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ANALYSIS OF PESTICIDE USE IN THE SENEGAL/USAID

CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

NO. 685-0205

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**For Review and Approval by the Assistant Administrator, Bureau
for Africa.**

Assistant Administrator's Decision

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Bureau Environmental Office Concurrence:

[Signature]
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SUMMARY

The Casamance Regional Development Project is multifaceted in approach, but with a single overall goal, to raise the standard of living of the farm families in southern Senegal through improved agricultural productivity. Major thrusts include the development and extension of technical packages with emphasis on seed multiplication and testing.

Pesticides will be used to a limited extent in all three components--extension, research, and on seed multiplication plots. A list of pesticides of actual or planned use in the project have been submitted. Because some are under RPAR review, restricted use status, or other unclear regulatory status, the present EA is conducted as specified in paragraph 216(b)(1)(iii) of Part 216 - Environmental Procedures of Regulation 16, of CFR. Its purpose is to review the risks involved, to identify environmental consequences, and to suggest protective measures.

A list of requested pesticides is provided and their authorization for use within the project is indicated. Their accepted use patterns are discussed and special hazards are mentioned with recommendations towards their ameliorization. Of particular concern in the present project is the proximity of some rice production to the Casamance River and its estuaries. At present, low economic return from this cultural system does not permit the use of pesticides. As technical packages develop, however, such a constraint may not persist. Recommendations are provided to reduce future risk, but it is strongly suggested that the crop protection component be reviewed annually and that maximum efforts be initiated to develop alternative protection methods within a comprehensive Integrated Pest Control Program.

The report terminates with a list of specific actions needed to place the project in conformity with the intent of Regulation 16.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Purpose and Goals (See Volume I of Project Paper for further details)

Senegal, a food deficit country, currently imports up to 400,000 MT of cereals per year, of which rice constitutes over half. A principal objective of the G.O.S. development policy is food self-sufficiency. Consequently, they have placed a high priority on increased rice production. The Casamance area was earlier recognized as having real potential for providing the needed increased production.

The Casamance Regional Development Project was designed to develop the institutional capacity to plan and implement a rational development program for the lower Casamance. This is to be done through institution building studies and planning, and action programs to improve agricultural productivity. The program has two thrusts: first, to extend proven production packages to the farmer and second to develop and test new technical packages for future introduction. Program components consist of (1) extension activities directed toward farmers, (2) research to develop and test new varieties and technical packages, and (3) field testing and seed multiplication activities.

Specifically the project assists in the planting and production of improved rice seed on 6 farms of a total between 200-250 ha. In addition, assistance is provided to farmers for the protection of about 3000 ha of high yield rice. Following rice harvest, some fields will be planted to vegetables requiring insect and disease protection. Similarly, the project will

provide crop protection recommendations in cultivated upland areas.

One of the Senegalese organizations involved in the project is PIDAC, *Projet Intégré pour le Développement Agricole de la Basse Casamance*. It is the extension agency responsible for the lower Casamance. The project provides long-term technical assistance, training, construction, and equipment to PIDAC.

The research component will be undertaken by ISRA, *Institute Senegalais pour la Recherche Agricole*, at the research station at Djibllor.

PIDAC will conduct demonstration plots with improved technology packages. Further, the project will establish an improved seed multiplication farm to be managed by PIDAC.

Environment Affected

The Lower Casamance River Basin, or La Basse Casamance, is the project area. It is located in the southernmost region of the country, bordered on the north by the Gambia and on the south by the Guinea Bissau. The zone extends up the river about 35 km east of Ziguinchor and covers a gross area of approximately 7300 km². It is a low-lying region of generally sandy soil. It consists of a large area of tidal estuary, numerous distributaries and estuaries of the various arms of the Casamance River, some saline and some fresh, some highlands, and over 100,000 ha of man-made forests.

Agriculturally the area is primarily engaged in growing rice in the lowlands around the river. Rainfall is high enough (1300-1800 mm annual average, July-September) to permit rainfed

rice cultivation. However, a 200-300 mm annual reduction in average rainfall, starting with the 1968 drought, has resulted in increased salinity and the abandonment of approximately 30,000 ha of rice fields originally reclaimed from mangrove soils. Peanut cultivation introduced 50 years ago has led to clearing of most upland areas. Such areas are used for peanuts, as a cash crop, dryland cereals, millet, sorghum and corn. Fruit and vegetable cultivation is becoming a more common practice in recent years.

The lowland landscape is one of rice fields interspersed with villages heavily shaded by mango trees, kapok trees, and palm groves, both native oil palms and coconut palms. On the infrequent high ground, brush or fields planted in corn, beans, peanuts, or other crops may be found.

The natural vegetation of upland areas is dense, deciduous forest, dominated by the buttress rooted Parinari excelsa and the Chlorophora regia, growing in association with the African oil palm, Elaeis guineensis. Remnants of the original forests occur in a number of state-owned national forests and the National Park of La Basse Casamance.

The Casamance River and its estuaries provide a major source of food in the form of fish, crustacea, and molluscs. Major fish species harvested include Tilapia, Mulletts, and Ethmaloses. Over 15,000 mt of pink shrimp (Panaeus duorarum notialis) were harvested in 1978. Three or four processing plants are needed to package the catch. In addition molluscs are collected for local consumption from mangrove roots.

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Mammals are not abundant in this region and consist largely of ground squirrels and some monkeys. Birds are fairly abundant with the pest species Quelea quelea being very common. None are considered game birds and thus are not routinely hunted.

C. Population

The lower Casamance is the most populated of the southern regions, with densities reaching 40 persons/square km, in some rural areas. The total population of the area is approximately 300,000, of which 60,000 are in the capital of Ziguinchor. Population pressures on the land are high and large numbers of people leave for work in other areas.

Beneficiaries of the project are found in about 15% of the total farm units in lower Casamance with a total of 15,000 ha devoted to rice, millet, sorghum, corn, groundnuts, cowpeas, and vegetables.

Relationship to Other Activities

The G.O.S. development assistance program for the Casamance region is a multi-faceted, long-term endeavor involving many donors and activities. Such activities include cotton production, a rice production project (PRS, Project Riziculture Sedhiou), improvement of forestry resources, and road construction, all of which are directed at increased productivity.

These are discussed in greater detail in the PP.

I. ACTION LEADING TO ASSESSMENT OF PESTICIDE USE

Pesticides will be used in all three components of the agricultural action program. The extension function of PIDAC involves monitoring and protection of improved seed crops on farms within the

project. Where pest problems are identified, pesticide application are made directly by PIDAC agents. Greatest emphasis is placed on rice improvement; but corn, soybean, millet, sorghum, cowpea, and peanuts are also monitored. Control recommendations are made for farms both within and outside of the project. Vegetables are grown in some rice fields following harvest, and in numerous more specialized vegetable perimeters. Where critical insect infestations or other pest problems occur, recommendations and/or treatment is conducted by the agents. Such pesticides are purchased by PIDAC with US/AID project funds and matching G.O.S. funds.

Research on crop protection is performed by ISRA largely at the Djibouti station. In addition, the contracting crop protection specialist (Dr. Francis Can, SECID) will be conducting research activities on the seed farm, in storage facilities, and on farmer plantings. Finally, pesticides are being used for crop protection at the seed farm(s) and for protection in seed warehouses.

An earlier IIE approved the use of a limited number of pesticides. None were in the "highly toxic" category and all were to be applied under the direct supervision of trained technicians. It was noted that the first year of the project was on a very small scale relative to pesticide use. In most cases their use was limited to seed multiplication plots and seed storage.

Subsequently, an expanded list of pesticides of potential use in the project was submitted for review. The current Environmental Assessment (EA) is prepared because various requested pesticides are designated for restricted use, some do not have US/EPA or FAO/WHO registration, and others are undergoing Rebuttable Presumption.

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Against Registration (RPAR). Materials used in the training and research components are provided for in an exclusion from an EA under Section 216.3 b 1(2) III of Part 216 - "Environmental Procedures". However, the provision requires that toxicological and environmental data be made available to project personnel, and that treated crops are not used for human or animal consumption unless tolerances are established, and recommended rates, frequencies of application, and pre-harvest restrictions are adhered to.

A need for this EA is further indicated because their use will be extended to small farmers where less control and supervision is possible. Of further concern is the impact of this use on the character of the aquatic environment peculiar to the lower Casamance.

PESTICIDE USE ASSESSMENT

A. Registration Status of Requested Pesticides

Table 1 lists those pesticides of potential use in the Casamance Project. THOSE AUTHORIZED FOR USE ARE INDICATED IN COLUMN 2. The crop use registration of the authorized pesticides are listed in Table 2. Their registered uses are indicated according to their US/EPA status and/or have an Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) and Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) established by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on pesticide residues.

The insecticide bendiocarb, with a temporary tolerance on corn, and the fungicide tricyclazole, with a temporary tolerance on rice, may be used until rescinded. Bendiocarb has a tolerance on corn only, thus Tamarine, a bendiocarb-containing product, may not be used on rice. Those uses marked

Table 1. Toxicity and Hazards of Pesticides Requested in Casamance RDP.

Common name and (brand name)	Authorization for use ⁶	Acute toxicity		Signal word ⁷	WHO toxicity category ⁸	Toxicity to bees	Special environmental hazards
		Oral LD ₅₀ (rat)	Dermal LD ₅₀ (rabbit)				
I. INSECTICIDES							
B.T. (Dipel)	+	all	all	Caution			
Bendiocarb (Ficam)	+	40-120		Warning	II		
Carbaryl (Sevin)	+	500		Caution	II	Hazardous	
Carbofuran (Furadan) ²	+	11	10,200	Danger (liq.)	Ia	Hazardous (liq.)	Toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife.
Chlorpyrifos (Dursban)	+	135	>2,000	Warning (gr.)	Ib		
				Warning	II	Hazardous	Toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife.
Cypermethrin (Cybush)	+	4123					
Decamethrin (Decis) ¹	+	129					
Diazinon (Baz-din)	+	300	5,600	Caution or Warning	II	Hazardous	Toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife.
Dicofol (Kelthane)	+	1,300	5,000	Caution	III		Toxic to fish.
Disothoate (Daphene)	+	215	1,000	Warning	II	Hazardous	
Endosulfan (Thimul)	+	80	359	Danger	II	Hazardous	Toxic to fish.
Fenitrothion (Sumithion)	+	503	1,300	Warning	II		
Fenvalerate (Sumicidin)	+	3,200	2,500	Caution		Hazardous	Very toxic to fish.
Fonofos (Dyfonate) Gr. ³	+	8-18		Danger (liq.)	II		Toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife (shrimp).
Malathion (Zithiol)	+	1,375	4,100	Caution	III		
Methyl Parathion ⁴	+	14	3-400	Danger	Ia	Hazardous	Toxic to fish and wildlife.
Orthene (Acaphate)	+	945	>2,000	Caution	II	Hazardous	Do not contaminate water.
Pirimiphos-methyl (Actellic)	+	2,000	4,592	Caution	II		
Tetrachlorvinphos (Gardona) ⁵	-	4-5,000	>2,900	Caution	IV		
II. FUNGICIDES							
Benomyl (Benlate)	+	>10,000	>10,000	Caution	III		Toxic to fish.
Captabot (Difolatax)	+	6,200		Caution	IV		Toxic to fish.
Captan ⁹	+	10,000		Caution	IV		
Carboxin (Vitzvax)	+	3,820	>8,000	Caution	IV		
Chlorothalonil (Bravo)	+	>10,000	>10,000	Danger	III		Toxic to fish.
Copper hydroxide (Kocide)	+	1,000		Caution	III		
Copper oxychloride (Cuprugen)	+	7-800		Caution	III		
Maneb (Manesan)	+	>8,000		Caution	III		Toxic to fish.
PCNB (Quintozone)	+	>15,000	-	Caution	IV		
Terrazole	+	1,077		Caution			
Thiram (Thirasan)	+	780		Caution	III		
Tricyclazole (Beam)	+	305		Warning	II		
Triforine (Saprol)	+	>16,000	>10,000	Danger	IV		
Sulfur (Cosan)	+	-		Caution			
Zineb	+	>5,200		Caution	IV		

Table 1. Toxicity and Hazards of Pesticides Requested in Casenave RDP.

Common name and (brand name)	Authorization for use	Acute toxicity		Signal word	WHO toxicity category	Toxicity to bees	Special environmental hazards
		Oral LD ₅₀ (rat)	Dermal LD ₅₀ (rabbit)				
III. NEMATOCIDES							
Dazomet (Basamid G)	+	640		Caution	III		
DD Shell	-	140	2,100	Danger	II		Toxic to fish and wildlife.
Meton Sodium (Vopari)	+	205		Caution	II		Toxic to fish.
IV. HERBICIDES							
Alachlor (Lasso)	+	1,800		Danger	III		
Atrazine (Gesaprim)	+	1,780		Caution	IV		
Fluorodifen (Protarpe) ⁵	-	9,000	>3,000 (rat)	Caution	IV		
Metolachlor (Duel)	+	2,780	>10,000	Warning	III		
Oxadiazon (Ronstar)	+	>8,000		Danger (E.C.)	IV		
Pendimethalin (Stomp)	+	1,250	>5,000	Warning			
Propenil (Stem)	+	1,384	4,830	Warning	III		
Trifluralin (Treflan) ⁹	+	>10,000		Warning			

¹ No permanent US/EPA registration or FAO maximum residue limits established.

² Granular formulations for use on rice under evaluation.

³ Restricted use pesticide.

⁴ Too toxic for use.

⁵ No longer available from manufacturer.

⁶ + = authorized for use, - = not authorized for use.

⁷ Probable Lethal Oral Dose 68 kg person. Drops to 1 tsp. = high toxicity (Danger), 1 tsp. to 1 tbsp. = moderate (Warning), 16 tbsp. or 1 pound = 1 (Caution), safe = slight toxicity (Caution).

⁸ Ia = extremely hazardous, Ib = highly hazardous, II = moderately hazardous, III = slightly hazardous, IV = not likely to cause harm.

⁹ Capten and Trifluralin are under RPA status but are sold over-the-counter in the U.S. without restriction.

Table 2. Authorized crop uses of requested pesticides based on US/EPA registration and/or FAO maximum residue limits.

Pesticide	Rice	Corn	Soybean	Millet	Sorghum	Cowpea	Peanut	Bean	Cabbage	Carrot	Cucurbit	Eggplant	Lettuce	Okra	Onion	Tomato	Potato	Pepper	Potato
1. Insecticides																			
<i>B. thuringiensis</i>																			
Bendiocarb		T																	
Carbaryl	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Carbofuran	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chlorpyrifos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cypermethrin																			
Decamethrin																			
Diazinon		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dicofol																			
Dimethoate		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Endosulfan	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fenitrothion	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fenvalerate		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fonofos		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malathion		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Orthene		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pirimiphos-M	X	X																	
2. Fungicides																			
Benomyl	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Captafol		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Captao		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Carboxin	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chlorothalonil		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cu Hydroxide		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cu Oxide		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maneb		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Terrazole		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PCNB						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thiram						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tricyclazole	T					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Triforin						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sulfur						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zinc	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Nematicides																			
Dazomet																			
D-D																			
4. Herbicides																			
Alachlor		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Atrazine		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Metolachlor		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Quadiazon	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Propanil	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trifluralin		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

T = Temporary
P = Pending

P (registration pending) may not be used except on research plots. The use of pesticides for research are provided for in an exclusion for an EA, as discussed in Section II above. In the event that the above pending uses or other experimental pesticides are to be used for research purposes within the project, it will be necessary to add a covenant to the Project Agreement which will execute a plan to meet these requirements.

Of the pesticides authorized for use within the project, captan and trifluralin have RPAR's (Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration) issued. Both are under review for possible oncogenetic and mutagenetic effects and captan for possible additional chronic effects. They are still sold over-the-counter to the US public for use without restriction, however.

Basis of Selection of Pesticides

The pesticides requested by the project's plant protection specialist were chosen in consultation with ISRA (Bambey and Djibellor), PIDAC, and SGEPC (Societe Generale d'Engrais et de Produits Chimiques). The decisions followed a review of chemicals used on rice in the US and elsewhere, and were based on the likelihood of their present as well as future availability in Senegal.

Those authorized chemicals in Table I are presumed effective under the condition of the lower Casamance, or their effectiveness will be determined within adaptive research programs. Efforts have been made to select materials of low persistence and minimal hazard to the applicator, field worker,

and consumer. Special considerations are discussed under Section III E.

With the following exceptions, those materials with crop uses listed in Table 2 are registered without restriction in the US. The use of all granular formulations (2% or greater) of carbofuran on rice and other non-domestic uses are under evaluation. Within the project it is used only by trained PIDAC applicators. There must be no direct dermal contact during application. No liquid formulations of carbofuran are permitted due to their extremely high toxicity. Fonofos is a highly toxic, persistent, general soil insecticide with a broad spectrum of activity. Because of its acute oral toxicity, granular formulations of 20% or greater are restricted in the US. Its use is limited to trained applicators. Great care should be taken during its storage as well as use.

Environmental hazards are discussed under Section III G.

Relationships of Proposed Uses in Integrated Pest Control (IP)

While there exists a general awareness of the value of alternative control methods for crop protection in the Casamance, there is no research program underway with emphasis on the ICP approach. Pesticides are not widely used on crops in the lower Casamance. This is due to a variety of factors, including that of limited economic resources. The economic threshold (ET) concept is thus a very practical one in this region.

Pesticides are used primarily on highly productive, irrigated rice, where severe pest problems are observed. ET's will be difficult to determine under the cultural conditions of the region. However, such efforts will be justified, not only from

the benefits of reducing unnecessary treatments, but will provide a better base from which treatments and decisions can be made on less highly productive fields. This is of increasing concern where improved technology will significantly increase yield. Under such conditions pesticide treatment may become cost-effective in fields where it was not previously so.

Efforts are underway by ISRA to survey and identify entomophagous insects in rice. To date over 30 species have been identified in the Casamance. The natural enemy complex is relatively poorly understood, however, and it is critical that a firmer data base be developed if enhanced pesticide usage is to ultimately prove beneficial. It is vital that the project attempts to anticipate such problems as the whitefly outbreak in rice following the use of carbaryl in the upper Volta. Pesticides should be selected and used where there is the least likelihood of affecting natural enemies. For example, carbofuran applied as a granular systemic will have less of an impact on parasites than several applications of a foliar pesticide.

The use of resistant varieties is receiving increased attention within the project and it is recommended that relationships be even further strengthened with breeders at WARDA, IITA, and others. Rice varieties are being grown in the Casamance with resistance to rice blast, rice weevil, and to some species of stem borer. Unfortunately these characteristics have not been incorporated into single varieties and coupled with reduced lodging under conditions of high fertilizer, nor with increased tolerance to salinity. Resistance

is extremely useful where fungicide use is not cost-effective, such as with rice blast in upland rice, and with Helminthosporium blight in corn and sorghum.

Cultural control methods offer the most promise in an IPC program, since in most instances they require minimal divergence from traditional production methods. For example, some rice varieties increase in susceptibility to blast and sheath blight when nitrogen is added. Due to economic constraints, farmers do not fertilize susceptible local varieties, thus these diseases are not as serious. Destruction of stubble, interrupted cropping, and post-harvest flooding are popular cultural methods for stem borer control. Because of limited seasons and poor water supply such methods are not always useful in the Casamance. Time of planting, closer spacing of transplants for reduction of Malliarpha damage, increased spacing in nurseries for blast control, and early rice harvest for the reduction of leaf molds all offer some promise in IPC programs.

In the case of post-harvest losses, particularly seed storage, it is essential that warehouse sanitation be practiced. The stores should be thoroughly cleaned prior to use and untreated seed likely to be infested should not be stored with healthy treated seed.

Proposed Methods of Application and Availability of Equipment and Protective Clothing

As of this date, the project has on hand or is utilizing 6 powered back-pack sprayers, 50 knapsack sprayers, 80 hand sprayers, and 50 dusters. Because of expense and poor battery

availability, the mini-spin nozzle spray applicator is no longer used. Single nozzle attachments are currently used on all spray equipment but multi-nozzle booms are planned for herbicide application. Such equipment has the advantage, when properly used, of easily avoiding drift and application to non-target areas. Selection of standard brands of application equipment should be made and a centrally located supply of spare parts should be made available.

Seed treatment was, until recently, accomplished in concentrically mounted, hand rotated, 50-gal. drums. A closed concrete mixer is now used with greater efficiency and safety. In addition a recently purchased self-metering device for treating seed with liquid malathion has been put into operation. This unit is essentially dust free and requires only minimal exposure to the pesticide or treated seed. All seed treatment activities are under the supervision of a trained pesticide applicator.

Pesticide applications to seed rice and corn multiplication plots are done on a calendar basis. Applications to farmers fields are done after infestation levels are confirmed.

All applications are made by Chefs de Zone or by PIDAC agents who have had instruction in the proper use of pesticide and equipment (See III K). All materials will be applied according to the directions on the manufacturers label.

While the application equipment designated above has certain advantages in directing sprays, they offer a major disadvantage in terms of applicator pesticide exposure, particularly dermally. Hazards to the applicator as well as

anyone handling pesticides can be reduced by relatively simple protective measures. To the extent practical, such measures have been undertaken within the project. Each PIDAC agent responsible for pesticide use has been supplied with rubber (neoprene) boots and gloves, as well as goggles. In addition, each zone has been supplied with 2 first aid kits.

In addition to the above protective accessories, each pesticide handler should have at least a minimum amount of protective clothing regardless of the specific pesticide being used. Since rubber or other non-porous materials would be extremely uncomfortable to use in the lower Casamance, the user should wear light weight durable cotton clothing which has been designated for wear during pesticide handling. Trousers should be long and shirts should have long sleeves. A plastic apron of some type would provide additional protection. Finally, the clothing should be washed after each use. Washing of one's self and one's clothing should be done from a bowl and not in the river.

Particular care should be taken when using those pesticides in Table 1, with a signal word of DANGER or WARNING.

Pesticide storage was well provided for in most zones visited. Usually a dry, concrete, well-ventilated structure was available for general storage with an area designated within for pesticides. In other areas the facilities were obviously antiquated and crowded with a mass of miscellaneous supplies and equipment. In one instance the watchman and his family were living in the same structure with the pesticides.

It is imperative that living quarters be separate from pesticide storage facilities. In addition, an emergency supply of water and detergent should be maintained near each storage area for use in the event of pesticide spill.

Where repackaging of bulk pesticide was done within the project, the containers were of suitable design and well labeled. It is suggested that the appropriate signal word be appended to each container with warnings in the Mandingo and/or Diola languages.

Acute and Long-term Toxicological Hazards

The acute toxicity ratings of the registered pesticides are listed in Table 1. The toxicity values and toxicity categories are derived from the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (FAO Pl. Prot. Bul. 28(1), 1980). This classification is based largely on acute oral toxicity, i.e. effects of swallowing a single dose of liquid formulations, although adjustments have been made for some compounds. The primary concern is acute risk to human health. Ingestion of a teaspoon or less of those materials in Category I may be fatal to one out of two 68 kg men. Category II would require a tablespoon, III more than a tablespoon and those in IV are considered unlikely to produce acute hazards in normal use. Hazard is greatly influenced by formulation and is considered in evaluating the product. For example, low percentage granular formulations are considerably less hazardous than liquid concentrates.

Of the requested pesticides, two are considered too toxic for use in the project. Methyl parathion with an acute oral

toxicity of 14 mg/kg presents an unreasonable risk to the applicator. Constraints include the use of hand application equipment, marginally effective protective clothing, and difficulties involved in emergency decontamination. Further, several alternative pesticides are available for foliar application in rice, corn and sorghum. This restriction also applies to pesticide mixtures such as Bamol, which contains methyl parathion. Because of the availability of alternative nematocides, Shell DD is not approved for use. DD is a highly volatile chemical which requires injection equipment, special respiratory devices, and extraordinary safe-handling precautions. It has an acute oral toxicity of 140 mg/kg placing it in the 1b Highly Hazardous WHO toxicity category.

Carbofuran, while an extremely hazardous material as a liquid formulation, is considered much less hazardous when the granular formulation is used. A similar relationship exists with Fonofos. Because of its acute toxicity granular formulations of Fonofos (20% or greater) are restricted in the US to use by certified pesticide applicators only. Formulations of Fonofos gr. less than 20% and those of Carbofuran gr. greater than 2% are under evaluation relative to the restricted use classification. Liquid formulations are not authorized for use within the project. Application must be made by trained applicators only. Precautions must be taken to avoid all dermal contact during application.

The chronic toxicity hazards of the RPAR materials, captan and trifluralin, were discussed under Section III A.

Generally, acute toxicity is more of a constraint among the insecticides and nematocides than among the fungicides and herbicides. However, a conscious effort to reduce toxicological hazards in every use pattern should be adhered to. If the authorized pesticides are used in the manner prescribed on the manufacturers label, including shipping, storage, application, pre-harvest restrictions, and safe disposal of pesticide containers, an unacceptable risk will not result.

Due to a paucity of economic resources, it is not expected that pesticides will be widely used within the vegetable perimeters. In those instances where they are used they will be purchased and applied by trained PIDAC agents. Pesticides are available on the open market and may be purchased and used by cooperating farmers. Vegetable plots are maintained almost entirely by women, often pregnant, and with infants on their backs, and by young pre-school age children. The presence of such people in the perimeter presents special risks with pesticide usage. Precautions should be taken to use the most innocuous pesticide with reasonable efficacy, to remove people from the area during treatment, and to mark the treated plots to prevent reentry for 24 hours.

Pesticide Efficacy

The pesticides were selected after consultation with ISRA and SSEPC (see III B above) and are presumed effective under conditions of the lower Casamance. Monitoring by PIDAC personnel and limited adaptive research by the project crop protection specialist will evaluate their efficacy. All are

widely used, non-experimental pesticides with recognized efficacy against specific pests. Research in the Casamance will determine optimal timing, dosage, and means of application.

Pesticide efficacy relative to termite control as well as seed treatments require special consideration. BHC and dieldrin used elsewhere in Senegal for termite control have had their uses cancelled in the US. Such cancellation was based on their effects on non-target organisms and accumulation in the body tissues of most animals. While dieldrin is still registered for below ground insertion for termite control its use is not recommended. An alternative to be investigated is chlorpyrifos. An on-site review of the problem by a termite specialist is under consideration and should lead to sound recommendations. Termite control guidelines are needed elsewhere in Africa as well.

A number of fungicides, including thiram, captan, copper hydroxide, carboxin, maneb, and terracoat (PCNB + terrazole) are being requested for seed treatment. The materials are used to control a complex of root rot and damping-off diseases. All are registered for use in the US without restriction, and are of low mammalian toxicity.

A combination treatment of thiram-malathion has been requested for use against pests of stored seeds including molds and a complex of beetles. The use of this treatment was approved in Amendment II of the IEE and it is recommended that its use be continued. Because there have been some indications of resistance of stored product insects to malathion in Senegal, and no information concerning its persistence under

Casemance conditions exists, pirimiphos-methyl is requested as an alternative treatment. The use of pirimiphos-methyl is hereby authorized for use where stored grain insects have been demonstrated to be resistant to malathion or where malathion lacks the persistence needed for long-term storage of seed.

G. Compatibility of Pesticides with Target and Non-target Ecosystems

As noted in Section B, an aquatic environment dominates La Basse Casamance. Fishing and shrimp netting constitute major resources in the region. A feasibility study on commercial shrimp culture is currently being conducted by a French company while the potential for shrimp management is being evaluated within the regional development project. The seafood industry is vital to the area and must not be endangered through pest control activities.

The construction of barrages for the retention of fresh water may provide an opportunity for annual cropping of fish. If this proves feasible it will become necessary to review pesticide use in irrigated rice systems.

The anticipated use of pesticides on vegetables is not expected to introduce risk to the aquatic environment. This is attributed to the limited use of pesticides for this purpose, their application by trained applicators, and the production of vegetables in irrigated, upland areas some distances from natural waterways. If cultural systems change and vegetable production is undertaken in areas of rainfall retention where fish are stocked it will be necessary to introduce more restrictive measures. Wildlife is generally excluded from the

protected vegetable perimeters and with the exception of birds, by and large the pestiferous weaver bird, is not expected to be effected by pesticide usage.

A number of insecticides and fungicides authorized for use on rice are highly toxic to fish and shrimp, e.g. carbofuran, endosulfan and chlorpyrifos. The hazardous materials are so indicated in Table 1. These materials would present an unacceptable risk to aquatic life if used near natural waterways. Because of low productivity, pesticides are not used in mangrove rice systems and in part can only be economically justified for valley or irrigated lowland rice, some distance from river estuaries. Pesticide use patterns continually undergo change, however, and it is essential that PIDAC personnel be thoroughly educated to the hazards of waterways contamination. Parameters delineating areas which should remain free of specific hazardous pesticides must be determined. Further, applicators should be alerted to the hazards associated with filling sprayers, washing equipment, protective clothing, or themselves in waterways or other water resources.

Currently marketed pesticides have information provided concerning toxicity to bees. Pesticides should not be applied during periods of bee activity and those indicated to be hazardous in Table 1 should not be used around bees at any time.

At this time little information is available concerning the relative importance of natural enemies of insect pests in the region. A number of species have been identified by ISRA,

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however. It is important that PIDAC be alerted to the possibility of pest insect resurgence as the use of non-selective pesticides increases.

Finally, if pesticides are not applied in a careless and indifferent manner nearly all impacts on non-target ecosystems can be avoided. In the present instance extra care should be taken to avoid contamination of the waterways. None of the authorized materials are especially persistent or bioaccumulative and build-up is not anticipated in non-target ecosystems.

Conditions Under Which the Pesticides Are to Be Used

Conditions of use are broadly discussed under Section I B and II above. Pesticides are not widely used in the lower Casamance, and because of costs are not likely to be used in quantity. Pesticides are made available and/or applied without charge by Department of Agriculture agents or within the project by PIDAC agents. There are between 70-75 PIDAC agents divided among 14 zones (= counties) in the lower Casamance. Certain agents are trained in pesticide application and respond directly to pest problems as they arise in cooperating farmer fields. On the open market there exists a single outlet, the Villmorin Pesticide and Seed Store in Ziguinchor. Pesticides are sold in small lots, 100-500 ml bottles or in batch size packages of wettable powder. The inventory is very limited and it is not likely that large quantities are sold.

Availability and Effectiveness of Other Pesticides or Control Methods

One of the cheapest and most widely used pesticides in Senegal is BHC. This material is obtained free from the

Department of Agriculture and is used for termite control in rice. This material has had its uses cancelled by the US/EPA and thus cannot be used within the project or purchased with project funds. Expertise in termite control shall be made available and recommendations for suitable alternatives will be made.

Ability of Senegal to Regulate the Distribution, Storage, Use and Disposal of Pesticides

Pesticide legislation in Senegal is currently based on two Decrees. No. 8322 requires that only pesticides registered in Senegal may be sold or distributed. No. 4747 regulates various aspects of packaging. As is the case in many developing countries, however, the Department of Agriculture lacks the necessary manpower to enforce the regulations. The regulations as they exist have a number of deficiencies. These are recognized by the G.O.S. and are currently undergoing revision.

The Office of Vegetable Protection consists of 15 permanent staff in Dakar and about 40 seasonal laborers who conduct the field operations. Agents from the Department of Agriculture store and distribute the pesticides. With most pesticides being handled directly by agents, regulation and enforcement should become more attainable. It becomes essential therefore to review crop protection procedures, establish regulations and guidelines for the safe storage of pesticides and equipment, and to develop training programs for the agents so they can educate the farmer in their safe use so as to reduce or prevent environmental insult. Finally, plans should be formalized to provide for proper disposal of surplus

pesticides. In the absence of readily available medical help for victims of accidental poisoning it is also vital that only pesticides of relatively low mammalian hazard be issued for farmer use. The mechanisms for such a classification system already exist in Decree 8322.

Revision of pesticide legislation in Senegal is intended to conform with international regulations such as FAO recommendations in the areas of approval and utilization of pesticides. Further, Senegal has committed itself to respecting tolerance levels established by FAO for pesticide residues in agricultural products. Enforcement, however, must await development of suitable pesticide residue analysis facilities.

K. Provisions Made for Training Users and Applicators

Pesticides are applied under the direction of Chefs de Zone by PIDAC agents. Integral to the project's crop protection function is: training of extension agents in the safe and appropriate application of pesticides as well as non-chemical controls; accurate identification of pest species; and finally in the evaluation and determination of potential economic returns resulting from protection inputs. The project's crop protection specialist has prepared training materials and technical documents for use by the project's extension staff. Some of these are being translated into the Mandingo and Diola tribal languages. The crop protection specialist gives two

L. Provisions Made for Monitoring the Use and Effectiveness of the Pesticides

Monitoring of project seed farms and those of cooperating farmers is conducted by trained PIDAC agents. Agents are provided with mopeds and adequate fuel and are instructed to make weekly visits to the farms. When pest problems warrant, treatments are applied and follow-up visits are conducted to determine effectiveness of the treatment.

There are no facilities in Senegal suited to the monitoring of pesticide residues or pesticide exposure to the applicator. In the case of vegetable production, mixed cropping creates some difficulties in the pre-harvest restriction in days from application. The only solution is to respect the longest pre-harvest period required among the crops planted. Exposure may be more of a hazard among the seed treatment personnel than among spray applicators. This is due more to continuum of exposure rather than toxicity levels. It is advisable that a review of seed treatment systems after one year be conducted and if time of exposure appears significant, residue tests should be conducted. An alternative is to rotate personnel at the facility in such a manner that no single individual receives unduly prolonged exposure.

Because of the potential hazards of using any pesticides in the area of a complex aquatic environment, particular care should be taken by project personnel to monitor pesticide use in proximity to waterways. It is expected that disruptant pesticides will not be used in such areas and that the type of application equipment used will reduce chances of accidental

drift. Transport of pesticides during flooding and accidental spills may result in local contamination, but such risks will remain minimal unless gross changes in pesticide use patterns occur. For this reason, more than any other, the project should be reviewed annually by external specialists, to ascertain if such changes have occurred.

IV. REASONABLY FORSEEABLE IMPACT ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Any pesticides added to the environment will have at least a marginally disruptive impact on that environment. In the lower Casamance, where pesticides have not been extensively used, it may be reasonably expected that background levels of pesticides will increase in the human environment. No great increase in pesticide use, with the possible exception of herbicides, is anticipated, however. If through training and enlightened extension services pesticides are not uncaringly imposed on the environment, such increases and potentially disruptive impacts will be minimized at an acceptable level.

V. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

The major project goal is to reduce food deficits through extension activities, multiplication of improved seed, and development of new technical packages. Crop protection remains an essential component of the new technology without alternative. Historically, agricultural production in the Casamance has relied upon available traditional, non-chemical methods of crop protection. While these methods possess environmental advantages, resulting yields have remained unimpressive. If significant yield increases are to occur, some level of chemical pest control will be needed. The project principals are cognizant, and supportive of the IPC approach,

however, and will be taking advantage of specific pest-crop combinations which lend themselves to alternative control strategies.

VI. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL AFFECTS

Unavoidable affects of pesticide use include human exposure, effects on non-target organisms and an increase in background levels in the environment. As discussed previously, it is essential to avoid excessive and indiscriminate use of pesticides. The selective use of pesticides only where and when needed is the surest way to reduce these disruptive affects. Project objectives relative to training of applicators and selection of low hazard pesticides will appropriately minimize the problem.

VII. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF PROPOSED ACTION

Pesticide use involves risks including environmental impacts caused by routine use as well as accidental release. As discussed above, such impacts will be minimized within the project as a result of the training component and the selection of low hazard pesticides. It is anticipated that ongoing research will demonstrate the utility of alternate control strategies, and that a viable integrated pest control program will evolve, further reducing dependence on chemical control methods.

The role of crop protection in the technology improvement aspects of the project are self-evident. It is expected that the agricultural production program will in 5 years reach 5000 families, growing 10,000 ha of rice, 1800 ha of millet and sorghum, and 2900 ha of peanuts. Seed multiplication will make available 50 tons of seed/year. Such targets will significantly improve agricultural production, increase the economic well-being of farm families in the

lower Casamance, and materially raise the standard of living. Such goals far outweigh any short-term adversities the proposed action may create.

VIII. SPECIFIC ACTIONS NEEDED TO PLACE THE CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN CONFORMITY WITH THE INTENT OF AID REGULATION 16

- A. Only those pesticides positively designated as "authorized" in Table 1 may be used in the project. PROHIBITED chemicals include Decamethrin, Methyl Parathion, Tetrachlorvinphos, Shell DD, and Fluorodifen.
- B. Only those uses approved by US/EPA and/or FAO-MRL as indicated in Table 2 are authorized in the project.
- C. A covenant should be executed which projects a plan to meet the Reg. 16 requirements for research on pesticides not presently approved.
- D. Those pesticides listed in Table 1, possessing hazard to fish and other aquatic life, must not be used in proximity to the Casamance River or its estuaries, or where irrigation drainage will reach same.
- E. The project should be reviewed annually to evaluate current pesticide practices and changes which might lead to higher risk levels in the sensitive aquatic environment. Pesticide use records should be maintained by project personnel. The review should be coordinated with AID/W Africa Bureau Environmental Officer.
- F. Seed treatment and storage:
 - 1. All seed treated with pesticides must be marked with suitable dyes (21 CFR, Chapter 1, Section 225);

2. protective clothing and mask must be worn by project personnel at all times during pesticide handling;
3. personnel should be supervised during pesticide handling and personnel should be rotated to reduce accumulation of exposure time;
- pirimiphos-methyl (actellic) should not be used unless research shows that malathion is inadequate under conditions of the lower Casamance.

G. Pesticide storage:

1. Pesticides should be stored in a dry, secure area, protected from water and extreme heat;
2. the area must be separate from living quarters and stored food products;
3. a sign indicating "Danger - Pesticides" should be posted outside the building;
4. pesticides should be dated upon receipt and stored in non-corrodable containers;
5. pesticides should be stored in their original, labeled container. If repackaged, the container should contain a label including the compound name, concentration, and proper caution word(s). The label must be securely fastened on the container. Where feasible, tribal languages should also be used.

H. Future crop protection bulletins or the proposed fact sheets prepared by project personnel should be reviewed by AID/Senegal to assure that only authorized chemicals of minimal hazard are included.

- I. It is recommended that PIDAC and the Department of Agriculture initiate minor charges when applications are made on farmer plantings. Such a procedure will help reduce potential and unnecessary "insurance" treatments.
- J. While the training program for pesticide applicators appears adequate for present needs, it is suggested that the efforts may benefit from AID-endorsed "Train the Trainer" programs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author acknowledges the preliminary inputs of Pat Matteson (CICP) and Peter Freeman (AID/Senegal), whose efforts facilitated the preparation of this report.

Evaluation

685-0205

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

December 12, 1982

Dear

You have expressed interest in fielding an evaluation team for the Senegal Casamance Regional Development Project (685-0205). The mission has submitted the attached cable which provides their preliminary thinking regarding team composition.

You are being provided a copy of this cable to allow you the maximum possible time to assemble a team which will be acceptable to the mission. You are requested to provide your nominations to Ms. Ans Burgett of AFR/TR/ARD. Ans is located in room 2941 New State and can be reached at 632-0196. You should provide your nominations not later than January 7, 1983.

If you have any questions please call me before December 22, 1982 as I will be on leave and TDY after that date. I can be reached at 632-8242.

Sincerely,



Rose Marie Depp
Project Officer - Senegal
AFR/PD/SWAP Room 2733 A NS

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Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01
ACTION AID-00

DAKAR 11309 100808Z

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ACTION OFFICE AFDR-00
INFO AAAF-02 AFFW-04 AFCW-03 PPCE-01 PDPR-01 PPPB-03 GC-01
GCAF-01 GCFL-01 AFDA-01 RELO-01 MAST-01 /026 A4 810
INFO OCT-00 INR-10 AF-00 EB-08 L-03 /066 W
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R 100748Z DEC 82
FM AMEMBASSY DAKAR
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 8122
INFO AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN
AMEMBASSY BAMAKO

UNCLAS DAKAR 11309

AIDAC
FOR OSBORNE REDSO WCA, FOR SIMMONS SDPT,
FOR DEPP AFR/PD/SWA

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: EVALUATION OF CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (685-0205)

REF: (A) ABIDJAN 12804 (B) STATE 338858

1. MISSION HAS REACHED AGREEMENT WITH SOMIVAC AND ISRA CONCERNING THE OVERALL TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE EVALUATION AND THE SPECIALISTS REQUIRED TO SERVE ON THE EVALUATION TEAM. TOR BEING POUCHED TO DEPP, OSBORNE AND SIMMONS WEEK OF DECEMBER 6.

2. MISSION/GUS ARE PREPARING INDIVIDUAL TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EACH SPECIALIST WHICH WILL BE CABLED WEEK OF DECEMBER 20. ONCE ADDRESSES RECEIVE FULL TOR THEY ARE REQUESTED TO ADVISE MISSION IF THEY HAVE CANDIDATES FOR THESE POSITIONS. TEAM MEMBERS MUST HAVE AN FSI (S3) (R3) LEVEL OF FRENCH. PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN FRENCH SPEAKING WEST AFRICA, WITH SENEGAL IN GENERAL AND THE CASAMANCE IN PARTICULAR AND WITH INIEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IS HIGHLY DESIRABLE.

3. IT IS NOT YET CLEAR WHICH SPECIALISTS THE GOS CAN FURNISH. HOWEVER, THE MISSION ANTICIPATES THAT THE GOS GR LL FURNISH ONE OR MORE OF THE SPECIALISTS REQUIRED.

4. THE FOLLOWING TEAM IS ENVISAGED
A. TEAM LEADER (9 WEEKS), HE/SHE MUST BE AN ECONOMIST.
B. ANTHROPOLOGIST OR RURAL SOCIOLOGIST (6 WEEKS).
C. EXTENSION AGRONOMIST (6 WEEKS).
E. WID SPECIALIST (3 WEEKS).
F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS SPECIALIST (3 WEEKS)
G. MECHANIC (1 WEEK).
H. ENGINEER (1 WEEK).
MISSION WILL FURNISH G AND H.

5. EVALUATION NOW SCHEDULED TO BEGIN EARLY MARCH. IN ORDER TO COORDINATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN-PUTS MISSION REQUESTS INFORMATION CONCERNING AVAILABILITY ECONOMIST LISTED REFTEL FOR THE TIME REQUIRED.

6. REF PARA 4 OF REFTEL B, ONCE MISSION RECEIVES BIODATA FOR FERGUSON, MISSION WILL CONSULT WITH GOS AND ADVISE AID/WASHINGTON. DEJARNETTE

UNCLASSIFIED

THE PRAGMA CORPORATION

815 WEST BROAD STREET
FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA 22048
(703) 237-9303

TELEX 899147 PRAGMA FSCH

January 6, 1982

685-
0205
Evaluation

Ms. Rosemarie Depp
USAID SENEGAL (TDY)
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Rosemarie:

I enjoyed our conversations on the telephone prior to your departure for Senegal, and I do hope you are enjoying your stay there.

Pragma did decide to bid on the Senegal Casamance Regional Development Project (685-0205) Evaluation which we discussed. I thought you might be interested in receiving copies of the resumes which were submitted to Ans Burgett yesterday.

Pragma is proposing a principal candidate and several alternates in each category indicated in the Scope of Work. The ideal team to our way of thinking would be: Rifat Barokas as Team Leader; Ron Grosz as Anthropologist/Rural Sociologist; Alex Cunard as Extension Agronomist; Ann Dalsimer as WID Specialist; and Galen Hull as Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. Alternate team members are also highly qualified, so this designation of the first team was extremely difficult to decide upon. Basically, however, the team is composed of field-oriented professionals, both from the Pragma home office and consultants with long years of relevant experience.

Some resumes of proposed team members have been translated into French and are also enclosed.

I look forward to having lunch with you upon your return to Washington and hearing all about how things are going in Senegal these days.

Sincerely,



Ann Dalsimer

cc Ann
Nicky
12/20

Terms of Reference
SOMIVAC/USAID Joint Assessment

1. Assess the current cropping systems in PIDAC's 14 zones of intervention and compare production between the 1980, 1981 and 1982 cropping seasons.

Compare also the output of production units provided extension services to those without. Make recommendations regarding the future emphasis to be placed on production strategies. Assess also the implementation of recommendations made in the latest assessment concerning the supply of inputs to farmers.

2. Assess efforts made by PIDAC in the area of agricultural extension. This will include a technical, social and economic assessment of packages currently provided by PIDAC agents, especially the output of row cropping, two-way plowing etc.. This will also include an assessment of efforts made by PIDAC in seed growing.

3. Review existing village organisations in PIDAC's 14 zones of intervention and make recommendations on future possible activities involving village organisations. This component of the assessment will also include an appraisal of existing relationship between PIDAC's agents and Producer Groups (G.Ps).

4. Assess efforts made by PIDAC in functional literacy, including training in management and accounting provided to G.P's leaders

5. Assess the start of PIDAC's special credit component.

6. Assess PIDAC's efforts concerning the women component.

7. Assess efforts made by ISRA/Djibélor in the area of applied research, the results of which may be used by SOMIVAC and PIDAC. Compare recommendations of the latest assessment regarding on-going research activities.

8. Review the monitoring and evaluation system established at SOMIVAC. This will include an analysis of arrangements made for collecting data pertaining to marketing and production.

9. Assess BEEP's capacity to carry out project design and planning.

10. Assess efforts made under the project in short and long term training, retaining and use by agencies of trained personnel upon return to post.

11. Assess the value of project financed studies (e.g. Harza, NCNW, Timberlake, Diallo). Assess the efficiency of the regional research and development unit to avoid duplication at research level.

12. Assess the value and performance of technical assistance provided to SOMIVAC, PIDAC and ISRA/Djibélor, including the training of counterparts.

13. Assess the maintenance of equipment provided by USAID to SOMIVAC, PIDAC and ISRA/Djibélor.

14. Assess maintenance by each agency of USAID financed construction.

15. Assess project management, notably its efficiency and that of implementing agencies (SOMIVAC, USAID, PIDAC, ISRA/Djibélor).

16. Compare progress made towards planned objectives to be achieved by the end of the project (see P.P.) in the light of experience gained to date.

Determine the reasons for variations in the major project indicators, and differences between the objectives and the achievements and, if necessary, make changes.

December 14, 1982

0205

Terme de référence
Evaluation conjointe SOMIVAC/USAID

1. Evaluer les systèmes actuels de culture dans les 14 zones d'intervention du PIDAC et procéder à une comparaison de la production des campagnes 1980, 1981, 1982.

Comparer également la production des unités de production bénéficiant d'un encadrement et celles qui n'en ont pas. Faire des recommandations en ce qui concerne l'accent qu'il faudra mettre dans l'avenir sur les stratégies de production. Evaluer également l'application des stratégies de production. Evaluer également l'application des recommandations contenues dans la dernière évaluation en ce qui concerne la fourniture des facteurs de production aux paysans.

2. Evaluer les efforts du PIDAC dans le domaine de la vulgarisation agricole, Ceci comprendra une évaluation technique, sociologique et économique des thèmes actuellement vulgarisés par les agents du PIDAC, notamment la production des cultures semi direct, en line, labouré à plat etc. Ceci comprendra également une évaluation des efforts entrepris par le PIDAC dans le domaine de la multiplication des semences.

3. Etudier les organisations villageoises existant dans les 14 zones d'intervention du PIDAC et faire des recommandations concernant les éventuelles activités futures impliquant les organisations villageoises. Ce volet de l'évaluation comprendra, également une appréciation des rapports existant entre les agents du PIDAC et les Groupements de Producteurs.

4. Evaluer les efforts du PIDAC dans le domaine de l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle, notamment la formation en gestion et comptabilité assurée aux responsables des Groupements de Producteurs.

5. Evaluer le commencement du volet crédit spécial par le PIDAC.

6. Evaluer les efforts du PIDAC avec le volet féminin.

7. Evaluer les efforts entrepris par l'ISRA/Djibélor dans le domaine de la recherche appliquée dont les résultats peuvent être utilisés par la SOMIVAC et le PIDAC.

Comparer les recommandations de la dernière évaluation en ce qui concerne la recherche et les travaux actuellement en cours.

8. Examiner le système de suivi et l'évaluation mis en place à la SOMIVAC. Ceci inclura une analyse des dispositions prises pour la collecte des renseignements concernant la commercialisation et la production.

9. Evaluer la capacité du BEEP d'entreprendre la planification et la conception des projets.

10. Evaluer les efforts du projet dans le domaine de la formation à court et à long terme, le recyclage et l'utilisation par les agences de gens formés à leur retour au service.

11. Evaluer la valeur des études financées par le projet (par exemple HARZA, NCNW, Timberlake, DIALLO). Evaluer l'efficacité de la cellule régionale de recherche et développement permettant d'éviter les doubles emplois au niveau de la recherche.

12. Evaluer la valeur et la réalisation de l'assistance technique offertes à la SOMIVAC, PIDAC et à l'ISRA/Djibélor y compris la formation des homologues.

13. Evaluer l'entretien du matériel fourni par l'USAID à la SOMIVAC, au PIDAC et à l'ISRA/Djibélor.

14. Evaluer l'entretien par chaque agence de la construction financée par l'USAID.

15. Evaluer la gestion du projet : notamment son efficacité et les agences d'exécution (SOMIVAC, USAID, PIDAC, ISRA/Djibélor).

16. Comparer les résultats déjà obtenus aux prévisions des objectifs devant être atteints à la fin du projet (voir fiche du projet), ceci à la lumière de l'expérience à ce jour.

Déterminer les causes des variations des indicateurs principaux du projet, les variations entre les objectives et les réalisations et si nécessaire recommander des modifications.

17. Evaluer les propositions de Réaménagement des Fonds du Projet jusqu'au 30 Juin 1985 faites par l'AID/Sénégal, la SOMIVAC et l'ISRA, et faire les recommandations adéquates. Entre autres questions cet examen portera sur les propositions de prise en charge progressive des budgets de fonctionnement par les agences exécutantes.

Terme de référence
Evaluation conjointe SOMIVAC/USAID

1. Evaluer les systèmes actuels de culture dans les 14 zones d'intervention du PIDAC et procéder à une comparaison de la production des campagnes 1980, 1981, 1982.

Comparer également la production des unités de production bénéficiant d'un encadrement et celles qui n'en ont pas. Faire des recommandations en ce qui concerne l'accent qu'il faudra mettre dans l'avenir sur les stratégies de production. Evaluer également l'application sur les stratégies de production. Evaluer également l'application des recommandations contenues dans la dernière évaluation en ce qui concerne la fourniture des facteurs de production aux paysans.

2. Evaluer les efforts du PIDAC dans le domaine de la vulgarisation agricole. Ceci comprendra une évaluation technique, sociologique et économique des thèmes actuellement vulgarisés par les agents du PIDAC, notamment la production des cultures semi direct, en line, labouré à plat etc. Ceci comprendra également une évaluation des efforts entrepris par le PIDAC dans le domaine de la multiplication des semences.

3. Etudier les organisations villageoises existant dans les 14 zones d'intervention du PIDAC et faire des recommandations concernant les éventuelles activités futures impliquant les organisations villageoises. Ce volet de l'évaluation comprendra, également une appréciation des rapports existant entre les agents du PIDAC et les Groupements de Producteurs.

4. Evaluer les efforts du PIDAC dans le domaine de l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle, notamment la formation en gestion et comptabilité assurée aux responsables des Groupements de Producteurs.

5. Evaluer le commencement du volet crédit spécial par le PIDAC.

6. Evaluer les efforts du PIDAC avec le volet féminin.

7. Evaluer les efforts entrepris par l'ISRA/Djibélor dans le domaine de la recherche appliquée dont les résultats peuvent être utilisés par la SOMIVAC et le PIDAC.

Comparer les recommandations de la dernière évaluation en ce qui concerne la recherche et les travaux actuellement en cours.

8. Examiner le système de suivi et l'évaluation mis en place à la SOMIVAC. Ceci inclura une analyse des dispositions prises pour la collecte des renseignements concernant la commercialisation et la production.

9. Evaluer la capacité du BEEP d'entreprendre la planification et la conception des projets.

10. Evaluer les efforts du projet dans le domaine de la formation à court et à long terme, le recyclage et l'utilisation par les agences de gens formés à leur retour au service.

11. Evaluer la valeur des études financées par le projet (par exemple HARZA, NCNW, Timberlake, DIALLO). Evaluer l'efficacité de la cellule régionale de recherche et développement permettant d'éviter les doubles emplois au niveau de la recherche.

12. Evaluer la valeur et la réalisation de l'assistance technique offertes à la SOMIVAC, PIDAC et à l'ISRA/Djibélor y compris la formation des homologues.

13. Evaluer l'entretien du matériel fourni par l'USAID à la SOMIVAC, au PIDAC et à l'ISRA/Djibélor.

14. Evaluer l'entretien par chaque agence de la construction financée par l'USAID.

15. Evaluer la gestion du projet : notamment son efficacité et les agences d'exécution (SOMIVAC, USAID, PIDAC, ISRA/Djibélor).

16. Comparer les résultats déjà obtenus aux prévisions des objectifs devant être atteints à la fin du projet (voir fiche du projet). ceci à la lumière de l'expérience à ce jour.

Déterminer les causes des variations des indicateurs principaux du projet, les variations entre les objectives et les réalisations et si nécessaire recommander des modifications.

17. Evaluer les propositions de Réaménagement des Fonds du Projet jusqu'au 30 Juin 1985 faites par l'AID/Sénégal, la SOMIVAC et l'ISRA, et faire les recommandations adéquates. Entre autres questions cet examen portera sur les propositions de prise en charge progressive des budgets de fonctionnement par les agences exécutantes.

Program
• TOR for Casamance Evaluation

0205

TEAM LEADER - Economist (9 weeks)

1. Analyze the cost benefit of Ag. extension themes used by PIDAC extension agents.
2. Evaluate plan for the credit volet.
3. Evaluate technical assistance efforts, assigned to ISRA/Djibélor of the economist.
4. Evaluate the management of the project by h.g. and AID.
5. Evaluate economic sections of Harza report.
6. Evaluate efforts of research committee and its coordinating function to avoid duplication of research.
7. In consultation with other team members evaluate the validity of the output projections in the P.P.
8. In consultation with other team members review the allocation of funds proposed by AID-GOS for the remainder of the project and make suggestions.

Qualifications

Required FSI 3 R-S French

Previous experience with an AID evaluation.

The ability to lead a multi-disciplinary by national team.

The ability to coordinate the preparation of the evaluation report and to edit it.

Desirable

Previous experience in the Casamance and Senegal project management experience.

Previous experience with an Integrated Rural Development Project.

EXTENSION AGRONOMIST (6weeks)

Tasks

1. Evaluate farming systems and production techniques being used.
2. Evaluate seed production and crop protection efforts.
3. Evaluate applied research efforts of ISRA.
4. Evaluate agronomic section of Harza Master Plan.
5. Evaluate technical assistance efforts of seed technician, agronomist crop protection specialist, animal scientist, and farm implements technician in consultation with the other team members.
6. Evaluate the validity of output projections proposed in P.P.
7. Evaluate technical assistance offered by the farm implements technician.
8. In consultation with other team members review allocation of funds proposed by AID-GOS for the remainder of project and make recommendations.

Qualifications

Required FSI 3 R-S French

Previous experience in French speaking Africa with Agricultural activities.

Desired

Previous experience in Senegal and the Casamance

Previous experience with an Integrated Rural Development Project.

Previous experience with AID evaluation system.

December 9, 1982

Training Specialist (6 weeks)

1. Evaluate teaching techniques being used in literacy component.
2. Evaluate teaching techniques used by extension agents.
3. Evaluate long and short term training offered by project, inservice training offered by SOMIVAC Division of Training/and utilization of personnel after they finish their training.
4. Evaluate training activities of counterparts, undertaken by technicians financed by AID.
5. In consultation with other team members review the allocation of funds proposed by AID-GOS.
6. In consultation with other team members evaluate the validity of output projections proposed in the P.P.

Qualifications

Required FSI 3 R-S French

previous experience in French speaking Africa with training activities.

Desired

previous experience in Senegal and the Casamance

previous experience with an integrated Rural Development Project.

previous experience with AID evaluation system.

ANTHROPOLOGIST: 6 weeks)

1. Evaluate social acceptability of extension techniques being used by PIDAC agents with farmers.
2. Evaluate PIDAC work with G.Ps and in consultation with other appropriate members of team make suggestions for future activities. Study the organization of G.Ps.
3. Evaluate the acceptance of PIDAC extension and literacy agents by villagers.
4. Evaluate the social analysis undertaken in Harza master plan.
5. In consultation with other appropriate team members evaluate projected output objectives found in project paper.
6. Evaluate social acceptance of literacy activities.
7. In cooperating with WID specialist, evaluate NCWC study role of women in the Lower Casamance.
8. In consultation with other team members review the allocation of funds proposed by AID-GOS for the remainder of the project and make recommendations.

Qualifications

Required FSI 3 R-S French

Previous experience, working in the Casamance.

Desired

Previous experience with an Integrated Rural Development Project.

Previous experience with the AID evaluation system.

Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Specialist (3 weeks)

1. Evaluate technical assistance offered by the statistician and evaluation system technician.
2. Evaluate the monitoring and evaluation system currently in place at SOMIVAC.
3. Evaluate capacity of BEEP to undertake the planning and design of projects.
4. In consultation with other appropriate team members evaluate the validity of the outputs proposed by the P.P.

Qualifications

Required FSI 3 R-S French

Desired

Previous experience in French speaking Africa.

Previous experience with AID project activities.

WID Specialist (3 weeks)

1. Evaluate the proposed activities of the volet féminin
2. In consultation with anthropologist evaluate the NCWC study on the role of women in the Lower Casamance.
3. Evaluate how women are affected by all aspects of the project and make recommendations.
4. In consultation with other team members review the allocation of funds proposed by AID-GOS for the remainder of the project and make recommendation.

Required FSI 3 R-S French

Previous experience with WID activities in the AID context.

Desirable

Previous experience in the Casamance and Senegal.

Previous experience with an integrated Rural Development Project.

Previous experience with the AID evaluation system.

Engineer (1 week)

1. Evaluate the technical assistance offered by the hydro-engineer and rural works engineer.
2. Evaluate the maintenance of construction financed by project.

Mechanic (1 week)

Evaluate the maintenance system in place for project financed vehicles and equipment at SOMIVAC/PIDAC and ISRA.
Evaluate how the system is being implemented.

WID Specialist (3 weeks)

1. Evaluate the proposed activities of the volet féminin.
2. In consultation with anthropologist evaluate the NCWC study on the role of women in the Lower Casamance.
3. Evaluate how women are affected by all aspects of the project and make recommendations.
4. In consultation with other team members review the allocation of funds proposed by AID-GOS for the remainder of the project and make recommendation.

Required FSI 3 R-S French

Previous experience with WID activities in the AID context.

Desirable

Previous experience in the Casamance and Senegal.

Previous experience with an integrated Rural Development Project

Previous experience with the AID evaluation system.

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DRAFTED BY AID/AFR/PD/SWAP:GVANDERSON:FM

APPROVED BY AID/AFR/PD:NCONEH

AID/AFR/PD/SWAP:JRMCCABE

AID/AFR/PD/SWAP:GSLOCUM

AID/AFR/SWA:NMARIANI

AID/AFR/TR/ARD:ABURGETT (DRAFT)

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TAGS:

SUBJECT: SENEGAL - CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(085-0205)

REFS: (A) DAKAR 11309 (B) STATE 350407

1. IOC FIRMS WHICH HAVE NOMINATED CANDIDATES FOR EVALUATION OF SUBJECT PROJECT ARE: EXPERIENCE, INC., ROMCO, AND PRAGMA.

2. EXPERIENCE, INC. NOMINEES FOLLOW:

--A. JOHN T. CRAIG (TEAM LEADER/ECONOMIST) MPA, PRINCETON UNIV., 1950; PUBLIC AFFAIRS, BA, ECONOMICS - OBERLIN COLLEGE 1940. POST-GRADUATE, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TUFTS UNIV.

-- EXPERIENCE: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR USAID/GUYANA; PROGRAM OFFICER USAID/HAITI; PROJECT ADVISOR AND SORGHUM BREEDER, INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER, OTTAWA, CANADA; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH POST DOCTORAL FELLOW, BIO-STATISTICS AND BIO-MATHEMATICS - NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIV., RALEIGH; AGRICULTURAL TECHNICIAN FOR BEAN EXPERIMENTATION - MICHIGAN STATE UNIV., EAST LANSING; AFFAIRS OFFICER U.S. EMBASSY, COTONOU, BENIN; DESK OFFICER FOR LIBERIA AID/V; FINANCIAL ANALYST USOM/YUGOSLAVIA; REPORTS AND STATISTICS OFFICER USOM/AUSTRIA; BENELUX OFFICER, PARIS, FRANCE.

-- LANGUAGES: FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH.

--B. DR. PHILIP BOYLE (ANTHROPOLOGIST), PH.D., UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, 1977; M.A., POLITICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIV. OF CALIF. 1972; B.A., POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNIV. OF CALIF., 1965.

-- EXPERIENCE: SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST - USAID - SENEGAL AND RWANDA. FIELD DIRECTOR, MOROCCO, NEW TRANSCENTURY FOUNDATION, WASH. D.C.; FIELD DIRECTOR, UPPER VOLTA, REVENUE ADMIN. PROJECT, SYRACUSE UNIV., N.Y. - OS/RAD-USAID; SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST, KENYA, DEVRES, INC., WASH. D.C.; FIELD PROJECT DIRECTOR MOROCCO, DISSERTATION RESEARCH, UNIV. OF CALIF.;

--LANGUAGES: FRENCH, SPANISH, ARABIC.

--C. DR. JACQUES C. DENNIS (AGRONOMIST), PH.D., MICHIGAN UNIV., EAST LANSING - 1971; M.S., INTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE, TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA - 1967. B.S., AGRONOMY, UNIVERSITY OF HAITI, PORT AU PRINCE -1963.

-- EXPERIENCE: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AND AGRONOMIST, MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIV.; PROJECT ADVISOR AND SORGHUM BREEDER, INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER, OTTAWA, CANADA; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH POST DOCTORAL FELLOW, NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIV., AGRICULTURAL TECHNICIAN, MICHIGAN STATE UNIV.

--D. LOUISE V. WITHERITE (WID SPECIALIST), M.A. INTERNATIONAL ADMIN., SCHOOL FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAINING, BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT - 1979.

-- EXPERIENCE: CONSULTANT EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT CENTER, BAKAKO, MALI CROSS CULTURAL COORDINATOR, PEACE CORPS, KEYA, UPPER VOLTA; ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA; CONSULTANT, SUDAN; ASSISTANT DIRECTOR COUNCIL ON AGING FOR SOUTH EASTERN VERMONT AND SOCIAL SERVICES COORDINATOR, TITLE VII NUTRITION PROGRAM.

-- LANGUAGES: FRENCH, ARABIC, FULANI, SPANISH.

--E. JAMES L. ROUSH (ECONOMIST), MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM SPECIALIST.

-- M.S., GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV., 1967

-- M.A., ECONOMICS, UCLA, 1952

-- B.A., ECONOMICS, UCLA, 1950

--EXPERIENCE: CONSULTANT USDA, PREPARATION OF SCOPES OF WORK FOR POLICY IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL POLICIES ON FOOD CONSUMPTION IN PARAGUAY, BOLIVIA, JAMAICA, COSTA RICA. TEAM LEADER EXPERIENCE, INC., PREPARED SMALL PROGRAM STATEMENT, OFFICE OF EAST AFRICA/USAID; CONSULTANT EXPERIENCE, INC., PROJECT PAPER SMO TONE AND PRINCIPLE; EVALUATION OFFICER; OPERATIONS APPRAISAL AID/V; DIRECTOR USAID/CHILE; DIRECTOR PLANNING, BUDGETING AID/V; DEPUTY COUNTRY DIRECTOR ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY ARA-LA-APU, DEPARTMENT OF STATE; DEPUTY DIRECTOR, REGIONAL AID OFFICE FOR CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA, GUATEMALA CITY; ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PROGRAM SAIGON, VIETNAM; DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF N. AFRICAN AFFAIRS AID/V; ICA LIAISON OFFICER USAID/CAMEROON.

-- LANGUAGES: SPANISH, FRENCH.

3. PRAGMA CORP:

--A. DR. RIFAT BAROKAS, ECONOMICS, PH.D., ANTIOCH COLLEGE, YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO; M.A., ECONOMICS, CITY UNIVERSITY N.Y.

---EXPERIENCE: PROJECT DIRECTOR, ZAIRE, AGRICULTURAL STUDIES PROJECT USAID; PROJECT DIRECTOR NEPAL; APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY USAID; PROJECT DIRECTOR, AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION IOC; TEAM ECONOMIST, WASH PROJECT, USAID/NIGER; AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOC., SRI LANKA; ECUADOR, ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION ECONOMIST; EXPERIENCE, INC., PHILIPPINES AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST TEAM LEADER; AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOC., THAILAND; DIMPEX ASSOCIATES, INC., ZAIRE, ECONOMIST - MARKETING SPECIALIST AND TEAM LEADER; ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, WASH. D.C. AND SURINAME, DIMPEX ASSOC., INC. OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA, SENIOR ECONOMIST; PROJECT COORDINATOR, NICARAGUA; TEAM LEADER, MULTINATIONAL AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS SYSTEM, INC., PARAGUAY; PARSONS'BRINKERHOFF, QUADE AND DOUGLAS, ECONOMIST, VENEZUELA; AKAR CELTIK KOLLEKTIF STI, TURKEY; SENIOR ECONOMIST, COLUMBIA AND ECUADOR.

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-- LANGUAGES: FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, TURKISH

--B. JOHN HARTCOURT ERIKSEN, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST, PH.D. EXECUTED IN 1982) CORNELL UNIV., N.Y.; M.S. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, CORNELL UNIV., N.Y.

-- EXPERIENCE: USAID/ABIDJAN, REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST, WEST AFRICA; ACTION/INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS/AFRICA, WASH. D.C.; ADMINISTRATOR AND DEPUTY PEACE CORPS DIRECTOR CHAD; USAID KOREA, PROVINCIAL ADVISOR; PEACE CORPS/NIGER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPERIMENT STATION.

-- LANGUAGES: FRENCH, KOREAN.

--C. DR. ROBERT M. REESER, AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST, PH.D., AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS (LAND ECONOMICS) OHIO STATE 1960; M.S. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS (FARM MANAGEMENT), OHIO STATE 1956.

--EXPERIENCE: AGRICULTURAL PLANNING ADVISOR, GUYANA; MEMBER OF DESIGN TEAM BURUNDI; STUDY VEGETABLE PRODUCTION PROJECT, MAURITANIA; FAO STUDY ECONOMICS COTTON PRODUCTION; TEXAS TECH. UNIV. DESIGN NATIONAL CEREALS PROJECT - NIGER; ECONOMIST PROJECT DESIGN LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, MALI; MANAGING DIRECTOR SODAGRI, SENEGAL; CHIEF OF PARTY AGRO-ECON RESEARCH, TUNISIA; STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE SENIOR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST; AGRICULTURAL PLANNER/ECONOMIST, SAUDI ARABIA; FAO/UN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN; FACULTY MEMBER OHIO STATE UNIV. AND USAID ADVISOR TO EXTENSION STAFF, INDIA RESEARCH.

-- LANGUAGES: FRENCH, ARABIC, HINDI.

--D. RONALD K. GROSS, ANTHROPOLOGIST/RURAL SOCIOLOGIST
-- DR. ALLEN F. ROBERTS, ANTHROPOLOGIST/RURAL SOCIOLOGIST
-- DR. JAMES M. FREEDMAN, ANTHROPOLOGIST/RURAL SOCIOLOGIST
-- ANDREW S. GILBOY, ANTHROPOLOGIST/RURAL SOCIOLOGIST

RONALD K. GROSS, M.A. ECONOMIC AGRICULTURE, UNIV OF WISC. - 1970

EXPERIENCE: AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION CONSULTANT, JAMAICA; PRIVATE CONSULTANT IN MANAGEMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING/USAID; RURAL DEV. SPECIALIST SMALL FARM MAIZE PRODUCTION, ZAIRE; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNER, WISC.; BUSINESS MANAGER; PEACE CORPS, LIBERIA.

-- LANGUAGES: FRENCH, SWAHILI.

--E. DR. ALLEN F. ROBERTS, ANTHROPOLOGIST, PH.D., UNIV. OF CHICAGO - 1980; M.A. UNIV OF CHICAGO.

EXPERIENCE: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, MICHIGAN, ALBION COLLEGE; ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, UNIV. OF MICHIGAN; RESEARCH NASA; RESEARCH SCIENTIST, AFRICAN STUDIES, UNIV. OF MICHIGAN; INSTRUCTOR UNIV. OF MICHIGAN; PEACE CORPS TRAINING - CHAD.

-- LANGUAGES: FRENCH, SWAHILI.

--F. DR. JAMES M. FREEDMAN, ANTHROPOLOGY, PH.D., PRINCETON UNIV. 1974; M.A. PRINCETON UNIV. - ANTHROPOLOGY 1970.

-- EXPERIENCE: FORD FOUNDATION, FIELD RESEARCH N. RWANDA; SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES COUNCIL, FIELD RESEARCH RWANDA; NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN, S.W. ONTARIO; SEC. STATE DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS; CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, SOCIO-ECONOMIC EVALUATION AID/PAKISTAN;

--G. ANDREW S. GILBOY, EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN HISTORY, M.A. UNIV. OF ILLINOIS (1972).

-- EXPERIENCE: PROJECT PROPOSAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE, TANZANIA; CONFERENCE COORDINATOR CIDA; CONSULTATION VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS MOROCCO; DIRECTOR OF PERFORMING ARTS (AAI); PROGRAM OFFICER AAI; PEACE CORPS TEACHER.

-- LANGUAGES: FRENCH, WOLOF, PORTUGUESE.

--H. DR. ALEX CUNARD (EXTENSION AGRONOMIST)
-- HABIB HOCHLAF (EXTENSION AGRONOMIST)
-- DR. LOUIS BAHIR (EXTENSION AGRONOMIST)

DR. ALEXANDER CHELVAN CUNARD, PH.D., UNIV. OF DURHAM, ENGLAND, SOIL SCIENCE (1956)

-- EXPERIENCE: RESEARCH AGRONOMIST MAURITANIA, NIGER, TEXAS TECH UNIV., LUBBOCK, TEXAS; RESEARCH DIRECTOR, RODALS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DV, ORGANIC PARK, PENNSYLVANIA; RESEARCH AGRONOMIST MALAYSIA (1959-1974); FIELD EXTENSION OFFICER, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA.

-- LANGUAGE: FRENCH.

HABIB HOCHLAF, M.S. AGRONOMY/EXTENSION EDUCATION, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIV - 1981.

-- EXPERIENCE: RESEARCH IN SOILS AND RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES FOR MINING, ENERGY, OIL-SHALE RECLAMATION PROJECTS; CHEMIST ANALYSIS OF OIL AND GAS WELLS; DIRECTOR OF FORAGE DIVISION LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROJECT, TUNIS.

DR. LOUIS FERNAUD BAHIR, M.S., AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, UNIV. OF WISCONSIN - 1952; DOCTORAL STUDIES, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, FRANCE (1967-1969);

-- EXPERIENCE: CHEMISTS, MALI LIVESTOCK II PROJECT/USAID; ECONOMIC CONSULTANT, HAITI; ECONOMIC ADVISOR, COUNCIL OF THE ENTENTE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY FOR LIVESTOCK AND MEAT (AHOMEY, IVORY COAST, NIGER, TOGO, UPPER VOLTA, AND ENTENTE STATES); DEVELOPMENT ECONOMIST, DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES CORP., N.Y.; MARKETING SPECIALIST AND AGRICULTURE ECONOMIST, HAITI; PROJECT MANAGER INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, HAITI.

--I. WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISTS:

MS. SCOTTIE DALSIMER
MS. JEAN MOORHEAD DEHASSE
MS. CHRISTOPHER MOCK

SCOTTIE DALSIMER, M.A., ECONOMICS FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY (1958).

-- EXPERIENCE: PRAGMA USAID/SOMALIA, WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM; SENIOR PROGRAM ANALYST SCIENTEX COR.; PROGRAM ANALYST CHI ASSOC., INC.; RESEARCH ASSOCIATE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV. MEDICAL CENTER; AFRICAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE - ZAIRE; AMERICAN CONSULATE - SOMALIA; AMERICAN EMBASSY - MALI - TAUGHT ENGLISH; U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE-UPPER VOLTA ASSISTANT PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER.

JEAN MOORHEAD DEHASSE, ED.M. HARVARD UNIV. (1981) EDUCATION.

-- EXPERIENCE: MANAGEMENT TRAINING/RESEARCH MEMBER FIELD EVALUATION TEAM USAID PROGRAMS IN TANZANIA, SOMALIA, SUDAN, ZAIRE; KENYA, IVORY COAST; PARTICIPATED IN WRITING OF U.S. POSITION PAPER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY USAID/1981; WORKSHOP MANAGEMENT AID/W ON ECONOMIC AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, GHANA; PROGRAM ADMIN./ADMIN. ASSISTANT,

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AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES GRAD SCHOOL, BOSTON UNIV. - 1978-80.
LIAISON OFFICER, U.S. PEACE CORPS, LOME, TOGO AND ADMIN.
ASSISTANT, ZAIRE.

-- LANGUAGE: FRENCH.

CHRISTOPHER ALDEN MOCK - MBA, HARVARD UNIV. 1973; PH.D.
CANDIDATE (EXPECT COMPLETION 1983).

-- EXPERIENCE: ECONOMIST FIELD STAFF, TUNISIA (1980-82);
RESEARCH FELLOW - TUNISIA (1978-80); HARVARD UNIV
BUSINESS AND PUBLIC HEALTH, TUNISIA, DESIGN CEREAL DIS-
TRIBUTION AND MILLING SYSTEM; ANALYZED VILLAGE RICE MILLING
OPERATIONS, THAILAND; WORLD BANK EVALUATION DEPARTMENT,
AGRIC SECTOR, TUNISIA; DESIGN OF AGRO-INDUSTRY AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT COURSES, WASH. D.C.; USAID, LEGISLATIVE PRO-
GRAMS COORDINATION STAFF PRESENTATION AID BILL TO CONGRESS;
DESIGN SYSTEM PROJECT CLASSIFICATION; KOREAN HANPOWER
PLANNING;

-- LANGUAGES: FRENCH, SPANISH.

--J. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM SPECIALIST:

-- DR. GALEN NULL

-- MATTHEW N. SHULMAN

DR. GALEN NULL, PH.D., POLITICAL SCIENCE - 1974; M.A.
POLITICAL SCIENCE - NORTHWESTERN UNIV - 1971; M.A. INTER-
NATIONAL RELATIONS, AMERICAN UNIV. - 1967.

-- EXPERIENCE: CONSULTANCY AFR/DR/ARD INTEGRATED RURAL
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS; EVALUATION USAID/TUNISIA; PROJECT
DESIGN, EVALUATION USAID/KENYA; RFP AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
STUDIES ZAIRE PRAGMA CORP; RFP EVALUATION RURAL ENTER-
PRISE DEVELOPMENT, UPPER VOLTA; EVALUATION TEAM MEMBER,
ZAIRE, DIMPEX ASSOC.; PEACE CORPS/ACTION EVALUATION
PEACE CORPS PROGRAM - ZAIRE; DEPT. OF INTERIOR, MINERALS
RESEARCH LIBRARY CONGRESS; ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS TO
REFUGEES ZAIRE AND KENYA.

-- LANGUAGES: FRENCH, SWAHILI.

MATTHEW N. SHULMAN, PH.D., DEVELOPMENT/EXTENSION EDUCA-
TION, CORNELL UNIV., M.P.S. CORNELL UNIV. COMMUNICATION
ARTS.

-- EXPERIENCE: CONSULTANT TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES,
EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING ASSISTANCE; COORDINATOR WORKSHOP
SMALL FARM AGRICULTURE, CORNELL UNIV; CONSULTANT WORLD
BANK, COMMUNICATION/EXTENSION SPECIALIST; SEMINAR, CENTER
FOR DISEASE CONTROL; ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR CORNELL
UNIV.; EDITOR, WEEKLY BULLETIN CORNELL UNIV.; FIELD RE-
SEARCH UPPER VOLTA, DESIGN AND COMMUNICATION.

4. RONCO NOMINEES FOLLOW:

--A. TEAM LEADER - JOHN H. ERIKSEN, PH.D., AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMIST - 1982; M.S. CORNELL UNIV - 1972.

-- EXPERIENCE: REDSO/W REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST
W.AFR, USAID, IVORY COAST (1976-78); PEACE CORPS COUNTRY
DIRECTOR, SWAZILAND; DEPUTY PEACE CORPS DIRECTOR, CHAD;
PROVINCIAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISOR, SO. KOREA; DEPUTY
DIRECTOR NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPERIMENT STATION, NIGER.

-- LANGUAGE: FRENCH.

--B. MONIQUE COHEN - VID SPECIALIST. PH.D., GEOGRAPHY,
CLARK UNIV., WORCESTER, MA.; M.A. GEOGRAPHY, CANADA.

STATE 013163

3858 040699 AID4912

-- EXPERIENCE: CONSULTANCIES; MARKETING STUDY, NIGERIA;
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE - UNIV. OF WISCONSIN; RESEARCH ASSOC.,
VISITING LECTURER, LONDON COLLEGE; CONSULTANT O.R.T.
GENEVA FOR USAID/DAKAR PROJECT DESIGN ECONOMIC ROLE OF
WOMEN; WORLD BANK, REGIONAL AND INTER-URBAN ANALYSIS,
MADAGASCAR, IRAN, MALAYSIA AND RESEARCH ASSISTANT, NEW
ZEALAND.

-- LANGUAGE: FRENCH.

--C. ROGER D. POPPER, PH.D. PSYCHOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION,
UNIV. OF CALIF. - 1967; MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM
SPECIALIST. EVALUATION, PLANNING, MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT
FOR GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
REFORESTATION PROGRAM; NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
STUDY ALASKAN NATIVE; DESIGNED AND CONDUCTED SIX-WEEK
PROJECT MANAGEMENT SEMINARS IN COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA,
BOLIVIA, MEXICO, LEBANON, GUYANA, BANGLADESH. SUPERVISOR
LANGUAGE AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE LINGUISTIQUE,
FRANCE; RESEARCH ANALYST AND PROGRAM EVALUATOR PEACE
CORPS - 1970-72; UNIV. PROFESSOR - CHILE.

-- LANGUAGES: SPANISH, FRENCH, GERMAN.

DR. PETER M. WEIL, PH.D., ANTHROPOLOGIST, UNIV. OF OREGON
1968; M.A. ANTHROPOLOGY - UNIV. OF OREGON.

-- EXPERIENCE: STAFF ANTHROPOLOGIST USAID/W; RESEARCH
EDUCATION REVIEW COMMITTEE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL
HEALTH, WASH. D.C.; RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL
PROCESSING, SENEGAL; SURVEY RESEARCH NEED THE GAMBIA;
RESEARCH COLONIAL POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, THE GAMBIA,

D CASAMANCE SENEGAL (1966-67), HARRA ENGR. CO. DEVELOP-
MENT SOCIOLOGY CONSULTANT; NATHAN ASSOC. SOCIAL ANALYST;
OAU DESIGN CONSULTANT; USAID SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
SOCIAL SOUNDNESS EVALUATION UNDP; WORLD BANK SOCIAL
ANALYSIS, THE GAMBIA; U.S. PEACE CORPS THE GAMBIA, SENEGAL.

-- LANGUAGE: FRENCH (2 PLUS). SHULTZ

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2501
AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN
AMEMBASSY BAHAKO

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 03 DAKAR 00368

AIDAC
STATE FOR ROSE MARIE DEPP, AFR/PD/SHA
ABIDJAN FOR OSBORNE, REDSO/WCA
BAHAKO FOR SIMMONS, SDPT

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: EVALUATION OF CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT 685-0205

REF: DAKAR 11309

1. SONIVAC AGREES TO PLAN SUBJECT EVALUATION FROM EARLY
MARCH TO END OF APRIL 1983. THIS AGENCY WILL TRY TO
IDENTIFY SENEGALESE QUALIFIED TO JOIN EVALUATION TEAM
IN SELECTED AREAS OF TRAINING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

2. FOLLOWING ARE THE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EACH
SPECIALIST IDENTIFIED:

A) TEAM LEADER: ECONOMIST (9 WEEKS)

- ANALYZE THE COST BENEFIT OF AG. EXTENSION THEMES
USED BY PIDAC EXTENSION AGENTS.

- EVALUATE PLAN FOR THE CREDIT COMPONENT.

- EVALUATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INPUT OF THE MACRO-
ECONOMIST ASSIGNED TO ISRA/DJIBELOR.

- EVALUATE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROJECT BY GOS AND AID.

- EVALUATE ECONOMIC SECTIONS OF HARZA REPORT.

- EVALUATE EFFORTS OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE AND ITS
COORDINATING FUNCTION TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF RESEARCH.
- IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS EVALUATE THE
VALIDITY OF THE OUTPUT PROJECTIONS IN THE P.P.

- IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS REVIEW THE
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS PROPOSED BY AID-GOS FOR THE REMAINDER
OF THE PROJECT AND MAKE SUGGESTIONS.

- RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING EVALUATION REPORT, INCLUDING
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

QUALIFICATIONS:

REQUIRED FSI 3 R-S FRENCH
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH AN AID EVALUATION
THE ABILITY TO LEAD A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY TEAM
THE ABILITY TO COORDINATE THE PREPARATION OF THE
EVALUATION REPORT AND TO EDIT IT.

DESIRABLE

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN THE CASAMANCE AND SENEGAL PROJECT
MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH AN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT

B) EXTENSION AGRONOMIST (6 WEEKS)

TASKS:

- EVALUATE FARMING SYSTEMS AND PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES
BEING USED.

-EVALUATE SEED PRODUCTION AND CROP PROTECTION EFFORTS.

-EVALUATE APPLIED RESEARCH EFFORTS OF ISRA.

-EVALUATE AGRONOMY SECTION OF HARZA MASTER PLAN.

-EVALUATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORTS OF SEED TECHNICIAN,
AGRONOMIST/CROP PROTECTION SPECIALIST, ANIMAL SCIENTIST,
AND FARM IMPLEMENTS TECHNICIAN IN CONSULTATION WITH
THE OTHER TEAM MEMBERS.

-EVALUATE THE VALIDITY OF OUTPUT PROJECTIONS PROPOSED IN
P.P.

- IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS REVIEW ALLOCA-
TION OF FUNDS PROPOSED BY AID-GOS FOR THE REMAINDER OF
PROJECT AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS.

QUALIFICATIONS:

REQUIRED FSI 3 R-S FRENCH
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN FRENCH SPEAKING AFRICA WITH

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AMEMBASSY BAMAKO

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 03 DAKAR 00368

AIDAC

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

DESIRED

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN SENEGAL AND THE CASAMANCE
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH AN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH AID EVALUATION SYSTEM

C) TRAINING SPECIALIST (6 WEEKS)

- EVALUATE TEACHING TECHNIQUES BEING USED IN LITERACY COMPONENT.
- EVALUATE TEACHING TECHNIQUES USED BY EXTENSION AGENTS.
- EVALUATE LONG AND SHORT TERM TRAINING OFFERED BY PROJECT, INSERVICE TRAINING OFFERED BY SDHIVAC TRAINING DIVISION AND UTILIZATION OF PERSONNEL UPON COMPLETION OF THEIR TRAINING.
- EVALUATE TRAINING OF COUNTERPARTS, UNDERTAKEN BY CONTRACT TECHNICIANS FINANCED BY AID.
- IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS REVIEW THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS PROPOSED BY AID-GOS.
- IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS EVALUATE THE VALIDITY OF OUTPUT PROJECTIONS PROPOSED IN THE P.P.

QUALIFICATIONS:

REQUIRED FSI 3 R-S FRENCH
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN FRENCH SPEAKING AFRICA WITH TRAINING
ACTIVITIES
DESIRED:

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN SENEGAL AND THE CASAMANCE
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH AN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH AID EVALUATION SYSTEM

D) ANTHROPOLOGIST (6 :1330

- EVALUATE SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY OF EXTENSION TECHNIQUES BEING USED BY PIDAC AGENTS WITH FARMERS.
- EVALUATE PIDAC WORK WITH PRODUCER GROUPS (O.P.S) AND IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER APPROPRIATE MEMBERS OF TEAM MAKE SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITIES. STUDY THE ORGANIZATION

- EVALUATE THE ACCEPTANCE OF PIDAC EXTENSION AND LITERACY AGENTS BY VILLAGERS.

- EVALUATE THE SOCIAL ANALYSIS UNDERTAKEN IN HARZA MASTER PLAN.

- IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER APPROPRIATE TEAM MEMBERS EVALUATE PROJECTED OUTPUT OBJECTIVES OF PROJECT PAPER.

- EVALUATE SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE OF LITERACY ACTIVITIES.

- IN COOPERATION WITH MID SPECIALIST, EVALUATE NCNW (NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN) STUDY ON ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE LOWER CASAMANCE.

- IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS REVIEW THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS PROPOSED BY AID-GOS FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE PROJECT AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS.

QUALIFICATIONS:

REQUIRED FSI 3 R-S FRENCH
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WORKING IN THE CASAMANCE

DESIRED:

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH AN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH THE AID EVALUATION SYSTEM
E) MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS SPECIALIST (3 WEEKS)

- EVALUATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED BY THE STATISTICIAN AND EVALUATION SYSTEM TECHNICIAN.

- ASSESS SDHIVAC'S CURRENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM.

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- EVALUATE THE MAINTENANCE SYSTEM IN PLACE FOR PROJECT
FINANCED VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT AT SOMIVAC/PIDAC AND SRA.

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- EVALUATE HOW THE SYSTEM IS BEING IMPLEMENTED.

3. SPECIALISTS G. AND N. ABOVE WILL BE LOCALLY RECRUITED
BY MISSION. BRAY

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AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN
AMEMBASSY BAHAKO

UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 03 DAKAR 00368

AIDAC

- ASSESS CAPACITY OF BEEP (STUDIES, EVALUATION AND PLAN-
NING OFFICE OF SOMIVAC) TO UNDERTAKE THE PLANNING AND
DESIGN OF PROJECTS.

- IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS EVALUATE THE
VALIDITY OF THE OUTPUTS PROPOSED IN P.P.

QUALIFICATIONS:

REQUIRED FSI 3 R-S FRENCH

DESIRED:

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN FRENCH SPEAKING AFRICA
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH AID PROJECT ACTIVITIES

F) MID SPECIALIST (3 WEEKS)

- EVALUATE THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES OF THE VOLET FEMININ.

- IN CONSULTATION WITH ANTHROPOLOGIST EVALUATE THE MCMV
STUDY ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE LOWER CASAMANCE.

- EVALUATE HOW WOMEN ARE AFFECTED BY ALL ASPECTS OF THE
PROJECT AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS.

- IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS REVIEW THE
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS PROPOSED BY AID-GOS FOR THE REMAINDER
OF THE PROJECT AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS.

QUALIFICATIONS:

REQUIRED FSI 3 R-S FRENCH
DESIRABLE:

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN FRENCH SPEAKING AFRICA
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH AN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH THE AID EVALUATION SYSTEM

G) ENGINEER (1 WEEK)

- EVALUATE THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED BY THE HYDRO-
ENGINEER AND RURAL WORKS ENGINEER.

- EVALUATE THE MAINTENANCE OF CONSTRUCTION FINANCED BY
PROJECT.

H) MECHANIC (1 WEEK)

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7414 005972 AID0650

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TO AMEMBASSY CAIRO PRIORITY

INFO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 0123

UNCLAS DAKAR 07169

AIDAC

CAIRO FOR USAID AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: EVALUATION CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (685-0205)

1. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF USAID/SENEGAL
WOULD VERY MUCH APPRECIATE YOUR PASSING FOLLOWING
MESSAGE TO SANDRA BERTOLI WIFE OF A CONTRACTOR WITH
USAID/EGYPT.

2. "WE ARE INTERESTED IN YOUR SERVING AS MONITORING
AND EVALUATION SPECIALIST ON THE CASAMANCE REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT EVALUATION TEAM. WHEN WOULD YOU
BE AVAILABLE FOR A THREE WEEK CONSULTANCY ? PLEASE
ALSO TELEX OR CABLE YOUR VERIFIABLE DAILY CONSULTANCY
RATE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY DAKAR - ATTENTION ROBERT
MACALISTER". BRAY

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AIDAC
FOR ROSE MARIE DEPP, AFR/DP/SWA

E.O. 12365: N/A
SUBJECT: EVALUATION CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (685-0205)

REF: (A) DAKAR 04539, (B) DAKAR ROTOIPN KC) STATE 062279,
(D) MOGADISHU 1924

1. WITH RECEIPT OF REF D, THE MISSION NOW WISHES TO REQUEST AID/W TO ARRANGE FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF:
 - A. A TEAM LEADER FOR (9 WEEKS).
 - B. A MONITORING AND EVALUATION SPECI W
IST (3 WEEKS).
 - C. A RECURRENT COST SPECIALIST (3 WEEKS).
2. THE MISSION IS AGREEABLE TO ALL THREE POSITIONS BEING RECRUITED BY AN I. Q. C. OR A COMBINATION OF IQC CONSULTANTS AND AID/W STAFF.
3. THE MISSION UNDERSTANDS THAT THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SPECIALIST AND THE RECURRENT COST SPECIALIST MIGHT BE FOUND IN AID/W. NINA VREELAND OF PPC MIGHT BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY A MONITORING AND EVALUATION SPECIALIST. JAMES MUDGE OF AAR/DP MIGHT BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY A RECURRENT COST SPECIALIST. THE SPECIALISTS MENTIONED IN THIS PARAGRAPH COULD BE UTILIZED DURING ANY THREE WEEKS OF MAY AND/OR EARLY JUNE.
4. SOMIVAC HAS DELEGATED TO THE MISSION ITS SHARE OF THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS FOR THE THREE POSITIONS MENTIONED ABOVE. THEREFORE, THE MISSION CAN NOW RESPOND VERY QUICKLY TO NOMINATIONS.
5. MISSION WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE TEAM LEADER ARRIVE BY APRIL 11 OR EARLIER IF POSSIBLE.
6. PIO/T IS BEING PREPARED AND FISCAL INFORMATION WILL BE CABLED.
7. THE MISSION VERY MUCH APPRECIATES THE SUPPORT OF AID/W IN THIS ENDEAVOR. BRAY

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DRAFTED BY AID/AFR/PD/SWAP: RMDEPP: EDB

APPROVED BY AID/AFR/PD: NCOHEN

AID/AFR/PD/SWAP: JRMCCABE

AID/AFR/SWA: NMARIANI (DRAFT)

AID/AFR/PD/SWAP: GSLOCUM

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TO AMEMBASSY DAKAR PRIORITY

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AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (685-0205) - SENEGAL

1. SANDRA C. BERTOLI, CANDIDATE FOR EVALUATION SYSTEMS
POSITION FOR EVALUATION OF SUBJECT PROJECT, CAN BE REACHED
IN CAIRO BY TELEX 93037 UNCHN OR BY TELEPHONING THE BASIC
VILLAGE SERVICES PROJECT AT 706-044 02 218-986.

2. BIO DATA FOR BERTOLI ALSO RECEIVED; COPY POUCHED 4/11.
FYI. BERTOLI LAST DAILY RATE IN SEPTEMBER OF 1981 WAS
DOLS 192. SHULTZ

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 0551

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 DAKAR 08016

C O R R E C T E O C O P Y P A R A 9

ADM AID DIRECT RELAY
FOR AFR/PD/SWAP: R. DEPP

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: SENEGAL CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(685-0785)

TO: MR. TOM ZALLA
1843 JEFFERSON AVE.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY 41014:
TEL: NO A.C. 686-261-7935

REF: STATE 118627

TO FINALIZE PLANS FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE UPCOMING
EVALUATION OF THE CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED CONTRACT ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOUR
SERVICES. IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU REVIEW THIS PROPOSED
CONTRACT AND CABLE YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF THIS CONTRACT AT
THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE. THIS WILL PERMIT USAID/
SENEGAL TO ARRANGE FOR A PREPAID TICKET TO DAKAR, SENEGAL.
SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING THIS CONTRACT,
YOU SHOULD TELEPHONE F. SPEARS, TEL. NO. 21-16-02, DAKAR,
SENEGAL. THE PROPOSED CONTRACT IS:

ARTICLE I - STATEMENT OF WORK

TEAM LEADER - ECONOMIST (7 WEEKS)

1. ANALYZE THE COST BENEFIT OF AG. EXTENSION THEMES
USED BY P/PAC EXTENSION AGENTS.
2. EVALUATE PLAN FOR THE CREDIT VOLET.
3. EVALUATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EFFORTS OF THE
ECONOMIST, ASSIGNED TO ISRA/OJIBELOR.
4. EVALUATE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROJECT BY H.G. AND
AID.
5. EVALUATE ECONOMIC SECTIONS OF HARZA REPORT.
6. EVALUATE EFFORTS OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE AND ITS
COORDINATING FUNCTION TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF RESEARCH.
7. IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS EVALUATE
THE VALIDITY OF THE OUTPUT PROJECTIONS IN THE P.P.
8. IN CONSULTATION WITH OTHER TEAM MEMBERS REVIEW THE
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS PROPOSED BY AID-GOS FO THE REMAIND
OF THE PROJECT AND MAKE SUGGESTIONS.
9. WRITE SECTION OF THE REPORT CORRESPONDING TO THE

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TASKS MENTIONED ABOVE, COORDINATE THE PREPARATION OF
THE EVALUATION REPORT AND EDIT IT.

ARTICLE II - RELATIONSHIPS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. WHILE PERFORMING SERVICES UNDER THIS CONTRACT, THE
CONTRACTOR SHALL BE UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL
OF THE PROJECT MANAGER, CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT.

B. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN LIAISON, IN THE
PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES, WITH THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
OF SONIVAC.

ARTICLE III - PERIOD OF SERVICES OVERSEAS

THE CONTRACTOR'S PERIOD OF SERVICES OVERSEAS SHALL BE
APPROXIMATELY SEVEN (7) WEEKS. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS
CONTRACT, THE COMMENCEMENT DATE SHALL BE THE DATE
CONTRACTOR UNDERTAKES TRAVEL BY THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE
TO DAKAR. PERIOD OF SERVICES OVERSEAS SHALL BE FROM 0/A
MAY 5, 1983 TO JUNE 24, 1983.

**ARTICLE IV - CONTRACTOR'S COMPENSATION AND REIMBURSEMENT
IN U.S. DOLLARS**

A. AID SHALL PAY THE CONTRACTOR COMPENSATION AFTER IT
HAS ACCRUED AND REIMBURSE HIM IN U.S. DOLLARS FOR
NECESSARY AND REASONABLE COSTS ACTUALLY INCURRED BY HIM
IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS CONTRACT WITHIN THE CATEGORIES
LISTED IN PARAGRAPH C. BELOW AND SUBJECT TO THE CONDI-
TIONS AND LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE THERETO AS SET OUT
HEREIN AND IN THE ATTACHED GENERAL PROVISIONS.

B. THE AMOUNT BUDGETED AND AVAILABLE AS PERSONAL COMPEN-
SATION TO THE CONTRACTOR IS CALCULATED TO COVER A CALEN-
DAR PERIOD OF APPROXIMATELY 7 WEEKS.

C. ALLOWABLE COSTS

NOTE: PASSED TO ABOVE ADDRESSEE.

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ORIGIN OFFICE AFR-05

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DRAFTED BY AID/AFR/PD/SVAP:RMOEPP:FM

APPROVED BY AID/AFR/PD/MCOHEN

AID/AFR/PD/SVAP:JRMCCABE

AID/AFR/SA:NMARIANI (DRAFT)

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TO AMEMBASSY DAKAR PRIORITY

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AIDAC

E.O. 12350: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: SENEGAL CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (003-0205)

REF: (R) DAKAR 0724 (U) DEPP - MACALISTER TELCOM
4/19/83

1. FOLLOWING CONFIRMS REF TELCOM AND PROVIDES CONFIRMA-
TION OF PROCEDURES FOR CONTRACTING OF TEAM MEMBERS FOR
EVALUATION OF SUBJECT PROJECT.

2. TEAM LEADER TOM ZALLA

--A. BIO-DATA - PH.D. AG ECONOMICS FROM MICHIGAN ;TATE.
CONSULTING EXPERIENCE INCLUDES ONE MONTH TEACHING DATA
COLLECTION AND AG STATISTICS TO STATISTICS DIVISION OF
GOVERNMENT OF ZAIRE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1982;
ANALYZED MAURITANIA CEREALS OFFICE AND SUB-PROJECT FOR
TITLE II SECTION 205 PROGRAM, 1982; TEACHING COURSE ON
DATA COLLECTION AND AG STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON, 1982; RESEARCH COORDINATOR;FOR
FARMING SYSTEMS, AG MARKETING AND LAND USE RESEARCH PRO-
GRAM, CAMEROON, 1980; PID FOR AG RESEARCH ECONOMICS RE-
SEARCH UNIT, SENEGAL, 1979; PROJECT PAPER ANALYSIS REGARD-

ING CAPABILITY FOR CONDUCTING APPLIED RESEARCH ON RURAL
DEVELOPMENT, NIGER, 1978; RECRUITING TRIPS FOR MASTERS
CANDIDATES IN AG ECONOMICS FOR MSU, 1976-78; DESIGN OF
INTEGRATED AG RESEARCH AND EDUCATION PROJECT, M'LI, 1977;
CONSULTANCY TO AID ON MEDIUM-TERM CREDIT PROGRAM, UPPER
VOLTA, 1976; EVALUATION FOR VIKIGA SPECIAL RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT PROJECT IN KENYA, 1974.

--B. PRE-PAID TICKET SHOULD BE WIRED TO PAN AM/WASHINGTON
FOR WASHINGTON, DAKAR, WASHINGTON.

--C. DRAFT CONTRACT SHOULD BE SENT VIA DIRECT RELAY CABLE
TO 1643 JEFFERSON AVENUE, COVINGTON, KENTUCKY 40114. COPY
SHOULD BE SUGGED FOR DEPP. HOME PHONE FOR ZALLA IS
606/261-7935.

--D. FYI: ZALLA WILL CONTACT STEEDMAN. HAS ALSO ARRANGED
TO MEET WITH SECID REPRESENTATIVES IN AID/W ON MAY 2.

--E. PLANS DEPART U.S. ON 5/3 AND WILL BE AVAILABLE
THROUGH 6/20.

3. RECURRENT COST SPECIALIST PETER BLOCH

--A. BIO-DATA - PH.D. ECONOMICS FROM UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA/
BERKELEY. CONSULTING EXPERIENCE INCLUDES, REPORT ON TRAI-
ING COMPONENT OF MALI LIVESTOCK SECTOR GRANT, 1975; ENERGY
AND FOOD SYSTEMS IN SENEGAL, PROPOSAL FOR THE FLETCHER
SCHOOL, 1978; EVALUATION OF ENTENTE LIVESTOCK SECTOR LOAN,
1979; MANPOWER DEMAND STUDY FOR THE RAMS PROJECT, MAURI-
TANIA, 1980; STRATEGIES FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION, RAMS
PROJECT; STUDY OF RECURRENT COSTS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
IN THE SAHEL, HARVARD INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOP-
MENT, 1979; TEAM LEADER AND SOCIO-ECONOMIS T, EVALUATION
OF SEVEN LIVESTOCK PROJECTS UNDER CRED CONTRACT FOR REDSO/
VA, 1979; ECONOMICS ANALYSIS OF YNCA PROJECT, SENEGAL,
1976; ECONOMIST FOR PP, EASTERN SENEGAL LIVESTOCK PROJECT,
1975; ECONOMIST FOR PID, BAKEL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS
PROJECT, 1975; ECONOMIST, PREPARATION OF THE ELABORATION
OF THE SENEGALESE FIFTH PLAN, 1975.

--B. PREPAID TICKET TO BE WIRED. AID/W TO ADVISE OF
APPROPRIATE PAN AM OFFICE TO RECEIVE TICKET.

--C. DRAFT CONTRACT SHOULD BE SENT VIA DIRECT RELAY
CABLE TO 6126 OLD MIDDLETON ROAD, MADISON, WISCONSIN
53705. HOME PHONE IS 315/236-5174; OFFICE PHONE 315/
236-2829.

--D. AVAILABLE O/A MAY 24 FOR DEPARTURE TO SENEGAL.
AVAILABLE FOR THREE WEEKS.

4. UNDERSTAND MISSION WILL CONTACT BERTOLI. MEANWHILE
AID/W WILL CONTINUE TO LOOK FOR ALTERNATIVE CANDIDATES.
WILL REPORT SEPTEL BY 4/27/83.

5. ADVISE IF ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE OR CLARIFICATION RE-
QUIRED. SHULTZ

UNCLASSIFIED

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Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01

DAKAR 08581 251551Z

6356. 023352 AID7109

ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFDR-06

INFO AFFW-04 RELO-01 MAST-01 /012 A4 825

INFO OCT-00 /035 W

-----054500 251551Z /J8

P 251528Z APR 83.

FM AMEMBASSY DAKAR

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 0485

UNCLAS DAKAR 08581

AIDAC

FOR ROSE MARIE DEPP, AFR/PD/SWAP

E. O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: EVALUATION CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (685-0205)

PLEASE CABLE TELEPHONE NUMBER WHERE ZALLA CAN BE
REACHED.

BRAY

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65

COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL RECORD		DATE RECEIVED 4-21-65	B 344663
FROM DAKAR 8581			
SUBJECT EVAL. CAIRMAILE REG. DEV. PHOT. 685-0205			
RFRD	SWAT		
DATE	4-25		
DATE REPLY DUE		DATE REPLY SENT	PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF
4-RECORD COPY NSN 7540-00-148-9831		50102-102	OPTIONAL FORM 102 (4-75) GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.3

ACTION
- COPY

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Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01

DAKAR 08581 251551Z

6356 023352 AID7109

ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFDR-06

INFO AFFW-04 RELO-01 MAST-01 /012 A4 825

INFO OCT-00 /035 W

-----054500 251557Z /38

P 251528Z APR 83

FM AMEMBASSY DAKAR

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 0485

UNCLAS DAKAR 08581

AIDAC

FOR ROSE MARIE DEPP, AFR/PD/SWAP

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: EVALUATION CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (685-0205)

PLEASE CABLE TELEPHONE NUMBER WHERE ZALLA CAN BE
REACHED.

BRAY

UNCLASSIFIED

April 25, 1983

**Embassy of Senegal
2112 Wyoming Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008**

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter introduces Mr. Zalla who has been requested by the U.S. AID Mission in Senegal to participate in the evaluation of the Casamance Integrated Development project. Dr. Zalla will serve as team leader and will be required to stay in Senegal for a period of approximately eight weeks. All salary and support costs will be met by AID.

Your assistance is requested in issuing M visa for Dr. Zalla.

If there are questions please call me at 632-8242.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

**Rose Marie Depp
Senegal Project Officer**

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Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 DAKAR 08310 210728Z

0791 020179 AID368

ACTION AID-00

INFO AAFF-02 AFFW-04 AFDR-06 PPCE-01 PPPB-03 AFDA-01 RELO-01
MAST-01 /019 A4 821

INFO OCT-00 INR-10 AF-00 EB-08 /063 W
-----277160 210731Z /38

P 210709Z APR 83
FM AMEMBASSY DAKAR
TO AMEMBASSY BAMAKO PRIORITY
INFO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 0426

UNCLAS DAKAR 08310

AIDAC
BAMAKO FOR SIMMONS, SDPT.

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: EVALUATION CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (685-0205)

REF: DAKAR 07964

1. JUST RECEIVED WORD THAT AID/W HAS LOCATED AN
ECONOMIST TEAM LEADER FOR THE EVALUATION.
2. MISSION HOPES THERE WILL BE ANOTHER OCCASION FOR
SIMMJFS TO BE INVOLVED WITH ABOVE REFERENCED PROJECT.
BRAY

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INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 DAKAR 08332 211049Z
ACTION AID-00

1317 020238 AID3800

INFO AAAP-02 AFFW-04 NEPD-04 AFDR-00 NEDP-03 NETC-04 PPCE-01
PPPB-03 CMGT-02 NEE-03 AFDA-01 RELO-01 MAST-01
/035 A4 821

INFO OCT 10 INR-10 AF-00 EB-00 /063 W
-----304135 211052Z /38

P 211041Z APR 83
FM AMEMBASSY DAKAR
TO AMEMBASSY CAIRO PRIORITY
INFO SECSTATE WASHDC 0440

UNCLAS DAKAR 08332

AIDAC

E. O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: EVALUATION CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (685-0205) (

BB: SANDRA BERTOLI
OVDAIRO
TEL: 700-044 OR 718-986
TELEX: 93037

1. PLEASE PLAN TO BE IN DAKAR BY NOONTIME ON MAY
THIRD TO MEET WITH EVALUATION TEAM LEADER. IF
POSSIBLE, MISSION WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU STAY IN
SENEGAL UNTIL MAY 21.

2. PLEASE RESPOND
F DP TELEX CONCERNING PARAGRAPH ONE.

3. F SIONJILL CABLE IN NEAR FUTURE THE HIGHLIGHTS
OF A CONTRACT WHICH CAN BE SIGNED HERE. MISSION
ALSO PLANS TO HAVE PAN AM TELEX YOUR TICKET.

REGARDS. FROM: AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
USAID/DAKAR
TELEX: 517 AMEMB SG
BRAY

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Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01

DAKAR 06124 230944Z

0126 095668 AID764

ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFDP-06

INFO AFFW-04 AFDR-06 PPCE-01 PPPB-03 AFDA-01 RELO-01 MAST-01
/023 A2 023

INFO OCT-00 INR-10 AF-00 EB-08 /063 W

-----114722 230946Z /38

P 230940Z MAR 83

FM AMEMBASSY DAKAR

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 9895

UNCLAS DAKAR 06124

AIDAC

FOR ROSE MARIE DEPP, AFR/DP/SWA

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: EVALUATION CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (685-0205)

REF: DAKAR 5727

1. RESUMES OF NGONG AND APEDAILE JUST RECEIVED.
2. NGONG WOULD BE MOST ACCEPTABLE AS MONITORING
AND EVALUATION SPECIALIST. BRAY

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Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 DAKAR 07553 111557Z

6605 010141 AID4687

ACTION AID-00

INFO AFFW-04 AFDR-06 PPCE-01 PPPB-03 AFDA-01 RELO-01 MAST-01
/017 A2 011

INFO OCT-00 INR-10 AF-00 EB-08 /063 W
-----176616 111647Z /38

P 111548Z APR 83
FM AMEMBASSY DAKAR
TO AMEMBASSY NIAMEY PRIORITY
INFO SECSTATE WASHDC 0218

UNCLAS DAKAR 07553

AIDAC
FOR ROUSCH OF ACTION PROGRAMS INTERNATIONAL.

E. O. 12356: N/7,
SUBJECT: EVALUATION OF CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (685-0205)

WOULD YOU BE AVAILABLE TO SERVE AS TEAM LEADER AND
ECONOMIST FOR THE ABOVE REFERENCED EVALUATION FOR A
PERIOD OF NINE WEEKS STARTING ANYTIME IN MAY. PLEASE
ADVCE BY PRIORITY TELEGRAM. BRAY

not available

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JNCLASSIFIED
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INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01
ACTION AID-00

DAKAR 06724 291610Z

5758 100749 A103364

ACTION OFFICE AFDP-06

INFO AFFW-04 AFDR-06 PPCE-01 PPPB-03 GC-01 GCAF-01 GCFL-01
AFDA-01 RELO-01 MAST-01 AFPM-01 /027 A1 429

INFO OCT-00 INR-10 AF-00 EB-08 /063 W

-----013202 291646Z /38

P 291549Z MAR 83

FM AMEMBASSY DAKAR.

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 0001

UNCLAS DAKAR 06724

AIDAC

FOR ROSE MARIE DEPP, AFR/PD/SWA

E. O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: EVALUATION CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (685-0205)

REF: A) DAKAR 05727, B) DAKAR 06124

REQUEST STATUS REPORT ON REFTELS. BRAY

UNCLASSIFIED

P.O. Box 303
Dokki, Cairo
Egypt
April 4, 1983

32
Mission
4/11

Ms. Depp
AFR/PD/SWAP
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Ms. Depp:

In response to your telephone request of last Friday I am sending you a copy of my vita and a bio data sheet for consideration for a possible short-term consulting assignment to evaluate the information sector of an integrated rural development project in Senegal during April/May.

While I currently have no firm commitments which would conflict with such an assignment, I would appreciate receiving a more definite time table as well as background materials as soon as possible if the consultancy is approved.

I can be reached in Cairo by Telex 93037 UNCHN or by telephoning the Basic Villlage Services Project at 706-044 or 718-986.

I could be most easily contacted through the Cairo Mission if materials were sent to the attention of Graham Kerr of LAD.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Sincerely,

Sandra C. Bertoli

Sandra C. Bertoli
Development Sociologist

Enc.

VITA OF SANDRA COWLES BERTOLI

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH:

LANGUAGES: French, Spanish (Good working knowledge); German, Quechua (fair); currently learning Arabic

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

B.A. Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, June 1965

M.S. Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, January 1969

Ph.D. Candidate Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Major: Development Sociology

Minors: Research Methodology, Rural Sociology,
Latin American Studies

HONORS - AWARDS:

National Defense Education Act Title IV Fellowship,
1967-69; 1970-71

Doherty Foundation Fellowship for Advanced Study in
Latin America, Research Fellowship, 1969-70

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES:

American Sociological Association
Rural Sociological Society
The Southern Sociological Society
N.C. Sociological Association

INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE UNDER ANTIOCH EDUCATION ABROAD PROGRAM

Academic Study in Culture, Language and Literature:

Guanajuato, Gto., Mexico, Mexican Studies
Program, Spring, 1961.

University of Montpellier, France, six weeks,
Summer, 1962.

University of Besancon, France, 1962-63
Academic Year

University of Madrid, Spain, three months, Fall
1964.

Under the Antioch Cooperative Work-Study Program:

Short-term voluntary workcamps in Morocco, 1962
and in West Germany, 1963.

Evangelische Johanestift Home for the Aged, West
Berlin, Practical Nurse, 1963, 3 months.

Co-ordinating Committee for International
Voluntary Workcamps, UNESCO, Paris, Editor
of the "Bulletin of Information on Long-
term Voluntary Service," 1963-64, one year.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Research Associate/Consultant with Cornell University/
U.S.A.I.D. Project on Evaluation and Information
Systems for Regional Development Planning in Central
Tunisia, January, 1979 - October, 1981

Collaboration in design of baseline macro-
structural survey instrument, supervision of
interview training, pretesting of instrument
which was translated into French and Arabic,
supervision of field collection of data on 80
rural districts in arid region, coding into
machine readable form for micro-computer
analysis, quality control of data; training of
local planning personnel in data analysis and
reports. Software packages in French developed
for Statistical Analysis and for Library
Cataloguing.

Research Assistant for project in community development
and regional change in Puerto Rico. Cornell
University, 1971-72.

Coding, data processing and analysis of
available structural data on administrative
units of Puerto Rico.

Field Research in Puno, Peru concerning the development
of the Department from 1920-70 for Ph.D.
dissertation.

Design, pretesting and administering of
questionnaire in 98 districts in highland Peru
concerning structural change over the fifty
year period and the impact of regional
development projects.

Field research in regional development and peasant
organization. Puno, Peru, summer 1968

Exploratory research prior to design of
subsequent field survey.

Interviewer for a research project in "Farm Family
Decision Making" in conjunction with the
Cornell Oral History Program, 1966-67.

Field Research in rural education and community development for the Master's thesis, Cornell-Peru Project, Yungay, Peru; Summer 1966

Designed data collection instrument and surveyed 148 teachers in 55 schools in 34 communities concerning the role of teachers and schools as agents of community development.

TEACHING:

Workshop on Rural Development Information System, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, January, 1981.

Part-time lecturer in Research Methodology, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., TITLE XX Program for In-service training of social workers in Charlotte, N.C., Spring, 1980.

Part-time lecturer in Research Methodology, School of Social Work, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Master's Degree Program in Charlotte, N.C., Spring semester, 1979.

Part-time instructor in Sociological Theory, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N.C., Fall, 1978.

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Catawba College, Salisbury, N.C., September 1972 - June 1978.

Courses taught: Research Methodology, Sociological Theory, Introduction to Sociology, Social Problems, Human Ecology, Urban Sociology, Seminar on Poverty, Social Change, Social Classes, Sociology of Religion, American Society, Sociology of Work, Sociology of Women

Part-time Instructor, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Summer, 1973. Taught Introduction to Sociology and Human Ecology

Teaching Assistant, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. in Organization Methods (Spring 1966) and Introductory Sociology (Fall 1966 and Spring 1967)

CONSULTING ASSIGNMENTS:

American Public Health Association to AID Mission/Rabat
Morocco and Moroccan Ministry of Health,
January, April and August, 1981.

Assessment of the utility and potential
applications of microcomputers for data
processing and analysis for the Ministry of
Health.

Introduction to use of available microprocessor
hardware and the Interactive Statistical
Inquiry System (French version) for personnel
in Ministries of Health and Planning, Rabat.

Development of data base of epidemiological
statistics for sub-national units. Report
focused on model analysis strategy of
water-related diseases and socio-economic and
environmental variables.

Chemonics International and Confederation of Yemen
Development Association, Sana'a, YAR, April
1981-February, 1982. August, October, 1982.

Feasibility study, system design and develop-
ment of a micro-computer based information
system to support rural development planning,
administration and project monitoring
activities at the national level under the AID
funded Local Resources for Development Project.
Hardware procurement and testing. Development
of user-oriented software packages for
library cataloguing and statistical data
analysis in Arabic and English. Training of key
personnel in system operation.

Local Revenue Administration Project of Syracuse University - Proyecto de Desarrollo Regional Integrado Cajamarca y Junin, Peru. September 1981 - March 1982.

Development of statistical software package in Spanish, and procurement assistance.

Installation, training in system operation and maintenance. Applications for fiscal management budgeting, project monitoring, etc.

Integrated Social Work Project, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Ministry of Social Affairs, Cairo, Egypt. April, July, 1981.

Design and evaluation of data collection instruments for social unit needs assessment, program evaluation and case management.

Preliminary design of micro-computer based management information system.

Training in Development Administration for Ministry of Interior, Morocco with National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration. March, 1982.

Project design for training and orienting local officials in community development.

Microcomputer data base design for personnel training needs assessment and follow-up.

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS:

Differentiation of Primary Schools and Community Development in a Highland Region of Peru (Yungay, Ancash)

Unpublished Master's Thesis, Cornell University 1969.

Social Differentiation in Puno, Peru: The Growth of District Towns 1920-70.

Proposed Title of Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University.

Agricultural Innovation and Social Structure in Puno, Peru

with Frank W. Young, International Review of Modern Sociology, Volume 5, Number 1, Spring, 1975, pp. 18-30.

Les Besoins Aperçus des Chefs de Secteurs et Leurs Aspirations Vis-a-vis de l'Aide de L'O.D.T.C., Rapport de Recherche #1 Cornell U./Central Tunisian Development Authority, July, 1980.

Rapport Preliminaire sur les Caracteristiques de la Tunisie Centrale, avec la Cellule de Planification et d'etudes of the Central Tunisian Development Authority, July, 1980.

Design for a Microcomputer-Based Rural Development Information System

with Frank W. Young and Fernando Bertoli, Cornell Rural Sociology Bulletin Series No. 115 August 1980. Published in Social Indicators, Research 9 (1981) 283-312.

Rural Poverty and Ecological Problems: Results of a New Type of Baseline Study, with Frank W. Young and Fernando Bertoli, Social Indicators Research 9 (1981) 495-516.

Une Etude de Base pour le Developpement Rural de la Tunisie Centrale, with Frank W. Young and Fernando Bertoli, December, 1980.

The Utility and Potential Applications of Micro-computers in Data Processing and Analysis:
A Report on Operational Support in Rabat, Morocco
with Fernando Bertoli for American Public Health Association, April, 1981.

Improving Epidemiological Reporting in Morocco:
A Report on Use of The Interactive Statistical Inquiry System, with Fernando Bertoli for American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, 1981.

Proposal To Design a Project for the Establishment of a Regional Support Center In the Mideast for Microcomputers in Development, with John Lamb, August, 1982.

CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE BIOGRAPHICAL DATA SHEET

(SEE PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT ON REVERSE)

INSTRUCTIONS:

Submit in triplicate to
contracting officer.
See reverse for Contractor
Certification.1. Name (Last, First, Middle) ☐ Mr. ☒ Mrs. ☐ Miss ☐ Ms.

BERTOLI Sandra Cowles

3. Address (include ZIP Code)

Rt. 4, Box 339
Concord, North Carolina 28025ASSIGNMENT Long-term ()
PREFERENCE: Short-term (X)
Either ()

11. Names and Ages of Dependents to Accompany Individual (if applicable)

14. Citizenship (if non-U.S. citizen, give visa status)

U.S.A.

15. EDUCATION (include all secondary, business college or university training)

NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION	MAJOR SUBJECTS	Credits Completed		Type of Degree	Date of Degree
		Semester Hours	Quarter Hours		
Somers High School, Somers, Conn.					1960
Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O.	French, Spanish lit			B.A.	1965
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	Development sociology			M.S.	1969
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	Development Sociology			except dissert.	tion for Ph.D.

16. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1. Give last three (3) years. Continue on reverse to list all employment related to duties of proposed assignment.

2. Salary definition - basic periodic payment for services rendered.

Exclude bonuses, profit-sharing arrangements, commissions, consultant fees, extra or overtime work payments, overseas differential, or quarters, cost of living or dependent education allowances.

POSITION TITLE	EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	Dates of Employment (Mo., Yr.)		Salary	
		From	To	Dollars	Per.
Research Associate	Cornell/Central Tunisia Project	1/79	10/81	\$100.	day

17. SPECIFIC CONSULTANT SERVICES (give last three (3) years)

SERVICE PERFORMED	EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	Dates of Employment (Mo., Day)		DAILY RATE
		From	To	
Consultant to AID/Rabat	American Public Health Association	Jan., 1981	April, Aug.	\$180.
Information System Design	CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL Consulting	April 1981	February 1982	\$180.
Yemen	Washington, D.C.			
data collection design	Integrated Social Work Project	April 1981	July 1981	\$180.
Social Affairs Egypt	U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.			
Microcomputer installation	LRAP/ Syracuse University,	Sept. 1981	March 1982	\$192.
training, Peru	Syracuse, N.Y.			

18. LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

19. Special Qualifications (honors, professional societies, special licenses, publications, research, special skills, and relevant education not previously mentioned; use reverse side of form, if necessary)

LANGUAGE	Speaking			Reading			Writing			Understanding		
	Fair	Good	Excl.	Fair	Good	Excl.	Fair	Good	Excl.	Fair	Good	Excl.
French		X				X	X				X	
Spanish		X				Y	X				Y	
German	X			X			Y			X		
Czechoslovak	X									X		

20. CERTIFICATION: To the best of my knowledge, the above facts stated are true and correct.

Best Available Document

#17. Consultant Services

Service	Employer	Date	Rate
Consultant for Training Local Officials & Data Base Design	National Association of Schools of Public Affairs & Administration Washington, B.C.	March 1982	\$192.
Proposal Development	CHEMONICS International Consulting, Washington, D.C.	July-Aug. 1982	\$192.
Information System development	CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL Consulting, Washington, D.C.	Aug., Oct. 1982	\$192.

July 1982

CURRICULUM VITAE

TOM ZALLA
Agricultural Economist

Permanent Address

Date and Place of Birth

Marital Status

Education

B.S.F.S., Economics, History and Government
Georgetown University, 1967

Ph.D., Agricultural Economics
Michigan State University, 1982
Includes fields in technical agriculture and statistics.

Dissertation Title

Economic and Technical Aspects of Smallholder Milk Production in Northern Tanzania

Employment History

Present: Free Lance Consultant

1976-81: Specialist, Department of Agricultural Economics,
Michigan State University
Research, teaching, consulting and coordinating and supporting
international projects. Teaching experience includes data
collection in developing countries, agricultural policy and
general agricultural economics.

1975-76: Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics,
Michigan State University

1974: Consultant to USAID for an evaluation of the Vihiga Special Rural
Development Project in Kenya.

1972-74: Research Fellow, Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es
Salaam; research on smallholder milk producers, seminars on
project appraisal.

1970-72: Visiting Research Fellow, Economic Research Bureau
University of Dar es Salaam
Research on dairy sub-sector, seminars on project appraisal.

Employment History (continued)

- 1967-70: Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University
- 1966-67: Policeman, U.S. Capitol Police Force.
- 1965-66: Part-time bricklayer
- 1962-65: Peace Corps Volunteer, Senegal
Construction of cooperatives, schools and roads, digging wells, developing smallholder irrigation schemes, adult literacy, farmer training and related rural development activities.
- 1961-62: General Construction
- 1960-61: Farm laborer/manager on dairy-tobacco farm in Boone County, Kentucky.
- 1959-60: Apprentice carpenter.

Other Overseas Experience

- 1982: Zaire--Pragma Corp.
One month teaching course on Data Collection and Agricultural Statistics to Statistics Division of GOZ Department of Agriculture.
- 1982: Mauritania--Michigan State University Department of Agricultural Economics. Five weeks analyzing the Mauritania Cereals Office and sub-projects to be finalized under Title II Section 206 of PL480.
- 1982: Cameroon--USDA/OICD/IT. Six weeks teaching USDA course on Data Collection and Agricultural Statistics to the Statistics Service of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- 1981: Haiti--Michigan State University. Three weeks as agricultural economist on USAID food sector strategy team.
- 1980: Cameroon--Michigan State University. Three and one-half months as research coordinator for a farming systems, agricultural marketing and land use research program.
- 1979: Senegal--Michigan State University. Three weeks preparing a project identification document for establishing an agricultural economics research unit.
- 1978-79: Haiti--Michigan State University. Four trips of 3-4 weeks each to develop a project to give the Ministry of Agriculture a capability to carry out research on rural development.
- 1978: Niger--Michigan State University. Assisted preparation of project paper creating capability within INRAN for constructing applied research on rural development.

Other Overseas Experience (continued)

- 1976-78: West Africa--Michigan State University. Four trips to recruit candidates for masters program in agricultural economics.
- 1977: Mali--Michigan State University. Consultant to USAID for the design of an integrated agricultural research and education project.
- 1976: Upper Volta--Michigan State University. Consultant to USAID on setting up a medium-term credit program.
- 1975: Niger--Action Programs International. Consultant for a study for planning and resource management training.

Fields of Competence

Farm management, rural development, project analysis, farming systems research, micro-data collection and nutrition; Africa regional specialization.

Language Abilities

French--very good speaking, reading and fair writing ability.
Swahili--very good speaking, reading and fair writing ability.
Wolof (Senegal)--fair speaking ability.
Spanish--poor speaking ability.

Honors and Fellowships

Phi Beta Kappa
Foreign Area Fellowship

References and Publications

Available upon request

CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE BIOGRAPHICAL DATA SHEET

(Submit in triplicate to contracting officer)

SECRET BUREAU NO. 14-80734
Approved Expires May 1974

1. NAME (Last, First, Middle) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss THOMAS ZALLA		2. CONTRACTOR'S NAME	
3. ADDRESS (Home, Office, etc.)		4. CONTRACT NO.	5. POSITION UNDER CONTRACT
6. PROPOSED SALARY		7. COUNTRY OF ASSIGNMENT	8. DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT
9. TELEPHONE NO. (Home, Office, etc.)		10. MARITAL STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
11. DATE OF BIRTH		12. NAMES AND AGES OF DEPENDENTS TO ACCOMPANY (if applicable)	
13. CITIZENSHIP (If naturalized, give date of naturalization)		U.S.A.	

EDUCATION (Include all secondary, business college or university training)		CREDITS COMPLETED		TYPE OF DEGREE	DATE OF DEGREE
NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION	MAJOR SUBJECTS	SEMESTER HOURS	QUARTER HOURS		
Georgetown University, Washington D.C.	Economics, History, Gov't	142		BSFS	6/67
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing	Agricultural Economics		175	Ph.D.	6/82

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1. Give last three years. Continue on reverse to list all employment related to duties of proposed assignment.

2. Salary definition - basic periodic payment for services rendered.

Exclude bonuses, profit-sharing arrangements, commissions, consultant fees, cash or overtime work payments, overseas differential, or quarters, cost of living or dependent education allowances.

POSITION TITLE	EMPLOYER NAME AND ADDRESS	DATES OF EMPLOYMENT (Mo., Yr.)		SALARY	
		FROM	TO	DOLLARS	PER.
Asst. Professor	Department of Agricultural Economics Michigan State Univ., East Lansing	3/7/82	3/24/82	38,195	Yr.
Specialist	" " " "	10/76	1/82	31,030	Yr.

SPECIFIC CONSULTANT SERVICES (Give last three years)				
SERVICE PERFORMED	EMPLOYER NAME AND ADDRESS	DATES OF EMPLOYMENT (Mo., Yr., Td.)		DAILY RATE
		FROM	TO	
Teaching Data Collection in Cameroon	U.S.D.A./OICD/ITD-Rm. 3910 S. Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20250	1/10/82	2/28/82	\$180
Economic Analysis of L480, Sect. 206 sub-projects	Dept. of Ag. Econ., Michigan State U. East Lansing, Michigan 48823	3/25/82	5/15/82	\$200
Teaching Data Collection in Zaire	Pragma Corp. 815 West Broad Falls Church, Virginia 22046	5/18/82	6/15/82	\$210

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY												
LANGUAGE	SPEAKING			READING			WRITING			UNDERSTANDING		
	Fluently	Good	Basic	Fluently	Good	Basic	Fluently	Good	Basic	Fluently	Good	Basic
French			X			X		X				X
Swahili		X			X			X			X	
Wolof	X									X		

19. SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS (honors, professional societies, special licenses, publications, research, special skills, and relevant education not previously mentioned; use reverse side of form, if necessary)
Phi Beta Kapa Foreign Area Fellow

10. SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS (honors, professional societies, special licenses, publications, research, special skills, and relevant education not previously mentioned; use reverse side of form, if necessary)

Phi Beta Kappa
Foreign Area Fellow

CERTIFICATION:	
To the best of my knowledge, the above facts as stated are true and correct.	
SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYEE	DATE

January 1983

Curriculum Vitae

Name: PETER C. BLOCH

Mailing Address: Department of Economics
Grinnell College
Grinnell, Iowa 50112

Phone: (515) 236-2829
(office)

Born:

U.S. citizen

Doctoral Studies: University of California, Berkeley -- 1969-1973
Ph.D. degree conferred June 1974
Fields of concentration: Development, Labor Economics
Dissertation: "The Structure of Nonagricultural
Earnings in Brazil" November 1973.

Pre-Doctoral Studies:

Phillips Exeter Academy, diploma 1962.

Harvard College, A.B. cum laude 1967

Major Field: French Literature

Honors thesis on the war poetry of Guillaume Apollinaire

Johns Hopkins University

School of Advanced International Studies, M.A. 1969

Major Field: International Economics and European Affairs

Professional Experience

August 1980 - present	Assistant Professor of Economics Grinnell College Grinnell, Iowa (Courses in Development, Labor, Comparative Systems, Macroeconomic Theory, Principles)
June 1978 - Aug. 1980	Visiting Associate Professor of International Economic Relations The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts (Courses in Development, Planning, Econo- metrics, International Finance, Principles, Intermediate Macro and Micro Theory)
Sept. 1977 - June 1978	Visiting Assistant Professor of International Economic Relations The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy

Nov. 1973 - July 1977 Assistant Research Scientist
Center for Research on Economic Development
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
(Research on the economy of Senegal, especially about employment, industrialization, and labor relations)

Feb. 1976 - July 1976 Maitre-assistant associe
Faculte des Sciences Juridiques et Economiques
University of Dakar, Dakar, Senegal, W. Africa
(Courses in French on Development, Income Distribution, Econometrics, and Planning)

1972-73 Research Apprentice
Institute of International Studies
University of California

1970-71, 1971-72 Teaching Assistant and Head T.A.
Dept. of Economics, U. of California
(Principles, and an undergraduate seminar on the economics of food aid)

1969-70 Research Assistant
Brazil Development Assistance Program (AID)
University of California

1969 Research Assistant
Pearson Commission on International Development
Washington, D.C.

Publications and Discussion Papers

- "Inflation, indexation, et repartition," Annales Africaines 1974 Tome II (with P. Desneuf).
- "Labor Relations in Senegal: History, Institutions, and Perspectives," Discussion Paper no. 72, Center for Research on Economic Development, University of Michigan, January 1978.
- "Mirror, Mirror on the Wall: Self-Perceptions and the Geopolitics of Energy," (with J.L. Murphy), Energy Research Group Paper, 1979.
- "National Interests and Nations' Response to the New International Economic Order," The Annals of the Hague Academy of International Law, 1981.

Consulting Reports and Contract Proposals

- "Report on a Study of the Education and Training Component of the Mali Livestock Sector Grant," A.I.D., Bamako, Mali, 1975.
- "Energy and Food Systems in Senegal," Proposal for the Fletcher School to the Brookhaven National Laboratory, 1978.
- "Evaluation of the Entente Livestock Sector Loan," for A.I.D., REDSO/WA, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 1979.
- "Situation et Perspectives de la Demande de la Main d'Oeuvre en Mauritanie," for Rural Assessment and Manpower Survey Project (RAMS Project), Action Programs International for A.I.D., 1980.

Best Available Document

Unpublished Papers

- "Are High Wages a Constraint to Growth? Some Evidence from Senegal," presented at the annual meeting of the Eastern Economic Association, Hartford, April 1977.
- "Some Unresolved Issues Facing the Club des Amis du Sahel," for the Africa Bureau, Sahel Development Program, A.I.D., June 1977.
- "Indexation of Commodity Prices in the New International Economic Order," presented at the annual meeting of the Eastern Economic Association, Washington, April 1978.
- "Is Democratic Government a Luxury for Developing Countries?" presented at the annual conference of the International Security Studies Program of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Boston, April 1978.
- "American Agriculture and American Farm Policy in the Light of the World Food Problem," for the Presidential Commission on World Hunger, March 1979.
- "Rural Organization, Productivity, and Growth," given at the Senior Executive Seminar, A.I.D., Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, March 1979.
- "Public Choice and the Political Economy of Government in Developing Countries," presented at the annual meeting of the Eastern Economic Association, Montreal, May 1980.
- "The New International Economic Order: Synthesis or Antithesis?" presented at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association, Philadelphia, March 1981.
- "Political Structure and Economic Performance," under revision after "revise and resubmit" rejection by Journal of Developing Areas, 1982.

Miscellaneous Professional Activities

- Chairperson, session entitled "Telecommunications and Economic Development," Pacific Telecommunications Conference, Honolulu January 1980.
- Discussant, papers on manpower analysis and international political economy, annual meeting of the Eastern Economic Association, Montreal, May 1980.
- The American Participant, round-table debate on "Perspectives for the 1980's," French Television Network (Antenne 2, Dossiers de l'Ecran, Paris, June 1980.
- Participant, colloquium on "The New International Economic Order: commercial, technological, and cultural aspects," the Hague Academy of International Law under the auspices of the United Nations University, October 1980.
- Lecturer, "Soviet-East European Economic Relations," part of the 1981-82 lecture series of the Grinnell College Russian and East European Studies Concentration, April 1982.
- Lecturer, "A New International Economic Order?," Grinnell College Alumni College, June 1982.
- Prepublication book reviewer, manuscripts of two textbooks in Principles of Economics (one published) for Prentice-Hall Co., January and June 1982.

Consulting Experience

Labor Economist (employment), Mauritania Rural Assessment and Manpower Survey, Action Programs International for A.I.D., Summer 1979, March 1980, and June 1981

Expert, Study of Recurrent Costs of Development Projects in the Sahel, Harvard Institute for International Development, Summer 1979.

Expert, Presidential Commission on World Hunger, January-June 1979.

Team Leader and Socioeconomist, evaluation of seven livestock projects, Center for Research on Economic Development for A.I.D., REDSO/WA, Nov/1978-Jan. 1979.

Participant, A.I.D. Agricultural Synthesis Seminar for the Club des Amis du Sahel, Washington, May 1977.

Economic Analysis, Integrated Village Development, for the Y.M.C.A. and the Government of Senegal, 1976.

Evaluation and Design of the Educational and Training Component of the Mali Livestock Sector Grant, A.I.D., Bamako, Mali, 1975.

Economist, Eastern Senegal Livestock Project Final Design, A.I.D., May-June 1975.

Economist, Village-level Irrigated Agriculture Project Identification, A.I.D., Bakel, Senegal, May 1975.

Economist, Preparation for the elaboration of the Senegalese Fifth Plan, 1975.

Languages:

French -- fluent
Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, Wolof -- reading and/or rudimentary speaking

College Activities and Service

Pre-Law Adviser (shared with Professor Ira Strauber of the Political Science Department), August 1980 - present.

Participant, Summer Workshop for Faculty, Kellogg Foundation Four-College Consortium on Agriculture and the Liberal Arts, July 1982.

Member, Planning Committee for Grant Proposal to the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation by Grinnell College, Summer 1982.

Member, Steering Committee for Implementation of the Grant Awarded by the Sloan Foundation, 1982-83.

Current Research Interests

Employment generation by the private sector in developing countries.

Concession bargaining and union power in agribusiness industries in the Midwest.

Politico-economic modeling of different forms of government.

CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE BIOGRAPHICAL DATA SHEET

(SEE PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT ON REVERSE)

INSTRUCTIONS:

Submit in triplicate to
contracting officer.
See reverse for Contractor
Certification.

1. Name (Last, First, Middle) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Bloch, Peter Conrad		2. Contractor's Name	
3. Address (include ZIP Code) Department of Economics Grinnell College Grinnell, Iowa 50112		4. Contract No.	5. Position Under Contract
9. Telephone Number (include area code) 515-236-2829		6. Proposed Salary	7. Country of Assignment
10. Marital Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)		8. Duration of Assignment	
12. Date of Birth		11. Names and Ages of Dependents to Accompany Individual (if applicable)	
13. Place of Birth			
14. Citizenship (if non-U.S. citizen, give visa status) USA			

15. EDUCATION (include all secondary, business college or university training)

NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION	MAJOR SUBJECTS	Credits Completed		Type of Degree	Date of Degree
		Semester Hours	Quarter Hours		
Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, NH	general			dipl.	6/62
Harvard College, Cambridge, MA	French Literature			A.B.	6/67
Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, Washington, DC	international Econ.			M.A.	6/69
Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA	Economics (Development)			Ph.D.	6/74

16. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1. Give last three (3) years. Continue on reverse to list all employment related to duties of proposed assignment.

2. Salary definition - basic periodic payment for services rendered.

Exclude bonuses, profit-sharing arrangements, commissions, consultant fees, extra or overtime work payments, overseas differential, or quarters, cost of living or dependent education allowances.

POSITION TITLE	EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	Dates of Employment (Mo., Yr.)		Salary	
		From	To	Dollars	Per.
Assistant Professor	Grinnell College Grinnell, IA	8/80	present	\$29.5K	ac.Yr.
Visiting Associate Professor	Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, Medford, MA	9/77	6/80	22.5K	"

17. SPECIFIC CONSULTANT SERVICES (give last three (3) years)

SERVICE PERFORMED	EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	Dates of Employment (Mo., Day, Yr.)		DAILY RATE
		From	To	
Labor Economist	Mauritania RAMS project for AID Action Programs International	off and on (70 days total)	1979-81	\$142 (\$130 av)
Economist	Sahel Recurrent Cost Study for HIID, Dakar, Senegal	about 10 days, summer	1979	\$138

18. LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

LANGUAGE	Speaking			Reading			Writing			Understanding		
	Fair	Good	Excl.	Fair	Good	Excl.	Fair	Good	Excl.	Fair	Good	Excl.
French			X			X			X			X
Wolof	X									X		
Portuguese	X				X					X		
Italian, German	X			X						X		

19. Special Qualifications (honors, professional societies, special licenses, publications, research, special skills, and relevant education not previously mentioned; use reverse side of form, if necessary)
see reverse.

20. CERTIFICATION: To the best of my knowledge, the above facts as stated are true and correct.

Signature of Employee

Date