AN ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL FOR PEACE CORPS--USAID--HOST COUNTRY COOPERATION IN SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECTS

TUNISIA

A Report Prepared by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tunisia PASA Report

I. Host Country Government/Agencies

Tunisia is changing its development emphasis from the eastern coast to promoting agriculture in other regions in order to slow migration from rural to urban areas.

The Direction des Forets, part of the Ministry of Agriculture, is giving priority to desertification problems in southern Tunisia. Projects include oasis protection, dune stabilization, wadi (streambed/oasis) management, afforestation, and protection of irrigated areas.

Forestry activities are decentralized. Presently there are sufficient trained personnel, and there is a National Forestry Research Institute in Tunis.

The Direction des Forets emphasizes community-level projects rather than extension work with private farmers. Forestry agents have been seen as enforcement officers in the past, but this image is beginning to change.

There has been little foreign donor activity in forestry/conservation work in recent years.

II. Peace Corps

Peace Corps/Tunisia (PC/T) has not been involved in forestry or natural resource projects in Tunisia. However, PC/T is very interested in starting a forestry program in southern Tunisia. PC/T's initial relations with the Direction des Forets are very good.

The planned addition of another Associate Peace Corps Director (APCD) in FY 1982 could increase PC/T's forestry programming capacity.

PC/T does not collaborate with either the U.S. Agency for International Development/Tunisia Mission (AID/T) or other donors.

III. AID

AID/T has not been involved in forestry/conservation projects. AID is planning to withdraw from Tunisia and future forestry programming is unlikely.

IV. Training

Neither PC/T, AID/T, nor the Direction des Forets has had experience with forestry skill-trained PCVs.

However, PC/T is considering providing in-service forestry training for its agricultural extension volunteers and their counterparts. This could be the start of a training program for future forestry volunteers.

PC/T believes it has the staff and sites for such training, but needs financial support.

V. Programming

PC/T wants forestry volunteers who: 1) do extension work with the rural poor; 2) speak Arabic; and 3) have counterparts.

By beginning a forestry program with current agricultural extension PCVs, PC/T would gain some degree of forestry programming experience before the arrival of forestry PCVs.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AID	U.S. Agency for International Development
AID/T	AID Mission to Tunisia
AID/W	AID/Washington
APCD	Associate Peace Corps Director
CEAO	West African Economic Community
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for the Struggle against Drought in the Sahel
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FY	Financial Year
GOT	Government of Tunisia
INRF	National Forestry Research Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ORD	Regional Development Organization
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PC	Peace Corps
PC/D	Peace Corps Director
PC/T	Peace Corps/Tunisia
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
PC/W	Peace Corps/Washington
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RD	Rural Development

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for the Forestry Sector in the Office of Program Development of Peace Corps in conjunction with the PC/AID Forestry PASA (#936-5519). This report presents a brief overview of the institutions and activities concerned with forestry and natural resource projects in Tunisia. The information will assist the Peace Corps and AID Washington staff to design and implement 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 (Appendix B) that Peace Corps/Washington provided each assessment team. We suggest that the reader review this outline of issues 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 ten-day assessment visit to Tunisia, 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

- Land use patterns and practices of southern Tunisian farmers and herders contribute to environmental degradation and the promotion of natural resource conservation practices is needed.
- Projects currently being implemented by the Direction des Forets indicate the Tunisian Government's concern with meeting this need. Oasis protection, dune stabilization, afforestation, watershed management, and the creation of irrigated areas for date production are being emphasized by the Tunisian Government in the southern part of the country.
- The Direction des Forets' involvement with private farmers and herders in terms of extension work is negligible. The emphasis of the Direction des Forets is on larger-scale projects in the interest of communities rather than individuals. These projects depend on paid labor to improve government land rather than on cooperation with farmers to improve private land.
- There is little involvement with these activities, at present, on the part of any foreign donor agencies, private volunteer organizations, or non-governmental organizations. However, prospects for bilateral financial aid do exist, for example, a World Food Program project to plant cactus in the north-central region.
- The Direction des Forets requests material and financial assistance from international development organizations rather than technical assistance.
- AID has never been and is not now involved with forestry/conservation projects in Tunisia. AID involvement in the future is unlikely because the AID program in Tunisia will be phased out within the next several years.

- PC/T currently has no forestry/conservation program but is enthusiastic about developing one and indicates a geographic preference for southern Tunisia.
- Peace Corps/AID collaboration on forestry/conservation projects can not be expected to evolve in Tunisia. However, prospects for Peace Corps collaboration with the Tunisian Direction des Forets are very good, although an extensive programming effort will be required. This will be necessary to ensure an understanding on the part of the Direction des Forets of the value of a Peace Corps forester performing extension work.
- Prior to implementation of a forestry program on the part of PC/T, efforts should be made to diversify the responsibilities of agricultural extension volunteers to include forestry/conservation related activities.

PREFACE

Four terms used in the text may need some clarification because of the way they are used in southern Tunisia, where Tunisian forestry/conservation work is emphasized. They are:

Dune Stabilization prevents encroachment of dunes upon roads, oases, or other potentially productive land. Dune stabilization involves placement of palm frond palisades perpendicular to the direction of wind flow such that wind-borne sand is dropped and not permitted to advance the position of the dune. Afforestation efforts often accompany dune stabilization work.

Oasis Protection is equivalent to the stabilization of dunes encroaching on oases.

Perimetres Irrigues are sites on which date palm production, followed by vegetable production, is made possible by irrigation. These sites, because created artificially, permit date production apart from established oases. Palm frond palisades often enclose these sites and afforestation can protect them.

Wadi (dry river bed) Management involves construction of rock terraces in a dry riverbed so that during and after a rainstorm the water runoff velocity is reduced and the river channel is filled. The banks of the wadi may be reinforced by rock terraces at places where irrigation ditches intersect. Afforestation of slopes adjacent to wadi terraces is also practiced.

I. HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Tunisian Priorities in Development Programs

Some of the most important Tunisian development priorities are the promotion of tourism, a redirection of development focus from the coastal areas to the interior of Tunisia, and the addressing of problems of unemployment and migration from rural to urban areas. Since independence, the emphasis of development activities has been on industrialization, phosphate and fossil fuel exploitation, tourism, and education. Historically, these activities have been emphasized in the Sahel region of the eastern coast. The Government is currently focusing on agricultural development in other parts of Tunisia.

An example of activities within the agricultural sector is a World Bank project intended to increase the total amount of irrigated land in Tunisia to more than 200,000 hectares. This will increase by two and a half times the amount of land currently irrigated.

Within the Ministry of Agriculture's Direction des Forets, treatment of desertification problems in southern Tunisia is given priority. Projects that the Direction des Forets supervises and intends to continue include: 1) dune stabilization in southern Tunisia using paid laborers rather than extension work or community participation, 2) oasis protection which is managed the same way as dune stabilization, 3) wadi management, 4) watershed management, 5) afforestation, and 6) protection of "perimetres irrigues" (irrigated croplands).

As a response to the geographical population imbalance, Tunisia has a policy of decentralization of its infrastructure. International loans and foreign aid to help finance industrial development are increasing in order to pursue the policy of industrial decentralization.

B. Direction des Forets Activities

The Tunisian Direction des Forets is one of the oldest government agencies in Tunisia. It is responsible for:

- the study and implementation of conservation policy;
- the conservation of water and soil;
- the management of natural resources;
- guarding forests.

Included in the Direction des Forets are one service and four subdirections:

- Forest Protection and Inspection Service.
- Subdirection for Education;
- Subdirection for Production;
- Subdirection for Reforestation; and
- Subdirection for Soil and Water Conservation.

The decentralization policy of the government permits the head of the Direction des Forets in each governorate, or administrative region, to control local forestry/conservation activities rather than have them controlled from Tunis. These and other agricultural activities (e.g., animal production, crop production, fish production) are coordinated by the Commisariat Regional de Development Agricole, at the governorate level.

The National Forestry Research Institute (INRF), which employs Ph.D. level researchers, is located in Tunis, but has research stations throughout the country. The INRF has a prospective project which will involve watershed management, reforestation, forage production, and range management extension work in the north-central region of Tunisia. Other research activities pertinent to conservation are carried out by an arid zone research station in Medinine. One of the three governorates visited by the assessment team has a research station affiliated with the regional forestry office.

In the governorates of Gabes, Gafsa, and Tozeur, the heads of the Direction des Forets stated that they currently do not lack trained forestry personnel. The forestry/conservation projects being implemented in these three regions involve afforestation, oasis protection, dune stabilization, watershed management, wadi management, and protection of "perimetres irrigues." Similar projects are on-going in several other governorates.

Nurseries exist in each of the three governorates visited. All of the nurseries are centralized, and although they serve large regions, none of them is operating at full capacity. There are adequate technical personnel and equipment at each nursery for current production levels. Forestry officials are opposed to decentralization of these nurseries and with the exception of the forester at Tozeur seem reluctant to diversify the production of seedlings to include more than the five to seven species now being produced. The relationship between the work done by INRF and species production in these regional nurseries is unclear. Collaboration between American and Tunisian foresters in these regions of Tunisia could include work on species diversification. This kind of work could be done regionally and need not be involved with INRF-Tunis.

In the regions visited, forestry officials placed emphasis on extension work in community-level projects rather than work with individuals because the great majority of the population at an oasis depend directly on date palm production for their livelihood. Government officials at Degache estimate that 75 to 80 percent of the population are directly involved with date production.

Since colonial times, the general public has perceived the Tunisian Direction des Forets as a cadre of enforcement officers and government officials. People transporting wood are required by law to obtain a permit from the Direction des Forets (in effect verifying that the wood was not cut

on government land) and are sometimes stopped on the highway by National Guardsmen. Nonetheless, due to increased education and awareness, people are becoming less fearful of forestry agents and perceive them now more as public servants working on government-managed forestry/conservation projects.

I. C. Direction des Forets Experience with Peace Corps, AID, and Other Donors

Neither AID/T nor PC/T has collaobrated on forestry/conservation projects with the Direction des Forets.

In general, the involvement of private voluntary organization and other donor agencies in forestry/conservation activities has not been extensive during the last several years. One example of foreign involvement is a newly-created irrigated date palm site near Tozeur. The World Bank funds one-third of this project, which is designed to encourage unemployed and nomadic people to become involved in date production.

II. PEACE CORPS INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Personnel and Material Resources

Peace Corps/Tunisia currently has an Associate Peace Corps Director for agriculture and rural development, Hedi Nouali. He has a degree in agriculture from Texas A & M University and has worked for the Ministry of Agriculture.

PC/T plans to add an APCD in FY 82 to assist primarily in programming and training for the handicapped centers program and vocational education. With that additional APCD, Hedi Naouali will have more time to assume responsibilities for forestry/conservation programming and training.

Limited project material support (e.g., small farming tools, tools for mechanics) is provided to PCVs from the PC/T budget. Most support is provided

by host country ministries. PC/T has a library with a wide array of publications on agriculture and animal husbandry, but documents concerning arid land reforestation and conservation techniques are limited. There are no audio-visual materials except for language lesson tapes.

II. B. PC/T Experience in Forestry/Natural Resource Projects

Peace Corps/Tunisia has never been involved in forestry or natural resource projects, but PC staff have become increasingly interested in expanding PC/T's presence into this area. They recognize the need for forestry and conservation projects, particularly in southern Tunisia. The meetings arranged for the assessment team's visit represented PC/T's first formal discussions with the Division of Forests in the Governorates of Gafsa and Tozeur, and a continuation of discussions in Gabes.

PC/T has an excellent rapport with other important government officials in Gafsa and Tozeur. PC/T favors prospective forestry/conservation projects in southern Tunisia because it feels volunteers would have satisfactory placements there and would help needy Tunisians in one of the poorest and most underdeveloped regions of the country. Furthermore, PC/T feels that placement of forestry/conservation volunteers in this region would not aggravate unemployment among qualified Tunisians.

PC/T sees itself capable of programming for new project development, but would welcome programming and support from PC/Washington. Programming by PC/T without outside programmers would be contingent upon the addition of another APCD as mentioned above. Other than this, PC/T sees no constraints.

II. C. Peace Corps Relationship with the Direction des Forets and AID/T

As previously mentioned, PC/T had limited formal contact with the Direction des Forets prior to the assessment team visit. Nonetheless, there are several important factors:

- The assessment team and APCD were warmly received at meetings and enthusiastically taken on site visits by Direction des Forets and Ministry of Agriculture officials.
- The APCD for agriculture and rural development is a good friend and former colleague of the Chef de l'arrondisement des Forets at Gabes.
- PC/T has a credible relationship with the Chef de l'arrondisement de Production Vegetale in Grafsa, under whom PCVs are currently working successfully in agricultural extension.

PC/T and AID/T do not collaborate on any projects. Assuming that AID/T phases out as planned (see Section III), there will be no possibilities for collaboration on any projects with Peace Corps.

II. D. PC/T Relationship with Other Donors

Peace Corps expresses no interest in involving volunteers in collaborative projects with PVOs and NGOs in Tunisia, with the exception of involvement in a special education program sponsored by the Tunisian Union for Assistance to the Mentally Handicapped.

PC/T has collaborated with CARE/MEDICO on a construction and wells development project, but this effort will be completed summer 1981. The World Food Program has a prospective project which may involve forestry/conservation efforts in central Tunisia. However, PC/T has strong feelings against involving PCVs in World Food Program projects and it is unlikely that PCVs would be involved.

III. AID INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

AID/Tunisia currently has no staff dealing with forestry/conservation and there are no plans to acquire additional staff in this sector.

AID/T has never been and is not now involved in any forestry/conservation projects. The probability of beginning any such projects is negligible because of AID's intention to phase out its programs in Tunisia.

AID is partially funding and collaborating in a rural development project in north-central Tunisia with Save the Children. AID is currently considering funding the second phase of the rural development project which involves health, nutrition, and agricultural extension programs aimed at poor villagers.

IV. TRAINING

The Director of Peace Corps/Tunisia prefers that volunteers be trained in-country. Although he is not opposed to use of skill-trained volunteers in Tunisia, he thinks it would be unusual for the Tunisian Government to accept a volunteer who did not have either practical experience or academic credentials pertinent to his or her volunteer assignment. An official of the Crop Protection Division who has experience working with agricultural extension volunteers stated firmly that volunteers should be qualified for their work in terms of practical experience and/or academic credentials. Neither PC/T, AID/T nor the Direction des Forets has had experience with skill-trained volunteers, and made no suggestions about forestry training for volunteers.

PC/T is considering the option of assigning its agricultural extension PCVs some forestry/conservation tasks. A training session for these volunteers and their counterparts would be necessary. This training would involve instruction in the basic techniques used in forestry and conservation, including: a) extension skills (for individuals or farmer groups); b) small nursery production methods; c) local tree species identification and site requirements; d) uses of local tree species for food, medicinal, and forage purposes; e) construction and maintenance of palm palisades; f) design,

construction, and maintenance of terraces; g) oasis protection measures; h) run-off agriculture methods; i) wadi management; and j) afforestation (tree planting methods).

Programming for future Peace Corps foresters could be designed to include forestry/conservation pre- and in-service training given to both agricultural extension and forestry volunteers. PC/T is anxious to implement this type of design.

The principle concerns about combined training of volunteers and counterparts were related only to financial support. PC/T expressed these concerns but otherwise felt strongly that it was capable of organizing and running such an in-service training program. PC/T has experience with several training sites in-country that it feels would provide suitable facilities for combined volunteer/counterpart in-service training. Pre-service training of volunteers with counterparts is unlikely to occur in Tunisia because Ministry officials assign counterparts to volunteers after pre-service training is complete.

V. FORESTRY PROJECT PROGRAMMING

Peace Corps/Tunisia had more comments than the Direction des Forets or AID/T about programming concerns that should be addressed prior to implementation of a project. Regardless of the volunteer relationship with other organizations in a project, PC/T feels that PCVs:

- must be in a rural area working with poor people;
- must speak Arabic;
- should be involved in extension work with farmers, ranchers, and villagers if possible;
- must have counterparts.

If these concerns are addressed, PC/T feels strongly that volunteers will have a sense of satisfaction about their experience in Tunisia.

PC/T is enthusiastic about participating in PASA activities that are pertinent to Tunisia: the programming workshop, programmers' visit, and development of forestry/conservation training models. An important option available to PC/T is that of diversifying the current tasks of agricultural extension volunteers to include forestry/conservation work. This would permit a trial of Peace Corps forestry/conservation efforts in Tunisia prior to the arrival of forestry volunteers. An in-service training session would be necessary for the agricultural extension volunteers and their counterparts. The contents of the training are described in Section IV.

The Direction des Forets officials did not express any programming concerns regarding human factors; rather their concerns were the financial and material needs for continuation of their current projects.

REFERENCES

1. Background Notes: Tunisia. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1980.

2. Country Strategy Update FY 1982. Washington: Peace Corps/Tunisia, 1980.

3. "Draft Environmental Profile on Tunisia." Tuscon, Arizona: Arid Lands Information Center, University of Arizona, 1980.

4. "Project de Formation d'Experimentation et de Vulgarisation pour la Conservation des Eaux et des Sols et l'Amelioration Pastorale." Rabat, Morocco: Institut National de Recherches Forestieres, 1980.

APPENDIX A

ITINERARY

Friday, March 6, 1981
Patrick Dumont, Peace Corps Director

Saturday, March 7, 1981
Patrick Dumont, PCD

Sunday, March 8, 1981
Department south to Gabes

Monday, March 9, 1981
Hedi Nouali, APCD
Ben Jmai, Governor of Gabes
M. Jouini, economic aide to Governor
M. Mohoumed Hermes, Chef de l'arrondissement des forets
M. Taieb Mansour, Directeur regional de l'Elevage et des Paturages

Site visits to: Chinchou livestock feed plant with associated alfalfa/barley fields; Merguana alfalfa/barley fields; Gabes watershed management project involving rock terraces.

Tuesday, March 10, 1981
M. Hermes, Chef de l'arrondissement des forets
El Fahim Ezzedine, Chef de subdivision de Kebili
Brahim Smati, Adjoint technique forestier, Souk Latailo

Site visits to: Kebili oasis protection; Souk El Ahad dune stabilization project; protection of new "perimetre irrigue" near Djemina; Kebili nursery.

Wednesday, March 11, 1981
M. Boubaker Chouchane, Chef de l'arrondissement de Production Vegetal
Alderr Ahman Nouisser, Chef de l'arrondissement des Forets

Site visits to: Gafsa Government Tree Planting Project; Gafsa forestry nursery; Private soil conservation and forage planting project near Kasserine

Thursday, March 12, 1981
M. Monji Rbai, Chef de l'arrondissement des Forets
M. Taieb, Agent technique des forets, Conservation des Eaux et Sols
Mylen Bohle, PCV/Agriculture, Zannouch
Patrick Dumont, PCD
Hedi Nouali, APCD
PC/T Trainees

Site visits to: Dghoumes wadi stabilization; Dghoumes protection of new "perimetre irrigue"; Degache afforestation and watershed management involving terraces; Tozeur nursery; Tozeur afforestation project (airport); Mise en Valeur de Tozeur, World Bank newly created "perimetre irrigue."

Friday, March 13, 1981
Donald Clark, AID/T
Dorothy Young, AID/T

Saturday, March 14, 1981
M. Hamza Mohamed El Hachmi, Directeur de l'Institut de Recherches Forestieres, Tunis

Sunday, March 15, 1981
Patrick Dumont, PCD

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?

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?

   - are they progressing as planned? If not, what changes have been necessary?
   - how many volunteers are involved in these projects?
   - what degree of counterpart participation exists?
   - 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?

   - degree of involvement
     - money
     - labor
     - material
   - principle beneficiaries in society
   - most important outcome

2. What type of forestry/natural resources related programs/projects is AID currently involved in?

   - degree of involvement
     - money
     - labor
     - material
   - principle beneficiaries in society
   - 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?