



PD-AAX-044
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

June 1, 1981

TRIP REPORT
TUNIS, TUNISIA
December 5-19, 1980

Maria Elena Duboulet
General Surveys Branch
International Statistical Programs Center

TRIP PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

The trip was undertaken at the request of USAID/Tunisia and AID/Washington's Bureau for the Near East, Office of Science and Technology (NE/TECH), and the Bureau for Development Support, Office of Energy (DS/EY). Although originally scheduled for October, the visit actually took place in December due to planning delays both in Washington and Tunis.

In general, the purpose of the TDY was to initiate a round of planning sessions, to design a scope of work and to present the Tunisians with strategy options in the development of a joint USG/GOT Energy Assessment/Energy Sector Demand Studies Project.

Specifically, the BuCen representative and specialists for the Agriculture and the Rural Area sectors were to work with the appropriate GOT counterparts in the Ministry of National Economy (MNE), Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) and other agencies (as these were identified) to review data available, to determine existing data gaps and to formulate plans on how to address those gaps. (See Attachment 1 for a list of all USG and GOT officials contacted). Moreover, BuCen was to evaluate existing institutional GOT capabilities in data collection, data processing and related survey design activities.

Because this was the first in what were to be a series of planning sessions, and because one of the sectors represented had no easily defined parameters, the two weeks of meetings and working sessions were long and difficult for both sides. They were, nevertheless, productive and allowed the team to make some constructive recommendations regarding the subsequent visits. In addition, this first visit set the stage and the tone for the work to follow and helped establish relationships with GOT staff which were to facilitate the activities of future sector specialists.

BuCen found in the Tunisian institutions contacted that, generally, there were a number of very capable people. They are well-trained and knowledgeable about all aspects of survey design and data collection, as well as being familiar with what is feasible in the Tunisian context. However, none of the groups contacted has had any significant experience in energy-related studies and it is in that light that both the sector consultants and BuCen will be of most value. The facilities visited appeared more than adequate to carry on the efforts that are envisioned.

The reports to result from the two subsequent planning visits (Urban Households-Commercial/Institutional and Industry-Transport, scheduled for January and February respectively), together with this visit's outcome will form the basis for an overall plan of work to be presented to the GOT and USAID/Tunisia for approval. Not until this process is completed and strategy options are outlined and agreed upon will BuCen be able to determine with more precision the level of its staff resources required for these sector studies.

TUNISIA ENERGY ASSESSMENT (SECTOR DEMAND STUDIES) PROJECT

The details that follow include both notes on the processes that took place, as well as on the technical decisions that evolved while both the sector consultants and I became more familiar with Tunisia. The emphasis is on data collection because that was BuCen's primary purpose for participating in the TDY.

1. ISSUES/AREAS OF CONCERN:

- A. General - One of the team's goals was to clarify the objectives of the GOT and USAID/T in conducting these studies. Concurrently, the team wanted to ascertain what timeframes, if any, were foreseen by either the Tunisians or the Mission. It was also necessary to determine resource availability and constraints (physical and monetary) for both the GOT and USAID/T. All of this information would serve as delimiting factors in developing alternative paths/options for the implementation of each sector study.
- B. Logistics/Evolution of Work - Since this visit represented the first of three sectoral planning visits, the operating procedures for these had not been set. More importantly, the concept of conducting energy demand studies for Tunisia was not known in the GOT beyond the staff at the MNE who had been directly involved in the initial discussions. Consequently, to introduce these ideas, M. Rekik took advantage of our presence and made our initial visit to each ministry serve as an "awareness" session for the Tunisian officials themselves. Thus it was not until the second or third time around at each ministry that the actual working sessions began: identifying possible lower-level working counterparts and examining available data and determining data gaps. Although the process worked relatively well, the total allotted time of two weeks for these first planning visits was found to be insufficient. Contributing factors were the unavailability of people and, in some instances, the uncertainty of who the right counterpart(s) might be. This problem would have to be resolved before other teams travel to Tunis. (See Section III of this report for a recommendation on this issue.)
- C. Agriculture - The process described above worked better for Agriculture than for the Rural Area sector. For agriculture there is a logical counterpart ministry (MAG). With the collaboration of M. Mohamed Salah Mahjoub at USAID/T, Office of Food and Agriculture, the agriculture consultants (Thomas Miles and Henry Waelti) began to identify possible sources of information and the most appropriate counterpart unit at MAG. The Waelti-Miles Trip/Technical Report details the sectoral problems,

findings and their proposed plan of work. Yet, the two primary areas of concern for this sector (from BuCen's perspective) need to be highlighted here:

- (1) Given Tunisian reality, what are the most appropriate parameters for the Agriculture sector (i.e., where are the overlapping areas better placed -Agriculture, Rural Area or elsewhere)? For example, into which sector does subsistence farming fall, and what is its relationship to the rural household?
 - (2) What is the best approach/methodology for this study if energy-related data collection, data analysis and the resultant planning are to become on-going processes in Agriculture?
- D. Rural Area - The report prepared by the sector consultant, John Anderson, describes in detail problems encountered in this area. Nevertheless, it is important to note here three major issues which were anticipated for the rural area :
- (1) Again (as in agriculture), what are the best delimitations for the sector, taking into account ease and accuracy of data collection, minimization of over/ undercount and absorption of the study into on-going GOT activities?
 - (2) Given that no obvious counterpart Ministry exists, what is the best way to obtain GOT feedback on proposed plans for this sector and to promote institutionalization?
 - (3) Is the rural area sector, as a unit for data collection and/or analysis a viable one in and of itself?
- E. Data Collection - From BuCen's perspective there were special needs and issues to be addressed:
- (1) Given the existence of a central statistical agency, INS (Institut National de la Statistique); what work, if any, had they done related to energy consumption? What would be their interest in and the feasibility of INS participating in any of these special studies? And what were their physical and manpower limitations?
 - (2) From a data processing perspective the questions were similar, however we needed to probe further to determine whether beyond INS there were other computer facilities that could be utilized.

Knowing the above would allow BuCen to make recommendations on the more realistic strategies for dealing with each sector study.

II. FINDINGS:

- A. Regarding general issues we were able to determine that:

- (1) The primary purpose (as described by both the Mission and M. Rekik) of these sector studies is to establish a capability within GOT insitutions to do energy planning -- some of the sub-goals being data collection, on-the-job training, data interpretation and analysis.
 - (2) While both the GOT and USAID/T were interested in having the work started and completed at the earliest possible time, the institution-alization of the process seems to take priority over the question of time itself.
 - (3) For at least the first "go-around" for each sector, the Ministry of National Economy will defray the necessary costs of the studies (from enumerators to data processing time), regardless of which Ministry or government agency may be charged with implementing the actual task(s). Mission funds are more limited but the final determination of what exactly will be committed to this activity will be made after examining each sector study proposal.
 - (4) Even when a counterpart ministry was identified for a particular sector, specific technical/working level counterparts were not as easily brought into the discussion process as would have been preferred; sometimes due to inter-ministerial posturing, other times due to prior commitments.
- B. Concerning the logistics and evolution of work we found that the initial group sessions were necessary and effective. The only problem was that the sectoral teams did not anticipate "introductions" to be as time-consuming; thus, the total days allocated to this planning visit were not enough to address adequately all the items in each consultant's scope of work. Moreover, since those contacted at the individual ministries and GOT agencies were not exactly sure of what they would derive from such studies and, more importantly, who in fact would finance them (later made clearer), they were hesitant to commit part of their already limited experienced staff. These factors prevented the consultants from achieving full collaboration with the Tunisians.
- C. The agriculture team faced the difficult task of assimilating a number of reports and data without the benefit of sufficient MAG feedback. This was primarily due to time constraints on both sides. Nevertheless, the major findings in this area were:
- (1) The Ministry of Agriculture and its associated research/study organisms (et al.) have a well-developed data collection infrastructure, including field staff.
 - (2) MAG et al. seem to work outside of the INS network, other than for data processing.
 - (3) At the central level MAG et al. seem to have capable, well-trained analysts who, through a good working relationship with the agriculture

team specialists, could become knowledgeable about energy matters (as these relate to agriculture) and could carry on the process after the initial studies have been conducted.

- D. As anticipated, the rural area was a more complicated sector to handle. Not only was there no identifiable Ministry which could serve as a focal point for an exchange of ideas, but also the concept of a rural "sector," as defined in the consultant's preliminary documentation, was not easily understood by some of the Tunisians contacted. The findings reflect these problems:
- (1) Probably the most appropriate GOT unit through which to conduct any data collection for such a sector would have to be INS.
 - (2) (Yet) INS staff does not have the necessary skills to work with the consultant in defining or refining the sector.
 - (3) There are people at the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MHE) and Center for Socio-Economic Studies and Research (CERES) who have the capability to serve as advisors for this sector but perhaps do not have enough time to devote to such an effort.
 - (4) The rural environment, as handled presently by the GOT, is usually defined not as a unit in and of itself, but as part of other more traditional universes, such as commercial establishments, households, agricultural enterprises, etc.
 - (5) The rural area sector, if left as originally conceived, would be difficult to "institutionalize" (i.e., find a GOT institution where the process of data collection and analysis would/could continue to take place).

For both sectors we found that the Tunisians were looking primarily for analytical guidance. The GOT has staff who, with minimal assistance, can design questionnaires, train enumerators, collect data, etc. What the GOT seems to want is advisors who are knowledgeable about the particular sector as well as how energy relates to it. These advisors could help Tunisian counterparts understand how to link the two, by "teaching" them about data analysis and interpretation. As part of that process the GOT would like some assistance in identifying the specific data elements which will be required to make rational statements about energy and its relationship to whichever sector is under study.

- E. In data collection the overall picture found was encouraging. INS appears well organized and well "plugged-in" to the regions through a network of district offices and field staff. Also, beyond its formal staff it has (almost on an "on-call" basis) a good number of qualified, experienced enumerators. Although INS could generally be assisted in improving questionnaire design, they have very capable people working for them and they have done well with the resources at hand. Moreover, all of the documentation reviewed on their sampling methodology gave evidence of a competent team. This means that little groundwork will be required for whatever surveys may have to be conducted in support of the studies. (NOTE: "Little" does not equal minimal. One will still have to do questionnaire pretesting, conduct survey pilot tests, develop and

test measurement methods, etc. By having a competent staff and organization, what is avoided is the training of enumerators from scratch, the need to develop sample frames and to undertake other major tasks.)

The data processing environment appeared equally encouraging. Besides the facility at INS, there are two well-run establishments: the unit at STEG (Societe Tunisienne d'Electricite et du Gaz) and CNI (Centre National de l'Informatique), a semi-governmental agency which is strictly user-oriented. The problem in this area is that while INS and STEG have IBM computers, CNI has Honeywell Bull equipment. Consequently, a choice will have to be made between the two, if the data files are to be compatible. INS and STEG may be free of charge but their turn-around time is poor due to their own on-going priority commitments. On the other hand, CNI may be monetarily more costly (and that is not known for sure), yet more cost-effective from a timeliness viewpoint. Moreover, CNI has a pool of available systems analysts and programmers that can be contracted to design whatever may be required for the studies, while the staff at INS and STEG is already overbooked. In any event, once the volume to be processed is estimated, BuCen will be able to make programmatic and cost recommendations regarding a data processing facility choice. (NOTE: Visits to specific units at INS yielded many details about their survey mechanisms, costs, plans, etc. These details are contained in the notes from the meetings and in the documents collected. Similarly, there is information on the data processing centers. In the interest of keeping this document to a reasonable length they are not included here. They can be obtained upon request from M.E. Dubourt at BuCen.)

The only reservation regarding INS is their apparent lack of enthusiasm or interest in being involved in these studies. They seemed to be hesitant to commit themselves, perhaps because the studies could be "dumped" on them and they are already overbooked, or maybe because they are not sure who would ultimately be paying for it all. No matter how the studies are designed it is clear even now that some survey work will be required. The most logical/appropriate implementing body to do the bulk of the work is INS. To carry this out successfully INS will have to be encouraged to participate through a combination of persistence and diplomacy.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Some of these recommendations were made to USAID staff and M. Rekik during our debriefing session and have been implemented in the interim. Nevertheless, all are listed here for the record.

A. In the general issues category it is recommended that:

- (1) In order to communicate all pertinent findings (objectives, GOT resource commitments, operating procedures, work expectations, etc.) to the future planning groups, enough time be allowed between visits to hold debriefing sessions in Washington prior to arrival in Tunis.
- (2) Regardless of what has preceded this planning process, to maintain these studies on course, a paper be developed by AID/W and USAID/T explicitly outlining objectives, goals and expected inputs and outputs for these studies. This should insure proper coordination (irrespective of how many participants/consultants there are) and will allow the

Tunisians to review and agree to overall terms of reference. Such a document should include not only USAID's resource commitments to this activity but also that which will be required on the GOT side.

B. In the area of logistical arrangements, we recommend that:

- (1) The planning visits be extended to three weeks. This would allow for a continuation of the established process (i.e., general "awareness" visits with counterpart ministry officials at the outset) and it would give enough time to conduct follow-up/collaborative work sessions with technical counterparts. Moreover, the third week could be spent writing up Technical Recommendations Papers and discussing the Proposed Work Plans; drafts of which could remain for Tunisian review.
- (2) Someone within Rekik's Working Group be placed "in-charge" of each sector to establish a focal point for the consultants and for the ministry counterparts. Although Rekik would be ultimately responsible, some aspects of the work could be better handled at lower levels.
- (3) Whenever appropriate, planning team members talk with USAID/T staff (in addition to Science and Technology) who may be knowledgeable about relevant sector programs/projects and about possible counterparts or information sources.

C. The major agriculture sector recommendations are included in the Waelti-Miles Report; however, two points which support the idea of institutionalization should be reemphasized here:

- (1) The agriculture team strongly recommended the identification of someone at MAG who could work with them in refining data needs, in addressing these, and, more importantly, someone who could eventually carry on the work of analyzing the information gathered. (These analyses, in the form of reports, would be the basis for national-level energy assessments to be conducted by Rekik's group at MNE.)
- (2) The team also recommended a pragmatic, phased-in approach for this study. First, existing reports would be reviewed in the near term to yield some initial data for analysis. This step would be followed by a second: the inclusion into existing agricultural surveys of simple questions, which would give more meaning to the remaining available data. The last stage would involve the development of an energy module to form part of the most appropriate ongoing MAG survey. This approach allows for some analysis to be done in the short-term (which in turn can be useful in developing the agriculture energy module) and it also allows for the longer-term, on-the-job training of an energy specialist within MAG.

D. Some of the recommendations pertinent to the rural area sector may not coincide with those in the sector consultant's report. They are included here perhaps only to offer a different perspective.

- (1) Because there was no obvious counterpart ministry and our time was limited, a team was gathered from MHE and CERES to provide focus to this sector. This approach is not a viable arrangement on an on-going basis. It would be better to have the individual who is assigned this sector within Rekik's group be someone with a background appropriate enough to serve also as the sector's advisor. Perhaps it could be someone seconded from MHE or CERES, a "geographer" (has a broader definition in Tunisia) similar to the 2 or 3 people we met. Eventually this perspective should be incorporated into whatever analytical/assessment team is put together at MNE, and this might be the way to start such an involvement.
- (2) In the interest of ultimately institutionalizing the study of energy consumption in the rural area, the "sector" may be best studied by dividing it into separate units. As we became more familiar with the GOT's organizational realities it became apparent that rural energy demand information would be best gathered through the more common/traditional universes (households, farms, commercial establishments), rather than through the rural area (and its diverse components) as a unit in and of itself. Choosing this approach does not mean that the rural environment cannot be looked at as a sector. On the contrary, it could facilitate more accurate data collection. What can and will ultimately make the rural area a unit of study is the analysis of the data that is eventually proposed. This idea was discussed with the Tunisians during our GOT debriefing and they seemed to favor it over the rural sector concept.

(NOTE: In BuCen's estimation the question of overlapping sector boundaries was not adequately covered by either team during this visit. A final comment will be appropriate after the sector reports are completed by the consultants. However, it is important to emphasize here that it is an issue that needs close attention before a final data collection strategy can be presented to the Tunisians.)

E. The recommendations in the overall field of data collection and processing follow:

- (1) Given that initial findings have shown that INS will have to play an important role in many of the data collection efforts and that key INS staff do not seem to have been totally "won over," M. Rekik should hold further talks with both the Director of INS, M. A. Kamoun, and his superior, the Minister of Plan. Their full, enthusiastic collaboration will be crucial.
- (2) In the same way that BuCen has participated and will continue to participate on the American side in the development of all sectors, INS should participate on the Tunisian side. During these planning sessions, and as the studies are further refined, someone from INS should be seconded to work with Rekik's group and/or the consultants' teams. There is a lot of local expertise which can be helpful in injecting some Tunisian reality (from the data collection perspective) into the decision-making process. Moreover, this would expose INS staff to some additional "training," which in turn may make them more interested in participating in the overall effort.

- (3) The most emphatic recommendation is that an across sectors analytical plan be developed at the earliest possible juncture. Not only is this effort important in order to proceed with the development of a specific data collection strategy(ies), but also because this is the area where the Tunisians seem to be most in need of guidance, and one which they themselves have identified as such.

Before BuCen can make final recommendations on an all-sector data collection strategy, it will have to look at all data requirements, independently and together. What this means is that in implementing these studies, one of our sub-objectives has to be simplicity and economy. For example, we do not want to recommend an effort in which a team of interviewers visits a farm owner once and asks questions about the farmstead; two months later the owner is asked about the household; and, at another time, he is asked about energy used in personal transportation.

Yet, there are some sector activities that can move without others. Such an approach may be reasonable, perhaps even preferable, given the limited number of resources with M. Rekik's group. Suffice it to say that what is important at this point is to be aware of the alternatives and to maintain a fine balance.

It is imperative to look at the analytical plan from a holistic perspective for another reason. Whichever analysis is anticipated for each sector and for the combination of sectors will affect the data collection and processing strategies. Data collection will be affected in that data elements or "areas" which will be compared or analyzed jointly should be coded as to allow for such a study; data processing from the viewpoint that wherever comparable analysis is to be done, the data files will have to be compatible.

- (4) A final recommendation cannot be made regarding a data processing facility until more is known about volume, turn-around time requirements, overall costs, etc. BuCen will be in a position to make such recommendations only after its staff reviews all sector plans.

PERSONS CONTACTED

I. Embassy/USAID

Edmund L. Auchter, Chief, Program Office

Anwar Bachbaouab, Health, Nutrition, Population Office

Stephen W. Bosworth, Ambassador

Chedli Zarg El Ayoun, Rural Development Office

John C. Fliginger, Chief, Food and Agriculture Office

William F. Gelabert, Director, USAID Mission

Mohamed Salah Mahjoub, Food and Agriculture Office

*Richard S. Stevenson, Chief, Science and Technology Office

Anthony H. Wallace, Economic Counselor, Embassy

*Saida Zouiten, Science and Technology Office

II. Ministry of National Economy (Ministère d 'Economie Nationale)
-- and associated energy specialists

Youssef Bahri, Deputy Director for Energy, MNE

M. Bsila, Socio-Economist, STEG (Société Tunisienne d'Electricité et du Gaz)

Nourreddine Hamza, Engineer, ETAP (Entreprise Tunisienne d'Activités Pétrolières)

Khelifa Karoui, Director General for Energy, MNE

Mokdad Maksoudi, Chief Engineer, USAID-funded Renewable Energy Project

Radhouane Masmoudi, Director, Rural Electrification, STEG

Ahmed Ounelli, Engineer, STEG

*Kemal Rekik, Chargé for Energy, MNE

Salah Souki, Chief, Planning and General Studies Dept., STEG

*Principal counterparts

III. Ministry for Planning and Finances (Ministère du Plan et des Finances)

Tahar Ennaifar, In charge of Energy

Bechir Naija, Director for Rural Development

Hechmi Ben Slimane, Deputy Director for Rural Development

-- National Institute of Statistics (Institut National de la Statistique--INS)

Abdesselem Kamoun, Director INS

Mahmoud Drira, Statistician (Establishments)

Khelifa Fkih, Deputy Director, Economic Statistics (Consumption and Budget)

Chedli Tarifa, Director, Demographic and Social Statistics (Mini-Census)

-- Institute of Quantitative Economics (Institute d'Economie Quantitative--IEQ)

Nefissa Karboul, Economist (Energy in Agriculture)

IV. Ministry of Agriculture (Ministère de l'Agriculture)

Abderrazak Chebil, Chief, Statistical Analysis Services

Bedoui Chebil, Budget and Projects Division

Moncef Moatemri Member, Minister of Agriculture "Cabinet"

Abdelmajid Sahnoun, Deputy Director for Agricultural Statistics (Office of Planning)

--Related organisms:

Mohamed Attia, Principal Engineer, Rural Engineering "Board"

Jemili Balti, Office of Water and Soil Resources

Slaheddine El Amami, Director, Center for Rural Engineering Research

11

Hechmi Hamza, Director, Forestry Research Institute

Jameleddine Saadallah, Director, Forestry "Board"

Malek Ben Salah, Director, Plant Production "Board"

Abdelmajid Slama, Director, National Center for Agricultural Research

V. Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique)

Brahim Baccari, Member, Minister of Higher Education "Cabinet"

Mohamed Fakfakh, Geographer, Teacher Training University

Soufia Ferchiou, Anthropologist

Adnan Haydar, Assistant, Geography Division, Humanities Faculty (Dept.)

Ezzedine Makhoul, Director of Scientific Research

Hafedh Sethoum, Geographer, Literature and Humanities Faculty (Dept.)

--Centre for Socio-Economic Studies and Research (Centre d'Etudes et de la Recherche Economique Sociale -- CERES)

Zamiti Khabil, Sociologist

Mohsen Trabelsi, Geographer

Abdelkader Zghal, Sociologist

VI. Office of the Prime Minister

--National Informatics Center (Centre National de l'Informatique--CNI)

Ahmed Drira, Deputy Director, Inter-Administrative Center for Data Processing

VII. Sector Consultants

John Anderson, Human Resources Management, Inc.; Rural Area

Thomas R. Miles, Jr., Thomas R. Miles Consulting Engineers; Agriculture

Henry Waelti, Energy Extension Program, Washington State

University; Agriculture

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

8 December - Monday	8:30 a.m.	USAID/Science and Technology Team, Richard Stevenson, Saida Zouiten
	10:00 a.m.	USAID/Food and Agriculture Agriculture consultants, Salah Mahjoub
	3:00 p.m.	MNE/Energy Team, Rekik and staff
9 December - Tuesday	9:00 a.m.	INS* Team, Abdesslem Kamoun (Director) and staff
	2:00 p.m.	STEG Team, Salah Souki and others
10 December - Wednesday	9:00 a.m.	MP/Rural Development Team, M. Ben Slimane and staff
	11:00 a.m.	USAID/Rural Development Team, Chedli Zarg El Ayoun
	3:00 p.m.	MAG/Plan and Statistics Team, A. Sahnoun and staff
11 December - Thursday	9:30 a.m.	MAG/"Cabinet" Team, M. Moatemri
	11:00 a.m.	USAID/Science and Technology Team, Saida Zouiten
	2:00 p.m.	USAID/Director Team, W. Gelabert
	3:00 p.m.	STEG/Rural Electrification Team, R. Masmoudi and staff
	5:00 p.m.	MESRS Team, E. Makhlouf
12 December - Friday	9:00 a.m.	USAID/Science and Technology Team

*We were accompanied by Rekik, his Deputy and/or some of his staff on all GOT visits. And, accompanied by S. Zouiten at all GOT and most USAID meetings.

12 December - Friday (continued)	11:00 a.m.	INS/"Establishments" BuCen, Rural Sector, M. Drira
	1:30 p.m.	USAID/Food and Agriculture Agriculture Consultants, John Fliginger
	2:00 p.m.	USAID/Director BuCen, R. Stevenson, W. Gelabert
	2:15 p.m.	Embassy/Ambassador BuCen, R. Stevenson, W. Gelabert, S. Bosworth, A. Wallace
	3:30 p.m.	CNI BuCen, A. Drira
13 December - Saturday	10:00 a.m.	INS/Consumption and Budgets BuCen, Rural Sector, K. Fkih
	12:00 noon	INS/Demographic and Social Statistics BuCen, Rural Sector, C. Tarifa
14 December - Sunday	10:00 a.m.	Field trip to Bizerte
15 December - Monday	9:30 a.m.	MAG/Plan and Statistics Agriculture consultants, BuCen, A. Chebil
	2:00 p.m.	USAID/Science and Technology Team
16 December - Tuesday	8:30 a.m.	STEG/Village visits With MAG's Rural Engineering, Water and Soil staff
	4:00 p.m.	CRGR, DRES and DF Agriculture consultants, Rural Sector
17 December - Wednesday	10:00 a.m.	MESRS/Humanities Rural Sector, BuCen, H. Sethoum
	2:00 p.m.	CERES Rural Sector, A. Zghal and staff
	3:30 p.m.	MNE (GOT debriefing) Team, R. Stevenson, A. Wallace, K. Rekik and staff

18 December - Thursday 9:00 a.m.

USAID/Science and Technology
Team, R. Stevenson

2:00 p.m.

USAID/Director (USG debriefing)
Team, R. Stevenson, W. Gelabert et al

15