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PART 3
PROGRAM OF SUPPORT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IN AFRICA

To support the emergence of a diversified social movement, solidly rooted in the community, that makes a significant contribution to the democratization of development processes.

1. CONTEXT

1.1 Highlights of the 2000-2003 Period

1.1.1 DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

- **Stronger networking capacity of African civil society organizations at the national, continental and global level.** The first African Social Forum under the banner “Another Africa is possible!” and the presence of a large African delegation at the February 2002 World Social Forum in Porto Alegre represent historical milestones for African civil society. They made it possible to strengthen the African social movement’s analytical and mobilization capacities, and to position it within the world social movement.
- **Increased mobilization of African civil society in analysis, research and advocacy on the major issues in Africa.** Many DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE partners have organized national, regional, continental or sectoral meetings around the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD). These include the April 2002 conference organized by the Third World Network (TWN) and the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA). This event led to a declaration on the development challenges in Africa, thus helping to motivate African intellectuals and researchers to produce and disseminate knowledge and studies of the major issues in Africa and to engage in advocacy actions with institutions and governments at every level.

As a member of the Advisory Committee for the CIDA-organized *Canada and Africa: A New Partnership* conference held in Montreal on May 4 and 5, 2002, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE was able to facilitate a dialogue on NEPAD between the Canadian Government and members of African civil society. Over ten DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE partners attended the event.

The social movement’s emergence in Africa and the networking initiatives that are underway, are not in themselves a guarantee that an impact will be made on development processes, all the more so because this phenomenon is still recent and it will take a few more years before a judgement can be made.

- **Civil society coordination on specific issues.** A “parallel summit” of civil society was held last July in Durban during the first meeting of the new “African Union” and the launch of NEPAD in Africa. The summit produced a civil society declaration critical of the NEPAD plan and challenging governments and civil society to come up with alternatives to the proposed development model.
- At the national level, the emergence of greater coordination among civil society organizations is emerging. This is particularly true for civil society in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sierra Leone and Guinea, despite the difficult conditions under which these organizations have to operate. It should be pointed out, however, that the civil society organizations mirror the tensions and social and political culture of their environment. This often limits their coordination efforts, and this factor must be taken into consideration in CCODP’s efforts at strengthening institutions.
- **Improved communication capacity of organizations.** There has been a substantial increase in recent years in the number of DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE partners with Internet access. Even though worldwide web access is a worktool rather than an end in itself, it gives the organizations a window on the world that breaks down their isolation, enables them to get to know other players involved in similar initiatives, and shows them that their efforts fit within a wider perspective of social change.

- **Better ability of the partners to plan and organize their various initiatives.**

In the area of peace and reconciliation initiatives:

The organization of an extensive campaign for lasting peace by civil society groups in the DRC and the involvement of their delegates in the inter-Congolese dialogue helped to ease tensions in their country. The involvement of Sierra Leone civil society representatives in developing and monitoring the peace treaties helped the transition towards peace after more than a decade of an extremely violent civil war, and contributed to the holding of free elections in that country. The significant contribution of women's groups to these peace initiatives should be noted.

In the area of promoting human rights and democracy:

Since the democratic transition began in 1999, there has been a great deal of energy and activity deployed by civil society in Nigeria. After an intense effort at civic education in communities at election time, the organizations sustained their efforts to educate and watch public life and local leaders, thereby laying the groundwork for a more democratic culture and practices. Despite the extremely difficult situation prevalent in the Great Lakes Region and the threats they face, human rights organizations have been able to hold their ground and engage in monitoring actions. The issue of women's rights and citizenship is a very important challenge around which many DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE partners in Togo, Benin, Senegal, Nigeria, Guinea, Zambia have mobilized. This work is deeply rooted and will continue in the years ahead to strengthen the position of women in the democratization process over the long term. The significant participation of women's groups in the various national and international initiatives of the World March of Women proves that the process of change has begun.

1.1.2 MANAGEMENT RESULTS

In terms of management of the Africa program, three important results during the period are highlighted and indicate the direction to be taken in the years ahead:

- Division of the Africa program into four geographic units with a program manager assigned to each one will ultimately make it possible to consolidate the programs in each country and will strengthen regional and continental perspectives.
- The April 2002 Continental Africa Seminar launched a process of more cooperation and synergy between DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE and its partners in the field. This approach will enable the development of a programming framework that more closely aligns the development priorities defined by the social actors concerned, the capacities of these actors, and the strategic orientation of DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE.
- The development of programming frameworks for each country in the Africa program is a process that began during the 2000-03 period and is expected to end in 2004 at a rate of four countries per year. These planning and monitoring tools are being developed with the assistance of consultants in the field and in association with local partners and other social actors. These programming frameworks will enable CCODP to more closely guide its activities in a given country and track progress. They are dynamic documents that will be reviewed every three or five years, depending on the status of internal factors such as DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE 's human and financial resources, and external ones such as developments in the field and the capacity of partners.

1.2 Elements of the Context

Third World countries have evolved in the past fifty years and in many cases, the socio-economic indicators point to changes for the better. In Africa however, the opposite is true: life expectancy, which has risen from 46 to 63 years in all developing countries, is 48 years and the current trend is downward. Nearly half of the Sub-Saharan African population lives on less than US \$1 a day. In recent years, the number and percentage of malnourished children has climbed steadily. In some African countries, the younger generations are less educated than their parents and diseases once thought to have been eradicated have resurfaced.

Yet in the past twenty years Africa has been the subject of so-called structural adjustment measures that were supposed to reverse the trend of impoverishment. International financial institutions have favoured policies of liberalization, privatization and deregulation that were expected to pave the way to economic recovery, as well as create prosperity and jobs. "Trade not aid" is the American approach to Africa. Increasing exports was the solution and in fact, African exports rose by over 30% from 1980 to 2000. The problem is that the value of these exports fell by 40% during the same period. The trade terms do not favour Africa, an exporter of raw materials, because raw material prices are constantly declining. It always takes more cotton to pay for an imported tractor, and the structural adjustment programs have wiped the already scarce African industries off the map.

In the past two decades, sub-Saharan Africa has been the most conflict-ridden and war-ravaged region on the planet. These conflicts, characterized by extreme violence inflicted on the civilian population, have led to large-scale humanitarian crises. In addition to the deaths caused directly or indirectly by the conflicts, there are human rights violations, torture, mutilation, rape, displaced persons, famine, sex slavery, child soldiers.

The United Nations peacekeeping missions in Africa are consistently under-funded, under-equipped and undersized.¹ The contrast with the commitment and means the developed countries deployed in Afghanistan, Kosovo and Kuwait compared to Rwanda, the DRC, Angola, and Sierra Leone is so sharp that General Dallaire was able to say that the rich countries consider some humans more human than others, more interest-worthy than others.

In the past decade, total official development assistance to sub-Saharan Africa has declined by 32%. Despite all the talk about poverty reduction and a commitment to the poorest countries, the Canadian contribution to Africa, which represented one tenth of 1% of the GDP in 1985 amounted to only one twentieth of 1% of the GDP in 1998. The private sector, expected to revive development, has relatively little interest in Africa because of the poor condition of infrastructures and because the insecurity scares them.

The impoverishment and political marginalization of Africa has had embarrassing consequences: the decay of states, proliferation of conflicts, development of mafia-controlled economies and black markets, creation of thug states liable to engage in terrorism, loss of access to strategic raw materials, underdeveloped markets, wild immigration, the spread of disease. The seriousness of the situation and the fact that it can have repercussions even in industrialized countries undoubtedly explains the G8's recent interest in Africa.

In reaction to this situation, African heads of state have launched a major effort to revive the continent: the *New Partnership for Africa's Development* (NEPAD). While hailing this new initiative, which can be credited with putting African development back on the political agenda, civil society is highly critical of the process and the bases of the proposal.

¹ Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (Brahimi Report), August 2000.

Some point to the failure to involve grassroots Africans and civil society groups in its formulation. Others note that the so-called “new” partnership is based on the same neo-liberal macroeconomic approach that underlay the structural adjustment programs of the past twenty years, without taking into account the disastrous effects of these policies, particularly in terms of marginalizing the poorest groups, essentially women.

In the same vein, a recent report by UNCTAD² (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) sharply criticizes what is also referred to as the “new” poverty-reduction strategy developed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund – the strategic frameworks for poverty reduction. The strategy is criticized for again relying on the same formulas as the structural adjustment programs, while noting that this approach will not make it possible to achieve the “millennium goals” for poverty reduction. The report concludes that a major weakness of this strategy is that no one has yet succeeded in proving a cause-effect relationship between macroeconomic policies and poverty reduction, nor has the social impact of these policies been assessed.

Despite all the criticism, NEPAD on the continental level and the strategic frameworks for poverty reduction at the national level will remain anchor points for civil society efforts in the years ahead. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will rely on the momentum that NEPAD provides in order to:

- increase the visibility of Africa around the world,
- maintain the vitality of African civil society,
- monitor the commitments made to Africa by the Canadian Government and the international community.

² *From Adjustment to Poverty Reduction: What is new?* UNCTAD, September 2002. The report examines 27 frameworks for poverty reduction in Africa.

2. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

At the first continental seminar held in Nigeria in April 2002 the priority issues of the DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE Africa program were discussed. The seminar was attended by twenty-four partners and resource persons from all program countries as well as the DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE programming team and representatives. This first attempt at dialogue and consultation on a continental scale with partners, enabled CCODP to validate core strategy as well as define program priorities for the continent.

2.1 Goal and Strategic Orientation

The goal of African program is to support the emergence of a diversified social movement, solidly rooted in the community that makes a significant contribution to the democratization of development processes.

The DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE program in Africa continues to support civil social organizations in order to strengthen their capacity to pursue social and economic change, and facilitate their integration into networks that reinforce their efforts and influence.

This common strategy has to be attuned to the specific characteristics of civil society on the African continent. Thus Africa’s social movement is still very young compared to its counterparts in Latin America or certain regions in Asia. Even though civil society has made major breakthroughs in Africa in recent years, it is still emerging, which means the support effort must differ. The continental seminar led to a number of observations: civil society in Africa is still poorly defined; NGOs play a predominant role compared to grassroots organizations; much of the effort goes into delivering services, leaving little room for political work; organizations have few interconnections and lack synergy; the attempt of civil society to network and coordinate sometimes boils down to a structural process rather than the creation of real platforms.

In light of this, CCODP partners seek support to:

- Strengthen socio-political and economic analysis capacity so that “micro” actions can be set in a “macro” context;
- Develop networking ability among groups working at the local, national, continental and global level;
- Increase the consideration given to gender perspectives at every level.

2.2 Development Priorities

According to the World Bank, “poverty is not only the outcome of economic processes. It also stems from social and political processes and the interaction of these processes with each other and with economic forces”³. In this vein, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has identified three issues that will guide its Africa program in the coming years: democratization, peace and economic justice.

2.2.1 DEMOCRATIZATION

After twenty years of structural adjustment programs, international political and financial institutions are beginning to realize that the eclipse or decay of African states creates problems: the dogma of favouring the withdrawal of the state and founding development solely on market forces is beginning to be discredited as a viable model. The same international institutions now say the integrity and legitimacy of the state has to be restored. New programs are being promoted, new models are being built: the strategic frameworks for poverty reduction, sector-wide approaches, NEPAD. A place for civil society is even recommended.

What role should the African people and organizations play in this reconfiguration of the role of the state? Two trends are possible: civil society becoming a quiet force and recognized voice in making governments accountable to the people rather than to foreign interests; or civil society becoming an instrument for African states as they focus on adhering to the models and guidelines of international financial institutions.

Naturally, the view of DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE and its partners is that civil society must represent a counterforce rather than be a substitute for the state in delivering services. In this regard, CCODP’s priority objective in the area of democratization will be to:

- Foster an expansion of the political role of African civil society in the democratization process; with the intent being to get civil society to discuss issues of legitimacy, representation and accountability at every level (civil society itself, the government, the administration, international institutions).

More specifically, CCODP aims to:

- Improve the ability of civil society to monitor government actions;
- Support initiatives to promote and protect social and economic rights and the exercise of citizenship;
- Focus on supporting particular initiatives to promote and protect women’s rights and their exercise of citizenship;
- Expand civil society’s means of expression through websites, newspapers, radio.

³ World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty, World Bank, 2000

2.2.2 PEACE

With its African civil society partners, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE wants to propose another way to contribute to the development of the political governance capacity of the states and thus combat the political and social vulnerabilities at the root of the conflicts. Civil society's fundamental contribution to conflict prevention lies in reinforcing the local and community institutions on which democratic states are built and from which they draw their strength. This means fostering local initiatives that stem from the people and their organizations. In Africa church groups, unions, human rights groups, women's and youth associations, decentralized administrative structures, educational institutions and research centres can be recognized as key players in preventing conflicts and pursuing peace, establishing democratic institutions and improving the flow of information.

In this context, our priority objectives will be to:

- Strengthen civil society's capacity in the prevention and resolution of conflicts;
- Improve the advocacy and lobbying capacities to deal with the external forces fuelling wars and strife on issues such as the debt, arms traffic, resource exploitation;
- Strengthen women's participation and initiatives in conflict prevention and resolution;
- Support the emergence of one or more African networks focused on conflicts.

2.2.3 ECONOMIC JUSTICE

The impoverishment and marginalization of increasingly larger segments of the population inevitably raises the question of the war on poverty in Africa, even with the limited means available to an organization such as DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE.

Reflections over the years have led CCODP to conclude that work must be done on a microeconomic scale to try to improve the living conditions of people in the extremely restrictive environment in which they live, and on a macroeconomic level to gain a better understanding of the effects of development policies on the people and to try to influence them. During the Nigerian seminar, several partners discovered the Third World Network (TWN) studies on the impact of globalization on African economies and the political choices facing their governments. What is discussed at the WTO or in negotiations with the European community or the American government is not inconsequential for the village and everyday life. In this regard, one need only think of the cotton price paid to the producer, the cost of fertilizer, and even the seed-production capacity of farmers. Some partners have also discovered the possibility of civil society to engage in the debate on national policies to combat poverty, as the Women for Change organization has done in Zambia.

Nonetheless, there is a wide gap in the intervention levels of the groups with which DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE works: some essentially focus on research, analysis and distribution of information on economic issues, while others work with grassroots groups. Apparently missing is an intermediate level where the grassroots organizations could gain a better understanding of the economic issues, and inversely, feed the research and analysis groups with grassroots experiences.

In this area, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will pursue the following priority objectives:

- Improve the capacity to analyze, popularize and monitor economic policies so that organizations and communities gain a better understanding of the economic challenges facing them;
- Strengthen the ability of partners to participate in the process of developing and evaluating the strategic frameworks for reducing poverty;
- Support alternative economic initiatives based in solidarity that include political dimensions and pursue the objectives of social change.

2.3 Priority Social Actors

In its 2003-06 program, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will continue to support people who are creating local organizations to act as agents of their own development. It will continue focusing efforts on supporting women, as well as the peasants, producers and small-scale fishers who constitute the largest segment of the poor. CCODP will also remain attentive to the urban poor, even though there are few organizations regrouping them.

2.4 Coherence and Strategic Convergence

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE alone cannot meet the challenges involved in strengthening African civil society and improving its contribution to development. It has to combine and unite its forces with others who share its vision of development and have expertise in the areas of research and advocacy, as well as human and financial resources.

This can be explored on many levels: the framework of Canadian cooperative programming and the various aid programs that can provide access to additional resources to strengthen the ability of CCODP partners to take action as is now the case for Rwanda, the DRC and Nigeria; collaboration with other member organizations of the Catholic networks to which it belongs, such as CIDSE and Caritas; participation in Canadian networks such as the Africa Canada Forum and the various coordinating panels such as those on human rights for Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC, the task forces on Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

2.5 Scope

In the fall of 2000, the DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE National Council approved redeployment of the program in Africa in four areas of concentration and support for regional and continental initiatives:

- West Africa: Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone;
- Gulf of Guinea: Togo, Benin, Nigeria;
- Central Africa: the DRC, Rwanda, Burundi;
- Southern Africa: South Africa, Madagascar, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The program in Africa is presently based on some sixty-five groups in thirteen program countries as well as four partners working at the regional or continental level. As the program frameworks are defined in each country, the number of supported groups will increase so as to make a more significant impact on the strengthening of civil society. The nature of the supported groups varies: grassroots groups of women and peasants, NGOs that support grassroots groups, human rights organizations, groups with ties to Church bodies, radio and other community media, and network organizations.

2.6 Assumptions and Risks

The main factors essential for carrying out the program are:

- The maintenance of a program officer for each of the areas of concentration.
- Social, political and environmental conditions must allow the partners to take action in the field. The greatest risks are:
 - The violence, political tensions and human rights violations in the Great Lakes Region;
 - The situation in West Africa and particularly the Ivory Coast, which could destabilize the entire sub-region;
 - Social and political tensions in Nigeria;
 - Peacekeeping and the democratic transition in Sierra Leone;
 - The famine in Southern Africa.

3. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

3.1 Management Priorities

Like the other continental programs, the Africa program is managed with a so-called “remote partnership” approach, meaning direct support for local groups in the program countries. Program managers based in Canada carry out two or three missions a year to determine, monitor and assess program results. This partnership approach was discussed with participants at the continental seminar in Nigeria. They said they appreciated this approach which leaves the task of defining strategies and projects up to partners. Yet they also suggested a few ways to improve DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE 's management strategy with a view to reinforcing the partners' capacities.

- Develop a better capacity to analyze, understand and monitor what is happening in the field (context, players, results achieved) by using local consultants; working in synergy with other organizations; increasing CCODP's field presence by all sorts of means such as more and longer missions;
- Reinforce the partners' capacities in the realm of organizational development and results-based management (strengthening ties with partners, seminars, South-South exchanges);
- Increase the partners' contribution to the development and monitoring of country programs and continental programming (distribution and discussion of reports on results, program documentation, regional or continental seminar proceedings);
- Foster the systematization of experience to promote “best practices”;
- Strengthen the connections between the activities of the groups in Africa and education and policy dialogue initiatives. This is a strong force in defining the partnership approach. The following priorities are proposed for educating Canadians about African development issues: the debt, a commitment to peace, the impact of major macroeconomic policies on the people including WTO policies, strategic frameworks for poverty reduction, and NEPAD.

3.2 Resources

The staff that oversees the Africa program consists of five persons including a team leader, three program managers, and an administrative technician. The staff team is supported by a Program Committee comprised of three members of DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE and two external experts. This committee meets twice a year.

The annual budget of the regular program for Africa totals approximately \$4 million. The following chart provides a breakdown of the funds requested from CIDA by country of ultimate destination. Please note, these are indicative figures based on prior year's funding and are thus subject to change.

AFRICA	2003 2004	2004 2005	2005 2006	TOTAL
South Africa	\$296,504	\$302,434	\$308,483	\$907,421
Benin	\$250,888	\$255,906	\$261,024	\$767,818
Burundi	\$296,504	\$302,434	\$308,483	\$907,421
Guinea	\$296,504	\$302,434	\$308,483	\$907,421
Madagascar	\$296,504	\$302,434	\$308,483	\$907,421
Nigeria	\$501,777	\$511,812	\$522,048	\$1,535,637
Democratic Republic of Congo	\$171,060	\$174,481	\$177,971	\$523,512
Rwanda	\$193,868	\$197,746	\$201,701	\$593,315
Senegal	\$296,504	\$302,434	\$308,483	\$907,421
Sierra Leone	\$399,141	\$407,123	\$415,266	\$1,221,530
Togo	\$239,484	\$244,274	\$249,159	\$732,917
Zambia	\$296,504	\$302,434	\$308,483	\$907,421
Zimbabwe	\$114,040	\$116,321	\$118,647	\$349,008
Africa multi-countries ⁴	\$456,161	\$465,284	\$474,589	\$1,396,034
Total	\$4,105,445	\$4,187,554	\$4,271,305	\$12,564,297

Commentaire : Parler à Monique pour le format, de plus il n'entre pas sur deux col. En 7,5

⁴ Africa multi-countries includes Pan-African Program

APPENDIX – COUNTRY FILES AFRICA PROGRAM

The pages which follow detail the contents of the program in each of the twelve countries where DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE is present, as well as the program of support with Pan-African movements. Each of the countries profiles include an outline of the economic situation, the presentation of DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE 's strategic orientations, the results achieved, as well as the list of partners, their geographic area and their activities.

COUNTRY PROGRAM: BENIN

CONTEXT

Benin has recently undergone profound political and economic changes. After 17 years of one-party rule under General Mathieu Kérékou, the country embarked on a path toward democracy in the early 1990s. However, the 2000-01 elections showed that the principles of democracy are still a long way from being respected. Assailed by accusations of electoral fraud and financial scandals, President Kérékou was able to remain in power because his two main opponents withdrew from the elections and called for a boycott. Benin is initiating a decentralization of government to the regions, but the transfer can only really take place if the government's management capabilities are strengthened enough to become credible. Otherwise, there is a danger that the problems will simply be shifted onto the backs of the local communities.

Economically, the structural adjustment programs have had a terrible impact on people in the rural areas and in the cities, where the decline in living conditions and the rise unemployment have reached alarming proportions. One third of all Beninese live under the poverty line, and women and child are particularly affected. With illiteracy at 80% among Beninese women, the country's education rates are among the lowest of the sub-region. In cooperation with the international donors, the Beninese government has developed an economic strategy of "fighting poverty to consolidate economic growth" by pursuing a number of objectives, including the development of the country's human capital and the implementation of better governance practices.

Thanks to the political opening that occurred in the 1990s, the media have become gradually more diversified, to the point where there are now dozens of newspapers, one private television station and several private and community radio stations. However, the sorry state of the economy threatens the independence of many journalists. Over the last few years, many new NGOs have emerged, both as part of a job creation strategy and as a means to deliver social services the government can no longer provide. Despite this proliferation of organizations dedicated to supporting rural communities, the movement to organize people remains largely embryonic.

With municipal elections taking place in December 2002, legislative elections scheduled for the spring of 2003 and the decentralization policy already underway, there should be no lack of opportunities for NGOs to do more civic education throughout the country.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

The poverty and marginalization of Beninese women are major impediments to the development of the country's communities. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will therefore continue to help search for equitable and viable economic alternatives that are more specifically directed at fighting women's poverty and the exclusion of young people.

At the same time, CCODP will strengthen efforts to defend and promote the rights of women and young girls. Civic education efforts will also be stepped up in order to ensure full participation on the part of women in the democratic process, particularly as the stages of the decentralization initiative launched in 2001 unfold.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 5		
ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$250,888		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woman • Young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight against poverty among women and the exclusion of young people • Participation of women in the democratic process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotonou and Lake Nokoué region • Atacora region (northern Benin) • Southern Benin

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- **The savings and loan organizations are more independent and have broaden their scope of action:**
 - Supported organizations have improved their self-management capabilities.
 - Women are more involved in management and planning.
 - The organizations are introducing a civic education dimension into their economic activities.

- **Women and men are better informed about women's rights, especially in rural areas:**
 - More girls are attending school in the areas where supported organizations are present.
 - More women and girls are aware of their fundamental rights.
 - The organizations that defend and do education on women's rights increasingly invite men to take part in their activities.
- **Women are active in the democratic process:**
 - Women speak more often in the community debates at the local and regional level.
 - Women are more present in the political arena.
 - The interests and concerns of women are taken into consideration in the decentralization process.

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
Association de développement rural intégré de l'Atacora (ADRIA)	NGO	Atacora region (Northern Benin)	Rural population, primarily women's groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated rural development • Emergence of local micro-credit structures
Centre d'autopromotion pour le développement durable (CADD)	NGO	Colonou, rural area and lake district (Lake Nokoué)	Women and young people organized into savings and loans groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-credit and micro-business program • Organizational strengthening of micro-credit groups • Training of women leaders
Association des femmes juristes du Bénin (AFJB)	NGO	National	Women in urban and rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of paralegals on throughout the country • Education, awareness-raising and defence of women's rights • Civic education
SIN-DO	NGO	Southern Benin	Women and girls in rural and peri-urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defence of the rights of women and girls • Schooling and literacy • Civic education
WOMEN IN LAW IN AFRICA – BENIN (WILDAF)	NGO	National	Women and young girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consciousness-raising around the abuse of young girls • Promotion of women's rights • Lobbying for legal reforms

COUNTRY PROGRAM: BURUNDI

ASPECTS OF THE CONJUNCTURE

After more than four decades of cyclical violence that pitted the Hutu and Tutsi elements of the population against one another, the situation in the country remains catastrophic. Since the 1993 assassination of the country's first democratically elected President, Melchior Ndadaye, Burundi has fallen into the longest, bloodiest and most profound crisis in its history with wide scale war crimes and crimes against humanity, reports of more than 300,000 deaths and more than one million victims inside and outside of the country. Over the last 10 years, the country has also fallen victim to rampant poverty and increasing misery, to an almost total disintegration of the economy, to the deterioration of an administration plagued by corruption, a judiciary incapable of operating judiciously, the loss of moral values and a sub-region in turmoil.

Multiple peace negotiations have succeeded and even overlapped themselves, one over the other, in an effort to put an end to the civil war. While there were some signs of hope, the sad truth remained that they had not been able to bring hostilities to an end. The August 28, 2002, Arusha Accord for Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi provides the political operating framework at the moment.

Since it, spokespersons for the various armed groups have agreed to a cease-fire with the Transitional Government, which was set up in November 2001. In November 2003, the Government of Burundi signed an agreement with the FDD, the Forces pour la défense de la démocratie, its principal rival, once again intended to put an end to the war. The combatants on both sides have since respected the cease-fire and the rebel leader has even joined the Government in the role of Minister for Good Governance. However, the FNL, Forces nationales de libération, another Hutu rebel continues to reject any agreements and to mount attacks.

Mr. Domitien Ndayizeye, the new President is a Hutu who replaced Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi in April 2003, as per the agreed transition process. He is faced with the almost insurmountable challenge of maintaining good relations with the essentially Tutsi power elite, which controls the economy the administration and the Army. Regardless of the ethnic group involved, unfortunately the political class has consistently appeared to be more interested in its own political ambition, as opposed to a disposition for compromise that might put an end to the conflict.

In this context, the population exists in a state of extreme poverty and only hopes for sustainable peace that will allow everyone to mobilize for the development of the country, instead of tearing one another to pieces.

The task of grassroots organizations and NGOs is incredibly difficult in the context of perpetual insecurity, and particularly with a weakly developed civil society. To date, mobilization strategies have had little impact on extremist views. Organizations themselves are face with the difficulty of overcoming the political - ethnic cleavages from which no sector of Burundi society is safe.

For its part, the international community has been very timid in dealing with the conflict, despite the very obvious links between it and the situation in other countries in the region.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

The Africa Development Program Committee approved Development and Peace's country framework for Burundi in December 2003. This programming framework, which was developed in collaboration with all of our partners and other social actors and a local consultant, will guide Development and Peace's involvement in the country for the next five years. The exercise of drafting the framework took place in the difficult context that continues to prevail in Burundi. Consequently, we need to remain attentive and flexible in our program follow-up if we are to respond to the inevitable social and political mutations that will follow the civil war, and the reconciliation and negotiations processes.

The program has been developed around the paramount need for Burundian civil society to take initiatives that will set in motion and

animate the peace dialogue, which cannot become a uniquely Government prerogative. Our program will also need to take into account the deterioration in living conditions that makes the public vulnerable to extremist manipulations from all sides and less receptive to talk of peace.

Our program goal is as follows:

To further the emergence and strengthening of broad-based popular social movements determined to participate in the peace and reconciliation processes to bring about democratization and sustainable development based on equity and social justice.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 6		
ANNUAL BUDGET INDICATOR: \$300,000		
Social actors	Priority issues	Geographic areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens • Youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconciling the issues of peace and justice • The rule of law and good governance • Strengthening the civil society • Public participation in the processes of reconciliation, democratization and development • The struggle for economic and social rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire nation

OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPAL RESULTS EXPECTED

The two principal objectives of the Burundi program are directly related to furthering political dialogue and strengthening local organizations.

- 1) To support organizations whose goal is to influence political choices and to monitor public management in order to build a democratic, peaceful and reconciled society that respects human rights and seeks to establish social and economic justice.

Results:

- Organizations will have build public awareness, improved their action strategies and caused public authorities to take their point of view into consideration;
- The population will have enjoyed citizen participation and better defended its rights, be these political, economic or social.

- 2) To support grassroots peasant and other organizations in their various actions designed to take ownership over their own development, to struggle against poverty, to defend their own interests and to create a peaceful climate.

Results:

- Grassroots organizations will have participated actively in the economic, social and political life in their environment and will have made their activities more profitable and improved their economic situation while organizing more effectively to defend their interests;
- Support organizations will have come to work more harmoniously with grassroots organizations in pursuit of their common;
- The people will have come to better understand their role and responsibilities with respect to their own destiny.

Cross-disciplinary actions

- To promote citizen and particularly youth participation at all levels
- To reinforce civil society organizations dedicated to transforming society
- To promote gender equity
- To strengthen capacity in the rural areas
- To ensure the link between political issues, and social and economic development
- To establish or reinforce relations at the regional and international levels

PARTNERS				
Name of the group	Type of group	Outreach	Target constituency	Field of activity
Kamengue Youth Center- CJK	Youth NGO in Bujumbura	Bujumbura	Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic education • Support for economic, cultural and sports activities for young people and groups in the neighbourhood • Strengthening the civil society
The Radio without Borders Association- ARF	Independent radio station	National	Women, men and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, education, awareness building • Promoting peace building and reconciliation
The Iteka League	Human rights organization	National and international	Women, men, youth and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating league subunits in the northern areas of the country • Training educators • Circulating information on human rights
INADES-training	NGO	National	Peasant associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening peasant organizations • Strengthening the civil society • The struggle against poverty
Rundi Civic Initiative- ICR	Youth association	National	Youth, displaced persons or returned refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing young people for peace • Organizing solidarity camps • Cultural and sports activities
Government action Observatory - OAG	NGO, MIS and journalist network	National	The general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring government commitments • Training to strengthen civil society's capacity to monitor government

* The acronyms are based on the French name of the groups

COUNTRY PROGRAM: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

CONTEXT

In 1990, after sixty years of colonization and thirty years of dictatorship, the Congo started down a road that was to lead to greater democracy. Unfortunately, since then, the country has spiralled downward into crisis: the state has all but disappeared and foreign armies and rebel groups control various parts of the country where they are pillaging the natural resources. The living conditions of the population have deteriorated disastrously. With the economy undergoing a process of de-industrialization and government apparatus, infrastructures and social services in an advanced state of disintegration, the Congolese owe their survival to the informal sector, which is itself seriously disrupted by the war that has divided the country since 1998. In 2001, the United Nations estimated that sixteen million people were vulnerable and that another two million people were displaced.

Yet, in the midst of this disorder, instability and poverty, a diverse and dynamic civil society fighting for the rule of law is emerging. The movement to organize the churches, the unions and the independent press have become voices for peace and the resumption of the democratization process. It goes without saying that in an environment of chronic shortages, violence and instability, civil society is solicited from all sides and its contradictions are many.

The DRC is in a state of "low-intensity" war, and people are dying by the hundreds of thousands for lack of health care, means of communication, opportunities to sell local products. Peace is the only way out, the pre-condition for any return to a path of democratization and development. In 2001-2002, there were many efforts to work toward peace despite the continuation of hostilities.

The Inter-Congolese Dialogue held in Sun City in South Africa mobilized all of the parties to the conflict, including the armed and the non-armed, civil society organizations, religious communities, traditional chiefs and international observers. The new agreements signed in July and August by the governments of the DRC, Rwanda and Uganda have rekindled hope that the foreign troops will be withdrawn and a quick and peaceful settlement found for the crisis, which has taken a terrible toll in the civilian population. The presence of the U.N. Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) has been welcomed by the Congolese. However, the mission's observer mandate is definitely not enough to prevent massacres of civilians and the systematic abuse and very large scale violations of human rights, as the violence in the Kivu region following the withdrawal of foreign troops has shown.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE's work in the DRC is based primarily on the new program of support for peace, democracy and strengthening of civil society which started in September 2001 with bilateral funding from CIDA. While the objective and ultimate goal of the program remains essentially the same as those of the preceding program, there will be new strategies and new targeted results, including the creation of community radio stations in Katanga province and the Eastern Province and the establishment of loci for greater participation of women in civil society and the promotion of women's rights.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 7 ORGANIZATIONS / NETWORKS 8 (network organizations)		
ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$171,060 (Regular Program)		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congolese in general Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of peace Resumption of the democratization process Fundamental needs of victims of the war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire country Katanga Province Eastern Province City of Kinshasa
<p>Note: Complementary programs: \$4.8 M in bilateral funding from CIDA from September 2001 to December 2004. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has applied for complementary funding for a program of school lunchrooms in the poor / working class neighbourhoods of Kinshasa.</p>		

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- Civil society plays a significant role in restoring peace and relaunching the democratization process:**
 - Groups of members of various ethnic or religious groups, particularly women and young people in the urban and rural areas, participate actively in public debates, and express themselves on matters relating to peace and democracy on the radio and in the press.
 - The decision-makers see civil society as a voice that must be heard in the peace and democracy process, and transparent consultation mechanisms are established.
 - The decision-makers agree to discuss openly with the people and treat civil society's representations and requests as legitimate.
- The civil society organizations are strengthened organizationally:**
 - strengthening of civil society organizations' capabilities in management, accounting, project definition and presentation and the development of joint-action strategies
 - better enforcement of the principles of democratic functioning and peaceful settlement of internal conflicts in civil society organizations
 - improvement of the organizations' skills and knowledge in civic education, group leading techniques and educational approaches within a local self-promotion framework
 - strengthening of the partner organization's ability to define and propose projects and seek more diverse sources of funding
- Women and women's organizations play a significant role in civil society and are able to participate fully in the consolidation of peace and the democratic transition:**
 - greater involvement of women's organizations in civil society
 - more attention paid to women's rights in civil society's debates and positions
 - more efforts to adapt awareness-raising and civic education tools to the specific needs and interests of women
 - strengthening of the capabilities of women's organizations in management, accounting, project definition and presentation, and the development of joint-action strategies for women
 - establishment of a national joint-action forum for the promotion of the role and rights of women

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
WOPPA (Women as Partners for Peace in Africa)	National network of women's organizations promoting peace	National	Entire population, women and women's organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying, civic education, social communication, mass mobilization
RODHECIC (Réseau des organisations des droits humains et d'éducation civique d'inspiration chrétienne)	Network national of human rights and civic education organizations	National	Entire population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information, social communication, lobbying, human rights work, civic education
Secrétariat technique de la société civile, Campagne nationale pour une paix durable	Coalition of civil society organizations	National	Entire population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying, civic education, social communication, mass mobilization
UNAF (Union nationale des femmes)	Union of local women's associations	Kinshasa and west of the country	Poor/working class neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School lunch rooms, savings & loans, income-generating activities, promotion of women's rights
SYPA (Synergie pour la paix)	Network of civic education groups and associations	Kisangani and the larger centres in the Eastern Province	Entire population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of peace, civic education
CRONGD Katanga (Conseil regional des ONG de développement)	Network of civil society organizations in Katanga	Katanga province	Entire population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civic education, rebuilding of production capabilities
Emerging	Provincial community radio associations	Katanga and Eastern Province	Entire population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community radio

COUNTRY PROGRAM: GUINEA

CONTEXT

Guinea is still one of the world's poorest countries, despite its abundance of natural resources, mainly in the mining sector (bauxite, diamonds, gold, nickel). The exploitation of these natural resources by the multinationals lines the pockets of the local elites, but has no beneficial effects on the local economy. Guinea's natural resources are undoubtedly the reason why western governments are prepared to provide substantial amounts of aid to the country and to take the conflict in the sub-region seriously.

The conditions for democracy are also difficult. Guinea's centralizing, corrupt and bureaucratic government is unable to create the conditions needed to develop the country economically and politically. Guineans survive by using their wits, scheming and bribing. The only part of the economy that keeps people going is the informal sector.

Chronic internal and external insecurity is a major impediment to development and reinforces repression. Sierra Leone's armed conflict has spilled over the border and is now affecting Guineans. Despite impressive strides toward peace in Sierra Leone, Liberia remains a source of instability and conflict for the whole region.

Guinean civil society is largely under-developed due to the country's history of repression, and dictatorship and the absence of any culture or practice of democracy. However, recent developments appear promising: the organizations of civil society have begun to build a joint action framework that gives their struggle more weight nationally and sub-regionally, through links to organizations in the neighbouring countries of Liberia and Sierra Leone that are likewise dedicated to promoting peace, development, justice and good governance in the region.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

In the course of 2002, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE developed a programming framework to more clearly define the parameters of work in Guinea. This framework will be discussed with partners and other social players in the coming year.

Over the next few years, CCODP will strengthen the program in Guinea in order to contribute to the rise of a more organized, rooted and articulate civil society that is able to promote democratic values and the rule of law. It will also facilitate the participation of Guinean organizations in sub-regional networks as part of the search for peace and stability.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 5 ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$296,504		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small farmers • Women • Citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the association movement • Promotion of democratic values and institutions (civic education) • Peace in the sub-region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- **The national civil society network is equipped to carry out concrete actions to consolidate grass-roots organizations and to mobilize nationally for democracy, good governance, justice and development:**
 - Civil society is involved in the analysis of economic policies and the debate on the use of Guinea's natural resources.
 - The grass-roots organizations are able to play an active role in defending the rights and interests of their members and to help give a voice to civil society.
- **The grass-roots organizations and women's organizations supported directly or indirectly by the program are more organizationally and financially self-sufficient and the role of women in them is strengthened:**
 - The supported organizations improve their management capabilities.
 - Women are more present in the grass-roots organizations.
 - More girls are attending school.
- **Civil society is involved in networks and coalitions at the sub-regional level to advance the peace process:**
 - Guinean organizations participate in sub-regional meetings on peace.
 - Regional projects to promote peace are developed.

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
CENAFOD	Support NGO	Conakry, Central Guinea	Groups, associations, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational strengthening of the groups Contacts to create civil society structures for joint action
Syndicat libre des enseignants et des chercheurs de Guinée (SLECG)	Professional union	National	Teachers, young female students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of education for girls and campaigns against violence against women Reform of education policies Civic education Defence of the rights and interests of teachers and workers in general Lobbying of the government
Conseil national des organisations de la société civile guinéenne	Coalition	National	Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of democracy Popular consciousness-raising and mobilization Regional cooperation for lasting peace Lobbying and advocacy
OGDH -Organisation guinéenne pour les droits humains	NGOs	National	General population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives to defend and promote human rights
CNOP Conseil national des organisations paysannes	Association of small farmers' organizations	National	Rural population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defence of the interests of small farmers

COUNTRY PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

CONTEXT

In December 2001, Madagascar was plunged into an unprecedented crisis when the outcome of the presidential elections was contested. Outgoing president Didier Ratsiraka was locked in a standoff with Marc Ravalomanana, who was supported by a huge popular movement in favour of change. For over two months, more than a million people demonstrated daily in the streets.

During the crisis, the economy was brought to its knees by roadblocks, the destruction of essential facilities and isolated acts of violence. Ratsiraka and Ravalomanana both claimed to be the president of the country, and both were so intractable that there were fears of civil war. Several attempts at negotiations under the aegis of the Organization for African Unity and the United Nations failed.

On June 26, the United States recognized Ravalomanana as the legitimate president of Madagascar. This was the signal that broke the deadlock, as Ravalomanana was also recognized by a number of other countries, including France. Then, to everyone's surprise, Ratsiraka, who had ruled Madagascar with an iron hand for 25 years and stubbornly refused to step down, fled into exile in France. The Ravalomanana government took control of the whole country and is has been solidly in power since.

The crisis has made a difficult situation worse. Seventy-five percent of the population was already living in poverty, so the crisis' effects have been devastating, and hard times can be expected for the years ahead. The only glimmer of hope comes from the series of economic agreements that have been signed to help restart the economy. The multilateral and bilateral donor communities both seem anxious to rebuild the country quickly.

Civil society itself remains relatively weak despite the significant progress of the last ten years. Most of the organizations, and Madagascans in general, seem ill prepared to meet the new demands of democracy, decentralization and economic liberalism. Given the risk that liberalism is likely to make unprecedented gains under the Ravalomanana government, the civil society's role as "countervailing force" will be all the more crucial in the years to come.

Since the elections in December 2001, there is a sense of openness in the air. People are daring to speak out. It is as if the country had been liberated and suddenly everything seems possible. This bodes well for the necessary involvement of individuals and organizations in common campaigns for greater social justice.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

A programming framework for DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE 's work in Madagascar was developed in 2002 and will be discussed and finalized with partners and other social players at the beginning of the 2003-2006 program. The major focus will be on support for partners that can get

rural and urban Madagascans more involved in a participatory approach to development. The recent formation of a small farmers' coalition is an important sign of the emergence of a more articulate social movement in Madagascar. The evolution of this movement will be closely monitored in the coming years.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 4		
ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$296,504		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small farmers • Citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of civil society organizations • Involvement of the people in development processes and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antananarivo (the capital) • Madagascar's rural regions

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- **Madagascar's civil society organizations strengthen their capabilities in civic education and increase their ability to influence policy:**
 - Civil society organizations participate more actively in public debates.
 - Small farmers organizations working together in a coalition put forward positions on issues of national interest.
 - Civil society organizations are able to mobilize people in large numbers on specific issues through information campaigns.
- **Civil society organizations take advantage of the spaces for participation opened up by decentralization, and influence the establishment of local development policies:**
 - Local populations are actively involved in the debates on public services and local planning.
 - Mechanisms that are representative of the local populations are set up to draft local development plans.
- **The small farmer movement broadens its base and strengthens its ability to act:**
 - An increasing number of small farmers are organized into a national movement.
 - More communities have functional small farmers' organizations.
 - The small farmers' movement is recognized as a valid party to all discussions on development policy issues, both locally and nationally.

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
Conseil de development d'Andohotapenake (CDA)	Neighbourhood organization	Two poor/working class neighbourhood s in the capital	Marginalized inhabitants of the neighbourhoods, women and young people not attending school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health services • Vocational training • Neighbourhood leadership training • Support for micro-business and micro-credit • Craft cooperatives • Civic education
Centre de promotion rurale (CPR)	Rural communities support NGO	Rural area of Ambositra	Small farmers in the region Farmers' organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural training • Cooperative training
FIFA	Association of small farmers' organizations	Rural area of Ambositra	Small farmers in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member services • Representation of members • Micro-credit
Coalition paysanne de Madagascar (CPM)	Coalition of small farmers' federation	National	Small farmers throughout the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the small farmers' movement • Lobbying for access to resources • Participation in the development process

COUNTRY PROGRAM: NIGERIA

CONTEXT

In 1999, the elections that brought to power the civilian government of Olusegun Obasanjo were a source of great hope for Nigerians who had been under military rule for sixteen years. This change brought with it some very positive steps towards ending abusive human rights violations and encouraging political freedoms. Unfortunately, the government has been highly ineffective in dealing with key issues such as insecurity, ethnic and regional conflict, and corruption. Violence, be it political, ethnic or criminal continues to be a daily concern for Nigerians and many are worried that the situation is likely to aggravate with local, regional, and national elections scheduled for 2002 and 2003. Another challenge for Obasanjo's government is the continued defiance of regional governments who refuse to comply with national policies. A blatant and volatile example of this is the implementation of various degrees of "political" Sharia in twelve north-western states, this in obvious disregard for the constitution.

Nigeria is not only the most populous country in Africa (120 million), it also has the highest proportion of youth with well over half the population under twenty-five years. Most Nigerians are engaged in small-scale agriculture in the rural areas. Recorded gross domestic product per capita is \$290, and despite the country's huge oil revenues, the UNDP estimates that the percentage of Nigerians living in poverty has climbed from 48% in 1998 to 70% in 2001. Much of the nation's wealth is concentrated in the hands of the military, political, or commercial elite. This gross inequity has provoked a spate of communal clashes in recent years rooted in unrelenting poverty and competition for resources.

Disgruntled communities have not hesitated to attack oil companies in the Niger Delta in an attempt to claim their fair share of the country's oil wealth. During 2001, the economy grew slightly and inflation rates fell, but growth continued to be impeded by endemic corruption, high defence and security expenditures, governmental inability to collect internal revenues effectively, state-owned monopolies, and over-regulation of the private sector.

It is evident that Nigeria's transition to civilian rule and the consequent hope of establishing a sustainable democratic culture is taking place in a fairly volatile and unsteady economic and political context. Rather than being daunted by this, Nigerian NGOs and civil society organisations in general have responded by creating a strong and dynamic movement. Human rights groups, unions, youth and women's associations are vocal and active throughout the country, and independent press publications are numerous (over 200 in Lagos alone). However, the over concentration of NGOs and the press in the South has contributed to the widening gap between North and South. The new opportunities brought by the democratic transition are creating space for the social movement to contribute to the establishment of a democratic culture and a people-centred political system.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

The programme focuses on two main sectors of intervention: the furtherance of human rights and democracy, and the reinforcement of peace and reconciliation strategies. In order to root the democratic process in solid ground, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will continue to support economic alternatives that guarantee the poorer population access to and control of resources and wealth.

An emphasis will be placed on capacity building and networking for popular organisations in order to strengthen their ability to negotiate at the national level. All CCODP's interventions will consider the importance of a particular focus on youth and women.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 7 ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$501,777		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Youth • Citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • empowerment and participation of women and youth in democratic processes • conflict resolution and peace building • democracy monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole country
<p>Note: A project entitled "Voter Education and Training of Election Observers in Nigeria" was approved by CIDA, in December 2002. The partner concerned is the Justice Peace and Development Commission of Ijebu-Ode (see below) CIDA contribution: \$928 000 for 12 months – DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE: \$100 000</p>		

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- **Increase in democratic practices in the behaviour of politicians and the electorate:**
 - increase in voter independence/freedom
 - increase in budget and policy accountability
 - increase in Local Government Area (LGA's) concerns on local development initiatives
 - active citizen participation in democracy monitoring
- **Increase in the number and in the successful use of spaces of free expression and democratic action:**
 - youth and women are taking more active leadership roles in government and in groups involved in democratic action
 - increased collaboration between civil society and government instances
 - NGO's working on economic justice through credit unions or co-operatives couple their work with civic education and networking for solidarity
- **Increase in resorting to peaceful mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts:**
 - increase in collaborations between civil society groups from diverse backgrounds (political/religious/ethnic)
 - increased use of mediation and the courts to settle conflicts over land or other resources
 - decrease in violent incidents involving opposing groups of youth, in particular.

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
Development Education and Leadership Service (DELES)	NGO	The entire country	NGOs and CBOs staff and leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on leadership based on the "training for transformation" methodology • accompaniment of groups to build their sustainability
Commission for Justice, Peace and Development (IJEJU-ODE diocese)	Church based NGO	Southwest Nigeria	General population Specific programs for small-scale farmers, women prisoners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice and Human rights promotion • Gender programme • Agricultural initiatives with a bias for women • Civic education (Democratisation and elections)
Development Exchange Center (DEC)	NGO	Bauchi and Gombe states in the north	Rural women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-credit • Gender training • Community organising • Literacy
Lift Above Poverty Organization (LAPO)	NGO	Edo and Delta states in the south	The poorest and most marginalized, mainly women in rural and urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-credit • Gender training • Community organising • Health education and advocacy • Education for Democracy
Social And Economic Rights Action Centre (SERAC)	NGO	Lagos for work with communities National for education and advocacy	Marginalized urban neighbourhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights education and advocacy • Community organising
CBD –NGO Forum	Coalition of NGOs and community based organisations	Northern Nigeria	NGO and community based organisations (65 member organisations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of networking and coalition building • Training in advocacy on various issues • Capacity building of NGOs and community based organisations
Youth, Adolescent Reflection and Action Centre (YARAC)	NGO	Northern Nigeria, Jos and Plateau State	Youth aged 10-24 and their parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on issues of democracy, health, leadership development and constitutional rights • Youth empowerment • Counselling for parents and youth • Civic education

COUNTRY PROGRAM: RWANDA

CONTEXT

In Rwanda, the 1990s were a decade of horror resulting from the culmination of long-standing conflicts between the Tutsi minority and the Hutu government in power at the time. In April 1994, the world was confronted with the horrific genocide of the Tutsis and the massacre of the "moderate" Hutu leaders. The military victory of the Front patriotique rwandais (FPR) in July 1994 put an end to the horror, but the unthinkable had already occurred: nearly one million people, mostly young and adult males, had been slaughtered, and practically all of the survivors had fled their homes and were displaced inside or outside of the country, many ending up in refugees camps along the borders, 1.7 million refugees according to the UNHCR's estimate.

The transition period proclaimed by the FPR in 1994 was extended in 1999 for another four years, until July 2003. Political parties are still banned. The resignations, disappearances and arrests of a number of high-ranking Rwandan political and military officials since the beginning of 2000 are signs that a profound political crisis is underway within the regime.

The main priority of the Rwandan authorities is security. The army is estimated to have between 50,000 and 75,000 soldiers, and there are thousands of local police officers, several thousand men enrolled in the "Local Defence Force" and citizens' patrols in many communities. The local *gacaca* courts have begun to deliberate, reopening terrible wounds. The *gacaca* courts only consider crimes of genocide and this one-sidedness is undermining the hopes of reconciliation the *gacaca* jurisdictions had originally kindled. One hundred and forty thousand people continue to languish in Rwanda' prisons and jails.

A new law protecting the freedom of speech was adopted in 2002, but journalists and reporters are still subject to intimidation, and some have been forced into exile.

In July 2002, Rwanda signed an agreement with the DRC, one of the purposes of which was to organize the withdrawal of Rwanda's troops. The Final Report of the Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth in the DRC, submitted to United Nations Security Council in October 2002, states that "The Governments of Rwanda and Zimbabwe... have adopted other strategies for maintaining the mechanisms for revenue generation, many of which involve criminal activities, once their troops have departed... In fact, the number of soldiers who have left the Democratic Republic of the Congo is so far only a portion of the total number of RPA (Rwanda Patriotic Army) troops in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo."

Today, Rwanda is at a crossroads. The country has embarked on an ambitious program of structural reforms: a draft constitution, elections scheduled for July 2003, a new law on non-profit associations, a land reform bill, the *gacaca* jurisdictions and administrative decentralization. At the same time, the rural population has been getting poorer since the early 1990s: 60% of the population lives under the poverty line, and 90% of those living under the poverty line are in rural areas.

The conflicts in Rwanda are reflections of serious problems that cannot be resolved unless particular attention is paid to the relationships between the social actors, and between men and women, in order to identify the corrective measures required to recreate a safe environment. For example, the absence of political rights and the economic inequalities between the social actors and between men and women are contributing factors in the periodic outbursts of violence.

In a context such as this, civil society must try to survive by walking a fine line between repression and co-optation. Despite the difficulties, some groups have begun to do some advocacy work and would like to strengthen their actions by networking. No matter how timid, these are steps in the right direction.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE 's strategy in Rwanda is to strengthen the ability of partner organizations to respond to the socio-economic needs of their members and to contribute to the emergence of an organized civil society. The groups CCODP supported in the aftermath of the genocide will be given continued support.

A number of the economic activities organized by these groups have significantly improved the living conditions of their members. The challenge for CCODP is to help create "spaces" so that partner organizations invest first and foremost in their economic and social environment and develop a political dimension to the extent that circumstances permit. In 2003, CCODP will engage in a serious assessment of the results of the work in Rwanda over the last few years in order to update areas of intervention and define a programming framework for the years to come.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 10		
ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$193,868 (Regular Program)		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Small farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight against poverty • Emergence of civil society • Justice/conflict resolution • Emergence of spaces for independent expression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National • Kigali • Butare • Gitarama
<p>Note: Complementary program: Bilateral funding in the amount of \$2,750,000 from July 2001 to September 2003. A new program proposal will be developed in 2003.</p>		

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- **Civil society is able to create independent spaces for the expression of social demands:**
 - Independents papers are published and provide the population with alternative information.
 - The *gacaca* jurisdictions are monitored by independent observers and the results are disseminated nationally and internationally.
 - Partner organizations do advocacy work.
- **Socio-economic conditions and the rights of women and small farmers are improved through the strengthening of grass-roots organizations:**
 - Partner organizations increase their level of self-financing.
 - Members of partner organizations are able to pay the tuition fees of their children and dependent orphans, to care for themselves and to satisfy their basic needs.
 - Partner organizations operate democratically, and their rules and procedures are clearly stated and enforced.
- **Women play a greater decision-making role in civil society organizations:**
 - Partner organizations adopt clear strategies to integrate women into their decision-making structures.
 - Women are elected to the decision-making bodies of the organizations and the decentralized structures of the Rwandan government.
- **Civil society organizations are involved in reconciliation and conflict resolution activities:**
 - Partner organizations network to make representations, and influence government policies (land reform, constitution, legislation on non-profit associations).

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
Programme régional de formation et d'échange pour le développement – PREFED	NGOs supporting grass-roots organizations	Rwanda and Great Lakes region	Primarily women farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaching of local groups • Management training • Technical training
Imbaraga	Small farmers union	National	Small farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activities • Defence of small farmers
Ingabo	Small farmers union	Prefecture of Gitarama	Small farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic activities • Defence of small farmers
Duhozanye, Cocof, Aveki and Humura	Women's organizations	Two prefectures: Gitarama and Butare	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food production • Micro-businesses • Micro-credit • Mutual aid
Liprodhor (Ligue pour la promotion et la défense des droits de l'homme au Rwanda)	NGO	National and international	General population and NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights promotion and defence • Legal information
Centre Modeste et Innocent	Non-profit association	Butare province and Kigali	Population in general and young people in particular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on reconciliation and conflict resolution
Rwanda Independent Media Group – RIMEG	Non-profit association	National	General population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of a weekly political commentary paper

COUNTRY PROGRAM: SENEGAL

CONTEXT

Two years after the election of Abdoulaye Wade, a certain disappointment and frustration has set in among the people as social and economic conditions have deteriorated. The legacy of ten years of structural adjustment programs is an impoverished population. The economy is still essentially agricultural and depends on exports of cotton and peanuts. At the same time, the streets of Dakar are full of sacks of onions from the Netherlands, boxes of garlic from China and bags of imported potatoes. Faced with apparently insurmountable barriers to selling their products, many farmers are leaving agriculture.

Senegal has succeeded in instituting a democratic electoral practice and governments are indeed voted in and out of power. There has also been a distinct increase in interest for political issues at the local level, where the grass-roots expression of democracy is easier to foster.

While Senegal's constitution guarantees freedom of the press, the media practice a degree of self-censure in articles that criticize the government. None the less, the media are independent and are clearly prepared to criticize the government from time to time. One factor that helps ensure freedom of expression is the sheer number of radio and television stations and newspapers in Senegal.

Senegalese civil society is relatively organized compared to other African countries. There are sectoral networks: CONGAD for NGOs, Siggel Jigéen for women's organizations, a network of farmers organizations, a network of crafts producers, a network of fishers. What is lacking is a space for these networks to connect and give a more common voice to civil society, although some networks and organizations occasionally come together in single-issue coalitions.

The major challenge is to transform electoral democracy into genuine participatory democracy centred on the needs of the population and aimed at ensuring the accountability of governments to their constituents.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

The current program is centred on consolidating of the Senegalese social movement, and more specifically on strengthening women's organizations or organizations that work with women to defend and promote their rights and participation in the democratic process. A new focus for DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE is in strengthening civil society's capabilities in social communication and advocacy through community media and other means of communication.

The Senegal program will be reviewed during the 2003-2006 period and a programming framework will be developed with partners and other social actors to define CCODP's plans for Senegal in the coming years.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 4 ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$296,504		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced role for women in the movement to organize and participate in public life • Role of the organizations of the movement to organize around decentralization and local development processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National • Poor/working class neighbourhood of Pikine in Dakar

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- **The grass-roots organizations, and particularly the women's organizations, are in a position to participate in, and contribute significantly to, the local development of decentralized structures:**
 - The grass-roots organizations play a more important role in the local development structures.
 - The grass-roots organizations make concrete proposals and are listened to by decision-makers.
- **Women's organizations are able to exert more political influence to gain recognition of their rights:**
 - Women's organizations are organized and able to carry out advocacy actions.
 - Women's positions on women's rights are heard in debates and discussions of national and international issues.
- **Spaces for democracy that enable local populations and grass-roots organizations to express themselves are created:**
 - The spread of independent, popular and alternative media strengthens the voice of the local communities.
 - The community radio stations mobilize young people and neighbourhood groups.
 - The community radio stations serve as a forum for local and national debates on development issues.

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
Réseau africain pour le développement intégré (RADI)	NGO	National three offices around country	Women and the general population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal information clinics • Legal aid services • Paralegal training
Radio Oxy-jeunes	Community radio station	Poor/working class neighbourhood in the capital National Regional	Young people of the neighbourhood and the general population Community radio stations throughout the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of community radio stations • Mobilization of associations and neighbourhood groups • Development of consciousness-raising programs • Promotion of democracy
Réseau Siggil Jiggen	Network of women's organizations	National and pan-African	Organization leaders and members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defence and promotion of women's rights • Involvement of women in debates and discussions on national and international issues
Panos Institute for West Africa	International institute	National Regional	Communications practitioners Civil society leaders General population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent media • Lobbying, promotion • Communication

COUNTRY PROGRAM: SIERRA LEONE

CONTEXT

In the aftermath of the Liberian conflict at the beginning of the 1990s, Sierra Leone entered into a long and tragic period of civil war. Over 100,000 people were killed and 500,000 people, more than half of the country's estimated 4.5 million inhabitants, were forced to flee, either to the interior of the country or to other countries, two million refugees in Guinea, Ivory Coast and Liberia.

The goal of this war was not to win, but rather to guarantee the continued ability to plunder the country's natural wealth under the cover of war. The illegal trade in diamonds was apparently at the root of the conflict, destabilizing Sierra Leone for over thirty years, depriving an entire generation of its national heritage and according to the UNDP index, forcing the country to the bottom rung of human development.

Throughout the long years of conflict, the civilian population bore the brunt of extremely brutal rebel attacks including torture, mutilation and rape, and the kidnapping of children to swell the ranks of the rebel forces. Added to this sombre scenario was the state of the country's infrastructure: half the homes burned, institutions destroyed, health and education services severely crippled, and record numbers of disabled and mutilated adults and children.

In July 1999, the signing of a peace agreement between the rebel forces and the government brought a measure of relief to a population exhausted and devastated by years of war. However, the nature of the agreement gave the rebel forces a significant role in the composition of the new government and provided a blanket amnesty for the perpetrators of the terror. This enabled the RUF to more successfully and easily carry out their diamond and resource exploitation and consolidate their power.

The Civil Society Movement participated fully in the various Commissions of the Lomé Peace Accords and succeeded in influencing policies and programmes in favour of the population. However, when it became evident that the rebels were not respecting their commitments to disarm and demobilize, the civil society led a massive demonstration to the house of the rebel leader Foday Sankoh, unfortunately provoking a violent response and killing of several demonstrators. Thus ended the sham period of collaboration with the rebels, permitting new initiatives on the military, diplomatic and political levels that enabled disarmament and free and fair elections to take place in May 2002. These peaceful elections permitted the decisive re-election of the Kabbah government and the total rejection by the population of the rebel forces' party. This new context brings hope for a new period of stability and makes possible the implementation of concerted programs to rebuild the country and to consolidate peace and democracy.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

In spite of the climate of insecurity and chaos that reigned in the country over the past 10 years, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE supported the initiatives of its principal partner, Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD). This support included emergency relief and grass-roots initiatives with communities inside the country, with displaced persons and with refugees in Guinea. This close involvement with the population allowed NMJD to bring some relief to a very much deprived population in difficult times.

NMJD proved its capacity to convey the interests of the civilian population during the preparation and negotiation of the July 1999 peace agreement which allowed the emergence of a more diverse civil society movement.

In the years to come, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will closely monitor the evolution of this young civil society movement and will engage in a dialogue with partners to develop a country framework for involvement in Sierra Leone

<p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$399,141</p>		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population in general 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of civil society in issues of peace, economy, media, democratic practice and human rights Social reconstruction and rehabilitation Gender issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire country

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- **Civil society organizations work through a coordination structure to make significant contributions to the implementation of the peace process, rehabilitation, reconstruction, elections and democratization of institutions and practices in society:**
 - civil society groups organize actions to promote peace and reconciliation
 - civil society is recognized as a key participant in the peace process, in reconstruction and in the process of democratization
 - democratic institutions, based on principles of participation, are set up
 - civil society organizations, especially those at the community level, are able to engage in the processes of policy development on key issues such as resource extraction and reconstruction programs.
- **Women's participation in the development, peace and social justice processes is reinforced to achieve greater gender equity in society:**
 - women's organizations participate more actively in civil society
 - women specific issues are incorporated in the debates and demands of civil society
- **The communities targeted by the program improve their living conditions and take part in the work of rehabilitation and reconciliation on the local level:**
 - communities are able to reconstruct basic infrastructures to engage in the process on rehabilitation
 - communities organize activities to promote reconciliation at the local level

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
Network Movement For Justice And Development (NMJD)	NGO	National action In communities in the southern and eastern regions	General population Local communities Civil Society Movement Civil society groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing on the issues of peace and reconciliation Grass-roots organizing and local development Resettlement and reconstruction Mobilization of civil society and promotion of democracy, human rights, people centred policies Alternative and progressive institutions
Civil Society Movement	Coalition	National action Four regional branches	Civil society organizations Local organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy and good governance People centred economic policies Building civil society organizations and national institutions Regional peace, stability and democracy
Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD)	NGO	Three provinces Bo, Kenema and Makeni	General population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy monitoring
Mano River Union Civil Society Movement	Regional network	Mano River sub-region	General population Civil society groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peace, democracy and human rights Economic and social justice

COUNTRY PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA

CONTEXT

Eight years after the first democratic elections, a serious disillusionment has taken place which has been reinforced by overly ambitious expectations that have not come to fruition. The country is facing growing rates of poverty, unemployment and homelessness. The gap between rich and poor has escalated to the point of receiving in October 2001, the dubious distinction of being the country with the widest gap in the world. The *Growth, Employment and Redistribution Plan (GEARP)* has brought more poverty, partly through cost recovery measures on basic services.

South Africa also suffers from high levels of violence, especially against women, an increase of corruption and constant currency devaluation, which was over 30% in 2001. In addition, there is exponential growth in the AIDS pandemic and the government's stand on the issue seems to be worsening the crisis by condoning a high level of public denial, and perpetuating a very serious lack of coordination in provision of prevention measures and care. In 2001-2002, M'Beki's government seemed to take a much more active role on international issues to the detriment of pressing local issues.

South African civil society is dynamic and well organised. Even though the current government is formed by many members of civil society, the shift in 1996 to GEAR and thus away from goals and aspirations outlined in the reconstruction and development program (RDP), is the major factor for causing demoralization and eroding cooperation between the government and civil society.

Many NGOs and CBOs had expected partnership with government to redress apartheid backlogs, find themselves excluded from both the policy-making and budgetary processes. This loss of positive interaction is outlined by the recent challenges to the ANC government on issues like privatization and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

Since the advent of democratic government in South Africa, few changes have been made to DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE 's program to adapt to the new conjuncture. The influx of outside funding and the government's openness to civil society has also meant cutting back on the program's scope. Despite the fact that the socio-economic indicators are much more positive in South Africa than elsewhere on the continent, CCODP has decided to remain present in order to pursue the work already underway and to draw lessons from the democratic learning process and the development of civil society's role in this context. South Africa's potential to experiment and build capacities that can help other countries in the region and the continent deal with similar problems is tremendous. In the 2003-2006 period, CCODP will conduct an in-depth review programming of South Africa, in cooperation with partners and other players in civil society, with a view to more clearly identifying the national and regional priorities to which the program should contribute.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 5 ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$296,504		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Poor people in urban and rural areas • Workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic justice • Participatory development • Alternative media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Cape and Eastern Cape Provinces • Entire country • Sub-region

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- **The organizations strengthen their ability to analyze and monitor economic policies, with particular emphasis on defending the interests of small farmers without land, women and workers:**
 - The analyses produced by civil society organizations are reflected in decisions.
 - Land reforms take the demands of small landless farmers into consideration.
 - Organizations produce research on economic policies.
- **Popular education and advocacy organizations are strengthened in their ability to work for more participatory democracy:**
 - Popular education organizations organize mobilizations on specific rights issues.
 - An increasing number of South Africans take part in political debates.

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Group	Activities
International Labour Resource and Information Group (ILRIG)	Research and training centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Cape Province National and international 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaders and members of trade unions, NGOs and church groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training, education, research, lobbying and advocacy
Bush Radio	Community radio station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cape for broadcasting National for policies on the media and communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local population NGO and church groups for programming Media sector in general for politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of a community radio Technical training and community approach for the radio Lobbying and advocacy around communications and media policies
Development Education and Leadership Training (DELTA)	NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Cape and Eastern Cape Provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor women in rural and urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership training and general education Community organizations Local development and social / political action
National Land Committee (NLC)	Coalition of organizations around land reform and the rights of agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landless small farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of land reforms Workers' rights Rural development
GRAIL	Christian women's movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western Cape International 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local population Women International women's movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local development and social / political action Promotion of inter-racial and inter-religious dialogue AIDS programs

COUNTRY PROGRAM: TOGO

CONTEXT

Since a 1967 coup d'État, General Étienne Gnassingbé Éyadéma has been in power. He is the oldest representative of an unfortunate kind of Africa, one of single-party governments and military juntas. Although a movement toward democratization has been underway for over ten years, Togo is in a complete political impasse. The 1999 legislative elections, which gave the governing party 79 seats out of 81, were boycotted and contested by the opposition. Another set of elections is scheduled for the end of 2002, but the Togolese are sceptical about President Éyadéma's commitment to democracy. Parliamentary immunity and political manipulations have seriously undermined the people's trust in the democratic process. Togo is a totalitarian regime hiding behind a liberal facade.

According to the reports of missions conducted since 1998 by the International Federation of Human Rights Leagues and Amnesty International, extra-legal executions, "disappearances", arbitrary arrests and confinements, torture, and illegal trials are common practice. Nothing has changed since those reports were written. In 2002, Togo amended its already very repressive Press Act to include five-year prison sentences for anyone who "insults the Government, the Head of State or the Public Administration".

Togo's stagnant economic situation has not improved. Since 1993, a number of countries have withdrawn their aid programs and Togo lost the support of its main donor, the European Union, in 1998. In May 2001, the government made the lives of Togolese workers and their families even more precarious by privatizing the National Social Security Fund, which is the country's social security system.

Growing poverty among rural families is forcing more and more young girls to leave home for urban centres, where juvenile prostitution, domestic slavery and trafficking in children are on the rise.

After more than thirty years of dictatorship, civil society's ability to express itself is understandably very limited. There is practically no movement to organize people, and the recently-emerging NGO network is focused more on the delivery of services than on social change. The situation is hardly favourable to cooperation and common action. Under the circumstances, women's organizations seem to be in the best position to act as a force for change in Togolese society.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will continue to support and strengthen the organizations that promote rights in general and the rights of women in particular. Support for women's organizations appears to be the most promising means of strengthening civil society at the present time. With elections and decentralization on the horizon, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will support its partners in their civic education work and their efforts to rebuild democracy in Togo.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 3 ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$239,484		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and young girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the status of women Strengthening of civil society Emergence of a democratic culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire country

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- Women are better informed of their rights and have access to basic legal services throughout the country:**
 - More women consult paralegals to assert their rights.
 - More paralegals and rural women are trained in the basic concepts of law.
 - More young working girls attend school or take literacy classes.
- The women's and micro-credit organizations increase their ability to coordinate and network:**
 - The organizations carry out more joint actions.
 - Women are more involved in the management of the micro-credit organizations.
 - The organizations make more of an effort to plan their economic, political and social activities in a coherent manner.
- The population is more aware of the exploitation of young girls and juvenile prostitution in the urban centres:**
 - The placement or "sale" of little girls is the focus of awareness-raising campaigns;
 - More networking is done between the organizations fighting child labour and the placement of children;
 - More families "place" their girls in the areas where CCODP programs are present.

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
Forces en action pour le mieux-être de la mère et de l'enfant – FAMME	NGO	Poor / working class neighbourhoods in Lomé	Women and young girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education in health and social services • Literacy • Micro-credit
Groupe de réflexion et d'action Femme, Démocratie et Développement (GF2D)	NGO	National	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal services • Education and promotion of women's rights • Civic education
Union des syndicats indépendants du Togo (UNSI)	Federation of independent unions	National	Workers and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defence of socio-economic rights • Education and promotion of cooperatives • Promotion of democracy

COUNTRY PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

CONTEXT

Zambia is one of the world's poorest countries with over 80% of the population living in extreme poverty. The social indicators, particularly life expectancy and infant and maternal mortality, are continuing to decline. The decline in life expectancy is largely due to the country's devastating AIDS pandemic: one adult in ten was HIV-positive in 2000. The economy is in a free fall, burdened by a crippling debt and deprived of the country's main source of foreign currency since the collapse of the copper industry. The land reform initiated in 1995 opened the door to land speculation whose main beneficiaries have been South African and Zimbabwean companies and large landowners, to the detriment of the local communities. The sub-region is also in the grips of a famine affecting over two million people in Zambia.

In 2001-2002, there was a round of presidential, parliamentary and communal elections. The presidential election was won by Levy Mwanawasa of the MMD, the party of the outgoing president. The opposition won a majority of seats, but for the moment is too divided to take advantage of their majority. The elections have been described as rigged and a number of observers have challenged the results. Delays in handling a formal complaint by opposition candidates before the courts, have been met by popular discontent. Oasis Forum, a coalition of civil society organizations, led a campaign calling for a settlement of the instances of electoral fraud and pressing the current government to strip members of the previous government, particularly ex-President Chiluba, of their immunity so that they can be tried for corruption. Zambian Civil society appears increasingly able to put forward its demands for good governance in a coordinated fashion, and has shown that it can defend the interests of the people and influence public policy.

The women's movements and some church-affiliated organizations are particularly well organized and influential. The victory of civil society's campaign "No Third Term" to prevent President Chiluba from standing for a new term in 2001, is clear evidence of this vitality.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

As a result of the programming framework approved for Africa in the fall of 2000, this is the first time DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE has had a program in Zambia. The few partners CCDOP had in Zambia for many years were part of a popular education program, as opposed to a program focused on issues specific to Zambia. In the 2003-2006 program, a framework will be developed based on issues identified by Zambian partners. At the present time, civil society is mobilizing around priorities identified by the new government, namely the fight against corruption and the development of agriculture. A number of analysts have suggested that the liberalization practiced in the agricultural sector in recent years has had negative effects on the rural economy and caused greater food insecurity. Some see the government's agricultural policy as one of the primary culprits in the present famine in Zambia.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 2 ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$296,504		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Small farmers • Citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender issues • Development community in rural areas • Civic education/economic and women's rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire country • A few provinces

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- **Partner organizations are able to influence national policies:**
 - Civic education campaigns succeed in mobilizing public opinion on civic and human rights issues.
 - Civil society organizations mobilize nationally on priority issues, including corruption.
- **Women's organizations have more influence in efforts to promote equality between men and women and to advance women's rights:**
 - Women are better informed of their rights.
 - More women's organizations take part in debates on the major national issues.
 - Women play more important leadership roles at the community and national levels.
 - Rural women are better equipped to participate fully in the debate development policies that affect them.
- **The rural communities targeted by the program are better organized and therefore in a better position to increase their incomes and make their voices heard:**
 - There are organizations in the rural communities that can manage projects which increase the communities' incomes.
 - The rural organizations take part in debates on development issues locally and nationally.

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
Women for Change (WFC)	NGO	Three provinces and National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural populations in three provinces • Entire population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic education • Education and promotion of women's rights • Lobbying and advocacy on civic and human rights • Popular education in the rural communities
Law and Development Association LADA	Association	Region of Monze	Rural population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic education • Legal services

PAN-AFRICAN PROGRAM

DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE's "continental program" is the support for various initiatives undertaken by organizations, networks or coalitions that are active at the regional or continental level. The continental strategy complements the country programs by focusing on support for the emergence and strengthening of networks of organizations which work on the same problems and issues as civil societies in all of Africa.

CONTEXT

The average per capita income in Africa today is lower than it was thirty years ago, and the gap between incomes in Africa and the rich countries continues to widen every year. The economic marginalization of Africa continues despite more than twenty years of structural adjustment policies that were supposed to reverse the trend of impoverishment. The new models of development, such as the NEPAD the African heads of state presented to the members of the G8 in June 2002 and the poverty reduction strategies advocated by World Bank, seem to be based on the same economic principles as the previous programs and may well produce the same results. For some years now, intellectuals, researchers and civil society organizations have analyzed the impacts of neo-liberal globalization on the economies and populations of Africa and their articulate critique is beginning to be heard.

Africa has also suffered more than anywhere else in the world from conflict and war over the last two decades. The conflicts have resulted in extreme violence against the civilian populations and large-scale humanitarian calamities. To the toll of human life directly and indirectly related to the conflicts, is added an incalculable number of human rights violations, tortures, mutilations, rapes, displacements of populations, famines, sexual slavery, child soldiers. At both the regional and continental level, an increasing number of African organizations are developing their expertise and coming together to form networks dedicated to the resolution of the conflicts and the establishment of conditions for peace.

In January 2002, the first African Social Forum, attended by over 200 civil society organizations from some forty countries proved that African civil society is in a state of effervescence, and determined to make its voice heard throughout the continent and around the world.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

In the 2003-2006 program, CCODP will centre its efforts on networking and advocacy initiatives to promote economic justice and peace. In the support of networks of partners in Africa, CCODP will remain an active participant in the various Canadian joint-action fora, particularly the Africa Canada Forum, to relay the concerns of African partners to the Canadian people and the Government of Canada. DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE will be particularly vigilant in the years to come to make sure that the Canadian Government respects its commitments to Africa's development.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: 5 ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET: \$456,161		
Social Actors	Issues	Geographical Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic justice Peace and reconciliation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Africa Great Lake region Southern Africa Entire continent

TARGETED KEY RESULTS

- Civil society has strengthened its abilities to analyze and advocate on economic issues:**
 - Detailed research on African economic issues is carried out and widely disseminated.
 - Pan-African networks carry out education and awareness campaigns on economic issues.
 - Specific networks are set up to do advocacy work in Africa and internationally.
- African civil society contributes significantly to the African peace processes and to the peaceful resolution of conflicts:**
 - Organizations of civil society, particularly women's organizations, contribute to the emergence of cultures of peace.
 - Networks to promote peace are created in Africa.
 - Women are able to make their demands heard in their work to advocate peace.
 - Through its research and advocacy work, civil society is able to demonstrate that there are links between the conflicts and the unfair rules of international trade.

PARTNERS				
Group	Type of Group	Geographical Reach	Target Groups	Activities
African Development Education Network (ADEN)	Network of practitioners and groups involved in popular education programs	English-speaking countries of Africa; recent openings in French-speaking Africa	Development practitioners and leaders of grass-roots organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult education • Leadership training • Training on gender issues • Political work
Third World Network (TWN)	Network of researchers and African NGOs Africa Trade Network AIMES GERA	Africa	Political decision-makers, development practitioners, leaders of civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and popularization of information on macro-economic and environmental issues in Africa • Organization of networks and advocacy campaigns on these issues • Gender analysis • Publication and dissemination
Gender and Trade Network in Africa (GENTA)	Network for education/training on gender issues, trade, development and globalization	Continent	Women's organizations, parliamentarians, local government and Africa's social movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research • Education/training in economics/trade • Advocacy • Political dialogue
African Social Forum	Ad hoc group of African civil society organizations	Continent	Leaders of organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse the issues around development • Identify development alternatives • International networking
Partners to be identified	One or more African civil society networks working on the conflicts	Continent, sub-regional	Decision-makers and general population women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying • Education and mobilization for peace • Gender analysis