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

M A L I

a report prepared by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

M A L I P A S A R E P O R T

I. HOST COUNTRY GOVERNMENT/AGENCIES

The Forest Service is part of the new Ministry for Livestock and Forestry. The Forest Service wants to change its direction from what it calls "repression" to education and extension work, especially in soil conservation and reforestation. To succeed, forestry agents will have to be retrained in nursery, planting and extension techniques. They will need incentives to turn from fine collecting to community development. With Swiss help, the Forest Service is upgrading its training center.

Since the 1980 Sahelian Forestry Workshop, the Forest Service has collaborated with AID/Mali and PC/Mali in designing the Village Reforestation project, which will put its new ideas into action. The Forest Service has received help from other donors as well, including the French, German and Swiss governments. CARE is considering funding a forestry project.

II. PEACE CORPS

PC/M has only recently begun forestry programming, but its relationship with the Forest Service is already solid. Two PCVs are working on a Charcoal Production project. In the upcoming AID-PC Village Reforestation project, three PCVs will be trained with their counterparts and are expected to work closely together. PC/M and the Forest Service also share an interest in improved cookstoves.

PC/M is interested in expanding its forestry activities by skill-training its non-forester PCVs in reforestation and cookstoves.

PC/M and AID/M have collaborated fully in the design of the Village Reforestation project. PCVs work in a variety of other

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AID/M-funded projects.

III. USAID

The Village Reforestation Project is AID/M's first forestry effort. The project was developed from a proposal by the Forest Service, with the help of PC/M and SDPT. The \$5 million project involves the establishment of nurseries, extension teams and demonstration plots. The project has a number of innovations. AID/M is funding PCV counterpart training for this project. The Forest Service has agreed to suspend "repressive" activities in the project area. Contacts will be made with villagers. AID/M is constrained by budget cuts which will restrict new projects. In response, AID/M is considering introducing forestry components into its ongoing projects. AID/M is interested in programming consultants from the PASA to help design these components.

IV. TRAINING

The three forestry PCVs arriving in the summer of 1981 will receive technical training in Upper Volta. Two of their counterparts will receive the same training.

In 1981, the APCD/Agriculture conducted in-service training sessions in cookstoves and reforestation techniques. PCVs found them very useful.

Some forestry/conservation training should be given to all rural PCVs. The Forest Service Training School might be used for such training.

This year PC/M has introduced village-based training for all its PCV trainees.

V. PROGRAMMING

PC/M, AID/M and the Forest Service should continue the strong collaboration they have exhibited in designing the Village

REforestation project. They should explore the possibilities for introducing forestry components into a variety of rural development projects.

PC/M and the Forest Service want to participate in a PASA programming workshop. AID/M is especially interested in programming consultants.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AID	U.S. Agency for International Development
AID/M	AID Mission to Mali
APCD	Associate Peace Corps Director
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
FY	Financial Year
GRM	Government of the Republic of Mali
OAPF	Operation Aménagement et Production Forestière
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PC	Peace Corps
PCD	Peace Corps Director
PC/M	Peace Corps Mission to Mali
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
PCVL	Peace Corps Volunteer Leader
SDPT	AID Sahel Development Planning Team

ITINERARY

5/20/81

Arrival in Bamako
Meetings with

Dague Clark, APCD/Agriculture

Abou Berthe, Directeur du
Reboisement et de la
Conservation du Sol

Salif Kanoute, Directeur
Adjoint, Direction General
des Eaux et Forets

Jon Anderson, General
Development Office, AID/M

George Taylor, Advisor on
Forestry/Ecology, AID/SDPT

Dolores Koenig,
Anthropologist/Consultant

Jack Packard, Assistant
Director, CARE

Joseph Wambach, Assistant
Director, CARE

David Rhody, Administrator,
CARE

5/21/81

Meetings with

Abou Berthe, Eaux et Forets

Monica Kerrigan, PCVL/Health

Chef de Cantonnement and
Forestry Agents, Djenne

Site visit to Djenne

5/22/81

Meetings with

M. Hamid, Chef d'Inspection,
Eaux et Forets, Mopti Region

Alpha Maiga, Chef Adjoint
d'Inspection, Eaux et
Forets, Mopti Region

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5/22/81 (Continued)

M. Berthe, Eaux et Forets

M. Sidibe, Conseiller Economique, Mopti
Region

Jon Anderson, AID/M

Dague Clark, APCD

Janith Elder, PCV/Hygiene

David Payne, PCV/Hygiene

5/23/81

Meetings with

M. Boukoum, Chef de Cantonnement, Eaux
et Forets, Bandiagara

Forestry Agents, Gandiagara

Commandant Adjoint, Bandiagara Circle

Dague Clark, APCD

Abou Berthe, Eaux et Forets

Alpha Miaga, Eaux et Forets

Jon Anderson, AID/M

Monica Derrigan, PCVL

Janith Elder, PCV

David Payne, PCV

Site visit to Bandiagara Nursery and Project
Experimentation Plot.

5/24/81

Meetings with

M. Coulibaly, Chef de Cantonnement,
Eaux et Forets, Koro Circle

Forestry Agents

Dague Clark, APCD

Abou Berthe, Eaux et Forets

5/24/81 (Continued)

Alpha Maiga, Eaux et Forets
Harry Zysman, PCV/Health
Jean Weinberg, PCV/Health
Bill Hough, PCV/Health

Site visit to Koro Nursery

5/25/81

Meetings with M. Coulibaly, Chef de Cantonnement,
Bankass Circle
Forestry Agents
Dague Clark, APCD
Abou Berthe, Eaux et Forets
Alpha Maiga, Eaux et Forets

Site visit to Bankass Nursery

5/26/81

Meetings with M. Hamid, Eaux et Forets
Abou Berthe, Eaux et Forets
Alpha Maiga, Eaux et Forets
Dague Clark, APCD
Craig Burke, PCV/Renewable Energy
Project
Fred Armand, PCV/Operation Rice
Molly Lazarus, PCV/Animation
Jackie Cowell, PCV/Education

5/27/81

Meetings with David Wilson, AID/M Director
Larry Dash, AID/SDPT Director

5/27/81 (Continued)

George Taylor, AID/SDPT

Jon Anderson, AID/M

Beth Ann Taylor, Institut du Sahel

Abou Berthe, Eaux et Forets

Salif Kanouth, Eaux et Forets

Henry Homeyer, PCD

Dague Clark, APCD

Depart Bamako for Dakar

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 and natural resource projects in Mali. The information will assist 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 (Appendix A) 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 8-day assessment visit to Mali, 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 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 The rural population of Mali is interested in forestry/conservation work. This interest is shared by the Forest Service, at the national level. At the local level, however, the Forest Service is involved only with collecting fines and issuing permits. Local forest agents currently lack technical training.
- o The Malian Forest Service illustrates its strong interest in forestry/conservation work by designing project proposals and presenting them to donors.
- o At the local level the Forest Service lacks technical skills, animation skills and an extension network through which to teach rural populations.
- o Among the donor agencies working in Mali, forestry/conservation projects do not have a long history but are increasingly prominent and are geographically widespread.
- o Peace Corps/Mali has a strong interest in expanding its forestry/conservation program. PC/M currently has a charcoal production project and is embarking on a village reforestation project funded by AID/M.
- o The Peace Corps/Mali forestry program will use a third country training facility, do counterpart training and have volunteers work on AID-funded projects.
- o AID/M is funding a Village Reforestation project and has an interest in adding forestry components to other ongoing projects. Overall Mission budget cuts render new forestry projects an unlikely possibility.
- o AID/M benefits from technical support available at the Sahel Development and Planning Team office in Bamako.

PC/Mali has recently decided to move its training site from Bamako to a village nearby. It will train the 1981 group of foresters in Upper Volta and has already conducted an in-service training session on nursery techniques and improved wood burning stoves to which all volunteers were invited.

Programming has not been PC's strength historically, but current efforts in forestry/conservation (charcoal production, village reforestation) indicate that programming is improving greatly.

I. HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY COMMITMENT/EXPERIENCE

The Forest Service is part of a new Ministry for Livestock and Forestry (Ministere de l'Elevage et des Eaux et Forets), which was created in August, 1980. Forestry activities are administered by the National Direction of Forestry (Direction National des Eaux et Forets). The National Direction oversees forestry inspection at the regional level, forestry cantonnements at the cercle level, and forestry postes at the arrondissement level.

At the national level there are a number of administrative offices, including one for Reforestation and Soil Conservation. In addition, the Forest Service is involved in five specialized "operations":

1. Operation Amenagement et Production Forestiere (OAPF)--industrial plantations, forest management, and charcoal production. (Two PCVs are involved with OAPF charcoal production, as described below).
2. Operation Peche--fish drying and smoking.
3. Operation Amenagement de la Region de Sikosso--forest inventory and reforestation.
4. Assistance a l'Inspection Forestiere de Kayes--nursery development and reforestation.
5. Project d'Execution de Boisement Villageois--village reforestation in 2nd region.

There is no current national plan for Mali, but the Forest Service want to change its direction from one of what it calls "repression" (e.g., fine-collecting) to one of education and extension. The new goals of the Forest Service includes alerting

villagers to the need for conservation and reforestation and helping them in these activities. The Forest Service directors want to retrain forestry agents as animators and teachers by providing courses in rural sociology and reforestation techniques.

This new direction is understood only imperfectly at the local (cantonement) level. (For example, one local agent noted that "repression is a form of education". While true, this is not what the National Direction has in mind.) The image of forestry agents as sometimes ruthless tax collectors is apparently well deserved. The image is not improved by the fact that fines are sent to a general fund in Bamako rather than being used for local projects. It remains to be seen whether local forestry agents will find it in their interest to adhere to the national-level policy.

In addition to a history of "repression", Malian forestry agents lack training and experience in seed collection and preparation, nursery management, and reforestation techniques. Likewise, they have little training in extension activities and in understanding the villagers' point of view. Nevertheless, the agents interviewed were very conscious of deforestation and the fuelwood problem. A number had been involved in attempts to control brush fires.

With help from the Swiss government, the Forest Service is upgrading its training for agents at the Centre de Formation et de Specialization Forestiere in Tabacoro. There are twenty-two mid-level agents in the new program. They have completed three years of training in agricultural extension and are studying silviculture, topography, forest law, and wildlife. The Forest Service plans to put all its current personnel through a

three-month course at the Tabacoro School.

In spite of the difficulties, the Forest Service is pushing ahead with its new policy direction. Forest Service personnel attended the 1980 Sahelian Forestry Workshop in Ouagadougou. They later wrote a proposal for a village reforestation project which was presented to AID/M and other potential donors such as CARE and Africare. This proposal became the basis for AID/M's Village Reforestation project, which is described below.

The goal is to create forestry agents modeled after the community development agents of the Compagnie Malienne de Development Textile. Community development agents trained at the National Center for Community Development are well regarded and in high demand.

Training for upper-level forestry personnel has been sufficient. They have received B.S.-, and M.S.-level training abroad. The Forest Service maintains a technical library which is functional but out of date.

The Forest Service has received help from several donors. The World Bank has funded industrial plantations near Tabacoro and Mopti. The Swiss have funded the training center and reforestation in the Sikasso area. The German government has funded a nursery and reforestation in the Kayes area in Western Mali. The French government has funded village-level reforestation near Fana and Koulikoro, though these activities are not yet underway. The AID/PC Village Reforestation project will be the first to try the village-level approach.

CARE is also interested in starting forestry projects such as windbreaks. CARE's activities would probably be in the same region as the Village Reforestation project.

The Forest Service is interested in participating in all phases of the PASA. They are enthusiastic about the programming workshop and are already planning to train forestry agents along with PCVs. They are interested in PCVs who can improve the extension activities of the service.

II. PEACE CORPS COMMITMENT/EXPERIENCE

The PC/Mali program has 50 volunteers. The largest program is in education, followed by health and community development. Six PCVs are involved in energy related projects. Four of these work on the AID/PC Renewable Energy project, conducting surveys on energy use in rural areas. Two PCVs are working with the Forest Service in a Charcoal Production project.

The PCD, Henry Homeyer, will be in-country until late January, 1982. Dague Clark, the APCD/Agriculture, will be in Mali until March, 1982. He worked as a PCV in landscape architecture in Chad, and later as a trainer there. Clark has an extensive technical library which is available to volunteers.

PC/Mali has only recently begun forestry programming, but its relationship with the Forest Service in Bamako is both cordial and solid. Two PCVs are currently working on improved charcoal production with the Operation Aménagement et Production Forestière. This project began when PC conducted a training session and demonstration of improved charcoal kilns. Forestry personnel were invited and were impressed enough to develop the Charcoal Production project. PC/M has worked closely with the Forest Service on this project, making both policy and personnel recommendations which were accepted. This has been a good start for PC-Forest Service relations.

The relationship was strengthened by the 1980 Sahelian Forestry Workshop in Ouagadougou. Representatives from PC/M, the Forest Service, and AID/M attended. The AID/PC Village Reforestation project emerged from the Ouagadougou meeting. Three forestry PCVs are due to arrive this year to begin training for

this project, which is described below.

At the local level, Forest Service personnel have little knowledge of PC at this point, since they have not worked with volunteers. However, the three PCVs involved in the Village Reforestation project will have counterparts in the Forest Service; two at the local level and one at the regional level.

Another interest shared by PC/M and the Forest Service is improved woodstoves, which was the subject of a recent PC in-service training session. The Village Reforestation project has a woodstove component.

PC/M and AID/M have collaborated on a number of projects in the past, and with the recent arrival of a new AID/M director the relationship is expected to continue.

Volunteers are currently working in four AID/M-funded projects: Operation Millet (2 PCVs); San Pilot Fish Production (2 PCVs); Rural Health Services Development (6 PCVs); and Renewable Energy (4 PCVs). The numbers of volunteers in each project is rather small, which is generally true for PC/Mali. The GRM and PC are cautious in the placement of volunteers. Several of these projects have had some problems. The problems tend to be technical (the fish project) or due to delays and conflicts within the GRM (the health and energy projects), rather than to PC/M-AID/M relations.

Certainly the collaboration between PC/M and AID/M in the Village Reforestation project has begun well. The project paper was written with the full participation of the APCD/Agriculture. The AID/M project manager traveled with the assessment team, the APCD and forestry personnel to the project site. This kind of collaboration can be expected to continue after the volunteers

III. AID COMMITMENT/EXPERIENCE

The main goal for AID/M is self-sufficiency in food production and general improvement in rural life. Over \$90 million (life-of-project funds) has been programmed since the mid-1970s for the agricultural sector, including livestock and regional activities. Over \$43 million of this has gone to Mali's rural development "Operations", which concentrate on specific crops such as millet, sorghum, rice and wheat. These projects constitute the basis for Mali's development program. They have not been without problems. Some of the Operations have alienated cultivators by monitoring production for the state cereals marketing board (Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali) which has an official monopoly. The Operations are, at the same time, involved in agriculture extension work and community development.

Other development projects are administered by the AID General Development Office. About \$24 million (life-of-project funds) have been programmed for these projects since the late 1970s including \$495,000 for the Village Reforestation project. This is AID/Mali's first forestry project.

AID/M is constrained by budget cuts which will restrict new major projects. In response to this situation, AID/M is considering introducing forestry components into its ongoing projects, especially the Operations. Many of the Operations have forestry components written into their plans, but no forestry activities have been implemented. AID/M is considering activating these components, in part through skill-training agricultural extension agents in forestry techniques. This reflects AID/M's interest both in expanded forestry programming and in

counterparts. One goal is to enable the Forest Service to provide technical services to other projects and organizations, such as Operation Millet.

Bamako offers two institutions which have helped AID/M with its forestry programming. One is the AID Sahel Development Planning Team (SDPT). SDPT has a Forestry/Ecology Advisor, George Taylor, who has worked closely with AID/M in writing the Village Reforestation Project Paper. His expertise in forestry programming is also available to PC/M. The second institution is the Sahel Institute, which is collecting documentation on forestry in the Sahel (with AID support). The Sahel Institute resources are available to PC/M as well.

AID/M and FC/M have had the closest collaboration to date in the preparation of the Village Reforestation Project Paper. The AID/M project manager is Jon Anderson. Rapport between AID/M and PC/M has been good in this project. Anderson has also established good rapport with Forest Service personnel in both Mopti and Bamako.

The Village Reforestation project is the first attempt by the Forest Service to put its new emphasis on village-level forestry into action. The grant is for almost \$0.5 million over a four-year period. The project is centered in the Mopti Region and will have two sites; Mopti (Sevare) and Bandiagara. There are three components: The first is the development of two nurseries, one for each area; the second is the creation of two extension teams composed of a Forest Service station chief, a community development agent and a PCV; the third is the establishment of demonstration and experimentation plots in the two project sites.

Three PCVs are included. One, a forester, will have the

Regional Inspector of Mopti as his/her counterpart. The Regional Inspector is the project director. This volunteer will be responsible for the technical aspects of the project. The other two PCVs will be forester-animators. They will work primarily in the extension aspect of the project. Their counterparts will be the local forestry station chiefs in their areas.

The extension teams will survey villages for their interest in forestry interventions. They will provide advice, support and follow-up for the village-level projects. The project paper does not pre-determine what the village forestry interventions will be, as decisions about them are to come from the villagers themselves. Some of the possibilities are village woodlots, windbreaks, field plantings, school plantings, marketplace shade trees and live fences. The village-level interventions will take place in the second year of the project. The goal is to involve five villages a year.

There are several innovative features in the extension component of the project. The Forest Service has agreed that "repressive" activities will be suspended in the project zone and that forestry personnel will not wear uniforms. The Forest Service will provide written evidence to this effect. The project paper also includes a model contract, a "Cahier de Charges", to be used in village projects. The "Cahier de Charges" outlines the responsibilities and distribution of benefits in the village forestry interventions, as well as the means to settle disputes. The question of distributing benefits to villagers is helped by the Malian forestry code, which states that the fruits of a tree belong to the person who planted and cared for it. This should enhance the vested interest villagers have in the project.

In addition to the forestry interventions, the extension teams will be responsible for experimenting with improved cookstoves and showing villagers how to build them. The teams will submit monthly reports outlining all of their extension activities.

Another innovative feature of the project is joint training for the PCVs and their counterparts. Two forestry agents will join the three PCVs for their training in Upper Volta this summer. Later they will receive in-service training in woodstoves.

Because of these activities, AID/Mali is very interested in the PASA. AID/M is particularly interested in programming consultants to help design forestry components in the "Operations" projects. AID/M is also interested in training models for volunteers and counterparts. One concrete result AID wants from the PASA is providing forestry documentation in French for the Forest Service. (It is unclear why this could not come from the Village Reforestation project).

AID/M is less interested in a second programming workshop (AID/M personnel attended the 1980 Ouagadougou conference) or in pilot project funding.

IV. TRAINING

PC/M staff is satisfied with the training of volunteers currently working in Mali, but will implement changes beginning with the 1981 summer training session. Village-based training (done in a village near Bamako) is expected to provide trainees a more immediate contact with rural life in Mali. Training in the U.S. for fisheries and nutrition volunteers has worked out well thus far.

The three forestry trainees arriving in the summer of 1981 will receive technical training in Upper Volta with trainees destined for other Sahelian countries. Two of their Forest Service counterparts will attend the session as well.

In April 1981, the APCD/Agriculture conducted a four-day in-service training session on improved wood-burning stoves and reforestation techniques. About a dozen PCVs attended the session, which took place at the conclusion of the annual all-volunteer conference. PCVs interviewed by the assessment team felt strongly that the information presented had been very valuable.

The training given in Mali on charcoal production, based on the work done in the Casamance region of Senegal, fostered the Charcoal Production Project which now has two volunteers.

The assessment team suggests that all volunteers assigned to rural areas be given a brief training session (pre-service or in-service) on forestry/conservation material. This training would include small-scale nursery techniques, soil conservation (run-off agriculture) techniques and improved wood-burning stove technology. The possibility of using the Forest Service Training School at Tabacore should be investigated since future PCV

forestry/conservation training sessions may be able to profit from the facilities and course material available at the school.

V. PROGRAMMING

Since the 1980 Sahelian forestry Workshop in Ouagadougou, PC/M has been involved in strong collaborative programming with the Forest Service and AID/M. PC/M feels that the Ministry of Livestock and Forestry is a more reliable and supportive GRM agency than most. Since the establishment of the Charcoal Production project, relations between PC/M and the Forest Service have been open, with the latter responding to suggestions made by PC/M staff. Collaboration between PC/M and AID/M in forestry programming has also been strong. Prospects look good for further involvement of PCVs in forestry projects funded by AID and other donors, if the current level of enthusiasm expressed by the Forest Service continues.

AID/M intends to program forestry activities into on-going AID/M-funded projects such as "Operation Mil" and "Action Riz-Sorgho." AID/M is particularly interested in receiving help from forestry consultants to help with this programming. AID/M is less interested in attending a PASA programming workshop. PC/M and the Forest Service are both interested in the programming workshop.

VI. REFERENCES

1. Peace Corps, 1981. Country Development Review.
2. University of Arizona, Arid Lands Information Center. 1980. Draft Environmental Report on Mali.
3. USAID/Mali 1980 Project Paper. AID Project 625-0937. Village Reforestation. Bamako.
4. USAID Sahel Development Planning Team 1980 Forestry/Ecology Sector Strategy. Bamako.

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 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

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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 B

LOCATION OF VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR PROJECTS AS OF JANUARY 1981

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>COS</u>
Allen, Elisabeth....	Diogare	1	09/05/82
Anderson, Carl.....	Gao	3	07/01/82
Armand, Fred.....	Kouniana	2	10/20/81
Autry, Manty.....	Bamako	3	07/01/82
Bell, Ann.....	Gao	3	07/01/82
Benafel, David.....	Sama	2	10/20/81
Biacciassio, Peter..			
Burke, Craig.....	San	6	09/20/81
Byrne, Maureen.....	Bamako	3	07/01/82
Clemmer, William....	Gao	3	07/03/81
Cowell, Jacquelyn...	Segou	3	07/01/82
Custer, Signe.....	Banamba	1	02/15/81
Dodson, Karen.....	Bamako	4	07/01/82
Elder, Janith.....	Bandiagara	2	10/01/82
Fox, Walter.....	Bamako	3	07/03/81
Gauntt, Marsha.....	Sama	2	10/20/81
Gill, Melissa.....	Bamako	3	07/01/82
Gluckman, Dale.....	Bamako	4	10/20/81
Gluckman, Jonathan..	Bamako	3	10/20/81
Gooley, Ruth.....	Bamako	3	09/05/82
Graney, John.....	Bamako	3	07/03/81
Harris, Sterling....	Bamako	1	10/20/81
Hayden, John.....	Koro	2	10/01/82
Hazerjian, Jack.....	Kalifabougou	1	09/05/82
Hough, William.....	Koro	1	10/20/81
Kerrigan, Monica....	Bamako	1	06/24/81
Lazarus, Molly.....	San	2	10/20/81
Lee, Alberta.....	Tiakadougou	1	09/05/82
Lee, Tommy.....	Bamako	3	07/01/82
Longmire, Andrew....	Bamako	6	08/07/81
Marshall, John.....	Bamako	2	10/20/81
Matthews, Marcia....			
Moeller, Ann-Marie..	Bamako	1	06/24/81
Nagengast, Dan.....	Dire	2	05/31/81
Orvis, Stephen.....	Bamako	3	07/30/81
Paulin, Pat.....			
Payne, David.....	Bandiagara	1	06/24/81
Richardson, David...	Mousowere	2	06/24/81
Richardson, Edgar...	Bamako	3	02/28/81
Smith, Linda.....	Gao	6	09/20/81
Sohl, Norma.....	Gao	7	06/24/81
Speed, Leroy.....	Yelimane	1	10/20/81
Spiro, April.....	Mandingues	6	10/01/82
Spiro, Peter.....	Mandingues	6	10/01/82
Squyres, John.....	Sansanding	1	09/05/82
Weinberg, Jeanne....	Koro	1	10/20/81
Wilder, Carola.....	Sougoula	1	09/05/82
Wyly, Katherine.....	Bamako	3	07/30/81
Yaffee, Robert.....	Bamako	1	06/24/81
Zysman, Harry.....	Koro	1	10/20/81

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