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ASIA FORESTRY/FUELWOOD
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING CONFERENCE

Bangkok, Thailand
April 16-19, 1984

FINAL REPORT

U.S. Agency for International Development
July 1984

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AGENDA

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ASIA FORESTRY/FUELWOOD RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING CONFERENCE

Bangkok, Thailand
April 16-19, 1984

Monday, April 16, 1984

- 8:30 A.M. Opening Comments and Introductions - Dr. Jack Vanderryn, Agency Director, Energy and Natural Resources, Bureau for Science and Technology
- 8:45 A.M. Video Greetings from M. Peter McPherson, Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development; and Charles W. Greenleaf, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Asia
- 9:00 A.M. Development of National Research Capabilities Through Research Networks: Dr. Nyle Brady, Senior Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Science and Technology.
- 9:45 A.M. Coffee Break
- 10:00 A.M. National Research Priorities and Program Development: Dr. M.I. Sheikh, Director, Pakistan Forest Research Institute
- 11:00 A.M. Fuelwood Programs in Asia: Dr. Y.S. Rao, Regional Forestry Economist, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- 12:00 P.M. Lunch
- 1:30 P.M. Panel Discussion on Asian Research Priorities and Possible Network Themes -- Chairman, Dr. Robert F. Ichord, Chief, Energy, Forestry and Environment, Bureau for Asia
- 3:20 P.M. Coffee Break
- 3:30 P.M. Small Group Discussion on Research Priorities
- 5:30 P.M. Adjourn

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Asia Regional Forestry/Fuelwood Research
and Development Planning Conference

April 16-19, 1984.
Bangkok, Thailand.

Participants

<u>Name</u>	<u>Professional Title and Position</u>	<u>Organization Business Add.</u>
Charles Antholt	Chief, Agriculture & Rural Development, Asia Bureau	AID/Wash. D.C.
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Y.S. Rao	Regional Forest Economist Foreign Agricultural Organization	FAO Bangkok 10900 Thailand
Amitabha Ray	Program Specialist, Resource Management	USAID/India
Percy E. Sajise	Dean, College of Arts & Sciences & Director Program on Environmental Science and Management	U.P. at Los Banos College, Laguna Philippines
John Spears	Forestry Advisor	World Bank Washington, D.C.
Suree Bhumibhamon	Associate Professor Faculty of Forestry Kasetsart University	Bangkok, Thailand 10900
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ASIA REGIONAL FORESTRY/FUELWOOD RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING CONFERENCE
OUTLINE OF FINAL REPORT

Executive Summary (2 Pages)

What - Why
When - Where
Who attended
Schedule - Plan and Process
Major Results and Conclusions

Day I

A.M. 1) McPherson/Greenleaf
2) Brady
3) Pakistan - India - Philippines - Nepal

P.M. 1) Spears
2) Subgroups

Day II

A.M. 1) Reports
Group 1
Group 2
Group 3

2) FAO
ADB

P.M. Reports
Group 1
Group 2
Group 3

Day III

A.M. Mission Activities
Mission Questions

P.M. Responses to Mission Questions

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Day IV

A.M. Mission Concerns and Issues

P.M. Asian Linkages
Next Steps
Cable

Appendices

1. Participants
2. Schedule
3. Listing of Sub-groups
4. Spears
5. Others

Day I - April 16, 1984

A.M.

I. Welcome (via videotape)

M. Peter McPherson, Agency Administrator

S. Charles Greenleaf, Assistant Administrator,
Asia Bureau

Mr. McPherson opened the conference by stressing the importance of forestry/fuelwood research (one of AID's four research priorities) as well as the need of networking among AID missions in Asia and other Regions.

Greenleaf stated that the Asia Bureau was strongly committed to working on the problems of deforestation, and that specific research addressing those problems needed to be strengthened. He noted that the Asia missions were moving rapidly in areas of seed selection, fertilization, biomass production, and increasing fodder and branchwood yields.

II. Nyle C. Brady, Senior Assistant Administrator,
Bureau for Science and Technology

Assumptions

The critical importance of forestry and fuelwood research is based upon the following assumptions:

- a. The decline in forest resources in tropical areas is perhaps the world's most serious natural resource problem.

Tropical forest areas are declining by about 11 million hectares annually, and the rate of decline is likely to increase with population pressures and growing affluence in tropical countries. [This] Deforestation removes (1) effective groundcover from watersheds which results in downstream floods and erosion as well as threatening food production, (2) removes the primary source of pasturage, fodder, fence posts and fuelwood, and (3) threatens the world's most diverse pool of genetic resources.

- b. While forests play critical roles in the economic and social development of countries, it is likely that none of these roles has a greater impact on low income people than that role related to fuelwood.

More than 85% of forest production in the tropics is used for fuelwood. Lack of fuelwood has forced people to use animal dung and crop residues for cooking to the detriment of food production and soil fertility. According to FAO estimates, today 1.4 billion people are in areas with fuelwood shortages. This number will increase to 3 billion by the year 2000.

- c. Greatly expanded forestry and fuelwood research along with improved technologies coming from this research are essential if the decline in tropical forests is to be reversed and if the current fuelwood deficit is to be erased.

Improved strains and proven species of fast growing, pest resistant trees, and silvicultural practices which help realize the potential of these strains must be found. There

must be improved means of efficiently utilizing forests for fuelwood, grazing, paper pulp, and other purposes. There must also be improved inter-action between the forest and the human resources which care for them and ultimately utilize them.

- d. Some aspects of forestry/fuelwood research can be planned and implemented most efficiently through formal intercountry research networks involving scientists in participating countries focusing on sharply defined common problems.

The networks can provide a continuing interaction among tropical country participants as well as between these participants and their temperate zone counterparts. These networks should be perceived as providing not only information exchange but the planning, design, and implementation of research focused on common themes

- e. The framework for a proposed forestry/fuelwood research network as well as the foci of such a network should be based on convergence of two factors: (a) needs of the tropical countries involved and (b) the capabilities of pertinent donors to help meet these needs.

Conference Purpose

A primary purpose of this conference is to help AID determine how it can best develop a formal and continuing working relation with forestry/fuelwood research institutions and scientists in the developing countries of Asia.

Since our resources are limited, we want to focus on those few research areas which:

- a. are high in priority from the point of view of tropical countries;
- b. are amenable to intercountry attention.
- c. provide good opportunities for interaction between U.S. and developing country institutions and scientists.

We also want the activities we support to complement and not to compete with activities of other intercountry programs.

AID's Commitment

The U.S. Agency for International Development is giving increased attention world-wide to forestry and fuelwood research. Country level programs, including several in Asia, have been developed. Region-wide planning efforts are underway in Asia, Africa and Latin America. AID has been active in supporting international and regional conferences sponsored by others on forestry and fuelwood research.

Experts from outside the Agency (US and overseas) set the first approximation of these priorities which were then reviewed by AID Washington and field staff. Regional S&T

Bureau teams made field visits to different countries to review the draft priority areas with country and USAID staffs.

Network Success

For the common theme research approach to be successful it should include the following characteristics:

1. The specific focus and general operational mode of the network is determined jointly by participating countries and the cooperating donor.
2. A special research agenda is developed which includes the appropriate participation by national institutions concerned with a given problem or component thereof.
3. Some institution is chosen to provide overall coordination and technical backstopping for the networks and interactions with institutions outside the network.
 - a. This institution serves the network not vice versa.
 - b. This institution may be called upon to carry out specific functions for the entire network.
4. Within the overall framework of the network, some in-country institutions may be asked to assume the lead role in one or more aspects of the research.

5. A conference/workshop is held at least annually at locations rotated among participating countries with the objective of:

- a. reporting on research progress;
- b. exchanging information on related research;
- c. receiving consultative inputs from outside the network;
- d. ascertaining training and other needs related to research implementation.
- e. Exchanging pertinent biological materials.
- f. Making appropriate adjustments in research phases.

6. Research accomplishments are published at a frequency agreed upon by the network using a format that gives full credit to each scientist.

7. Site visits are held regularly to permit network scientists to observe work being done in other countries

8. Special training and/or workshops are provided as the participating scientists request them.

9. Results of the network research are supplied to extension and action agencies promptly.

III. Forestry Research Priorities in Asia

A. M.I. Sheikh, Director General, Pakistan Forest Institute, Pakistan

Pakistan is facing a survival status relative to fuelwood and must increase its supply of wood. Research needs to be conducted in the following areas:

1. How to involve people in affecting change relative to production and utilization of forestry; how to provide incentives for growing trees for income.
2. How the agri-silvi-pastoral system can be introduced and how to get maximum benefit out of it.
3. How to increase yield and shorten the growth period of trees.
4. The effect of fast growing multipurpose trees on farm lands.
5. The hydrological role of forests; e.g. integrated watershed management concentrating on the effects of livestock.
6. The effect of various spacing, thinning and pruning regimes on growth rate and on the yield of agricultural crops.
7. The water requirements of trees with regard to irrigation and the effect on yields in the dry punjant region.
8. The marketing/commercialization of trees; how to develop different species with different uses that will meet market requirements.
9. The need to work with native trees, especially multi-purpose species.
10. Effect of fertilization on the growth of trees and patterns of nutrient cycling.
11. On farm tree planting.

B. Suree Bhumibhamon, Associate Professor, Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University. Bangkok, Thailand

Within the next 10 years Thailand will face a critical shortage of fuelwood. Research priorities needed to overcome this problem include:

1. Species selection and trials of commercial and fast growing species.
2. Develop tree species that are resistant to insects.
3. Select fast-growing trees (e.g. acacia) having desirable characteristics such as wood density, stem quality and form.
4. Tree plantation costs (e.g., 17% of expenses on plantations is for weeding).
5. Motivating farmers to plant trees, recognizing the fact that farmers are more concerned about selling products from these trees.
6. Strengthen the relationship between on-farm forestry and industry.
7. The development of skilled manpower in the area of social forestry.

C. P.K. Khosla, Professor, Department of Forest,
HP Agricultural University, Salan, India

India has diverse terrains, ranging from the Himalayan mountains to the Indo plains to the Eastern Desert, each with its own problems. The Himalayas suffer from floods and soil erosion; the plains from overgrazing (the importance of the number of cattle and one's social status is one important issue to be examined), the desert which is almost totally denuded.

Issues in India include:

- a) Population pressures.

- b) Implications of changing social structures.
- c) Identifying species to improve through developing better strains.
- d) Exchanging the joint activity between forestry from agriculture.
- e) Growing multipurpose trees on small holdings and the landless poor.
- f) Integrating trees and food crops.
- g) Meeting socioeconomic needs of people.
- h) Demonstrate to farmers that trees are for them. (can be grown as a cash crop).
- i) Strengthening cooperation among national and international institutes; (we need coordination, not isolation).

D. Kumar Upadhaya, Chief Soil Conservation Officer
Ministry of Forestry, Nepal

Nepal has only half as many trees in 1984 as it had in 1963. Forests may be exhausted by the year 2000. A recent World Bank Report states that even with immediate action, Nepal would still face a devastating forestry situation. Nepal needs to plant 100,000 hectares/year.

Research areas include:

1. Species selection.
2. Seed development.
3. Natural forestry management
4. Development methods for reducing cattle grazing pressure on the forest.
5. Motivating people and gaining community participation and support (although India and Pakistan have done good

research in this area, such research is hard to transfer and Nepal must develop its own.

P.M. April 16, 1984

I. John Spears, Forestry Advisor, World Bank, Washington, D.C.

1. Economic justification for fuelwood

500 million trees per year at a cost of \$95 million are needed to meet the fuelwood needs of the additional 800 million people who will be experiencing fuelwood scarcity by the year 2000. The dung and crop residue burning taking place because wood is no longer available is 1.5 metric tons which in turn causes a 3.5 million ton loss in crop production.

2. Priority use of trees farms

Based on various sociological surveys carried out in India, Thailand and Nepal, farmers ranked the use of trees as follows:

- a. fruit
- b. building poles
- c. income
- d. fuelwood
- e. fodder
- f. crop protection
- g. timber
- h. medicinal products
- i. shade and amenity values
- j. others

3. Suggested Research Priorities

a. Improvement of genetic productivities include:

- . Species and provenance trials
- . Vegetative propagation
- . Germ plasm selection exchange and conservation
- . Tissue culture

b. Seed collection and storage of multipurpose species

c. Establishment and cultural techniques including:

- . Direct seed sowing
- . Nursery techniques
- . Close espacement short rotation biomass forestry
- . Fertilizer application trials
- . Clean weeding and soil moisture relationships
- . Irrigated forestry
- . Reclamation of agricultural wastelands

d. Management and yield studies including:

- . Maximization of branch and leaf volume
- . Coppicing
- . Pollarding
- . Fodder production techniques
- . Harvesting techniques

e. Soil nutrient status under intensive biomass forestry

- . Role of nitrogen fixing trees
- . Compensatory fertilizer application
- . Root stock longevity

f. Intercropping relationships between trees and agriculture crops

- . Shelterbelt impact
- . Impact of trees on crop and livestock yields
- . Measurement of crop and forestry yield in combined forest agriculture systems (e.g. alley cropping)

g. Pests and diseases, plant health

- . Mycological research
- . Entomological research

h. Social-economic research including:

- . Determination of acceptability and response of farmers and communities to alternative tree cropping systems (e.g. individually owned trees versus community woodlots)
- . Testing of incentives to motivate tree planting

- . Land tenure constraints
- . Economic research into costs and benefits of alternative tree farming systems
- . Distribution of project benefits (e.g. the issue of how to insure fuelwood supplies for the landless)

(See appendix # 1 for priorities by country)

4. Selection of Priority Species

Principal genera of trees currently being used in the Asia region:

Albizzia
Alnus
Acacia
Azadirachta
Bamboo
Calliandra
Cassia
Casuarina
Cordia
Dalbergia
Eucalyptus
Gmelina
Gliricidia
Hibiscus
Leucaena
Melia
Populus
Prosopis
Pinus
Roginea
Sesbania
Terminalia
Tectona

II. Percy Sajise, Director, Program on Environmental Science and Management, University of the Philippines Laguna, Philippines

Technological, ecological and sociocultural factors are important for the sustainability of forests. The use of nutrients (soil biology, nutrient cycling) needs to be addressed. In some areas, the Philippines, are reaching the

point of no return relative to the regenerative capacity of the land. A key question is whether forestry plantations can be managed like agricultural systems on a continuous cropping basis.

III. William Bentley, Program Officer,
Rural Poverty and Resources, Ford Foundation
New Delhi, India

In forestry research, we must look toward future problems, future products and future markets. We also must examine productivity vs. distributional issues. We need to look for leverage, i.e., tackle those problems that when solved have the highest pay-off. As forestry specialists, we must be responsible for examining the sustainability of ecological productivity

Day II - AM Tuesday, April 17

I. B. Ganguli, Asia Development Bank
Forestry Priorities in the Asian Development Bank

There are some priority areas, including:

- 1) production of fuel on a sustained basis, and
- 2) research on developing priority species;

Countries throughout Asia are anxious for forestry assistance. This is demonstrated by the good reception of a

Forestry for Rural Development Paper from the ADB. One area needing improvement is the development of management capabilities in forestry. Selection of species and dissemination of seeds are important as is research into the social aspects of tree planting (i.e., why people plant trees). Bangladesh, with its "Replenishment of Homstead Project", and Sri Lanka have had very successful ADB funded forestry projects.

Forestries must learn to grow fruit trees.

II. Y.S. Rao - Food and Agriculture Organization

Forestry Priorities of FAO

FAO has noticed that forestry institutions often do not communicate within their country nor is there much linkage to share research with other countries. There needs to be found ways of better reaching the clients rather than just storing knowledge incestuously among ourselves. Fuelwood production has to be a private sector effort and not done by government for landowners. For landless people the role of government must increase. The landless are not able to use forestry technology; and the privatizing of the forests is exploitive of them.

There is a need for local-level planning of fuelwood plantations i.e., needs, potentials, strategies, resources, results and institutional development.

Group Discussion:

(See Appendix #2 for group membership)

Objectives for each group

Looking at the areas of production, utilization and socioeconomic research,

1. What are the 5 research topics most important?
2. Why?

Group I (with focus on production)

1. Tree Breeding

- . Species trials
- . Provenance trials
- . Tissue culture
- . [Vegetative] propagation
- . Seed production/storage
- . Germplasm collection
- . Disease and pest resistance breeding

2. Cultural Practices

- . Spacing (planting) & Fertilizer trials

- . Silvicultural treatment
- . Coppicing, thinning, pruning practices
- . Intercropping
- . Direct/broadcast seeding techniques
- . Nursery techniques
- . Soil/nutrient (fertilizer) water requirement
- . Study mono culture vs. multi-culture

3. Growth and Yield Studies

4. Pest and Disease Studies

5. Socio-Economic Studies

- . Sociological research
- . Land tenure studies
- . Planting patterns
- . Incentives to mobilize farmer and community for reforestation/protection management of natural forests.

Group II (with focus on utilization)

The criteria used for selecting and prioritizing research topics in utilization were:

- a. researchability (short term or long term)
- b. Future or present markets for products.

- c. Provided leverage (what will give highest return on investment.
- d. Equity (which sectors of society benefit)
- e. Focus (complex or simple)

Utilization Research Topics(in order of priority):

- 1. Harvesting
 - . lopping/harvest/collection systems

- 2. Biomass conversion
 - . village level gasification
 - . small scale charcoal

- 3. Marketing
 - . supply/demand assessment
 - . development of marketing systems

- 4. Wood treatment
 - . fuelwood storage and drying
 - . wood preservation
 - . decay reduction

- 5. Utilization of wood wastes
 - . derived from large scale industry residues

Socio-economic

1. Factors and incentives which motivate participants
2. Economic returns from trees
3. Community participation models
4. Land and tree tenure models
5. Marketing and pricing

Production

1. On-Farm forestry
2. Species assessment and trials
3. Seed collection
4. Spacing
5. Soil/site

Group III (Socio-economic focus)

Key questions to consider before identifying socio-economic research topics are:

1. Who is the Client?
2. What is the client's problems?
3. Where is it?
4. When is it?
5. How important is it?

With different clients, there might be different research strategies and results. Possible areas of research would

include client needs and constraints, sources of support, multipurpose tree species, trials, and site selection.

John Spears

Regional networks could be formed around (1) increasing the productivity of key multi-purpose species or (2) around selected technologies.

A network around productivity of species could be a single species, e.g., the genus Acacia; the lead institution might be the Forestry Research Institute in Malaysia; other cooperating research institutions from within the region might be the FRIs in Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. A lead U.S. institution would be the University of Hawaii; other overseas research institutions could include CSIRO, USDA, Forest Service and J. Brewbaker and Co. A likely top priority research topic during the first phase of the research might be the breeding or utilization properties. (See appendix # for other proposed networks by species).

Possible technologies around which networks could be built would be:

- 1) vegetative propagation
- 2) close espacement biomass trials,
- 3) direct seed sowing,
- 4) socio-economic research and
- 5) utilization/marketing.

(See Appendix #4 for possible members of these production networks)

Day II - P.M. (April 17, 1984)

Group Reports

(See Appendix #5 for group membership)

Each group focused on the following five questions:

1. What research and technologies are needed?
2. How can this research be done in Asia?
3. What potential contributing expertise exists within and outside the region?
4. What should AID's relationship be with other organizations such as FAO, ADB, etc.?
5. What support should AID provide?

P.M. - Group Reports

Group I. Species Assessment and Plant Analysis

Focusing on multipurpose trees, it is important to remember that the value of trees is their role as food, fodder and raw materials as well as fuelwood.

Question 1. What research and technologies are needed

We first need to determine -

a. Who are the consumers

- . rural who get fuelwood tree
- . rural/urban who purchase
- . industrial who produce

b. What is best for each group

c. What are production needs of

- . land - subsistence
 - fruit, small timber, fuel
- . landed - cash farmers
 - respond to market focus
- . landless
 - employment income

Assessment is therefore needed for specific situations. A key concern is how research institutions are linked to clients/people.

Question 2. What is being done in Asia

(Group reviewed Philippines, Sri Lanka, Nepal and India)

Each country is already involved in some linkage such as seed exchange, research design and information.

Question 3. Not addressed

Question 4. Relationship to other institutions

A new FAO initiative - "Wood Energy Development Project" involving nine countries should be explored.

Question 5. - Not addressed

Group II Species Improvement

Question 1. What research and technologies are needed

Basic research is needed for the following:

- a. stand exploration
- b. germplasm collection
- c. establishment of seed production stands/areas
- d. phenology, controlled pollination, provenance trials

- e. progeny testing
- f. vegetative propagation
- g. seed technology and storage
- h. seed orchard establishment
- i. cost/benefit analysis in species improvement areas

Question 2 - How should this research be done

Formal and informal networks should be pursued

Question 3 - What expertise exists within and outside
Asia region?

Potential contributing institutions should:

- be existing institutions,
- have national priorities, and
- include developed and developing countries

Question 4 - What should be AID's Relationship

The relationships with other institutions should be coordinated with the activities of other donors.

Question 5 - What should be AID's role

AID should provide support research in existing programs.

Group III - Species Management/Cultural Practices

Question 1 - Research Needed

1. Management practices

a. Spacing trials on block fuelwood and agroforestry models

b. Socio-cultural treatment; intercropping, planting techniques, lopping, etc.

c. Soil fertility management/water requirement assessment and trials

d. Monocultural/mixed species single purpose/multipurpose

2. Methodological

a. Productivity measures/growth yield

b. coppicing potential as a second generation problem

c. rotation for specific end uses by client groups

d. seed bank for continuity of management

3. Disease and pest management

4. Effective use of research through training

Question 2 - How should this research be done in Asia?

Hold an immediate workshop inviting potential institutions to be brought under the network to exchange information on the state-of-the-art on the research topics listed above.

Question 3 - What Potential Institutes for Networking Exist

1. Dehra Dun - University of Mulabar
Dehra Dun is a University
2. Solan - University of Bogor
3. Tamilnadu - University of Tamilnadu
4. Pesharwa - University of Gajamada
5. Nepal - Central Research Institute
6. Chittwgong - Kasetsart University
Bangladesh Thailand

Question 4 - Other institutions to have relationships with are:

1. Pine/ASEAN/New Zealand Seed Project network.
2. Assistance ASEAN/FAO
3. IDRC/RATAN Research
4. IUFRO
5. Nitrogen Fixing Tree Association
6. ADB Research Program
7. International Council of Agro-forestry Research
8. Commonwealth Forestry Research Institute (CSIRO)

Question 5 - AID's role

1. Identify appropriate institutions for developing network

2. Provide technical backstop through
 - a. expertise to institutions
 - b. annual exchange opportunities
3. Provide support for training in research management
4. Help accumulate, coordinate and disseminate technical information.

Day 3 - Wednesday, April 18, 1984

Attendance (AID only)

Mission Differences and Commonalities Regarding
Forestry Research Project

General Differences

There are great differences among the 8 AID missions in Asia:

- 1) Some countries can tap into high-quality research institutions while other countries have very limited local institutional capacities.
- 2) Some missions have much going in areas of forestry while others have little activity.
- 3) AID is a prime donor and force in some countries while in others it is relatively low among donor agencies.
- 4) Some missions may be able to have a greater magnitude of efforts than others.

Country Specific Issues Concerning the Forestry
Research and Networking Efforts

Bangladesh - Graham Thompson

Fuelwood shortage is a tremendous problem. Presently there are no forestry projects; however, there exists an agricultural research project which includes cropping and water systems. Biggest needs are in expanding multipurpose tree species and forestry management. AID could work with Bangladesh FRI and the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council (BARC). Mission integrated in developing forestry projects related to agriculture/on-farm forestry production, could become part of an agriculture project.

India - William Jansen

Networking is a fine idea if it is defined as sharing information among research institutions within country, but if we are talking about networking between countries (e.g. India and Pakistan), then there are serious political obstacles. We would need to find multilateral organization such as FAO or World Bank to do it; AID could not.

A centrally-funded project like this is fine since it can provide financial resources and technical assistance as well as

avoid the complexities of bilateral programs that must deal with local government approvals.

India - David Heesen

There is no shortage of forestry research topics for India; what is lacking is the capacity to pursue this research.

Indonesia - Kenneth Prussner

There are three issues to consider in Indonesia relative to Forestry networking project.

1. Indonesia could definitely benefit from the resources and technical assistance of a centrally funded project since forestry institutions need help.

2. Conferences on topical issues would be valuable although the issues as to which individuals or institutions should participate would be critical.

3. How to manage the research network would need to be examined.

Nepal - Charles Hash

Nepal has limited capacity to absorb much more assistance. The British (ODA) are already doing much in forestry research.

A number of national and international institutions are in Nepal. The political dynamics of networking (e.g. Nepal and India) would present problems.

Pakistan - Al Hankins

In examining networking, one should examine it relative to (a) AID's total portfolio, (b) Pakistan institutions and (c) other donor organizations in Pakistan.

Philippines - Douglas Clark

Networking and providing funds for particular types of research may cause institutions to turn from true needs to fundable needs. The Philippine mission would not want to use its limited grant money for this new effort. It is important that we are clear as to the AID/W initiative -- relationships/commitments from the beginning. Centrally-funded projects are advantageous since they (1) provide grants and not loans and (b) we are not forced to negotiate through host government.

Sri Lanka - James Bonner

Sri Lanka supports the networking concept but would be concerned that the project does not take forestry people away from their important ministry work. In training efforts, it is

important to get appropriate trainees, not just the same experts.

Thailand - Carol Peasley

AID is a small donor in Thailand with relatively little on forestry. Even centrally-funded projects may need government approvals. There are two potential problems with the net-working project: 1) the fuelwood issue is so broad that it may be difficult to network, and 2) the benefits may not outweigh the costs of taking people to meetings and diverting them away from national efforts.

Break

Questions of the Asia Missions to AID/W Relative to this Project

1. Can a centrally-funded project provide the flexibility and adequate resources to achieve the objective? Will any bilateral funds be necessary? What will be the allocation between central and mission funding?
2. Is the entry point AID-only or is the multilateral approach preferable/possible?

3. Key management questions

- who
- where
- what host country investment and local institutions investment?
- what management mechanism will be most efficient?

4. How do we establish the research priorities?

5. Do we use existing networks and what is the feasibility of networking networks?

6. Is this one project or two? How will the S&T and Asia Bureau projects complement each other?

7. What does AID/W mean by networks?

P.M. - AID/W Responses to Questions (In actual order of
discussion)

Question 7 - What is meant by networking?

Before describing or defining a network, it is important to note what networking can do. When resources are limited, networking can create fuller results more quickly and, in the long run, less expensively than if activity is done without

networking.

One possible model of networking might develop and proceed as follows:

1. A specific research topic or priority is identified.
2. Institutions/individuals from 3 or 4 countries find this research topic of importance and wish to work together on it; individuals participating would not need to be AID-funded.
3. These individuals get together and expand on exactly what they want to work on together; they explore and identify what each one is presently doing; what the gaps are in the information available; how they can benefit from a collaborative effort; what is important and who can do what research best.
4. These individuals meet on a regular, periodic basis. As they meet in each other's site, they can view the research and results each is performing; modifications can be made in the research.
5. These networks are coordinated by one to four people funded by AID; people with technical competence and coordinating skills.

Question 1 - What is the funding? How will it work?

AID/W will provide \$33 million over the 10 years for this global project; \$20 million will be for Asia region. The purposes for the project are:

1. Improve forestry research that is presently being done.
2. Improve the research capabilities of the host countries.

The funds will cover a) support for enabling participation in the networks, b) research methodology and design, c) data collection and analysis. The funds will bring people together and fund collaborative activities which are based upon research that has been funded by AID or by other sources. This project is not set up to establish new regional institutions but to strengthen existing national research institutions. Specifically, the funds will buy workshops and provide expertise and technical assistance to host country institutions and otherwise support network activities.

There is not the anticipation that every country will participate in every network. Common research priorities will be identified and countries will be able to pick and choose.

Question 3 - Management of the Project

The specifics of management are yet to be fully developed. A possible mechanism would be for a secretariat (2-4 people with various complementary skills) to be located in the region. These people will work with various national institutions. Later on, other institutions may take the lead in a particular research area. The contractor(s) may be universities, private sector, etc., but that will depend upon the structure of the RFP.

Question 2 - What is the Entry Point?

AID would manage this secretariat. AID/W would not directly put money into multilateral organizations such as FAO, but could co-finance conferences and other activities with such organizations.

Question 6 - Is this One Project or Two?

AID/S&T and AID/Asia Bureau will probably combine resources like the Water Management Synthesis Project.

Day 4 - April 19, 1984

Areas for Collaboration and Potential Problem Areas

Nepal

Nepal is quite interested, but since Nepal has relatively less developed institutions and is less strong in state-of-the-art research, Nepal would be a junior partner in this project. The Institute of Renewable and Natural Resources could fit well with the network concept.

Nepal would be more open to a multilateral mechanism since a bilateral arrangement would be difficult to push through government approvals.

The Institute on Mountain Research has German and UNESCO support. The Australians, Swiss, Austrian and French are donors.

India

If the project follows the common theme approach of the water Management Synthesis Project, then India can move forward. If it is a network, it will be very difficult to make

it work. Clearances are very difficult both to bring U.S. technical advisors in and to send Indian nationals out.

India has an Alternative Energy Biomass Project, a social forestry project and an agro-forestry project. There are over \$250 million from all donor services for forestry in India. The Swedish government is supporting forestry research. There are five state universities in addition to the Forestry Dept. with forestry programs.

Indonesia

Three major issues relative to forestry research in Indonesia are:

1. Severe government budget cuts in all research
2. Political issues vis-a-vis the forests (production) and the trees (farmer). Ministry of Forestry was recently separated from Ministry of Agriculture.
3. Difficulty in getting country agreement to multilaterals; a workable approach.

Other donors include Australia (livestock forage), Japan, Netherlands, and the World Bank. The Minister of Forestry

supports international participation by Indonesians but is against having too many foreign experts.

Sri Lanka

There are clearance problems for getting Sri Lankans out of the country and U.S. technical specialists in. We must be careful that the species approach is not too narrow or too broad. There are no mission funds available for networking or country funds for research. The Nitrogen Fixing Tree Association is doing some research. A lot of good data (e.g. from the early 1800's from British Forestry Service) exist. The project should consider granting research awards.

Bangladesh

Only 6% of land is forests and 6% in woodlots. The majority of forests product needs are derived from farm woodlots. There is a high interest in multipurpose trees. The Director of the Bangladesh FRI feels cut off from regional research. Nationals can travel to outside programs only once every five years (one needs up to four months to get travel approval.) There are few in-country researchers. Other donors include World Bank, ODA, Sweden, UNDP and FAO.

Thailand

It is very difficult to get the government to support or fully commit to projects. Recently a \$50 million World Bank project was rejected. There are no restrictions on Thais traveling. Other forestry projects include ADB, JAICA, and IBRD. The mission is already overcommitted with many centrally-funded projects.

Pakistan

A \$25 million forestry project has just been approved with over 430 person months of technical assistance. With the political situation in Pakistan, the U.S. needs to keep a low profile. Clearances (federal and regional government) are difficult to obtain.

Philippines

There were tremendous research cuts in 1984. Almost all research is concentrated in Los Banos. There are a lot of informal information sharing arrangements (e.g. communal irrigation with Thailand, Nepal and Indonesia). More sharing among the developing countries is encouraged. The Philippines is interested in networking, are accustomed to it, and recognize its advantages. Socio-economic aspects of forestry are an important part of several forestry projects.

Common Issues of the Asian Missions

1. Approval difficulties in the bilateral process
2. Limits of ex-patriate technical assistance
3. Network vs common theme concept
4. Limited Capacity of Missions to buy-in
5. Multipurpose vs fuelwood tree species approach
6. Severe shortages of funds for research in some countries
7. Need to examine more the socioeconomic issues; which institutions are involved.

Existing Linkages in Asia

Theme	Leading Inst. (Funding Source)	Cooperating Members
1. <u>Pinus, spp.</u>	CFI, U. of Oxford, U.K. (ODA)	Sri Lanka Thailand, India
2. N-fixing spp.	<u>NFTA</u> , U. of Hawaii (AID)	Individuals, gov't, & NGO, all Asia
3. <u>Eucalyptus, spp.</u>	CSIRO, Australia (ADAB)	Sri Lanka, Nepal et.al.
4. Bamboo	IDRC	
5. Rattan	FRI, Malaysia	Malaysia, In- donesia, Phil- ippines
6. <u>Tectona grandis</u>	DANIDA/FAO	Sri Lanka, Thailand
7. Multipurpose spp.	<u>EWC/EA44</u> , Univ. of Hawaii (AID?) <u>BUN</u> (AID)	All Asia
8. Agroforestry	Southeast Asian Univ. Agroforestry Network (FORD) <u>ICRAF</u> (AID)	Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia
9. Tropical Forest Biology	BIOTROP (SEAMEO)	Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore
10. Wood Energy	CSIRO Wood Energy Dev. Project (FAO/Govt. of Netherlands)	8 Countries
11. Conversion Tech.	AIT, Bangkok (France ?)	All Asia
12. Various topics	IUFRO, Vienna (FAO)	Various

13. Forest Tree Seed	ASEAN Forest Tree Seed Center (CIDA)	Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines
14. Mt. Production	International Center For Mt. Dev. (UNESCO/UNICEF)	Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh

P.M.

Next Steps

AID/W will keep missions informed and involved as the project is developed. A new draft project paper, incorporating the ideas of the past 4 days, will be sent to the missions to review. After the IUFRO conference, visits could be made to the missions and to host country institutions.

Obligation most likely in 1985.

USAID SPONSORED FORESTRY RESEARCH NETWORK CONFERENCE
 FUELWOOD/MULTIPURPOSE TREE SPECIES RESEARCH
 NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTION

Appendix # 1

A. PRIORITY TOPICS

BANGLADESH	BURMA	INDIA	INDONESIA	MALAYSIA	NEPAL	PAKISTAN	PHILIPPINES	SRI LANKA	THAILAND
<u>Provenance trials</u>	<u>Provenance trials</u>	<u>Provenance trials</u>	Reclamation of degraded wasteland	Nursery techniques	<u>Species trials</u>	<u>Provenance techniques</u>	<u>Provenance trials</u>	<u>Species trials</u>	<u>Species trials</u>
<u>Tree Improvement</u>	<u>Species trials</u>	<u>Espacement trials</u>	<u>Species and Provenance trials</u>	<u>Establishment techniques</u>	<u>Provenance trials</u>	<u>Species trials</u>	<u>Nitrogen fixing trees</u>	<u>Provenance trials</u>	Biomass productivity
<u>Genetics</u>		<u>Tree Improvement (genetics)</u>			<u>Nursery techniques</u>	<u>Grazing/ Fodder Shelter-belts</u>	<u>Espacement trials</u>	<u>Nursery techniques</u>	
		Reclamation of degraded wasteland				<u>Tree Breeding genetics</u>	<u>Nursery techniques</u>		
		<u>Establishment techniques</u>							

B. PRIORITY SPECIES

Rhizobium	Tectona	Eucalyptus	Calliandra	Acacia (1)	Bauhinia	Populus	Leucaena	Eucalyptus	Casuarina
Gmelina	Gmelina	Populus	Gmelina	Pinus	Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus	Albizzia	Albizzia	Eucalyptus
Eucalyptus		Leucaena	Albizzia	caribaea		Sesbania	Eucalyptus	Cordia	Acacia(1)
		Prosopis	Gliricidia			Robinia		Hibiscus	Leucaena
		Azadirachta							Melia
		Acacia (1)		(1) Mangium					Gmelina
		Casuarina							
		Dalbergia							
		Terminalia							
		Cassia							
		(1) Mangium and Auriculiformis							

DAY I Groups

Group I

Chairperson: P.K. Khosla
Rapporteur: James Bonner
Soekiman Atmosudaryo
Nazir Khan
Bhumibhamon Suree
K.G. Tejwani
John Spears
Kathy Parker
William Janssen
Charles Hash
Charles Antholt
Kathleen McNamara
Max McFadden
Douglas Clark

Group II

Chairperson: Percy Sajise
Rapporteur: Charles Hatch
K. Vivekanandan
M. I. Sheikh
James Donovan
Janet Ballantyne
Jack Vanderryn
Ralph Cummings
Carl Gallegos
Eric Chetwynd
Robert Youngs
John Foti
Max McFadden
Douglas Clark

Group III

Chairperson: William Bentley
Rapporteur: Kenneth Prussner
Kumar Upadyay
Mario Eusebio
Y. S. Rao
William Burch
Carol Peasley
David Heesen
Graham Thompson
Robert Ichord
Ruth Zagorin

USAID ASIA REGION FORESTRY RESEARCHNETWORK WORKSHOPPROPOSED NETWORKS FOR INCREASINGPRODUCTIVITY OF KEYMULTI PURPOSE SPECIES

GENUS	LEAD Institution In The Asia Region	Other Cooperating Research Institutions From Within The Region	LEAD Institution Within The USA	Other Overseas Research Institutions	Likely Top Priority Research Topic(s) For First Phase Of Project
ACACIA (Particularly Mangium and Auricularformis)	FRI Malaysia	FRI Thailand FRI Phillipines FRI Indonesia FRI Papua N. Guinea	University of Hawaii	Australia Forestree Breeding Centre Oji Japan USDA FS Hawaii (Brewer) Co.	Tree Breeding Utilisation Properties
ALNUS	Forest Research Division FD Nepal	A.U. E. Himalayas India FRI Pakistan Triburham University Kattmandu	Native Plants Inc. Salt Laks City Utah	USFS Res. Station Rhinelandes	Tree breeding Tissue Culture

PINUS (particularly Caribea)	Pine Res. Center Thailand	FRI Dehaduh FRI SriLanka F.R.D. Nepal	USFS Res. Sta. Wisconsin	CFI Oxford FPRL Wisconsin	Treebreeding Timber Quality
POPULUS	FRI Pakistan	FRI UP India FRI Nepal	USFS Exp. Sta. Rhinelande	FRI Turkey	Treebreeding Disease Control Fodder value
PROSOPIS	CAZRI India	FRI Pakistan	Caesaos Kliberg Inst. Texas	CSIRO Australia	Tree Breeding Vegetative Propagation
ALBIZZIA (falcatasia)	FRI SRILanka	FRI Phillipines PICOP Phillipines FRI Indonesia	Institute of Tropical Forestry Puerto Rico		Tree breeding Pest and Disease Control
BARIBOO	FRI Bangladesh	Krasnaphuli Paper Mills CHIHagong	Forest Products Research Lab Wisconsin	Institute of Paper Chemistry Appet Wisconsin	Papermaking Technology Increased Fields
CALLIANDRA	FRI Bogor Indonesia	FRI Phillipines FRI SriLanka	Institute of Tropical Forestry Puerto Rico		Treebreeding

USAID SPONSORED FORESTRY RESEARCH NETWORK
CONFERENCE

FUELWOOD/MULTI PURPOSE TREE SPECIES RESEARCH
PRIORITY RESEARCH TOPICS
(AS BEING CURRENTLY SUPPORTED BY DONOR AGENCIES)

<u>ADB</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>FAO</u>	<u>Germany</u>
Fuelwood Species Trials	Fuelwood Species Trials Tree Breeding Establishment Techniques Seed Collection	Bamboo Leucanea Rattan Asean Forest Tree Seed Centre	Seed Collection Tree Breeding Teak Pine Gmelina	Tree Improvement Genetics	Species Trials Provenance Trials

MAIN COUNTRIES IN WHICH ACTIVE

Bangladesh Burma Nepal	Nepal Malaysia	Burma Bangladesh India Indonesia Malaysia Nepal Philippines Sri Lanka Thailand Plus Regional Project	Thailand	Bangladesh Burma Malaysia Philippines Thailand Plus Regional Project	Korea Indonesia India Philippines
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USAID SPONSORED FORESTRY RESEARCH NETWORK
CONFERENCE

FUELWOOD/MULTI PURPOSE TREE SPECIES RESEARCH
PRIORITY RESEARCH TOPICS
(AS BEING CURRENTLY SUPPORTED BY DONOR AGENCIES)

<u>IBRD</u>	<u>Sudan</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>UK</u>	<u>USAID</u>
Rhizobium Fuelwood Species and Provenance Trials Wasteland Reclamation	Species and Provenance Trials Establishment Techniques	Species and Provenance Trials	Natural Forest Management and Increased Productivity	Species and Provenance Trials Nursery Techniques	Nitrogen Fixing trees Poplars Tree breeding Fertilizer trials Fast growing species and Provenance Trials Wind breaks Aridland Reclamation Eucalyptus

MAIN COUNTRIES IN WHICH ACTIVE

Bangladesh Burma India Indonesia Korea Philippines Sri Lanka	Burma Indonesia Philippines	India Sri Lanka	India	Nepal Malaysia	India Indonesia Nepal Pakistan Philippines Sri Lanka Thailand
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DAY II Groups

Group I - Species Assessment and Plant Analysis

Chairperson: Ralph Cummings
Rapporteur: Deanna Donovan
Percy Sajise
K. Vivekanandan
Kumar Upadyay
Eric Chetwynd
William Janssen
Charles Hash
Robert Ichord
Amithaba Ray
Y.S. Rao

Group II - Species Improvement

Chairperson: Suree Bhumibhamon
Rapporteur: Douglas Clark
John Spears
Charles Hatch
K.G. Tejwani
Jack Vanderryn
Carl Gallegos
Mario Eusebio
Allen Hankins
Graham Thompson
Janet Ballantyne
William Burch

Group III -- Species Management Cultural Practices

Chairperson: B. N. Ganguli
Rapporteur: David Heesen
Robert Youngs
Max McFadden
William Bentley
James Bonner
M.I. Sheikh
P.K. Khosla
Soekiman Atmosodaryo
Kathy Parker
Kathleen McNamara
Carol Peasley

EUCALYPTUS	INDIA	FRI THAILAND Indonesia Phillipines Malaysia Nepal SriLanka Papua N.G.	USFS S.E. Res Stahan Florida	CSIRO Australia CTFT France ARACRUZ Brazil ICRAF	Treebreeding Vegetative Propogation
GMELINA	FRI Burma	FRI Thailand FRI Indonesia FRI Bangladesh India	Forest Products Research Center Wisconsin	CFI Oxford	Treebreeding Timber quality
Leucaena	FRI Phillipines	FRI India FRI Thailand FRI Indonesia FRI Bangladesh FRI Malaysia	University of Hawaii	ICRAF	Treebreeding Incropping

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Tuesday, April 17

- 8:30 A.M. Reports of Small Groups on Research Priorities
- 9:30 A.M. Panel on Characteristics and Potential of Regional Research Networks -- Chairperson, Dr. Ruth Zagorin, Agency Director for Human Resources, Bureau for Science and Technology
- 11:00 A.M. Small Group Discussion on Network Issues
- 12:30 A.M. Lunch
- 2:00 P.M. Small Group (Cont.)
- 3:15 P.M. Coffee Break and Group Leader Prepare Draft Report
- 4:15 P.M. Presentation and Summary Discussions
- 5:30 P.M. Adjourn

Wednesday, April 18

- 9:00 A.M. Concept of Collaborative Effort; Summary of AID/W Documents
- 9:45 A.M. Discussion of Mission Positions/Issues Raised in Cables
- 12:30 P.M. Lunch
- 1:30 P.M. Review and Agreement on Research Priorities
- 3:30 P.M. Mission Projects and Network Participation Issues
- 5:30 P.M. Adjourn

Thursday, April 19

- 9:00 A.M. Strategy for Network Development
- 10:30 A.M. Roles, Resources, Management Approach
- 12:00 P.M. Lunch
- 2:00 P.M. Next Steps
- 3:00 P.M. Preparation of Plan of Action
- 4:00 P.M. Concluding Statements and Discussion
- 5:00 P.M. Adjourn

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SUBJECT: RESEARCH PLANNING CONFERENCE

1. A FOUR DAY CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN BANGKOK APRIL 16-19, 1984, TO DISCUSS THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ASIAN FORESTRY/FUELWOOD RESEARCH NETWORK. ATTENDING THE MEETING WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHT ADDRESSEE MISSIONS, SELECTED ASIAN AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ASIA AND ST BUREAUS.

2. THE CONFERENCE WAS OPENED BY A VIDEO TAPE MESSAGE FROM ADMINISTRATOR MCPHERSON AND ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ASIA CHARLES GREENLEAF. THE ADMINISTRATOR STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF FORESTRY/FUELWOOD RESEARCH AS ONE OF THE AGENCY'S FOUR RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND EXPLAINED THAT ASIA WAS TO BE THE INITIAL FOCUS IN THIS EFFORT. MR. GREENLEAF NOTED THE ASIA BUREAU'S STRONG COMMITMENT TO HELPING ASIAN COUNTRIES FIND SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF DEFORESTATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. HE STRESSED THE NEED FOR RESEARCH ON MULTIPURPOSE TREES TO MEET FUEL, FODDER, FOOD AND OTHER NEEDS.

3. SENIOR ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DR. NYLE BRADY, WAS PRESENT FOR THE FIRST AND LAST DAYS OF THE CONFERENCE. IN HIS OPENING REMARKS, HE UNDERSCORED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FUELWOOD PROBLEM AND EXPLAINED THE CONTRIBUTION THAT AN INTERCOUNTRY ASIAN RESEARCH NETWORK FOCUSED ON ISSUES OF PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT COULD MAKE IN HELPING TO RESOLVE THIS AND RELATED PROBLEMS. HE EXPLAINED THAT SUCH A NETWORK SHOULD BE BASED ON THE NEEDS OF THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED AND WOULD INVOLVE SUPPORT FROM A NUMBER OF DONORS.

4. A SERIES OF PRESENTATIONS BY EXPERTS FROM PAKISTAN, THAILAND, INDIA, NEPAL, THE IBRO, PHILIPPINES, THE FORD FOUNDATION, ASIA DEVELOPMENT BANK AND FAO FOLLOWED. THESE FOCUSED ON PRIORITY RESEARCH NEEDS IN FORESTRY/FUELWOOD IN THE REGION AND STRESSED THE INTERACTION OF BIO-PHYSICAL WITH SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS IN FORESTRY/FUELWOOD PRODUCTION.

5. THE SECOND DAY OF THE CONFERENCE WAS DEDICATED LARGELY TO SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS WHICH CONCENTRATED ON PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND RESEARCH NEEDS THAT COULD BE ADDRESSED MOST EFFECTIVELY THROUGH A RESEARCH NETWORK. EACH OF THREE GROUPS WAS GIVEN ONE OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED AREAS OF CONCENTRATION BUT WAS ASKED TO CONSIDER ALSO THE OTHER TWO AREAS. THE GROUP DELIBERATIONS RESULTED IN THE FORMULATION OF THREE PRINCIPAL AREAS FOR NETWORK DEVELOPMENT KEYED TO IMPROVING PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MULTIPURPOSE TREES. THESE WERE: (1) SPECIES ASSESSMENT (WHAT ARE THE DESIRED SPECIES CHARACTERISTICS FOR SPECIFIC SITUATIONS) AND CLIENT ANALYSIS; (2) SPECIES IMPROVEMENT; AND (3) SPECIES MANAGEMENT AND CULTURAL PRACTICES. WITHIN THESE THREE MAIN AREAS GROUPS CONSIDERED AND REPORTED ON PRIORITY RESEARCH TOPICS, HOW THE RESEARCH COULD BE DONE IN ASIA INSTITUTIONS CARRYING ON SPECIAL RESEARCH, THE POTENTIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR NETWORK RESEARCH AND COLLABORATION, AND THE APPROPRIATE ROLE FOR AID IN NETWORK ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

6. THE FINAL TWO DAYS OF THE CONFERENCE INVOLVED INTENSIVE DISCUSSION AMONG AID REPRESENTATIVES (ADDRESSEE MISSIONS, ASIA BUREAU AND ST BUREAU). THERE WAS GENERAL MISSION INTEREST IN AND SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPING THE ASIA FUELWOOD/FORESTRY RESEARCH NETWORK; PARTICIPATION WOULD VARY DEPENDING ON SUCH FACTORS AS:
--(A) SOME COUNTRIES CAN TAP INTO HIGH-QUALITY RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS WHILE OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE VERY LIMITED

LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES.

--(B) SOME MISSIONS HAVE CONSIDERABLE PROGRAM ACTIVITY IN FORESTRY WHILE OTHERS HAVE RELATIVELY LITTLE FORESTRY AND RELATED ACTIVITY.

--(C) AID IS A MAJOR DONOR IN SOME COUNTRIES WHILE IN OTHERS IT IS LESS SIGNIFICANT.

--(D) IN TERMS OF LINKING WITH RELEVANT MISSION PROJECTS, SOME MISSIONS MAY BE ABLE TO PARTICIPATE MORE ACTIVELY IN THE NETWORK THAN OTHERS.

--(E) SOME COUNTRIES ARE RELUCTANT TO PARTICIPATE IN BILATERALLY-SPONSORED RESEARCH NETWORKS.

7. THESE ABOVE FINDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ARE REPORTED IN DETAIL IN A DRAFT SUMMARY REPORT PREPARED BY THE USDA GRADUATE SCHOOL, WHICH HANDLED THE LOGISTICS OF THE CONFERENCE. THE FINAL SUMMARY REPORT WILL BE POUCHED TO ASIA MISSIONS DURING THE WEEK OF MAY 18, WHEN IT IS SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED. MEANWHILE, THE FOREGOING IS INCLUDED AS AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY TO PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT ATTEND.

8. ON THE FINAL AFTERNOON OF THE CONFERENCE, THE FOLLOWING AGREEMENT ON A GENERAL PROJECT APPROACH WAS REACHED AND PROJECT DESIGN ISSUES/SUGGESTIONS WERE IDENTIFIED.

--(1) AGREEMENT ON GENERAL PROJECT APPROACH
O THE PROJECT SHOULD FOCUS ON APPLIED RESEARCH ON MULTIPURPOSE SPECIES FOR MEETING FUEL, FOOD, FODDER AND OTHER NEEDS.
O THE PROJECT'S BASIC OBJECTIVE SHOULD BE TO SUPPORT A

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NETWORK AND/OR SUBNETWORKS ON MULTIPURPOSE SPECIFIC
O IT SHOULD BUILD ON EXISTING NETWORKS TO THE F
POSSIBLE.

O PRIORITY AREAS FOR NETWORKING WERE: (A) SPECIES
ASSESSMENT (INCLUDING SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS); (B)
SPECIES IMPROVEMENT; AND (C) SPECIES MANAGEMENT. THE
RESEARCH APPROACH MAY BE BASED ON EITHER INDIVIDUAL
SPECIES OR ACTIVITIES THAT CUT ACROSS SPECIES (E.G.,
BIOTECHNOLOGY, LAND TENURE ISSUES).

O COUNTRIES WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE NETWORK IN VARIOUS
WAYS.

O MISSIONS WILL SUPPORT RESEARCH ON NETWORK TOPICS IF
THEY CAN AND A NUMBER OF EXISTING PROJECTS WERE
IDENTIFIED THAT MAY SUPPORT RESEARCH WITHIN THE THREE
TOPIC AREAS. RESEARCH AND INSTITUTES SUPPORTED BY OTHER
DONORS MAY BE INCORPORATED INTO THIS NETWORK.

WITHIN THE NETWORK FRAMEWORK:

THE PROJECT WILL SUPPORT SUCH ACTIVITIES AS: (A)

WORKSHOPS TO PLAN AND REVIEW RESEARCH; (B) FIELD SITE
VISITS AND PRE-REVIEW MEETINGS AND EVALUATIONS; (C)
SHORT-TERM, SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL RESEARCH SUPPORT; (D)
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND
MANAGEMENT; (E) PUBLICATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
AND EXCHANGE; AND (F) SPECIALIZED RESEARCH INPUTS (E.G.
SEEDS EXCHANGE).

-- (2) PROJECT DESIGN ISSUES/SUGGESTIONS

O SEEK A DESIGN THAT MINIMIZES BILATERAL CONSTRAINTS
DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING SUCH AS TRAVEL, VISAS,
CLEARANCES, ETC.

O EXPLORE MULTILATERAL ALTERNATIVES THAT WOULD ALLEVIATE
SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS INHERENT IN BILATERAL APPROACHES.

O CONSIDER CAREFULLY THE GROWING RESISTANCE IN SOME
ASIAN COUNTRIES TOWARD USING EXPATRIATE TECHNICAL
ADVISORS.

O PROVISIONS FOR IN-KIND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INCLUDING
BUY-INS FOR SHORT TERM ACTIVITIES FROM THE PROJECT IN ONE
OR TWO INTERESTED COUNTRIES WOULD MAKE THEIR
PARTICIPATION POSSIBLE.

O PROJECT DESIGN SHOULD TAKE COGNIZANCE OF SHORTAGE OF
OPERATIONAL FUNDS FOR RESEARCH IN MOST PROSPECTIVE
PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES.

O OPPORTUNITIES TO PROVIDE SMALL RESEARCH GRANTS THROUGH
THE PROJECT SHOULD BE EXPLORED--PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION
HOWEVER, TO THE NEED TO KEEP THE ADMINISTRATIVE LOAD OFF
OF MISSIONS. W.B. ASIA AND ST BUREAUS FEEL THAT NO
GRANTS SHOULD BE MADE WITHOUT FULL COGNIZANCE AND
CONCURRENCE OF MISSIONS, AND, REALISTICALLY, A GRANT THAT
ENCOUNTERS PROBLEMS MAY INVOLVE MISSION ADMINISTRATIVE
WORKLOAD).

O EXAMINE CAREFULLY THE NEED FOR AND COST EFFECTIVENESS
OF A RESIDENT FIELD FACILITATOR UNIT UNDER MISSION
MANAGEMENT.

-- (3) TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF PP DESIGN

O SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH WILL BE PRODUCTION AND
UTILIZATION DRIVEN. MUCH OF THIS RESEARCH WILL BE
COUNTRY SPECIFIC. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO
MECHANISMS FOR LINKING SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH WITH
PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION NETWORK RESEARCH.

O STRIKE A CAREFUL BALANCE IN SPECIES TRIALS BETWEEN A
NETWORK THAT IS TOO NARROW AND ONE THAT IS TOO BROAD.

-- (4) NEXT STEPS

O THE DRAFT PP WILL BE PREPARED AND SENT TO MISSIONS
ALLOWING SUFFICIENT TIME FOR REVIEW. FIELD CONSULTATION
TO FINALIZE DESIGN WILL BE UNDERTAKEN IF NEEDED.

O THE IUFRO CONGRESS IN SRI LANKA IN JULY WILL FOCUS ON
RESEARCH GAPS AND PRIORITIES AND THE RESULTS WILL BE
REVIEWED AND TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.

O THE ANTICIPATED OBLIGATION IS PLANNED FOR EARLY FY 85.

9. DR. BRADY CONCLUDED THE WORKSHOP BY THANKING THE PARTI-
CIPANTS FOR THEIR ATTENDANCE, THEIR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION
AND THEIR CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS. HE SAID THAT HE LOOKS
FORWARD TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PRODUCTIVE COLLABORATIVE
RESEARCH PROJECT FOR FORESTRY/FUELWOOD RESEARCH IN ASIA.
THIS WILL BE A FIRST OF A KIND EFFORT FOR AID.
SHULTZ

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PROGRAM?

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INFO AAAS-01 ACPT-02 ASPN-02 ASPD-03 ASTR-02 STFN-01 STEN-01
ES-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 MAST-01 ASSP-02 ACBI-02
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F. WHAT IS THE LIKELY INTEREST OF YOUR HOST GOVERNMENTS
IN AN AID AND POTENTIALLY MULTI-DONOR FUNDED RESEARCH
NETWORK ON MULTI-PURPOSE TREES?

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4. YOUR CABLED RESPONSE BY JUNE 15 WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

DRAFTED BY AID/DAA/S-T:LYAEGER
APPROVED BY AID/DAA/S-T:LYAEGER
AID/ASIA/TR:RSIMPSON (SUBS)
AID/ASIA/PD:JNUSSBAUM (DRAFT)
AID/ASIA/DP:ASILVER (DRAFT)
AID/AA/ASIA:CVGREENLEAF, JR.

5. I BELIEVE THAT THIS COMMON THEME APPROACH IS A
PIONEERING EFFORT THAT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO THE
BUREAU AND AGENCY. WE AND S-T WILL NOT BE ABLE TO MOVE
FORWARD IF THERE ISN'T SUFFICIENT INTEREST. SHULTZ

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TO AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI
AMEMBASSY DHAKA
AMEMBASSY KATHMANDU
AMEMBASSY JAKARTA
AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD
AMEMBASSY MANILA
AMEMBASSY COLOMBO
AMEMBASSY BANGKOK

UNCLAS STATE 154129

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: N/A
SUBJECT: ASIA FUELWOOD FORESTRY PLANNING CONFERENCE

FOR MISSION DIRECTORS FROM AA/ASIA CHARLES W.
GREENLEAF

1. I AM PLEASED THE ASIA FUELWOOD FORESTRY PLANNING
CONFERENCE WAS SUCCESSFUL. I AM ALSO PLEASED THAT
SPECIFIC RESEARCH AREAS WERE IDENTIFIED FOR THIS FIRST
FORMAL AGENCY COMMON THEME RESEARCH EFFORT.

2. NOW THAT YOUR MISSION REPRESENTATIVES HAVE HAD A
CHANCE TO DISCUSS THE CONFERENCE RESULTS WITH YOU AND
PRIOR TO FINALIZING THE PP, I WOULD APPRECIATE A FORMAL
STATEMENT OF YOUR VIEWS ON THE EXTENT OF POTENTIAL MISSION
PARTICIPATION IN THE PROPOSED RESEARCH NETWORK.

3. IN YOUR COMMENTS, RESPONSES TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS
WOULD BE MOST HELPFUL.

A. SHOULD AID SUPPORT A RESEARCH NETWORK IN MULTI-
PURPOSE TREES INVOLVING SELECTED ASIAN INSTITUTIONS?

B. DO YOU HAVE EXISTING AND PLANNED PROJECTS THAT

SUPPORT RESEARCH ON MULTI-PURPOSE TREES AT INSTITUTIONS
THAT MAY BE INCLUDED IN THE NETWORK?

C. ARE YOU WILLING TO CONSIDER FUTURE BILATERAL PROJECTS
THAT SUPPORT THE NETWORK'S RESEARCH OBJECTIVES?

D. DO YOU ANTICIPATE BUYING IN TO THE AID/W CONTRACT
OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT TO PROMOTE HOST COUNTRY RESEARCH
PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND RESEARCH NETWORK PARTICIPA-
TION?

E. ARE YOU WILLING TO FACILITATE PARTICIPATION OF KEY
RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS WITHIN YOUR COUNTRY IN THE NETWORK

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INFO ACPT-02 ASPH-02 ASTR-02 STEN-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 MAST-01
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INFO OCT-00 NEA-07 CAP-00 /807 W

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INFO AMEMBASSY BANGKOK
AMEMBASSY COLOMBO
AMEMBASSY DHAKA
AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD
AMEMBASSY JAKARTA
AMEMBASSY KATHMANDU
AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI

UNCLAS MANILA 15631

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: ASIA FORESTRY/FUELWOOD PLANNING CONFERENCE

REF.: (A) STATE 154129, (B) BANGKOK 28987

1. OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE PROPOSED RESEARCH NETWORK WILL PROBABLY BE SUBSTANTIAL BUT INDIRECT. WE PRESENTLY SEE OUR ROLE AS FACILITATING THE PARTICIPATION OF APPROPRIATE PHILIPPINE INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS AND ARRANGING APPROPRIATE COMPLEMENTATION WITH THE FORESTRY RESEARCH EFFORTS THAT WE ARE SUPPORTING WITHIN CERTAIN OF OUR BILATERAL PROJECTS. WE STRONGLY SUPPORT THE POSITION EXPRESSED BY BANGKOK IN REFTEL B THAT THE PROPOSED RESEARCH NETWORK PRIMARILY INVOLVE ASIAN INSTITUTIONS AND THAT MAXIMUM USE BE MADE OF EXISTING RESEARCH NETWORKS ON THE FORESTRY AREA.

2. OUR COMMENTS ON THE QUESTIONS RAISED IN PARAGRAPH THREE OF REFTEL A FOLLOW.

- (A) SHOULD AID SUPPORT A NETWORK?

- YES, IN PARTICULAR, THE THREE AREAS IDENTIFIED AT THE BANGKOK CONFERENCE.

- (B) EXISTING AND PLANNED PROJECTS AT INSTITUTIONS THAT MAY BE INCLUDED IN NETWORK?

- THE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE RURAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AND THE AGROFORESTRY AND FORESTRY RESEARCH ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE RAINFOREST RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WOULD PRIMARILY COMPLEMENT THE NETWORK.

- (C) ARE WE WILLING TO CONSIDER FUTURE BILATERAL PROJECTS WHICH SUPPORT THE NETWORK?

- NO, THE MISSION'S CURRENT FORESTRY PORTFOLIO OF BILATERAL PROJECT IS MORE THAN SUFFICIENT FOR THE GOP'S ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY. HOWEVER, IN THE MEDIUM-TERM FUTURE (4-6 YEARS), THE MISSION WOULD CONSIDER ADDITIONAL BILATERAL PROJECTS WHICH MIGHT SUPPORT THE NETWORK.

- (D) DO YOU ANTICIPATE BUYING INTO THE AID/V CONTRACT?

- AID/V PROJECTS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE GOP, AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT CAN BE PROVIDED THROUGH THE RAINFOREST RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

- (E) ARE YOU WILLING TO FACILITATE THE PARTICIPATION OF KEY RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN THE NETWORK?

- YES, FOR INSTANCE, THE RRD PROGRAMS ALREADY FOCUSED ON INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

- (F) WHAT IS THE GOP'S INTEREST IN SUCH A NETWORK?

- THEY ARE INTERESTED; HOWEVER, THE PRESENT BUDGET CRISIS SERIOUSLY LIMITS THEIR POTENTIAL INVOLVEMENT. RICH

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ENCOMPASS ONFARM FORESTRY, PROBABLY UNDER THE FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH BANNER. WHILE THE SIGNALS ARE NOT YET CERTAIN WE WOULD EXPECT THAT THE INCREASED AWARENESS OF ONFARM FORESTRY NEEDS WILL SPUR INTEREST IN THE J.F. IDEA.
CDOM

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INFO AAAG-01 ACDP-02 GC-01 GCAG-01 GCFL-01 FM-02 ASPD-03
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TO SECSTATE WASHDC 6563

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AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: ASIA FUELWOOD FORESTRY PLANNING CONFERENCE

REF: STATE 154129

1. USAID/DHAKA SUPPORTS RESEARCH NETWORK NOTED PARA 3.A. AS TO POINT IN PARA 3B, WE EXPECT TO SUPPORT AN ACTIVITY BEGINNING IN FY 85 EITHER SEPARATELY OR AS PART OF OUR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH PROJECT, WHICH WILL INVOLVE CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF RESEARCH OF MULTI-PURPOSE TREES. THIS WOULD BE DONE THROUGH SOME INSTITUTION, POSSIBLY THE FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (FRI). GIVEN THE LEVEL AT WHICH MOST FORESTRY RESEARCH IS CONDUCTED IN BANGLADESH, PARTICULARLY THAT RELATED TO MULTI-PURPOSE TREES, WE WOULD EXPECT A BANGLADESH BASED ACTIVITY TO BE MORE ON THE INFORMATION RECEIVING END IN ANY NETWORK.

2. OUR ANSWER TO 3.C. IS SIMILAR TO OUR ANSWER TO 3.B. IN THIS SENSE. IF OUR PLANS JELL, WE WILL HAVE A BILATERAL PROJECT ADDRESSING ONFARM FORESTRY CONCERNS. WE FULLY EXPECT THIS TO INCLUDE A FAIR ELEMENT OF APPLIED RESEARCH ON MULTI-PURPOSE FARM HOMESTEAD TREES. WE ASSUME THAT WILL BE SUPPORTIVE OF THE RESEARCH NETWORK OBJECTIVES AND THAT TWO-WAY LINKAGES WILL BE BENEFICIAL.

3. WE WOULD EXPECT TO BUY INTO THE AID/W EXECUTED CONTRACT/ COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR SELECTED PURPOSES TO PROMOTE OR IMPROVE BANGLADESHI FORESTRY RESEARCH PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION AND/OR ITS SUPPORT OF THE NETWORK. WE EXPECT THAT OUR PROPOSED FORESTRY EFFORT WILL UNCOVER AREAS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WHICH CAN BE FAIRLY EASILY MET FROM RESOURCES OF A COMPREHENSIVE PRIME CONTRACT. AT THE MOMENT, WE CANNOT ESTIMATE THE LEVEL OF OUR INVOLVEMENT BUT IT IS LIKELY TO BE RELATIVELY MODEST AT THE START.

4. AS TO 3.E., WE CAN FORESEE SOME INVOLVEMENT OF FRI OR OTHER INSTITUTION IN THE NETWORK WHICH WE CAN FACILITATE THROUGH OUR PROPOSED PROJECT. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, VERY TIGHT RESTRICTIONS ON THE TRAVEL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHICH COULD SEVERELY INHIBIT BANGLADESH PARTICIPATION IN SOME ASPECTS OF THE NETWORK.

5. IN REPLY TO 3.F., THERE IS NO DOUBT A STRONG INTEREST IN RESEARCH ON AND PROGRAMS TO EXPAND THE USE OF MULTI-PURPOSE TREES AMONG MANY OFFICIALS IN THE GOVERNMENT ESPECIALLY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. THERE IS STILL A DEBATE AS TO WHICH BRANCH OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHOULD TAKE THE LEAD IN THIS AREA. IT COULD BE FORESTRY WHICH HAS CONCENTRATED IN THE PAST ON INDUSTRIAL TREE CROPS BUT WHICH HAS CERTAIN ELEMENTS SUPPORTING MORE WORK RELATED TO FARMER NEEDS OR IT COULD BE AGRICULTURE WHICH IS LOOKING TO EXPAND ITS RESEARCH PROGRAM TO

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INFO AAAS-01 ASPM-02 WOP-02 GC-01 GCAC-01 GCFL-01 FM-02
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UNCLAS KATHMANDU 3365

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: ASIA FUELWOOD FORESTRY PLANNING CONFERENCE

REF: STATE 154129

1. SUMMARY. MISSION SUPPORTS PROPOSED RESEARCH NETWORK IN MULTIPURPOSE TREES. IN NEPAL'S FORESTRY RESEARCH SECTOR AID IS, AND WILL LIKELY REMAIN, A MINOR DONOR. IN OUR PROGRAMS WE ARE PRIMARILY ENGAGED IN FIELD APPLICATIONS; RESEARCH IS BEING HANDLED BY SIGNIFICANT WORK UNDERWAY OR BEING PLANNED BY OTHER DONORS. APPROVAL IS IMMINENT OF THE FINAL DESIGN OF A MAJOR RESEARCH EFFORT IN THE SECTOR BY BRITISH ODA. UNDP/FAO AND AUSTRALIA ARE OTHER PRINCIPAL DONORS. AID/NEPAL'S BILATERAL ASSISTANCE IN FORESTRY/FUELWOOD RESEARCH WILL BE RESTRICTED TO SUPPORT OF FACULTY RESEARCH AT THE INSTITUTE FOR RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES (IRNR), THE INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCE (IAAS) AND ON-FARM TRIALS OF MULTIPURPOSE TREES UNDER THE AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION PROJECT (ARP). IT IS FURTHER NOT LIKELY THAT IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE THERE WILL EMERGE AN INSTITUTION CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING REGIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS. NEPAL CAN LIKELY PARTICIPATE IN EXCHANGES OF RESEARCH INFORMATION AND IN REGIONAL SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS ETC. END SUMMARY.

2. REMAINDER OF THIS CABLE IS KEYED TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS RAISED PARA 3 REFTEL.

A. YES, BUT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF BILATERAL FUNDS TO AUGMENT CENTRALLY FUNDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL, ETC.

B. NO. PRESENTLY AID SUPPORTS FACULTY RESEARCH IN MULTIPURPOSE TREES AT IRNR AND IAAS. UNDER THE ARP PROJECT ON-FARM TRIALS OF MULTIPURPOSE TREES AS PART OF A FARMING SYSTEMS APPROACH ARE CONTEMPLATED. THE TWO INSTITUTES ARE PRIMARILY B.SC. LEVEL TEACHING INSTITUTIONS AND CAN SUPPORT ONLY LIMITED RESEARCH PROGRAMS. OVER THE LIFE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT THEIR PARTICIPATION WILL LIKELY BE LIMITED TO SHARING OF RESEARCH RESULTS AND OCCASIONAL ATTENDANCE AT REGIONAL WORKSHOPS.

C. YES, FOR EXAMPLE, FOLLOW-ON RCU ACTIVITIES.

D. YES, BUT BUYINGS WILL PROBABLY BE LIMITED TO PROJECT EVALUATION AND DESIGN WORK.

E. YES, AID/NEPAL WILL ENCOURAGE THE GOM TO SEND PARTICIPANTS TO REGIONAL RESEARCH WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, TRAINING PROGRAMS, ETC., AS APPROPRIATE.

F. GOM WILL LIKELY BE QUITE INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING. A MULTIDONOR PROGRAM IS MORE ATTRACTIVE AND LIKELY TO ELICIT A HIGHER DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION.
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E.O. 12356 N/A
SUBJECT: ASIA FUELWOOD FORESTRY PLANNING CONFERENCE

REF: A) STATE 154129 B) STATE 144546 C) ISLAMABAD 3754

- MISSION RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONS POSED IN REFTEL (A) ARE GIVEN BELOW:
- REF. PAR. 3-A, USAID/ISLAMABAD AND THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN (GOP) WILL CONSIDER ACCEPTING RESEARCH NETWORK SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN PAKISTAN, BUT THE MISSION BELIEVES NETWORK FUNCTIONS WHICH ARE REGIONAL SHOULD BE FUNDED BY ASIA BUREAU AND/OR S&T BUREAU. USAID AND GOP ARE WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN AID/W FUNDED NETWORKING ACTIVITIES (I.E., MEETINGS, STUDY TOURS, ETC.) AND TO MAKE IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE FORM OF PERSONNEL TIME ETC., AS LONG AS THESE DEMANDS DO NOT INTERFERE WITH LOCAL RESEARCH AND OTHER PRIORITY WORK IN FORESTRY IN PAKISTAN.
- GENERAL BACKGROUND COMMENT CONCERNING PAKISTAN SITUATION: SPECIAL FEDERAL VS PROVINCIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN PAKISTAN MAKE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES COMPLICATED AND MEANINGFUL COLLABORATION OFTEN DIFFICULT AMONG PAKISTANI INSTITUTIONS. REGIONAL NETWORKING WITH OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES CARRIES THESE KINDS OF COLLABORATION PROBLEMS ONE STEP FURTHER. USAID HAS NOT BEEN DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN FORESTRY IN PAKISTAN FOR MORE THAN 15 YEARS. MISSION'S NEW FORESTRY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (FY83-FY91) STILL IS ONLY AT AN EARLY IMPLEMENTATION STAGE. LONG-TERM TECHNICAL ADVISORS ARE NOT SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN COUNTRY UNTIL EARLY IN CALENDAR YEAR 1985, AND MOST PROJECT ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING FARM FORESTRY RESEARCH, WILL NOT BE WELL UNDERWAY UNTIL FY 87. ANOTHER IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION CONCERNING PAKISTAN IS ALTHOUGH GOP HAS CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE WITH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND WITH TRADITIONAL FORESTRY RESEARCH, THEY ARE ONLY BEGINNING TO CONDUCT ANY INTERACTIVE RESEARCH BETWEEN FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE ENTITIES. ANY SUBSTANTIAL RESEARCH EFFORTS IN FARM FORESTRY, ON-FARM TREE CROP MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED SUPPLY-DEMAND-MARKETING-SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS IS ALSO IN BEGINNING STAGES. NO SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF RESOURCES (GIVEN LIMITED FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES) COULD BE DEVOTED TO REGIONALLY ORIENTED ACTIVITIES IN FARM FORESTRY RESEARCH FOR SEVERAL YEARS WITHOUT DETRACTING FROM DOMESTIC EFFORTS WHICH ARE ONLY NOW GETTING UNDERWAY.
- REF. PAR. 3-B, PAKISTAN'S USAID SUPPORTED EIGHT YEAR FORESTRY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ALLOCATES OVER U.S. DOLLARS 3 MILLION FOR FARM FORESTRY RESEARCH (1.7 MILLION USAID - 1.5 MILLION GOP) AT THE PAKISTAN

FORESTRY INSTITUTE (PFI) AT PESHAWAR AND THE FIELD STATIONS IN THE FOUR PROVINCES. COOPERATION IS EXPECTED FROM OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND UNIVERSITIES. AT THIS TIME WE ARE NOT FAR ENOUGH ALONG TO DETERMINE WHICH ASPECTS OF OUR PROJECT MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE IN THE NETWORK. USAID AND GOP ARE WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN NETWORK ACTIVITIES IN THOSE SUBJECT AREAS WHICH COINCIDE WITH USAID PROJECT AND/OR GOP LINES OF INVESTIGATION. OF COURSE THIS PARTICIPATION WILL HAVE TO BE CAREFULLY MEASURED TO AVOID DIVERTING LIMITED AVAILABLE FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES AWAY FROM THE PRIMARY NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM FOCUS AND OBJECTIVES. AID/W SHOULD BE AWARE THAT AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR RESEARCH IN THE PROJECT ARE LESS THAN 10 PERCENT (DOLLARS 450,000/YR FOR RESEARCH) OF TOTAL ANNUAL PROJECT COSTS (DOLLARS 5.5 MILLION EACH YEAR OVER EIGHT YEARS FOR 44 MILLION TOTAL DOLLARS). THIS INCLUDES ALL OTHER INSTITUTION BUILDING, TRAINING, EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, GOP STAFF AND OPERATIONAL FIELD EXPENDITURES BY BOTH USAID AND GOP.

- REF PARA 3-C, ANY THOUGHTS ON THE NEXT FORESTRY RELATED PROJECT ARE MUCH TOO PREMATURE, PARTICULARLY WHEN THE CURRENT EIGHT YEAR PROJECT IS STILL IN A START-UP PHASE.
- REF PARA 3-D, AT THIS TIME, MISSION/GOP ARE NOT ANTICIPATING BUYING IN DIRECTLY TO THE AID/W CONTRACT OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT. THE PRIMARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACTOR UNDER THE MISSION'S FP&O PROJECT WILL PROVIDE BOTH SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN RESEARCH AND ONE LONG-TERM RESEARCH PROGRAM ADVISOR AT PFI FOR FOUR YEARS. MISSION MAY BE WILLING TO CONSIDER TASKING PROJECT CONSULTANTS TO CONTRIBUTE SOME OF THEIR TIME TO NETWORK ACTIVITIES. THE TRAINING PROVISIONS IN THE PROJECT INCLUDE SOME FUNDS BOTH FOR PAKISTANI PARTICIPATION IN IN-COUNTRY SEMINARS, AND FIELD TOURS AND OBSERVATION STUDY TOURS IN THE ASIA REGION. THE MISSION WOULD ALSO CONSIDER EXPANDING SOME OF THE PAKISTAN PROJECT ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT REGIONAL NETWORK FUNCTIONS, AND INFORMALLY LINK THEM INTO AID/W NETWORK ACTIVITIES.
- REF PARA 3-E, USAID/ISLAMABAD WILLING TO FACILITATE THE PARTICIPATION OF PAKISTANI INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED UNDER PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (PARC), SUCH AS THE PAKISTAN FOREST INSTITUTE (PFI) INTO THE NETWORK.
- REF PARA 3-F, GOP OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS (O/IGF) AND DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PAKISTAN FOREST INSTITUTE (PFI) SEE VALUE FOR THEMSELVES IN PARTICIPATING IN AN AID AND POTENTIALLY MULTI-DONOR FUNDED RESEARCH NETWORK ON MULTI-PURPOSE TREES WHICH MIGHT STRENGTHEN PRIORITY AREAS OF RESEARCH IN PAKISTAN. O/IGF AND PFI MIGHT OFFER PAKISTAN AS A SITE FOR CONDUCTING NETWORK ACTIVITIES (WORKSHOPS, ETC.) OR FOR BASING LONG-TERM NETWORK STAFF. THE FACILITIES OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER (NARC) IN ISLAMABAD COULD POTENTIALLY BE USED FOR SOME REGIONAL NETWORK FUNCTIONS AS WELL AS THE PAKISTAN INSTITUTE ITSELF. PFI'S FACILITIES (CLASS ROOMS, MEETING ROOMS, ETC.) ARE QUITE LIMITED. HINTON

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ASBI-02	/024	A4	819				

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC 5320
INFO AMEMBASSY BANGKOK
AMEMBASSY DHAKA
AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD
/AMEMBASSY JAKARTA 1130
AMEMBASSY KATHMANDU
AMEMBASSY MANILA
AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI

UNCLAS COLOMBO 4258

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E. O. 12356: N/A
SUBJ: ASIA FUELWOOD FORESTRY PLANNING CONFERENCE

REF: (A) BANGKOK 28987; (B) STATE 154129

1. USAID/SRI LANKA PLANS ONLY LIMITED PARTICIPATION IN PROPOSED RESEARCH NETWORK FOR FUELWOOD AND MULTI-PURPOSE TREE FORESTRY FOR THE NEAR TERM DUE TO AID FUNDING AND GSL FOREST DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL CONSTRAINTS WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO LAST UNTIL 1987. ANSWERS TO PARA 3 OF REFTEL (B) AS FOLLOWS:

- A. AS GENERALLY AGREED AT THE SUBJECT CONFERENCE, MISSION FEELS IT WOULD BE DESIRABLE FOR AID TO SUPPORT A RESEARCH NETWORK INVOLVING ASIAN INSTITUTIONS. MUCH INDEPENDENT RESEARCH IS UNDERWAY AND A NETWORK APPROACH WOULD ASSIST WITH SHARING KNOWLEDGE AND RESEARCH RESULTS. MISSION AGREES WITH REF. (A) , RECOMMENDING THE MAXIMUM USE BE MADE OF EXISTING NETWORKS.
- B. ONE PROJECT SUPPORTS FOREST DEPARTMENT RESEARCH ON MULTI-PURPOSE TREES ON A LIMITED SCALE. ALSO A PVO IS SUPPORTING SMALL SCALE MULTI-PURPOSE TREE PLANTINGS. THESE INSTITUTIONS WOULD APPRECIATE BEING TIED-IN TO THE NETWORK, MAINLY IN A RECEIVING OR INFORMATION SHARING CAPACITY. THERE IS NOT ENOUGH INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTH BY EITHER INSTITUTION TO TAKE A LEADING ROLE AT THIS TIME.
- C. MISSION WOULD CONSIDER BILATERAL PROJECTS THAT WOULD SUPPORT THE NETWORK'S RESEARCH OBJECTIVES PROVIDED THE OBJECTIVES WERE CONSISTENT WITH HOSET-COUNTRY NEEDS AND PRIORITIES AND ARE WITHIN THE MISSION'S OVERALL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND RESOURCE LIMITS.
- D. NO. THERE ARE NO FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR A BUY-IN IN THE NEAR FUTURE
- E. YES, IF THE GSL SUPPORTS THE PROGRAM, AND THE MISSION DETERMINES THE INSTITUTION HAS THE CAPACITY TO PARTICIPATE MEANINGFULLY.
- F. MISSION FEELS, AT THE TECHNICAL LEVEL, A MODERATE INTEREST IN THE NEAR TERM, POSSIBLY INCREASING IN THE LONGER TERM (5-10 YEARS). THIS PHASE-IN IS A RESULT OF MANPOWER SHORTAGES AND PROGRAMMATIC COMMITMENTS BY THE GSL. MINISTERIAL VERBAL SUPPORT EXISTS; HOWEVER, ACTUAL COMMITMENT IS HARD TO DETERMINE.
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AMEMBASSY JAKARTA

AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD

AMEMBASSY MAHILA

AMEMBASSY COLOMBO

AMEMBASSY BANGKOK

UNCLAS NEW DELHI 13697

AIDAC

L. O. 12356: W/A

SUBJECT: ASIA FORESTRY/FUELWOOD PLANNING CONFERENCE

REF: (A) STATE 154129 (B) NEW DELHI 5863

1. THE GOI IS PLACING INCREASINGLY HIGH PRIORITY ON RESEARCH PROGRAMS AIMED AT MULTIPURPOSE SPECIES. USAID/INDIA BELIEVES THESE PROGRAMS COULD BENEFIT THROUGH IMPROVED COLLABORATION WITH RELATED RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION AND THAT OTHER COUNTRIES MAY BE ABLE TO BENEFIT BY DRAWING ON THE INDIAN EXPERIENCE AS WELL. HOWEVER, OUR ABILITY TO ENGAGE INDIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE PROPOSED NETWORK IS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS UNTIL MORE IS KNOWN REGARDING THE NETWORK'S STRUCTURE AND OPERATING ARRANGEMENTS. AS DISCUSSED IN BANGKOK, THE PARTICIPATION OF ANY INDIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTION OR INDIVIDUAL SCIENTIST WILL BE STRICTLY CONDITIONED BY THE NATURE OF THE AGENCY'S BILATERAL AGREEMENT AND WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE GOI. TO THE EXTENT THE NETWORK AND ANY AID/W SUPPORT PROJECT IS DESIGNED WITH THIS BILATERAL CONTEXT IN MIND, OUR ABILITY TO ELICIT GOI INTEREST AND INVOLVEMENT WILL BE STRENGTHENED.

2. IN THIS REGARD, SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS WERE PLACED ON THE TABLE IN BANGKOK FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE AID/W DESIGN TEAM. THE FIRST OF THESE WAS TO MAKE MAXIMUM USE OF EXISTING NETWORKS NOW OPERATING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS FAO, ICRAF, IUFRO, NFTA AND THE LIKE. BY SUPPORTING AND BUILDING ON THE INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES THESE GROUPS ALREADY HAVE UNDERWAY, OFFICIAL APPROVAL AND CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS COULD BE MINIMIZED. A SECOND RECOMMENDATION WAS TO INCLUDE IN AN AID/W SUPPORT PROJECT SOME MECHANISM FOR PROVIDING, ON REQUEST BY MISSIONS AND COOPERATING COUNTRIES, NO-COST TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. THIS COULD FACILITATE NETWORK PARTICIPATION AND FORESTRY RESEARCH MORE GENERALLY IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHERE THERE IS GROWING RESISTANCE TO USING BILATERAL FUNDS TO FINANCE EXPATRIATE TECHNICAL ADVISORS.

3. RELATED TO THESE BILATERAL CONSIDERATIONS IS A SET OF MISSION MANAGEMENT CONCERNS. THESE TOO WERE DISCUSSED IN BANGKOK. THESE CONCERNS REVOLVE AROUND THE HIDDEN COSTS OF NETWORK PARTICIPATION, PRIMARILY THE PERSONNEL INTENSIVE BUSINESS OF SECURING INITIAL GOVERNMENT INTEREST AND APPROVAL, COORDINATING THE VISITS OF NETWORK

CONSULTANTS AND SECURING THEIR GOI CLEARANCES, COORDINATING GOI NOMINATION AND CLEARANCE OF INDIAN PARTICIPANTS FOR NETWORK TRAINING PROGRAMS AND WORKSHOPS, ASSISTING WITH THE START-UP OF NETWORK ACTIVITIES IN-COUNTRY AND MONITORING THEM THEREAFTER. COMPETING DEMANDS FOR STAFF TIME WITHIN THE MISSION COULD SERIOUSLY CONSTRAIN OUR ABILITY TO EFFECTIVELY PERFORM THESE NETWORK ACTIVITIES. THEREFORE A THIRD GENERAL RECOMMENDATION WAS THAT THE DESIGN OF THE NETWORK AND ANY AID/W SUPPORT PROJECT PAY SPECIAL HEED TO LIMITING THE ADMINISTRATIVE LOAD EXPECTED OF THE MISSIONS.

4. OUR RESPONSES TO THE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS RAISED IN REF A PARA 3 ARE GIVEN BELOW.

- (A) SHOULD AID SUPPORT A NETWORK?

- YES. HOWEVER, RATHER THAN START ONE OF OUR OWN, IT MAY BE MUCH MORE PRACTICAL AND COST EFFECTIVE TO SUPPORT THE EXPANDED ACTIVITIES OF AN ON-GOING NETWORK (E.G. NFTA). THIS ALTERNATIVE SHOULD BE GIVEN PRIORITY AND THOROUGHLY EXPLORED BEFORE FINALIZING AID/W SUPPORT PROJECT DESIGN.

- (B) EXISTING AND PLANNED PROJECTS AT INSTITUTIONS THAT MAY BE INCLUDED IN THE NETWORK?

- MADHYA PRADESH SOCIAL FORESTRY (386-0475), MAHARASHTRA SOCIAL FORESTRY (386-0478), AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (386-0474) ARE EXISTING INSTITUTION BASED PROJECTS THAT HAVE RESEARCH COMPONENTS WHICH ADDRESS MULTIPURPOSE TREE SPECIES. AGRICULTURE RESEARCH (386-0470) AND FORESTRY RESEARCH, TRAINING AND EXTENSION (386-0488) HAVE PROPOSED COMPONENTS CONTAINING MULTIPURPOSE TREE SPECIES RESEARCH. INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH OF THESE PROJECT COULD POTENTIALLY PARTICIPATE IN A RESEARCH NETWORK. FOR THAT TO HAPPEN, A NETWORK SCHEME ACCEPTABLE TO THE GOI WILL BE NECESSARY.

- (C) WILL INGHNESS TO CONSIDER FUTURE BILATERAL PROJECTS WHICH SUPPORT THE RESEARCH OBJECTIVES OF THE NETWORK?

- ONCE A RESEARCH NETWORK IS IN PLACE, THE MISSION WILL PERSUE WITH OUR INDIAN COUNTERPARTS APPROPRIATE MODIFICATIONS IN THE EXISTING BILATERAL PROJECTS CITED ABOVE. ADDITIONALLY, WORK ON THE DESIGN OF THE FORESTRY RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROJECT (386-0488) IS NOW UNDERWAY. AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOI, THIS PROJECT WILL INITIALLY FOCUS ON BUILDING THE CAPABILITY OF SELECTED INDIAN STATE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES TO ASSIST STATE FOREST DEPARTMENTS IN MEETING SOCIAL FORESTRY RESEARCH AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS. OVER THE ENSUING YEARS, WE HOPE FRET WILL BE ABLE TO SUPPORT ADDITIONAL PRIORITY PROGRAMS. AS SUCH IT MAY SERVE AS THE TOOL IN OUR PORTFOLIO MOST RESPONSIVE TO THE NETWORK'S RESEARCH OBJECTIVES.

- (D) DO YOU ANTICIPATE BUYING INTO AID/W CONTRACT?

- THE GOI IS HESITANT TO PERMIT THE USE OF BILATERAL LOAN OR GRANT FUNDS FOR FINANCING EXPATRIATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. THEREFORE, ALTHOUGH IT WOULD BE COMFORTING TO KNOW THERE IS A CONVENIENT BUY-IN MECHANISM IN PLACE, WE DO NOT ANTICIPATE ANY BUY-INS AT THIS TIME OTHER THAN THOSE WHICH MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE FOR PD&S FUNDING.

- AS STATED ABOVE, IF THE PROPOSED AID/W SUPPORT PROJECT ITSELF COULD PROVIDE CRITICALLY NEEDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON AN IN-KIND BASIS FOR THE FORESTRY SECTOR, IT MAY PROVE USEFUL. IT MAY SERVE AS A POINT OF ENTRY FOR NETWORK ACTIVITIES AND OVERTIME PERMIT THE PARTICIPATION OF

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COUNTRIES WITH SIMILAR SENSITIVITIES REGARDING TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE FINANCING.

- (E) ARE YOU WILLING TO FACILITATE THE PARTICIPATION OF
KEY RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN THE NETWORK?

- YES, SUBJECT TO COMPATIBILITY OF THE NETWORK WITH GOI
RESEARCH PRIORITIES, BILATERAL OPERATING ARRANGEMENTS,
AND MISSION STAFF AVAILABILITY. IT BEARS REPEATING THAT
AT LEAST HERE IN INDIA THE GOVERNMENT IS GOING TO HAVE
THE ABSOLUTE SAY IN IDENTIFYING THE QUOTE SELECTED
INSTITUTIONS UNQUOTE AND STRUCTURING THE NATURE AND
DEGREE OF THEIR NETWORK PARTICIPATION. THE DESIGN OF THE
NETWORK AND AID/W SUPPORT PROJECT MUST RECOGNIZE THIS
GOI PREROGATIVE AND INCORPORATE THE NECESSARY FLEXIBILITY.

- (F) LIKELY GOI INTEREST IN SUCH A NETWORK?

- OFFICIAL GOI INTEREST IS NOT CLEAR, PARTLY BECAUSE WE
HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO GIVE THEM A CLEAR PICTURE OF WHAT
THE PROPOSED NETWORK WOULD DO, HOW IT WOULD OPERATE, HOW
INDIA IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT, AND WHAT WOULD BE EXPECTED
FROM THE GOI AND INDIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS. TO THE
EXTENT WE HAVE DISCUSSED THE PROPOSED NETWORK WITH THEM,
THE OFFICIAL RESPONSE HAS BEEN QUITE COOL. THE GOI
CURRENTLY SEEMS MORE CONCERNED WITH EFFORTS TO
NETWORK ITS DOMESTIC FORESTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS MORE
EFFECTIVELY THAN IT IS WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTER-
NATIONAL COLLABORATION. FOR PROFESSIONAL REASONS,
INDIVIDUAL SCIENTISTS ARE USUALLY VERY RECEPTIVE TO THE
IDEA OF ANY FOREIGN DONOR SUPPORT FOR THEIR WORK. BUT
IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT THE GOI HAS THE FIRST AND LAST
SAY.

- IT BEARS REPEATING HERE A POINT MADE IN ONE OF OUR
EARLIER CABLES ON THIS SUBJECT (REF. B). THE GOI
GENERALLY INSISTS ON COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE IN MANAGING ITS
TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS. THE USE OF
US GOVERNMENT (USG) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN FACILITATING
THE EXCHANGE OF INDIAN RESEARCH RESULTS WITH SAY PAKIST
THAILAND OR INDONESIA WILL BE IN FOR VERY CLOSE SCRUTINY
BY THE GOI AND IS LIKELY TO BE FOUND UNACCEPTABLE. WE
BELIEVE IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO SELL THE PROPOSED NETWORK
IN A FORM WHICH CAN BE CONSTRUED AS MULTINATIONAL EFFORT
FUNDED AND MANAGED BY THE USG.

5. TO ACQUAINT HIM MORE FULLY WITH CONDITIONS HERE IN
INDIA, AID/W MAY WISH TO CONSIDER HAVING PROPOSED F/FRD
PROJECT MANAGER, MAX MCFADDEN, STOP BY NEW DELHI FOR TWO
OR THREE DAYS NEXT MONTH ON HIS WAY TO OR FROM THE IUFRO
CONFERENCE IN KANDI. MISSION COULD ARRANGE FOR MCFADDEN
TO MEET WITH GOI OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS THE
PROPOSED NETWORK IN MORE DETAIL. WE ASSUME THE COST OF
ANY SUCH VISIT WOULD BE BORNE BY AID/W. GREEKMORE

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INFO ASPT-02 ASPH-02 ASPD-03 ASTR-02 STEN-01 EAST-01 STEN-01
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INFO OCT-08 EE-08 NEA-07 L-03 EAP-08 /D18 W
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FM AMEMBASSY JAKARTA
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AMEMBASSY BANGKOK

UNCLAS JAKARTA 10268

AIDAC

FOR AID AC, AA/ASIA CHARLES W. GREENLEAF

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: ASIA FUELWOOD FORESTRY PLANNING CONFERENCE

REF.: A. STATE 154129 B. JAKARTA 03558

1. MISSION SHARES AID/M'S CONTINUING INTEREST IN FUELWOOD/FORESTRY. MANY OF THE QUESTIONS RAISED IN REF A HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED IN REF. B. REF B NOTED FORESTRY AID FUELWOOD RELATED ISSUES REMAIN IMPORTANT ELEMENTS FOR USAID/INDONESIA'S STRATEGY. THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR RESEARCH PROJECT, PARTS OF THE PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AND SELECTED EFFORTS IN THE ENERGY PORTFOLIO ALL HAVE COMPONENTS RELATED TO FORESTRY. HOWEVER, THE NEED FOR PROGRAM FOCUS AND THE NEED TO REDUCE PORTFOLIO SIZE THE MISSION DOES NOT PLAN TO FUND EITHER A DISCRETE OR MULTI MISSION PROJECT IN THIS AREA. REPLIES TO THE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS (A THROUGH F) IN REF. A, PARA 3 FOLLOW:

A. YES, MISSION AGREES THAT THE SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE ON MULTI-PURPOSE TREES THROUGH A NETWORK OF ASIA RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IS IMPORTANT AND BELIEVES A SIMILAR NETWORK APPROACH MAY BE NEEDED WITHIN THE ARCHIPELAGO OF INDONESIA ITSELF. OTHER AID MISSIONS IN ASIA MAY HAVE A SIMILAR NEED.

B. LIMITED APPLIED RESEARCH ON MULTI-PURPOSE TREE SPECIES IS OR WILL BE CONDUCTED PER PROJECT PRIORITIES NOTED ABOVE. THE CURRENT AGRICULTURE SECTOR RESEARCH PROJECT HAS A COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH COMPONENT TO PROVIDE AN AVENUE FOR SUCH RESEARCH. WE EXPECT THE FY 85 AGRICULTURE SECTOR RESEARCH PROJECT TO HAVE A SIMILAR COMPONENT WHICH WOULD COMPLEMENT THE TREE-BASED FARMING SYSTEM ELEMENT OF THAT PROJECT.

C. FUTURE MISSION PROJECTS WILL ADDRESS SOME RELEVANT QUESTIONS OF FORESTRY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE RURAL SECTOR. THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR RESEARCH PROJECT WILL ADDRESS TREE-BASED FARMING SYSTEMS. THE UPLAND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WILL SUPPORT PROPER AGRO-FORESTRY THUS, WE BELIEVE THAT MORE PROPERLY THE QUESTION TO ASK IS HOW THE NETWORK RESEARCH OBJECTIVES OF ANY CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECT CAN SUPPORT OUR ESTABLISHED AND PLANNED BILATERAL PROJECTS AND OVERALL CDSS STRATEGY.

D. MISSION PLANS TO MAKE USE OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND EXISTING PACAS IN A NUMBER OF PROJECTS AND WOULD BE INTERESTED TO KNOW SPECIFICALLY WHAT ADDITIONAL AID/M AGREEMENTS OF THIS TYPE ARE BEING CONSIDERED WHICH THAT WE COULD USE.

E. MISSION WOULD ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION BY GOI RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS IN ANY NETWORK PROGRAM ESTABLISHED ASSUMING FACILITIES ARE COMPATIBLE WITH GOI ESTABLISHED PRIORITIES.

F. MISSION BELIEVES THERE IS MOST COUNTRY INTEREST IN PARTICIPATING IN A MULTIDOCR FORESTRY RESEARCH NETWORK AND WILL BE PLEASD TO DISCUSS SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES WITH THE GOI AS THEY BECOME AVAILABLE.

2. IN SUMMARY, THE MISSION DOES NOT INTEND IN THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE TO OPEN FORESTRY OR FORESTRY RESEARCH AS A MAJOR ACTIVITY. FOR THOSE COMPONENTS OF OUR PROGRAM THAT RELATE TO FORESTRY, WE ARE GENERALLY CONFIDENT THAT WE HAVE ACCESS TO THE TECHNICAL RESOURCES WE NEED, AND FEAR THAT WE MAY NOT EVEN BE TAPPING FULLY EXISTING AID RESOURCES AVAILABLE SUCH AS THE FORESTRY SUPPORT PROGRAM, THE ASEAN WATERSHED CONSERVATION RESEARCH PROJECT, OR THE BIOENERGY USERS' NETWORK.

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 ACTION OFFICE SAST-01
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 AMEMBASSY KATHMANDU
 AMEMBASSY MANILA
 AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI

UNCLAS BANGKOK 28987

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E. O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: ASIA FUELWOOD FORESTRY PLANNING CONFERENCE

REF: STATE 154129

1. USAID/THAILAND PLANS ONLY LIMITED PARTICIPATION IN PROPOSED RESEARCH NETWORK FOR FUELWOOD FORESTRY. ANSWERS THAT FOLLOW ARE KEYED TO PARAGRAPH 3, REFTEL.

- A. BASED ON GENERAL SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH EXPRESSED AT CONFERENCE, MISSION FEELS AID SHOULD SUPPORT A RESEARCH NETWORK INVOLVING ASIAN INSTITUTIONS. WE WOULD, HOWEVER, RECOMMEND THAT MAXIMUM USE BE MADE OF EXISTING NETWORKS.

- B. NO, PROJECT SUPPORT LIMITED TO SIMPLE, ADAPTIVE RESEARCH TRIALS BEING CONDUCTED BY RTG IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES.

- C. OUR CURRENT AND PLANNED PORTFOLIO DOES NOT INCLUDE RESEARCH SUPPORT ON MULTI-PURPOSE TREES THAT CAN BE USED IN THE NETWORK. HOWEVER, UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS SUPPORT TO NETWORK RESEARCH OBJECTIVES MIGHT BE CONSIDERED, E. G. RTG REQUEST UNDER EPD II PROJECT OR PROPOSED FY 85 S&T PROJECT.

- D. NO, NOT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

- E. YES, HOWEVER, AID SUPPORT PROBABLY WOULD BE LIMITED TO HIGH PRIORITY RESEARCH IDENTIFIED UNDER EPD II PROJECT. ALSO, IF RTG WILLING TO USE LOAN FUNDS FOR SUCH ACTIVITIES, THERE MAY BE OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR AID TO FACILITATE THAI PARTICIPATION.

- F. LEVEL OF RTG INTEREST IN MULTI-DONOR FUNDED RESEARCH NETWORK NOT CLEAR. ACTUAL COST TO RTG WOULD BE MAJOR FACTOR. OUR GUESS IS, FOR PROFESSIONAL REASONS, KASETSART UNIVERSITY FORESTRY STAFF WOULD BE VERY RECEPTIVE. USAID INTEREST WOULD BE CONTINGENT UPON INTEREST OF RTG AS NOTED IN C. AND E. ABOVE. DEAN

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