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EVALUATION
OF
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT
NO. 936-5519

for
Office of Forestry, Environment, and Natural Resources
United States Agency for International Development

by
Society of American Foresters
Evaluation Team

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SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
EVALUATION TEAM

- Edward P. Cliff -- Consulting Forester, Retired Chief,
USDA, Forest Service
- Carl M. Gallegos -- Manager, Forest Management Systems
International Paper Co.
- Harry J. McCarty -- Consulting Forester, Retired from Food
and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations and Bureau of Indian
Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior

SUMMARY

The United States Agency for International Development (AID) withdrew from forestry involvement in the late 1960s but gradually began re-entry during the late 1970s. By 1982, AID had 96 on-going and planned forestry-related projects in 37 countries with \$215,753,000 budgeted for forestry-related activities. AID had lost virtually all its forestry expertise by the time this expansion started, and forestry talent is still spread thin.

Renewed efforts have been devoted almost entirely to social forestry and conservation activities, such as village woodlots, fuelwood plantations, agroforestry, and watershed protection.

In recognition of AID's limitations to adequately identify, design, and supervise forestry projects, the Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Forestry, Environment, and Natural Resources (S&T/FNR) initiated the Forest Resource Management Project in FY 1980. Two related programs are involved: The Forestry Support Program (FSP) established by a Resources Support Services Agreement (RSSA) between the Forest Service and the Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) both of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and The Peace Corps Initiative covered by a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA).

The Forestry Support Program (FSP) backstops AID forestry activities. The program assists in recruiting and furnishes short-term consulting services. AID Missions receive help with project identification and design; and FSP personnel help organize and participate in training conferences and workshops.

The Peace Corps through a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) encourages and promotes increased AID/Peace Corps collaboration in village forestry and natural resource conservation. The emphasis is on programming, planning, and training.

In 1982 AID's Bureau of Science and Technology, Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources (S&T/FNR) contracted with the Society of American Foresters (SAF) to make a mid-term evaluation of the Forest Resources Management Project, which is presented in this report.

SUMMARY

The SAF Evaluation Team found the project to be fulfilling the purposes for which it was designed. The FSP is meeting a heretofore unsatisfied need for forestry and natural resource expertise in AID. The project has strengthened ties with the U.S. forestry community and has opened ways for U.S. foresters to contribute more to assistance in less developed countries. The FSP has been well accepted by Regional Bureaus and Missions, with strong demand for services.

The Team concludes that the FSP should be continued and expanded to deal with production as well as social forestry. The following recommendations were developed during the evaluation. A commercial/industrial forester should be added to the FSP staff to facilitate cooperation with the Bureau for Private Enterprise in promoting production forestry and industrial development. Four additional Regional Forestry Advisors should be employed to provide full coverage of the Asia, Africa, and Latin America-Caribbean Regions. The training program and the delivery system should be strengthened, including stronger efforts by the Forest Service to deliver in-kind contributions to the Forestry Support Program as originally contemplated.

The Peace Corps agreement should be renewed and the program strengthened by increasing its modest material support budget by 25 percent to \$250,000. Field operational delivery systems could be improved by involving Peace Corps in planning and programming of joint AID/PC projects at an earlier stage. In-service forestry training should be continued for Peace Corps volunteers and counterparts. AID officials should be encouraged to participate in workshops. Public Law 480 food programs should be used to support village level forestry projects sponsored by the Peace Corps and private voluntary organizations (PVO).

The SAF Evaluation Team endorses the new AID Bureau of Science and Technology projects in Forestry Sector Development and Agro-forestry Research and Training and recommends that FSP participate in these new initiatives to the extent possible.

ABBREVIATIONS

AFRICARE	Private volunteer organization working in Africa
AFR/DR	Bureau for Africa, Office of Development Resources
AID	Agency for International Development
AID/W	Agency for International Development, Washington
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CARE	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
CATIE	Centro Agronomico Tropical de Investigacion y Esenanza
CHP	Center for Human Potential
CODEL	Coordination in Development
DFG	Directorate General Forestal, Costa Rica
E/DI	Energy/Development International
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNR	Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources
FS	Forest Service
FSP	Forestry Support Program
FVA/FFP	Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, Office of Food for Peace
GAO	Government Accounting Office
GOCR	Government of Costa Rica
HACHO	Haitian-American Community Help Organization
ICRAF	International Council for Research in Agroforestry
IDI	International Development Internee
IHAP	International Human Assistance Programs
IPA	Intergovernmental Personnel Act
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
LAC/CAR	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, Office of Caribbean Affairs
LDC	Less Developed Countries
LOP	Life of Project

ABBREVIATIONS

OES/ENR	Bureau of Oceans & International Environment and Scientific Affairs/Office of Food and Natural Resources, Dept. of State
ODH	Operation Double Harvest
OICD	Office of International Cooperation and Development
OTA	Office of Technology Assessment
PADF	Pan American Development Foundation
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PC	Peace Corps
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteers
PPC/PDPR	Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Office of Policy Development and Program Review
PRE	Bureau for Private Enterprise
PVO	Private Volunteer Organizations
REDSO/EA	Regional Economic Developmental Services, Office for East Africa
REDSO/WA	Regional Economic Developmental Services, Office for Western Africa
ROCAP	Regional Office for Central American Programs
RSSA	Resources Support Services Agreement
RTRO	Regional Training Office
SAF	Society of American Foresters
S&T	Bureau for Science and Technology
S&T/AGR	Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Agriculture
S&T/DAA/FN	Bureau for Science and Technology, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Food and Nutrition
S&T/EN	Bureau for Science and Technology, Environment and Natural Resources
S&T/EY	Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Energy
S&T/FNR	Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources
S&T/MD/RRD	Bureau for Science and Technology, Multisectoral Development, Office of Rural Development Administration
SDPT	Shael Development Planning Team
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDA/FS	United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
USFS/FSP	United States Forest Service, Forestry Support Program

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Mid-term Assessment	2
1.2.1 Objectives	2
1.2.2 Procedure	2
2. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT	
2.1 Forestry Support Program	4
2.1.1 Office of International Cooperation and Development	4
2.1.2 USDA Forest Service	5
2.1.3 Program Staffing	6
2.2 Peace Corps Initiative	8
2.2.1 Agency for International Development	8
2.2.2 Peace Corps	9
2.2.3 Other Participating Agencies	9
2.2.3.1 Government agencies	9
2.2.3.2 Private voluntary organizations	10
3. EVALUATION	
3.1 Forestry Support Program	11
3.1.1 General Accomplishments	11
3.1.1.1 Personnel roster	12
3.1.1.2 Consulting services	13
3.1.1.3 Institutional roster and profiles	14
3.1.1.4 Workshops, conferences, and meetings	15
3.1.1.5 Forestry-natural resources network	15
3.1.2 Regional and Mission Accomplishments	17
3.1.2.1 Latin America and Caribbean Region	17
3.1.2.2 Africa Region	21
3.1.2.3 Asia Region	24
3.1.3 Regional Reactions	27
3.1.3.1. Bureau for Africa	27
3.1.3.2 Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean	28
3.1.3.3 Bureau for Asia	28

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
3.2 Peace Corps Initiative	28
3.2.1 Accomplishments	28
3.2.1.1 Assessments	29
3.2.1.2 Workshops	29
3.2.1.3 Pre-service technical training	30
3.2.1.4 Pilot projects	30
3.2.1.5 In-service training model	30
3.2.1.6 Budget expenditures	31
3.2.2 Reactions	31
3.2.3 AID Relationships	32
3.2.3.1 Project planning	32
3.2.3.2 Material support	33
4. EMERGING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES	
4.1 Integrated Forestry Programs	34
4.2 Intra-agency Coordination	35
4.2.1 Bureau for Private Enterprise	35
4.2.2 Caribbean Basin Initiative	36
4.2.3 Support measures	36
4.3 AID/S&T/FNR Forestry Projects	37
4.3.1 Agroforestry Research and Training	37
4.3.2 Forestry Sector Development	38
4.4 Peace Corps Potential	38
4.5 Food for Peace/Public Law 480	39
5. CONCLUSION	
5.1. Findings of the SAF Evaluation Team	41
5.2. Recommendations	41

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>	
ANNEXES		
I	Scope of Work for Evaluation of Forest Resources Management Project	47
II	Persons Contacted	54
III	Forestry Support Program Staff	61
IV	Peace Corps Consultants Funded by AID to Assess Country Forestry Programs	64
V	Requests to FSP for Help in Locating Expertise	66
VI	Haiti Agroforestry Outreach Project Status Report	74
VII	Summary of Activities of Henry Tschinkel (ROCAP Forestry Advisor)	81
VIII	Selected Forestry-related Activities of Timothy M. Resch (FSP Africa Coordinator) and James R. Seyler (REDSO/EA Regional Forestry Advisor)	86
IX	Papers, Reports, and Presentations by FSP Staff and Consultants	88
X	References	90

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

AID and its predecessor agencies were heavily involved in providing forestry assistance to less developed countries through the 1950s and 1960s. This assistance included institution building; inventories and management planning; construction of work camps, access roads, research laboratories, and training facilities; and funding of sawmills and other wood processing facilities. These traditional forestry activities were drastically curtailed in the late 1960s and, with few exceptions, discontinued in the early 1970s when AID's new "Basic Human Needs" orientation began. As a result, AID lost its direct-hire professional forestry expertise. By 1978, not a single forester in AID was engaged in professional forestry activities.

By the end of the decade, the public had begun to display a growing environmental awareness. A fuelwood crisis was occurring in many developing countries, accentuated by bitter droughts in the Sahel and other arid lands. Writings of Eric Eckholm and others highlighted the widespread concern over deforestation in tropical countries. Stimulated by a gradual and widening recognition of the importance of trees to the well-being of rural people in developing countries, AID moved to re-enter forestry in the late 1970s. Assistance to forestry programs in less developed countries has increased steadily. By Fiscal Year 1979, the need for Central Bureau project support for the expanding forestry assistance program was recognized.

In Fiscal Year 1982 AID had 96 ongoing and planned forestry and forestry-related projects in 37 countries. Total life of project (LOP) costs are \$771,522,000 with an actual budgeted amount of \$215,753,000 for forestry-related activities. The LOP costs for 77 ongoing U.S. AID forestry-related bilateral assistance projects total \$579,500,000, of which \$132,245,000 (23 percent) is scheduled for forestry-related activities. Of funds scheduled for forestry, \$34,515,000 (26 percent) are for on-the-ground tree planting activities. (These figures are based upon the best available information as of January 1982.)

In the face of this aggressive re-entry into forestry, AID's "in house" forestry capability remains very low. In 1982 only 11 direct-hire employees within the Agency are forestry professionals, with one range management professional. Personal service contract foresters bring the total to about 20.

The Forest Resources Management Project (No. 936-5519) was launched in FY 1980 by the Office of Forestry, Environment, and Natural Resources in the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T/FNR). The project was designed to support AID's expanding bilateral assistance forestry projects and forestry-related activities. It was initiated through a Resources Support Services Agreement (RSSA) with the Forest Service (FS) and the Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) with the Peace Corps (PC).

1.2 MID-TERM ASSESSMENT

The original project authorization provided for mid-term and final evaluations. The mid-term evaluation was scheduled for the summer of 1982, and AID entered into a contract with the Society of American Foresters (SAF) to make the evaluation. The SAF employed an evaluation team consisting of a team leader and two other professional foresters, all of whom have broad experience and understand United States and international forestry and related natural resources needs of the less developed countries.

1.2.1 Objectives

The evaluation had the following objectives:

Assessment of progress being made toward accomplishment of project purposes;

Review of planned project activities in relation to currently perceived needs;

Suggestions for appropriate project adjustments and modifications; and

Recommendations for project extension, and new activities responsive to both current and emerging forestry development assistance program needs and opportunities.

1.2.2 Procedure

The "terms of reference" for the Evaluation Team are given in detail in ANNEX I in the document entitled "Scope of Work for Evaluation of the Forest Resources Management Project (No. 936-5519)."

Team members began the evaluation with a preview of background documents. An orientation meeting with SAF, AID, and Forestry Support Program (FSP) personnel was attended by the team leader in Washington, D.C. on July 15, 1982. The first full team meeting and evaluation planning session with AID/SAF/FSP and Peace Corps representatives was held on July 19. Interviews with key people in AID, Forest Support Program, Peace Corps, OICD, Forest Service, and State Department occupied the team from July 19-July 23. Interviews were conducted with persons responsible for the Forest Resources Management Project, recipients of the services offered by the project, persons related to the project or knowledgeable about it. Pertinent project documents and reports continued to be examined by the team.

The following week, July 25-31, the team leader (Cliff) spent 4 days in Costa Rica and 2 1/2 days in Haiti. Team member McCarty spent 3 1/2 days in Haiti, and team member Gallegos spent 7 days in Kenya. In these countries team members examined Mission field support, collaboration and utilization of the Forestry Support Program, Peace Corps participation in forestry and forestry-related projects, and Regional Forestry Advisors' operations in the field.

Spot checks were not made in Asia because of time limitations. A 30-day maximum was set for the team leader with 20-day maximum each for the other team members to make the evaluation and complete the report. The high cost of travel to Asia for such a limited time was a factor. Also, the Regional Forestry Advisor, Deanna Donovan, had occupied that position in Jakarta, Indonesia only since March 1982. Forestry activities were just being initiated and impact of the project in the area would be more difficult to measure than in Africa and Central America.

The team spent the third week, August 2-6, conducting follow-up interviews and preparing the evaluation report. The draft report was submitted to SAF and AID for review on August 12 and the final report was submitted to AID in October 1982.

A list of the people interviewed in Washington, D.C., Costa Rica, Haiti, and Kenya appears in ANNEX II.

2. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROJECT

The Forest Resource Management Project has two main components-- the Forestry Support Program (FSP), which is managed by the Forest Service and OICD of the United States Department of Agriculture, and a Joint Collaborative Forestry Initiative with the Peace Corps implemented by a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA). The organization and management of these two programs are discussed separately in Sections 2.1 and 2.2.

2.1 FORESTRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Forestry Support Program was established by AID in the Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Forestry, Environment, and Natural Resources (S&T/FNR). The program is a joint effort by AID, Forest Service (FS), and the Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD). It is funded by AID under a Resources Support Services Agreement (RSSA) signed on August 30, 1980. The RSSA for the Forestry Support Program provides initial funding of \$1,811,000 for the 4-year period Fiscal Year 1980 through 1983.

Dan Deely of S&T/FNR is Project Manager of the Forest Resources Management Project and provides overall supervision and support to both the FSP and the Peace Corps/AID Forestry Initiative. The Project Paper was completed and approved in July 1980. The RSSA for the Forestry Support component of the project was signed August 30, 1980. The detailed scope of work for the project was completed January 19, 1981, and the FSP Coordinator, Sam Kunkle, started work on the program on March 17, 1981.

2.1.1 Office of International Cooperation and Development

The OICD is the organization within USDA which provides, among other services, administrative services to USDA agencies involved in cooperative programs with AID. In the Forestry Support Program, OICD is responsible for the budgeting and disbursement of funds. It assists with the recruitment of consultants; negotiates and executes contracts with consultants, consulting firms, and other institutions that may be involved in the program; makes travel arrangements for project personnel and consultants; arranges for payments for services and expenses of non Forest Service personnel engaged in the program; and provides administrative support services as needed.

The working relationships among OICD, FS, and AID are good.

2.1.2 USDA Forest Service

Under the terms of the RSSA, the Forest Service is responsible for management of the FSP. The Program Coordinator and the Washington-based staff are officially responsible to the Chief of the FS through the Director of the International Forestry Staff and the Deputy Chief for Research. In actual practice the Coordinator and staff work closely on a day-to-day basis with David Joslyn and Dan Deely of the Office of Forestry S&T/FNR and in effect are an extension of that office.

The FS Director of International Forestry participates in major program and policy decisions. He provides some technical support which includes help in recruiting and in-kind contributions such as furnishing technical publications and tapping the knowledge and skills of FS specialists to assemble information requested by FSP personnel and AID Missions. Short-term assignments of Forest Service personnel are arranged to assist in AID forestry activities.

When the FSP was originally conceived, Forest Service contributions in-kind were projected to approach the \$2 million level over the 4-year life of the project. A substantial part of this was to have been limited short-term direct consulting support to AID Regional Forestry Advisors, to AID Missions, and to less developed country counterparts either without any charge or without charge for salary with AID paying for travel and per diem expenses.

So far this consulting support has failed to meet original expectations. Only four short-term consultancies have been completed, and for two of them the FS units furnishing the people required reimbursement for salaries. Forest Service participation in FSP has not met expectations. Evidently the Forest Service is responding to requests for other in-kind contributions such as giving professional advice, furnishing technical literature, participating in meetings, and answering inquiries.

The Team recognizes that the Forest Service is faced with substantial reductions in programs, staff, and personnel. Reluctance by organizational units to provide personnel services to AID supported programs is understandable under the circumstances. Yet, an organization as large and as talented as the Forest Service should be able to meet implied commitments. A lack of understanding of or dedication to international forestry assistance programs is indicated by FS organizational units responsible for personnel assignments. Strong direction from the FS Chief may be required for full response to this opportunity and obligation to participate in international forestry.

2.1.3 Program Staffing

FSP activities were scheduled to begin in October 1980, but major efforts were delayed until March 1981 when the Program Coordinator assumed his post. During spring and summer of 1981, the Program Coordinator made use of three temporary part-time consultants to begin collecting essential background data needed by the program. During the period of August to October 1981, all but one of the FSP staff were installed and the program was underway. The dates of these appointments are listed in ANNEX III. The Asia Coordinator in Washington is to be replaced following the incumbent's transfer to the International Forestry Staff of the Forest Service in August 1982.

At this time the FSP staff consists of seven professional forestry and natural resources specialists, in the field and in Washington. All have overseas development experience with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), AID, Peace Corps, or other organizations. Staff technical specializations include tropical silviculture, arid zone forestry, genetics, forest hydrology, watershed management, economics, as well as general forestry.

A training officer will be added to the FSP as soon as personnel procedures can be worked out and a suitable candidate found. The Evaluation Team endorses this move.

The Washington-based core of the FSP team consists of the Program Coordinator and a Coordinator for each of the Africa, Asia, and Latin America Regions. Officially the Coordinator and two of the Regional Coordinators are employees of the Forest Service and occupy Forest Service ceiling positions. The Coordinator for the African region (Resch) is employed by OICD on a 2-year personal services contract. He is assigned to the FSP core unit and works as a member of the FSP team even though the Forest Service was unable to provide a ceiling position and make him an official member of the FS directed unit. OICD provides administrative support for Resch but leaves it to the FSP Coordinator to supervise his work. This arrangement seems to be working satisfactorily but it would be better if the Forest Service could provide a ceiling position and give the Africa Coordinator a permanent appointment which would assure his position as a member of the team.

Associated with FSP are three Regional Forestry Advisors available for technical assistance (normally at no cost to the Missions for salary but with shared cost arrangements for travel). Field staff members are employed through 2-year

personal services contracts in Costa Rica with the Regional Office for Central American Programs (ROCAP), in Kenya with the Regional Economic Development Services Office for East Africa (REDSO/EA), and in Indonesia by the AID Mission. Salaries and expenses are paid with project funds transferred to the two Regional organizations and the Indonesian Mission. Officially the advisors are part of ROCAP, REDSO/EA and USAID/Indonesia. They report to and through Regional and Indonesia Mission Directors, but realize that their main responsibility is to help fulfill FSP objectives. Advisors are allowed considerable flexibility in planning work, establishing priorities, and responding to requests for assistance. The FSP core unit in Washington exercises no official control over Regional Forestry Advisors, but a close informal collaboration exists.

This improvised organizational arrangement was adopted because neither the Forest Service nor AID could provide the personnel ceilings required for permanent employment. The arrangement appears to be working and should continue to work if everyone concerned understands the purpose and responsibilities of the Regional Advisors, the source of funding, and organizational ties and responsibilities. One weakness in the program is that although 2-year contracts are renewable, they do not offer stability of tenure and could be an obstacle to placing and holding competent people. To date, this has not been a problem. Administrative conflicts could arise if people on either side of the arrangement should choose to exercise prerogatives and exert undue control over activities of the Advisors.

When questioned about their reactions to this administrative arrangement, two of the Regional Forestry Advisors (Tschinkel in Costa Rica and Saylor in Kenya) stated that they had experienced no serious problems. Advantages of the arrangement were seen from the standpoint of logistics, administrative support, and maintenance of good working relationships with Regional organizations, AID Missions, and host country organizations with whom Advisors must work closely. Both men expressed a preference to continue as a part of the Regional AID organization where they are more likely to be accepted by Missions and counterparts than if they were officially controlled by a remote organizational unit in Washington. The Evaluation Team agrees with this position, yet recognizes the potential for trouble if cooperative and administrative relationships are not skillfully handled.

ANNEX III includes a brief resume of the qualifications of each member of the present FSP staff including the Regional Forestry Advisors. It also lists their present posts and immediate previous employment.

2.2 PEACE CORPS INITIATIVE

The Forest Resource Management Project is implemented--in part--through a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) with the Peace Corps. In brief, the agreement allows Peace Corps to assist AID to carry out community-based forestry projects, train host country counterparts, develop and conduct pre-service and post-service training, and develop and host programming workshops. The goal of Peace Corps community forestry activities is to train villagers, farmers, and other rural people in the host country to protect, increase, and properly use their renewable natural resources. An additional objective is to support linkages among host country governments, Peace Corps, AID, and other public and private voluntary organizations.

2.2.1 Agency for International Development

AID provides funds to Peace Corps for programming assistance, technical support, and counterpart training. For active forestry projects, funds are supplied for transportation, tools, and expenses such as tree nursery supplies. Under this arrangement, the Peace Corps has fielded design teams in developing countries to develop, with AID, collaborative forestry projects which can be implemented by volunteer foresters. AID offers trained technical expertise, establishes field contacts, and provides material support essential to the projects.

The AID funded portion of the Peace Corps PASA has designated a budget of \$1.2 million for the life of the project. This includes \$230,000 for Peace Corps Headquarters programming in support of the project, \$200,000 in material support for four to six new and/or expanded community-based forestry pilot projects carried out by PCV foresters, \$280,000 for training in program development and participation of host country counterparts, and \$240,000 for project assessment and program development. The PASA originally included \$200,000 to fund a field support team in the form of four person years of resident field staff in country or Regional assignments. The Peace Corps has not implemented the field support team and has determined that an alternative approach would be more effective. The Peace Corps has proposed reallocating funds to bolster field material and programming support. (Refer to Section 3.2.1.6 for additional information on the Peace Corps budget for forestry activities funded by AID.)

2.2.2 Peace Corps

The Peace Corps is to provide approximately 120 new forestry volunteers--in addition to new foresters recruited for regular programs--over the life of the project. A headquarters unit has been established by the Peace Corps to give necessary central administration and coordination for the PASA. Project design, implementation, and monitoring are primarily the responsibility of regular Peace Corps field staff.

The Peace Corps has around 400 volunteers on conservation/natural resource projects; 225 of these are working in forestry-related activities. Peace Corps forestry efforts are mostly concentrated on community forestry, reforestation, agroforestry, forest management, wood conserving technologies, environmental education, and parks and wildland management. The nonforestry conservation work includes such things as erosion control, dune stabilization, and wildlife and fisheries management.

Under the PASA, Peace Corps has four primary areas of responsibility:

Assessing active and potential forestry activities and providing assistance for forestry project development;

Programming new collaborative forestry projects;

Training Peace Corps volunteers(PCVs) and their host country counterparts engaged in forestry activities; and

Conducting pilot projects and providing support to ongoing forestry projects.

At headquarters, the Peace Corps--under the PASA--employs one technical professional and one administrative support staff person to assist in implementing the PASA. Additional staff support, employed in the PC Office of Program Development, consists of a full-time professional detailed from the National Park Service and technical support on an "as needed" basis from the Forest Service.

2.2.3 Other Participating Agencies

2.2.3.1 Government agencies

Peace Corps usually assigns its volunteers to agencies of the host government. PCV foresters are usually assigned to the ministry or department handling the forestry activities in the

country or, in some cases, to rural development agencies. This enables PCV foresters to work closely with host government counterparts and transfer expertise to them. Assignments have been made to research centers, forest reserves, district forest offices, national parks, wildlife refuges, and--primarily--to community forestry projects. In most cases, PCVs assigned to specific projects where they receive some degree of guidance and supervision have been successful and content with their work. PCVs assigned to field locations and forest district offices working in general forestry activities under little or no supervision have not fared as well.

2.2.3.2 Private voluntary organizations

Under PASA with AID, Peace Corps contributions to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) have so far been limited to orientation of representatives from three PVOs who have attended Peace Corps programming workshops held in Costa Rica, Philippines, and Kenya. Representatives from the following organizations have participated in the project:

Coordination in Development (CODEL). This organization of religious and church groups endeavors to improve the environment of developing countries through projects dealing with developing clean water, air, etc. and in increasing forest areas. Representatives from CODEL attended the workshop held in Costa Rica.

International Human Assistance Programs (IHAP). This organization offers assistance to improve human basic needs in developing countries throughout the Pacific area. Representatives from IHAP attended the workshop held in the Philippines.

AFRICARE. Based in Washington, D.C., AFRICARE sponsors human assistance and conservation projects in Africa. Representatives from AFRICARE attended the workshop held in Kenya.

3. EVALUATION

3.1 FORESTRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

3.1.1 General Accomplishments

The Forestry Support Program provides technical help to AID in designing, establishing, managing and troubleshooting field projects in forestry and natural resources. The program is designed with the following objectives:

Provide Regional Bureaus, Field Missions, and Regional Offices of AID with technical advice in forestry and natural resources, such as the technical review of project design and feasibility;

Help locate qualified staff for AID or cooperative AID/Peace Corps forestry projects overseas and assist in identifying qualified institutions for participation in AID forestry projects;

Help locate specialized consultants for AID or cooperative AID/Peace Corps projects for short-term technical assistance and for project identification, design, evaluation, and review in such specific areas as watershed management, forest economics, remote sensing, agroforestry, plantation establishment, entomology, soils, biometrics, and research;

Provide general forestry information to AID and Peace Corps staff and facilitate the exchange of technical information among natural resources project personnel (1)*.

FSP also provides a limited number of FSP-funded technical consultants to AID field projects, usually up to a maximum period of 4 weeks per consultant. FSP assists AID and PC on a number of related technical activities, such as helping to organize or assist with technical workshops, conducting analytical studies in tropical forestry, developing new ideas for projects or programs, and advising on training and research questions. FSP serves as a reservoir of basic information on

* References cited in this report are numbered in chronological order and listed in the same order in ANNEX X.

forestry and natural resources with a roster of experts, a general data bank on forestry organizations, and a list of available information services.

Observations and comments concerning accomplishments achieved to date by FSP toward these objectives are discussed in this section.

3.1.1.1 Personnel roster

One effective tool which FSP has developed is a computerized working roster of natural resources/forestry expertise for AID. The roster draws on information from AID, USDA-FS, PC, and many organizations (2). FSP is adding new roster information through visits to institutions, telephone surveys, newsletters, and other techniques. Progress to date includes the following accomplishments:

About 1,500 letters and/or resumes have been reviewed by FSP, with about 1,250 of the persons identified as individuals potentially qualified for AID forestry jobs. Organizational affiliation of names appearing on the roster is as follows:

USDA-FS	19%
Other Federal	3%
University	29%
Consultants	20%
Industry	4%
All Others*	<u>25%</u>

*(AID and Peace Corps staff, PC volunteers, students, and others.)

Potentially useful names identified continue to be coded, using a specially developed coding procedure, and entered into the list processing equipment. About 20 names per week come in.

A number of organizations have been contacted to locate relevant expertise and to learn of institutional capabilities. These include the International Society of Tropical Foresters, National Forest Products Association, the World Bank, FAO, and Peace Corps. Presentations to various forestry groups, newsletter announcements, and informal visits have also been made. FSP already has the most extensive listing of internationally experienced foresters in the United States, but it continues to find new expertise as a result of these efforts.

An FSP "flyer" was prepared to help in publicizing the program. The program has been explained at meetings of professional societies, such as the Association of Consulting Foresters, Forestry School Deans, and other groups in the forestry network.

Since much of the work sponsored by AID is actually implemented by outside consultants and contracting organizations, the FSP roster provides an invaluable source of information. The fact that the roster is computerized makes it possible to rapidly screen a large number of individuals and develop a list of potential candidates having the desired qualifications. This list is further screened by well informed FSP world forestry and natural resource specialists, and a very select and highly qualified group of people can be submitted to the requesting individual or Mission for further action.

3.1.1.2 Consulting services

FSP receives many requests to identify experts for long-term assignments or short-term consultancies. Requests come mostly from Missions for AID projects or from executors of AID-financed projects. ANNEX V shows a steady flow of requests for help in finding relevant expertise. Requests are expected to continue and probably increase.

As of March 1982, FSP-arranged work resulted in 513 consultant days (3). Overseas consultants came from the sources shown in the table below:

Table 1. FSP Overseas Consultants

	<u>Trips</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>% Days</u>
FSP WO Staff	4	21	70	14
Private consultants	6	32	190	37
University	6	32	187	36
State agency	1	5	18	3
Other Federal agencies	1	5	24	5
Industry	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>5</u>
	19	100	513	100

FSP staff members have made six domestic trips to build up the roster and to accumulate information, especially about universities.

Informal assistance has frequently been provided (2). FSP assisted the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) of the United States Congress by suggesting panel members and writers for forestry projects being conducted and by advising on consultants. Similar advice recently has been provided to the National Wildlife Federation and other private organizations.

3.1.1.3 Institutional roster and profiles

FSP is surveying, beginning in the United States, forestry institutes, organizations, and universities to better understand precise location and nature of forestry and natural resource expertise (2). To develop profiles of institutional expertise in forestry/natural resources, FSP is sending letters to all forestry schools, inquiring about their activities and interest in international forestry. Personal visits have been made to forestry departments at 15 universities, various research institutes, and several USDA/FS Regional Offices.

Profiles have thus far been developed on forestry schools visited by FSP staff. (These profiles are for FSP use in serving AID Missions and are not for publication or public information.) Data is also being assembled on various Forest Service units and on some consulting firms.

Future plans include visits to additional forestry schools with international involvement, FS units, and consulting firms. Information will be compiled on foreign forestry institutions with assistance of FSP resident foresters in the field.

In developing institutional profiles, FSP has established contacts with natural resource institutes and organizations with information and capabilities useful in developing international forestry programs. These include the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin; Office of Arid Land Studies, University of Arizona; International Irrigation Center and Water Resource Laboratory, Utah State University; and the Laboratory for Applied Remote Sensing, Purdue University. Such linkages should be continued, strengthened, and expanded, as time permits, to include additional institutions such as the International Plant Protection Center, Oregon State University; Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida; Cooperative Research in Forest Fertilization Project, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Florida; East-West Center, Environment and Policy Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii; and others working in forestry-related fields.

The Evaluation Team endorses FSP plans to expand the institutional roster and profiles adding more important foreign forestry institutions with assistance of the Regional Forestry Advisors. Foreign institutions should include such organizations as the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux of the United Kingdom and its forestry branch, the Commonwealth Forest Institute at Oxford, England; Centre Technique Forestier Tropical of France; International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria; International Livestock Center for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Asian Network for Industrial Technology, Information and Extension, Singapore; Centro de Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Cali, Columbia; CATIE in Costa Rica; and similar organizations which are in a position to make important contributions to international forestry and land use programs.

3.1.1.4 Workshops, conferences, and meetings

Members of the FSP staff meet frequently with technical specialists in organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank, as well as with persons in domestic organizations within the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, AID, and other agencies (2). Included among these meetings are conferences held by the National Academy of Sciences, the National Forest Products Association, Society of American Foresters, Peace Corps National Convention of Returned Volunteers, East-West Center, the Association of Consulting Foresters, and the International Society of Tropical Foresters.

Meetings have been attended which dealt with issues and problems in other countries including Haiti, India, the Philippines, Mali, Senegal, Ecuador, St. Lucia, and Costa Rica. Such meetings establish contacts, familiarize the FSP staff with work being accomplished elsewhere in the world, and provide a good source of information regarding international forestry. Meetings also provide a means for keeping the United States forestry and natural resources community informed about activities of the FSP and conditions that exist elsewhere in the world. Adequate time and funds should be budgeted to allow for the continuation of these activities.

3.1.1.5 Forestry/natural resources network

Technical assistance is provided by FSP on a number of questions including book and manuscript reviews and the collection of technical information on request from AID personnel in the field. Publications and books are made

available to field personnel through the FSP, and on occasion, arrangements are made to have copies made of rare documents printed abroad (e.g., Proceedings of the Kenya National Seminar on Agroforestry).

FSP is engaged in the collection and dissemination of information concerning international forestry and natural resources. FSP has obtained a series of FAO publications and other forestry literature to hand out in response to inquiries by AID people (2). A collection of key publications related to forestry in less developed nations has been started. FSP issues information letters which inform field personnel on technical publications and upcoming meetings.

The FSP staff and consultants prepare technical articles for publication, having authored or co-authored over twenty articles during the short life of the program. A list of the principal papers, reports, and publications by FSP team members and consultants appears in ANNEX IX.

Collection and delivery of publications and information advisory services by FSP is an important contribution to AID forestry efforts and should be continued. These activities might be expanded and refined to some extent, but other demands on the time of the small staff and lack of space for collection and storage of documents limit the amount of such work that can be done without cutting into other important FSP activities.

Libraries and other organizations, both within the United States and in foreign countries, provide bibliographical information and documentation services on forestry and related subjects. FSP can perform a valuable service by preparing and distributing lists of national and international natural resources technical information centers, including concise digests of the kinds of information and services available. Such data would form useful working tools for AID Missions, AID foresters, consultants, and others involved in international forestry and land use programs and should reduce the demands on FSP for documentation and publication delivery services.

FSP, in collaboration with the Society of American Foresters, has just completed a working draft of a survey of information sources available in the Washington, D.C. area and elsewhere in the United States for people working on tropical forestry projects. This draft includes a list of 12 Washington area libraries and 12 information and documentation centers outside Washington which have collections of publications, abstracts, journals, etc., on forestry (including tropical forestry),

ecology, hydrology, soil science, wildlife, and other related natural and social sciences. For each library and information center, a brief digest presents name and address, kind of information, services, and special facilities available.

This working draft has been given limited distribution for discussion, comment, and elaboration. FSP and SAF are to be commended for this initiative. When it is completed, similar lists and digests of the most important information sources on tropical forestry and related resources outside the United States should be compiled.

3.1.2 Regional and Mission Accomplishments

3.1.2.1 Latin America and Caribbean Region

AID has nine ongoing forestry and forestry-related projects in El Salvador, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, and Peru in which forestry is a major component and one Regional project--the ROCAP Fuelwood and Alternative Energy Sources Project in Central America (2). In addition there are three ongoing projects in the Latin America-Caribbean Region (LAC) with minor forestry components and four forestry-related projects in various stages of planning. The Forestry Support Program has been involved in assisting with these projects.

The following examples illustrate ways in which the central core unit of FSP responds to requests for assistance:

1. Forestry and Natural Resources Conservation Project--Ecuador. The AID Mission in Ecuador had been contemplating a natural resource planning-soil conservation-forestry project for several years but experienced difficulty in definition. In November 1981 a four-person team, consisting of two men from the AID Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, one FSP staff member (Harcharik), and an FSP consultant, visited Ecuador and suggested that the project concentrate on one forestry institution working in three geographically and ecologically diverse areas of sierra, dry coast, and humid tropical forest. The team drew up terms of reference for consultants to be engaged in project design.

FSP, in collaboration with LAC and with the concurrence of the Mission and the government of Ecuador, then recruited a nine-person project design team. This team worked in Ecuador from January to May 1982, and the Project Paper was completed and approved in Washington in June. This unusually fast action

in preparing an acceptable Project Paper after identification illustrates one of the advantages of FSP involvement. FSP staff members are able to get quick action in recruiting and can provide sound technical advice on short notice.

FSP has been requested to assist in recruiting long-term technical advisors to assist with the implementation of the Ecuador project.

2. Agroforestry Outreach Project--Haiti. The AID Mission in Haiti requested FSP help with technical components of the outreach project which had been in the planning stage for some time. David Harcharik visited Haiti in June 1981 and helped prepare the Project Paper. Two months later the project was approved. FSP was then asked by two private voluntary organizations for assistance in recruitment. FSP furnished names and resumes of potential candidates and assisted in the interviews with one of the PVOs.

The AID Mission then asked FSP to help locate a senior technical advisor to guide the project. Thomas E. Greathouse, a forest geneticist and reforestation expert, was identified and hired on a personal service contract. He was on the job in time for the spring 1982 planting season.

The Mission has requested continuing support from FSP. Follow-up advisory visits are planned.

Participation in this project could be a model for FSP involvement with project design, recruitment of personnel, and continued technical support.

Two members of the SAF Evaluation Team visited Haiti and had an opportunity to meet the Project Coordinator, Forestry Advisor, and other personnel and to examine project activities.

It is too early to predict success for this project, but it is worth watching and supporting as it could set a pattern for forestry-related projects in depressed, depleted areas.

The Haiti project issues grants to three PVOs who work with local indigenous groups rather than working through the government of Haiti. The project is directed at Haitian problems of soil erosion, energy needs, and low rural income. Grants are provided for the growing of trees as cash crops, mainly but not exclusively, for fuelwood and charcoal. The project consists of the following grants and a coordination/technical assistance component:

Operation Double Harvest (ODH) operates a central nursery, and large-scale tree farms for charcoal production, experimenting with tree species and nursery techniques.

CARE works in the Northwest Region with a PVO Regional development organization to implement reforestation.

Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) has established an Agroforestry Resource Center which provides material and technical support to PVOs and other groups to plant trees in other regions of Haiti.

The Project Coordinator and Forestry Advisor provide leadership and technical assistance. Both are USAID contractors. Technical assistance from short-term consultants is also provided.

The PVOs have employed several foresters to organize and guide the tree planting in the field. CARE works through the Haitian-American Community Help Organization (HACHO) and PADF works almost exclusively through church groups. Projects and sub-projects are widely scattered throughout the country. For this kind of program it appears fortuitous to have PVO and church organization involvement. The church groups, especially, can stimulate interest, help guide and oversee the planting and care of the trees, and provide continuity.

It also appears that the project is fortunate in the selection of the Coordinator, Frederick J. Conway, and the Forestry Advisor, Greathouse, who complement each other and work well together. Conway is an anthropologist who has lived among rural people and studied their customs. His understanding and empathy is essential to this kind of project.

ANNEX VI is an up-to-date status report on the Haiti Agroforestry Outreach Project.

3. Activities of the Regional Forestry Advisor. The Regional Forestry Advisor, Henry Tschinkel, is attached to ROCAP and posted in San Jose, Costa Rica. His activities have been confined primarily to the five Central American countries and Panama. He is familiar with the Region, knows government forestry agencies, the multilateral and bilateral assistance agencies, the research institutions, and other agencies and organizations involved in forestry and natural resource management. In turn, he is widely known and trusted and his services are in great demand.

Since arriving in San Jose in September 1981, Tschinkel has been involved in an impressive array of activities: (a) participating in three training courses in Honduras, Panama, and Costa Rica; (b) contributing technical assistance in forestry, range management, and watershed components of the Natural Resources Conservation Project in Costa Rica; (c) making four advisory trips to El Salvador where he helped rescue a large AID tree planting project which was floundering due to lack of technical guidance; (d) assisting in selecting work sites, preparing work plans, and giving advice on reforestation, soil conservation, and watershed management on the Honduras Natural Resource Management Project; (e) furnishing technical advice on AID watershed and rural development projects in Panama; (f) participating in ROCAP's Regional Fuelwood Project in four countries and encouraging El Salvador to join the project; (g) participating in a panel on "Technologies for Sustaining Tropical Forest Resources" for the United States Congress, Office of Technology Assessment.

A summary of activities of this Forestry Advisor appears in ANNEX VII.

Tschinkel is spending nearly 50 percent of his time away from headquarters in San Jose. In addition, he is called upon to review large amounts of technical material and reports, such as those on tropical forestry prepared for the United States Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, the draft of the Peace Corps Reforestation Manual for Latin America, the GAO Evaluation Report on AID Forestry Projects in Developing Countries, AID project proposals, and Project Papers.

The Evaluation Team has read many of Tschinkel's trip reports and monthly and quarterly reports and found them to be well written and filled with sound advice. The Team has studied his proposals for "Training Packages" of self contained training materials and feels that these suggestions merit careful consideration by AID. FSP might consider taking the lead in preparing and sponsoring such material.

The Rural Development Officer of the AID Mission in Costa Rica was high in his praise of assistance from the Forestry Advisor. FSP has been extremely helpful and he anticipates assistance in the future. He said that the work of Peter Arnold, FSP consultant assigned to the Mission at no cost, was very good. This consultant spent one month in Costa Rica selecting and defining a moist tropical forestry development area for the forestry

component of the Natural Resources Conservation Project (Loan No. 515-T-032) and recommending management measures. Tschinkel worked closely with him. The Mission appreciated the quick action in getting the consultant aboard and the efficiency of his performance.

The Rural Development Officer said that the Mission is interested in receiving occasional technical assistance in the forest industry field from FSP. The Mission would also like help from FSP on in-country training of Costa Ricans, with Mission funding.

Under date of July 15, 1982 Ing. Raul Solorzano Soto, Costa Rican Director of the Natural Resources Conservation Loan, (AID 515-T-032), wrote a letter to the Mission Rural Development Officer requesting the services of Henry Tschinkel for technical assistance on three different sub-components of the Natural Resources Conservation Project and indicated a proposed time frame of 9 to 11 months. The Mission forwarded the request to ROCAP, endorsed the proposal, and asked approval stating, "Tschinkel can provide valuable assistance to the GOCR (Government of Costa Rica) and the Mission in implementing this project."

While flattering, the expression of confidence illustrates a possible problem--that of the Mission and the government of Costa Rica monopolizing the Advisor's time. The danger also exists that the Mission might use the Advisor as a "crutch" for technical services that should be provided by the project. The Costa Rican project was approved in March 1981; money became available in September 1981; the project expires in September 1985. No technical assistance for the forestry component has yet been supplied as provided for in the Project Paper. Negotiations are underway with FAO but have been delayed by a procedural matter. Tschinkel feels that he could be more effective and helpful if the project had a technical assistance team with which he could relate.

3.1.2.2 Africa Region

Large areas of Africa are losing their ability to produce food because of land erosion, soil resource depletion and lack of water, exacerbated by removal and depletion of natural vegetative cover (4). These problems are being caused by local needs for farm land, grazing land, wood for fuel, and building material. These needs must be met while rebuilding a protective forest cover, but already the demand, particularly for fuelwood

and other wood products, greatly exceeds supply. To meet projected needs for fuelwood alone, the World Bank and others believe that at least one million hectares of successful reforestation will have to take place in Africa each year for the rest of this century.

The Bureau for Africa has developed several projects to help developing countries with reforestation in response to Congressional mandates and AID policies. The policy for the AID Forestry and Natural Resources Program stresses forestry projects which seek the following objectives:

Ensure that production and harvest of fuelwood and timber is carried out on a sustained yield basis;

Integrate production of trees and tree crops into agricultural systems (i.e., encourage agroforestry approaches);

Direct the clearing of forest cover or conversion of forest lands to other uses in ways which are consistent with land use capability;

Reforest, afforest, or encourage the natural regeneration of lands not currently supporting any forest cover to help balance conversion and transformation losses that will occur as forest lands are converted to other uses;

Restore the productivity of degraded watersheds and depleted soils;

Develop capabilities of communities to initiate and undertake forestry and forestry-related activities on their own behalf; and

Protect forests and set aside ecological areas for protection of plants and animal species (5).

In Africa, AID has 26 ongoing and 11 planned forestry-related projects in 14 countries. The Africa Bureau has divided the continent into two sub-Regions, which are served by the Regional Economic Development Services Office for East Africa (REDSO/EA) in Nairobi, Kenya and the Regional Economic Development Services Office for West Africa (REDSO/WA) in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Currently, eight forestry-related projects are being conducted in the East African countries of Burundi, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Tanzania. AID efforts are being coordinated by a triumvirate of REDSO/EA natural resource

specialists including James R. Seyler (Regional Forestry Advisor), Wesley Fisher (Regional Energy Advisor), and John Gaudet (Regional Environmental Advisor). Within REDSO/WA, there are 26 forestry-related projects being carried out in Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissu, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta. Vernita Fort (Regional Natural Resources Officer) provides technical backstopping for these projects. There are also two Africa Regional (Eastern Africa and Western Africa) programs and one Africa-wide project, which are coordinated by FSP staff and the natural resources Regional Advisors. George Taylor serves as Forestry Advisor for the Sahel sub-Region in West Africa on the AID Sahel Development Planning Team (SDPT) based in Bamuka, Mali.

The FSP Africa Coordinator, Timothy M. Resch, helps supply technical information for REDSO/WA, REDSO/EA, and SDPT Natural Resources Advisors, provides consultant services to the AID Regions and Missions, and participates in the exchange of information among FSP and various United States institutions (ANNEX VIII). Since starting his position in August 1981, Resch has dedicated a major portion of his time to developing and computerizing the FSP roster of experts. This has enabled him and other FSP/WO staff members to perform a major function, by providing names of potential candidates for special forestry-related project requests submitted by the AID Missions, Regions, and other organizations. Resch has served as a consultant for jobs in Somalia, Senegal, and Mali where his experience in African remote sensing, windbreaks, and general forestry has helped fill special needs.

The visit made by Evaluation Team member Gallegos to Nairobi, Kenya, provided the opportunity to meet Regional Forestry Advisor (REDSO/EA) James R. Seyler and to discuss forestry-related needs in Africa and his interaction with FSP. Conversations were held with personnel in the AID REDSO/EA and Kenya Mission offices, along with personnel in other organizations, regarding their perception of forestry in Africa (ANNEX II). Based on these discussions and numerous publications reviewed, the demand for Seyler's forestry expertise is apparent. (ANNEX VIII). Demand for wood products, accentuated by the poor condition of forests in Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, and Botswana, is especially critical. Seyler has thus far concentrated his efforts in these countries. Plans for the coming year include work in Tanzania, Swaziland, Malawi, and Uganda. Seyler is reported to be doing excellent work. While he feels that he and other natural resources advisors can handle the future workload, additional outside consultants will be required to take care of the increasing number of requests.

Personnel interviewed at REDSO/EA and the USAID/Kenya offices were complimentary of Seyler's contributions to increasing forestry needs in East Africa. Mission officers indicated they could use a great deal more of Seyler's time.

Officials from Peace Corps, the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), and Energy/Development International (E/DI) were interviewed and expressed a satisfactory association with Seyler and AID. The Peace Corps foresees an increasing need for AID help in training volunteers and suggests a roving forestry expert position similar to a Regional Training Officer to service several countries.

AID activities also are being carried out in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), private volunteer organizations (PVOs), and nongovernment organizations. The FAO has been called upon to provide consulting foresters in East Africa. The PVOs and nongovernment organizations (CARE, Save the Children Federation, and Catholic Relief Services) are also working closely with REDSO/EA in various countries, including the Somalia-Refugee Reforestation Project.

3.1.2.3 Asia Region

The following accomplishments were achieved in the Asia Region by the Forestry Support Program:

1. A consultant from the Forest Service in Honolulu visited Thailand to identify potential forestry projects. FSP did not consider the program successful due to lack of interest and lack of cooperation with the AID Mission in Thailand.
2. A list of forestry references was compiled for use by forestry schools in Asia. Included are 250 publications and current tropical forestry manuals.
3. Information on institutions dealing with Asian forestry and agroforestry has been compiled and is available for use.
4. J.L. Whitmore, FSP Regional Coordinator, spent 3 weeks in the Philippines working on watershed management (a \$5 million project) and agroforestry. On another trip, Whitmore visited Fiji to help plan a project to be implemented by the Peace Corps under PASA with AID. Typhoon damaged trees will be harvested with a portable sawmill to be purchased by AID. After logging, the area will be reforested with seedlings. Also on this trip, Whitmore provided AID with technical forestry advice in Western Samoa.

5. FSP assisted with recruiting and partially funded a five-member assessment team to identify potential forestry projects in India. FSP helped AID organize the Asia Regional Forestry Conference later held in Bangalore, India and participated in the meeting.

6. Support, technical and backstopping, was provided to a contract forester based in India and to an International Development Internee (IDI) forester in Indonesia. A mechanism to provide forestry staff support in both the Philippines and Pakistan is desirable. No direct-hire forestry personnel are employed by AID in the Near East or Asia Regions. The one IDI is scheduled for transfer.

7. Deanna Donovan was employed as the Asian Regional Forestry Advisor in February 1982. After a brief orientation period in the United States, she was posted to the AID Mission in Jakarta, Indonesia, arriving on March 8. Officially she is a member of the AID Mission and reports to the Mission Director. Her contract specifies that 30 percent of her time will be allotted to the Indonesia Mission and 70 percent will be devoted to Regional and Mission support activities in other Asian countries. This arrangement was adopted because Asia has no Regional or sub-Regional organization similar to ROCAP in Central America or REDSO/EA in Africa, to which the Regional Forestry Advisor could be attached. The arrangement seems to be working.

Although Donovan has been on the job in Asia for only a short time, her accomplishments and contributions are impressive. From April 4 to 14 she made a trip to Sri Lanka, where she assisted the AID Mission officer of agriculture and rural development in a review of the Reforestation and Watershed Management Project (383-0055). After field observations and extensive discussions with government and Mission staff, she prepared a memorandum of recommendations with proposals for FSP assistance.

From April 14 to 25, she participated in the Conference on Forestry and Development in Asia at Bangalore, India, assisting in preparation of a summary cable and discussions of follow-up activities.

Donovan spent 22 days in May in the Philippines where she assisted the AID Mission in defining the agroforestry component of the new Rainfed Resources Development Project. To gather information, she participated in three field trips observing agroforestry trials and other forestry activities and conditions. She held conferences with representatives of the

Philippine government, FAO, the Ford Foundation, the Agricultural Development Council, and the University of the Philippines and prepared a memorandum of recommendations for the agroforestry component of the project. In addition, suggestions were made regarding as to tasks for the incoming agroforestry advisor and ways that FSP might provide further assistance to strengthen the agroforestry unit.

From June 14 to July 10, Donovan responded to a request from AID/New Delhi to assist with the Project Paper for the Maharashtra Social Forestry Project and the preparation of a project identification document for a third forestry project in India.

In between trips to other countries, Donovan familiarized herself with forestry development needs and possibilities in Indonesia. Pertinent publications and reports were reviewed, and discussions with Mission personnel, representatives of the government of Indonesia, and other organizations working in forestry and conservation activities were held. A field trip to West Java helped to acquaint her with rural conditions, particularly forest conditions and forest activities of the State Forest Corporation, Perum Perhutani. She also began to gather pertinent references and publications, lists of Asian research, administrative and educational institutions working in the forestry field, materials useful in extension work, and other information which will be useful in advancing forestry support activities in Asia.

Donovan has been well received in the Asia Region and her services are in demand. The AID/ASEAN Liaison Officer in Manila requested that she join the Watershed Conservation and Management Design Team on a tour in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines from August 9 to 27 to gather information for preparation of the Project Paper in Manila. The New Delhi Mission has requested that she spend 2 of the next 6 months helping develop forestry and forestry-related activities.

Her plans included the AID/ASEAN tour and a trip to India in late September and early October to assist the Mission on forestry activities.

Relationships and communications of Donovan, S&T/FNR, and the FSP staff in Washington are cordial. The S&T/FNR thinks highly of her qualifications and ability and is well pleased with accomplishments to date.

8. Although the FSP staff in Washington provided considerable support to AID forestry activities in Asia, indications are that

the working relationships of S&T/FNR, the FSP staff, and the Bureau for Asia have not been as harmonious as with other Regional Bureaus in Washington. The position of FSP Asia Coordinator is vacant at present; recruitment is underway. Both S&T/FNR and the Bureau for Asia are hopeful that relationships will improve with the employment of a new Coordinator.

AID is planning to increase forestry activities in India, Indonesia, and Pakistan with large-scale projects, which will result in the largest forestry budget among AID Regions. The potential for increased FSP support to the Asia Region in the future looks very good.

3.1.3 Regional Reactions

3.1.3.1 Bureau for Africa

The Evaluation Team interviewed Raymond Love, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa, and John Blumgart and Forester Dennis Panther of the Office of Technical Resources, to learn their opinions on the functioning of FSP. Love had recently been Director of REDSO/EA in Nairobi and was the person who interviewed, selected, and supervised Regional Forestry Advisor Seyler. Love spoke well of Seyler stating that he "hit the ground running," was handling a great deal of work and was doing it well. He also said that FSP was meeting an unfilled need for forestry expertise in East Africa.

Blumgart complimented FSP. He said that S&T/FNR and FSP had devised a good way of dealing with Regions and Missions. A whole new dimension has been added to forestry technical assistance which the Bureau for Africa could not possibly have accomplished on their own. He commended the forestry personnel in S&T/FNR and FSP.

Blumgart stated that FSP Africa Coordinator Resch had been helpful in reviewing projects and participating in meetings and conferences. He mentioned Somalia where timely assistance to the Mission included making an examination of the forestry situation and preparing material for the forestry Project Paper. The forestry project in Somalia will involve voluntary organizations which undoubtedly will be asking FSP for help in recruiting personnel.

Blumgart states that Regional Forestry Advisor Seyler is helping in East Africa and recommends that another Forestry Advisor be assigned to West Africa to give full coverage to the Region.

3.1.3.2 Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

James Hester of the Office of Development Resources (LAC/DR) reported that he "lucked out" with the opportunity to work with FSP Latin America Coordinator Harcharik. FSP has reviewed proposals, participated in project design, and helped in recruitment. Hester, being rather new to his present position as Forestry/Resource Advisor, said that he was not fully familiar with Regional Forestry Advisor Tschinkel's work but that it appears to be effective. Hester would like to have two more Forestry Advisors, one for the Caribbean and one for South America so that the whole LAC Region would be covered. He would prefer to have them be permanent AID employees but saw no possibility of this happening because of pending personnel reductions. He would like, therefore, to see the FSP arrangement continued and enlarged.

3.1.3.3 Bureau for Asia

Kathleen McNamara, Forestry Advisor in the Office of Technical Resources (ASIA/FR) reports that Regional Forestry Advisor Donovan, in a short time, made significant contributions. McNamara speaks well of Donovan's capabilities. McNamara would like three Regional Forestry Advisors in Asia, but would settle for two--one to cover the Indian subcontinent and one for the Philippines, Indonesia, and the South Pacific.

McNamara expressed a hope that the vacant FSP Asia Coordinator position would soon be filled with a person who has operational experience in Asia. She sees many ways in which the Bureau for Asia and the Missions could utilize services to be offered by the central core unit of FSP.

3.2 PEACE CORPS INITIATIVE

3.2.1 Accomplishments

Peace Corps, in collaboration with AID under PASA, has achieved substantial and impressive accomplishments. Major activities have included making forestry assessments in 25 countries; conducting Regional forestry programming workshops in three countries; conducting two pre-service technical forestry training sessions; and initiating pilot forestry projects in several countries.

3.2.1.1 Assessments

Forestry consultants to conduct overseas assessments of existing and potential forestry projects were recruited by the Peace Corps during two sessions in Washington, D.C. After screening resumes, 25 candidates were selected and called to Washington for each assessment session. Candidates were from the private consultancy field, the federal government, and the universities (graduate students). From 50 candidates interviewed, 13 were selected to conduct the overseas assessments. Of the 13, six were from the federal government (Forest Service, Parks Service, BLM), five from universities, and two were private consultants.

The consultants were divided into assessment teams. Forestry programs, active and potential, were assessed in 25 countries by the teams. (Refer to ANNEX IV for a listing of these consultants and countries in which they assessed programs.)

Primary activities in the assessments were:

Identifying potential projects;

Providing technical and programming assistance to active projects;

Strengthening Peace Corps forestry activities; and

Presenting orientation and information on Peace Corps PASA with AID for forestry work.

3.2.1.2 Workshops

Forestry programming workshops for PC, AID, and host country ministry staff were held in three countries: Costa Rica, Philippines, and Kenya. The workshops were to be Regional in scope and Peace Corps and host country programming officials were well represented. AID representation was less complete because of staff and operating fund limitations. For the Costa Rica workshop, three out-of-country AID representatives came from Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Ecuador. For the Philippines workshop, one AID official came from Nepal. An AID official came from Botswana to the Kenya workshop. AID was also represented by the Mission located in the country in which each workshop was held.

The workshops discussed the strengths and weaknesses of existing forestry projects, new methods and technologies that could be

incorporated in projects, and planned strategies for developing forestry projects more efficiently utilizing the resources of Peace Corps, AID, and host country ministries. The workshops were beneficial to those who attended.

3.2.1.3 Pre-service technical training

A 6-week, pre-service, in-country, forestry technical training model was developed in Conocoto, Ecuador. A 5-week, pre-service, stateside, forestry training model was developed in Oracle, Arizona, in conjunction with the University of Arizona. In Ecuador, 17 Peace Corps volunteers (PCVs) from Ecuador and 7 PCVs from Paraguay attended the training model. A total of 24 PCVs attended the stateside training session; of these, 12 were designated for Kenya and 12 for Senegal forestry projects.

The PC sectoral staff reviewed the operations at the Center for Human Potential (CHP)--a training contractor for Peace Corps in San Jose, Costa Rica--and interviewed environmental education Peace Corps trainees during their time at CHP.

3.2.1.4 Pilot projects

A sum of \$200,000 of forestry project funds was made available for pilot projects. The Peace Corps initiated the activity by selecting three countries in the Inter-American Region. They were Ecuador (\$25,000), Paraguay (\$25,000), and the Dominican Republic (\$20,000). The Peace Corps plans to select two to three countries in each of its two remaining Regions to utilize the balance of the \$200,000 allotted. A PCV with logging experience from Oregon State University is slated to work on the Fiji salvage and reforestation project.

3.2.1.5 In-service training model

Peace Corps staff, volunteers, and their host country counterparts from Paraguay, Ecuador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, totaling 64 participants, attended an in-service training model conducted by the Peace Corps in Paraguay. Fifty of the participants were from Paraguay and fourteen from the other three countries. The focus of the training was park and wildlands management. Sessions were designed and presented by representatives from the Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior. Salaries of instructors were covered by their agencies with no cost to the Peace Corps, except for travel expenses.

3.2.1.6 Budget expenditures

Uses of project funds budgeted in the PASA for Peace Corps forestry are presented in the following table:

Table 2. Budget for AID funded Peace Corps Forestry Activities

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total Obligated</u>	<u>Expenditures Actual & Proj. FY '80 - '83</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Project Mgmt.	280,000	205,788	75,000
Field Staff	200,000	54,000	146,000*
Project Materials	200,000	200,000	0
Training	280,000	200,000	80,000
Programming	<u>240,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	1,200,000	899,000	301,000

*Reallocate resources into project material and programming areas.

3.2.2 Reactions

With a few exceptions, Peace Corps headquarters staff members--including Regional Directors--are pleased with the PASA with AID. They felt that the Forestry Support Program was doing a good job in providing technical support and assistance to AID/Peace Corps forestry projects.

Peace Corps Field Directors and staff interviewed from Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Kenya also were satisfied--except as noted below--with the PASA arrangements. They all suggest that the agreement be both extended and expanded in scope. The following recommendations were made for an expanded PASA:

1. Increase the material support component of the PASA's budget and improve field delivery systems for rapid funding at the project level so that support arrives when needed.
2. Continue and expand in-service training models for PCVs and host country counterparts. Accommodating counterparts in this training under the PASA is important because such funds are not available in regular Peace Corps budgets. Counterpart training is doubtful outside the PASA. Include technicians from PVOs in such training.

3. Increase Peace Corps collaboration with PVOs, especially in the use of PL 480 food programs.

4. Continue and strengthen the technical workshops--formerly programming workshops--in specific fields of forestry. Strive to achieve better AID participation in workshops along with attendance by representatives from PVOs and host country governments. At least one such technical workshop should be held each year.

5. Continue and increase funding for programming consultants to be used at country and Mission levels for specialized purposes.

3.2.3 AID Relationships

Relationships between Peace Corps and AID at the Mission level appear to be good in countries visited. Minor and infrequent personality problems arise, but appear to be taken care of without impairment of program objectives. Problems affecting AID/Peace Corps relationships will be discussed in the following sections.

3.2.3.1 Project planning

Planning and executing Peace Corps projects are responsibilities of the Peace Corps field staff. AID usually plans and initiates joint AID/Peace Corps forestry projects. Peace Corps has complained in both Kenya and Costa Rica that AID does not include them in initial planning exercises. Joint AID/Peace Corps projects are often well along in the planning stage before AID brings Peace Corps into the picture. Peace Corps wishes to be brought into planning joint projects at an early stage.

The current 2- to 3-year delay from project conception to funding is considered unreasonably slow by Peace Corps. Because PCVs serve only 2 years on a tour, people involved in planning a project usually do not get to participate in its start-up and execution. This has caused some frustration and lowering of morale among forestry PCVs trying to establish new forestry projects at their work sites.

In project execution, cooperation and coordination of AID, Peace Corps, and host country governments were reported generally to be good.

3.2.3.2 Material support

A frustration experienced by PCVs in executing joint AID/Peace Corps projects in the field is the difficulty of obtaining funds in a timely manner for transportation and for materials, such as tools and supplies. Peace Corps feels that procedures used by AID to transfer funds for material support to AID/Peace Corps forestry projects should be streamlined so that funds are available when needed. In tree planting operations, the planting season may be a relatively short time during a year. Missing this period due to lack of funds for planting tools, transportation of seedlings, or nursery equipment can delay the project for perhaps a whole year. This may result in the operation spanning the terms of two PCVs, with the replacement having to pick up the threads of work and financing.

The agreement currently being negotiated between AID and Peace Corps to make funds more readily available for these purposes is a step in the right direction.

4. EMERGING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

4.1 INTEGRATED FORESTRY PROGRAMS

Two aspects must be considered when devising an integrated forestry program. Forestry should be made an integral part of any land management plan combined with agriculture, livestock production, erosion control, or fuelwood production. Forestry must deal not only with local needs or "social forestry" and problems of the rural poor, but also be concerned with the national economy. Self sufficiency in timber products manufacturing and maintaining a favorable balance of payments are considerations. AID has begun concrete action to integrate forestry into land management plans, but is only now considering development of traditional production forestry and how the two relate.

People are becoming increasingly aware that proper management of forests is essential to maintain agricultural productivity of the land. Forests protect water supplies, prevent erosion, and provide environmental amenities. Forests managed on a sustained yield basis, can also provide people with a continuous supply of fuelwood, construction materials, other timber products, and jobs--all of which are basic to sound development in the less developed countries. Given the long-term nature of forestry and the amount of time needed to establish integrated land management programs, effective planning is essential. Current AID programs provide for solutions to immediate problems such as fuelwood shortages, agroforestry needs, windbreak establishment for erosion control, but the benefits derived from these efforts will be more lasting if projects of greater duration are developed.

Current destruction and lack of forest management are forcing many developing countries to use scarce funds for timber product imports to satisfy national demands. AID should not only be concerned with woodlot production and agroforestry, but also with establishment and management of commercial forests and plantations. The relative importance given to production forestry is, of course, dependent on the existing demand for timber products. A country with a rural population facing fuelwood shortages, or one which is confronted with the loss of agricultural land due to erosion or advancing deserts, necessarily must place emphasis on local-need aspects of forestry. Developing countries with a significant demand for wood products, and those with sufficient supplies for export should emphasize commercial wood production and manufacture of finished products.

To assure that local governments make sufficient, long-term commitments to land management, government officials must be aware of the important part that forestry plays in development plans for their countries. Efforts must be made to train not only the immediate users of the forest but also policy and political leaders. The workshops and symposia sponsored by AID should be continued for this purpose, and more direct contact between foresters and government officials is most important. Very little of long lasting benefit can be accomplished without government support.

4.2 INTRA-AGENCY COORDINATION

The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) was established within AID as a key response to the Reagan Administration's belief that a vigorous private sector can serve as a force for growth in developing countries. The Caribbean Basin Initiative was started to increase United States trade with Caribbean countries and to encourage investments by United States corporations in that region. Both of these initiatives could provide a means for advancing traditional production forestry in developing countries provided that a group such as AID/FNR participates in the necessary coordination.

4.2.1 Bureau for Private Enterprise

The Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) focuses on "for-profit" indigenous private business activities. Loan financing is either direct from AID or through financial institutions. PRE will finance specific technical assistance, training, and technology directly related to business activities (6). A major goal is to increase the impact of limited USAID funds by attracting other sources (U.S. corporations, local entrepreneurs, commercial banks, international institutions, and others involved in development). Priority is being given to the agribusiness sector with activities initiated in the following 10 countries: Egypt, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Zimbabwe, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka (7).

PRE has deployed private sector reconnaissance Missions to target countries. Factors being determined are whether the country has an active and innovative private sector which wishes to expand or diversify investments in job creating enterprises; whether the government has created the climate and infrastructure in terms of policies, procedures, and financial markets to support extended private sector investments; what are key opportunities, ideas and proposals for private sector investments that are developmentally oriented, and where can AID collaborate (8).

In a separate but related effort the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service is providing support to encourage expansion of overseas markets for U.S. timber products.

4.2.2 Caribbean Basin Initiative

One of the principal goals of the Caribbean Basin Initiative is to attract private U.S. investors into Caribbean countries for the purpose of stimulating the economy of that region. The proposed U.S. program consists of integrated, mutually reinforcing measures in the fields of trade, investment, and financial assistance (9). Measures being considered in this respect include the offer of one-way free trade, the elimination of duties on all imports from the Basin, a significant tax measure to encourage investment, and the appropriation of \$350 million to provide emergency assistance.

4.2.3 Support Measures

S&T/FNR and FSP could help coordinate and support Bureau for Private Enterprise and the Caribbean Initiative efforts to encourage private forest industry investments in less developed countries. Participation and support could include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following kinds of activities:

1. FSP personnel could provide technical backstopping to PRE and LAC by reviewing forestry aspects of forest industry development projects which are supported by AID loan financing, technical and training assistance, or in other ways. This would ensure that projects are soundly based from a forest management standpoint.
2. FSP could assist private industry in recruiting qualified foresters, with experience in tropical countries--either as consultants or direct-hire employees--to help evaluate, plan, and/or manage the forest management aspects of prospective enterprises.

Similar assistance could also be given to the PRE and the Caribbean Initiative projects in identifying and recruiting short-term consultants where needed to help evaluate the technical soundness of forest industry proposals being encouraged or supported.

3. FSP could identify for PRE, LAC, and interested private forest industries the sources of already available information on forest resources and forest management in the countries or geographic areas of interest. FSP might also be able to provide limited assistance in assembling such information.

4. FSP has Regional Forestry Advisors posted in three of the ten target countries where PRE is developing projects (Kenya, Indonesia, and Costa Rica), and both organizations could collaborate to foster forest industry in these countries. Additional Regional Forestry Advisors in the field as recommended by the Evaluation Team, would promote collaboration.

To facilitate coordination and support measures, the Evaluation Team recommends the addition of a well qualified individual with expertise in commercial and industrial forestry to the FSP staff in Washington.

4.3 AID/S&T/FNR FORESTRY PROJECTS

The S&T/FNR has five projects in its Annual Budget Submission for Fiscal Year 1984. Included are three programs directly involved with forestry development, one of which is the Forest Resources Management Project, the subject of evaluation in this report. These forestry projects are listed in assigned order of importance:

Forest Resource Management Project,
Agroforestry Research and Training Project, and
Forestry Sector Development Project.

In addition, another ongoing project which relates to forestry, the Environment and Natural Resources Expanded Information Base Project, helped to bring some forest environment issues to the forefront in both developed and developing countries.

4.3.1 Agroforestry Research and Training

Through research and training this agroforestry project aims to assist less developed countries to better manage small-farmer land holdings and to increase forestry's contribution to on-farm production of food, fodder, energy, water, and shelter (10). Phase I (1982-84) begins with an agreement between AID and the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) to identify existing agroforestry systems and to develop practical methodologies for the diagnoses of land-use problems and agroforestry management solutions. In Phase II (1984-88), state-of-the-art studies will be developed on the utility and management of tree species that produce food, fuel, soil ameliorations, and other products.

4.3.2 Forestry Sector Development

This Project will be geared to support initiatives in economic analysis of forest-based development, private sector involvement in forestry management, reforestation of sites with major problems, and the creation of an international research network to strengthen forestry research in the less developed countries (10). Feasibility studies are being conducted during 1982 to define specific methods to be used in implementing the project. Major outputs are intended to be several state-of-the-art studies, technical workshops, and technical information packets on reforestation of problem sites. Forestry sector economic analyses are to be conducted in two to five countries, along with private sector linkage examinations and demonstrations. Forestry research institutional networking arrangements will be supported.

Opportunities should arise for FSP involvement in the project.

4.4 PEACE CORPS POTENTIAL

The joint AID/PC Forestry Initiative being evaluated in this report aims at delivering grassroots village forestry assistance through collaborative PC linkages with the less developed countries (LDC) Mission assistance programs (11).

AID is supplying professional technical backup and support, counterpart training, material support, plus pre- and in-service training development. USFS/FSP is providing professional support, short-term consultancy services, plus information and documentation to Peace Corps staff. The Peace Corps, for its part, will recruit, train, and place PC forestry volunteers (PCVs) in AID collaborative project settings. (New forestry PCVs are now being placed in Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Senegal, and Kenya to work on these projects.) The current effort is expected to continue through 1983, but the AID/FNR 1984 budget proposes to extend this work to deal with opportunities for combining Public Law 480 Food Aid, PVO, and Peace Corps capabilities.

Two programs worthy of mention and further development were started under the current AID/PC agreement. The first of these involves the pursuit of arrangements between AID and PC at the Washington level to shorten and simplify the process of acquiring AID funding. The current agreement allows for the trial distribution of \$200,000 to two to three countries in each of three Regions (maximum of six countries), and some of these funds have already been allocated for PC projects in Ecuador, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, and Fiji. The second program

involves design (planning) workshops that are held between AID, PC, PVOs, and host country representatives to encourage interaction and exchange of ideas. Workshops held in Upper Volta in West Africa under different auspices and those held under this program in Costa Rica and the Philippines produced new exchanges and contributed to understanding of mutual problems. These workshops allowed for the examination of the current status of joint proposals and introduced people to new approaches (12).

4.5 FOOD FOR PEACE/PUBLIC LAW 480

Public Law 480 is an AID administered program that uses food from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for projects to supply food under three titles:

Title I authorizes sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to friendly countries on long-term repayable terms;

Title II authorizes donations of food to meet famine or other extraordinary relief requirements and child health/feeding and to support work programs designed to alleviate the causes of the need for food assistance; and

Title IIIa Authorizes sales of food to countries at or below the poverty criterion of the International Development Association of the World Bank Group and develops multi-year plans to increase food availability to the poor, with forgiveness of sales as an incentive (4).

The local currency, generated from the sale of food under loans from Titles I and III, can be used to finance development (13). Title II Food for Work plus contributions to the World Food Program are estimated to be responsible for planting two or more times the number of trees over a 4-year period than were expected to be planted by AID in connection with all of the ongoing forestry-related bilateral assistance-funded projects in 37 countries worldwide.

Most of this effort has been administered by private volunteer organizations (PVOs) that carry out their work in developing countries. Private voluntary groups display a capacity to identify, design, and implement community reforestation projects. Private voluntary agencies with expertise in technology are addressing the challenge of more efficient forest product utilization (improved stoves for cooking, better saws, etc.) and of design and development for alternative energy sources (11).

In the past the Peace Corps has cooperated on a limited basis with PVOs to implement a range of projects, including forestry activities. A reforestation project in Chad was developed with CARE and a natural resources conservation program in Guatemala with the Catholic Relief Service. Other examples exist of collaboration with PVOs using PL 480 funds, but by and large the PC represents an untapped source of expertise for sponsoring increased forestry activities with PL 480 resources. Greater areas could be planted with PL 480 resources if forestry and land management programs were given greater priority by PVOs, AID, host countries, and Peace Corps.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS OF THE SAF EVALUATION TEAM

It is the opinion of the Evaluation Team that the Forestry Support Program is fulfilling the purpose for which it was conceived and designed. FSP is meeting a heretofore unsatisfied need for forestry and natural resources expertise within AID. Opportunities are being offered the U.S. forestry community to contribute to assistance in developing countries and to keep informed about worldwide forestry activities and needs. The FSP effort has been generally well accepted by AID Regional Bureaus, other AID Bureaus, Missions, other concerned departments of the U.S. government, and host governments. The Team concludes that this effort should be continued and expanded. FSP should deal with production forestry as well as local needs of rural poor.

The AID agreement with Peace Corps is functioning, but accomplishments attained to date can only be considered preliminary. The goal of mobilizing Peace Corps capabilities in support of collaborative grassroots village forestry projects can be greatly enhanced by early-on inclusion of PC in the planning process. Workshops and pilot funding projects sponsored by AID have been well received by the PC, but additional efforts are needed to improve accessibility of AID personnel and funds. The Peace Corps has served as a valuable training ground for many of this country's foreign aid and foreign service people and should be supported.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Forest Resources Management Project (No. 936-5519) makes it possible for U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Programs to provide a faster, more balanced, and functionally sound response to urgent needs for protection, management, and proper use of forests and related natural resources in less developed countries. Both components of the project, the Forestry Support Program and the Peace Corps Initiative FASA, should be continued and expanded as proposed in the recommendations which follow.

2. AID should have an integrated approach to forestry which emphasizes both forestry to meet local basic human needs and production forestry. A well qualified individual with expertise in commercial and industrial forestry should be added to the FSP staff in Washington.

3. The Bureau for Science and Technology/FNR and FSP should collaborate with the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE) to promote the development of forest industry in less developed countries such as Kenya, Ivory Coast, Zimbabwe, Thailand, Indonesia, Pakistan, Costa Rica, and Peru. S&T/FNR should develop basic background information regarding forestry and forest industry to promote and facilitate the initiation of activities in production forestry, including commercial plantations and manufacturing facilities, through the AID private enterprise initiative.
4. The Bureau for Science and Technology/FNR, with the help of FSP, should work with the Bureau for Private Enterprise to encourage U.S. private forest industry, U.S. trade associations, and their employees to participate in international forestry activities.
5. The Evaluation Team endorses the S&T/FNR Forestry Sector Development Project (No. 936-5546), the Agroforestry Research and Training Project (No. 936-5545), and efforts under these programs to strengthen research in less developed countries regarding production forestry, reforestation of sites with major problems, and agroforestry. The Team recommends that FSP participate to the extent possible in these efforts, help locate individuals needed to conduct these programs, and assist in dissemination and application of research results.
6. Personal services contracts of the Regional Forestry Advisors in Africa, Central America, and Asia and of the FSP Africa Coordinator should be extended. AID should explore with the USDA Forest Service, OICD, Office of Personnel Management, and others appropriate ways to give the occupants of these positions security of tenure. A special effort should be made to get a permanent Civil Service appointment for the FSP Africa Coordinator to give him equal status with the other members of the core support unit in Washington.
7. Additional Regional Forestry Advisors should be placed in West Africa, Northern Asia, South America, and the Caribbean.
8. S&T/FNR and the Forestry Support Program should explore ways to improve communications, coordination, and working relationships in Washington with the Bureau for Asia, ASIA/TR.
9. The FSP effort to develop institutional profiles for U.S. universities, natural resource institutes, and other organizations engaged in international forestry and forestry-related programs within the United States is an important contribution.

The Washington Staff of FSP should extend this effort. It also should be expanded to include non U.S. institutions such as Centre Technique Forestier Tropicale of France, Commonwealth Forest Institute of the United Kingdom, and International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria. Regional Forestry Advisors should be encouraged to build or strengthen linkages with such organizations at Regional and country levels.

10. Collection and delivery of documents and information advisory services provided by FSP should be continued at about the present level. Needs for additional information and bibliographical services should be met as fully as possible by the preparation of lists and brief descriptions of information sources on tropical forestry and related activities for use by foresters, consultants, and AID Missions involved in international forestry. FSP should complete the collaborative work with SAF in preparing sources of information in the United States after which similar lists and digests of important information sources outside the United States should be compiled and distributed to workers in the field.

11. The Evaluation Team endorses the decision to add a Training Officer to the FSP unit in Washington and recommends that FSP give serious consideration to taking the lead in preparing and sponsoring the use of "Training Packages" of self contained training materials as proposed by Regional Forestry Advisor Henry Tschinkel. This could be an effective means of transferring technology among Missions, AID foresters, consultants, and others involved in planning and execution of AID forestry and forestry-related projects. Other recommended methods of strengthening technology transfer in which the Training Officer could take the lead or make a strong contribution include preparation of technical guidelines and manuals for forestry field operations such as tree nursery management, reforestation, silviculture, protection against fire and other destructive agents; carefully planned study tours; workshops and seminars on technical forestry subjects; complete documentation of study tours, workshops, and seminars; and wide distribution of reports and proceedings within AID and to consultants and other collaborators so that technical information is available to nonparticipants.

12. S&T/FNR and FSP should consider developing standardized presentations for government officials and decisionmakers regarding the need for forestry in the less developed countries. The theme should be "Make Sound Forestry a Part of Your Country's Land Management Policy." These presentations should

include audio-visual materials that show the results of deforestation--erosion, advancing deserts. (Extension forestry should reach decisionmakers and practitioners.) The first step should be an exploratory effort to develop a prospectus, cost estimates, and a trial production directed at a widespread serious problem, such as desertification, or deforestation of humid tropical forests.

13. The Forestry Support Program in Washington should be provided with adequate office facilities and additional personnel to handle outside requests for consultants and information. A mid-level technical person should be hired to manage and update the roster and to handle other administrative duties.

14. The Forest Service should make a stronger effort to deliver in-kind contributions to FSP, particularly in providing personnel for short term assignments, as originally contemplated. The Chief should make clear to the organization, especially field units, the F.S. commitment to U.S. participation in international forestry. Forest Service personnel who are qualified for short-term consultancies should be encouraged to take advantage of opportunities to broaden experience as well as to make significant contributions to forestry and natural resource management in less developed countries.

15. Material support components of the extended Peace Corps PASA budget should be increased by 25 percent to \$250,000.

16. AID should include Peace Corps in planning joint AID/PC projects at an early stage at the Mission level. Peace Corps should participate in all phases of project development to enable recruitment and training of volunteers so that personnel can be in place when new projects are started.

17. In-service training activities in agroforestry and other community forestry and forestry-related activities should be continued for PCVs and host country counterparts.

18. Workshops for joint PC, AID, and PVO personnel and host country officials should be continued and expanded to include workshops on specific forestry problems and technical subjects. AID officials should make a better effort, in spite of recognized administrative constraints, to attend and participate in these workshops. At least one such workshop should be held each year in each Peace Corps Region.

19. S&T/FNR and the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance should explore ways with Peace Corps and PVOs to increase use of Public Law 480 Title II resources to support Peace Corps and PVO village forestry projects.

20. Regional Bureaus and Mission Directors should be encouraged to obtain the foreign currencies available under Public Law 480, Title I and Title III programs for social and production forestry programs in recipient countries.

ANNEX I
SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
EVALUATION
of the
FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT
(No. 936-5519)

I. BACKGROUND

Agency involvement in providing forestry assistance to less developed countries has been growing steadily over the past several years. A Forest Resources Management project (936-5519) was designed and launched in FY 80 by the office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources in the Bureau for Science and Technology to meet perceived needs for support of the Agency's expanding portfolio of bilateral assistance projects and project components containing forestry and forestry-related activities.

II. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this evaluation is:

- A. To assess the degree of progress that is being made toward accomplishment of the purposes to this project;
- B. To review planned project activities in relation to currently perceived needs;
- C. To make specific suggestions for appropriate project adjustments/modifications;

D. And to make general recommendations for project extension, and for possible new forestry project activities that would be responsive to both current and emerging forestry development assistance program needs and opportunities.

III. Evaluation Team Composition

The Society of American Foresters (SAF) will recruit and organize an evaluation team that will consist of a team leader together with not more than one or two other professional assistants. SAF's team member recommendations will be subject to review and approval by S&T/FNR. The SAF team will also be supported by one person from each of the participating or involved federal agencies (i.e., one person from A.I.D., one from USDA Forest Service and one from Peace Corps).

The SAF evaluation team will consist of professionals working in forestry who possess an understanding of U.S. and international forestry institutions and institutional capabilities, and an understanding of the problems and the needs of less developed countries in forestry and related natural resources, including those needs linked to pressures from meeting agricultural, grazing and energy requirements. Understanding and expertise by team members in international forestry sector economics and in public/private sector relationships related thereto will also be highly desirable.

IV. Statement of Work

The team will review all aspects of the USDA/OICD/Forest Service Resources Support Services Agreement (RSSA), the Peace Corps Participating Agency Services Agreement (PASA) and the Personal Services Contract (PSC) components of the ongoing Forest Resources Management project.

The team will begin by examining background and policy documents concerning US interest and A.I.D. mandates for involvement in forestry and related natural resources assistance to developing countries. The team will examine A.I.D. project activities and recent activities summaries, and will review and become familiar with new Agency and administration programs and initiatives that might bear on future program directions.

A. USDA/OICD/Forest Service RSSA and Regional Advisor PSCs

The team will examine the Project Paper, and the USDA/OICD RSSA contract documents, together with the three Personal Services Contracts (PSC) which serve to establish resident overseas Regional Forestry Advisors in Central America, East Africa and Asia.

Aspects of the Forestry Support Program (FSP) that will be examined and evaluated shall include:

1. FSP staffing and organization, and FSP relationships to AID/W and field Missions;
2. Relationships and degree of contact and coordination with domestic and international forestry professionals and institutions;

3. Specific achievements in roster development and institutional profiling;
4. Effectiveness and appropriateness of service to A.I.D./W, USAID field Missions and host countries being provided by FSP, including direct FSP staff efforts in Washington and overseas; FSP referrals of personnel and responses to requests; FSP-funded consultancies/reports; and FSP support for and participation in meetings and workshops;
5. FSP coordination with other energy, agriculture and rural development programs/networks/projects that relate closely to Agency forestry assistance activities; (team will examine but not emphasize this aspect);
6. Coordination/contacts with other domestic and international forestry information and assistance networks and centers;
7. Degree of service need analysis and similar network management activities being conducted and needed, including AID program demand and need analysis;
8. Amount of USDA and Forest Service cooperation and in kind contributions in support of forestry assistance activities, FSP effectiveness in working with Agency staff and in establishing relationships with forestry individuals and institutions in the larger community, domestic and international;

9. FSP effectiveness in establishing an Agency cooperators network in professional forestry combining FSP, Agency Headquarters and field staff, field contractors and Regional Advisors;

10. Assessment of the performance of Regional Forestry Advisors in Central America, East Africa and Asia (emphasizing the first) and their working relationships to A.I.D. in the field, in Washington and to the FSP central staff, with one visit to field offices in Central America.

11. Receptivity of AID Missions and offices to FSP support and any indication of improving professional support and technical inputs to ongoing and planned projects.

12. Appropriateness, objectivity, soundness and even handedness of FSP consultant selections and referrals for involvement in AID assistance activities and evidence of AID's acting upon and acceptance of FSP advice and referrals.

The team will examine current ST/FNR/P plans for project extension and for other forestry program support project initiatives, and will critique those plans, make suggestions for existing program modification and extension, and make recommendations for additional forms of support needed.

The team will specifically examine the need for improved transfer of lessons learned, research findings, technical results, and experiential information produced by AID projects and studies in forestry as well as information from LDCs and other donors, and make recommendations for dealing with technical information dissemination and transfer needs.

B. Peace Corps Forestry Initiative PASA

The team will examine all background documents, current collaborative activities and new proposals for expanded AID-PC collaboration.

With respect to the Peace Corps forestry initiative PASA, the team will examine and evaluate activities and accomplishments dealing with;

1. Peace Corps headquarters staffing organization and relationships to A.I.D. and Peace Corps organizations in Washington and in the field;
2. Country assessments of collaboration potential;
3. Programming workshops;
4. Pre-service training modules;
5. In-service training activities;
6. Program development consulting services;
7. Degree of responsiveness of A.I.D. and Peace Corps organizations to PASA-related forestry collaboration programming promotion;
8. Progress on pilot collaborative project activities.

The team will give specific attention to the question of possible collaborative activity support continuation, especially within the area of potential Peace Corps support for PVO PL 450 food aid programs involving tree planting for fuelwood in Africa.

The team will provide its judgements with respect to the degree to which FSP is succeeding in improvement of the professional level and the effectiveness of A.I.D.'s world forestry assistance program on the one hand, and will provide its determination as to whether the PC/A.I.D. Forestry Initiative is succeeding in expanding and in making more effective collaborative assistance between the two Agencies, PVOs and host countries in forestry, on the other.

The team will make recommendations for modifications and adjustments within existing activities, will make specific suggestions for project continuation, and will either endorse AID plans for new support initiatives responsive to ongoing and emerging program needs and/or provide alternative suggestions for support arrangements.

C. Reporting Requirements

SAF will submit six copies of a draft evaluation report to A.I.D. at completion of intensive evaluation activities and will submit one reproducible master and five copies of a final evaluation report to A.I.D. approximately 3-4 weeks later after opportunity for Agency review and comment.

ANNEX II
PERSONS CONTACTED
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 15, 1982

David Joslyn ^{1/}	Chief, Forestry Division, S&T/FNR, AID
Dan Deely ^{1/}	Forestry Division, S&T/FNR, AID
Warren Doolittle ^{1/}	Society of American Foresters

July 16, 1982

George Taylor	Sahel Forest Officer, International Development Internee (IDI), Upper Volta, Africa
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July 19, 1982

Samuel Kunkle ^{1/}	Program Coordinator, Forest Support Program (FSP) AID/FS RSSA, USDA, Forest Service
David A. Harcharik ^{1/}	Latin America Coordinator, FSP, USDA, Forest Service
Tim Resch ^{1/}	Africa Coordinator FSP, OICD Contract
Donald L. Atwell	Office of Food for Peace, FVA/FFP, AID
George A. Hill	Director, Office of Caribbean Affairs, LAC/CAR, AID
Lawrence W. Hill	Forest Management Planning, USDA, Forest Service
Franklin Moore	Agricultural Specialist, Peace Corps
Jay Tuttle	Forestry Initiative Staff Forester, Peace Corps
Molly Kux	Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Res., S&T/FNR, AID

^{1/} Contacts made throughout period: names not repeated on subsequent days.

July 20, 1982

Harry W. Mattox Technical Assistance Div., USDA, OICD
John Hyslop Project Leader, Worldwide Programs, USDA, OICD
J.L. Whitmore International Forestry Staff, USDA, Forest Service
Robert W. Brandt Director, International Forestry Staff, USDA, Forest Service
Lawrence W. Hill Forest Management Planning, USDA, Forest Service

July 21, 1982

George Mahaffey Forestry Initiative Manager, Peace Corps
Jay Tuttle Forestry Initiative Staff Forester, Peace Corps
Franklin Moore Agricultural Specialists, Peace Corps
Jerald Macintosh Director, Africa Region, Peace Corps
Luis R. del Rio Director, Inter-American Region, Peace Corps
Jodi Olson Director, No. Africa/Near East/Pacific, Peace Corps
Donald L. Atwell Office of Food for Peace, FVA/FFP, AID

July 22, 1982

John Blumgart Special Development Problems Div., AFR/CR, AID
Denis Panther Special Development Problems Div., AFR/DR, AID
James Hester Forests/Resource Advisor, Bu. for Latin America and Caribbean, AID
Paul Weatherly Office of Energy, S&T/EY, AID
Harold E. Walgren Project Leader, Bioenergy Systems & Tech. Proj., USDA, Forest Service
Erven J. Long Coordinator, Food & Nutrition, S&T/DAA/FN, AID
Tejpal Gill Office of Agriculture, S&T/AGR, AID

Harry Blair	Political Scientist, AID/S&T/MD/RRD, IPA Contract, AID
Bill L. Long	State/OES/ENR, Department of State
Roger Moeller	Bureau for Private Enterprise, AID
<u>July 23, 1982</u>	
Raymond Love	Dep. Ass't Administrator, Bureau for Africa, AID
David Levintow	Bureau for Private Enterprise, AID
George A. Hill	Office of Caribbean Affairs, LAC/CAR, AID
Robert Pooley	Dep. Chief, Title II Div., FVA/FFP, AID
Emmy Simmons	Office of Policy Dev. and Prog. Review, PPC/PDFR, AID
Alan Davis	Title II Div., FVA/FFP, AID
Max Williams	Office of Food for Peace, FVA/FFP, AID
Rebecca Fetzki	Office of Food for Peace, FVA/FFP, AID
<u>July 26, 1982</u>	
J.L. Whitmore	International Forestry Staff, USDA, Forest Service
Jay Tuttle	Forestry Initiative Staff Forester, Peace Corps
Julius Weeks	Forestry Initiative Admin. Asst., Peace Corps
<u>July 27, 1982</u>	
Jay Tuttle	Forestry Initiative Staff Forester, Peace Corps
Kathleen McNamara	(Meeting with McCarty) Forest/Resource Advisor, Bureau for Asia, AID
<u>August 3, 1982</u>	
Kathleen McNamara	(Meeting with Cliff) Forest/Resource Advisor, Bureau for Asia, AID

August 4, 1982

Michael D. Bengé Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural
Res., S&T/FNR, AID

August 6, 1982

Jack Vanderryn Director, S&T/EN, AID

COSTA RICA

July 24, 1982

Herry Tschinkel^{2/} Central American Regional Forestry Advisor,
ROCAP, AID

July 26, 1982

Robert McColaugh Assistant Agriculture Development Officer, ROCAP, AID

Hugo Bianchi Sweron Forestry Economic Officer, FAO

Erhardt O. Rupprecht Rural Development Officer, AID/Costa Rica

Francisco Rodriguez National Resources Development Project
AID/Costa Rica

Jorge Rodrigues Director, Direccion General Forestal (DGF),
Ministry of Agriculture, Costa Rica

Marino Neira Acting Director, FAO Forestry Project: COS/79/001

July 27, 1982

Gerardo Budowski Head, Department of Renewable Natural Resources,
CATIE

Jan Bauer Coordinator, Fuelwood Project, CATIE

Rodrigo Santa Cruz FAO Country Representative for Costa Rica

^{2/} Henry Tschinkel participated in interviews with AID, CATIE and Peace Corps representatives on July 26, 27 and 28.

July 28, 1982

Luis R. del Rio	Director, Inter-American Region, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C.
Jean and Pedro Lujan	Co-Directors, Peace Corps, Costa Rica
Ronald Arm	Director, Peace Corps, Guatemala
Gilberto F. Ugalde	Conservation and Forestry Staff Officer, Peace Corps, Costa Rica

HAITI

July 28, 1982

Frederick J. Conway ^{3/}	Project Coordinator, Haiti Agroforestry-Outreach Project, AID Contract Employee
Thomas E. Greathouse ^{3/}	Forestry Advisor, Haiti Agroforestry-Outreach Project AID Contract Employee

July 29, 1982

Stacy Rhodes	AID Mission Program Officer and Project Manager, Haiti Agroforestry-Outreach Project, AID/Haiti
Ronald Smith	Nursery Superintendent, Double Harvest Opeartion, Haiti
Judi Coillins	Acting Director, CARE/Haiti
Lewis Townsend	Vice President, Pan American Deveicpment Foundation (PADF), Washington, D.C.
Joel Timyan	Reforestation Forester, Methodist Church of Haiti

July 31, 1982

Lewis Towsend	Vice President, PADF, Washington, D.C.
Pierre C. Armand	Directeur Executif, Haitian Development Foundation, Haiti

^{3/} Conway and Greathouse accompanied team during the tour period.

Wallace Turnbull Director, Babtist Haiti Mission, Haiti
Gerold F. Murray Team Leader, PADF Forestry Group, Haiti

KENYA

July 25, 1982

James R. &
Linda Kay Seyler

July 26, 1982

James R. Seyler^{4/} Regional Forestry Advisor, REDSO/EA
Calvin Martin Sr. Agriculture Development Officer, REDSO/EA
Satish Shah Head, Projects Division, AID/Kenya
Joseph Pastic Project Renewable Energy Development Officer,
AID/Kenya
Robert Kidd Assistant Regional Food for Development Officer
(PL 480) REDSO/EA
Carolyn Barnes Sociologist, REDSO/EA

July 27, 1982

Peter Huxley Horticulturist, ICRAF
P. K. R. Nair Crop Specialist, ICRAF
John B. Raintree Crop Specialist, ICRAF
Mr. Katama Accountant, ICRAF

July 28, 1982

P. K. R. Nair Crop Specialist, ICRAF
Till Thorensen ICRAF/Agrometeorologist
Calvin Martin REDSO/EA

^{4/} Seyler was contacted each day of the stay in Kenya, and joint meetings between Seyler and second parties were attended with him on various occasions.

Larry Hausman	Acting Director, Head of Projects Division, REDSO/EA
Weston & Esther Fisher	Energy Advisor, REDSO/EA
Wm. & Annie McClaurin	Catholic Relief Services

July 29, 1982

Amare Getahun	Sr. Agroforester, Energy/Development International
Cyrus Ndegwa	Forester, E/DI
Philip F. Palmedo	Chairman E/DI
Dwayne Bucher	Economic Attache, U.S. Em,bassy
Reginald Petty	Director, Peace Corp, Kenya
Godgrey Cheromo	Assistant Country Director, Peace Corps, Keny

July 30, 1982

P. K. Nair	ICRAF
Mr. Gatama	ICRAF

ANNEX III

FORESTRY SUPPORT PROGRAM STAFF

Staffing of Forestry Support Program and list of FSP consultants used in early data collection work.

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>POST</u>	<u>CAME FROM</u>	<u>DATE STARTED</u>
Kunkle, S.H.	Program Coordinator	USDA-FS, West Va	March, 1981
Brown, C.	Junior Secretary	USDA-FS, YACC Program	March, 1981
Harcnarik, D.A.	Latin America Coordinator	NC State University	August, 1981
Reson, T.	Africa Coordinator	State Agency, S.D.	August, 1981
Whitmore, J.L.	Asia Coordinator	USDA-FS, WO	Sept., 1981 (to July 1982)
Clark, A.	Senior Secretary	USDA-FS, WO	Sept., 1981 (to Nov. 1981)
Tschinkel, H.	Resident Forester San Jose	FAO	Sept., 1981
Seyler, J.	Resident Forester Nairobi	Peace Corps	Oct., 1981
Donovan, D.	Resident Forester, Jakarta	Private Foundation	Feb., 1982
Cohen, R.	Senior Secretary	USDA-FS, WO	Dec., 1981
<u>CONSULTANT</u>	<u>ROLE</u>	<u>CAME FROM</u>	<u>DATES</u>
Greathouse, T.	Roster-institute	Consultant	3/81-8/81 data collection
Harcnarik, D.A.	Latin America data collection; roster institute analyses	Consultant	4/81-8/81

Whitesell, C.	Asia data, institute data	USDA-Forest Service, Hawaii	Part-Time continuing, 4 months total
Jansen,	Roster-finalize	Consultant	1 month 4/82

Resumes of FSP Staff

Sam H. Kunkle, the FSP Program Coordinator, did graduate studies in hydrology and watershed management at Colorado State University and undergraduate studies in forestry in California and Germany. For 5 years he was the watershed specialist, FAO Forestry Department Headquarters, Rome, and served as short-term technical consultant in Haiti, El Salvador, Nepal, Libya, Tunisia, Somalia, Zambia, Turkey, Cyprus and other countries. During 2 years he was Peace Corps forestry advisor, helping with training and technical support. He has been a research project leader and hydrologist. He earlier worked also with the Swiss and Danish forestry services. Languages: good German; fair speaking in French; some Italian.

J.L. Whitmore, the FSP Asia Coordinator in Washington, did graduate work (tropical silviculture) at the University of Michigan and the University of Washington. He conducted research in tropical silviculture at the Institute of Tropical Forestry (9 years), and at CATIE, where he also taught advanced silviculture and tree improvement (2 years). He carried out community reforestation projects in rural Mexico (2 years). In addition he has worked on short-term assignment in Bolivia, Haiti, Jamaica, Thailand, Nepal, Indonesia and Paraguay on consultancies for the FAO, AID, OAS and other agencies. Languages: very good Spanish; some knowledge of Portuguese. (Left FSP 20 July; to be replaced).

David A. Hronarik, the FSP Latin America area coordinator in Washington, has some ten years of professional forestry experience, including about eight years of international work. He has experience in silviculture and forest tree improvement with FAO, the Peace Corps, a university and consulting firms and previously worked as AID and World Bank consultant. He holds a degree in forest management from Iowa State University and graduate degrees in forest ecology and forest tree improvement from Duke University and North Carolina State University. Languages: very good Spanish; some French; fair Italian.

Timothy M. Resch, the FSP Africa coordinator, in Washington, received graduate forestry training with emphasis on forestry and silviculture at Colorado State University. Following undergraduate forestry studies at Minnesota, he spent three-and-a-half years in Morocco with Peace Corps as a forester. He has worked about seven years with USDA and the State of South Dakota, as a shelterbelt/community forestry specialist and silviculturist. He also has had extra training in nursery management techniques. Languages: good French; fair to good Arabic.

James R. Seyler, the Resident Forester in Nairobi, until summer 1981 was Associate Director, Peace Corps, Upper Volta. He spent five years in Upper Volta, and Central African Republic, as Peace Corps staff. Earlier he was forester in French Guiana (SA) and served as Peace Corps Volunteer in Cameroun. He has worked also as forester in Pennsylvania, after completing forestry studies in that state. He has had additional specialized courses in tropical silviculture in Puerto Rico. Languages: very good French; good knowledge of some west African languages.

Deana G. Donovan, the Resident Forester in Jakarta, has served as a private consultant, working on topics of forest economics, fuelwood use and social forestry. For most of the four years up to 1981, in Nepal, she has been with the Institute of Current World Affairs. She has familiarity with many Asian countries. She has taught and done research at the University of California and conducted energy research at the East-West Center, Hawaii. She has graduate training from California in multiple-use forest management and an undergraduate degree in economics, emphasis on development. Languages: good French; some Spanish; Nepali.

Henry M. Tschinkel, the Resident Forester in San Jose, was Project Manager, FAO, Honduras for five years. His work there also included close cooperation with Peace Corps. Earlier he served FAO in Tunisia, Costa Rica and Colombia, in all for 15 years. He also taught forestry in Costa Rica, and has worked for CATIE. He has graduate degrees in watershed management (Germany) and undergraduate training in forestry from North Carolina (Duke). He has served as FAO consultant in all regions. Languages: fluent German; very good Spanish; good French; fair Swedish.

ANNEX IV

PEACE CORPS CONSULTANTS FUNDED BY AID
TO ASSESS COUNTRY FORESTRY PROGRAMS

INTER-AMERICA

<u>ASSESSORS</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>DATES</u>
Shores, J.	Honduras, Guatemala	U. of Michigan	1/6-1/31/81
Birdsey, R.	Honduras, Guatemala	USDA FS (Detail)	1/6-1/31/81
Burchfield, J.	Ecuador, Jamaica Dominican Republic	USDA FS (Detail)	1/5-2/7/81
Donovan, R.	Ecuador, Jamaica Dominican Republic	Assoc. In Rural Development	1/5-2/7/81
Shores, J.	Costa Rica, Paraguay	U. of Michigan	2/23-3/27/81
Cross, B.	Costa Rica, Paraguay	U. of Michigan	2/23-3/27/81

AFRICA

Blade, A.	Tunisia, Morocco Benin	U. of W. Indies	3/25-4/3/81
Gibbs, A.	Tunisia, Morocco Benin	Dept. of Interior BLM (Detail)	3/25-4/3/81
Fickes, J.	Liberia, Zaire Senegal	U. of Georgia	2/19-4/6/81
Conway, F. Dr.	Liberia, Zaire Senegal	Consultant	2/19-4/6/81
Conway, F. Dr.	Mali, Upper Volta Niger, Mauritania	Consultant	4/20-6/15/81
Blade, A.	Niger, Mauritania Mali, Upper Volta	U. of W. Indies	4/20-6/15/81
Heinz, D.	Botswana, Kenya Tanzania	USDA FS (Detail)	2/23-4/8/81

Davis, M.	Botswana, Kenya	USDA FS (Detail)	2/23-4/8/81
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FAR EAST/PACIFIC

Todd, S.	Philippines, Fiji W. Samoa, Solomon Is. Tonga	U. of Michigan	5/5-6/30/81
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Reynolds, D.	Tonga, W. Samoa, Philippines, Fiji Solomon Islands	National Park Service (Detail) Dept. of Interior	5/5-6/30/81 5/5-6/30/81
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ANNEX V

REQUESTS TO FSP TO HELP FIND EXPERTISE
(FSP CONSULTANCIES SHOWN IN RIGHT-HAND COLUMN)

REGION	COUNTRY	*TYPE OF JOB*	TECHNICAL CODE	REQUEST FROM	PERSON REQUESTING	WEEKS	YEARS	DATE	# NAMES	(INITIAL) CONSULTANT, FSP
AF	GUI	C	FORY	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR		2.0	81-00	10	TR
AF	GSA	C	FORY	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR			81-00	6	TR
AF	SEN	L	FORY	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR		2.0	81-00	??	TR
AF	SOM	L	FORY AID	PVO	KRAUS CARE		2.0	81-00	5	SK
AF	RG	L	FORY	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR		2.0	81-00	12	TR
AF	ZAI	C	LAUS	CONS	GUNAWARDENE ISTI	6.1		81-00	5	SK
AF	ZAI	C	HYDR	CONS	FOESTER KR3 ASSC	6.0		81-00	3	SK
AF	IVC	L	ENVT	UNIV	BUCKLEY SECID		5.0	81-00	C	SK
AF	NIG	L	REMS	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR		2.0	81-00	4	TR
AF	SOM	L	FORY	PVO	SCHWARZ SAVE-CHILD		2.0	81-00	5	TR
AF	SOM	C	LAUS	PVO	SCHWARZ SAVE-CHILD	4.0		81-00	5	TR
AF	UVA	L	FORY	PC	YOKO PC/W		5.0	81-00	9	TR
AF	UVA	L	FORY	AID	HESTER AID/AFR	4.0		81-00	10	TR
AF	ZIM	L	REMS	FAO	STEVENS FAO HQ (1/2)		2.0	81-00	3	TR
AF	ZIM	L	EDUC	FAO	STEVENS FAO HQ (1/2)		2.0	81-00	3	SK
AF	RG	C	ENER	CONS	GUNAWARDENE ISTI	1.0		82-01 82-01 91-00	3	TR
AF	BEN	C	FORY	PC	TUTTLE PC/W	6.0		81-00	C	TR
AF	BEN	C	FORY	PC	TUTTLE PC/W	6.0		81-00	C	TR
AF	IVC	L	FORY UNIV	UNIV	BUCKLEY SECID		2.0	81-00	C	TR
AF	MAU	L	ENVT	AID	HESTER AID/AFR		2.0	81-00	C	TR
AF	SEN	L	AGRO	UNIV	LEVINE SECID/AID		2.0	81-00	15	TR
AF	SEN	L	FORY	AID	HESTER AID/AFR 1/4		2.5	81-00	4	TR
AF	SEN	L	FORY	AID	HESTER AID/AFR 1/4		2.5	81-00	4	TR

AF	SEN	L	FORY	AID	HESTER AID/AFR 1/4	2.5	81-00	3	TR	
AF	SEN	L	FORY	AID	HESTER AID/AFR 1/4	2.5	81-00	3	TR	
AF	SOM	L	RAMG	AID	MCGARY SEA	2.0	81-00	2	TR	
AF	UVA	L	PROJ	AID	HESTER AID/AFR	2.0	81-00	??	TR	
AF	UVA	L	FORY	AID	HESTER AID/AFR	2.0	81-00	??	TR	
AF	UVA	I	FORY	AID	JONES OICD/AID	8.0	81-00	6	TR	
AF	SOM	C	FORY	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR	3.0	81-00 81-10		TR	RESCH FSP
AF	NIG	C	ARID	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR	5.0	81-11	C	TR	
AF	NIG	L	FORY	PVO	DESANDERS CARE	2.0	81-11	??	TR	
AF	RWA	C	WASH	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR	16.0	81-11	C	TR	
AF	BOT	C	NURS	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR	9.0	81-12 82-01	5	TR	DUVALL STUD
AF	NGA	C	ROAD	CONS	BACKARAK	16.0	81-12 82-01	5	SK	
AF	MAU	I	ARID	INST	GRITZNER NAS	2.0	82-01 82-07	5	SK	
AF	MLI	C	REMS	AID	TAYLOR AID/MALI	3.0	82-01 82-02	4	TR	POULTE CONS
AF	GAM	C	SOCL	AID	BLUMGART AID/AFR	2.0	82-02	C	TR	
AF	DJI	L	FORY	PVO	DUGGINS CRS	3.0	82-02	8	TR	
AF	SEN	L	FORY	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR	1.5	82-02	10	TR	
AF	RG	L	FORY	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR	1.5	82-02	12	TR	
AF	SOM	C	ECON	AID	AID KLEIN	2.0	82-02 82-02		TR	
AF	CAM	L	PLNT	PVO	CARE KRAMER	2.0	82-03 82-03	6	TR	
AF	SUD	C	TRIM	PVO	ISTF FOX	3.0	82-03 82-03	7	SK	
AF	GAM	L	NURS	AID	MULLALLY AID/AFR	0.5	82-04 82-05	6	TR	
AF	GAM	T	FORY	AID	WOODS AID/AFR	5.0	82-04 82-05	9	TR	
AF	NIG	T	REMS	AID	AID/NIG (1/2 TEAM)	16.0	82-04 82-06	9	TR	
AF	NIG	T	REMS	AID	AID/NIG (1/2 TEAM)	16.0	82-04 82-06	9	TR	
AF	UVA	L	FORY	FAO	KING, IF	2.0	82-05 82-07	7	TR	
AF	UVA	L	FORY	PC	MAHAFFEY PC/W	3.0	82-05 82-07	56	SK	
AF	UVA	I	FORY	PC	BROWN/PC	8.0	82-05 82-07	7	SK	
AF	SOM	L	NURS	PVO	ENLORE INTERCHURCH	1.5	82-06 82-07	25	TR	
AF	NIG	L	FORY	PC	TUTTLE/PC	2.0	82-06 82-07	9	TR	
AF	UV	C	NURS	AFR	TYLER/AFRICARE	6.0	82-06 82-07	15	TR	
AS	PHI	C	AGRO	AID	EDWARDS AID/PHI	3.0	2/82	3	LW	

AS	IND	L	FORY	AID	BUNDY		2.0	81-00	11	LW	
AS	IND	L	FORY	AID	BELT AID/INDIA		2.0	81-00	6	LW	
AS	IND	C	EXT PROJ	AID	ICHRD AID/WO	7.0		81-00	7	LW	
AS	IND	C	PROJ	AID	MCNAMARA AID/WO		5.0	81-00	17	LW	
AS	IND	C	FORY	BANK	MITCHNIK			81-00 82-02	??	LW	
AS	THA	C	FORY	AID	MCNAMARA AID/WO	3.0		81-10		LW	WHITESELL
AS	PHI	C	FORY	AID	MCNAMARA AID/WO	3.0		81-10		LW	USFS
AS	PHI	C	PROJ	PC	MAHAFFEY PC/WO	1.5		81-11		LW	WHITMORE
AS	IND	C	WASH HYDR	AID	MCNAMARA AID/AS	4.0		81-11 81-11		LW	FSP
AS	IND	C	ECON	AID	MCNAMARA AID/AS	5.0		81-12		SK	GALL
AS	IND	C	ECON	AID	MCNAMARA AID/AS	5.0		81-12 82-02		LW	CONS
AS	IND	M	FORY	AID	MCNAMARA AID/WO	3.0		81-12 82-02		LW	MEIMAN
AS	FIJ	C	FORY	AID	MAHAFFEY PC/WO	1.0		82-01		LW	UNIV
AS	IND	C	AGRO	AID	KNOWLAND AID/JAKARTA			82-01 82-04	12	LW	GREGORY
AS	IND	C	AGRO	AID	MCNAMARA	1.0		82-01 82-04	1	LW	UNIV
AS	CHN	C	ARID AGRO	FAO	LAMOIS USFS/W	8.0		82-02	2	LW	WHITMORE
AS	PAK	-	PAK		DEELY AID/W			82-02	?	SK	FSP
AS	SRI	C	PARK	AID	KUX AID/W	2.0		82-02	2	LW	
AS	THA	C	WASH GEDG	AID	COLE DISASTER	2.0		82-02	7	SK	
AS	PHI	CL	AGRO	DAI	BREWER AID/MANILA	4.0	2.0	82-02	4	LW	?
AS	PHI	L	ECON	AID	EDWARDS AID/PHI		1.0	82-03	6	LW	
AS	PHI	C	AGRO	AID	EDWARDS AID/PHI	10.0		82-03 82-06	4	LW	
AS	IND	L	FORY	AID	MCNAMARA AID/AS		2.0	82-03 82-06	9	LW	
AS	PHI	C	ROAD HARV	CONS	BIC RES PER HOEKSTRA	4.0		82-03	3	TR	
AS	MIC	L	FORY	NAT	CLAYTON-FS-MARIANAS			82-04	16	LW	
AS	IND	C	FORY	AID	BELT AID/DELHI	6.0		82-06 82-04		LW	
AS	IND	C	EXT	AID	BELT AID/DELHI	6.0		82-04 ?		LW	
AS	IND	C	RES	AID	BELT AID/DELHI	6.0		82-04 ?		LW	
AS	IND	C	TRAIG	AID	BELT AID/DELHI	6.0		82-04 ?		LW	
AS	IND	L	FORY AID		JANSSEN AID/DELHI		2.0	82-04 82-06	4	LW	
AS	THA	C	FORY	AID	MCNAMARA AID/AS	?		82-06 82-09		LW	
AS	PAK	C	FORY	AID	MCNAMARA AID/AS			82-05 82-08	5	SK	
								82-06 ?			

AS	PHI	L	PLAN	AID	DYE OICD/W	1.0	82--2	6	LW	
NA	DC	L	ECON	AID	JOSLYN AID/FNR	1.0	82-06	4	R	
EU	POR	T	TRIM	AID	MILLER AID/NE	4.0	82-10			
EU	POR	T	SILV	AID	MILLER AID/NE	4.0	82-01	LK	SK	(FS/OICD)
EU	POR	T	FIRE	AID	MILLER AID/NE	4.0	82-01	LK	SK	(FS/OICD)
EU	POR	T	SUPR	AID	MILLER AID/NE	4.0	82-01	LK	SK	(FS/OICD)
EU	ITA	M	ECON	AID	MILLER AID/NE	4.0	82-01	LK	SK	(FS/OICD)
EU	ITA	M	FIRE	AID	MILLER AID/NE	4.0	82-01	LK	SK	(FS/OICD)
EU	ITA	M	AVIA	FAO	LONG STATE DEPT	1.0	82-01		SK	KUNKLE
EU	ITA	M	FORY	FAO	LONG STATE DEPT	1.0	82-01		SK	FSP
EU	SPA	C	WASH	FS	CORLISS	2.0	82-04	9	SK	
NA	DC	M	DEGR	AID	BENGE S/T	24.0	??			
NA	DC	M	SITES	AID	BENGE S/T	24.0	82-05	6	LW	
LA	COS	L	SILV	INST	GEWALD/CATIE	2.0	81-00	12	DH	
LA	ECU	I	FORY	PC	MAHAFFEY PC/W	8.0	82-00			
LA	HAI	L	AGRO	PVO	LANSDALE PADF (1/3)	2.0	81-00	23	DH	
LA	HAI	L	AGRO	PVO	LANSDALE PADF (1/3)	2.0	81-00	6	DH	
LA	HAI	L	AGRO	PVO	LANSDALE PADF (1/3)	2.0	81-00	6	DH	
LA	HAI	L	AGRO	PVO	LANSDALE PADF (1/3)	2.0	81-00	6	DH	
LA	HAI	L	AGRO	PVO	MCCORMICK CARE (1/2)	2.0	81-00	5	DH	
LA	HAI	L	AGRO	PVO	MCCORMICK CARE (1/2)	2.0	81-00	6	DH	
LA	HAI	L	SILV	AID	AID SUGRUE	2.0	81-00	5	DH	
LA	HON	C	RESH	AID	FERGUSON OICD (1/2)	4.0	81-00	3	SK	
LA	HON	C	FORY	AID	FERGUSON OICD (1/2)	4.0	81-00	3	SK	
LA	HON	L	FORY	AID	FERGUSON OICD (1/2)	4.0	81-00	3	SK	
LA	HON	L	FORY	AID	MCCCLUSKY RDCAP	2.0	81-00	17	SK	
LA	HON	C	MKTG	AID	OTTO AID/W	2.0	81-00	1	DH	
LA	HON	C	ECON	AID	OTTO AID/W	6.0	81-00	3	DH	
LA	RG	C	AGRO	BANK	MCGAUGHY IDB (1/4)	10.0	81-00	3	DH	
LA	RG	C	HYDR	BANK	MCGAUGHY IDB (1/4)	10.0	81-00	4	DH	
LA	RG	C	INST	BANK	MCGAUGHY IDB (1/4)	10.0	81-00	??	DH	
LA	RG	C	ECON	BANK	MCGAUGHY IDB (1/4)	10.0	81-00	6	DH	
LA	PAN	L	HYDR	CONS	FIESTER CHEMONICS	2.0	81-00	5	SK	
LA	PAN	L	ENVT	INST	BLAKE USA-PAN COMM	2.0	81-00	12	SK	
LA	PER	C	AGRO	AID	OTTO AID/W	2.0	81-00	4	DH	
LA	PUR	L	SILV	USFS	LUGO ITF/USFS	2.0	81-00	16	DH	
LA	JAM	C	WASH	AID	DEELY AID/W	1.0	81-00		SK	THORUD
LA	HAI	C	FORY	AID	OTTO AID	2.0	81-05		SK	USFS
LA	HAI	C	FORY	AID	OTTO AID	2.0	81-00		SK	HARCHARIK
LA	HAI	C	FORY	AID	OTTO AID	2.0	81-05		SK	UNIV

LA	COS	C	EDUC	PC	MAHAFFEY PC/WO	1.0		81-00	SK	GALL
								81-06		CONS
LA	JAM	C	ECON	AID	DEELY AID/W	2.0		81-00	SK	SCHRAMM
								81-06		UNIV
LA	ECU	T	ECOL	AID	CUSUMANO AID/ECU	1.5	020	81-09	DH	DICKINSON
								81-11		CONS
LA	ECU	T	FORY	AID	CONSUMANO AID/ECU	1.5		81-09	DH	HARCHARIK (1
								81-11		FSP
LA	PER	C	FORY	AID	OTTO AID/W	1.0		81-09	DH	HARCHARIK (1
								81-11		FSP
LA	CHI	C	ARID	FAO	STEVENS FAO/ROM	12.0		81-11	??	DH
								??		
LA	COS	L	ECON	INST	GEWALD/CATIE		2.0	81-11	??	DH
								82-00		
LA	COS	L	HYDR	INST	GEWALD/CATIE		2.0	81-11	6	DH
								82-00		
LA	HON	L	FORY	AID	STEELE OIDD		2.0	81-11	11	DH
LA	HON	L	HYDR	AID	STEELE OIDD		2.0	81-11	2	DH
LA	RG	L	ENVT	AID	OTTO AID/W			81-11	??	DH
LA	ECU	T	ECOL	AID	OTTO/LAC (1/9)	7.0		81-12	DH	DICKINSON
								82-02		CONS
LA	ECU	T	ECON		OTTO/LAC (1/9)	3.5		81-12	DH	HAROU
								82-02		UNIV
LA	ECU	T	SOCL		OTTO/LAC (1/9)	3.5		81-12	DH	MACDONALD
								82-02		UNIV
LA	ECU	T	PARK		OTTO/LAC (1/9)	3.0		81-12	DH	WETTERBERG
								82-02		USGO
LA	ECU	T	WASH		OTTO/LAC (1/9)	3.0		81-12	DH	FLEMING
								82-02		STAT
LA	ECU	T	POLY		OTTO/LAC (1/9)	4.0		81-12	DH	JRMASA
								82-02		CONS
LA	ECU	T	SILV		OTTO/LAC (1/9)	3.0		81-12	DH	BURWELL
								82-02		CONS
LA	ECU	T	MGMT		OTTO/LAC (1/9)	3.0		81-12	DH	VEGA
								82-02		CONS
LA	ECU	T	INDY		OTTO/LAC (1/9)	3.0		81-12	DH	MCCREDIE
								82-02		INDY
LA	GUA	L	FORY	PVO	KRAMER CARE/NY		2.0	81-12	C	
			FISH					82-02		
LA	HAI	L	FORY	PVO	KRAMER CARE/NY		2.0	81-12	C	
			PVO					82-02		
LA	CHI	C	ARID	FAO	STEVENSFAO/ROME	12.0		81-11	??	DH
								??		
LA	MEX	C	FORY	AID	OTTO AID/W	1.0		82-01	DH	HARCHARIK (1/
								82-03		FSP
LA	COS	C	MGMT	AID	TSCHINKEL AID/P	6.0		82-02	DH	ARNOLD
			SILV					82-05		CONS
LA	PAN	C	ECON	AID	TSCHINKEL FSP/C	4.0		82-02	6	DH
								82-06		
LA	PAN	L	WASH	AID	TSCHINKEL AID/P		2.0	82-02	1	DH
			SOIL					82-05		
LA	PER	C	MGMT	AIDD	CHIRIBOGA AID/PER	4.0		82-02	DH	KERNAN
			POLY					82-03		CONS
LA	HAI	C	SILV	AID	CONWAY AID/HAITI	1.0		82-02	1	DH
								82-03		
LA	HON	C	ECON	AID	SCOTT AID	3.0		82-02	DH	SCHREUDER
								82-03		UNIV

LA	PJR	L	FORY	INST	ROBIE-SAF-(12 POSTS)	2.0	82-03	59	DH	
LA	RG	L	ENVT	AID	OTTO AID/W	2.0	82-03	??	DH	
							82-05			
LA	COL	I	NJRS	CONS	MENDELSSOHN IESC	16.0	82-03	2	DH	
							82-06			
LA	MEX	C	FORY	AID	DONNELLY	1.0	82-03		DH	HARCHARIK (1
							82-04			FSP
LA	MEX	C	FORY	BANK	BEATTIE	4.0	82-03	7	DH	
							82-06			
LA	HON	L	FORY	CONS	SKINNER/CHEMUNICS	2.0	82-04	9	DH	
							82-06			
LA	ECU	C	FORY	AID	AID/ECU JORDAN	2.0	82-04		DH	DICKINSON
							82-04			CONS
LA	ECU	C	SOCL	AID	AID/ECU JORDAN	2.0	82-04			DICKINSON
							82-04			CONS
LA	ECU	C	SOCL	AID	AID/ECU JORDAN	2.0	82-04		DH	MADDONALD
							82-05			UNIV
LA	DOM	C	FORY	AID	AID/DOM ELLIS	1.0	82-04			HARCHARIK
							82-05			FSP
LA	ECU	C	ARID	AID	AID/ECU JORDAN	1.0	82-04			
							82-06			
LA	COS	C	MGMT	AID	AID/COS	4.0	82-05		DH	ARNOLD
							82-06			CONS
LA	HAI	C	NARS	AID	OTTO AID/W	5.0	82-05		DH	EHRLICH
							82-06			CONS
LA	CAR	M	FORY	AID	OTTO AID/W	1.0	82-05		DH	HARCHARIK
							82-05			FSP
LA	DOM	C	FORY	AID	ELLIS/AID	1.0	82-05		DH	HARCHARIK
							82-05			FSP
LA	COL	C	WASH	BANK	BEATTIE	12.0	82-05	7	SK	
							82-05			
LA	ECU	L	FORY	AID	JORDAN AID/QUITO	4.0	82-05		DH	
							82-10?			
LA	HAI	C	SOIL	AID	CONWAY AID/HAITI	6.0	82-06		DH	
							82-07			
LA	HON	L	FORY	PVO	STOREY NS	2.0	82-06		SK	COMPLIM
							82-09			
LA	HON	L	ROAD	AID	MATHEWS LAC/DR	2.0	82-06	2	DH	
							82-09			
LA	PER	L	FORY	AID	HESTER LAC	2.0	82-06		DH	
							82-09			
LA	GUA	L	ENTO	ROCAP	HESTER LAC	2.0	82-06		DH	
							82-09			
LA	PER	L	PLNT	FAO	KENNY/JORDAN	2.0	82-06	2	DH	COMPLIM
							82-09			
NA	DC	L	FORY	INST	SCRIBNER AAAS	20	82-02	16	TR	
NA	DC	C	FORY	AID	AID/AF BLUMGART	12.0	82-03	19	TR	
							82-04			
NA	DC	L	ECON	AID	DEELY AID/S&T POST	2.0	82-04	47	DH	
							82-06			
NA	DC	C	LAUS	USGO	TSCHIRLEY-US NPS	1.0	82-04	24	DH	
							82-05			
NA	DC	L	ECON	AID	SIMMONS AFR/PPC/RD	2.0	82-04	7	TF	
							82-04			
NA	DC	C	PLNT	AID	BENGE/S&T	12.0	82-05		SK	
							82-07			

ABBREVIATIONS

REGIONS: COUNTRIES:

<u>AF-AFRICA</u>					
ALG	ALGERIA	BUR	BURMA	PUR	PUERTO RICO
ANG	ANGOLA	CAB	CAMBODIA	SUR	SURINAM
BEN	BENIN	CHN	CHINA	TRI	TRINIDAD
BOT	BOTSWANA	FLJ	FIJI	URG	URUGUAY
BUR	BURUNDI	GUM	GUAM	VEN	VENEZUELA
CAM	CAMEROON	IND	INDIA	<u>NE-NEAR EAST</u>	
CAR	CENTRAL AF. REP.	IDO	INDONESIA	AFG	AFGHANISTAN
CHA	CHAD	JAP	JAPAN	EGY	EGYPT
COG	CONGO	KOR	KOREA	IRN	IRAN
CVE	CAPE VERDE	LAO	LAOS	IRQ	IRAQ
DJI	DJIBOUTI	MAL	MALAYSIA	ISR	ISREAL
ETH	ETHIOPIA	NEP	NEPAL	JOR	JORDAN
GAB	GABON	NHB	NEW HEBRIDES	KUW	KUWAIT
GAM	GAMBIA	NZE	NEW ZEALAND	LEB	LEBANON
GHA	GHANA	PGN	PAPUA	LIB	LIBYA
GUI	GUINEA	PHI	PHILIPPINES	PAK	PAKISTAN
GEA	GUINEA BISSAU	SAM	SAMOA	PDY	PDO DEMO REP YEMEN
IVC	IVORY COAST	SIN	SINGAPORE	QAT	QATAR
KEN	KENYA	SRI	SRI LANKA	SAU	SAUDI ARABIA
LES	LESOTHO	TAI	TAIWAN	SYR	SYRIA
LIB	LIBERIA	THA	THAILAND	TUN	TUNISIA
MAD	MADAGASCAR	TON	TONGA ISL.	TUR	TURKEY
MWI	MALAWI	VIE	VIETNAM	UAB	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MAL	MALI	<u>LA-LATIN AMERICA</u>		YEM	YEMEN
MAU	MAURITANIA	AGR	ARGENTINA	<u>EU-EUROPE</u>	
MOR	MOROCCO	BAH	BAHAMAS	AUS	AUSTRIA
MOZ	MOSAMBIQUE	BAR	BARBADOS	BEN	BENELUX
NAM	NAMIBIA	BOL	BOLIVIA	BUL	BULGARIA
NIG	NIGER	BRA	BRAZIL	CZE	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
NGA	NIGERIA	CHI	CHILE	DEN	DENMARK
RWA	RWANDA	COL	COLOMBIA	FRA	FRANCE
SEN	SENEGAL	COS	COSTA RICA	GER	GERMANY
SLE	SIERRA LEONE	CUB	CUBA	GRE	GREECE
SOM	SOMALIA	ECU	ECUADOR	HUN	HUNGARY
SAF	SOUTH AFRICA	ELS	EL SALVADOR	ITA	ITALY
SUD	SUDAN	FRG	FRENCH GUIANA	NOR	NORWAY
SWA	SWAZILAND	GUA	GUATEMALA	POL	POLAND
TAN	TANZANIA	GUY	GUYANA	RUM	RUMANIA
TOG	TOGO	HAI	HAITI	RUS	RUSSIA
UGA	UGANDA	HON	HONDURAS	SWE	SWEDEN
UVA	UPPER VOLTA	JAM	JAMAICA	SWZ	SWITZERLAND
ZIM	ZIMBABWE	MEX	MEXICO	SPA	SPAIN
ZAI	ZAIRE	NIC	NICARAGUA	UKM	UNITED KINGDOM
<u>AS-ASIA</u>		PAN	PANAMA	YUG	YUGOSLAVIA
ALL	AUSTRALIA	PAR	PARAGUAY	<u>NA-NORTH AMERICA</u>	
BAN	BANGLADESH	PER	PERU	CAN	CANADA
BHU	BHUTAN			USA	UNITED STATES
					<u>STATE ABBREVIATIONS</u>
					AL ALABAMA
					AK ALASKA
					AZ ARIZONA
					AR ARKANSAS
					CA CALIFORNIA
					CO COLORADO
					CT CONNECTICUT
					DE DELAWARE
					DC DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
					FL FLORIDA
					GA GEORGIA
					GU GUAM
					HI HAWAII
					ID IDAHO
					IL ILLINOIS
					IN INDIANA
					IA IOWA
					KS KANSAS
					KY KENTUCKY
					LA LOUISIANA
					ME MAINE
					MD MARYLAND
					MA MASSACHUSETTS
					MI MICHIGAN
					MN MINNESOTA
					MS MISSISSIPPI
					MO MISSOURI
					MT MONTANA
					NE NEBRASKA
					NV NEVADA
					NH NEW HAMPSHIRE
					NJ NEW JERSEY
					NM NEW MEXICO
					NY NEW YORK
					NC NORTH CAROLINA
					ND NORTH DAKOTA
					OH OHIO
					OK OKLAHOMA
					OR OREGON
					PA PENNSYLVANIA
					PR PUERTO RICO
					RI RHODE ISLAND
					SC SOUTH CAROLINA
					SD SOUTH DAKOTA
					TN TENNESSEE
					TT TRUST TERRITORIES
					TX TEXAS
					UT UTAH
					VT VERMONT
					VA VIRGINIA
					VI VIRGIN ISLANDS
					WA WASHINGTON
					WV WEST VIRGINIA
					WI WISCONSIN
					WY WYOMING

"REQUEST FROM":

AID	AGENCY FOR INT'L DEVELOP	NONE	NONE
BANK	WORLD BANK, IBRD, ETC	PC	PEACE CORPS
CONS	CONSULTANT	PVO	PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGAN
FDG	FOREIGN GOV'T	USFS	USDA FOREST SERVICE
FAC	FOOD AND AGRIC ORGAN OF UN	USGO	OTHER US GOV'T
INDY	INDUSTRY	UNIV	UNIVERSITY
		OT	OTHER

TECHNICAL CODE:

AGPI AGRICULTURE
 AGRO AGRO (Village) FORESTRY
 AGPN AGRONOMY
 ARID ARID ZONE FORESTRY
 BIOM BIOMETRICS, DATA PROCESSING
 BOTY BOTANY, SILVICS
 CHEM CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS
 COOP COOPERATIVES
 ECOL ECOLOGY
 ECON ECONOMICS
 ENER ENERGY (BIOMASS)
 ENGR ENGINEERING, FOREST
 ENTO ENTOMOLOGY
 ENVT ENVIRONMENT
 FIRE FIRE MANAGEMENT
 FORY FORESTRY
 HARV HARVESTING
 HYDR HYDROLOGY, IRRIG., METEOROL.
 LAUS LAND USE ASSES, PLANNING
 LIBE LIBRARIAN
 MAPP MAPPING
 MENS MEASUREMENT, INVENTORY
 MGMT MANAGEMENT, PLANNING
 MPRF MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS
 MKTG MARKETING
 NARS NATURAL RESOURCES
 NURS NURSERY, SEED HANDLING
 PARK PARK, RECREATION
 PATH PATHOLOGY
 PHYS PHYSIOLOGY
 PLSC PLANT SCIENCE
 PLNT PLANTATION ESTAB, MGT
 POLY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS
 PROD PRODUCTS
 RANG RANGE MANAGEMENT
 RANG RANGER, GENERAL, MANAGEMENT
 REMS REMOTE SENSING, PHOTOGRAM
 SILV SILVICULTURE
 SOCL SOCIOLOGY, LAND TENURE
 SOIL SOIL SCIENCE
 TRIM TREE IMPROVEMENT, SPP TRAILS
 UREN URBAN FORESTRY
 UTIL UTILIZATION
 WASH WATERSHED MGT, SOIL CONSERV.
 WIND WINDBREAKS, SHELTERBELTS.
 WILG WILDLIFE MGT, FISHERIES
 WRIT WRITER, EDITOR

"TYPE OF JOB":

C=CONSULTANT
 L=LONG-TERM
 M=MEETING
 T=TEAM
 I=INSTRUCTOR

98

ANNEX VI

HAITI AGROFORESTRY OUTREACH PROJECT

PROJECT STATUS REPORT

July 1982

The Agroforestry Outreach Project (521-8121) addresses three problems in Haiti: (1) soil erosion, (2) energy needs, and (3) low rural income. Working with PVCs and local indigenous groups the Project will be providing grants for the growing of trees as a cash crop, especially but not exclusively for wood products and charcoal. The project consists of three grants and a coordination/technical assistance component.

Explanation of Project Components

- o Operation Double Harvest (ODH) provides (1) a central nursery (2) large-scale tree farms for charcoal production and (3) experiments with tree species and nursery techniques. The grant was made on 3/22/81.
- o CAPE works in the Northwest region with HACHO, currently a regional development organization, to implement reforestation in that region. The grant was made on 8/24/81.
- o Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) has established an Agroforestry Resource Center which provides material and technical support to PVCs and other groups to plant trees in other regions of Haiti. The grant was made on 8/24/81.

The Project Coordinator and Forestry Advisor provide leadership and technical assistance. Both are USAID contractors. Technical assistance from short-term consultants is also provided.

Project Activities to Date

ODH field operations began in March 1981; PADF operations began in October 1981; and CAFF operations began in December 1981. All of the expatriate staff for the Project have been recruited and trained and are in the field, most of them since February 1982.

Offices for the four Project components have been established and local personnel hired. Most of the vehicles for the Project have arrived and are in field use.

The Project has experienced an overwhelming initial response by the community:

- 1) Operation Double Harvest has been planting trees for over a year.
- o ODH has planted 317,000 trees on three demonstration tree farms in the Cui de Cac Finca. The first Leucaena trees planted in April 1981 and intercropped with miller, are now over 6 feet tall.
- o ODH has sold 500,000 seedlings at cost to other groups interested in reforestation, including PADF and CAFF.
- o The ODH greenhouse, which will produce 3,000,000 seedlings a year, is in use.

- 90
- o The Winstrip plug system developed under the grant has arrived and is in use. It will increase manyfold the number of seedlings that can be carried at one time.

2) PADF signed 8 subproject agreements with PVOs to assist rural peasants in planting trees this year. Another 10 subprojects are being negotiated. PADF estimates that by the end of the first Project Year, 1,400,000 trees will have been planted through its help. This will be twice the number called for in the Project Paper. Below are examples of PADF subprojects:

- o Baptist Haiti Mission, Fermeche: a grant for \$22,000 in cash and in material support will strengthen nursery and extension capacity, directly fund the planting of 80,000 trees and indirectly support the planting of an additional 480,000.
- o CUDEPLA, Marmelade and Fonds, des Blancs: a grant for \$19,000 in cash and in material support will enable trees to be planted by 200 peasants on their own land at two sites.
- o Comite Paroissial, Eainet: a grant for \$24,000 in cash and in material support will assist a Haitian priest, who has specialized in soil conservation activities for many years, to oversee the planting of 125,000 trees by some 420 peasants working in small parish groups.
- o CHE, Mirebalais -- 12,000 seedlings will be provided for a demonstration center and experimental plot through a \$9,000 in kind-grant.

91

PADF has conducted two training sessions for rural Haitian forestry extension worker. Sixty-five were trained in general extension activities at the first session. The second session was devoted to subproject activities.

3) CARE, working partly in collaboration with HACHO, has implemented four subprojects in the Northwest region:

- The Terre Verte group in Bombardopolis has expanded its nursery and outplanted 110,000 trees on peasant landholdings.
- At Rivière de Henne, the Agricultural Cooperative has begun to restore flood damaged land by planting 20,000 seedlings from the local nursery.
- The HACHO Nan Vincent nursery at Jean Rabel is being regenerated in preparation for Fall 1982 outplantings. CARE conducted a three-day training session for nursery managers from the Northwest.
- UEBH at Passe Catabois is experimenting with small local nurseries which will outplant 120,000 trees this Fall.

Results of First Year's Operation.

Total Project Spring 1982 outplantings were 730,000 trees. This brings the total number of trees planted since the first grant was awarded in March '81 to the end of the first full planting season, June '82, to 1,017,000 trees.

Experiments have begun with a system of individualized boxes for transporting seedlings to each peasant. Combined with the Winstrip system this could revolutionize the distribution of seedlings in reforestation programs, always a major bottleneck.

The first species trial was planted during May 1982, using Leucaena Leucocephala, Cassia siamea, Cassia emarginata, Azadirachta indica (neem), Casuarina equisetifolia, Albizzia lebbek.

Future Activities

During the remainder of FY 1982, the grantees plan to expand their activities.

- ° ODH expects to complete its greenhouse and seed storage center, with a capacity of 3 million seedlings per year. The Winstrip system should be in full use by the summer. Heavy fall plantings are expected at Ganthier and other sites.
- ° PADP will increase, perhaps double, its number of formal subproject agreements. During the summer an effort will be made to reach small remote groups who have not heard about the project. Training for extensionists will be instituted.
- ° CARE will spend the summer organizing community groups in the Bombardopolis and Jean Rabel areas for Fall 1982 plantings and for project expansion in 1983. The capacity of nurseries at Nan Via, Rivière de Henne and Savanne Môle will be increased in addition to those at Bombardopolis and Jean Rabel.

AGROFORESTRY OUTREACH PROJECTS
SUBPROJECTS AS OF JULY 1, 1982

1. ODH - Farm and Nursery, Cazeau
2. ODH - Madsen Farm, Bon Repos
3. ODH - Heraux Farm, Mirebalais Rd.
4. ODH - State Land, Fonds Parisien
5. PADF - Groupement, Chambellan
6. PADF - EMH, Jérémie
7. PADF - DCOH, Laborde
8. PADF - CODEPLA, Fonds des Blancs
9. PADF - Comité Paroissial, Baintet
10. PADF - ITECA, Gressier
11. PADF - Union School, Port-au-Prince
12. PADF - BHM, Ferme de
13. PADF - Community Council, Fort Jacques
14. PADF - WCC, Fonds Verrettes
15. PADF - Direct Project, Thomazeau
16. PADF - BHC, Mirebalais
17. PADF - OCDB, Belladère
18. PADF - AMS, Ti Tanyin
19. PADF - Benedictines, Carriès
20. PADF - Direct Project, Bois Neuf
21. PADF - CODEPLA, Marmelade
22. PADF - OMS, Cap Haitien
23. PADF - Volontiers du Progrès, Bassin Zim
24. PADF - CRWC, Pignon
25. PADF - MCC, Mombin Crochu
26. CARE - Co-op/HACHO, Rivière de Henne
27. CARE - Terre Verte, Bombardopolis
28. CARE - HACHO, Jean Rabel
29. CARE - UEBH, Passe Catabois

ANNEX VII

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF ROCAP FORESTRY ADVISER

H. TSCHINKEL (Sept. 1981 - July 1982)

COSTA RICA

Natural Resources Conservation Project

- * Forest Production Component (Sarapiquí)
 - Organization and assistance to interagency working group in charge of summarizing information, recommending work site and outlining strategy for component. Nov.1981-Feb.1982
 - Assistance to forest management consultant during his one month mission. June/July 1982
- * Río Nosara Pilot Watershed Component
 - Reconnaissance field trip Oct. 1981
 - Assistance in preparation of work plan Feb. 1982
 - Field trip for determination of management techniques. March. 1982
- * Reforestation and range management component April, 1982
 - Assistance in preparing credit regulations
- * Long term technical assistance
 - Assistance in drafting terms of reference March/April, 1982

Government Accounting Office - accompanied team in Costa Rica on their evaluation of AID forestry program. Oct. 1981

EL SALVADOR

Reforestation

- * Outlined reforestation strategy Jan, 1982
- * Assisted in planning AID financed plantations Jan/Feb.1982
May/82
July/82

HONDURAS

Natural Resources Management Project

- * Assistance in selection of work sites Nov, 1981
- * Assistance in preparing work plans for 1982 Nov, 1981
- * Encouragement of cooperation with CONDEFOR, review of formal agreement of cooperation, and assistance in negotiation. Feb/March, 1982
and May, 1982
- * Reconnaissance of Texiguat sub-watershed as possible work site. May, 1982
- * Reconnaissance of Sampile sub-watershed as possible work site. June, 1982
- * Recommendations about reforestation, soil conservation and watershed management techniques. May/June, 1982

Forestry Development Project

- * Orientation field trip to Yoro forest district. Oct., 1981
March/82
- * Review of PP.

Watershed Management short course - Presentation of 5 hours of lectures	Feb/March, 1982
Forestry training at ESNACIFOR - Discussion and review of training needs, possibilities and coordination	March, 1982
ESNACIFOR research proposal - reviewed proposal on site classifi- cation of pine for AID/SCI	April, 1982

PANAMA

Watershed Management Project - General discussions on progress and needs.	Oct, 1981
Watershed Management short course - presentation of 5 hours of lecture plus filmstrips.	Feb, 1982
Soná Integrated Rural Development Project - Orientation of natural resource compoment for Bahía Honda, helicopter reconaissance	April, 1982
Darien Province - Assess state of natural resources and lay out guidelines on how to develop AID initiatives.	April, 1982

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

ROCAP/Guatemala

* Orientation meeting	Sept., 1981
* Definition of work plan	Dec., 1981
* Drafted two project profiles for Annual Budget submission	May, 1982

Fuelwood and Alternate Energy Project

- * Panama: visit to field sites and discussions on expansion Oct. 1981
- * Nicaragua: visit to demonstration plots March, 1982
- * El Salvador: demonstration of the advantages to be gained by El Salvador joining the Fuelwood Project. Jan, 1982
- * Honduras: encouragement of link with AID/Natural Resources Management Project. May/June, 1982
- * Costa Rica: visit to demonstration plots Oct, 1981
- * Assistance to project evaluation team April, 1982
- * Preparation of proposal to translate "Firewood Crops". May, 1982

Agroforestry short course at CATIE
Presentation of case study March, 1982

Computer mapping - organization of various groups to attend presentation of CRIES system. Jan/June, 1982

Training packages - drafted suggestions for self-contained training materials and discussed applicability to specific activities. Feb, 1982

WASHINGTON AND U. S. ACTIVITIES

Orientation briefings and technical discussions with AID ST/FNR; AID/LAC/DR; AID/SCI; Forestry Support Program; OICD; USFS; Peace Corps; IDB; IBRD. Sept., 1981 and Dec, 1981

Society of American Foresters Convention,
Orlando, Florida
Presented paper and various contacts.

Sept. 1981

U. S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment - participated in panel on "Technologies for Sustaining Tropical Forest Resources" in Washington and subsequent review of papers.

Jan, 1981

ANNEX VIII

Selected List of Activities Regarding Forestry Related Topics, Engaged in by Timothy M. Resch (FSP Africa Coordinator) and Mr. James R. Seyler (REDSO/EA Regional Forestry Advisor).

Timothy M. Resch

1. Implemented Coding Procedure and Computerization of the FSP Roster.
2. Responded to forty-four requests for technical assistance, consultants, job candidates, etc. (Refer to ANNEX VI).
3. Resch, T.M. 1981. Somalia Forestry and Natural Resources Sector Analysis. 14 pp.
4. Resch, T.M. 1981. Trip Report. T. Resch-FSP (AID) October 25-November 15, 1981, TDY to Somalia.
5. Resch, T.M. 1982. Trip Report to Tucson, Arizona and Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 16-22, 1982. Washington, D.C. 11 pp. (Visited University of Arizona, University of Northern Arizona, USDA Forest Service, etc.)
6. Resch, T.M. 1982. Trip Report-May 16 to June 5, 1982-Sahel Remote Sensing, Mapping and Inventory Coordination Workshop-Bamako, Mali; Donors Conference on the Master Plan for Forestry Development in Senegal. Washington, D.C.
7. Resch, T.M. 1982. Trip Report to Six Midwestern Institutions. (In preparation.) (University of Minnesota, University of Michigan, Purdue University, Michigan State University, and the Laboratory for Applied Remote Sensing-LARS).

James R. Seyler

1. Quarterly Reports for October-December, 1981, January-March, 1982, and April-June, 1982.
2. Development Alternatives, Inc. 1982 (March). Second Annual Review of the Rural Section Grant. Gaborone, Botswana. 100 pp. (Review Team Member.)
3. Seyler, J.R. 1982 (June). Guidelines and Criteria for Establishing Seedling Supply Services and Tree Planting Programs in Somalia (Preliminary Draft). AID/REDSO/EA. Nairobi, Kenya. 25 pp.

4. USAID/Somalia. 1982 (June). CDA Forestry Sector Assistance: Phase I--Refugee Reforestation. Project Identification Document. Washington, D.C. 105 pp. (Design Team Member.)
5. Seyler, J.R. and W. Fisher. 1982 (July). Preassessment of the Kenya Renewable Energy Development Project, Summary of Findings. (Draft) REDSO/EA, Nairobi, Kenya. 20 pp.
6. Kamweti, D. 1982. Tree Planting in Africa South of the Sahara. The Environment Liaison Centre, Nairobi, Kenya. 75 pp. (Review of Publication).
7. The countries where Mr. Seyler anticipates he will concentrate most of his efforts during the next year include Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Botswana, and possibly Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

ANNEX IX
PRINCIPAL PAPERS, REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS BY
FSP STAFF AND CONSULTANTS, 1981 - 1982

DuVall, LeRoy D.L. Jr. FSP Consultants report on the Matgheng. Villages Woodlots.

Gall, Pirie. FSP Consultant's report on participation in Peace Corps Forestry Workshop, Costa Rica, 1981.

Harcharik, David A. FSP Consultant's report on trip to AID project/Haiti, 1981

Harcharik, David A. Report on trip to Guanajuato, Mexico.

Kernan, H. FSP Consultant's report on trip to AID project in Costa Rica. 1982.

Helvey D. and Kunkle, S.H. Acid rain. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation. June, 1982. 6pp.

Kunkle, S.H. Presentation to Annual Conference, Association of Consulting Foresters Williamsburg, VA 6/82.

Kunkle, S.H. Presentation to Workshop on Tropical Forest Ecology. Knoxville, TN 7/82.

Kunkle, Samuel H. Improving linkages of forestry professionals with USAID's forestry programs--the U.S. connection. (Presented at Society of American Forster's convention). 1981.

Ledig, F.T. and J.L. Whitmore, 1981. Heritability and genetics correlations for volume, foxtails and form of Caribbean Pine in Puerto Rico. Silvae Genetica 30 (impress).

Poulton, Charles E. Effective Resource Inventory in the Sahel: Planning, Implementation and Utilization.

Resch, Timothy M. FSP Consultant's Report on Trip to Somalia.

Resch, Timothy M. FSP Consultant's report on trip to Sahel Remote Sensing, Mapping and Inventory Coordination Workshop and Senegal Conference on Master Plan for Forestry Development.

Resch, Timothy M. Somalia Forestry and Natural Resources Sector Analysis

Schramm, Gunter. FSP Consultant's report on trip to AID project/Jamaica, 1981.

Thorud, David. FSP Consultant's report on trip to AID project/Jamaica, 1981.

Whitmore, J.L. Plantations vs. other land-use options in Latin America. Proceedings, XVII IUFRO Congress, Kyoto. Division I session (in Press)

Whitmore, J.L., L. LaMois, F. Deneke, L. Hill and R. Whaley. 1981. The USDA Forest Service/International Tropical Forestry Program. 20 pp.

Zerbe, J.I., J.L. Whitmore, K. A. Christop]hersen, H.E. Wahlgren, and J.F. Landrie. 1981. Problems associated with fuelwood use in developing countries. Session No. 30: Tropical Woods. Forest Products Research Society Annual Meeting, St. Paul, Minn, June 25, 1981. (in Press).

ANNEX X
REFERENCES

1. USFS/OICD/AID. 1981. Progress Report Forestry Support Program. Washington, D.C. 30 pp.
2. USFA/OICD/AID. 1982. July, 1982 Draft Update, Progress Report, Forestry Support Program. Washington, D.C. 41 pp.
3. USFS/OICD/AID. 1982. Forestry Support Program Progress Report. March, 1982. Washington, D.C. 4 pp.
4. Comings, J.P. 1981. Forestry and Natural Resources Activities Supported by the African Bureau. The Selected Development Problems Division, Bureau for Africa. Washington, D.C. 67 pp.
5. Bureau for Africa/AID. 1982. Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources Activities in the Africa Region. Washington, D.C. 152 pp.
6. Bureau for Private Enterprise, Agency for International Development 1982. The Private Enterprise Initiative. Washington, D.C. 4pp.
7. AID/PRE. 1982. Investment Opportunity Proposal. Washington, D.C. 4 pp.
8. AID/PRE. 1981. Testimony of M. Peter McPherson, Administrator AID, Before the Subcommittee on Trade, Productivity and Economic growth of the Joint Economic Committee. Washington, D.C. 22 pp.
9. AID/PRE. 1982. Fact Sheet: Caribbean Basin Policy. Washington, D.C. 37 pp.
10. USAID. 1982. Annual Budget Submission, Fiscal Year 1984. S&T/FNR. Washington, D.C. 44 pp.
11. AID/S&T. 1980. Forest Resources Management, Project Paper. Vol. 1., Washington D.C. 130 pp.
12. USAID/S&T. 1980. Sahelian Forestry Design Workshop Report. In "Forest Resources . Management, Project Paper." Vol. II. Supporting Appendices. 156 pp.
13. S&T/FNR/F. 1982. AID's Bilateral Assistance Program in Forestry and Natural Resources: A Report to the House Appropriations Committee. Washington, D.C.