



Forestry Support Program

FOOD AID AND FORESTRY

Ongoing and Recently Terminated
PL 480-Supported Forestry Projects
Worldwide

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This interim report represents a study undertaken to determine the extent that food aid is used in forestry projects by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in less-developed countries (LDC's). It contains information garnered from AID offices in Washington, D.C., and from private voluntary organizations in New York City, New York. It should be considered a discussion document which will be amended, expanded and finalized upon receipt of more detailed information from AID missions overseas.

The report provides an overview of the Public Law 480 Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, now more commonly known as the Food for Peace Program, which is administered in AID by its Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance. The Food for Peace Program distributes surplus American agricultural commodities to countries suffering from food shortages. Titles I, II (including the World Food Programme) and III of the law are described. The main text of the report provides summary descriptions of forestry project activity, arranged by Title, receiving PL 480 food assistance. Appendices detail supplementary information, including a comprehensive list of food-supported forestry projects arranged by country (Appendix H).

Due to the scanty information of questionable accuracy which was available, reliable conclusions as to the overall level of food-assisted forestry project activity were not possible. These must await receipt of more detailed information from the field. Meanwhile, the following interim conclusions based on the available data are offered:

1. Under Titles I and II, more than \$36.5 million worth of PL 480 food (tonnage unknown) is known to have been earmarked for forestry and forestry-related activities in some 17 countries over the past three to four years (see Appendix G). At the very least, some 98,000 hectares of land were targeted for treatment, of which 93,000 were to receive direct tree planting. An additional 75 kilometers were targeted for line planting.
2. Under Title II, AID obligated at least \$36.5 million (about 420,200 metric tons) of food commodities over the last four to five years for forestry and forestry-related activities (see Appendix F). At least 52,000 hectares of land were to be treated, of which 40,500 were targeted for direct tree planting with some 49 million tree seedlings.
3. Concerning World Food Programme forestry and forestry-related projects (see Appendix E), the U.S. Government plays a donor role in some 65 projects in 44 countries by obligating up to \$184.5 million (about 1.6 million metric tons of PL 480 commodities) for activities on an estimated 1.3 million hectares and 29,300 km of land. About 1.1 million hectares plus the 29,300 km were targeted for tree planting.

4. There appears, statistically, to be less involvement in forestry-related Food-for-Work by non-governmental organizations now than in the past. There are currently at least 13 projects; there may have been half again that number only a few years ago.
5. A total of \$3,528,661 is presently being provided through PL 480 Title II to foreign forestry research efforts in five countries.
6. The following hypotheses made in "A Comprehensive Summary of USAID Forestry-Related Assistance" (see reference No. 5) have neither been substantiated nor refuted during the course of this investigation:

*"More than half of all tree planting that is taking place under U.S. Foreign Assistance Programs is actually being accomplished under PL 480 Food Programs, rather than within DA and ESF funded bilateral assistance projects."

*"PL 480 Title I, Title II Food for Work, and Title III Food Programs are known to be associated with tree planting on more than 200,000 hectares in just six (6) countries over a 4-5 year period." (From this report, it might be possible to revise those figures to "... in some 32 countries during the past 4-5 years.")

*"PL 480 Title II contributions to World Food Program are also responsible for substantial reforestation and are in fact very likely to be associated with tree planting on as many as 200,000 or more additional hectares within at least eight (8) countries." (From this report it might be possible to revise those figures to "... as many as 1,293,000 or more hectares in at least 53 countries in the last several years.")

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I. INTRODUCTION

Background and Purpose

There is widespread interest within the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) to determine the desirability and feasibility of expanding the use of food aid in support of forestry development projects and to increase the level of technical accomplishment of food-assisted forestry activities. Continuation and expansion of food assistance in general to developing countries through Public Law 480 was recently recommended by two bipartisan special commissions of the U.S. Government. The President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America (Kissinger Commission) recommends increasing PL 480 food aid, especially on an emergency basis; and the Secretary of State's Commission on Security and Economic Assistance (Carlucci Commission) urges continuing PL 480, especially in Africa, and using it with other forms of economic assistance. It is timely, therefore, that the AID forestry community attempt to determine the overall relationship between food aid and forestry and whether expansion or strengthening of food-assisted forestry projects is advisable.

The present study was undertaken to provide basic background information needed by AID decision makers to consider expanding/improving the use of PL 480 food on forestry projects. In particular, the study attempted to prepare a compendium, or inventory, of food-supported forestry activity worldwide. This report is the first draft of such a compendium. It contains figures on dollars spent, number of trees planted, number of hectares reforested, number of workers or beneficiaries of the food and types of ancillary forestry efforts undertaken, such as nursery work, soil conservation, research and training. The report is based on written material and on interviews with AID officials in Washington, D.C., and with staff members of selected private voluntary organizations which implement forestry development projects with food aid. It is meant as a draft only, to be circulated to AID missions overseas for amendment and expansion. A final version will be issued once comments are received.

After reliable data are in hand, a possible follow-up exercise would be to review selected PL 480 forestry projects for lessons learned; level of success achieved; growth and survival of trees planted; quality, quantity and timeliness of technical assistance provided and needs for material, equipment and maintenance.

Finally, consideration could then be given to options for possible programmatic interventions, such as backstopping by Peace Corps Volunteers or other technicians, and policy or procedural changes to ensure quality in food-assisted forestry efforts. Cooperative mechanisms between AID/Peace Corps, private voluntary organizations, recipient governments, USDA, and the World Food Programme could be discussed at this later stage.

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Constraints Encountered

During the course of this study, several obstacles were encountered. They are mentioned here to assist future endeavors into this or similar topics, and to help readers better understand the reliability of the information presented. The constraints related to time, disaggregation and culling of information, the limited resource base, definitions of the parameters of "forestry", and the unreliability of current and old data.

The most obvious limitation to an inquiry of this scope and nature was time. Only one month was available to gather information, digest it and write the report. Most of the time was spent perusing office files, reading project descriptions, reviewing documents and discussing with people knowledgeable of food aid and forestry. Several leads were uncovered in this process which, for lack of time, had to go unpursued.

The data base itself was a constraint on this study. Reported statistics on hectares of land treated, trees planted, costs of projects and tonnage of food distributed were inconsistent and conflicting across sources consulted. Indeed, the uneven, incomplete and often unreliable nature of the data available cast doubt on the accuracy of the information presented in this interim report. Some documents detailed project targets; others listed actual accomplishments. Some reports gave hectares planted (or to be planted), some kilometers of line plantings, and some number of trees planted or seedlings distributed. Still others give no statistics whatsoever. Seldom was it known how much of the planned work was actually carried out or how many of the tree seedlings planted survived, or even which species of tree were planted. Often costs were given in local currency with no conversion to U.S. dollar equivalents. In particular, the Title I and III descriptions are woefully inadequate for the purposes of this study, and only fair success was met in discovering statistics on the PVO Food-for-Work schemes. The documentation from Rome on the World Food Programme's projects appears the most reliable, though they conflict at times with records in Washington.

One of the reasons for the scanty availability of detailed project information in Washington is that, as was indicated in various interviews, the responsibility of AID's Washington Office lies in assuring the timely and correct shipment of food to the targeted countries. Little monitoring or reporting of uses of the commodities or sales revenues filters back to Washington. Recently however, there has been renewed interest in better tracking and accounting for the uses of PL 480 commodities (see Refs. Memo #2 - "Allocation of Local Currency Sales Proceeds from PL 480 Title I Agreements and CIP Programs for Development Purposes," and #14 - "Report on the Allocation of Local Currency Generations").

Another major constraint to this initiative related to the difficulty in disaggregating forestry components from overall projects. For example, many rural development, agriculture or similar projects of broad scope contain significant forestry components or subprojects. Yet, it was often impossible to determine how much of the food aid or its dollar value went toward the forestry component, or even the specific nature of the forestry component in terms of technical goals. In the case of World Food Programme projects, the problem was even more complex because the U.S. is usually only one of many food donors to projects. Estimating the U.S. Government's portion of overall project food that actually supported a forestry subproject leaves room for many inaccuracies.

A final constraint was the difficulty of interpreting an array of definitions of "forestry" used by the different food-assisted projects. For the purposes of this interim report, all project activity is included that deals with tree planting, management of forest land or the processing of forest products. Also included are activities that relate to disciplines normally taught by schools of forestry and natural resources, such as range management and watershed management.

Because of the constraints which affected the preparation of this report, readers are cautioned to view this draft as an interim document which will be amended upon receipt of more detailed information from AID offices overseas. Comments for improvement are welcome.

II. PL 480 - WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES

General Overview

The PL 480 Program is a source of centrally-administered support to country missions in the four regions of USAID. The chief coordinator of PL 480 Program activities is the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance with its offices of Food for Peace and Private Voluntary Cooperation. The Program is a public law originated in 1954 and was at that time called the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. Now it is known more commonly as the Food for Peace Program. It draws upon the abundant production of American farmers to provide food aid mainly to poor countries which suffer from food shortages or chronic malnourishment related to:

- the host country's policies, practices, and lack of resources
- droughts, floods, or other natural or man-made disasters
- political strife and turmoil

The PL 480 Program embodies both humanitarian and developmental objectives: (see USAID's Congressional Presentation FY83, p. 112):

1. To meet critical food needs and combat hunger and malnutrition by making food available to most vulnerable groups;
2. To use PL 480 resources in ways which supplement and reinforce developmental activities through other means;
3. To assist Less-Developed Countries' (LCDs) governments which are engaging in major policy or program changes aimed at improving their agricultural performance;
4. To increase resource availabilities for agricultural and rural development through the use of local currency generated from the sale of Food for Peace commodities.

Operations and Activities

Food aid under the Program may be provided directly to friendly countries in different ways. Under Title I/III it is distributed on a credit basis for sale in commercial markets. In the case of Title II it is on a grant basis through non-governmental agencies and the World Food Programme (WFP), as well as through direct government to government arrangements, for a variety of programs to benefit the needy poor. It is requested that adequate shortage facilities are available, that the sponsoring agency have the administrative capacity to operate the program and that assurance is made that the donation or loan will not result in a substantial disincentive to the recipient country's own food production.

The administration of PL 480 is an interagency responsibility. Coordination and reconciliation of various individual agency interests is achieved within the framework of the delegations of authority by the

Working Group of the DCC Subcommittee on Food Aid chaired by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

There are three titles embodied in the Public Law 480: Title I, Title II, and Title III, discussed below.

Title I: Concessional Sales Program

As part of the agreement for concessional sales (credits on a year-by-year basis) of U.S. farm products, recipient countries must agree to undertake self-help measures to improve food production, storage, and distribution, or other actions to stimulate equitable growth. These measures are financed with the local currencies generated by the sale of the food. The loans are repayable in dollars at low interest rates over a period of twenty to forty years. There may be an early initial cash downpayment of 5% if the U.S. needs local currency for its official expenses.

Title I allocations must be reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Congress each quarter.

No Title I agreements may be made with countries who engage in a consistent pattern of flagrant human rights violations unless the commodities themselves or the proceeds will be used to directly benefit the needy.

Yet another mandated stipulation is that countries with annual per capita incomes at or below the IDA poverty level (i.e., \$730 per year) must be the targeted recipients of at least 75% of the volume of Title I food aid.

Taking FY83 Title I as an example: \$859 million including \$91.6 million as freight costs was approved. This involved about 3.2 million metric tons of food.

The concession of food is often used as lever for policy reform. The documentation shows the agreement on the part of the recipient country to use these local currencies for certain purposes. It is understood that the food is often used in making progress towards achieving certain fiscal, administrative and other types of reforms.

Title II Donation Program

Title II authorizes donations of food for three broad purposes:

- 1) For emergency and disaster relief, famine or other extraordinary circumstances; often these emergency measures later evolve into a development-oriented effort with considerable impact on economic growth.
- 2) For programs such as Food-for-Work, Child-Feeding, School Feeding, and Maternal-and-Child Health designed to alleviate the cause of the need for food assistance, and to respond to the demonstrably critical need for nutritional supplements within the most dependent, malnourished, and/or isolated sectors of the rural and urban populations.

- 3) For the promotion of economic and community development in friendly developing countries.

These food programs are carried out through private voluntary organizations, international organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF or through government to government programs.

Under the provisions of Title II, in limited circumstances and after free distribution to needy individuals, the recipient country can sell commodities and use the local currencies for planning and implementing self-help measures. Often the Title II program provides political and economic support for a government committed to implement a policy framework consistent with broadly-based, long-term growth.

To the extent practicable, U.S. voluntary agencies ("Volags") registered with and approved by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid must be utilized to carry out the Title II donations. The Voluntary Agencies submit orders for food aid on a quarterly basis within approved programs. The USDA procures these commodities (as well as those for WFP) each month. The Title II budget also includes estimated requirements for programs sponsored by the World Food Programme (see below), government-to-government programs, and another unallocated reserve (see "Section 206" below).

As an example of Title II activities, FY83 proposed \$650 million (of which \$250 million was allocated for oceanic transshipment and overland transportation if headed to a landlocked country), which translates to 1.6 million metric tons of food. Food shipments often include cornmeal, long-grain rice, wheat flour, dried-skimmed milk, bulgar wheat, vegetable oil and blended foods like CSM (corn-soy-milk) or WSB (wheat-soy-blend).

There are four divisions of Title II to be discussed here.

FOOD FOR WORK/PVO's

Part of the food donated to non-governmental organizations for programs to help the needy populations is used for Food-for-Work programs which usually have two objectives:

1. To provide employment to the unemployed poor.
2. To create assets which contribute to the country's development.

Because of the employment objective, the FFW system is usually applied to labor-intensive types of works. And, because of limited resources, input of materials, equipment, technical expertise and additional skilled labor are generally very limited.

Urban works are sometimes undertaken, but the large majority of FFW programs are carried out in rural areas.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The United States and eleven other major donor countries pledge food, transportation (transoceanic and overland in the case of landlocked countries), and cash to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support projects similar to those sponsored by PVOs under the Food-for-Work Program (see above). The World Food Programme also plays the role of coordinator of emergency shipments from all international donors. While donor countries such as the United States have the right to choose to support or reject a specific country's request for project assistance, the contributions are not earmarked for specific sub-activities within that project; therefore, it is difficult to determine the direct U.S. contribution to any forestry and natural resources projects.

A significant difference between the World Food Programme and the Title II Food-for-Work projects through American PVOs is the amount of technical assistance that WFP can and does provide to its projects in the form of consultants, resident project advisors, etc.

In FY83, the USG obligated 313,700 metric tons of Title II food, worth a total of \$75 million, to the World Food Programme.

SECTION 206

Section 206 of PL 480 allows the monetization and use of sales proceeds for agriculture, rural development, and nutrition programs designed to alleviate the causes of the need for the assistance. There is a provision in the section that allows proceeds to be used for increasing the effectiveness of food distribution systems and to increase the availability of Title II food to the neediest individuals in the target country. The requirements of Section 206 apply only to non-emergency government-to-government programming and do not apply to sales of food donated to governments for disaster or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements nor to sales of Title II food by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and the World Food Programme.

While the present policy of minimizing sales of donated food remains, sales of food donated to governments for nonemergency programs may be authorized under certain conditions.

PROJECT OUTREACH

In this effort, originally approved in 1978, the mandated objective is to provide logistical support to help title II PL 480 donation programs meet their goals of reaching and benefitting the poorest populations, qualitatively and quantitatively, especially those in the least accessible regions of LDCs. Project Outreach provides modest AID funds to PVOs to cover costs related to transportation, intermediate storage facilities, fumigation, distribution, administration, and logistics in remote areas, and especially in

Africa. Analyses of progress confirm that the PVOs have increased recipient levels and reached new beneficiaries in such countries as Mauritania, Sudan, Haiti, Togo, and Nicaragua.

RESEARCH GRANTS

Various foreign agricultural research grants are financed with foreign currencies accruing to the credit of the U.S. primarily from sales of farm products abroad under PL 480. The money cannot be converted into dollars for use in the United States. Some of these research grants related to and are administered under the Forest Service.

Title III Food for Development Program

The Title III programs, known as Food for Development programs, are authorized under this Title, but financed under Title I. They offer special incentives to low-income countries to undertake specific development programs which often require changes or reforms in policies designed to improve living standards of the rural poor. As with Title I counterpart funds, there is often stipulation for reform in fiscal and administrative policies and practices. There is a provision for "loan forgiveness" if the commodities or currencies from the sales of the commodities are used to implement these development programs, which are distinct from Title I Self-Help measures.

From Handbook 9: "Title III permits the amount of funds accruing from the local sale of commodities for agreed upon development purposes, including agricultural and rural development, voluntary family planning, health and nutrition programs, to be applied against the repayment obligation of governments receiving concessional financing."

Eligibility for Title III programs is limited to countries who, as with Title I, are at or below the IDA-determined poverty line.

Due to the substantial monitoring that must be instituted for Title III programs, there are relatively few worldwide.

III. PL 480-SUPPORTED FORESTRY PROJECTS - PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

TITLE I/III Concessional Sales and Food for Development

Narrative Summary:

The following information was garnered from Sales Agreements and specifically the "Self-Help Measures" between the USG and the recipient country. Information is very uneven across countries, with there being sometimes only vague references to forestry. There seems to be general interest in tightening up monitoring and reporting procedures of the uses of sales proceeds of Title I commodities. In many cases, the agreement to undertake developmental forestry activities was merely a "cosmetic" budget attribution to some line item relating to a pertinent Ministry.

The task of culling out the desired information was made even more difficult by the fact that many governments referred to their intentions only by geographical name: "The Rif Valley Project," for example, with no indication as to what schemes, and which sectors, that project might be involved in.

In most cases, the FY82 and the FY83 Agreements were consulted.

There were 15 countries which showed agreements under Title I to spend sales proceeds on forestry or forestry-related projects (several of these are older agreements, and the activities may no longer be pertinent), and another 3 under Title III.

Countries with Current or Terminated Title I or III Forestry Activities:

AFRICA:

- Guinea
- Kenya (old)
- Liberia
- Mozambique (old)
- Senegal (III)
- Somalia
- Sudan (III)
- Tanzania
- Zaire (old)

ASIA:

- Sri Lanka (budget attribution only)

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN:

- Bolivia (III)
- Dominican Republic (?)

El Salvador (?)
Haiti
Jamaica (?)
Peru

NEAR EAST:

Morocco (discontinued in FY83)
Tunisia (no records before FY82)

Africa Titles I/III:

Current/Ongoing Projects:

1. Guinea Title I:

In the Self-Help Measures of the Sales Agreements, there is mention of reforestation by small farmers but there are no benchmarks or physical targets mentioned.

2. Liberia Title I:

The agreement signed in August of 1980 shows the following physical targets:

1. to plant 25,800 acres of rubber trees;
2. to rehabilitate 40,240 acres of matured rubber trees;
3. to train local staff;
4. to establish two and a half million coffee and cocoa seedlings;
5. to develop 5,000 acres of coffee and 10,000 acres of cocoa.

There is also some reference also to a rice seed improvement program. The Rubber scheme was to use \$1,700,000 worth of PL480 funds, and the coffee/cocoa schemes were to use \$1,500,000 worth of PL480 funds.

3. Senegal Title III:

USAID and the GOS are focussing Title III programs increasingly on the problems of the deterioration of the natural resource base in the Sahel. Agreement for a Title III Food for Development was signed in May of 1980 to provide 7 million dollars of rice annually for a three-year period (1980-1982) for a total of 21 million dollars. A one-year extension was approved for FY83 for an additional seven million dollars, bringing the program total to 28 million dollars. Under this agreement, the government of Senegal agrees to use local currencies generated by the sale of commodities to fund various development projects, listed below.

Ongoing in 1981 was a \$6,910,000 cashew tree project involving a total of 3,700 hectares of windbreaks and dune fixations. USAID picked up costs but there is no technical input to the projects. In the FY82 agreement, \$6,665,000 were allocated to reforestation and dune fixation over three years, and 75 kilometers to tree planting along coastal dunes for the same total dollars amount.

From FY82 onward, there is good reporting from Senegal. Four sub-projects are described:

1. Community Reforestation in the Groundnut Basin:

\$657,000 in Title III funds will be used to enable the Forestry Service to continue 2 activities which seek to develop reforestation schemes whereby villagers create and maintain tree nurseries and plantations.

The first is in the Fatick Area, involves \$543,000 and encompasses the following components:

- training of nursery and plant workers
- technical and materials assistance
- needs assessment
- planting of fuelwood trees
- forage and fruit production
- land generation

Twenty rural communities will be involved over 2 years. FAO and Peace Corps technical assistance (as concerns cookstoves and planning of reforestation activities) is envisaged. The objectives each year are to:

1. establish 19 nurseries
2. establish 150 ha of large plantations
3. intercrop 375 ha of trees into fields
4. regenerate 500 ha of Acacia albida

The second is in the Diourbel Village area, involves \$110,000 and encompasses the following components:

- nurseries
- production of seedlings
- village woodlots
- soil regeneration
- shade and fruit trees
- windbreaks

Forestry Service Agents and Peace Corps Volunteers will have technical input. The objectives are as follows: (each year)

1. create 37 nurseries
2. intercrop 250 ha of Acacia

3. establish 25 ha of woodlots in 37 villages
4. distribute 15,000 seedlings for windbreaks and shade trees
5. train 5 forestry agents

2. Village Woodlot Development:

This is a project using local currency financing for anti-desertification and environmental protection activities in FY84-85 and involves \$969,000. Its objectives are:

- 1 million seedlings (= 1,600 ha plantation)
- by July '84, strengthen 10 nurseries
- by end of 1985, 10 more nurseries strengthened
- by end 1985, train 75 nursery workers.

3. Niayes Reforestation and Dune Stabilization:

Using \$714,000 generated from PL 480 Title III funds, project targets call for 3,700 ha of dunes to be stabilized north of Dakar along the coast; and the expansion of a band of trees, dune stabilization and planting along another 25 hectares. Objectives:

- each year 750 hectares planted in Niaga-Kayar-Uboro area
- by the end of 1985, 250 hectares planted in Pikine Area
- each year 400 hectares planted at Kebemer area

4. Bandia Forest:

Maintenance and research using \$329,000 worth of Title III funds.

4. Somalia Title I:

From 1977 until Dec. 15, 1982 there is but one figure available, and that is that \$50 million were monetized into local Somali shillings for dune stabilization, shelter belts, and possibly a northern rangelands project. However, the money is simply attributed to the budget items in a general way. Only one benchmark is set forth in the FY82 agreement: that 2,500 hectares of sand dunes were to be stabilized in 1982 on farmlands. In the FY83 agreement, another 400 hectares were to be stabilized. "The bulk of the generated local currency will be used to finance activities designed to increase agricultural, livestock, health, manpower, and private sector developmental objectives."

The GSDR is planning on contributing the following amounts in the next fiscal years to the two forestry-related projects:

1. Forestry/Range Development: FY84: .3 million dollars
 FY85: .2 million dollars
 FY86: -
 TOTAL: .5 million dollars

2. CDA Forestry Development: FY84: .7 million dollars
 FY85: .7 million dollars
 FY86: .5 million dollars
 TOTAL: 1.9 million dollars

Under #2, CDA Forestry, in a CARE Project Description (Refugee Reforestation in Hiran), it is noted that the GSDR contribution to the project (described above under Title II FFW) comes from these PL 480 Title I sales revenues. This input amounts to:

- \$25,073 for vehicles and running costs, furniture, office rent, etc. in year one;
- \$254,086 in year two
- \$296,707 in year three
- \$288,497 in year four for a total of \$864,363.

5. Sudan Title III:

This is called the Rural Renewable Energy Project #650-0041 for FY81-87(?) but details are missing. The cost is \$20 million. The goal is "to reduce consumption of wood through its more efficient utilization." An evaluation was done in October 1982.

6. Tanzania Title I:

There is but vague reference to "forestry and the establishment of fruit tree nurseries..." with participation of PCVs envisioned. Output and dates not available.

Terminated Projects:

Mozambique, Kenya, Zaire all have had in recent years Title I funds for reforestation:

Mozambique: FY81 \$5 million dollars for labor-intensive reforestation wood fuel energy sources.

Kenya: FY81 \$16 million in program costs to support soil conservation

Zaire: Used Title I funds for reforestation.

Asia Title I

Current/Ongoing Projects:

Indonesia Title I:

In FY83, "examples of anticipated program activities would be, among others, some watershed improvement projects." The Self-Help Measures show a desire to combine PL480 with PVO resources, GOI, and other donor agencies.

Sri Lanka Title I:

The FY81, 82 and 83 agreements all included self-help and use-of-proceeds provisions; in the area of Resource Management including "Reforestation and Land and Water Conservation."

The 1981 agreement was not quantified, but the 1982 and 1983 agreements called for 31 and 50 million rupees respectively to support the Reforestation/Land and Water Conservation programs. It appears to have been strictly an attribution exercise.

Latin American/Caribbean Titles I/III

Current/Ongoing Projects:

1. Bolivia Title III:

FY78-83 and ongoing. Language used in the agreements is to "upgrade the National Seed Program." and there is a line item of "rural development projects," which may include some forestation. An evaluation was done by Rural Development Services of New York in March 1982 which states the project's objectives as: "the conservation and preservation of eroded soils, land reclamation, wood for timber needs." From FY79-81, the following results are recorded:

- 571 hectares in 21 communities planted (1.3 million seedlings)
- Another 2,762 ha planned for 1982
- A total of \$425,000 in Title III funds used.

Another source showed \$961,800 used for forestry in FY80-83, with \$557,000 of that being used in FY82-83 alone.

There will probably be designs in upcoming proposals to use Title III funds in CARE Matching Grant tree planting activities in the near future in Bolivia.

2. Dominican Republic Title I:

No mention in the agreements except 13,000 acres a year to be treated for soil conservation.

3. El Salvador Title I:

In the FY82 agreement, there is some mention of some employment generation through employment resource conservation. Reforestation and soil conservation are mentioned in passing. Also, \$680,000 worth of local currency is shown as being allocated to natural resources management and specifically the "maintenance of reforestation and establishment of nurseries."

Additionally, another \$6,300,000 is targeted for "soil conservation, small irrigation, and reforestation," in very general terms. Finally, an additional \$320,000 is to be used for "certified seed

multiplication." These last figures were obtained from a cable response from El Salvador to the May 1983 investigation as to the uses of sales proceeds.

4. Haiti Title I:

In the "Self-Help Measures" there is an intention that designs must "continue to encourage and support the NGOs promoting soil conservation and reforestation," and mention of "agroforestry and natural resource management," as well as "integrated regional agricultural environmental and reforestation projects in order to provide reforestation services to small farmers in regional watersheds and to provide reforestation and erosion control to the needy in the NW area." FY82-83 ongoing. The original agreement has references to:

- watershed management and protection
- a pilot nursery with plant species for watershed restoration
- training
- soil conservation training programs

In the cable response, there is no breakdown into forestry; one category which may contain some forestry activity is the "integrated agricultural development" for \$2,500,000 worth in FY83, project #0078.

Finally, the FY82 agreement aims to "undertake a comprehensive program of natural resource conservation including expanded programs and activities in soil conservation, watershed management and forestry by means of soil surveys, assisting farmers, and conservation training programs." No figures given.

Title I annual levels were at \$9 million in recent fiscal years - for agriculture, nutrition, rural health and other unknown sectors, which may include forestry.

5. Jamaica Title I:

No mention in the agreements except perhaps some soil conservation activities intended.

6. Peru Title I:

The FY83 agreement indicates that the sales proceeds from the Title I commodities will be used "to support soil conservation and water management programs," and also "for research, extension, and education activities for tropical/sub-tropical soil use and management.." Also the FY80 agreement with USAID shows afforestation intentions. Funding levels for FY83 and FY84 were at \$20 million and physical quantities at 101,000 Metric Tons.

Near East Title I

Terminated Project:

Morocco Title I:

In the FY82 agreement, \$11,367,982 worth of Title I sales proceeds was targeted for the following uses:

- expansion and implementation of remote sensing for agriculture;
- expansion of reforestation efforts - to undertake up to 20,000 ha of reforestation annually with Acacia, Eucalyptus and pine;
- another 5,300 ha of soil erosion control and soil conservation studies.

However, these plans, according to a staff member of the Bureau for Food for Peace in Washington seem to have been abruptly dropped, due to technical problems and other priorities.

TITLE II Food-for-Work

Narrative Summary:

Reporting on the value of commodities, numbers of recipients, numbers of hectares and trees planted, and time references was very uneven across the three Voluntary Agencies interviewed (Catholic Relief Services, CARE, and Church World Service). Annual reports, Annual Budget Submissions (ABSs), evaluations, and staff members' memories served as references. Given these constraints, it seems best to describe the activities and numbers in narrative, rather than categorical chart form.

There appears to be Title II Food-for-Work forestry activity in only twelve countries worldwide at the time of this report (plus one country with Section 206 assistance: Cape Verde). Other projects (especially in Africa, and numbering at least a dozen) have recently been terminated or dropped, according to interviews with home-based staff members of the PVOs.

The presentation of documentation appears here by region. Older or completed projects are listed briefly at the end of the regional section. (See also Appendix H for abbreviated information.)

Countries with Current Title II FFW Forestry Activities:

AFRICA:

Burundi
Djibouti
Ghana
Kenya
Somalia
Upper Volta

Cape Verde: Section 206

ASIA:

Bangladesh

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN:

Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Guatemala
Haiti
Peru

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Africa:

Current/Ongoing Projects:

1. Burundi:

There currently is purported to be reforestation activities under Title II FFW, but no reports are available in CRS New York. Old figures reveal that under the auspices of CRS, \$3,028,000 worth of food commodities (1603 metric tons) were imported for use as remuneration for labor in 4 small reforestation projects to include land clearing, tree planting and soil conservation measures.

2. Cape Verde: SECTION 206 FOOD AID FY82-85

The Cape Verde Section 206 program (see discussion of PL 480 Title II Section 206) is the only one of its kind with significant conservation forestry components. A mid-term evaluation of this program took place in October, 1983. Staff interviewed the following month affirmed that good progress is taking place on the islands, with the specific achievements listed below.

Cape Verde received Title II Emergency Food Aid from FY77 to FY81. Revenues from food aid sales financed a large labor-intensive rural public works program in reforestation and environmental rehabilitation. During this period, 95,000 trees were planted (55,000 in FY80 and 40,000 in FY81) and many soil and water conservation measures and hydro-geological surveys were undertaken. Some 20,000 trees were planted in 1982 with combined PL 480 and DA input (to the Watershed Management Project) and roughly another 75,000 in 1983.

Cape Verde has had a three year Section 206 Food for Development Program since FY82 in lieu of recurrent emergency food aid programming. According to a Mission staff member on home leave, 15,000 MT of corn is provided to the GOCV annually, which accounts for roughly 1/3 of the total food aid of the country. The corn is made available for purchase by workers who themselves receive cash remuneration for their labor. There is evidently no corruption in the system.

The program funds the following activities in soils and water conservation:

Eastern Santiago: Control of soil erosion in four watershed areas (three are extensions of rural works under AID Rural Works project 655-0001), through the construction of soil and water retention structures (check dams, terraces, dikes, contour ditches). Tree planting, not foreseen in the original Project Paper, is indeed taking place as a conservation measure, and involves 206 hectares of fruit trees.

Sao Filipe and Sao Francisco: Control of soil erosion in two watershed areas, through construction of soil and water retention structures, and a large-scale reforestation which includes the following benchmarks:

- 200 ha of watersheds, with 100,000 trees for pasture research;

- 1,300 ha with 650,000 trees (native and imported species) to establish part of the national forest reserve (to provide saplings for reforestation programs around the country).

Tarrafal: Extension of conservation works implemented as part of the Tarrafal Water Resources Project (655-0003) to a greater area of the valley next to the original project site, through construction of terraces, contour ditches, dikes, water catchment dams, and some tree planting. Achievements between January 1982 and June 1983 were 87,350 trees planted.

3. Djibouti:

Under the auspices of CRS, \$3,084,000 (or 587 metric tons) of food was procured for forestry projects and construction of water catchment basins begun in 1982 and continued in FY83 in Ali Sabieh district. Also described were the establishment of a nursery and the planting of seedlings, using refugee-and national labor. This FFW activity was described as being one small component and supplemented with ESF funds and an OPG to CRS.

Objectives:

1. To initiate and support activities which will sustain and develop the productivity of arid and semi-arid land;
2. To initiate among others, forestry community-level activities which will make more food available to nutritionally vulnerable people.

Accomplishments to Date:

In FY82, approximately 7000 acacia tree seedlings were planted in the Aramadoule refugee camp and in Ali-Sabieh district. An estimated 55,000 seedlings were to be ready by March 1983 for reforestation in Ali Sabieh district. (New York offices of CRS provided the statistic of 40,425 seedlings planted in the Aramadoule nursery between July and September 1983, including kumquat, lemon, cyprus, acacia, and guava.) In addition, 2 hectares of land were cleared; an irrigation system was installed; and 120 date palm seedlings were planted. Several hundred more seedlings were to be imported and planted in the 1983 season. Other tree plantings were:

1. 2 hectares for 286 sweet orange seedlings
2. 520 other fruit seedlings in three other districts
3. 500 lemon or banana seedlings in February 1983 in Dikhil district

So far, it is reported that there is a 100% take rate in the plantations. Program costs for the forestry components were \$19,500 (for tools, watering cans, equipment, etc.)

4. Ghana:

Under the auspices of CRS, there is currently FFW activity in oil palm plantations in Ghana in 1983. In six different projects, approximately 17 hectares were being planted with the use of roughly 2 metric tons of SFSG and oil.

5. Kenya:

New York-based CRS staff indicated that there is limited FFW forestry activity presently being implemented in Kenya. Old figures reveal that under the auspices of CRS, \$4,914,000 worth of commodities (or 1603 metric tons) was utilized as remuneration for labor under a Food-for-Work scheme that included terracing of semi-arid lands in northern Kenya; also Kilifi, Marsabit, and Kitui districts. Planting of hardwood trees and soil conservation projects are continuing from previous years in the Kwale district.

FY80:	288 acres tree planting
FY81:	15 acres tree planting; 950 acres terraced
FY82:	50 acres terraced

6. Somalia:

In Somalia, CARE will serve as the logistics coordinator of WFP Title II commodities destined for refugees who participate as laborers in the Hiran Refugee Reforestation Project (FY84). Some \$199,445 worth of commodities will be used in FY84, while FY85 projections reach to \$463,368 and in FY86, \$732,802. Activities are described as being:

- 2 seedling nurseries each with a capacity of 91,000 seedlings;
- seedling production and outplanting into 2 fuelwood lots growing in size from 25 ha each in 1983 to 385 ha each in 1986;
- planting of 4 km of shelterbelts and amenity/fruit trees in each of three refugee camps;
- training of National Range Agency foresters.

This will be a 43-month CARE involvement and is an effort "to slow and eventually reverse the deforestation occurring in refugee-impacted areas." FFW donor funding for the project is \$1,825,105 using commodities and cash.

7. Upper Volta:

Interviews with CRS staff members in New York revealed that there probably is limited forestry activity in FFW schemes in Upper Volta, but no documentation was available. Older figures show that under the auspices of CRS, \$1,914,000 worth of commodities (or 229.5 metric tons) was imported to be used as remuneration for labor in extensive

reforestation efforts, specifically in tree planting of neem, cassia, eucalyptus, nere, and flamboyants.

Figures were:

FY 80: \$181,905; 490 hectares/367,500 trees planted
FY 81: \$143,000; 372 hectares/279,000 trees planted
FY 82: similar; 800 hectares/600,00 trees planted
FY 83: similar

Completed/Terminated Projects:

1. Lesotho:

Under the auspices of CRS, \$17,302,000 worth of food commodities (or 6,222 Metric Tons) was imported to be utilized as remuneration for labor under a Food-for-Work scheme that involved soil conservation and tree planting activities. In FY80 and FY81, 150 projects (?) were programmed for tree planting.

2. Madagascar:

Under the auspices of CRS, \$28,000 worth of food commodities was imported to be used as remuneration of labor in reforestation activities, principally tree planting and soil conservation measures.

3. Niger:

Interviews with a CARE staff member revealed that there used to be food lunches provided for work crews in forestry projects, but that this has been discontinued.

4. Rwanda:

CRS and SAWS used 349.9 Metric Tons of commodities for small-scale reforestation measures. No other details available. (SAWS narrative report did not show any forestry activity in the recent years; only road construction, nutrition efforts, etc.)

5. Senegal:

This Food-for-Work Program under the auspices of CRS had a sub-activity in which commodities valued at \$2,910,000 were to be used as remuneration for labor in land terracing and soil conservation schemes.

6. Sierra Leone:

This Food-for-Work Program under the auspices of CRS had a sub-activity in which commodities valued at \$863,000 were to be used as remuneration for labor in land terracing and soil conservation. Nursery and tree planting activities were also included.

7. Tanzania:

Under the auspices of CRS, \$784,000 worth of food commodities was imported to be used as remuneration for labor in a reforestation activity involving refugee labor in the Kibono, Kigoma, and Kasulu districts. Total reforestation-related activities for FY83 was estimated at 15,700 acres:

- land clearing for farming: 7,200 acres
- land clearing for tse-tse control: 8,000 acres
- unspecified reforestation schemes: 487 acres

Asia:

Current/Ongoing Projects:

1. Bangladesh:

There appears to be minute involvement of food in FFW forestry schemes in Bangladesh. Up to 120,000 MT of wheat a year are distributed under the auspices of CARE as a wage for work on the construction of rural earthwork projects such as irrigation canals, flood control, land reclamation, roads and fish tanks. Within that activity is a "Women's Preventive Maintenance" scheme which involves sodding, seeding, and tree planting on the sides of roads and embankments to improve road durability. It appears from reports to be a cash payment in addition to some commodities for landless women. This "forestry" activity is complementary to and in support of other ongoing FFW projects (earthmoving, farm-to-market roads, and construction works).

It is obviously impossible to disaggregate the amount of food targeted solely for this small reforestation work.

Completed/Terminated Projects:

1. India:

In 1975 there were at least 10 proposals for FFW forestry schemes, and these involved some 80,000 MT. It is not known at CARE World Headquarters if these proposals were ever actually implemented.

Brief outlines of these proposals would look as follows:

- a. Andhra Pradesh, FY76, 6000 MT for irrigation work on 16,000 acres, land leveling and digging.
- b. Bihar District/Chotanagpur area, FY75-FY76, 6000 MT or \$97,645 worth of total counterpart funds for plantation and forest protection works and soil conservation works on tribal lands.
- c. Gujarat - 5 districts, FY76-FY78, 5000 MT for 4,904 ha to be planted, and 9 million seedlings to be raised in nurseries.
- d. Gujarat Irrigation FFW, FY76-FY78, 1500 MT for 7,500 laborers to complete irrigation projects.

- e. Karnataka Government, FY74-FY79, 8000 MT for major irrigation works and later soil conservation and afforestation projects as complements.
- f. Maydhya Pradesh in Durg District, FY75-FY76, 10,000 MT for irrigation networks, soil conservation and afforestation (243 projects).
- g. Orissa State, FY75-FY76, 3000 MT of wheat for the planting of 60,000 fruit trees as well as other agriculture-oriented components.
- h. Tamil Nadu State, FY75-FY76, 12,000 MT for soil conservation measures, land reclamation and afforestation.
- i. Uttar Pradesh, FY75-FY76, 8000 MT for water management, fuelwood afforestation on 22,000 ha, terracing, windbreaks, and canals.
- j. West Bengal in 3 districts, FY75-FY76, 10,000 MT, for forestry and pasture development, soil conservation on 1,500 acres in one district, afforestation on 600 acres in another.

Additionally, CRS used to have some food-related forestry activity in India.

Under the auspices of CRS, ongoing in FY80-81, some reforestation and soil erosion control activities were being implemented, with the use of \$746,125 worth of food commodities as remuneration for labor reported. Specific figures are as follows:

- 702 acres of bench terracing and land slope reclamation (\$87,750)
- 24,514 acres for land clearing (\$1,532,125)
- 335 acres for reclamation of river beds (\$209,375)

2. Indonesia:

Under the auspices of both CRS and CWS, an estimated LOP cost of \$1,626,000 was being imported to be used as remuneration for labor in several reforestation Food-for-Work projects. Activities included land reclamation and clearing, reforestation and greening programs. An estimated 62,340 hectares, or some 37,404,000 trees were to have been planted with these commodities. Specific dollar breakdown for fiscal years 1979 through 1983 were:

FY79: \$360,000 for reforestation
 FY80: \$857,000 for reforestation
 FY81: \$ 23,715 for reforestation
 FY82: \$334,750 for reforestation

Latin America/Caribbean:

Current/Ongoing Projects:

1. Dominican Republic:

Little information was available in the New York offices of CRS concerning FFW efforts in Dominican Republic but CARITAS, CRS's counterpart on the island, would be in a better position to describe project activities if contacted. From the FY84 ABS then: "CRS has FFW activities in all regions of the country, and the activities include road construction and reconstruction, education, agricultural production, water and sanitation, forestry and conservation, community development and construction."

2. Ecuador:

A new FFW project implemented by CARE would provide 25¢ to 50¢ per lunch for workers in the "gang labor" forces called Mingas. This subsidy will be intended for tree planting activities. No other information available at this time.

3. Guatemala:

CARE began its reforestation activities in 1975. From 1975 to 1980 there was rapid growth in soil conservation and reforestation efforts. In FY83 under a Matching Grant to CARE, \$138,491 worth of PL 480 commodities was imported for FFW tree planting "to address the critical problems of deforestation and soil conservation." Approximately \$123,000 worth of foodstuffs was projected for FY84. Activities in some 53 FFW projects, located in 11 provinces include tree-nursery management, construction of terraces and gully controls, pasture planning and management. See below for breakdown of activities.

In 1983 the firm Chemonics evaluated the project (see Ref. #11) and made the following information available.

Activities currently include:

1. Terracing (87 ha in 1982)
2. Contour planting (12 ha in 1980)
3. Composting (2,100 m³ in 1982)
4. Reforestation (2.7 million trees in 1982)
5. Nursery management (3 million seedlings in 1982)
6. Forest management (6,800 man-days in 1982)
7. Grass and pasture planting (15 ha in 1982)
8. Lorena stoves
9. Soil testing
10. Fruit tree planting (12,547 trees in 1980)

Sixty percent of the value of project costs were attributed to these reforestation and forestry activities. Forty percent was dedicated to other conservation work.

Food-for Work subsidizes workers and participants. Total FFW and administrative costs for the period 1979-1982 was \$830,648 (cumulative over the 4 years). Total operational costs for the FFW program from July 1977 through June 1982 were \$257,243.35 (for salaries, rent, vehicles and associated costs).

Other figures are:

- There were 11,404 FFW participants in 1979; 11,986 in 1980, and similar figures recorded for 1981 and 1982.
- The average number of beneficiaries per year has been 42,000 persons.
- 2.5 million (or 1,000 ha of trees) have been planted in each of the last 4 years. (This number should be reduced by 50% due to incorrect reporting, poor survival rates, and non-maintenance after planting.)
- Plantation cost has been roughly \$1,200 per hectare while \$2,000 per hectare has been spent for conservation activities.
- Projected requirements of PL 480 commodities are:
 - FY84: \$138,564
 - FY85: \$125,000
 - FY86: \$125,000
- Problems in the FFW scheme are:
 1. Lack of transportation for foodstuffs;
 2. Late arrival of food at project sites;
 3. Delay in work;
 4. Workers don't know how to prepare foods.
- Suggestions/recommendations to the project have been:
 1. A nutritionist hired to explain cooking procedures of the foods;
 2. A PL 480 cookbook;
 3. Combine other incentives with the FFW, such as cost-sharing, local foodstuffs, and tree plantings;
 4. FFW should be re-evaluated as an incentive to improve its effectiveness as a subsidy.
- Peace Corps Volunteers are actively involved in this project. PC costs from 1979 to 1982, cumulative, were \$2,300,000. It was recommended by Chemonics that the proper role of PCVs be clarified, and that more in-country training was needed for them.

4. Haiti:

Annual level of Title II funds has been around \$9 million for all activities, and there are some Food-for-Work schemes. The Mission

maintains a policy of integrating Title II activities into other USAID programs.

In the Northwest Agroforestry Extension Project, FFW funded soil conservation projects in conjunction with the reforestation activities. This PL 480 support has been ongoing for the past ten years, lending support to numerous soil conservation and reforestation activities for up to 3,500 farmers.

In general, "technical supervision and monitoring of these projects was lacking. The long history of FFW programs in the Northwest has actually constituted a stubborn barrier to the acceptance of the reforestation project in several zones. The villagers have come to expect immediate material repayment for any work they perform. Therefore, the selection of apt communities must be carefully done in order to avoid those areas where such mentalities are ingrained." (from Multi-Year Plan, CARE, 1984).

Interviews with a CARE project director on home leave revealed that in the last six months, some FFW payments has been made in fruit tree nurseries in Passe Cata Bois and Decide areas as well as in the Jean Rabel region. Another CARE forester mentioned that there used to be food subsidy for forestry labor (land clearing for gardens and subsequent tree planting) in recent years in the Bombardopolis area, but that this has been discontinued.

There is currently one Peace Corps Volunteer involved in the FFW schemes.

5. Peru:

"Title II funds are fully integrated with other elements of the Mission's development strategy; this has been cited as a model for other country programs. All Title II efforts are now supported by both regular assistance funds through OPGs and by Title I generated local currency. For example, the extensive reforestation activities through Church World Service/SEPAS (see descriptions below) support an important component of the Mission's strategy - natural resource management. The CWS/SEPAS reforestation program was expanded in FY82 with the provision of long-term forestry technical assistance to SEPAS and indirectly to the National Institute of Forestry and Fauna (INFOR)." (from ABS FY84)

Two PVOs currently have forestry or forestry-related FFW activities in Peru, CARE and CWS.

CWS: Over a 3 year period, the Reforestation Project will

- plant 46 million trees on 31,000 ha of land;
- establish nurseries;
- provide temporary employment to about 20,000 workers;
- provide food support to 100,000 beneficiaries through the distribution of 4,600 MT of food;
- provide forestry and soil conservation training to 310 campesino forestry promoters.

Agencies involved are SEPAS, DGFF (Dirreccion General Forestal y de Fauna), ONAA (Oficina Nacional de Apoyo Alimentario) SEPAS receives an OPG to carry out its broader community development work and implementation logistics of the Reforestation Project. The overall aims of the project are to establish forest plantations with industrial and domestic purposes, to stabilize the soil preventing erosion and the risk of floods.

The physical targets of the two sub-activities are:

1. Proyecto de Reforestacion con Apoyo Alimentario:

- will plant 23,350,000 trees on 17,000 ha of land in FY82, and 13,500,000 trees on 10,800 ha of land in FY83;
- will establish nurseries in both years;
- will provide temporary employment for 11,975 workers in FY82 and 10,630 workers in FY83;
- will provide food support to 59,875 beneficiaries through distribution of 2,415 MT of food in FY82 and to 53,150 beneficiaries through 2,334 MT of food in FY83;
- will provide training in forestry and soil conservation.

2. Establecimiento de Plantaciones Forestales en el Peru:

- will plant in FY82 and FY83 each 2,250,000 trees on 1,500 ha of land;
- will establish nurseries;
- will provide temporary employment to 500 workers;
- will provide food support to 2,500 beneficiaries through distribution of 300 MT of food;
- will provide training in forestry and soil conservation.

CARE: CARE has one of the few urban forestry projects in the world. It uses Title II commodity support provided by the USG to the GOP (roughly \$2.5 million FFW in FY83-84) and also the input of Title I and an OPG. The project is called The Urban Slum Infrastructure Development Project for FY84-FY86. In Lima, the goal is to provide basic services and to improve the standard of living in marginal urban slums. There is some planting of trees along streets and in squares, parks, and other open areas as well as other infrastructural activities. There is probably similar activity in Trujillo.

Targets are:

- In Lima: - 36,000 new trees to be planted the first year and 40,000 the second year;
- 426 ha of existing trees to be maintained the first year and 400 ha the second year.
- In Trujillo: - 40,000 new trees to be planted the first year and 30,000 more in the second year;
- 200 ha of trees to be maintained.

Near East:

Completed/Terminated Projects:

1 Tunisia:

Old Title II Programs used to plant trees, but these programs have been discontinued.

TITLE II World Food Programme:

Narrative Summary:

According to WFP documentation (see Ref. #24), the World Food Programme has spent the following dollar amounts on purely forestry development projects by region as of 30 April 1983:

LAC Forestry -	\$12,299,000	11 projects, 2 expansions
Africa/NE Forestry -	\$148,234,000	23 projects, 8 expansions
W Africa Forestry -	\$41,758,000	12 projects, 3 expansions
Europe/E. Africa Forestry	\$193,059,000	15 projects, 2 expansions
Asia Forestry	\$193,938,000	35 projects, 10 expansions

TOTAL FORESTRY: 96 projects with 25 expansions or 8% of total WFP expenditures for a total of \$586,288,000.

In researching WFP "Forestry" the projects have been limited to WFP's category #17 which is defined as "Directly Productive Projects, including afforestation, reforestation, and watershed management and associated soil conservation works." Time did not permit the investigation of category #12 - "Land Development and Improvement, including land reclamation, irrigation, drainage and flood control and soil conservation." These last most certainly contain tree planting activities, but may only account for a minute section of the dollars and food resources spent; hence, they have not been probed in this report.

Research through the WFP files of the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance in Washington D.C. revealed that the USG has recently committed food commodities to at least 52 forestry or forestry-related WFP projects in 43 countries around the world. Another 11 have recently been terminated in 10 of those countries.

No assumption can be made as to the total amount of U.S. dollar commitment to these projects because of the following two considerations:

-U.S. contribution is only one of many donors to any given project and it would be very difficult to disaggregate the AID input;

- many of the projects involve more than just forestry components; there may be several other sub-projects under the title which also receive the U.S. food. Again, it would be a hopeless task to attempt to align U.S. commitment with strictly tree-planting and/or related forestry activity. The Madagascar Project R700 (see #30 below) is an exception; here stateside figures separated the U.S. cost of forestry activities from the others.

COUNTRIES WITH AID-ASSISTED WFP PROJECTS:
(new, on-going, or recently terminated)

Afghanistan 2053 Exp.	Mexico 2510
Algeria 25962435	Morocco 2319 Exp.
(Benin 2096 - completed)	Morocco 2691
Bolivia 2703	Mozambique 2514
Cameroon 773 Exp.	Niger 2646
(Chad 2452 QX - completed)	Pakistan 2149
Comoros Islands 2545	Pakistan 2451
Congo 2658	Pakistan 2435
Ecuador 2251	Pakistan 2310
El Salvador 776 Exp. II	Pakistan 385 Exp.
Ethiopia 2488	(Pakistan 2306 - completed)
Ghana 2075 Exp. I	Panama 2436
Guatemala 784 Exp.	Peru 2492
Guatemala 2587	Rwanda 2369
Guinea Bissau 2383	Senegal 2236
(Haiti 2105 Exp. - completed)	Senegal 2236 Exp.
(India 259 Exp. II - completed)	Senegal 2230 Exp.
(India 572 Exp. - completed)	(Senegal 2230 - completed)
India 2600	Somalia 719 Exp.
India 2664Q	Sudan 2665
India 2685	Sudan 2650
India 2684	(Syria 2418 - completed)
India 2683	Sri Lanka 2584
Indonesia 2343	Tanzania 2667
Kenya 2589	Togo 402 Exp. II
Kenya 2669	Tunisia 2692
Lesotho 352 Exp.	(Tunisia 2493 - completed)
(Liberia 703 - completed)	Turkey 2255
(Madagascar R700 - completed)	Uganda 2642 Exp.
Madagascar 2661	Upper Volta 2239
Mali 2231 Exp. I and Exp. II	Zambia 2616
Malawi 2145 Exp. I and Exp. II	

Alphabetical Descriptions

The following section is a rough description of each WFP project based on information available in Washington. The information is arranged as follows: (See also Appendix H for abbreviated form).

- a. Country, Code Number and Title
- b. Description of Activities
- c. Duration
- d. Status
- e. Distribution Start-up Dates and Projected Termination Dates
- f. Total Project Cost to WFP
- g. Cost of Food Only to WFP
- h. U.S. Commitment in Dollars (including freight costs unless noted)
- i. U.S. Commitment in Metric Tons
- j. Remarks

1.

- a. AFGHANISTAN 2053 Exp. Multi-Purpose Rural Development
- b. Irrigation works, road and housing construction, training, and an afforestation component involving improvement of pistachio forests and forest plantation in dry areas.
- c. 5 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 October 1979; ends 30 September 1984
- f. \$25,970,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$5,002,500 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$12,096,000 U.S. commitment
- i. 84,800 MT U.S. commitment, but records show no food shipped in FY83
- j. Project suspended. Cost of forestry scheme to WFP: \$5,078,000

2.

- a. ALGERIA 2596 Improvement of Fruit Trees
- b. The increasing of production of hardy fruit trees and oil-producing olives; creation of plantations and plantation maintenance, regeneration of old olive trees, and nurseries. 42,000 ha to receive WFP aid.
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. n/a; project approval was in 10/81
- f. \$13,210,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$9,450,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. 27,600 MT U.S. commitment; records show no food shipped in FY83

3.

- a. BENIN 2096 Multi-Purpose Rural Development
- b. Sub-projects include youth clubs, assistance to school canteens and the health sector, agriculture training, rice cultivation and the replanting of 3000 ha of palm trees under the forestry development heading.
- c. 4 years
- d. Will be completed as of 12/83
- e. Distribution started 21 July 1975; ends 31 Dec. 1983
- f. \$13,400,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$9,200,00 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$2,028,000 U.S. commitment
- i. 18,200 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 726.9 MT

4.

- a. BOLIVIA 2703 Improvement of Infrastructure for Agricultural and Forestry Development
- b. Includes improvement of the road network, irrigation schemes, soil rehabilitation and conservation, pisciculture, agricultural and livestock production, infrastructure, training, women's participation and the afforestation component which would cover 13,200 hectares.
- c. 4 years
- d. New
- e. n/a
- f. \$9,093,200 cost to WFP
- g. \$5,888,300 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. 12,830 MT U.S. commitment; no FY83 shipments
- j. This is a new project, pending approval by the CFA in Nov/Dec 1983

5.

- a. CAMEROON 773 Exp. Fourth Five-Year Plan
- b. There are six sub-projects and they include rural development works (including forestry and crop development), youth centers, and construction of a dam. No figures on hectare targets available. Includes a scheme for assistance in forest surveys. Projected 60,000 recipients of the food aid.
- c. 4 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 Oct. 1980; ends 30 Sept. 1984
- f. \$10,405,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$8,546,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a but FY83 shipments equalled \$391,785
- i. 20,225 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 1,735 MT
- j. Cost of the forestry scheme to WFP: \$73,000

6.

- a. CHAD 2452 QX Drought Rehabilitation and Agricultural Training
(recently completed)
- b. Components are: 1). agricultural development, 2). community development, 3). training, 4). reforestation and arboriculture to recover 3,500 ha, to replant some 1,200 ha, to establish a national reserve, and to maintain existing forestry works. 12,000 beneficiaries.
- c. 1 year (plus a one-year extension)
- d. Completed as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started Jan. 1979; ended 31 March 1982
- f. \$1,985,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$954,100 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$585,000 U.S. commitment
- i. 2,590 MT U.S. commitment
- j. Washington documentation of extensions on this project are unreliable

7.

- a. COMOROS ISLANDS 2545 Multi-Purpose Rural Development
- b. Includes a forestry scheme for reforestation of mountains and uplands and a scheme for soil construction works.
- c. 4 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 Jan. 1981; ends 31 Dec. 1984
- f. \$7,018,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$4,362,700 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a but FY83 shipments equalled \$499,800
- i. n/a but FY83 shipments equalled 1,700 MT
- j. Cost of the forestry scheme to WFP: \$36,000.

8.

- a. CONGO 2658 Reforestation
- b. n/a
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. n/a
- f. \$2,000,000 total cost to WFP
- g. n/a
- h. n/a
- i. n/a
- j. This project was requested on 27 April 1982. Documentation is not presently available on dates, tonnage, and dollar commitment.

9.

- a. ECUADOR 2251 Promotion of Rural Development
- b. Includes rural infrastructure works, training courses in management and ag. extension; nurseries and tree planting on 5,000 hectares.
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. n/a
- f. \$4,131,900 cost to WFP
- g. \$3,198,300 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$1,664,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs; FY83 shipments equalled \$189,436.
- i. 6,835 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 611.9 MT
- j. An evaluation of the project was done in June 1980.

10.

- a. EL SALVADOR 776 Exp. II Multi-Purpose Project for Rural and Community Development
- b. Activities include construction of communal buildings; improvement of land use, soil conservation, and forestry programs; rural feeder roads, low-cost housing and training. Under the forestry component, 6000 ha are targeted for clearing and soil conservation measures; 1000 ha are to be planted, smaller nurseries are planned, and 1000 ha will be used for forest fire protection and silvaculture.
- c. 3 years
- d. On-going as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started Oct. 1977; ends 1983.
- f. \$7,620,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$5,779,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$247,000 U.S. commitment
- i. 602 MT U.S. commitment; records show no food shipments in FY83
- j. Cost of the soil conservation/forestry scheme to WFP: \$1,512,000

11.

- a. ETHIOPIA 2488 Exp. Rehabilitation of Forest, Grazing and Agricultural Land
- b. This project (approved July 1979) was an outgrowth of two ongoing WFP projects: #2241 "Rehabilitation of Agricultural Land" and #2393 "Reforestation." The latter had received no U.S. commodity support, but achieved 95% of its target. The former, which did receive Title II support, achieved only 11% of its target for food utilization. The broad objectives of the newer joint project are to improve future agricultural productivity in degraded catchments and sub-catchments by applying suitable soil and water retention techniques of vegetation and conservation of lands used for food crops, grazing, or forest products. Activities include the determination of how much deforested land is experiencing or facing degradation, the

reforestation of 9,300 hectares annually, terracing, production of seedlings, the protection of hillsides prone to erosion and land degradation over 8,107 hectares, terrace construction over 27,000 kilometers, forestry road construction, and the planting of some 14 species of trees over some 13,500 hectares in the two-year period.

- c. 4 years, reduced to 2 years (?)
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started on 1 July 1980, end date 1985
- f. \$88,334,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$33,407,200 cost of food only
- h. Approx. \$23,254,449 U.S. commitment
- i. 138,041 MT U.S. commitment, but FY83 records show no shipments
- j. Cost of the FAWDA scheme to WFP: \$32,500,000. Project evaluated in Nov. 1982

12.

- a. GHANA 2075 P1 Assistance for Forest Plantations
- b. Original goal was to plant 46,000 acres, but this extension of the project aimed for another 100,000 new acres afforested for firewood, etc. Also planned were nurseries (90,000 acres planned), seed collection efforts, desertification checks, log production efforts, wood for pulp, and charcoal production.
- c. 5 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started on 1 July 1979; ends on 30 June 1984
- f. \$12,380,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$10,849,500 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$3 million U.S. commitment on original project (extension commitment unknown). FY83 shipments equalled \$564,555.
- i. 18,565 MT U.S. commitment on original project (extension commitment unknown); FY83 shipments equalled 1,730 MT.
- j. Evaluation/appraisal done October 1978. Another was scheduled for early 1983.

13.

- a. GUATEMALA 2587 Production of Basic Food Crops by Small Farmers
- b. Includes 315 ha of fuelwood plantation (Eucalyptus sp., Alnus sp., and Leucaena sp.).
- c. 4 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution start up and end dates date unknown (agreement signed 30 Nov. 1982)
- f. \$5,767,500 cost to WFP
- g. \$4,231,500 cost of food only
- h. n/a
- i. n/a, but FY83 records show no food shipments
- j. Project agreements signed on 14 June 1982. No records of U.S. commitment.

14.

- a. GUATEMALA 784 Exp. Environmental Sanitation through Community Development
- b. Construction of roads, water systems, health centers, improvement of buildings and parks and schools; establishment of gardens and other small agricultural activities; irrigation and training. Forestry component involved but figures on hectares proposed are unavailable.
- c. 4 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started Nov. 1981; ends in 1985.
- f. \$3,926,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$3,309,800 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$1,779,000 U.S. commitment to whole project excluding freight costs; FY83 shipments equalled \$1,013,140
- i. 5,022 MT U.S. commitment for whole project; FY83 shipments equalled 4,210 MT
- j. Cost of the forestry scheme to WFP: \$196,000.

15.

- a. GUINEA BISSAU 2383 Multi-Purpose Rural Development
- b. Includes various forestry activities in the Ohio Region (plantation of 300 ha of exotic species, protection and improvement of 50,000 ha); in the Bissau region (establishment of 200 ha of national forest) and in the Bafata region (village plantations).
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 April 1980; ends 30 March 1984
- f. \$3,577,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$3,087,400 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. n/a but shipments had not commenced for FY83
- j. Cost of the forestry scheme to WFP: \$1,999,000. Project was to be evaluated in 1983.

16.

- a. HAITI 2105 Exp. Multi-Purpose Project: Infrastructure for Land and Water Development and Reforestation and Erosion Control (recently terminated)
- b. Only project description is for the original #2105, which had 2 erosion control and reforestation components in selected areas.
- c. 2 to 4 years (?)
- d. Completed as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started in April 1978; ended 31 March 1982
- f. \$9,022,000 cost to WFP
- g. n/a
- h. \$1,644,995 U.S. commitment; \$FY83 shipments equalled \$33,750
- i. 17,638 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 135 MT

j. The cost to WFP of the forestry/erosion control scheme of the project is recorded as \$4,883,000. Next phase was to have been appraised in early 1983. Project was evaluated in March of 1981.

17.

- a. INDIA 2600 Food Assistance for New Settlers in the Rajasthan Canal Project Area
- b. Project includes settlement activities - crops, roads, electricity, water, etc., as well as sand dune stabilization and village tree plantation along a 2 km belt near the canal, and other shelter belts along other roads and canals.
- c. 5 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. n/a (project was approved on Dec. 1981?). Envisaged termination date 1987.
- f. \$13,108,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$10,298,900 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$3,189,000 U.S. commitment* excluding freight costs; FY83 shipments equalled \$183,300.
- i. 13,500 MT U.S. commitment*; FY83 shipments equalled 260 MT.
- j. * U.S. agreed to commit resources to the first two years only of the project.

18.

- a. INDIA 2664Q Rural Development in the Mahendergarh District
- b. Two main activities are watershed management and forestry - afforestation for fuel and fodder species on 565 ha, sand dune fixation on 200 ha, 900 kilometers of roadside plantation, nursery work and soil conservation.
- c. 1 year
- d. n/a
- e. n/a
- f. \$974,500 cost to WFP
- g. \$729,300 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$601,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs; FY83 shipments equalled \$168,153.
- i. 2,574 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 1,143 MT.

19.

- a. INDIA 572PX Social and Economic Development in Maharashtra through Forestry Activities (recently terminated)
- b. Improvement of forestry production through forest exploitation, nurseries, upgrading and building of roads, maintenance. Unreliable figures show 37,000 ha to be planted and another 37,200 ha to be initially exploited.
- c. Original proposal: 3 years. Extension: 2 years.
- d. Completed as of 11/83

- e. Distribution started 15 Oct. 1977; ended 14 Oct 1982
- f. \$17,890,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$8,180,300 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$5,557,000 U.S. commitment* excluding freight costs; FY83 shipments equalled \$5,288,250.
- i. 36,448 MT U.S. commitment*; FY83 shipments equalled 33,250 MT.
- j. * Unclear as to whether U.S. committed itself to the original 3-year project only, or to both expansions as well. Project evaluated in 1982.

20.

- a. INDIA 259 Exp. II Food Assistance to Rajasthan Canal Workers (recently terminated)
- b. Schemes of this project include roads, bridges, constructions and forest plantations projected over 7,800 ha
- c. 3 years
- d. Completed as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 Aug. 1980; ended 31 July 1983
- f. \$12,010,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$12,429,800 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$5,840,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs*; FY83 shipments equalled \$1,765,590.
- i. 32,557 MT U.S. commitment*; FY83 shipments equalled 10,310 MT.
- j. * U.S. involvement in the original project equalled \$2,600,000 or 4,380 MT. Project evaluated in Nov. 1978.

21.

- a. INDIA 2683 Socio-Economic Development through Forestry Activities in Bihar
- b. Food is distributed as a wage supplement to workers engaged in the Government's forestry development program. Some 43 million work man-days are scheduled over a five-year period.
- c. 5 years
- d. New - pending approval
- e. n/a
- f. \$21,888,900 cost to WFP
- g. \$17,260,800 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$13,517,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs
- i. 64,728 MT U.S. commitment; no record of FY83 shipments
- j. See following two similar projects.

22.

- a. INDIA 2684 Socio-Economic Development Through Forestry Activities in Madhya Province
- b. See INDIA 2683 for description of activities. Also here there is a projection of the plantation of 260,000 ha and schemes in social forestry, commercial and industrial plantation, and protection forestry.

- c. 5 years
- d. New - pending approval
- e. Dates of shipments not yet available
- f. \$37,045,900 cost to WFP
- g. \$26,987,300 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$21,336,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs; no shipments in FY83.
- i. 85,052 MT U.S. commitment

23.

- a. INDIA 2685 Socio-Economic Development through Forestry Activities in the Orissa Province.
- b. See INDIA 2683 for description of activities. Additionally here there is creation of village woodlots (3,000 ha), and rehabilitation of degraded forests, silviculture, etc.
- c. 5 years
- d. New - pending approval.
- e. n/a yet.
- f. \$25,134,900 cost to WFP
- g. \$18,813,100 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$14,824,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs; no shipments in FY83
- i. 63,240 MT U.S. commitment

24.

- a. INDONESIA 2343 Social and Economic Development Through Forestry Activities
- b. Reforestation of 2,500 ha, road construction and rehabilitation, nurseries and dams.
- c. 5 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started July 1979; ends 30 June 1984
- f. \$5,608,000 cost to WFP
- g. n/a
- h. \$2,783,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs; FY83 shipments equalled \$928,030.
- i. 14,683 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 2,970 MT.

25.

- a. KENYA 2589 Rural Development and Settlement in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas
- b. Three sub-projects include 5,800 ha of afforestation efforts for protection, building poles, and firewood; a tree nursery; planting of shade and amenity trees; establishment of a forestry research station.
- c. 5 years

- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. n/a (may be Oct. 1981 through 1987)
- f. \$5,512,000 cost to WFP
- g. n/a*
- h. \$3,307,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs.
- i. 16,400 MT U.S. commitment; no FY83 shipments recorded
- j. *The cost of the forestry scheme only to WFP is noted as being \$600,000.

26.

- a. KENYA 2669 Rehabilitation Activities in the Turkana District
- b. Consists of 12 different sub-projects which include irrigation schemes, forestry development, construction of feeder roads and shallow well construction. The forestry component will involve shelterbelt and woodlot establishment, including setting up of nurseries, construction of bunds, digging of holes, planting of trees, and maintenance works.
- c. 5 years
- d. New - pending approval
- e. n/a
- f. \$4,001,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$3,247,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a (new)
- i. n/a (new); no FY83 shipments recorded.

27.

- a. LESOTHO 352 Exp. V Soil/Water Conservation and Road Improvement
- b. Includes forest plantation development of fruit trees and seedlings and nurseries; woodlot establishment (650 ha/yr or 1,950 total); replanting failed areas; replacing eucalyptus with conifers and watershed stabilization, as well as road improvement and maintenance, bridle path construction and improvement of agricultural lands.
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 Jan 1981; ends 31 Dec. 1983
- f. \$9,684,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$9,597,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$104,300 U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled \$183,396.
- i. n/a but FY83 shipments equalled 899 MT.
- j. Cost of the woodlot schemes to WFP: \$1,124,000. Project evaluated in Nov. 1982.

28.

- a. LIBERIA 703 Afforestation (recently terminated but extended)
- b. The establishment of 20,000 acres of man-made forests.
- c. 5 years plus 5 years

- d. Completed as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started April '72 (?); ends 1985.
- f. \$2,264,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$1,801,600 cost of food only to WFP
- h. Unreliable figures show \$615,295 for U.S. commitment*
- i. n/a*
- j. *U.S. agreed, but no FY83 shipments are recorded. Expansion 703 PI, a three-year project, was requested in March 1982. Project was evaluated in 1982 and revised.

29.

- a. MADAGASCAR 2661 Forestry and Regional Development
- b. Assistance to seven sub-projects - reforestation of Mangoro Valley and two regional plantations for a total of 18,000 ha pine and 1,400 ha Eucalyptus. Also, maintenance of a forestry training center, and of forestry resources; establishment of pilot projects for rehabilitation of degraded lands, and pasture development.
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing
- e. n/a, but project was approved on 15 Oct. 1982.
- f. \$3,029,800 cost to WFP
- g. \$2,127,500 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$440,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs.
- i. 1,424 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 records show no food shipped.
- j. Follow-up of Madagascar 700 and Madagascar 2464.

30

- a. MADAGASCAR R700 Regional Development and Afforestation (recently terminated)
- b. Three sub-projects: regional development and afforestation of 115,000 ha - financed by the World Bank; a training school; and forest roads and villages.
- c. Five plus years.
- d. Completed as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started July 76; ended June 83
- f. \$2,042,500 cost to WFP.
- g. \$1,325,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$210,000 U.S. commitment (of which \$2,961 went to forestry component only)
- i. n/a but FY83 records show no food shipped.

31.

- a. MALAWI 2145 Exp.II Forestry Development on the Viphya and Chambe Plateaux
- b. Project emphasis has shifted from expansion and development of forest resources for export-oriented pulp mill to conservation and maintenance of resources. Assistance to: Chambe Basis for harvesting

500 ha of pine plantation; construction of a 15 km forest access road linking the Viphya plantation with the main road network; maintenance of the Viphya plantation.

- c. 3 years
- d. New
- e. n/a but project requested in Oct. 1982, scheduled for 1983-1986
- f. \$3,063,605 cost to WFP
- g. \$1,111,190 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$904,000 U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled \$28,200
- i. 5,307 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 40 MT

32.

- a. MALI 2231 Exp. I Multi-Purpose Project for Development of Rural and Natural Resources.
- b. Includes assistance for a forestry resources sub-project: clearing and planting of some 1,750 ha; management and opening up of firebreaks along 1,700 km; opening up of 200 km of roads; and other activities: forest lodges, production of building poles, charcoal, firewood and kapok.
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 22 Jan. 1981; ends 21 Jan. 1984
- f. \$22,431,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$14,418,800 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$1,585,000 U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled \$591,600.
- i. n/a but FY83 shipments equalled 2,900 MT.
- j. Cost of the forestry scheme to WFP: \$3,536,000.

33.

- a. MALI 2231 Exp. II - same as above
- b. Expansion of above project as well as one other small sub-project: training in forestry conservation and management.
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing?
- e. n/a
- f. \$31,166,900 cost to WFP
- g. \$18,276,400 cost of food only
- h. \$8,457,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs; FY83 records show no shipments.
- i. 32,485 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 records show no shipments.

34.

- a. MEXICO 2510 Integrated Rural Development through Self-Help
- b. Includes the establishment of 212 woodlots.
- c. 3 years

- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 July 1981; ends 30 June 1984
- f. \$12,888,000 cost to WFP*
- g. \$11,281,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. n/a
- j. Cost of the forestry component alone is noted as being \$113,000.

35.

- a. MOROCCO 2319 Exp. Soil Restoration and Agriculture Development in Rif Provinces
- b. Activities include pasture improvement, 13,200 ha of fruit tree plantation, construction of roads and tracks, training, and reforestation of 18,000 ha of private lands.
- c. 4 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 July 1980; ends 30 June 1984
- f. \$18,187,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$11,889,900 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$11,415,000 U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled \$3,683,085.
- i. 67,315 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 25,055 MT.
- j. Evaluation done in Oct. 1979. After evaluation, new forest plantations were limited because of opposition of farmers to a conversion of their small lands into forest areas. Also note that Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada provided technical back-up support to the project. Cost of the reforestation scheme to WFP is \$10,388,000. Another evaluation was envisaged for mid-1983.

36.

- a. MOROCCO 2526 Erosion Control and Sand Dune Fixation
- b. Includes erosion control works in Loukhos; watershed and dune fixation in Rivers Ziz and Draa valleys.
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 April 1982; ends 31 March 1985
- f. \$1,818,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$1,017,600 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. n/a and FY83 records show no food shipments.

37.

- a. MOROCCO 2691 Forestry Development and Erosion Control
- b. Includes four sub-projects: 1). reforestation in 29 of the country's 47 provinces, planting 100,000 ha (20,000 ha per year); 2).

- development of alfa grass cover; 3) dune stabilization and control of sand clogging; 4) watershed protection.
- c. 5 years
- d. New - pending approval; was requested in March 1983
- e. n/a
- f. \$27,391,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$22,765,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. n/a and FY83 records show no food shipments.

38.

- a. MOZAMBIQUE 2514 Forestry Development in Manica and Maputo Provinces
- b. Plantation (36,500 ha), fire control (216,000 ha), wood production and road construction.
- c. 3 years (plus two years)
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 20 April 1981; ends 19 April 1986.
- f. \$19,371,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$6,805,600 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a (unclear as to whether there is really U.S. commitment to this project)
- i. n/a, and FY83 records show no food shipments.
- j. Foreseen to be extended to 5 years.

39.

- a. NIGER 2646 Multi-Purpose Rural Development
- b. Planting of green belts of 700 ha; regeneration of natural vegetation; 600 hectares of Acacia albida; windbreaks over 20 kms on 8 hectares of village woodlots;; community reforestation program of 30 hectares as an experiment to combat desertification and achieve optimum agro-sylvo-pastoral equilibrium; bush fire control works; 1,400 kms of firebreaks (12 meters wide) in each of seven areas.
- c. 1 year
- d. Ongoing
- e. n/a, however, 1983-1984 is scheduled.
- f. \$2,131,300 cost to WFP
- g. \$746,500 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$751,200 U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled \$115,087.
- i. 2,244 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 1,462.8 MT.

40.

- a. PAKISTAN 2451 Assistance to the Tarbela Mangla Watersheds
- b. Watershed protection; reforestation of 81,818 hectares.
- c. 5 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. n/a but project approved on 15 Oct. 1982; envisaged termination date is 1988.

- f. \$18,558,800 cost to WFP
- g. \$15,082,400 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. n/a, but FY83 records show no food shipped
- j. Follow-up of projects 385 Exp. and 2310. Evaluation/appraisal done in March 1982.

41.

- a. PAKISTAN 2149 Integrated Land Management in Kashmir
- b. Reforestation and planting of fruit trees; protection and maintenance works; erosion control; development of water facilities; construction; watershed management. 7,169 hectares
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 April 1982; ends 31 March 1985
- f. \$2,890,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$1,366,600 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$701,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs; FY83 shipments totalled \$23,045.
- i. 3,288 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 55 MT. Project reviewed in August 1980.

42.

- a. PAKISTAN 2310 Kohistan Development Project (recently terminated)
- b. Afforestation and soil conservation on 16,000 hectares; road construction and health and school facilities.
- c. 3 years
- d. Completed as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 Jan. 1978; ended 30 June 1983
- f. \$7,775,300 cost to WFP
- g. \$5,789,900 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$4,387,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs
- i. 32,274 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 records show no food shipped.

43.

- a. PAKISTAN 2435 Watershed Management in NW Frontier Province
- b. 36,500 hectares involved, 24,000 of which will be reforested; pasture management, soil conservation, nursery maintenance; the planting of 800,000 fruit trees; flood control structures.
- c. 5 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started Jan. 1980; ends 31 Dec., 1984
- f. \$6,673,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$5,212,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$3.6 million U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled \$661,000.
- i. 13,008 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 3,960 MT.

44.

- a. PAKISTAN 385 Exp. Watershed Management in Hazara District
- b. Reforestation of 36,000 hectares; pasture management; soil conservation works, planting of 1,200,000 fruit trees; road construction and irrigation.
- c. 5 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 April 1977; ends 31 Dec. 1983
- f. \$8,343,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$6,204,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$3,211,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs; FY83 shipments equalled \$761,175.
- i. 19,725 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 4,305 MT.

45.

- a. PAKISTAN 2306 Range Management and Tree Planting in Sind (recently terminated)
- b. Range management over a total of 9,530 hectares, 2,222 of which will be extensively developed; afforestation on government land of 5,270 hectares; and tree planting on another 153 hectares of private land.
- c. 3 years
- d. Completed as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 Jan. 1978; ended 30 June 1981
- f. \$7,918,400 cost to WFP
- g. \$6,626,900 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$4,395,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs
- i. 21,921 MT U.S. commitment
- j. Project reviewed in August 1980.

44.

- a. PANAMA 2436 Rehabilitation of Indian Communities Through Agro-Forestry
- b. 2,660 farmers involved in conditioning of seed producing areas, maintenance of trees, construction of forestry roads, construction of fire-protection installations, training programs. 8,000 hectares to be planted.
- c. 4 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 15 Feb. 1980; ends 14 Feb. 1984
- f. \$987,400 cost to WFP
- g. \$794,600 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$331,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs; FY83 shipments equalled \$52,877.
- i. 1,820 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 223 MT.

47.

- a. PERU 2492 Agriculture and Infrastructure Development
- b. The 8 sub-projects include terrace rehabilitation; trench-silo construction; irrigation and construction works with the two technical areas of 1) forestry, agriculture and integrated livestock development and 2) designated afforestation.
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 12 Aug. 1981; ends 11 Aug. 1984
- f. \$15,437,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$12,096,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$6 million U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled \$1,779,968.
- i. 20,790 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 6,223.9 MT.
- j. Cost of the forestry sub-projects to WFP is \$2,624,000.

48.

- a. RWANDA 2369 Rural Development in the Prefect of Gikongoro
- b. Includes an erosion control scheme and plantation of 1,500 ha of communal lands.
- c. 2+ years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 Aug. 1980; ends 31 Dec. 1983
- f. \$1,348,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$1,330,800 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a; but FY83 shipments equalled \$182,805.
- i. n/a; but FY83 shipments equalled 585.8 MT.
- j. Two extensions are indicated; one of 5 months, one of 1 year. Follow-up phases are under preparation. Cost of the forestry sub-project to WFP is \$1,059,000. Project evaluated in 1982.

49.

- a. SENEGAL 2236 Phase II Conservation and Development of Natural Vegetation
- b. 200 ha planted with Acacia albida; 1000 ha of windbreaks; 700 ha of village woodlots; firecontrol and firebreaks; nursery cultivation; 2000 ha of Eucalyptus, Acacia australensis, and local fruit trees; 90 ha of dune stabilization; and 600 ha of soil regeneration by plantation.
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 3 Oct. 1981; ends 30 Sept. 1984
- f. \$6,105,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$3,755,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a but FY83 shipments equalled \$307,650.
- i. n/a but FY83 shipments equalled 2,025 MT.

50.

- a. SENEGAL 2230 Integrated Agricultural Development in Sine Saloum Area (recently terminated)
- b. Plantation for windbreaks to protect 10,000 ha; for woodlots of 1,500 ha, for soil fertilization of 4,000 ha, and construction of village seed stores.
- c. 5 years
- d. Completed
- e. Distribution started 1 April 1976; ended 30 Sept. 1982
- f. \$3,600,000 cost to WFP
- g. n/a*
- h. \$2,600,000 U.S. commitment
- i. 10,986 MT U.S. commitment
- j. *cost to WFP of forestry scheme alone is noted as being \$2,800,000. Also, an evaluation took place in May 1981, and another 18 months was recommended to finish planting the targeted trees.

51.

- a. SENEGAL 2230 Exp. 1 Integrated Agricultural Development in the Sine Saloum Area
- b. Includes assistance for the establishment of windbreaks and Eucalyptus and Acacia planting; 10,000 hectares; to reduce soil erosion; establishment of wood-lots (about 5,500 ha) and soil fertilization; and construction of village seed stores.
- c. 3 years
- d. Ongoing
- e. Distribution started 10 Oct. 1982; ends 9 October 1986.
- f. \$6,105,000 cost to WFP.
- g. \$2,573,500 cost of food only.
- h. \$624,300 U.S. commitment.
- i. 5,086 MT U.S. commitment; no FY83 food shipped records.
- j. Project was evaluated in December 1980.

52.

- a. SOMALIA 719 Exp. Rangeland Development and Reforestation
- b. Includes 100 km² of improved and maintained forestry reserves; 1,600 ha of dune stabilization; 2,800 ha of plantations and shelter belts. Cable from Mission in April '82 shows following figures: 1) sand dune stabilization in Merka is completed; 2) \$1 million sand dune stabilization in Brava should begin before end of 1982 - funding from UNSO; 3) 39 Forest Reserves are to be created with a minimum of 15 sites for charcoal; and 4) 16 town shelter-belts of 8-12 ha each planted.
- c. 3 years (plus extension)
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83

- e. Distribution started 1 June 1979; ends 31 May 1984.
- f. \$17,238,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$14,103,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$8,767,000 U.S. commitment*; FY83 shipments equalled \$485,850.
- i. n/a, but FY83 shipments equalled 750 MT.
- j. *Conflicting documentation shows only \$624,300 U.S. commitment. Cost of the forestry activities to WFP: \$2,940,000.

53.

- a. SRI LANKA 2584 Afforestation of Water Catchments and Degraded Lands
- b. Afforestation on 8,000 acres to produce fuelwood for domestic cooking, timber for construction, and to create employment.
- c. 4 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. n/a; envisaged termination date 1987.
- f. \$1,298,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$879,900 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$573,000 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs; FY83 shipments equalled \$139,062
- i. 3,001 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 946 MT.

54.

- a. SUDAN 2665 Restocking of the Gum Belt
- b. Planting 82,400 feddans over 34,600 ha of Acacia senegal trees and establishment of gum collection centers.
- c. 5 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. n/a but dates noted as 1983 through 1988.
- f. \$6,531,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$4,548,500 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$111,200 U.S. commitment excluding freight costs
- i. n/a; and FY83 records show no food shipped.
- j. Unclear as to whether there definitely is a U.S. commitment to this project.

55.

- a. SUDAN 2650 Development of Tea Production in Southern Sudan
- b. The development of 80 hectares of firewood plantations and the development of 425 hectares of tea.
- c. 3 years
- d. New - pending approval
- e. n/a yet
- f. \$1,140,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$464,250 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. n/a
- j. Unclear as to whether there definitely is U.S. commitment to this project.

56.

- a. SYRIA 2418 Reforestation and Establishment of a Green Belt (recently terminated)
- b. Afforestation of 36,000 ha and establishment of a buffer green belt zone of 1,100 km with 25,320 ha being planted with almond trees, pistachio trees and grape vines.
- c. 3 years
- d. Completed
- e. Distribution started 1 April 1979; ended 30 September 1982.
- f. \$16,025,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$13,483,900 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. 33,532 MT U.S. commitment
- j. Evaluations done Nov. 1981 and April 1982.

57.

- a. TANZANIA 2667 Assistance to Refugee Settlements
- b. Activities include 1) agriculture and infrastructure development in Kigoma Region, including land clearing, reforestation in three districts (195 hectares), 2) fishpond construction, 3) road upgrading, and 4) establishment of educational facilities.
- c. 3 years
- d. New - recently approved
- e. n/a but project was requested 22 July 1982
- f. \$968,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$624,800 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. n/a

58.

- a. TOGO 402 Ext. II Multi-Purpose Rural Development
- b. Some forestry activity noted - 1,500 ha of plantations, 90 km of fire-breaks and 20 km of forest tracks.
- c. 4 years
- d. Ongoing
- e. Distribution started 1 Jan. 1978; ends in 1986.
- f. \$8,304,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$3,838,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. n/a
- j. Cost of the forestry sub-project to WFP: \$1,010,000.

59.

- a. TUNISIA 2493 Erosion and Desertification Control (recently terminated)
- b. Includes water erosion control, wind erosion control, improvement of rangelands; reconstitution of degraded forests - some 25,750 ha - and construction of forest roads.
- c. 3 years; 6 months extension
- d. Completed
- e. Distribution started 1 Jan 1980; ended 30 June 1983
- f. \$20,857,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$17,085,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$6.1 million U.S. commitment
- i. 38,378 MT U.S. commitment
- j. Evaluations done Sept. 1981 and April 1982.

60.

- a. TUNISIA 2692 Development of Arboriculture
- b. Includes reconversion and improvement of olive tree plantations (regeneration of old olive trees, uprooting of others, etc.); creation of new plantations (including preparation of the soil and establishment of windbreaks); demonstration of pruning techniques; training; and participation of women. 87,240 ha will be developed with WFP assistance.
- c. 4 years
- d. New - pending approval
- e. n/a yet
- f. \$14,407,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$12,045,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. n/a

61.

- a. TUNISIA 2493 Exp. Erosion and Desertification Control
- b. For reforestation (15,000 ha), forest protection, pasture improvement, watershed protection and management.
- c. 3 years.
- d. New
- e. Distribution dates n/a. Project approved 15 Oct. 1982; termination date 1986.
- f. \$19,408,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$15,745,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. n/a
- i. n/a

62.

- a. TURKEY 2255 Development of Pasture and Fodder Production through Improved Land Use
- b. Activities include afforestation of 8,400 ha; increasing fodder and cereal production; water and soil conservation.
- c. 5 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started 1 Feb. 1977; ends 31 Jan. 1986
- f. \$16,030,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$15,744,300 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$4,113,000 U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled \$125,700.
- i. 26,505 MT U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled 300 MT.
- j. Project evaluated in May of 1980.

63.

- a. UGANDA 2642Q Multi-Purpose Rural Development in Karamoja Region*
- b. Emphasis on tree plantations and soil preservation; rehabilitation of a nursery and establishment of 9 others; 4 plantations to be rehabilitated and extended. Production of charcoal also. Supportive of the UNSO anti-desertification project.
- c. 1 year for Quick-Action project, then 3 years for Multi-Year Project.
- d. New project - pending programming
- e. n/a
- f. \$1,384,200 cost to WFP*
- g. \$1,049,700 cost of food only*
- h. \$5,368,000 U.S. commitment for combined Quick Action and Multi-Year Projects; FY83 shipments equalled \$385,393.
- i. 19,581 MT U.S. commitment for combined Quick Action and Multi-Year Projects; FY83 shipments equalled 802.9 MT.
- j. *This includes 2642D - Quick Action Project for one year. Figures of WFP costs for the Multi-Year Project are: \$12,681,000 cost to WFP and \$6,535,600 cost of food only. Cost of the forestry scheme to WFP: \$1,200,000.

64.

- a. UPPER VOLTA 2239 Multi-Purpose Rural Development
- b. Involves a reforestation sub-project (some 8,300 ha), strengthening water resources, erosion control works, establishment of village woodlots, nurseries, and maintenance of plantations (20,000 ha).
- c. 5 years
- d. Ongoing as of 11/83
- e. Distribution started Oct 1981; ends 30 Sept. 1986
- f. \$33,293,000 cost to WFP
- g. \$22,078,000 cost of food only to WFP
- h. \$1,349,000 U.S. commitment; FY83 shipments equalled \$396,225.
- i. n/a, but FY83 shipments equalled 775 MT.
- j. Cost of the forestry scheme to WFP: \$3,791,000.

65.

- a. ZAMBIA 2616 Assistance to Forestry
- b. Assistance is for 12,500 workers and their families for the planting of 1,000 ha per year of pine and Eucalyptus in centers of industry within the copper belt. Also includes production of fuelwood, charcoal, and building materials and establishment of village woodlots, forestry plantation and rehabilitation of deforested areas around cities to help assure availability of fuelwood and charcoal to increasing urban populations.
- c. 4 years, noted as being from 1983 - 1987
- d. New - pending programming
- e. Distribution dates n/a
- f. \$1,784,100 cost to WFP
- g. \$1,297,500 cost of food only
- h. U.S. contribution not yet programmed
- i. U.S. contribution not yet programmed
- j. Appraisal done in December 1981.

PL 480 RESEARCH GRANTS

Narrative Summary:

These research grants are financed with foreign currencies accruing to the credit of the United States primarily from sales of farm products abroad under Public Law 480. The money cannot be converted into dollars for use in the United States. Only forestry-related research grants are listed here.

As of March 31, 1983, a total of 25 research grants were currently active or had recently been completed. From March 31, 1961, when the program began, through March 31, 1983, a total of 232 forestry grants were completed or terminated.

EGYPT (Two research grants under the Forest Service):

1. "Genetic Improvement of Eucalyptus and Few Other Fast-Growing Species in Egypt," Alexandria Univeristy, Alexandria.

Effective: May 10, 1977

Duration: 6 years

Amount: \$165,047 equivalent

2. "Termites as Related to Food and Agriculture in Egypt," Assiut University, Assiut

Effective: July 24, 1978

Duration: 5 years

Amount: \$488,777 equivalent

INDIA (One research grant under the Forest Service):

1. "Tree Improvement in Eucalyptus Tereticornis (Mysore gum)," Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

Effective: June 4, 1979
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$53,405 equivalent

PAKISTAN (Thirteen research grants under the Forest Service):

1. "Effect of Fertilizer on the Rate of Growth of Forest Trees," Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar

Effective: May 20, 1978
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$42,210 equivalent

2. "Utilization of Poor Quality Woods Growing in Pakistan for the Manufacture of Panel Products," Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.

Effective: March 26, 1979
Duration: 4 years
Amount: \$33,333 equivalent

3. "Growth and Management of Fast-Growing Tree Species in Sind," Silvicultural Research Division, Hyderabad, Sind.

Effective: November 5, 1977
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$135,486 equivalent

4. "Effect of Natural Enemies and Silvicultural Practices on Poplar Borer Populations," Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.

Effective: February 15, 1978
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$110,598 equivalent

5. "Study of Size, Placement and Composition of Windbreaks for Optimum Production on Annual Crops and Woods," Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.

Effective: December 1, 1979
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$136,111 equivalent

6. "To Develop Techniques for Utilizing Arid and Semi-Arid Lands Through Planting Under Dry Conditions," Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.

- Effective: January 1, 1979
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$174,506 equivalent
7. "Bio-Ecology of Avian Fauna in the Sind Province of Pakistan,"
University of Karachi, Karachi.
- Effective: June 9, 1979
Duration: 4 years
Amount: \$165,198 equivalent
8. "Survey and Control of Mistletoes in Pakistan," Pakistan Forest
Institute, Peshawar.
- Effective: August 6, 1979
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$130,606 equivalent
9. "Ecology and Control (Microbial and Hormonal) of Termites in
Pakistan, "University of Punjab, Lahore
- Effective: October 1, 1978
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$196,919 equivalent
10. "Intensive Resin Extraction Methods for Pinus Roxburghii,"
Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.
- Effective: February 18, 1979
Duration: 4 years
Amount: \$52,056 equivalent
11. "Evaluation of Hydrologic Performance and Soil Conservation
Measures on Comparative Watersheds in the Subtropical Scrub Zone,"
Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.
- Effective: July 8, 1981
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$148,485 equivalent
12. "National Research Program of Tree Improvement and Introduction,"
Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar.
- Effective: August 1, 1981
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$466,667 equivalent
13. "Studies on the Nitrogen-Fixing Nodulated Non-leguminous
Angiosperm and Their Practical Applications," Quaid-i-Azam
University, Islamabad

Effective: April 25, 1981
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$95,818 equivalent

POLAND (Five grants under the Forest Service):

1. "The Role of Light Intensity and Nutrition in the Initiation of Flowers in Scots Pine and Norway Spruce," Institute of Dendrology and Kornik Arboretum, Kornik.

Effective: November 1, 1975
Duration: 7 years
Amount: \$190,763 equivalent

2. "Studies on the Biological Complex of Factors Regulating Forest Ant Populations," Institute of Forest Protection, Academy of Agriculture, Poznan.

Effective: July 1, 1977
Duration: 6 years
Amount: \$164,340 equivalent

3. "Detrimental Effect of Dusts Emitted by Various Industries on Trees and Forest Biotope," Institute of Botany, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kornik.

Effective: January 1, 1980
Duration: 3 years
Amount: \$127,069 equivalent

4. "Host-Pathogen Interactions in Major Leaf Diseases of Poplars," Institute of Dendrology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kornik.

Effective: July 1, 1980
Duration: 3 years
Amount: \$120,770 equivalent

5. "A Genetic Basis for the Resistance of Forest Trees to Antropo-Pressure, with Special Study of the Effect of Some Toxic Gases," Institute of Dendrology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kornik.

Effective: October 1, 1979
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$189,920 equivalent

YUGOSLAVIA (Four grants under the Forest Service):

1. "Factors of Incompatibility Between European Black Pine and Scots Pine And Possibilities of Mass Production of Their Hybrids," University of Zagreb, Zagreb.

Effective: November 27, 1980
Duration: 5 years
Amount: \$72,392 equivalent

2. "Application of Inbred Line of Gypsy Moth for Biological Control of the Pest," Institute of Forestry and Wood Industry. Belgrade.

Effective: June 22, 1981
Duration: 4 years
Amount: \$34,782 equivalent

3. "Short-Rotation Poplar Biomass Production," Faculty of Agriculture, Poplar Research Institute, Novi Sad.

Effective: (obligated, but not yet executed as of 11/83)
Duration: 3 years
Amount: \$13,196 equivalent

4. "Short-Rotation of Poplar; Biomass Production," Poplar Research Institute Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Sad.

Effective: September 27, 1982
Duration: 3 years
Amount: \$20,567

RESEARCH GRANT EXECUTED
AND CURRENTLY ACTIVE
(as of March 31, 1983):

Egypt: 2 in Forestry
India: 1 in Forestry
Pakistan: 13 in Forestry
Poland: 5 in Forestry
Yugoslavia: 4 in Forestry

RESEARCH GRANTS COM-
PLETED OR TERMINATED
(March 31, 1961 through
March 31, 1983):

Chile: 3 in Forestry
Colombia 4 in Forestry
Egypt: 3 in Forestry
Finland: 22 in Forestry
Greece: 3 in Forestry
India: 37 in Forestry
Israel: 11 in Forestry
Italy: 4 in Forestry
Korea: 1 in Forestry
Pakistan: 37 in Forestry
Peru: 2 in Forestry
Poland: 51 in Forestry
Spain: 14 in Forestry
Sri Lanka: 1 in Forestry
Taiwan: 3 in Forestry
Tunisia: 1 in Forestry
Uruguay: 1 in Forestry
Yugoslavia: 31 in Forestry

TOTAL: Active: 25

TOTAL: Completed: 232

IV. QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Several important questions concerning food aid in development have been raised by this inquest:

1. If one is planning to incorporate food aid into one's forestry schemes, what are the purposes of that food aid? Is it to:
 - a. serve as unemployment schemes?
 - b. develop markets for surplus U.S. agricultural commodities?
 - c. simply get rid of excess U.S. food stores?
 - d. further specific developmental objectives?
 - e. supplement the food intake of the nutritionally vulnerable groups?
 - f. offset foreign exchange requirements of the target country?
 - g. free up the host country's resources for other essential imports?
 - h. aid in the design and implementation of the host country's activities to increase per capita food production?
 - i. increase agricultural production through small farm agriculture?
 - j. increase wood supplies?
 - k. slow environmental degradation?
2. What about the disincentive effects of food schemes? Does it breed an undesirable dependency mentality that should be taken into account during the planning and designing of Food-for-Work projects? What happens when the food is taken away? Is it setting an undesirable precedent? What really is the worker's relationship to the tree? Who benefits in these schemes?
3. What about combining food with other material incentives, such as fruit tree graftings, loan of farm tools, local foodstuffs, cost-sharing plans, cash supplements, lunches, and free forest plants?
4. Is there good planning to obviate logistical problems such as diversion, theft, unreliability, scheduling, supervision, storage, spoilage, timely deliveries, disincentive effects, sufficient accompanying equipment and material support? What other ideas can be generated? Giving food awards only for trees that live (probably unrealistic)? Could the food be monetized immediately upon entry into the country, and then the cash transferred to the projects?
5. If it is agreed that FFW must be linked to a long-range true plan for self-reliance, and that it should be part of a goal or strategy over the long term, then how best can this ideal be implemented?

V. APPENDICES

The following appendices present visually the involvement of PL 480 aid in forestry activities in the various countries worldwide. Appendix A displays the material alphabetically by country. Appendix B shows the information by region. Appendix C shows the involvement by Title. Appendix D displays the Private Voluntary Organizations and their FFW projects. Appendix E shows an outline of World Food Programme projects by country, number of projects, hectares targeted, and USG dollar and MT commitment. Appendices F & G display roughly the same information for Title II, and Titles I/III. Appendix H is an abbreviated chart of all the information in this report.

NB: All information is on projects that are new, currently ongoing, or recently terminated, and covers roughly FY80 - FY85.

APPENDIX A

List of Countries With PL 480 Involvement in Forestry

<u>Country</u>	<u>WFP</u>	<u>I/III</u>	<u>II FFW</u>	<u>Research</u>
Afghanistan	X			
Algeria	X			
Bangladesh			X	
Benin		X (*)		
Bolivia	X	X (III)	X (** CARE M.G.)	
Burundi			X	
Cameroon	X			
Cape Verde Islands			X Sect. 206	
Chad		X (*)		
Comoros Islands	X			
Congo		X		
Djibouti			X	
Dominican Republic		X?	X	
Ecuador	X		X(**)	
Egypt				X
El Salvador	X	X?		
Ethiopia	X			

(*) = recently completed or terminated

(**) = new or proposed

Appendix A (cont'd)

<u>Country</u>	<u>WFP</u>	<u>I/III</u>	<u>II FFW</u>	<u>Research</u>
Ghana		X		X
Guatemala	X		X (CARE M.G.)	
Guinea		X		
Guinea Bissau	X			
Haiti		X (*)	X	X
Honduras	X (*)			
India	X		X (*)	X
Indonesia	X		X (*)	
Jamaica		X?		
Kenya		X	X (*)	X
Lesotho	X		X (*)	
Liberia	X (*)	X		
Madagascar	X (*)		X (*)	
Malawi	X			
Mali		X		
Mexico	X			
Morocco	X	X (*)		
Mozambique	X	X (*)		
Niger		X		
Pakistan	X			X
Panama	X			
Peru		X	X	X

(*) = recently completed or terminated

(**) = new or proposed

Appendix A (concl'd)

<u>Country</u>	<u>WFP</u>	<u>I/III</u>	<u>II FFW</u>	<u>Research</u>
Poland				X
Rwanda	X		X (*)	
Senegal	X	X (III)	X (*)	
Sierra Leone			X (*)	
Somalia	X	X	X (WFP/CARE)	
Sri Lanka	X	X		
Sudan		X	X (III)	
Syria		X (*)		
Tanzania	X	X	X (*)	
Togo		X		
Tunisia	X	X (*)	X (*)	
Turkey	X			
Uganda	X			
Upper Volta	X		X	
Yugoslavia				X
Zaire		X (*)		
Zambia	X			

(*) = recently completed or terminated

(**) = new or proposed

APPENDIX B

List of Countries With PL 480 Involvement in Forestry by Region

AFRICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>WFP</u>	<u>I/III</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>Research</u>
Benin	X (*)			
Burundi			X	
Cameroon	X			
Cape Verde Islands			X Sect. 206	
Chad	X (*)			
Comoros Islands	X			
Congo	X			
Djibouti			X	
Ethiopia	X			
Ghana	X		X	
Guinea		X		
Guinea Bissau	X			
Kenya	X	X (*)	X	
Lesotho	X		X (*)	
Liberia	X (*)	X		
Madagascar	X (*)		X (*)	
Malawi	X			
Mali	X			

(*) = recently terminated or completed

(**) = new or proposed

Appendix B (cont'd)

<u>Country</u>	<u>WFP</u>	<u>I/III</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>Research</u>
Mozambique	X	X (*)		
Niger	X			
Rwanda	X		X (*)	
Senegal	X	X (III)	X (*)	
Sierra Leone			X (*)	
Somalia	X	X	X (WFP/CARE)	
Sudan	X	X (III)		
Tanzania	X	X	X	
Togo	X			
Uganda	X			
Upper Volta	X		X	
Zaire		X (*)		
Zambia	X			
<u>ASIA</u>				
Afghanistan	X			
Bangladesh			X	
India	X		X (*)	X
Indonesia	X		X (*)	
Pakistan	X			X
Sri Lanka	X	X		

(*) = recently completed on terminated
 Appendix B (cont'd)

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Bolivia	X	X (III)	X (**)	
Dominican Republic			X?	X
Ecuador	X		X (**)	
El Salvador	X	X?		
Guatemala	X		X (CARE M.G.)	
Haiti	X (*)	X	X	
Honduras	X (*)			
Jamaica		X?		
Mexico	X			
Panama	X			
Peru	X	X	X	

NEAR EAST

Algeria	X			
Egypt				X
Morocco	X	X (*)		
Syria	X (*)			
Tunisia	X	X (*)	X (*)	
Turkey	X			

EUROPE

Poland				X
Yugoslavia				X

(*) = recently completed or terminated
(**) = new or proposed

APPENDIX C

List of Countries With PL 480 Involvement
in Forestry by Title/Program

<u>Title I:</u>	Dominican Republic	<u>Title II WFP:</u>	Afghanistan
	El Salvador		Algeria
	Guinea		Benin (*)
	Haiti		Bolivia
	Jamaica		Cameroon
	Kenya (*)		Chad (*)
	Liberia		Comoros Islands
	Morocco (*)		Congo
	Mozambique (*)		Ecuador
	Peru		El Salvador
	Somalia		Ethiopia
	Sri Lanka		Ghana
	Tanzania		Guatemala
	Tunisia (*)		Guinea Bissau
	Zaire (*)		Haiti (*)
			Honduras (*)
			India
<u>Title III:</u>	Senegal		Indonesia
	Sudan		Kenya
			Lesotho
<u>Title II</u>			Liberia (*)
<u>FFW:</u>	Bangladesh		Madagascar (*)
	Bolivia (**)		Malawi
	Burundi		Mali
	Cape Verde		Mexico
	Djibouti		Morocco
	Dominican Republic		Mozambique
	Ecuador (**)		Niger
	Ghana		Pakistan
	Guatemala		Panama
	Haiti		Peru
	India (*)		Rwanda
	Indonesia (*)		Senegal
	Kenya		Somalia
	Lesotho (*)		Sri Lanka
	Madagascar (*)		Sudan
	Peru		Syria (*)
	Rwanda (*)		Tanzania
	Senegal (*)		Togo
	Sierra Leone (*)		Tunisia
	Somalia		Turkey
	Tanzania (*)		Uganda
	Tunisia (*)		Upper Volta
	Upper Volta		Zambia
<u>Research</u>			
<u>Grants:</u>	Egypt		
	India		
	Pakistan		
	Poland		
	Yugoslavia		

(*) = recently completed or terminated

(**) = new or proposed

APPENDIX D

List of Countries Involved by PVO

<u>PVO</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>COUNTRIES</u>
CARE	II FFW	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Peru
CRS	II FFW	Kenya, Burundi, Djibouti, Upper Volta, Dominican Republic
CWS	II FFW	Peru

APPENDIX E

World Food Programme:

Countries, Hectares Targeted, USG \$ and MT Commitment

<u>Country</u>	<u># Proj.</u>	<u>Ha. Targetted</u>	<u>USD Commitment</u>	<u>MT Commitment</u>
Afghanistan	1	n/a	\$12,096,000	84,800 MT
Algeria	1	42,000	n/a	27,600 MT
Benin	1	3,000	\$2,028,000	18,200 MT
Bolivia	1	13,200	n/a	12,830 MT
Cameroon	1	n/a	\$391,785	20,225 MT
Chad	1	4,700	\$585,000	2,590 MT
Comoros Islands	1	n/a	\$499,800	1,700 MT
Congo	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ecuador	1	5,000	\$1,664,000+	6,835 MT
El Salvador	1	8,000	\$247,000	602 MT
Ethiopia	1	58,807 & 27,000 km	\$23,254,449	138,041 MT
Ghana	1	58,400	\$3,000,000	18,565 MT
Guatemala	2	315	\$1,779,000+	5,022 MT
Guinea Bissau	1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Haiti	1	n/a	\$1,644,995	17,638 MT
India	7	308,565 & 902 km	\$45,517,000+	282,025 MT
Indonesia	1	2,500	\$2,783,000+	14,683 MT
Kenya	2	5,800	\$600,000+	16,400 MT
Lesotho	1	1,950	\$104,300	899 MT
Liberia	1	8,000	\$615,295	n/a
Madagascar	2	134,400	\$650,000+	1,424 MT
Malawi	1	15 km	\$904,000	5,307 MT

+ = excluding freight costs

<u>Country</u>	<u># Proj</u>	<u>Ha. Targeted</u>	<u>USD Commitment</u>	<u>MT Commitment</u>
Mali	2	1,750	\$1,585,000	591,600 MT
Mexico	1	n/a	\$8,457,000+	32,485 MT
Morocco	3	131,200	\$11,415,000	67,315 MT
Mozambique	1	36.500	n/a	n/a
Niger	1	1,338& 14,000 km	\$751,200	2,244 MT
Pakistan	6	168,451	\$16,294,000+	60,216 MT
Panama	1	8,000	\$331,000+	1,820 MT
Peru	1	n/a	\$6,000,000	20,790 MT
Rwanda	1	1,500	182,805	586 MT
Senegal	3	35,590	\$3,224,300	16,072 MT
Somalia	1	6,000	\$624,300	750+ MT
Sri Lanka	1	3,200	\$573,000+	3,001 MT
Sudan	2	34,505	\$111,200+	n/a
Syria	1	36,000	n/a	33,532 MT
Tanzania	1	195	n/a	n/a
Togo	1	1,500	n/a	n/a
Tunisia	3	127,990	\$6,100,000	38,378 MT
Turkey	1	8,400	\$4,113,000	26,505 MT
Uganda	1	n/a	\$5,368,000	19,581 MT
Upper Volta	1	8,300	\$1,349,000	775 MT
Zambia	1	4,000	n/a	n/a
<u>TOTALS</u>	65	1,293,056	\$184,497,049	1,639,135 MT

+ = excluding freight costs

APPENDIX F
 Title II FFW:
 Countries, Hectares Targeted, USG \$ and MT Involvement

<u>Country</u>	<u>Hectares</u>	<u>USD Involvement</u>	<u>MT Involvement</u>
Bangladesh	n/a	n/a	360,000 MT
Burundi	n/a	\$3,028,000	1,603 MT
Cape Verde	1,506	n/a	45,000 MT
Djibouti	2	\$3,084,000	587 MT
Dominican Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ecuador	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ghana	17	n/a	2 MT
Guatemala	4,102	\$261,491	n/a
Haiti	n/a	n/a	n/a
India	10,221	\$746,125	n/a
Kenya	521	\$4,914,000	1,603 MT
Lesotho	n/a	\$17,302,000	6,222 MT
Madagascar	n/a	\$28,000	n/a
Niger	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peru	32,026	n/a	4,600 MT
Rwanda	n/a	n/a	350 MT
Senegal	n/a	\$2,910,000	n/a
Sierra Leone	n/a	\$863,000	n/a
Somalia	760 ha & 4 km	\$662,813	n/a
Tanzania	195	\$784,000	n/a
Upper Volta	2,462	\$1,914,000	229 MT
<u>TOTALS</u>	51,812	\$36,497,429	\$420,196 MT

APPENDIX G
Titles I/III
 Countries, Hectares, USD Targeted for Forestry

<u>Country</u>	<u>Ha. Targeted</u>	<u>USD Targeted for Forestry</u>
Bolivia III	3,333	\$1,386,800
Dominican Republic I	5,200	n/a
El Salvador I	n/a	\$7,300,000
Guinea I	n/a	n/a
Haiti I	n/a	n/a
Indonesia I	n/a	n/a
Kenya I	n/a	\$16,000,000
Liberia I	16,320	\$3,200,000
Morocco I	60,000	n/a
Mozambique I	n/a	\$5,000,000
Peru I	n/a	n/a
Senegal III	10,325 & 75 km	\$2,669,000
Somalia I	2,900	\$864,363
Sri Lanka I	n/a	n/a
Sudan III	n/a	n/a
Tanzania I	n/a	n/a
Zaire I	n/a	n/a
<u>TOTALS</u>	98,078 & 75 km	\$36,420,163

APPENDIX H

PL-480 Supported Forestry Activities

AFRICA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Benin	WFP 2096	Sub-projects include youth clubs, assistance to school canteens and the health sector, agriculture training, rice cultivation and the replanting of 3000 hectares of palm trees under the forestry development heading.	Recently terminated	\$2,028,000
Burundi	II FFW	Reforestation activities currently. Previously, 3 small reforestation projects to include land clearing, tree planting, and soil conservation.	Current	(\$3,028,000*)
Cameroon	WFP 773	Six sub-projects include rural development works (including forestry and crop development), youth centers, and construction of a dam. No figures on hectare targets available. Projected 60,000 recipients of the food aid. Includes a scheme for assistance in forest surveys.	Current	n/a
Cape Verde	Section 206	Soils and water conservation activities in Eastern Santiago, Sao Filipe, Sao Francisco, and Tarrafal regions. Close to 200,000 trees were planted in the last four years.	Current	15,000 MT of corn annually
Chad	WFP 2452 QX	Components are: 1) agricultural development, 2) community development, 3) training, 4) reforestation and arboriculture to recover 3,500 hectares, to replant some 1,200 hectares, to establish a national reserve, and to maintain existing forestry works.	Terminated	\$585,000
Comoros Islands	WFP 2545	Includes a forestry scheme for reforestation of mountains and uplands and a scheme for soil construction works.	Current	n/a
Congo	WFP 2658	n/a	Current	n/a
Djibouti	II FFW	Forestry projects and construction of water catchment basins in Ali Sabieh district. Also establishment of a nursery and planting of seedlings, mainly fruit varieties.	Current	(\$3,084,000*)

*Old estimates

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Ethiopia	WFP 2488 EXP	Activities include the determination of how much deforested land is experiencing or facing degradation, the reforestation of 9,300 hectares annually, terracing, production of seedlings, the protection of hillsides prone to erosion and land degradation over 8,107 hectares, terrace construction over 27,000 kilometers, forestry road construction, and the planting of some 14 species of trees over some 13,500 hectares in the two-year period.	Current	\$23,254,449
Ghana	WFP 2075 PI	Original goal was to plan 21,000 hectares but this extension of the project aimed for another 45,000 new hectares afforested for firewood, etc. Also planned were nurseries, seed collection efforts, desertification checks, log production efforts, wood for pulp, and charcoal production.	Current	\$3,000,000
Ghana	I	Oil palm plantations.	Current	n/a
Guinea	I	Reforestation by small farmers.	Current	n/a
Guinea Bissau	WFP 2383	Includes various forestry activities in the Ohio Region (plantation of 300 hectares of exotic species, protection and improvement of 50,000 hectares); in the Bissau region (estab. of 200 hectares national forest); + in the Bafara region (village plantations).	Current	n/a
Kenya	II FFW	Terracing of semi-arid lands in northern Kenya. Planting of hardwood trees and soil conservation projects in the Kwale District.	Current	(\$4,914,000*)
Kenya	I	Soil conservation measures.	Recently terminated	(\$16,000,000*)
Kenya	WFP 2589	Three sub-projects include 5,800 hectares of afforestation efforts for protection, building poles, and firewood; a tree nursery; planting of shade and amenity trees; establishment of a forestry research station.	Current	\$3,307,000
Kenya	WFP 2669	Consists of 12 different sub-projects which include irrigation schemes, forestry development, construction of feeder roads and shallow well construction. The forestry component will involve shelterbelt and woodlot establishment, including setting up of nurseries, construction of bunds, digging of holes, planting of trees, and maintenance works.	New	n/a

*Old estimates

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Lesotho	II FFW	Soil conservation and tree planting activities.	Recently terminated	(\$17,302,000*)
Lesotho	WFP 362 EXP	Includes forest plantation development of fruit trees and seedlings and nurseries; woodlot establishment (650 hectares/yr or 1,950 total); replanting failed areas; replacing <u>Eucalyptus</u> with conifers and watershed stabilization, as well as road improvement and maintenance, bridle path construction and improvement of agricultural lands.	Current	\$104,300
Liberia	I	Planting and rehabilitation of rubber trees, developing coffee and cocoa plantations, training staff.	Current	\$3,200,000
Liberia	WFP 703	The establishment of 9000 hectares of man-made forests.	Terminated	\$615,295
Madagascar	II FFW	Tree planting and soil conservation measures.	Recently terminated	(\$28,000*)
Madagascar	WFP 2661	Assistance to seven sub-projects - reforestation of Mangoro Valley and two regional plantations for a total of 18,000 hectares pine and 1,400 hectares <u>eucalyptus</u> . Also, maintenance of a forestry training center, and of forestry resources; establishment of pilot projects for rehabilitation of degraded lands, and pasture development.	Current	\$440,000
Madagascar	WFP R700	Three sub-projects: regional development and afforestation of 115,000 hectares financed by the World Bank; a training school; and forest roads and villages.	Terminated	\$210,000
Malawi	WFP 2145	Project emphasis has shifted from expansion and development of forest resources for export-oriented pulp mill to conservation and maintenance of resources. Assistance to: Chambe Basin for harvesting 500 hectares of pine plantation; construction of a 15 km. forest access road linking the Viphya plantation with the main road network; maintenance of the Viphya plantation.	New	\$904,000
Mali	WFP 2231 EXP	Includes assistance for a forestry resources sub-project; clearing and planting of some 1,750 hectares; management and opening up of firebreaks along 1,700 km.; opening up of 200 km. of roads; and other activities: forest lodges, production of building poles, charcoal, firewood and kapok.	Current	\$1,585,000
Mali	WFP 2231 EXP II	Expansion of above plus one other small sub-project: training in forestry conservation and management.	Current	\$8,457,000

*Old estimates

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Mozambique	I	Labor-intensive reforestation, wood fuel energy sources.	Recently terminated	(\$5,000,000*)
Mozambique	WFP 2514	Plantation (36,500 hectares), fire control (216,000 hectares) wood production and road construction.	Current	n/a
Niger	II FFW	Reforestation.	Recently terminated	n/a
Niger	WFP 2646	Planting of green belts of 700 hectares; regeneration of natural vegetation; 600 hectares of <u>Acacia albida</u> ; windbreaks over 20 kms on 8 hectares of village woodlots; community reforestation program of 30 hectares as an experiment to combat desertification and achieve optimum agro-sylvo-pastoral equilibrium; bush fire control works; 1,400 kms of firebreaks (12 meters wide) in each of seven areas.	Current	\$746,500
Rwanda	II FFW	Small-scale reforestation activities.	Recently terminated	(349.9 metric tons food*)
Rwanda	WFP 2369	Includes an erosion control scheme + plantation of 1500 hectares of communal lands.	Current	n/a
Senegal	II FFW	Land terracing and soil conservation schemes.	Recently terminated	(\$2,910,000*)
Senegal	III	Community reforestation in the Groundnut Basin; village woodlot development; reforestation and dune stabilization in Niayes; and research and maintenance in the Bandia Forest. Total of 10,325 hectares and 75 km. of trees targeted to be planted.	Current	\$2,669,000
Senegal	WFP 2236	200 hectares planted with <u>Acacia albida</u> ; 1000 hectares of windbreaks; 700 hectares of village woodlots; fire control and fire breaks; nursery cultivation; 2000 hectares of <u>Eucalyptus</u> , <u>Acacia australensis</u> , and local fruit trees; 90 hectares of dune stabilization; and 600 hectares of soil regeneration by plantation.	Current	n/a
Senegal	WFP 2230	Plantation for windbreaks to protect 10,000 hectares; for woodlots of 1,500 hectares for soil fertilization of 4,000 hectares and construction of village seed stores.	Terminated	\$2,600,000

*Old estimates

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Senegal	WFP 2230 EXP	Includes assistance for the establishment of windbreaks and <u>Eucalyptus</u> + <u>Acacia</u> planting; 10,000 hectares to reduce soil erosion; establishment of woodlots (about 515,000 hectares) and soil fertilization; and construction of village seed stores.	Current	\$624,300
Sierra Leone	II FFW	Land terracing and soil conservation, nursery and tree planting.	Recently terminated	(\$863,000*)
Somalia	II FFW	Refugee reforestation; nurseries; training. Hectareage of planting equals 6,000 hectares over the life of the 3-year project.	Current	\$624,300
Somalia	I	Contributions to Hiran Refugee Reforestation project; dune stabilization, shelter belts, a northern project.	Current	\$864,363
Somalia	WFP 719 EXP	Includes 100 km2 of improved and maintained forestry reserves; 1,600 hectares of dune stabilization; 2,800 hectares of plantations and shelter belts. Cable from Mission in April '82 shows following figures: 1) sand dune stabilization in Merka is completed; 2) \$1 million sand dune stabilization in Brava should begin before end of 1982 - funding from UNSO; 3) 39 Forest Reserves are to be created with a minimum of 15 sites for charcoal; and 4) 16 town shelterbelts of 8-12 hectares each planted.	Current	\$8,767,000
Sudan	III	Rural Renewable Energy Project.	Current	n/a
Sudan	WFP 2665	Planting 82,400 feddans over 34,600 hectares of <u>Acacia senegal</u> trees and establishment of gum collection centers.	Current	\$111,200
Sudan	WFP 2650	The development of 80 hectares of firewood plantations and the development of 425 hectares of tea.	New	n/a
Tanzania	I	Forestry activities and the establishment of fruit tree nurseries.	Recently terminated	n/a
Tanzania	WFP 2667	Activities include 1) agriculture and infrastructure development in Kigoma Region, including land clearing, reforestation in three districts, 2) fishpond construction 3) road upgrading and 4) establishment of educational facilities.	New	n/a

*Old estimates

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Tanzania	II FFW	Reforestation activities involving refugee labor, including land clearing for farming and tse-tse control; over 195 hectares.	Recently terminated	(\$784,000*)
Togo	WFP 402	1,500 hectares of plantations, 90 km of fire breaks and 20 km of forest tracks.	Completed	n/a
Uganda	WFP 2642 Q	Emphasis on tree plantations and soil preservation; rehabilitation of a nursery and establishment of 9 others; 4 plantations to be rehabilitated and extended. Production of charcoal also. Supportive of the UNSO anti-desertification project.	New	\$5,368,000
Upper Volta	II FFW	Tree planting of neem, cassia, eucalyptus, nere and flamboyants. Total hectareage amounts to 2,462 hectares.	Current	(\$1,914,000*)
Upper Volta	WFP 2239	Involves a reforestation sub-project (some 8,300 hectares), strengthening water resources, erosion control works, establishment of village woodlots, nurseries, and maintenance of plantations (20,000 hectares).	Ongoing	\$1,349,000
Zaire	I	Reforestation.	Recently terminated	n/a
Zambia	WFP 2616	Assistance is for 12,500 workers and their families for the planting of 1,000 hectares per year of pine and <u>Eucalyptus</u> in centers of industry within the copper belt. Also includes production of fuelwood, charcoal, and building materials and establishment of village woodlots, forestry plantation and rehabilitation of deforested areas around cities to help assure availability of fuelwood and charcoal to increasing urban populations.	New	n/a

*Old estimates

ASIA

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Afghanistan	WFP 2053	Irrigation works, road and housing construction, training, and afforestation component involving improvement of pistachio forests and forest plantation in dry areas.	Current	\$12,096,000
Bangladesh	II FFW	Rural earthwork projects such as irrigation canals, flood control, land reclamation, roads, fish tanks, and some tree planting along the sides of roads by women.	Current	120,000 MT/yr.
India	II FFW	10 old proposals (1975-1977) all involving irrigation work, plantation of trees, soil conservation, etc.	Terminated	(80,000 MT*)
India	WFP 2600	Includes settlement activities - crops, roads, electricity, water, etc., as well as sand dune stabilization and village tree planting along a 2 km. belt near the Canal, and other shelter belts along other roads and canals.	Current	\$3,189,000
India	WFP 2664 Q	Watershed management and forestry - afforestation for fuel and fodder species on 565 hectares, sand dune fixation on 200 hectares, 900 kilometers of roadside plantation, nursery work and soil conservation.	n/a	\$601,000
India	WFP 572 PX	Improvement of forestry production through forest exploitation, nurseries, upgrading and building of roads, maintenance. Figures show 37,000 hectares to be planted and another 37,200 hectares to be initially exploited.	Terminated	\$5,557,000
India	WFP 259 EXP II	Roads, bridges, constructions and forest plantations projected over 7,800 hectares.	Terminated	\$5,840,000
India	WFP 2683	Food is distributed as a wage supplement to workers engaged in the Government's forestry development program.	New	\$13,517,000

*Old estimates

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
India	WFP 2684	Plantation of 260,000 hectares and schemes in social forestry, commercial and industrial plantation, and protection forestry.	New	\$21,336,000
India	WFP 2685	Creation of village woodlots (3,000 hectares), and rehabilitation of degraded forests, silvaculture, etc.	New	\$14,824,000
Indonesia	II FFW	Land reclamation, clearing, reforestation and greening programs. An estimated 62,340 hectares were to have been planted.	Recently terminated	(\$1,626,000*)
Indonesia	I	Watershed improvement projects.	Current	n/a
Indonesia	WFP 2343	Reforestation of 2,500 hectares, road construction and rehabilitation, nurseries and dams.	Current	\$2,783,000
Pakistan	WFP 2451	Watershed protection, reforestation of 87,000 hectares.	Current	n/a
Pakistan	WFP 2149	Reforestation and planting of fruit trees; protection and maintenance works; erosion control; development of water facilities; construction; watershed management, 8,000 hectares.	Current	\$701,000
Pakistan	WFP 2310	Afforestation and soil conservation on 18,200 hectares; road construction and health and school facilities.	Terminated	\$4,387,000
Pakistan	WFP 2435	36,500 hectares involved, 24,000 of which will be reforested; pasture management, soil conservation, nursery maintenance; the planting of 800,000 fruit trees; flood control structures.	Current	\$3,600,000
Pakistan	WFP 385 EXP	Reforestation of 38,000 hectares; pasture management; soil conservation works, planting of 1,200,000 fruit trees; road construction and irrigation.	Current	\$3,211,000
Pakistan	WFP 2306	Range management over a total of 9,600 hectares, 6,000 of which will be extensively developed; afforestation on government land of 5,300 hectares and tree planting on another 1530 hectares of private land.	Terminated	\$4,395,000

*Old estimates

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Sri Lanka	I	Reforestation; land and water conservation programs.	Current	n/a
Sri Lanka	WFP 2584	Afforestation on 3,700 hectares to produce fuelwood for domestic cooking, timber for construction, and to create employment.	Current	\$573,000

LATIN AMERICA/GARIBBEAN

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Bolivia	III	Planting of some 3,000 hectares, land reclamation, wood for timber needs, conservation measures.	Current	\$425,000
Bolivia	WFP 2703	Includes improvement of the road network, irrigation schemes, soil rehabilitation and conservation, pisciculture, agricultural and livestock production, infrastructure, training, women's participation and the afforestation component which would cover 13,200 hectares.	New	n/a
Dominican Republic	II FFW	Forestry and conservation activities.	Current	n/a
Dominican Republic	I	Approximately 600 hectares to be treated for soil conservation per year.	Current	n/a
Ecuador	II FFW	Tree planting activities.	Proposed	n/a
Ecuador	WFP 2251	Includes rural infrastructure works, training courses in management and ag extension; nurseries and tree planting on 5,000 hectares.	Current	\$1,664,000
El Salvador	I	Reforestation and soil conservation, establishment of nurseries, small irrigation, certified seed multiplication.	Current	\$7,000,000
El Salvador	WFP 776 EXP II	Activities include construction of communal buildings; improvement of land use, soil conservation, and forestry programs, rural feeder roads, low-cost housing and training. Under the forestry component, 6000 hectares are targeted for clearing and soil conservation measures; 1000 hectares are to be planted, smaller nurseries are planned, and 1000 hectares will be used for forest fire protection and silviculture.	Current	\$247,000

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Guatemala	II FFW	Soil conservation and reforestation efforts including terracing, contour planting, composting, nursery management, forest management, grass and pasture planting, soil testing, and fruit planting. 1,000 hectares of trees have been planted in each of the last 4 years.	Current	\$125,000/yr.
Guatemala	WFP 2587	Includes 315 hectares of fuelwood plantation (<u>Eucalyptus alnus</u>).	Current	n/a
Guatemala	WFP 784 EXP	Construction of roads, water systems, health centers, improvement of buildings and parks and schools; establishment of gardens and other small agricultural activities; irrigation and training. Forestry component involved.	Current	\$1,779,000
Haiti (see below)				
Jamaica	I	Soil conservation measures.	Current	n/a
Mexico	WFP 2510	Establishment of 212 woodlots.	Current	n/a
Panama	WFP 2436	2,660 farmers involved in conditioning of seed producing areas, maintenance of trees, construction of forestry roads, construction of fire-protection installations, training programs. 8,000 hectares to be planted.	Current	\$331,000
Peru	II FFW	Reforestation program - to plant over 30,000 hectares in the next 3 years; establish nurseries, provide temporary employment and food support, provide training in forestry and soil conservation.	Current	n/a
Peru	I	Soil conservation and water management programs, research, extension.	Current	\$20,000,000/yr.
Peru	WFP 2492	The 8 sub-projects include terrace rehabilitation; trench-silo-construction; irrigation and construction works with the two technical areas of 1) forestry, agriculture and integrated livestock development and 2) designated afforestation.	Current	\$6,000,000
Haiti	WFP 2105	2 erosion control and reforestation components in selected areas.	Terminated	\$1,644,995

NEAR EAST

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Algeria (see below) Morocco	I	Expansion of reforestation efforts - planting of 20,000 hectares annually; soil erosion and soil conservation efforts over another 5,300 hectares.	Terminated	(\$11,367,982*)
Morocco	WFP 2319 EXP	Includes pasture improvement, 13,200 hectares of fruit trees plantation, construction of roads and tracks, training, and reforestation of 18,000 hectares of private lands.	Current	\$11,415,000
Morocco	WFP 2526	Includes erosion control works in Loukhos; watershed + dune fixation in Rivers Ziz and Draa Valleys.	Current	\$1,017,600
Morocco	WFP 2691	Includes four sub-projects: 1) reforestation in 29 of the country's 47 provinces, planting 100,000 hectares (20,000 hectares per year); 2) development of alfa grass cover; 3) dune stabilization and control of sand clogging; 4) watershed protection.	New	n/a
Syria	WFP 2418	Afforestation of 36,000 hectares and establishment of a buffer green belt zone of 1,100 km with 25,320 hectares being planted with almond trees, pistachio trees and grape vines.	Terminated	n/a
Tunisia	II FFW	Tree planting.	Terminated	n/a
Tunisia	WFP 2493	Includes water erosion control, wind erosion control, improvement of rangelands; reconstitution of degraded forests - some 25,750 hectares - and construction of forest roads.	Terminated	\$6,100,000
Tunisia	WFP 2692	Includes reconversion and improvement of olive tree plantations (regeneration of old olive trees, uprooting of others, etc.); creation of new plantations (including preparation of the soil and establishment of windbreaks); demonstration of pruning techniques; training; and participation of women.	New	n/a

*Old estimates

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approximate USAID Costs</u>
Tunisia	WFP 2493 EXP	For reforestation(15,000 hectares), forest protection, pasture improvement, watershed protection and management.	New	n/a
Turkey	WFP 2255	Activities include afforestation of 8,400 hectares; increasing fodder and cereal production; water and soil conservation.	Current	\$4,113,000
Algeria	WFP 2596	The increasing of production of hardy fruit trees and oil-producing olives; creation of plantations and plantation maintenance, regeneration of old olive trees. 42,000 hectares.	Current	n/a

VI - PUBLICATIONS CONSULTED

Papers/Documents/Reports:

1. ABS's (Annual Budget Submissions), FY84 for most countries; specifically section at back entitled "PL 480 Narrative."
2. "Active and Executed Agricultural Research Grants," USDA, Office of International Cooperation and Development, IRD-OD-1011, Sept. 30, 1982 and update through 3/31/83.
3. "Africa Bureau Food Aid Policy and Programming Guidance," Office of Development Resources, Africa Bureau, July 21, 1982.
4. "Briefing Paper," Food for Peace, including "Project Outreach," PDC/C/FFP, 10/29/79.
5. Deely, Dan, "A Comprehensive Summary of USAID Forestry-Related Assistance to Developing Countries," S&T/FNR/F, January 1982.
6. "Energy, Forestry, and Natural Resources Activities in the Africa Region," Bureau for Africa, AID, July 1982.
7. Food for Peace, USDA's 1981 Annual Report on PL 480, published Nov. 1982.
8. "Food Aid and Development: A Policy Discussion Paper," Bureau for Programming and Policy Coordination, USAID, Washington D.C., July 1981.
9. "Forestry Resources Development Assistance: A Selective Bibliography of Reports," AID/S&T/AG, Nov. 1980.
10. Handbook 9: Food for Peace, USAID, January 19, 1981.
11. Harou, Patrice, and Albert Merkel and Christopher Smith, "Review of the CARE-Guatemala Reforestation and Soil Conservation Project: Final Report," May 2, 1983, Chemonics International, Washington D.C.
12. Horizons, USAID, October 1983, Vol. 2, No. 9, several articles on food aid, hunger and food research, Washington D.C.
13. "ISC-Approved Quantities, Voluntary Agencies, Fiscal Year 1984, PL 480, Title II," as of 9/20/83.
14. McClelland, Donald, "Report on the Allocation of Local Currency Generations," June 6, 1983.

15. McPherson, M. Peter, "Congressional Presentations," fiscal years 1981-1985, Main Volume, USAID.
16. McPherson, M. Peter, "Forestry Policy and Programs," PD-7, USAID, May 16, 1983.
17. McPherson, M. Peter, "Loan Terms Under PL 480 Title I," PD-6, USAID, September 27, 1983.
18. McPherson, M. Peter, "Programming PL 480 Local Currency Generations," PD-5, USAID, February 22, 1983.
19. Munares, Dr. Aida, research on Forestry, Energy, and Natural Resource Activity in Africa, fall 1983, Section III.
20. Seventh-Day Adventist World Service, "Rwanda Program: Outreach Grant," AID/SOD/PDG-G-0388, Narrative Report, June 30, 1983.
21. USAID Matching Grant to CARE's Renewable Natural Resources Program, August 9, 1982.
22. Wijga, Alet, "The Nutritional Impact of FFW Programmes: Report of a State-of-the-Art Study," funded by the Dutch Gov't., Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands, April 1983.
23. World Food Programme - News, "Food Aid - Helping to Protect the Environment," July/Sept.; 1982 (newsletter); Rome.
23. World Food Programme - Progress Report, Status of Current Development Projects and Emergency Operations on 30 April 1983., No. 166, 12 May 1983.

Memos:

1. To PPC Richard Blue from S&T/FNR/F Joslyn, March 10, 1982, "Possible Topic for Forestry-Sector Evaluation."
2. "Allocation of Local Currency Sales Proceeds from PL 480 Title I Agreements and CIP Programs for Development Purposes," from DAA/PPC and DAA/FVA, W. Rhoads, 6/15/83.

Miscellaneous:

1. Computerized readings of calls forward on Title II WFP commodities provided by Herb Smith, FFP.
2. Multi-Year Plans at CARE World Headquarters.
3. Sales Agreements in the Title I/III offices of FFP.

4. Quarterly Reports from CARE, CWS, CRS.
5. Telexes: CDSS 1985, assorted others from the original Deely/Festge inquest into this issue.
6. Other reports, project descriptions, annual reports, and old cables from the Missions.

VII. - LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABS -	Annual Budget Summaries
AER -	Annual Estimate of Requirements
AFR -	Africa
AFR/TR -	Africa Bureau, Technical Resources Office
AFR/DP -	Africa Bureau, Development Planning Office
AFR/DR -	Africa Bureau, Development Resources Office
AID/W -	Agency for International Development/Washington
BIFAD -	Bureau for International Food and Agricultural Development
CARE -	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CCC -	Commodity Credit Corporation
CDA -	Concerted Development for Africa
CDSS -	Country Development Strategy Statement
CFA -	Committee on Food Aid (WFP)
CIP -	Commodity Import Program
CRS -	Catholic Relief Services
CWS -	Church World Service
DA -	Development Assistance
DCC -	Development Coordination Committee
ESP -	Economic Support Fund
FAA -	Foreign Assistance Act
FFP -	Food for Peace
FFW -	Food for Work
FNR -	Forestry and Natural Resources
FSP -	Forestry Support Program
FVA -	Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance
FY -	Fiscal Year
GO(I) -	Government of (India)
ha -	hectare
LCD -	Less Developed Country
LOP -	Life-of-Project
MCH -	Maternal/Child Health
MG -	Matching Grant
NGO -	Non-Government Organization
OPP -	Operational Program Plan
PASA -	Participating Agencies Support Agreement
PC -	Peace Corps
PCV -	Peace Corps Volunteer
PD -	Policy Determination
PID -	Project Identification Document
PIE -	Program Implementation and Evaluation
PL 480 -	Public Law 480
PP -	Project Paper
PPC -	Program and Policy Coordination
PVO -	Private Voluntary Organization
RFA -	Regional Forestry Advisor
RSSA -	Resources Support Services Agreement
SAWS -	Seventh Day Adventist World Service
S&T -	Science and Technology
USDA -	United States Department of Agriculture
USAID -	United States Agency for International Development
USG -	United States Government
Volag -	Voluntary Agency
WFP -	World Food Programme