ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES AND DYNAMICS OF LIVELIHOOD IN THE POPULATION PERSPECTIVES

Case study in the Activities of Combatting Desertification in the Tokabangou, the Sahel Region

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1. THE SAHEL REGION

The Sahel region, as a natural foundation, is vulnerable to the activities of different livelihood of various peoples in this region and this relationship can drive a proceeding desertification. An accelerated desertification must force heavier livelihood activities that are more destructive to peoples. This phenomenon brings about a bad cycle between a desertification and the peoples' dynamics. To compose the environment that can sustain the hospitable lives for peoples who are intended as the subjects, the population perspectives are indispensables.

2. EXTRACTION OF FACTORS HAVE AN AFFECT ON THE TREE'S ENVIRONMENT IN THE FIELDS AND THESE VERIFICATION

Extract the factors concerning trees in the field from the farmers and reconstruct these factors with their values. For the plans involving peoples' interest, the decider of plan can ask them directly and yet must take hold on each important factor, from their experiences, as their significant value for evaluate environment. This is a micro and simple valuation of methodology for a broader environment as the Sahel region. System of decision where trees will be planted is preference of population choose. Many spaces for planting were disagreeable for the tree plantation and the results of plantation have been insufficient because much of Tokabangou peoples dislike to plant trees in the field.

Comprehension of acceptable condition for population to plant trees in a field is got and it is necessary to propose some form of system to achieve a mutual understanding between decider to acquire better location suited to afforest, included the fields, and population who dislike the plantation in their fields, to minimize the defects and to maximize the advantages of this action for them. The author estimated this study to compensate for the others in reality but I could get some results be not predicted.

The provided only two questions are ; 1. What do you think about trees in the field? 2. What kind of tree, do you like or dislike? But farmers that added some condition appeared one after another, as result the author got 5 others criterions and many details.

The author did not have any concrete questions because this study was for compensate, but the better-than-expected results were got. Generally many questionnaires are predicted concretely to facilitate arrangements and analysis after all. Before the main questionnaire, if we work with abstract questionnaires to acquire criterions without any limit, we may get new one or more. This skill is as like PRA or RRA. And the same factor can present adverse preference. For example, light shielding condition with tree canopy may be good factor and may be also bad factor. Depending by farmer's focal point, the same tree can be preferable in the same field. Therefore we must consider which type of field, not only which tree character. And it is interesting that some number of farmers precise the necessity of training a plant.

The author added measurement of the fields, interview form the wise old and comparing among 3 air-photos and asked the peoples' observation about the activities with foreign NGO. Concluding with their factors.