously threatened by the combined actions of the human and livestock populations, both on rapid increase; the traditional practice of shifting cultivation on the farmlands with more and more reduced fallow periods as a practice which adversely affects water basins with steep slopes; the unwarranted felling of forest trees to satisfy ever-growing need for firewood and timber; uncontrolled forest fires and over-grazing which reduce considerably the forest cover exposing the soil to erosion and increasing the speed of water flow.

Besides, the December 1983 earthquake in the GAOUAL-KOUMBIA area has demonstrated the necessity to study the risk of land-slides and rock falls.

In order, on the one hand, to satisfy the vital needs of the populations living in the highlands and, on the other hand enable the highlands play more efficiently its role as "water tower", a role crucial for the Sudano-Sahelian Sub-region victim of drought and desertification, the implementation of an action programme of protection and conservation of the natural resources as well as a development programme for the harnessing and valorisation of the waters and soil of the highlands, has become a highly important and urgent task.

That is the reason for which the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) included the Fouta Djallon Highlands restoration and integrated development regional project among the priority actions of its "medium and long term Action Plan for the fight against desertification, drought and other natural disasters," and requested and then obtained the assistance of the International Community through the UNEP and the UNDP for the implementation of the project.

Thus, since September 1984, the first phase of the OAU regional project in respect of the Fouta-Djallon took off for an estimated period of two years, and envisages the collection of basic and related data in order to improve the level of knowledge of the milieu and to define a policy as well as an appropriate strategy for its restoration and integrated development.

2- PRESENT STATUS OF THE PROJECT RAF/81/060

2.1. INITIAL PROBLEMS AND PRESENT CAPACITY

After several long and profound discussions with the Project Directorate, it became very apparent to us that the typical teething problems (such as accommodation, furniture, means of transport and documentation including the acquisition of tele-detection photographs) are not at all lacking for this very project.

Fortunately on the other hand, we were equally impressed that the project was beneficiary of about 33 Guinean Engineers and CTA (Agricultural Fieldwork Supervisors), all very enthusiastic, with good will and training.

Discussions with them convinced us that that cadre of field staff is absolutely capable of successfully carrying out the field work.

The building now in use is fairly satisfactory, but it lacks some furniture : bookshelves, library, chairs and tables. Construction of a new building is under way.

As regards transport, we found the following on the spot : two liaison vehicles and two field vehicles ; a third vehicle was already at the port.

2.2. ENVISAGED ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

a. Production of thematic maps of the highlands

at 1/250,000 Scale (FAO) :

- land-use map

Not yet started ; the Landsat photo complement has just been acquired and the specialist consultant is expected in July 1985.

- Physiography map

Not yet finalised ; to be completed as from July 1985 on the arrival of the consultant specialist,

- Morphogenetic (eorison) map

To be undertaken on completion of the physiography map

- Collection and analysis of climatic and pedologic data, and production of agro-ecologic zones map

The bio-climatic data have been compiled according to GAUSSEN method ; map not yet finalised.

b. Activities of UNESCO Sub-contact

- demographic map of the highlands indicating anthropic pressures on the soil
Already completed

- Socio-Economic Studies of the highlands according to the method known as "participative enquiry" for development planning at the grassroots :

these studies have begun, but will be finalised only as from September 1985 on the arrival of the CIEPAC/DAKAR (International Centre for Continuous Education and Concerted Development) Sub-contractor.

c. Activities of WHO Sub-contract

- Hydromorphologic map of the highlands

These activities were begun in March 1985 but were interrupted owing to the insufficiency of basic data available at the time, at the Project Directorate. These activities have to be completed (see recommendations).

- Establishment of hydrologic system permitting also the measurement of solid waste transportation and of water quality

The system has been established but the hydrometric equipments are on order ; the equipments for measuring solid wastes transportation and of the quality of water are to be provided for in a supplementary financing.

The whole of the activities are expected to take-off in November 1985 as a function of the expected arrival of the consultants and equipments.

- Analysis of pluviometric and hydrometric data and the preparation of hydrologic evaluation of the main water basins of highlands :

Not yet started ; awaiting the arrival of the specialist Consultant envisaged for November 1985.

- Analysis of data on solid wastes transportation, on erosion and sedimentation rates ; compilation of sedimentation evaluations for the water basins of the highlands.

These activities will take-off on the arrival of the Specialist Consultant expected in November 1985.

d. Synthesis activities of work performed and definition of a valorisation and development strategy of the highlands

Expected to take-off as from January, 1986.

2.3. EXISTING PROBLEMS

a. Laboratory analysis

A visit to the SENASOL Laboratory and discussions with Mr. CISSE (Senasol Engineer-Pedologist) indicated to us that there was lack of chemicals to meet the needs of the Project. Moreover, that Laboratory is not equipped for other analysis (water, vegetation and erosion tests). According to Mr. CISSE, recourse can be had to the ORSTOM Laboratory, Abidjan (Ivory Coast).

b. Interpretation Capacity with Landsat pictures and aerial photos

In spite of the enthusiasm of the young Guinean Engineers and their good will, one had to observe after an examination of the interpretation lines (localisation, forms and the width of the delimited units) that the physiography map already completed (at 1/250,000 scale) showed great imperfections owing to lack of experience and ability to interpret aerial photographs.

The interpretation was not at all in conformity with the reality on the ground nor with the scale on the final map. It consisted of a total of 12 units without any other subdivision. They were geographical regions rather than physiographic units. And, if really necessary, it could have been better drawn up at 1/2,000,000 scale.

The bio-climatic map which was shown to us could have better been called "map of bio-climatic characteristics by administrative region".

Finally, it has to be pointed out that the time provided for the interpretation by the FAO Consultant expert seems to us too limited.

c. Availability and quality of photographs

It has to be noted that, besides the shortcomings in interpretation ability, the old IGN aerial photos (flights in 1952/53 at 1/50,000) were of bad quality and the Japanese photos at 1/100,000 (flights in 1978/79) were not available at the Project directorate ; the scale is not suitable for semi-detailed studies.

The Landsat pictures already available at the Project Directorate were unfortunately often at too small a scale (1/500,000) and those of March 1973 were of bad quality. However, the two February and March 1976 pictures were of very good quality but covers only the northern half of the project.

2.4. RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the fact that the choice of the localisation of the RPB should be based for the most part on the above-listed data of the physical milieu - notably physiography-pedology map, it is strongly recommended that the expert-interpreter (in pedology) provided for in the Project Plan should start on the work as quickly as possible, and preferably in relation with the associate expert (in ecology) who is expected to arrive this very month (July, 1985).

Moreover, it has to be noted that, for the production of the hydromorphology cartography, the prerequisite expertise is also lacking. The visit of a consultant expert for only three weeks was not sufficient at all.

Consequently, it is necessary that a specialist Consultant be mobilised as soon as possible within the framework of WMO Sub-contract, and that the specialised national services take the matter on hand while awaiting the arrival of the consultant.

To meet the need to produce a hydromorphology map of the Fouta Djallon highlands, it is necessary to elaborate a hydrogeology map of the region through the Specialised National Service (D.G. Mines and Geology) in relation with the Consultant to be mobilised.

3. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS, THEIR JUSTIFICATION AND EXPECTED RESULT

3.1. IDENTIFIED ACTIONS AND COST

ACTION I - New aerial-photo coverage

for the topography maps and for detailed and semi-detailed thematic studies

- a) white and black panchromatic at 1/10,000 scale for the RPB zones
- b) white and black panchromatic at 1/50,000 scale for the whole of the Fouta Djallon highlands.
- c) infra-red, false colour, at 1/10,000 scale for about 12 lines (within the RPB) each 10 Km long (that is a total of 120 km)

COST : about U.S. \$ 500,000

H.B. : This action could eventually be replaced with action VI (see justification action VI)

ACTION II - Semi-detailed physiographic Interpretation

of specimen representative zones (ZER) covering a total of about 10 % of the total area of the highlands at 1/50,000.

COST : Consultant Interpreter : U.S. \$ 100,000

ACTION III. RFB (detailed studies) and experimentation of restoration technologies, and the popularization of the results obtained among the rural peasants.

COST : U.S. \$ 2,065,000

ACTION IV. Reinforcement of hydrologic and meteorologic network equipment in the highlands.

COST : U.S. \$ 110,000

ACTION V. Integration of basic thematic data in an information processing system (like GRID/GEMS : Global Ressource Information data base/ Global Environment Monitoring System) :

COST : To be estimated

ACTION VI. Purchase of SPOT (Ground Observation Probatory System) pictures of later dates for example 1986/87 and 1990.

COST : U.S. \$ 50,000

ACTION VII. Elaboration of a geological risks map of the highlands.

This map can be produced by the competent national services

COST : To be estimated

ACTION VIII. Training of about 8 Guinean Staff : 2 in information processing, 5 in photo-interpretation and 1 documentalist (records librarian)

COST : U.S. \$ 80,000

ACTION IX. Publication of reconnaissance thematic maps (1/250,000) in colour and in large quantities (1000 copies)

COST : To be evaluated

ACTION X. Equipment of a documentation Centre for the Fouta-Djallon Highlands.

COST : U.S. \$ 25,000

3.2. - JUSTIFICATIONS

ACTION I. After the first phase now in progress of project RAT/81/060 devoted to the collection of basic and related data on the highlands, this project will have in a continuous manner, to move to the other subsequent phases aimed especially at the planning, then the realisation of the development of the highland territory, a development well adapted to ensure the fight properly so called, against drought and desertification in the West African region dependent on the waters from the highlands.

ACTION II. The production of a viable and useful reconnaissance physiographic map (1/250,000) should serve, on the one hand, other thematic studies (like pedologic, cartography, phytocologic (or agro-ecologic) and erosion (or morpho-genetic cartography) and on the other, numerous present or subsequent land-use interpretations for different types of land-uses (irrigation, industrial or mining constructions, tourism, etc...). It is for this reason that this action demands not only Landsat photo analysis (at 1/250,000 scale and at least for two different dates) but also a semi-detailed interpretation (1/50,000) of the aerial photos covering about 10 % of the total area (about 12 representative specimen zones - ZER). These semi-detailed studies will also facilitate the choice of the localisation of RPB. Verification in the ZER will be necessary.

ACTION III. In order to arrive at a good planning for the restoration and integrated development of the highlands, taking account of possible development alternatives, a very detailed inventory (1/10,000 scale) on the basic data of the natural environment as well as an experimentation of appropriate technologies are necessary. These activities will be deployed in the representative pilot basins (RPB) of about 50 Km², chosen in such a manner as to enable the extrapolation of the results to the whole of the highlands.

ACTION IV. During the preparation stage of the first phase of the regional project (RAF/81/060), the optimum network of hydrometric and climatologic stations had been so defined to embrace all the water resources of the highlands.

However, owing to the limited funds mobilised for the implementation of this phase, only the hydrology brigades and some climatologic and hydrometric stations, notably those serving the upper catchments of the main rivers, could be equipped.

The strengthening of the other climatologic and hydrometric stations of the highlands managed by the Project's hydrologic brigades is necessary so as to better encompass the water resources.

ACTION V. Since there will be several basic data (physiography, soil, plants, water, human and livestock) as well as several possible alternatives for their interpretation, manipulation of all these data will be very difficult or almost impossible. For this reason it is very important to transform the data into numerical form, suited to a geo-information processing system like the GRID/GEMS; that will allow for an easy, rapid and systematic manipulation for several purposes.

ACTION VI. For a follow-up of developmental effects (in particular, restoration technology) as well as the state of degradation due to anthropic pressures and bioclimatic events (like drought), the purchase of SPOT photos covering the highlands and also some fragile and critical zones (to be chosen) in all the neighbouring regions irrigated by the great rivers coming from the highlands, will be very useful.

It will permit an evaluation of time-lag (for example, in 1986/87 and 1990). This SPOT system is however not yet operational : the launching is envisaged for end of 1985 or the beginning of 1986. It will have a picture resolution of 10m and 20 meters (Landsat has a picture resolution of 80m) and in case of need can offer a stereoscopic view.

N.B. - Depending on the speedy availability of, and good quality pictures, these could probably replace the necessity for a fresh aerial-photo coverage mentioned in Action I. In that specific case, the coverage to be considered will be greater, and remains to be defined.

ACTION VII. The study of the geological risks in the Fouta-Djallon Highlands is in response to a need explained on several occasions following the earthquake of the 22nd of December, 1983 which shook the whole of the West African sub-region.

Various seismologic studies have shown that the duration of observation of the occurrences as well as the analysis of the data on historical seismology necessitate a study of the seismic activity in the Fouta-Djallon.

Besides, the economic interest of such a study offers socio-economic advantages by the protection of the natural and human resources in the highlands and in the neighbouring regions.

ACTION VIII. To ensure continuity of work during and after international assistance, it is necessary that some Staff of the national structure for Projects implementation attend refresher courses in areas mentioned in the complementary activities programme, that is :

- 2 information processing staff
- 1 pedologist/soil types
- 1 pedologist/erosion
- 1 geomorphologist
- 1 phytoecologist
- 1 hydromorphologist
- 1 documentalist (records librarian)

ACTION IX. In order to ensure that the reconnaissance thematic maps useful for several national and international services will be well preserved and easily available to users, publication in colour and in a large quantity seems to us important.

ACTION X. The Fouta-Djallon highlands regional Project brings into operation the implementation of diverse multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral activities programmes which will necessitate the collection of several documents and cause the production of other (maps, photos, reports, etc...). Besides, at various levels in the States of the West-African Sub-region and elsewhere, there exists a lot of

documentation on the highlands or in respect of the activities taking place therein. Finally, the project should knit very close information data and documents exchange relationship with African Intergovernmental Organisations directly interested in the highlands (OMVG, OIVS, MBA, CILSS, STRC).

In view of the aforesaid, the creation and equipping of a Documentation Centre for the Project is highly necessary in LABE.

All the activities identified above, including that concerning the improvement of the road network, and especially the popularisation of the results obtained among the peasant population, will contribute to the attainment of the Project's long-term objectives : namely, "to ensure the rational utilisation and protection of the natural resources available in the Fouta-Djallon highlands and contribute to the improvement in the living condition of the populations in that region as well as in the regions irrigated by the waters coming from the highlands".

3.3. EXPECTED RESULTS AND DURATION OF THE ACTIONS

ACTION 1 - a) Photographic data bank at 1/50,000 scale for the needs of the studies and for the valorisation project : 18 months duration.

b) Topographic maps at 1/10,000 scale of barage and lake sites, as well as of 12 RPB in the highlands : duration to be defined.

ACTION 2 Semi-detailed Physiographic maps (1/50,000) of ZER zones, the whole of which will cover about 10 % of the total area of the Fouta-Djallon highlands and in which the RPB will be localised : 12 months duration.

ACTION 3 a) Detailed thematic maps (1/10,000)
b) Detailed interpretation maps (1/10,000)
c) The Highlands Natural Resources and Utilisation Plan
d) Standardisation of development techniques suited to each agro-ecologic zone
e) Analysis of specific constraints with a view to popularising the results obtained.
Duration : 36 months.

- ACTION 4 - Reinforcement of hydrologic and climatologic equipments with a view to a better mastery of the water resources of the highlands.
Duration : 12 months.
- ACTION 5 - Numerisation and treatment of all the acquired data on the highland.
Duration to be defined.
- ACTION 6 - Provision of pictures of differing dates for the surveillance of the natural environment.
Duration : indefinite.
- ACTION 7 - Geological risks map. Duration : 6 months.
- ACTION 8 - Improvement in the intervention capacity of the national cadres.
Duration : 12 months
- ACTION 9 - Editing of colour maps : Duration : indefinite
- ACTION 10 - Information exchange, collection and conservation of documents.
Duration : indefinite.

CM/1353 (XLIII)
Annex V

FOUTA-DJALLON RESTORATION AND INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

NOTE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RAF/81/060

By Mr. AKADIRI-SOMAILA K.O.
OAU International Coordinator

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A- INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Fouta-Djallon Integrated Development Project consists of a priority action approved by the OAU Council of Ministers at its 33rd Ordinary Session held in Monrovia from the 6th to the 20th of July, 1979, within the framework of the medium and long-term actions programme for fight against desertification, drought and other natural calamities in Africa.

And, at the invitation of the O.A.U. Secretary-General, a meeting was held at the FAO Headquarters in Rome from the 7th to the 11th December 1981, with a view to formulating the Fouta-Djallon Integrated Development Project. This meeting was a sequel to the conclusions of the joint identification missions led by the OAU, the UNSO, the FAO and UNESCO respectively in MAY-JUNE 1980 and 1981. This, in turn, was in conformity with the clauses of the resolutions of the OAU Councils of Ministers held in June 1979 in Monrovia (LIBERIA) and in 1980 in Freetown (SIERRA LEONE), the resolutions of the OAU General Assembly and of UNEP, as well as those of the Final Act of the Economic Conference of OAU Heads of State held in April 1980 in Lagos (NIGERIA), and finally, the resolutions of the ECOWAS Second Colloquium for the economic integration of West Africa, held in Conakry (GUINEA) in April 1981 (cf. Memorandum, Annex 1).

B- OF WHAT CONSISTS THIS FOUTA-DJALLON RESTORATION AND INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ?

The regional project which concerns practically the whole of West Africa consists of two (2) kinds of development: development of a type involving the protection and ecological restoration of the highlands, in other words, agro-silvopastoral development; and of a type involving sub-regional economic integration of which Guinea will be the West African "RUHR".

1) Long-term objective

It is to ensure the rational utilisation and the protection of the natural resources available in the Fouta-Djallon highlands, and to contribute to the improvement in the living conditions of the populations in that region, as well as those in the regions irrigated by the waters from the highlands.

2) Immediate objectives

It is envisaged to:

- carry out integrated studies of the natural (water, soil, vegetation, fauna) and human resources with a view to formulating a strategy for the protection, management and development of the natural resources in the Fouta-Djallon highlands;

- define the broad outlines of a development programme of the region starting with the Priority River Basins, and

- contribute to the popularization of the results obtained for the development of the highlands.

C- STATE OF PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

1) On the Technical Plane

The state of progress of work of the project is encouraging in spite of the difficulties encountered. We are pleased to confirm that the activities of the first phase of the project are at present about 70% completed, in conformity with the calendar envisaged for the period which the project covers. In fact, documentary research in respect of the Project has attained an appreciable level, although it has to remain permanent.

Photo-interpretation consisting of LANDSAT pictures and aerial photographs, and double-checking on the ground have been the subject of several actions in the area. The composition of a recapitulatory chart of the different soil types within the limits of the Project zone has been done; the sketch of the soil synthetic quality in the project zone in accordance with attitude, has been made; similarly, the production of vegetation map, delimitation of Representative Hydrologic Basins on the map of Water Basins, as well as the enlargement of the maps of these Representative Hydrologic Basins have been completed by the Guinean Engineers and Technicians in Labé under the aegis of the CTA/FAO and the Project National Director with the collaboration of WHO and UNESCO.

2) On the Political Plane (OAU Coordination)

As it is known, the OAU is the foreman of the Fouta-Djallon Project. It has implanted an INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION Office in Conakry for reasons of convenience and ease of communication from the Guinean Capital. The INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR appointed by the OAU General Secretariat ensures coordination between the project and the Guinean Government; the project and the riverain countries irrigated by the waters coming from the highlands (Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Mali, Niger, Mauritania, etc.), between the Project and the Intergovernmental Organizations of the sub-region (OMVS, OMVG, NBS, Koliba-Corubal Integrated Development, Mano River); the Project and the Agencies and Institutions involved in the implementation of the Project (FAO, UNESCO, WMO, UNSO, UNEP); the Project and potential donors (UNDP, UNSO) and future ones (EEC, United States, USSR, Romania, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, Canada, Japan, China, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Switzerland through their respective Embassies accredited to the Republic of Guinea), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), etc.

It is evident, from the visits made by the International Coordinator to the authorities of the concerned riverain countries mentioned above, that a clear understanding of the project has gained ground in all the countries. First and foremost, they are convinced of the role of the West African "Water Tower" which the Fouta-Djallon highlands play, and that, without its development, the whole of the Sub-region runs the risk of having serious water problems one day or the other.

The Project is therefore recognized as being of vital importance for the entire sub-region. These member countries have promised to set everything in motion to ensure the happy conclusion of the Project by supporting it with regard to the donors, Agencies and Institutions involved in its implementation.

3) What is left to be done in the immediate future.

The following activities will have to be undertaken:

- correction of maps already produced
- production of maps on the present soil utilisation
- production of morphogenetic (erosion) map
- production of map on soil types
- enlargement of the maps of five (5) Representative Hydrologic Basins (RHB)

We feel that, with the arrival of the Associate Expert in Ecology Cartography since the 6th October 1985, these various activities will be completed in the shortest possible time.

D- NECESSITY OF UNDERTAKING INTEGRATED STUDIES OF R.P.Bs

1) Long-term Objective

The management and exploitation of the Representative Pilot Basins (RPE) serves to define the policies and practices of agro-silvo-pastoral production without damage to the environment, and to popularize these policies and practices in the population with a view to applying them to the scale of highlands of the Sub-region.

2) Short-term Objective

(i) Preparation of detailed maps of the Representative Pilot Basins (RPE) (topography, hydromorphology, pedology and soil types, soil susceptibility to erosion, vegetation cover).

(ii) Establishment and equipment of 12 Representative Pilot Basins; Equipment, analysis of observed and measured data, and the preparation of sedimentation and hydric charts).

(iii) Selection and experimental application of agro-silvo-pastoral production techniques without damaging the environment.

(iv) Popularization of these techniques.

3) Justifications

It is evident, in the light of studies already completed in the zone, that anthropic burden contributes in no small measure to environmental degradation, adversely affecting renewable nature resources, if protective and soil, water and pasture-land management measures are not taken.

Thus, in order to attain the objectives of this kind of project, it is necessary to go well beyond the stage of general basic studies at large scale with LANDSAT Satellite pictures and aerial photographs as points of departure, and to undertake pari-pasu a number of in-depth studies and observations on actual ground size; hence the necessity for the creation of Representative Pilot Basins (RPB).

In fact, it is hard to imagine that the mere elaboration of the basic data in respect of the natural and human environment of the Fouta-Djallon highlands at small scale in the first phase of two years of RAF/81/060 could permit a sufficient evaluation of the soil potentialities and of the eco-climatic conditions of that region for the elaboration of anything but a very general and schematic strategy for the development of that vast territory.

Besides, it seems impossible, with these basic studies, to arrive at the presentation of a concrete and realistic integrated development of the Fouta-Djallon highlands.

A minimum of global and integrated experimentation at the level of the different representative zones is therefore indispensable. It is from the experimentation of the Water Basins integrated development systems that one can easily proceed to factual studies of large scale integrated development projects.

In the guinean context, the integrated ecological development of the Fouta-Djallon is of extreme urgency. It is also in the long-term regional interest of the riverain countries.

In this first phase of general basic studies on the Representative Pilot Basins, it seems opportune to right now set in motion more in-depth, more intensive² and more concrete studies of the RPB on a sufficient scale (50 Km²) but relatively modest to enable the attainment as quickly as possible of the vital objective which is the integrated conservatory development of the entirety of the natural resources of the Fouta-Djallon (see Project Document Annex 3).

E- OTHER ACTIONS IDENTIFIED AND EVALUATED (cf. Document Annex 3)

A certain number of actions were identified and evaluated in the course of the elaboration by the Consultant VAN SLEEN of a support document to the programme of the Fouta-Djallon Highlands restoration and integrated development regional project, in July 1985. The actions in question for which we are seeking financing are as follows:

ACTION I : New aerial photo coverage for topography maps, and for semi-detailed and detailed thematic studies.

- a) White and black panchromatic at 1/50,000 scale for the whole of the Fouta-Djallon highlands.
- b) White and black panchromatic at 1/10,000 scale for the RPB zones.

- c) Infra-red, false colour, at 1/10,000 scale for about 12 lines (within the RPB) each 10 Km long = 120 Km total.

COST : about U.S. \$ 500,000.

ACTION II : Semi-detailed physiographic Interpretation of Sample representative zones covering a total of about 10% of the total area of the highlands at 1/50,000 scale.

COST : Consultant Interpreter : US \$ 100,000.

ACTION V : Integration of basic thematic data in an information processing system (like the GRID/GEMS : Global Resource Information data base/Global Environment Monitoring System).

COST : to be evaluated.

ACTION VI : Purchase of SPOT pictures (Probatory System of Terrestrial Observation) of subsequent dates, for example 1986/87 and 1990.

COST : US \$ 50,000.

ACTION IX : Publication of reconnaissance thematic maps at 1/250,000 scale in colour and in large quantities (1000 copies)

COST : to be evaluated

ACTION X : Equipment of a documentation centre for the Fouta-Djallon highlands.

COST : US \$ 25,000

F- POLITICAL ACTIVITIES WITH REGARD TO THE PROJECT

1) Meeting of Experts

After the contacts which the OAU INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR made, notably with highly-placed officials of the NBA, the OMVG and the OMVS, it seems necessary to organise a meeting of experts in conservatory and integrated development of the regions similar to that of the Fouta-Djallon project. Such a meeting which will be organised in form of an International Seminar will deal with the ecologic concept of Integrated Development.

2) Political Conference on the Project

A political pledging conference will be organised after the experts meeting. It will have, as purpose, to confer adequate political importance on the project and to obtain the commitment of the countries concerned to a political choice as well as sources of funding.

These two (2) meetings will be organised under the aegis of the OAU Secretary-General assisted by the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS. They could take place in the second half of 1986.

G- FUNDING OF IDENTIFIED ACTIONS INCLUDING THOSE OF THE
REPRESENTATIVE PILOT BASINS (RPB)

On behalf of the OAU Secretary-General, the International Coordinator has launched an appeal to the International Community to aid the OAU in financing all the various activities of the Project mentioned above. He is convinced that, in spite of international contingencies, an incontestable effort will be made by countries friends of Africa.

CONCLUSION

The Fouta-Djallon Integrated Development Project is undoubtedly of great importance for Guinea, for the riverain countries irrigated by the waters coming from the Fouta-Djallon Highlands as well as for all countries of West Africa, even as far as TCHAD.

We feel that such regional projects should be increased on the African Continent so as to ensure the economic integration of all the countries on the Continent so much desired by the OAU and ECOWAS.

We nourish great hopes that countries friends of Africa and particularly the International Community will be on the side of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) so that this project could attain its ultimate objective.

1986-02

Activity Report of the International Co-ordinator Resident in Guinea August/October 1985

Organization of African Unity

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