

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

UPPER VOLTA

A Report Prepared by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Upper Volta PASA Report

I. Host Country Government

Most forestry activities are carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Other forestry activities involve the extension agents of the Ministry of Rural Development and the Volta Valley Resettlement Authority.

Forestry projects range from large-scale plantations to village woodlots. Since the change of government in 1980, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism has been making a greater effort to coordinate forestry projects.

The Ministry works with many donors, including the French, German, Dutch, and Swiss governments, and FAO/UNDP. The United States Agency for International Development/Upper Volta (AID/UV) Mission's relationship with the Forestry Service of the Ministry is new but growing.

Peace Corps Volunteers have worked for the Forest Service for nearly a decade. The Forest Service assumes PCVs will be degreed foresters. The Forest Service is unable to provide counterparts and material support in many cases.

II. Peace Corps

Peace Corps/Upper Volta (PC/UV) has sixteen forestry volunteers and an Associate Peace Corps Director (APCD) for forestry.

Peace Corps and AID have a solid collaborative relationship in Upper Volta. Within the last three years the two agencies have developed the Kaya Forestry Project and the Yatenga Agroforestry Project. The latter was inspired by the 1980 Sahel Reforestation Workshop and designed by a PCV forester. PCVs work in a number of AID-funded projects, including the Seguenega Integrated Rural Development Project and the Inland Fisheries Extension Project.

The relationship between PC/UV and the Forest Service is long-standing and open.

III. AID

The major AID forestry project is the Forestry Education and Development Project for the Dinderesso Forestry School. The AID-Africare Seguenega project has a woodlot component. Three other AID/UV forestry projects under review or about to begin involve PCVs. AID/UV intends to expand its forestry activities in the future.

IV. Training

The Forest Service desires volunteers with degrees in forestry, but may not understand the extent to which pre-service technical training is needed for even degreed forestry PCVs.

Technical forestry training is conducted in-country. Volunteers' comments about their forestry training were positive. Language instruction needs strengthening.

In-service training in cookstove construction has been very successful. Agriculture volunteers could benefit from skill-training in nursery techniques.

V. Programming

Programming discussions between AID and PC in Upper Volta have raised issues of general interest. One is the scale of collaborative projects. Large- and small-scale projects have different kinds of advantages for PC and AID. Another issue is the management of small-scale projects. AID/UV has proposed a project that would fund small PC and private voluntary organization sub-projects.

Volunteers are concerned that the use of material incentives by donors undermines the interest of villagers in community development projects.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AID	U.S. Agency for International Development
AID/UV	AID Mission to Upper Volta
AID/W	AID/Washington
AIP	Accelerated Impact Program
APCD	Associate Peace Corps Director
AVV	Volta Valley Resettlement Authority
B.S.	Bachelor of Science
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
GOUV	Government of Upper Volta
IRT	Integrated Rural Development
MET	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
MRO	Ministry of Rural Development
OPG	Operational Program Grant
ORD	Regional Development Organization
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PC	Peace Corps
PC/D	Peace Corps Director
PC/UV	Peace Corps/Upper Volta
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
PC/w	Peace Corps/Washington
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RD	Rural Development
REDSO	Regional Economic Development Services Office
SAFGRAD	Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development
SPONG	Permanent Secretariat for Non-Governmental Organizations

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 Upper Volta. 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 eleven-day assessment visit to Upper Volta, 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

- o Donor contributions to Upper Volta have exceeded the national budget for the past six years. Donors compete for projects and geographical focus. Forestry activities are popular among donors. There has been little coordination between these projects.
- o The Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) has begun to consolidate its forestry policy and to coordinate forestry projects.
- o Sixteen Peace Corps Volunteers work as foresters in Upper Volta. PC cannot fill all the requests for forestry volunteers.
- o Collaboration between Peace Corps and AID is very strong in Upper Volta. This relationship has enabled the two agencies to deal with specific issues of project management and funding.
- o The AID mission in Upper Volta has expanded greatly in the past several years. Forestry activities have begun with an educational project at the Dinderesso Forestry School. Two other forestry projects have been programmed with Africare.
- o PC/UV has conducted technical forestry training in Upper Volta for several years. Volunteers generally thought well of their training. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism prefers degreed foresters and wants emphasis placed on language training.
- o PC/UV, AID/UV, and MET staff expressed concern about the scale of projects most appropriate for Peace Corps involvement and about the administrative burdens caused by small-scale projects.
- o Volunteers are concerned that the use of material incentives by donors undermines initiative and interest on the part of villagers in community development projects.

ASSESSMENT

I. HOST COUNTRY COMMITMENT/EXPERIENCE

Forestry activities of the Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) have been carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), and the Ministry of Planning. Most forestry activities have been based in the Reforestation and Forest Management Division of the MET which was established in 1974. Prior to that, the Voltaic Forest Service had been a part of the MRD. The Forest Service is one of the oldest GOUV agencies. The MET, however, is Upper Volta's youngest ministry; its budget being approximately one-third that of the MRD. The MET has about 350 staff members.

Some forestry projects are administered by the MRD through its eleven regional development organizations (ORDs). The ORDs have many more extension agents than the Forest Service. For this reason, development projects which involve extension work in rural communities often rely on ORD agricultural extension agents. A number of village woodlot projects employ both forestry agents and ORD agents in the same region. Forestry agents are trained for a year at the Dinderesso Forestry School after completing their secondary education. ORD extension agents receive only a secondary education, though some are trained briefly in reforestation techniques.

The Forest Service is in the process of taking over the reforestation work now done by the ORDs. Lines of responsibility over issues such as the administration of donor funds and control of nurseries are not yet clear between the two agencies.

This consolidation of forestry activities into the Forest Service of the MET is a part of the changes which have taken place since the establishment of a new government in 1980.

The current Minister of Environment and Tourism was, prior to November 1980, the Director of Forest Management and Reforestation.

The intention of the GOUV, as well as of most donor agencies, is to administer forestry/conservation projects through the MET in the future. The major exception to this is the forestry work of the Volta Valley Resettlement Authority (AVV), which is part of the Ministry of Planning. The village reforestation work done by the AVV is just one component of a large resettlement program. Reforestation is a compulsory activity, not a voluntary one, for individuals participating in the resettlement program.

Within the last three years, the Forest Service has focused its attention on several methods of reforestation. Since 1974, the efforts have evolved from industrial type plantations of exotic species to decentralization of nurseries, village woodlots using local tree species, agroforestry, and most recently to the introduction of wood-burning stoves. The German Forestry Mission still emphasizes large scale plantations and centralized nurseries. However, the FAO has abandoned its industrial-type plantations and is currently conducting a Forestry Resource Consumption Inventory.

All of these activities are financed by donor agencies. Donor contributions to the GOUV have exceeded the national budget in the past six years. The many donor projects in forestry have not been well coordinated. The MET has begun to coordinate village woodlot efforts of the World Bank with those of the Swiss and Dutch governments through a "village woodlot unit," Unite de Bois de Village. The Unite has instituted meetings to which the administrators of any reforestation project are invited. This is a start, but much coordination remains to be done.

The Forest Service's relationship with AID/UV is recent. AID/UV's major forestry project is the upgrading of the Dinderesso Forestry School near Bobo-Dioulasso through the Forestry Education and Development Project. The AID/UV-Africare Integrated Rural Development Project at Seguenega has a forestry extension component. The AID/UV program is outlined below.

Peace Corps foresters began to work with the Voltaic Forest Service in the early 1970s. Their activities have reflected the changing policies of the MET: from work on industrial plantations to village woodlots, wood stoves, and village nurseries. Most PCV foresters have worked in central Upper Volta with occasional exceptions near Bobo-Dioulasso or in the Sahel ORD.

Peace Corps foresters do not receive material support from the MET. They do receive housing from the Ministries of Rural Development and Planning, but no material support from these Ministries either.

The Voltaic Forestry Service presumes that any PCV foresters assigned to them will be degreed foresters. The value of having a Voltaic forestry agent work with each volunteer is acknowledged, although the personnel shortage within the Service precludes this. When volunteers work with counterparts, they are more often ORD agricultural agents than forestry agents.

Rural populations, most often of the Mossi ethnic group, are involved with Peace Corps forestry/conservation projects. These projects usually involve relatively well-off landowners because they are the people who tend to be interested in improving their land through tree-planting. A "well-off" landowner is defined not in terms of total number of hectares he owns, but rather in terms of the quality of the land. These land-owners are most likely to have land with a source of water which could be suitable for a nursery.

The distribution of the seedlings from these reforestation schemes varies from project to project. These seedlings help poorer farmers rehabilitate

their soils. Land reclamation efforts involving tree planting and nursery development projects are complementary activities.

In spite of the new emphasis within the Forest Service on further reforestation efforts with rural populations, the image of the forestry agent is still that of an enforcement agent who issues permits for cutting, hunting, and fishing.

Research activities related to forestry are conducted by the French Center of Tropical Forestry Research. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has no research facilities.

Future plans of the Forest Service include new efforts to manage the natural forests in order to provide fuelwood rather than relying exclusively on artificial plantations to satisfy this need.

II. PEACE CORPS COMMITMENT/EXPERIENCE

Peace Corps/Upper Volta currently has an APCD for Forestry who was a volunteer in Cameroon and an APCD in the Central African Republic. He will be replaced in the summer 1981.

PC/UV staff feels technically competent to do programming/support for new project development and expansion of old projects, but does not have the time. A programming consultant provided by PC/Washington would be welcome.

There are sixteen forestry/environment volunteers in Upper Volta. A list of the PCVs in Upper Volta is Appendix C.

Material resources provided to volunteers by the Peace Corps include molyettes, a few motorcycles, housing in some cases, and FCFA 24,000 per year for project-related activities. Funds are available to pay for language lessons. A small technical library is available to volunteers also.

Within the last three years, projects developed jointly by PC/UV and AID/UV include the Kaya Forestry Project and the Yatenga Agroforestry Project. The latter project was inspired by the 1980 Sahel Reforestation Workshop.

Other AID/UV-funded projects which include PCVs are the Rural Water Supply Project, SAFGRAD, Seguenega Integrated Rural Development and Inland Fisheries Extension Project. The money and material support for these projects comes from AID/UV; some of the labor is contributed by PC/UV. With the exception of the SAFGRAD project, which directly benefits a research center, these projects benefit rural populations in all socio-economic classes. PC/UV is satisfied in working with AID and prefers assigning volunteers to these projects after they are established.

The relationship in Upper Volta between the Peace Corps and the Forest Service is open and based on many years of work together. The changes in personnel at the Ministry level since November 1980 have not affected this positive relationship.

PCV foresters are aware of the wide range of possibilities that abound in Upper Volta for funding for forestry/conservation projects. Their philosophies vary greatly about the need for funding of projects which involve PCVs. Some PCV foresters receive small sums of money from Catholic missions in their communities, while others receive small amounts from the Ambassador's Self-Help Fund. Volunteers working in other fields such as health and safety and chicken-raising receive funds from Oxfam-UK and Africare. Interest was expressed by many volunteers in having more information made available to them about sources of small-project funds.

III. AID COMMITMENT/EXPERIENCE

The AID mission to Upper Volta has two offices which deal with forestry projects. Forestry/conservation projects are handled by the Program Office because there is no in-house forester at present. The Forestry Education and Development Project, which is strengthening the Dinderosso Forestry School, is being implemented by the Human Resources Office, which covers other educational projects. In addition, there is a Regional Affairs Office, which acts as a liaison to international organizations and administers projects in more than one country.

Robert Winterbottom, project manager of the Dinderosso Forestry School Project, has been asked to provide general technical advice to the AID/UV mission. He cannot be expected to provide these services indefinitely, however, and AID/UV would like to have a staff forester.

Technical forestry resources available to AID/UV include consultants, the AID-REDSO Energy Advisor, the Landsat Teledetection Center, and the documentation at CILSS, CIEH (Centre Inter-etats des Etudes Hydrologiques), and CTFT (Centre Technique Forestier Tropical). The APCD/Forestry would have access to any of these technical resources.

AID/UV's bilateral involvement in forestry in Upper Volta is recent, and the projects described below are the first generation of bilateral forestry projects.

AID places natural resource management and energy as its second of four priorities, after food production. Population/health and education are other priorities. Thus AID gives natural resources a higher priority than does the GOUV. "Energy" in Upper Volta refers to fuelwood, which is the source of 99 percent of the energy consumed.

AID/UV's biggest forestry project is the Forestry Education and Development Project, funded at almost \$6,000,000. The project has two components. The first is the expansion and improvement of the training center for forestry agents at Dinderesso, near Bobo-Dioulasso. The second is the development of a management plant for the 6,000 hectare forest adjoining the training center. A faculty of American foresters is currently being recruited. Robert Winterbottom is already in residence at Dinderesso.

In addition, the Africare OPG for Integrated Rural Development in Seguenega has a village woodlot component.

The three AID/UV forestry projects under review or about to begin involve PC/UV. The AID/PC village forestry project at Kaya (an AIP which has been funded) is awaiting the arrival of two PCVs. PC/UV and Africare have submitted a natural resources proposal to AID for the Yako area and a PCV has initiated a forestry/conservation project receiving AID support for the Yatenga area.

AID/UV intends to continue to expand its forestry/natural resources activities in the next several years.

IV. TRAINING

The forestry/natural resources experiences of PC/UV raise some question about the definition of a skill-trained forester. Except in a few cases, even B.S. foresters need special training for work in Upper Volta's arid conditions. For Upper Volta, there is not so much a dichotomy between degreed forestry volunteers and skill-trained generalists as there are varying degrees of knowledge about the Sudano-Sahelian zone forestry techniques. This is an important point to be made in discussion with host country officials about the

skill-level of volunteers to be recruited. The Forest Service desires volunteers who have degrees in forestry, but may not understand the extent to which specific forestry training is needed for almost all forestry PCVs in Upper Volta.

Forestry volunteers were generally pleased with the in-country technical training they had received. They did have some suggestions for future training sessions. Several volunteers indicated a need for more work in dendrology, especially of local species. They prefer practical exercises to site visits, which can involve a lot of travel time and are a passive rather than an active form of learning. A number of volunteers expressed the desire for more discussion of social issues, including identification of the poor in rural areas and contrasting philosophies of development. Some volunteers wanted more explicit details on funding possibilities for their projects.

In early 1981 many of the forestry volunteers attended an in-service training session about constructing fuelwood stoves. The volunteers were very satisfied with this training and a number of them have been experimenting with cookstoves as primary or secondary projects.

Problems with skills in French and local languages were expressed by volunteers and observed by the team. In some cases, weaknesses in language skills impeded volunteers' effectiveness in their projects.

Two kinds of in-service training would be useful for PCVs currently working in programs other than forestry. Volunteers working in the Young Farmers Schools could receive basic nursery skills to help set up student nurseries. The cookstove training should be repeated for new volunteers who could construct stoves as a secondary project.

Counterpart training was not of particular interest to Ministry officials.

There is not a forestry training center as such for PCVs in Upper Volta. Training has taken place in Ouahigouya and Kaya, with trainees living in housing rented for the session. However, language and cross-cultural summer training is given at the Kamboince Agricultural Training Institute which has both residential and classroom facilities.

V. PROGRAMMING

Discussions between PC/UV and AID/UV have raised a series of issues about the administration of collaborative projects and its implication for volunteers.

One issue is whether collaborative projects should be large- or small-scale. PC/UV sees advantages in both types. In several instances, AID/UV has requested PCV participation some time after a project has begun. Examples of this are volunteers for the SAFGRAD agricultural research station and the forthcoming AVV rural credit project. For PC/UV this is a positive arrangement because it provides volunteers with defined roles and material support, as well as demonstrating the need for PCV involvement in such projects. For AID/UV the arrangement is beneficial because PC/UV can respond quickly (in the AID time frame) to requests for volunteers in AID/UV projects that are changing direction or need new personnel. PC/UV prefers getting involved in large-scale AID/UV projects at these later stages rather than at the beginning (on the "fifth floor" rather than the "first floor").

Small-scale collaborative projects are of interest to AID/UV because they provide pilot demonstrations which can lead to large-scale developments. PC/UV finds small-scale projects desirable because PC/UV can play a more significant role in orienting the project goals toward the basic human needs of poor villagers.

Small-scale collaborative projects raise particular concerns about administration from both AID/UV and PC/UV. Funding mechanisms for small-scale AID projects are difficult. For AID, programming for small-scale projects is a heavy administrative burden since it takes as much staff time to prepare documents for small-scale funding as for large. AID/UV staff members said they have spent extra time working up small grants, including those with PC/UV, but that the time was difficult to afford. AID/UV feels that to have to administer small-scale projects directly would be an impossible burden.

At the same time, PC/UV feels that it is strongest in operational and technical matters rather than in administration. Unlike AID/UV, PC/UV has no programming office. PC/UV staff feel that administering AID-funded projects would be a strain on their time. Nevertheless, one possibility that has been discussed between PC/UV and AID/UV is making the APCD a project manager for a small-scale project. Another possibility is recruiting a staff member with accounting skills to help manage PC/UV projects. Alternatively, a Peace Corps Volunteer Leader (PCVL) could be used, though this could be a problematic position for a volunteer.

Both large- and small-scale collaborative projects raise some questions about the role of volunteers. While the PCV role in a large project would be structured, PC would want to avoid making volunteers inexpensive expatriate labor. A question which troubles both PC/UV staff and volunteers is the degree to which PCVs would play the role of project administrator. Material support for volunteers is one thing; the volunteer as a distributor of goods and services is another. One method that PC/UV has used to avoid problems is having both U.S. and Voltaic personnel sign checks and orders. Nevertheless, a number of volunteers were wary of becoming involved in the administration of

funds. In general, the volunteers interviewed felt that they could work more effectively with small funds (hundreds to a few thousand dollars) than with larger amounts.

A pertinent issue that was raised by several volunteers was the use of incentives given by donor agencies to encourage villagers to participate in forestry and conservation projects. These incentives can take the form of extraneous gifts (such as sugar) or expensive materials for the project itself. Several PCV foresters expressed confidence that their projects can work without such incentives. At the same time, they were concerned that the use of incentives by other donor projects in their communities could undermine their own work, since villagers might be motivated by gifts rather than by the benefits of the project itself.

AID/UV and PC/UV have been exploring a number of mechanisms for funding small projects. Two of these have been the AIP (Accelerated Impact Program) and the IRT (Integrated Rural Technology). Both have proved disappointing in Upper Volta. The AID project review process has been more complicated than originally thought. For example, the IRT for the current fisheries project (funded at \$39,000) was screened by over twenty reviewers in Washington. Some IRTs have taken one and a half years to receive funding.

In any case, IRT funding for the Sahel countries was recently discontinued, at a time when AID/UV had submitted sixteen proposals for IRT projects. Only three of these projects have been funded, but as AIP grants. The AIP has proven to be a complicated funding mechanism as well.

Perhaps the most important lesson for PC and AID in Upper Volta from these experiences is that it is incorrect to assume that funding will be available simply because there is collaborative feeling between AID and PC at the mission level. New ways have to be found to get proposals funded.

AID and PC in Upper volta are looking into some new ways to fund small-scale projects. The most important of these is a PID for Strengthening Voluntary Sector Development. The innovation of this PID is in the funding process, rather than in the contents of particular projects. The Strengthening Voluntary Sector Development Project would make it possible to quickly fund small-scale projects initiated by villagers. The idea is to provide a fund which could be distributed by a review committee for projects initiated by PVOs, NGOs, and PC/UV. One idea has been to use the Permanent Secretariat for Non-Governmental Organizations (SPONG), a coordinating group, as a point of distribution. As a governmental organization, PC cannot be a member of SPONG, however. Another possibility is separate funds for SPONG projects and projects of registered PVOs (Save the Children, Africare, Cathewell, e.g.), from those of PC/UV. However the details of the Strengthening Voluntary Sector Development Project might be worked out, it would be an innovation in project funding very much in line with the goals of the PASA.

A similar funding mechanism which already has been successful in Upper Volta is the Ambassador's Self-Help Fund. PCV activities use \$20,000 of this \$100,000 fund, and both PC/UV and the Embassy are very pleased with the arrangement. Seven PC/UV projects have been funded this year by the Self-Help Fund, including one for a village nursery and one for woodstoves. PCVs must have the approval of their village chief and the local sous-prefet before the project can be funded. Projects are usually under \$3,000 so that PCVs will not become involved in the administration of large sums of money in rural areas. Funds are received about two months after the application is submitted. The application consists largely of a two-page project description and a price list of the material needed.

The Self-Help Fund in Upper Volta has been so successful that it has received additional funds from African countries which have not used their fund by the end of the year. Last year, the embassy in Upper Volta received \$24,500 in additional funds.

(As described above, PC/UV also makes available to each volunteer a fund of FCFA 24,000, approximately \$1,000, to be used for projects.)

AID/UV staff members said that arrangements between AID/W and PC/W for funding collaborative forestry projects would be a good way for overcoming administrative hurdles. They recommended a second forestry PASA which would emphasize projects just as the current PASA emphasizes programming and training. AID/UV would want to be informed of any projects considered by AID/W-PC/W in such an arrangement. AID/UV would also want no fiscal responsibility for such centrally funded projects.

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2. Country Development Strategy Statement, FY 82, Upper Volta. United States Agency for International Development. Washington, DC. 1980.
3. Country Development Strategy Statement, FY 83, Upper Volta. United States Agency for International Development. Washington, DC. 1981.

ITINERARY

April 27

Jim Seyler, APCD/RD
Jack Hogan, PCD
Larry Grahl, U.S. Charge d'Affaires
Gordon Bertolin, AID/UV Program Officer
Bob Winterbottom, AID/UV Forester

April 28

Leroy Smith, Director, Africare/UV
Harriet Wright, Assistant Director, Africare/UV
Peter Weinstabel, Director, German Forestry Mission
Rich Schroeder, PCV/Forestry
Sambo Ouedrogo, Woodstove Project, Kaya
Paul Ouedroogo, Animator, Kaya
Jim Seyler, APCD

Site visit to Kaya woodstove project.

April 29

Joseph Zongo, Director of Reforestation and Forest Management, MET
Richard Meyer, Director, AID/UV
Jim Seyler, APCD
Marcel de Backer, UNDP/FAO Forestry Project
Nigel Twose, Assistant Field Director, Oxfam

April 30

Eileen Mahoney, PCV/Forestry
Chris Mate, PCV/Forestry
Martin Bazier, AVV Encadreur
Marcia McKenna, PCV/Forestry
Pam Pomfret, PCV/Forestry
Raymond Stewart, PCV/Forestry

Site visits to Greenbelt, Gonse; AVV village nurseries, Moktedo

May 1

Raymond Stewart, PCV
Pam Pomfret, PCV
Pierre Ouili, Extension Agent
Abel Ouedroogo, Forestry Agent
Maliame Bandaogo, Village Chief

Site visits to improved cookstoves, Tenkodago; mango orchard, Garango

May 3

Steve Robe, PCV/Forestry
Garry Lewicki, PCV/Forestry

Site visit to nursery, Didyr

May 4

David Laframboise, PCV/Forestry
Chris Lindberg, PCV/Forestry
Kodoga, Zorome, District Forest Officer, Ouahigouya
Peter Wright, Director, Oxfam Agroforestry Project
Jonathan Landeck, PCV/Forestry
Dale Swift, PCV/Education

May 5

Salam Ouedraogo, Chief of Reforestation Section, Ouahigouya ORD

May 6

Heidar Nowrouz, Project Planner, Africare Seguenega Project
Martin Brennen, Economic Officer, U.S. Embassy
Jerry Pasela, Director, Save the Children Foundation/UV
Jack Blanks, Agricultural Officer, Save the Children Foundation/UV
Prim Wisser, Technical Advisor, Village Woodlot Project

May 7

Gordon Bertolin, AID/UV
Larry Grahl, U.S. Charge d'Affaires
Jim Seyler, APCD

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 extent 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?
 - 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?

APPENDIX C-

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status Type</u>	<u>S. S. No.</u>	<u>MS Date</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Location</u>
686-80-B4	Geologist	Mark BAKER	V		Sept 30, 1982	HR/Planning	Ouaga
686-80-06	SAFGRAD	Christine BERGMARK	V		Oct. 31, 1983	SAFGRAD	Kamboinsé
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Edward BERNARD	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	Diapaga
686-79-A4	Forester	Philip CARY	V		July 31, 1981	Envir/Forestry	Fada-N'Gou
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Jonathan OFFKIN	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	Fada-N'Gou
686-79-A7	English Teacher	Ellen ELEGG	EXT		Aug. 30, 1982	HR/Education	Douga/Un
686-79-A7	English Teacher	Letta COLBURN	V		July 31, 1981	HR/Education	Ouaga/St.
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Helen COMPTON	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	Ouaga/Lyc
686-80-A1	FJA	Ann CONNELL	V		Sept 30, 1982	FJA	CFMR/Kara
686-81-A1	FJA Animator	Gina COULTER	V		Mar. 31, 1983	FJA Animator	Garango
686-78-A7	English Teacher	Kenneth DESBONNET	EXT		July 31, 1981	HR/Education	Ouaga/La
686-80-06	SAFGRAD	John DICKEY	V		Oct. 31, 1983	SAFGRAD	Kamboinsé
686-80-A7	English Teacher	John DIEDRICK	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	Koudougou
686-79-B8	Health	Larry DIGGS	V		July 31, 1981	Health	Ouaga
686-80-B4	Geologist	David DROEGE	V		Sept 30, 1982	HR/Planning	Ouaga
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Catherine Files	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	Dédougou
686-79-A2	Wells Specialist	James FLINT	V		July 31, 1981	Rural Water Supply	Tenkodougou
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Peter GAUMOND	V		July 30, 1982	English Teacher	Ouaga/Un
686-79-A2	Wells Specialist	Curt GRIMM	V		July 31, 1981	Rural Water Supply	Bobo-Diou
686-81-A1	FJA Animator	Peter HALL	V		Mar. 31, 1983	FJA Animator	Dédougou
686-79-A7	English Teacher	Annette HALLAUX	EXT		July 31, 1981	HR/Education	Ouaga/Un
686-80-A2	Wells Specialist	David HAXTON	V		Sept 30, 1982	Rural Water Supply	HER/Eobe
686-80-A2	Wells Specialist	Patricia HOGAN	V		Sept 30, 1982	Rural Water Supply	HER/ Bobo
686-79-A4	Forestry	Thomas JANSEN	V		Oct. 31, 1981	Envir/Forestry	Dédougou
686-80-A9	Range Management	Eric JOHNSON	V		Sept 30, 1982	Range Management	Nazinga
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Diane KESSLER	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	Ouaga/Un
686-81-A1	FJA	Cynthia KOPP	V		Mar. 31, 1983	FJA	Yako
686-80-A4	Forester	David KNOPP	V		Sept 30, 1982	Envir/Forestry	Boulssa
686-79-A5	Construction Supervisor	Mark KRONEBERGER	V		July 31, 1981	FJA Construction	Diébougou
686-80-A4	Forester	David LAFRAMBOISE	V		Sept 30, 1982	Envir/Forestry	Arbolé
686-79-A4	Forester	Jonathan LANDECK	V		Dec. 31, 1981	Envir/Forestry	Koumbri/
686-79-A7	English Teacher	Irene LAP	V		July 31, 1981	HR/Education	Ouaga/Cc
686-79-A7	English Teacher	Robert LAREAU	V		July 31, 1981	HR/Education	Bobo/Lyc
686-79-A7	English Teacher	Thomas LAVELL	V		July 31, 1981	HR/Education	Kaya - C
686-80-A4	Forester	Gary LEWICKI	V		Sept 30, 1982	Envir/Forestry	Kindi
686-79-A4	Forester	Christopher LINDBERG	V		Dec. 31, 1981	Envir/Forestry	Gourcy
686-79-A4	Forester	Peter LINEHAN	V		July 31, 1981	Envir/Forestry	Ouagadougou
686-79-C1	Animation	Sheri LINEHAN	V		July 31, 1981	Rural/Animation	Ouagadougou
686-79-A4	Forestry	Eileen MAHONEY	V		Aug. 31, 1981	Envir/Forestry	Ouaga/E
686-80-A7	English Teacher	John MARRKAND	V		July 31, 1982	HR/Education	Kaya - C
686-79-A4	Forestry	Christopher-MATE	V		July 31, 1981	Envir/Forestry	AVV Ouaga
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Mary McKAY	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	Ouaga

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Status Type</u>	<u>S. S. No.</u>	<u>COS Date</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Locati</u>
686-81-C3	Village Health/Water San.	Denis McKENNA	V		Apr. 31, 1983	Village Health/Water S.	Houng
686-81-C3	Village Health/Water San.	Maria McKENNA	V		Apr. 31, 1983	Village Health/Water S.	Houng
686-80-A4	Forester	Marcia McKENNA	V		Sept 30, 1982	Envir/Forestry	\ Koupe
686-80-A7	English Teacher	John MIX	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	\ Bobo/t
686-81-C3	Village Health/Water San.	Kristi MOWE	V		Apr. 31, 1983	Village Health/Water S.	Dano
686-81-C3	Village Health/Water San.	William MOWE	V		Apr. 31, 1983	Village Health/Water S.	Dano
686-80-A6	Fisheries	Paula NAWROCKI	V		Sept 30, 1982	Fisheries	\ Sindo
686-80-A2	Wells Specialist	Scott NIER	V		Sept 30, 1982	Rural Water Supply	\ HER/Bc
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Jane OPPENHIMER	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	\ Bobo/l
686-79-A7	English Teacher	Suzanne ORAHOOD	V		July 31, 1981	HR/Education	\ Tenkod
686-80-A4	Forester	Pamela POMFRET	V		Sept 30, 1982	Envir/Forestry	\ Tenkod
686-80-A4	Forester	Stephen ROBE	V		Sept 30, 1982	Envir/Forestry	\ Didyr
686-81-A1	FJA	Anthony ROBERTS	V		Mar. 31, 1983	FJA	\ Sindo
686-81-A1	FJA	Daniel ROGACZEWSKI	V		Mar. 31, 1983	FJA	\ Séguér
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Nima SALEHI	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	\ Ouahig
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Pamela SCHMIDT	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	\ Dori
686-80-A4	Forester	Richard SCHROEDER	V		Sept 30, 1982	Envir/Forestry	\ Keya
686-79-A7	English Teacher	Laurene SEMENZA	V		July 31, 1981	HR/Education	\ Banfo
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Mary SHIH	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	\ Ouaga/
686-81-A1	FJA	Deborah SLIM	V		Mar. 31, 1983	FJA	\ Goundi
686-79-C1	Animation	Thomas SMITH	V		July 31, 1981	Rural Animation	\ Ouarga
686-81-A1	FJA	George SOCHA	V		Mar. 31, 1983	FJA	\ Léo
686-80-A2	Wells Specialist	Kevin STANDBRIDGE	V		Sept 30, 1982	Rural Water Supply	\ HER/Di-
686-79-A4	Forester	Daniel STEPHENS	V		July 31, 1981	Envir/Forestry	\ AVV-Ke
686-79-A1	FJA	Richard STEVENS	V		Mar. 31, 1981	FJA	\ Léo
686-80-A4	Forester	Raymond STEWART	V		Sept 30, 1982	Envir/Forestry	\ Tenkod
686-79-A7	English Teacher	Robert SWIFT "Dale"	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	\ Ouahig
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Guido VERLANN	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	\ Ouaga/
686-81-A1	FJA	Zoë WRIGHT	V		Mar. 31, 1983	FJA	\ Tougan
686-80-A7	English Teacher	Barbara WYCKOFF	V		July 30, 1982	HR/Education	\ Fada-N
686-80-A1	FJA	Barbara ZALOKAR	V		Sept 30, 1982	FJA	\ CFMR/K

PROJECTS INVOLVING USAID/UPPER VOLTA

686-~~9904~~ SELF HELP FUND
686-0201 INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
686-0202 SEED MULTIPLICATION
686-0203 VILLAGE LIVESTOCK
686-0204 SAHEL ORD STUDY
686-0208 RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND DEVOPMENT
686-0211 STRENGTHENING WOMEN*S ROLES IN DEVELOPMENT
686-0212 ONCHO FREED AREA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT
686-0215 EASTERN ORD RURAL ROADS
686-0219 RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT
686-0220 DORI BASE IRD/SCF/CDF (OPG)
686-0221 AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
686-0222 VOLTA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT
686-0223 SAHEL ORD IRD
686-0224 NIENADIONKELE RICE PRODUCTION
686-0225 AFR. WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT, ACTIVITY NO. 5
~~686-0226~~ TRAINING OF WOMEN IN THE SAHEL ORD
686-0228 RURAL WATER SUPPLY
686-0229 SIRBA RIVER BRIDGE DAM
686-0230 RURAL LIFE IMPROVEMENT
686-0231 SEGUENEGA IRD (AFRICARE OPG)
686-0232 NUTRITION RESEARCH
686-0233 RURAL PROGRESS FUND
686-0234 RURAL ROADS II REHABILITATION AND MAINTENENCE

686-0235 FORESTRY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT
686-0238 KOUPELA-FADA-NIGER ROAD
686-0239 CILSS HEALTH PROJECT
686-0243 METHODS FOR IMPROVING CEREALS PRODUCTION
686-0244 E. REGION FOOD PRODUCTION
686-0254 Peace Corps/Africare Reforestation OPC Proposed
686-0245 FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION
686-0247 RURAL ROADS II
686-0248 DORI INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE II
686-0249 RURAL ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT II
686-0250 STRENGTHENING VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
686-0251 ^{Rural} HEALTH PLANNING UNIT IN THE MDH UPPER VOLTA
686-0252 FADA-NIGER BORDER ROAD
686-0253 EDUCATION TRAINING PROJECT
686-9801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA U.V.

625-0013 SAHEL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT
625-0161 ENTENTE GRAIN STABILIZATION
625-0706 PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING DESIGN
625-0905 PROJECT DESIGN & MANAGEMENT (TRAINING)
625-0909 SPECIAL SAHEL GRANT TO AFDP
625-0910 SAHEL ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM
625-0911 CILSS STAFFING AND SUPPORT

625-0915 NIGER RIVER DEVELOPMENT

625-0916 SAHEL FOOD CROP PROTECTION

625-0917 SAHEL WATER DATA NETWORK AND MANAGEMENT

625-0926 CILSS WORKING GROUP SUPPORT

625-0927 SAHEL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA PROJECT

625-0928 CILSS IPM RESEARCH

625-0929 PLANNING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH

 JOSETTE MURPHY

 STUDIES OF INFANT MORTALITY

 90009 UNIV. OF MICHIGAN (SHERMAN)

 90013 CILSS SOIL CONSERVATION SEMINAR

 90014 CAMES

 6797804 CILSS FOOD CORPS PILOT STUDY

625-0930 CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

625-0936 SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

625-0939 SAHEL IRT PROJECT

625-XXXX SSIC PROJECT

625-OXXX RURAL SANITATION PROJECT

625-0237.08 RURAL ARTISAN TRAINING

 INLAND FISHERIES EXT.

 VILLAGE FORESTRY EXT.

 PC Agroforestry Proposal Yatenga

625-0943 MONITORING OF RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES

625-0942 Environmental Training and Management

626-0203 ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION

626-0204 ENTENTE LIVESTOCK

626-0306 OMVS WATER DATA COLLECTION

625-0940 Sahel Regional Water Data Network and Management Phase II

628-0306OMVS WATER DATA COLLECTION

698-0135 ~~FOAP~~ DEVELOPMENT PLANNING STUDY SUPPORT TO AVV

698-0135 PURDUE

698-0340 ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

698-0384-16 Scholarship Program AMDP

698-0387 RICE RESEARCH & EXTENSION

698-0388 WID

698-0393 SAFGRAD

698-0398 STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS

698-0399 ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PROGRAM

698-0405 RURAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

698-0408 HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION

698-0410 AGRICULTURE STATISTICS AIP

698-0410.xx VILLAGE HEALTH AIP

698-0410.08 RAZEGA FISHFARM AIP

698-0410.12 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY AIP

698-0410.13 SOLAR ENERGY DEMONSTRATION AIP

698-0415 REGIONAL WATER RESOURCES

698-0416 GENERAL

698-0416 ROAP LANDSAT RELATED STUDY (TAMS)

698-0416.06 AVV ICRISAT

698-0419 REG. WATER RESOURCES (CIEH) FOLLOW-ON

698-0420 REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING

698-0421 CHILDHOOD COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

698-0427 ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING & MANAGEMENT

698-0XXX ENTENTE AFRICAN ENTERPRISES

698-0XXX SAHEL FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

931-1000 FARMING SYSTEMS METHODOLOGY
931-0210 URBAN FUNCTIONS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT
931-0234 STUDIES OF ENERGY NEEDS IN FOOD SYSTEMS
931-1170 RURAL DEVELOPMENT & FERTILITY
931-1274 CONSUMPTION EFFECTS ON AGRICULTURAL POLICIES
931-1275 SUBSIDIZED CONSUMPTION PROJECT
931-XXXX DESERTIFICATION
932-0655 INTEGRATED POPULATION / DEVELOPMENT
904-0006 CRS Outreach Grant
931-5303 Local Revenue Administration Syracuse