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AN ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL FOR

PEACE CORPS - USAID - BENINESE 'DIRECTION DES EAUX ET FORETS'

COOPERATION IN SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECTS

in

B E N I N

March, 1981)

a report prepared by

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&

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for

OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

B E N I N P A S A R E P O R T

I. HOST COUNTRY GOVERNMENT/AGENCIES

Eaux et Forets and SNAFOR are the two governmental agencies primarily involved in forestry/conservation activities. The former is responsible for setting the country's overall forestry/conservation policy and managing the national parks, wildlife reserves and natural resources. In recent years, Eaux et Forets has placed increased emphasis on extension work and community forestry projects. SNAFOR is responsible for forestry development, management, exploitation, and marketing on a commercial level. Foresters in both agencies are adequately trained but insufficient in number. Neither Eaux et Forets nor SNAFOR have worked with USAID or PC in forestry/natural resource projects.

To date, the only donor assistance to Beninese forestry programs has been from FAO/UNDP with projects in national parks and forest/plantation inventories.

II. PEACE CORPS INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

The only Peace Corps/Benin project in resource conservation is in appropriate technology with four volunteers working primarily with wood stoves. Any new PC forestry projects would be the responsibility of the current appropriate technology APCD who has had many years of experience in West Africa. PC/Benin feels that any new project development in forestry/conservation will require support from a consultant programmer.

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Presently, PC/B is collaborating with AID/B on a major rural works project. Two AID/B staff members are former PCVs.

III. USAID INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

USAID/Benin has a single representative who administers a seed production project and a wells/health education program. Additionally, AID partially funds a Catholic Relief Services soya project and a survey of a regional spraying project. AID/Benin has had no involvement in forestry conservation projects, although PCVs in appropriate technology have utilized self-help funds.

USAID is not committing resources to any new projects in Benin in the future.

IV. TRAINING

PC/B and host country officials would find skill-trained volunteers acceptable provided they are adequately trained to do the work in a given project. PC/Benin has no particular suggestions regarding pre-service or in-service PCV training and feels that basic arid lands forestry/conservation training would be acceptable with appropriate modifications.

V. PROGRAMMING

PC/Benin and government officials would like to receive programming support in order to develop forestry projects.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AID	US Agency for International Development
AID/B	AID Mission to Benin
APCD/B	Associate Peace Corps Director/Benin
CAETS	Cooperative Agricole Experimentale de Type Socialiste
CARDER	Centres d'Action Regionaux pour le Developpement Rural (Regional Action Center for Rural Development)
CATS	Cooperative Agricole de Type Socialiste
Cde	Camarade (Beninese expression used in place of monsieur)
DEP	Direction des Etudes et de Planification (Office of Studies and Planning--Under MDRAC)
EF	Administration des Eaux, Forets et Chasses (Water, Forest and Hunting Service)
FAO/UNDP	Food and Agricultural Organization/United Nations Development Programme
FED	Fonds Europeen pour le Developpement (European Development Fund--European Economic Community)
GRVC	Groupements Revolutionnaires a Vocation Cooperative (Revolutionary Groups of Cooperative Vocation)
MDRAC	Ministere de Developpement Rural et d'Action Cooperatives (Ministry of Rural Development and Cooperative Actions)
MFEEP	Ministere des Fermes d'Etat, de l'Elevage, et de la Peche (Ministry of State Farms, Animal Husbandry and Fish)
MPSAE	Ministere du Plan, de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique (Ministry of Plan, Statistics, and Economic Analysis)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PC	Peace Corps
PCD/B	Peace Corps Director/Benin
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SNAFOR	Societe Nationale pour le Developpement Forestier (National Forestry Development Agency)
SOPROVA	Societe Provinciale pour la Production Vegetale et Animale (Provincial Organization for Vegetable and Animal Production)
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

ITINERARY

Thursday, March 26

-arrived at Cotonou Airport at 12:30 PM; received by representatives of MPSAE, Eaux et Forets.

-lunch with PCD Dean Christ, and APCD Lee Yellott.

-met with following at Direction de la Cooperation Technique to discuss program:

Akle, Joseph	Direction de la Cooperation Technique
Worou, Laurent	Directeur des Eaux et Forets
Houaye, Pierre	Direction des Eaux et Forets
Boussou, N.	Direction des Eaux et Forets
Otchoun, B.	Forester
Christ, Dean	Peace Corps Director

Friday, March 27

-met with Directeur des Etudes et Planification, Porto-Novo

-met with Directeur General de MFEEP, Cotonou

-met with Worou, Laurent, Directeur des Eaux et Forets; Chef de la Region de Sud, SNAFOR; other forestry agents from the Direction des Eaux et Forets, Cotonou

-met with Assoumba Samuel Ogoouma, Directeur General de SNAFOR

-tour of SNAFOR Joinery and Carpentry Shop, Cotonou

Sites visited with Cde Daye

-Abomey-Callavi GRVC 2ha plantation (lucaena, teak, eucalyptus)

-Allada-Societe Provinciale pour la Production Vegetale et Animale 2ha plantation (teak, eucalyptus)

-returned to Cotonou

Saturday, March 28

-met with Cde Daye to visit sites in Mono Province
Lokassa District

-met with Maguikpa, Sylvestie, Chef de Section des Eaux et Forets

-met with Kougnimon, Felicieux, Conseil d'Actions Cooperatives

-visited non-irrigated GRVC nursery (teak)

-met with Dejinissode, Patrice, Chef de Sous Secteur; CARDER extension agent, Danhoue

-visited 1ha GRVC Plantation, (teak, eucalyptus,

torelliana, lucaena), Zounth

- met with local representative of CARDER and entire GRVC, Danhoue
- visited 2ha GRVC Plantation (teak, eucalyptus, torelliana, lucaena), Danhoue

March 29, Sunday

- met with Cde Echotang, Bernard, Chef de la Region de Sud SNAFOR; and Cde Houaye, Pierre, Ingenieur des Travaux, Direction des Eaux et Forets, Cotonou

-departure from Cotonou for 4-day tour of Northern and Central Benin.

- visited SNAFOR plantations at Djibe in Atlantique Province
- visited SNAFOR plantations at Agrime in Zou Province
- visited Donougbo, Paul, Chef de la Region de Centre, SNAFOR; he accompanied assessment team to Atchefigbe to visit SNAFOR charcoal production site.
- left for Parakou with Cde Houaye for duration of trip; Cde Echotang returned to Cotonou.

March 30, Monday Borgou Province

- met Cde Bete, Sabi, Chef de l'Inspection Forestiere de Nord
- visited SNAFOR cashew factory in Parakou
- departure for Malanville with Cde Bete.
- visited non-irrigated teak nursery on highway to Malanville
- visited Chef de Cantonnement, Eaux et Forets, Kandi
- brief visit with PCV in Appropriate Technology, Malanville
- return to Parakou

March 31, Tuesday Atakora Province

- drove to Djougou where met Houdjahoue K. Aubin, Chef de Cantonnement de Djougou, Eaux et Forets
- drove to Ouake;
- spent night in Djougou with PCVs, Debbie Barnes and Frank Edgerton, biology and math teachers

April 1, Wednesday Return to Cotonou

- visited sawmill at Tchetau
- returned to Cotonou

April 2, Thursday Cotonou

- met with Dean Christ, PCD
- met with Paul Guild, AID/B representative
- prepared preliminary report for final meeting with Beninese officials on April 3

April 3, Friday

- met with same Beninese delegation as on March 27, in addition to Cde Echotang, Bernard, to discuss assessment team's observations.
- met with Adande, Jacques and the Directeur General of MPSAE.
- lunch with Paul Guild, AID/Benin
- returned to Washington, via Abidjan, Ivory Coast and Paris, France.

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for the Forestry Sector in the Office of Programming and Training Coordination of Peace Corps in conjunction with the PC/AID Forestry PASA (#936-5519). The report presents a brief overview of the institutions and activities concerned with forestry/natural resource projects in Benin. The information will assist the Peace Corps and AID Washington staff in designing and implementing future forestry PASA activities through a better understanding of field operations and needs. Also, it is hoped that this report will provide in-country donor agency staff and government officials with an objective perception of current environmental projects, institutional capabilities and relationships, and possible areas for expansion.

The issues presented correspond to an outline (see Appendix A) that Peace Corps/Washington provided each assessment team. We suggest that the reader review this outline prior to reading the report to facilitate understanding the format and content. The issues were chosen because they will influence future Peace Corps, AID, and host country agency collaborative forestry efforts.

During the 9-day assessment visit to Benin, interviews were conducted with key personnel from Peace Corps, AID, and host country ministry institutions involved in forestry and natural resource activities. Site visits were also made to representative project areas and institutional facilities within the country.

The content of the report represents the authors' viewpoint resulting from the interviews, site visits, and review of available documents. The authors wish to express their appreciation to all who contributed time and energy to making the visit complete. It is hoped that the results represent a balanced and objective analysis of a complex series of activities.

HIGHLIGHTS

Following is a summary of general observations made by the assessment team during its nine-day visit.

- o Peace Corps/B expresses strong interest in developing a forestry/conservation program and in expanding its appropriate technology program.
- o USAID currently has no forestry/conservation projects in Benin; there will be no potential for collaboration because USAID will not be committing money for new projects in Benin in the foreseeable future.
- o Various agencies within the Beninese government, including Eaux et Forets, are deeply concerned about Benin's lack of fuelwood and wood products, and worsening environmental problems.
- o There are few private voluntary organizations and non-governmental agencies in Benin, and none are currently supporting forestry/conservation projects.
- o Peace Corps/Benin, Eaux et Forets, and other Beninese agencies agree on two programming considerations: 1) there is need for additional forestry/conservation programming; 2) PVOs, NGOs, and other donor agencies (not AID/B) should be considered for any project funding where volunteer support is necessary.
- o Both PC/B and the agencies of the Beninese government concerned with forestry/conservation work are interested in having a technical report written by forestry consultants/programmers that could serve as a basis for funding requests. This report would be based on a more profound study of the situation in Benin than was possible during the assessment team's nine-day visit.

I. HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Host Country Government's Priorities in Development Programs

The host country government's past, current, and future development priorities are simply unknown as the Beninese government publishes neither a budget nor a development plan. However, it does publicly profess to allocate upwards of 35% of the budget to education. Beyond this, statements about relative developmental priorities are largely speculative, due to contradictory actions. For example, much of the budget is believed to go to the military. Nevertheless, evidence over the past few years indicates that agricultural self-sufficiency is a relatively high development goal.

As mentioned by the Directeur General of MPSAE, the Beninese government plans to join the Comité Inter-etats pour la Lutte Contre la Secherese dans le Sahel (CILSS) in the near future.

B. Forestry Department or Other Government Supported Forestry Efforts

The Popular Republic of Benin has two governmental agencies whose major functions involve forestry and/or conservation activities. The Administration des Eaux, Forets et Chasses was established by the French in 1937 (for Organizational Chart see Appendix B). The Eaux et Forets is basically responsible for setting the country's overall forestry/conservation policy and managing its national parks, wildlife reserves, and natural resources.

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The other forestry agency, SNAFOR, was set up as an autonomous agency of the Eaux et Forêts in 1969. SNAFOR is responsible for forestry development, management, exploitation, and marketing on a commercial level. This includes management of nationalized sawmills, charcoal production operation, teak and cashew plantations, and a cashew nut processing plant.

As previously indicated, the assessment team was unable to learn the budget each agency receives. However, according to a 1977 FAO report, the Beninese government became concerned about the country's wood shortages as early as 1970.

The cadre of Eaux et Forêts and SNAFOR foresters have varying academic backgrounds. At the lowest level, working as forestry extension agents, are moniteurs. They typically receive 3 years of secondary school, with general science and agricultural training at one of two Centres de Formation Rural in Benin, followed by one year of practical training in forestry organized by Eaux et Forêts. A few foresters become contrôleurs des Eaux et Forêts upon completion of 2 years of forestry school in Barco, Ivory Coast. The University of Benin College Polytechnique Universitaire has no forestry department. However, to become a forestry engineer a student may study natural sciences for two years followed by a third year of specialization in forestry. Overall, it appears as though the Eaux et Forêts and SNAFOR foresters are adequately trained for their present work; however they are insufficient in number. Personnel seems to be transferred to different posts every couple of years.

Forestry research has received low priority in Benin; thus it has had to rely on applicable research done in neighboring countries such as Togo.

Beginning in 1976, Eaux et Forets placed increased emphasis on sensitization and mobilization of rural collectivites to plant teak trees. Seedlings have been transported from centralized nurseries. Particularly in the southern provinces of Mono, Atlantique, and Ouerne, individuals and various groups (e.g., GRVCs, CATSS, CAETSS) have taken an interest in reforestation to meet their own needs for fuel and construction wood. Over the last few years SNAFOR has been expanding the number of acres under cashew and teak production while continuing exploitation of commercial species in rapidly shrinking native forests which represent less than 2% of Benin's total area. SNAFOR has also maintained charcoal production and sawmill operations and begun limited selective harvesting in older teak plantations.

In 1980, the government began to decentralize its nurseries by establishing several non-irrigated teak nurseries in the southern provinces. These nurseries were established in various CARDERS (e.g., Lokassa) with most of the labor and the land provided by GRVCs. Additionally, Eaux et Forets provided 40,000 seedlings, including eucalyptus, teak, and lucaena, to several rural groups (e.g., GRVCs) who had expressed strong interest in planting 1 - 2 ha. woodlots.

Forestry agents involved in the project's extension and technical assistance services are responsible to the CARDER and often work with other agricultural extension agents at the field level.

Reforestation and conservation programs are very limited in the northern provinces of Atakora and Borgou where localized population pressures are resulting in wood shortages and environmental degradation (e.g., Djougou, Ouake, Malanville).

Eaux et Forets has the following short-term objectives:

- o increase forestry production by rural collectivites through education, sensitization, and provision of technical assistance to GRVCs, CATs, SOPROVAs, etc.
- o continue nursery decentralization so as to provide plants at an affordable price
- o create pilot reforestation projects with interested groups
- o organize a public information and sensitization campaign through the use of mass media, mobile audio visual programs, posters, etc.

SNAFOR plans no major projects until funding is secured, but three recognized needs are:

- o improved sawmill operations
- o massive thinning and stand improvement of existing plantations, and
- o improved methods of charcoal production.

The public in the northern provinces appears to perceive Eaux et Forets personnel as game management and enforcement officers. On the other hand, villagers in the south - where forestry sensitization and extension programs are ongoing - perceive the Eaux et Forets personnel as public servants working in an integrated manner with other extension agents of the CARDERS.

C. Host Country Department of Forestry Experience in Forestry Projects With Peace Corps and AID

Neither Eaux et Forêts nor SNAFOR has had any past experience in forestry/conservation projects with AID/Benin or PC/Benin. Until 1980, however, Peace Corps had one volunteer working in the Pendjari National Park in northern Benin conducting research and studies on wildlife and ecology under the supervision of Eaux et Forêts.

The current appropriate technology project began in February, 1981. Four volunteers are working with Beninese counterparts under the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Two of these counterparts are from Eaux et Forêts.

Although Eaux et Forêts currently has no collaborative project with PC, it expresses an interest in providing counterparts in the event of future collaboration.

SNAFOR has no collaborative experience with AID or Peace Corps.

D. Host Country Department of Forestry Experience with Private Voluntary Organizations and Other International Donor Agencies.

The only donor assistance to Beninese forestry programs in the last few years has been from the FAO/UNDP. Beginning in 1974, the FAO/UNDP provided technical assistance and financial aid to Benin's national parks program. In 1977 and 1978 projects included:

- o forest inventory
- o inventory of Benin's teak plantations
- o forest management inventory of Lama Classified Forest.

Currently FAO/UNDP is considering the financing of a new forestry project to improve SNAFOR teak plantation management, sawmill operations, and charcoal production. SNAFOR is also seeking support from West Germany.

II. PEACE CORPS INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

The only PC/B program that is directly involved with resource conservation is the appropriate technology program involving four volunteers, working with counterparts under the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Two of the volunteers are stationed in the north of Benin and two in the south. These volunteers have a pool of \$6,000 with which they can purchase tools for their projects. PC/B provides a motorcycle to each appropriate technology volunteer who pays for gasoline from his or her own living allowance.

Within the last three years, PC/B has had a volunteer assigned to the National Park System under the Direction des Eaux et Forets. This volunteer left Benin in 1980.

All forestry/conservation volunteers will be the responsibility of a new APCD. He has had many years of experience in West Africa, some as a PCV in Niger. He would be responsible for any forestry/conservation volunteers. A list of volunteers describing their terms of service and project names is in Appendix C.

Most other volunteers in Benin are teachers. However, PC/B will soon be receiving PCVs for projects in water/sanitation, health, agriculture and education. Among the PC/B projects are Community Agriculture, 4-H/FFA, Appropriate Technology, Village Health, Education and Sanitation, Rural Waterworks, Maternal and Child Health Care, and Secondary Education.

There are limited technical resources in the PC/B volunteer library.

PC/B, while expressing interest in forestry/conservation

programs, does not suggest any geographic focus to the program it would like to pursue. PC/B feels strongly that in order to do any new project development in forestry/conservation, it will need additional outside programming consultant support. In the event of expansion of the appropriate technology program, Peace Corps/Benin will be able to do its own programming. A major responsibility of the new APCD will be to find funding support from interested donor agencies, NGOs and PVOs.

Peace Corps is collaborating with AID/B in a major rural works project.

One of the products of the assessment team visit was reinforcement of PC/B's positive relationship with the Eaux et Forets. Both entities now have a better understanding of one another and there is general agreement on collaborative project possibilities.

Because of the limited presence and potential of AID/B, AID-PC collaboration will be limited to ongoing projects.

Peace Corps/Benin currently has no collaborative projects with PVOs, NGOs, or other donor agencies. Unlike other West African countries, the presence of donor agencies is severely limited in Benin. Nevertheless, PC/B's new APCD will make a strong effort to engage material/technical support from donor agencies.

III. AID INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

AID has a minimal presence in Benin. AID/Benin has a single representative who administers a seed production project and a contractor who will arrive in September to be assigned to the wells/health education program. Additionally, AID/B partially funds a Catholic Relief Service soya project and a survey of the results of the WHO/ONCHO spraying project.

AID/B has had no involvement in forestry conservation projects and is not currently involved in any. The U.S. Embassy has provided \$6,000 in "self-help" funds for the PC/B appropriate technology project.

IV. TRAINING

A. Peace Corps Volunteer Training

The USAID representative in Benin expressed no particular opinion about skill-trained volunteers. PC/B and host country officials feel strongly that volunteers must be adequately skilled to do the work required in any given project. Thus skill training would be acceptable and necessary if a prospective volunteer did not have the required skills.

Eaux et Forest and AID/B have not worked with skill-trained volunteers. Peace Corps/Benin currently has four volunteers assigned to the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research who were skill trained for eight weeks in appropriate technology at the Farrallones Institute in California.

PC/B has no particular suggestions regarding pre-service or

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in-service PCV training. However, when asked if a Sahelian (e.g., Upper Volta) forestry/conservation training program would be suitable for Benin, the PCD responded that a basic arid land forestry/conservation training with appropriate modifications would be acceptable. Neither USAID/B nor the host country had any suggestions regarding pre-service or in-service training.

Volunteers currently working in other programs, particularly education, could be provided in-service training in Lorena stove construction or other appropriate technologies.

B. Peace Corps Volunteer Counterpart Training

The four appropriate technology volunteers have counterparts. Two are from the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and the other two are from Eaux et Forêts. No one expressed an opinion or had any concerns about counterpart involvement in either pre-service or in-service training.

Until projects are specified it will be difficult to determine whether there are appropriate training facilities in Benin. Upper Volta might be considered for a regional training site for arid land forestry/conservation programs.

V. FORESTRY PROJECT PROGRAMMING

USAID/B expressed no concerns regarding forestry/conservation programming. Host country officials and PC/B both recognize the needs for additional programming and funding from other donor agencies. As a result of the assessment team visit, five forestry

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conservation project areas were identified (see Appendix D) for further programming effort. PC/B will need several weeks of support by a programming consultant from Washington in order to develop any new projects.

Host country officials and PC/B are interested in participating further in the PASA, including attendance at a regional programming workshop. Their only need from Peace Corps/Washington is to be kept informed of follow-up activities.

Beninese government officials and PC/B expressed a strong desire to have a technical report prepared after a more profound study of forestry programming was completed. Such a technical report could serve as a useful aid in seeking material and funding from donor agencies.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Despite the status of AID/B, Beninese officials and PC/B have a strong desire to continue participation in the forestry PASA and to develop forestry/conservation projects in Benin.

Based on the nine-day visit, the assessment team identified five project areas in which Benin can improve its forestry and conservation of natural resources program. The assessment team believes that SNAFOR projects are such that PC/B should not get involved because they deal with government-administered commercial exploitation of forestry resources on government land. Projects like these do not meet Peace Corps basic human needs criteria, and pose real problems vis-a-vis appropriate volunteer/Peace Corps roles.

The following five project types are all recognized as

(1) important program areas in which the Eaux et Forets and other Beninese agencies are working, and (2) areas in which Peace Corps/Benin could intervene:

- o reforestation and sensitization programs with individuals and rural collectivites.
- o decentralization of nurseries
- o development of soil conservation efforts
- o introduction of leguminous species in agro-forestry projects.
- o introduction and expansion of the Lorena stove project.

VIII. REFERENCES

1. State Department Background Notes: Benin
2. Developpement des Ressources Forestieres - Proposition d'Action pour la Mise en Valeur des Ressources Forestieres en Republique Populaire du Benin - A Court et a Moyen Terme. FAO/UNDP
Publication: DP/Ben/73/014. 1979

APPENDIX A

ASSESSMENT TEAM BRIEFING ISSUES
TO BE DISCUSSED
WITH
PEACE CORPS, AID AND HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY STAFF

The following topics should be discussed with Peace Corps staff and volunteers, AID mission staff and Host Country Ministry staff. The discussion on the topics should follow the outlines as closely as possible in order to obtain comparable data from each country. All information obtained should be cross referenced as much as possible from other sources for an objective viewpoint.

I. HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY COMMITMENT/EXPERIENCE

A. Host Country Government's priorities in development programs

1. What have been Host Country Government's development priorities in the past 3 - 5 years: Forestry/Natural Resources, Education, Health, etc?
2. What types of programs (Education, Health, Water, etc.) has Host Country Government most actively pursued from donor agencies in the last 3 -5 years?
3. What are the current developmental priorities of the Host country Government? Give examples.
4. What are projected needs as perceived by Host Country Ministry?
5. What are the projected developmental priorities for the Host Country Government in the near future (1 - 3 years)? Give examples. To what extend are donor agencies involved in accomplishing those priorities?
6. If answer to 5 is different than 1 or 2, why?

B. Forestry Department or other Government supported forestry efforts

1. What is the institutional structure of the Department of Forestry? (Include an organizational chart.)
2. What type of support does the Forestry Department receive from the parent ministry and the Host Country Government in general?
3. What are the staff/material resources of the current Forestry Department?
 - o budget
 - o education of employees
 - o training of employees
 - o forestry schools in the country
 - o research capabilities/current research activities (involving whom, what is major thrust of research)?
 - o staff stability
 - o audio-visual, technical files/library, forestry equipment
4. What types of forestry programs and projects has the Department of Forestry focused on in the past 3 years? Currently involved in? (Anticipate next 3- 5 years.) Where are these located? List examples, e.g., village woodlots, watershed management.
5. How is the Forestry Department perceived by the general public? e.g., tax collector, enforcement officer, public servant?
6. Future plans.

- C. Host Country Department of Forestry past/current experience in forestry projects with PC or AID (Separate response for each agency)
1. What type of forestry programs/projects has this arrangement usually entailed? Examples.
 2. Is there a geographical focus/distribution of these projects?
 3. What segment of society (ethnic, social, sex) have these programs/projects benefited the most? Is this going to change to any degree?
 4. What type of support has the HCM provided PCVs in these projects?
 - o material
 - o labor
 - o office space/support
 - o technical support (use of labs, etc.)
 - o dollars
 - o transportation
 - o training
 5. What are Host Country Department of Forestry's attitude and actual resource capability toward providing counterparts for PCVs?
 6. Have PCV counterparts been used? Seldom, usually, almost always?
 7. What is the institutional level of the PCVs' counterparts?
 8. What type of qualifications does the Department of Forestry require of its PCV counterpart?
- D. Host Country Department of Forestry past/current experience with private voluntary organizations and other international donor agencies.
1. What are the organizations and key personnel that have been involved (past 3 years)?
 2. What type of programs/projects have taken place/are taking place?
 3. What are future expectations for programs/projects (within 5 years)?

II. PEACE CORPS INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Personnel Resources

1. Are there currently staff members involved in forestry and/or related projects?
 2. If so, what are their backgrounds and terms of service?
 3. What plans exist for replacing them?
 4. If there currently are no such staff members, what, if any, plans exist for responsibility for a forestry project?
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5. What are the names and numbers of volunteers, by project, and their completion of service dates and replacement plans?

B. Material Resources

1. What type of project material support is available to volunteers from Peace Corps?
2. What type of audio-visual, technical files, library, support is easily accessible to PCVs from the Peace Corps office?

C. Peace Corps experience in forestry/natural resources projects

1. What types of forestry projects has Peace Corps been involved in in the last 3 years? Examples.
2. What are the current projects Peace Corps is involved in?
 - o are they progressing as planned? If not, what changes have been necessary?
 - o how many volunteers are involved in these projects?
 - o what degree of counterpart participation exists?
 - o what level of technical support do the PCVs/counterparts receive from PC/HCM?
3. Is there a geographical focus to PC forestry projects? If so, why?
4. To what degree does PC in-country see itself capable of programming/support for new project development or expansion of old projects?
5. What constraints do they see? What PC/Washington support will they need?

D. Peace Corps experience in collaborative projects, of any kind, with AID

1. Within the last 3 years, what type of programs/projects have been developed jointly by PC and AID?
2. Who initiated this activity and at what level (central, regional, local)?
3. What degree of involvement (money, labor, material) has existed from both parties?
4. What is Peace Corps' general perception of this type of activity?

E. Peace Corps' relationship with Host Country Ministry and AID

1. What has been Peace Corps' relationship with Host Country Ministry and AID in general?
2. Are there foreseeable changes in this relationship due to changes in budget, staff, or program priorities by any entity?

3. Are there specific issues in common/different?
- F. Peace Corps' relationship with PVOs, NGOs, and other donor agencies.
1. What is Peace Corps' current relationship and past experience with PVOs, NGOs, and other donor agencies (including key personnel)?
 2. Has Peace Corps been able to effectively utilize PVOs, NGOs, and other donor agency personnel/material resources?
 3. What is future potential for material/technical support from these agencies?

III. AID INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Staff Resources

1. Does AID currently have staff dealing with forestry?
2. If so, what is their background and terms of service?
3. What, if any, plans for replacing or adding forestry related staff exist?

B. Technical Resources.

1. What technical resources (e.g., libraries, connections with research organizations, private consultant resources) does AID have that could assist PASA related activities?
2. Who has or does not have access to these technical resources?

C. AID experience in forestry/natural resources projects

1. What types for forestry/natural resources related programs/projects has AID been involved in in the last 3 years?
 - o degree of involvement
 - money
 - labor
 - material
 - o principle beneficiaries in society
 - o most important outcome
2. What type of forestry/natural resources related programs/projects is AID currently involved in?
 - o degree of involvement
 - money
 - labor
 - material
 - o principle beneficiaries in society
 - o anticipated outcomes

3. Is there a general philosophical orientation of these programs/projects?
 4. Is there a common development strategy to these programs/projects (e.g., institution building)? Give examples.
 5. Who is primarily undertaking program/project activities? Give examples.
 6. What is AID's philosophical orientation toward the use of counterparts?
 7. Is the orientation reflected in the actual projects?
 8. With what priority does AID view future/expanded efforts in the forestry area? How is that commitment evidenced?
 9. Is there a geographical focus to AID activities?
- D. AID experience in collaborative projects, of any kind, with PC, PVOs, and NGOs.
1. What types of programs/projects have taken place?
 2. What organization initiated this collaborative effort and at what level (i.e., central, regional, mission)?
 3. What was the degree of involvement by each participating organization (i.e., money, labor, material)?
 4. What were/are the outcomes of these activities (e.g., primary beneficiaries in society)?
 5. What is AID general perception of this type of activity?
- E. AID's relationship with HCM and Peace Corps
1. What has been AID's relationship with PC and HCM in general (e.g., assess AID's attitude and understanding of 3 goals of Peace Corps)?
 2. Are there foreseeable changes in this relationship due to change in budget, staff, or program priorities by any entity?
 3. Are there specific issues in common/disagreement?
- F. AID's relationship with PVOs
1. What is AID's current relationship and past experience with PVOs, NGOs and other donor agencies?
 2. What type of contributions have existed in these efforts (e.g., key personnel, material, dollars, technical resources)?

IV. TRAINING

A. Peace Corps Volunteer Training

1. What is the attitude of PC, HCM, and AID staff toward skill trained volunteers in Forestry/Natural Resources programs/projects?

2. Have PC, HCM, and AID worked with trained volunteers?
If yes, what type of project, if no, why not?
3. If Peace Corps has used skill-trained volunteers in any sector, where has the skill-training taken place (i.e., SST or in-country)?
4. What suggestions do PC staff and volunteers, HCM and AID have for pre-service and in-service PCV training (especially skill training) for forestry programs/projects (e.g., skill areas)?
5. What type of in-service forestry training could be provided for PCVs currently working in other programs?

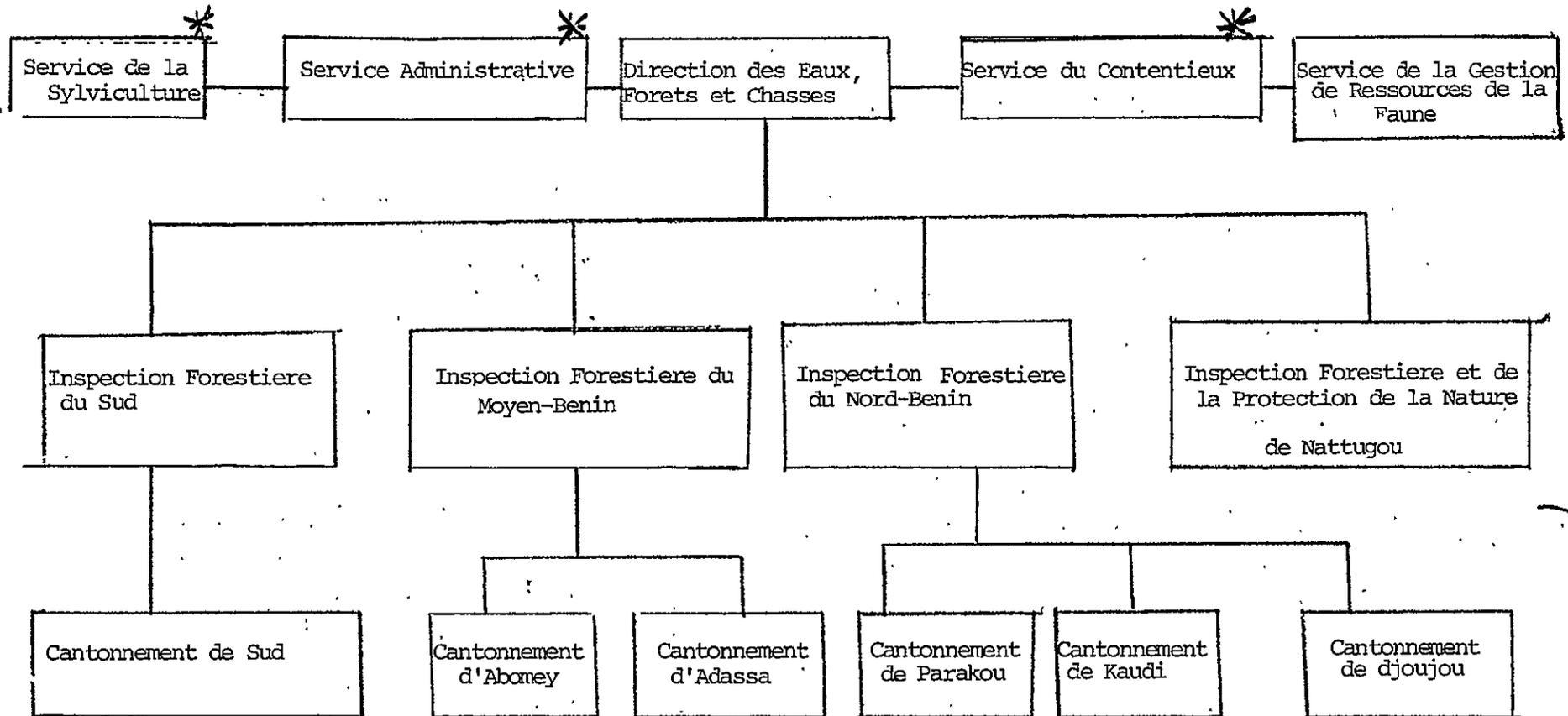
B. Peace Corps volunteer counterpart training

1. What degree of involvement do counterparts have in current or projected PC, AID, or other PVO or donor agency forestry projects?
2. What is the attitude of PC, HCM, and AID toward PCV counterpart involvement in PCV pre-service and in-service training?
3. What are each entity's principal concerns about this issue, such as financial, support, technical material presented, language, travel, time away from work, etc.?
4. Are there appropriate training facilities, either Peace Corps, AID, HCM, or private, in-country or within the geographical region?

V. FORESTRY PROJECT PROGRAMMING

1. What are the tentative forestry programming issues that PC, HCM, and AID perceive as needing to be addressed before an actual new or expanded project could be implemented?
2. Which entities need to address which of these issues?
3. What further information does each of these entities feel it needs from Peace Corps/Washington, in order to determine the feasibility of further participation in the PASA?

ORGANIGRAMME DES EAUX, FORETS, ET CHASSES



*Offices not yet functioning; but planned for future.

APPENDIX C

(PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS IN BENIN)

LIST DES AFFECTATIONS

<u>ECOLE</u>	<u>NOM</u>	<u>PROGRAMME</u>
Ouidah II	ADAMS, Lisa Gael	Math
"	DE GROOT, Peter Jonathan	Physique
"	EVANS, Elizabeth Anne	Biologie
Davie Porto-Novo	MONOGAN, George C.	Biologie
Pobe	ZMITROVIS, Patrice Ann	Anglais
Aplahoue	DALY, Timothy Alan	Physique
"	SZELAG, Barbara Jane	Biologie
Lokossa	SHUSTER, Lyanne Kay	Anglais
Abomey II	SANDBERG, Eric	Math
Mafory Bangoura	ECKERT, Roger Brian	Biologie
Cove	EHST, Babara Jeanne	Math
"	COBB, Cassandra Dent	Biologie
Savalou	O'BRIEN, Timothy Eugene	Math
Save	FALZONE, Peter Angelo	Math
M. Bouke-Parakou	GANDOLFO, David Ignatius	Biologie
Parakou I	WEATHERS, Mary Louise	Anglais
Nikki	REECE, Marilyn	Math
"	HEILBRUNN, John Robert	Anglais
"	PRIEST, Eric Emerson	Physique
Kandi	SHAW, Mary Elizabeth	Math
Malanville	FLETCHER, Bradley William	Anglais
Djougou	BARNES, Debora Lynn	Biologie
Djougou	EDGERTON, Joseph Franklin	Math
Natitingou	HANSSSEN, Maryjane	Math
Ouake	MAGISTRO, John	A.T.
Ouidah	BOLANDER, Timothy	A.T.
Porto-Novo	JAMISON, Robert	A.T.
Malanville	CONNORS, Stephen	A.T.

APPENDIX D

REPUBLIC POPULAIRE DU BENIN

MINISTERE DU PLAN DE LA STATISTIQUE ET DE L'ANALYSE ECONOMIQUE

DIRECTION GENERALE DU MINISTERE

DIRECTION DE LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE

CORPS DE LA PAIX DES ETATS UNIES D'AMERIQUE

SEANCE DE SYNTHESE DE L'EQUIPE FORESTIERE AMERICAINE

I. Resume des Tournees et des Visites sur le terrain faites par L'Equipe Americaine et les Camarades Beninois.

II. Observation de l'Equipe Forestiere Americaine sur les Possibilites de l'Amelioration du Programme de Conservation des Ressources Naturelles en Republique Populaire du Benin.

- A. Continuation du Programme de Production de bois d'Oeuvre, de Construction, et de Feu.
- B. Continuation et extension du programme de Reboisement au Niveau des Particuliers et des Collectivites Villageoises.
- C. Decentralisation des pepinieres Forestieres jusqu'au Niveau des Particuliers et des Collectivites Villageoises.
- D. Continuation et extension du Programme de l'Introduction des essences Nouvelles (telles que les Legumineuses) en tant que projet Agro-Forestier.
- E. Developpement des Efforts de Conservation de Sol (surtout dans les Provinces d'Atacora et Borgou) au Niveau des Particuliers et des Collectivites Villageoises en tant qu'une mesure preventive.
- F. Continuation des efforts a Conserver le bois de feu et a diminuer la Consommation du bois de feu, par exemple le

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Projet des Cuisinieres Ameliorees, faites en collaboration
avec le Corps de la Paix Americain.

III. Observations de l'Equipe Forestiere Americaine sur les
Possibilites d'Intervention des Techniciens Volontaires dans les
Programmes de Conservation des Ressources Naturelles.

A. Le Programme de Reboisement au Niveau des Particuliers et
Collectivites Villageoises.

B. Decentralisation des pepinieres Forestieres.

C. Introduction des essences nouvelles (telles que les
legumineuses) en tant que Projet Agro-Forestier.

D. Developpement des Efforts de Conservation de sol.

E. Programme d'Introduction des Cuisinieres Ameliorees.

IV. Questions sur les Topiques ci-dessus.

COTONOU, le 3 Avril 1981.-

