AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

September 28, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR AA/PPC, Richard Bissell
DAA/PPC, Martin Dagata

From: AAA/PDPR, Katherine Blakeslee KB

Subject: Summary of PDPR Supported Research

Attached are summaries of the research supported by PDPR over the last several years. The list does not include every single thing we have financed, but it is fairly exhaustive and includes the most important research. This is the first time we have combined summaries of all our research and the attached is quite long, but also very interesting when taken as a whole..

Individual research plans are discussed with appropriate bureaus, missions and sector councils. Individuals as well as offices are involved for their particular expertise. We use the considerable expertise and experience of the other parts of the Agency in planning these studies. Since these research is intended to guide future directions of A.I.D., it is important to have the interest and involvement of other parts of the Agency. We also work with other Agencies, e.g., the World Bank, universities, NGOs, etc.,and they are brought in from the beginning, sometimes jointly funding the work with A.I.D.

Purpose of PDPR Research

The purpose of PDPR supported research is to gather information on which to base new policy guidance, to refine existing policy guidance, and to examine the impact of policies that have been implemented. Although some studies or areas of study are ongoing for several years and some are deliberately phased, PDPR does not continue studies indefinitly as do S&T and some other parts of the Agency.

Our research focuses on new or cross-cutting research rather than routine questions. If ongoing study is needed or particular countries will benefit, the costs of further work are most often picked up by other bureaus or missions.

Dissemination by PDPR and use of the research findings.

Seminars

We schedule seminars at the end of the research for interested A.I.D. staff as well as outsiders. Often these seminars use the draft report as a background paper. The report is then finalized based on comments and discussion in the seminar. Sometimes there are seminars during the course of the research to discuss preliminary results or progress in developing theoretical models.

Distribution of Reports

Frequently copies of the reports are distributed to all or to relevant missions. Copies are made available in AID/W. Some studies have resulted in published articles, monographs or even books.

Follow-up

Some of our research is planned in phases. Other studies lead to further work, often picked up by other bureaus or missions, e.g., SIPS, Regenerative Agriculture, etc.

I wanted to get this to you soon to get your reaction. Other bureaus are aware of and involved in our research efforts, but this has been done on an individual basis. No such summary of what we have over the years has ever been circulated. If we were to use this with other bureaus we might want to summarize each policy area or change the presentation somewhat. We welcome your reaction to this compilation.

PDPR-SUPPORTED POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH

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PDPR-SUPPORTED POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

1. Bruce F. Johnston (Stanford Food Research Institute) and Bela Mukhoti (USDA), Agricultural Development and Employment Generation, 1982.

This "concepts paper" was commissioned to identify programs and policies most likely to generate an increase in the rate of growth of effective demand of poor people in developing countries. The study was designed specifically to focus on rural employment problems in developing countries (in contrast to agricultural production problems).

2. Bruce F. Johnston (Stanford Food Research Institute) and Thomas P. Tomich (Harvard Institute for International Development), Feasibility of Small Farm Development Strategies, 1984.

This study was commissioned to analyze a key policy issue raised in A.I.D.'s "Food and Agricultural Development" Policy Paper (May 1982): what are the circumstances under which small farm development strategies represent both a feasible and an econmically efficient approach to achieving the multiple objectives of: (a) increased agricultural production; (b) increased food consumption; and (c) increased employment (farm and non-farm)?

The study concludes that small farm development strategies have particularly important advantages for low-income countries where: (a) a large percentage of the population and labor force are still dependent on agriculture; and (b) the working age population is increasing rapidly -- structural and demographic characteristics that are present in most of the countries in which A.I.D. provides economic assistance.

The study was published in Asian Development Review.

3. Scott R. Pearson, Timothy E. Josling, and Walter P. Falcon (Stanford Food Research Institute), Food Self-reliance and Food Self-sufficiency: Evaluating the Policy Options, 1986.

This study was commissioned to help clarify a policy dilemma faced by most developing countries: to what extent should basic foodstuffs be imported from abroad? It defines three food strategies to illustrate the implications of a country's decision to reap, or to lose, the gains from international trade.

The conclusions of the study reinforce Agency policy to encourage food self-reliance (in contrast to food self-sufficiency). The analysis was (and is) especially timely as we face growing sentiment in the U.S. for protectionist schemes which will inhibit international trade based on comparative advantage.

4. Scott R. Pearson (Stanford Food Research Institute) and Eric A. Monke (University of Arizona), The Policy Analysis Matrix: A Manual for Practitioners, 1987.

The manual serves both as a logical framework for thinking about the effects of agricultural policy and as a method of measuring such effects.

Governments typically intervene in the agriculture sector to achieve: (a) efficiency objectives (maximizing national output); b) equity objectives (the distribution of agricultural incomes to perferred groups or regions); and (c) food security objectives (the short-run stability of food prices at affordable levels). Governments implement policies to affect these changes, including agricultural price policy, macroeconomic policies, and public investment policy.

By placing different weights on the three objectives, policy makers can justify almost any government action. This manual sets forth a methodology for indicating to policy makers the costs and benefits of the various interventions in terms of the three objectives.

The World Bank has requested 50 copies of this manual to use in two training course planned for this year.

5. Peter Timmer (Harvard University) and Walter Falcon and Scott Pearson (Stanford Food Research Institute), Food Policy Analysis, 1983.

PDPR purchased about 150 copies of this book and distributed them to all Missions and some AID/W offices. The book focuses on policy analysis as the foundation of an internally consistent domestic food policy.

It contends that most developing countries use food imports and budget subsidies for across-the-board consumer protection, while production-oriented government projects attempt to increase food output. Such a price/project orientation, according to the authors, is backwards. Governments can more effectively meet the full range of food policy objectives by using price policy, not to keep food prices low for consumers, but as part of the incentive package that induces greater food production from millions of small farmers.

6. Regenerative Agriculture Association/Rodale Research Center/Rodale International. Workshops; Publications; Information Gathering/Dissemination Network. 1985 - 1987.

In December, 1985 PDPR and Africa Bureau co-financed a Workshop on Regenerative Farming Systems presented by the Regenerative Agriculture Association. Papers prepared for the workshop and their discussion at the same were published subsequently and distributed widely.

In December 1986, PDPR funded a grant to Rodale Institute for the production of case studies on successful LDC small-farm regenerative agriculture worldwide, as well as a consultancy roster of qualified experts in regenerative agriculture and supporting disciplines. (Both of these are to published in September, 1987).

In 1987, PDPR and Africa Bureau co-financed a grant to Rodale Institute for a Workshop on Regenerative Agriculture for PVOs with a focus on Africa held in August, 1987.

Also in 1987, PDPR, the Africa Bureau and USAID/Nairobi co-financed a grant to Rodale Institute for the pilot year of a program to establish a Kenya Regional Information Exchange Network for Regenerative Agriculture. (To begin in October, 1987)

Through the above and related initiatives, PDPR brought the Agency to a critical level of awareness and appreciation for the relevance of regenerative agriculture in LDC low-input, resource efficienct agricultural and natural resource management strategies. PDPR's efforts identified and anticipated what has become a broad-based movement in the development and political community regarding appreciation for the value and benefits of sustainable, low-input agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION POLICY

1. Conference on the International Dimensions of Land Reform, CIMMYT, near Mexico City, 1983. The papers prepared for this conference were published in John Montgomery (ed.), International Dimensions of Land Reform (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1984).

2. Political and Economic Analyses of Land Reforms: An Annotated Bibliography.

3. Conference on Land Reform, Sequoia Institute, Washington, D.C., 1985. This resulted in an unedited, unpublished transcript of the proceedings.

These three activities were basically summaries of various aspects of the experience with land reform. Many of the political and administrative problems of implementing a redistributive land reform were brought to light. However, the economic foundations (the small farm efficiency argument) for land reform were not shaken by these reviews.

The chapter prepared by John Montgomery in the monograph published by Westview Press (the first item) was drawn upon by ANE/DP in its preparation of a background paper for discussions concerning the Philippine land reform proposal(s). The monograph has also advanced the thinking in the scholarly community. For example, Thiesenhusen's chapter re: the land reform experience in Latin America has served as a springboard for the preparation of a book he is co-editing under the auspices of A.I.D.'s cooperative agreement with the Wisconsin Land Tenure Center.

The second and third items were largely for in-house consumption, intended to educate several generations of Agency policy makers on the issues in land reform in conjunction with preparation of the Policy Determination on land tenure (which at that time included land reform). It is doubtful that they had any wider impact.

4. Land Tenure, Rural Credit and Agricultural Productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The research is conducted collaboratively with the World Bank. Three case studies (Kenya, Rwanda and Ghana) are funded by A.I.D. Secondary data from a Burkina Faso household survey will be analyzed, and a fifth study will be funded by the

Government of Malawi as part of a World Bank loan. The studies will provide solid, empirical information regarding the existence and functioning of land markets, the relationship between tenure, security and access to credit and between increased capitalization and higher productivity. Anticipated results include a set of country case studies, a comparative analysis of the cases, an international workshop on the findings and a set of policy implications regarding host country policies with respect to land tenure security and market functioning and potential donor support and interventions.

The final report is due in December 1988.

PDPR has taken the lead in coordinating a series of studies on land tenure and markets that are being carried out under the auspices of LAC, AFR and S&T as well as with World Bank funding. A comparative analysis of the set of studies being funded by differenct sources is planned. Discussions have begun on a World Bank- or possibly FAO-sponsored interanational conference after tha analysis is complete. The purpose of the research and conferences would be to raise with host country policy makers and donors options available in land allocation to improve equity and efficiency and, ultimately, positively affect agricultural productivity.

5. Agrarian Structure

The research will develop static and dynamic modes of the structure of agriculture in Latin America. The static model will use historical data to reflect existing trends. The dynamic model (computerized) will allow projections based on current structure and allow for manipulation of the structure based on various policy interventions. If successful, the model will enable LDC policy makers to visualize impacts of various meausres, and to do so in a graphic, iterative manner. LAC is collaborating and will seek a country in which to test the model after it is completed.

The final report is due in June 1988.

6. John Strasma, James Alm, Alfred Waldstein and Eric Shearer (Associates in Rural Development, Inc.), Agricultural Land Taxation, 1987.

This study examines the extent to which there is a relationship between agricultural land taxation and the utilization of agricultural land in the low-income developing countries. It addresses four issues in depth, one of which is the effects of

an agricultural land tax compared to alternative fiscal policies in terms of (a) revenue generation, (b) land utilization, and (c) distributional impact.

The final report is due in September 1987.

IRRIGATION PRICING POLICY

1. Ian Carruthers, Irrigation Pricing and Management (Washington, D.C.: Devres, Inc.), 1985.

   Annex 1 -- Peru
   Annex 2 -- Dominican Republic
   Annex 3 -- Morocco
   Annex 4 -- The Philippines
   Annex 5 -- Indonesia
   Annex 6 -- Annotated Bibliography
   Annex 7 -- Preliminary Report on Irrigation Pricing and Management
   Annex 8 -- Characteristics of the Irrigation Projects Visted

Two of the more important findings were:

1. Full cost recovery for operation and maintenance (O&M) of irrigation systems is a necessary and feasible policy objective for both equity and efficiency reasons.

2. Farmers cannot be asked to contribute to fully defray O and M costs without a commensurately large role in management and maintenance of the irrigation system.

The study had the following impacts:

1. it verified the feasibility of the Agency's "Recurrent Costs" and "Pricing, Subsidies and Related Policies in Food and Agriculture" Policy Paper guidance, at least for the irrigation sector;

2. provided more specific guidance re: the policy reform agenda for missions contemplating investments in irrigation;

3. served as the basis of presentations by several individuals at an FAO-sponsored international conference on water user charges, and allowed the participants to agree that O and M costs should be fully recovered and the burden shifted more toward the users (as long as the system was, indeed, delivering water in a timely and reliable manner); and

4. generally served as an illustrative sub-sector in agriculture of a) the removal of subsidies, b) the privatization of operation and maintenance, c) the institutional forms that will support a fee-for-service approach (i.e., water users' associations) and the achievement of a number of other agency policy objectives.

FERTILIZER PRICING POLICY

1. Louis Berger International, Inc., Analysis of Private Sector Fertilizer Marketing and Distribution, 1983.

   Fertilizer Marketing and Distribution in Indonesia: A Case Study.
   . . . in Kenya: A Case Study.
   . . . in the Yemen Arab Republic: A Case Study.

Requests for copies of this study continue to be received periodically from field Missions and others. Kenya was highly complementary of work done, and the study had some impact on their subsequent CIP/structural adjustment program.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH POLICY

1. Carl E. Pray, Private Sector Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer in LDCs: Report on Phase II, 1987.

Carl E. Pray, Agricultural Research and Technology by the Private Sector in India, 1986.
. . . in the Philippines, 1986.
. . . in Indonesia, 1986.
. . . in Pakistan, 1987.
. . . in Thailand: A Preliminary Survey, 1987.

Carl E. Pray and Ruben G. Echeverria, The Role of the Private Sector in Transferring Hybrid Corn Technology, 1987.

QUANTITATIVE DATA FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Quantitative Data for Rural Development: Options for Improvement in A.I.D.

2. USAID Mission Capacity for Data Related Activities: Current Status and Options for Improvement.

3. Quantitative Data Collection and Analysis in USAID/Panama
   . . . in USAID/Mali
   . . . in USAID/Zimbabwe
   . . . in USAID/Honduras
   . . . in USAID/Nepal
   . . . in USAID/Egypt

Mission staffs were using their own personal computers (PCs) to achieve quantum leaps in the ability to substantively (as well as administratively) track the progress of programs or projects. This research occurred at a time in which SER/IRM was strongly resisting the purchase of PCs in favor of more cumbersome minicomputers.

Developing countries are collecting more and better data, much of it on a sub-national level, than had been realized heretofore. The research came at a time when new life and more rigor was being breathed into Agency design and evaluation activities for both projects and programs.

The research provided a basis for challenging the SER/IRM position noted in Finding 1 above and revolutionizing the ability to substantively monitor progress in meeting rural development objectives.

The studies provided useful guidance on approaches and data sources, and the consultant was subsequently hired by PPC/CDIE as part of a unit established to advise missions on better data collection and analysis across the board. CDIE has now published a series of papers, ranging from guidance on writing scopes of work for data collection activities to guidance on information planning for policy reform programs, at least in part on the basis of the further research needs suggested in the earlier PDPR work.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

1. Social and Institutional Profiles

Social and Institutional Aspects of Oman: A Review of the Literature
Jamaica Social and Institutional Profile
Social and Institutional Profile: Honduras
Uganda Social and Institutional Profile
Social and Institutional Profile of the Yemen Arab Republic
Ecuador: Social and Institutional Profile
Ecuador: Private Sector (SIP background paper)
Social and Institutional Profiles for St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts-Nevis
Somalia: A Social and Institutional Profile
Kenya Social and Institutional Profile
Niger: A Social and Institutional Profile
Local Organizations in Haiti and Effective Community Development: Specific Reference to the Central Plateau
Social and Institutional Profile of the Cayes Plain Basin: Towards a Coordinated Rural Regional Development Strategy
Upper Artibonite River Basin: Identification and Assessment of Planning Units
Regional Development in Haiti: A Socio-Institutional Profile
Tanzania Social and Institutional Profile
Rwanda Social and Institutional Profile

Social and Institutional Profiles (SIPs) were an experimental PPC program (FYs 1982-1986) designed to focus attention on the social and institutional elements of LDC development by providing assistance in analyzing problems and opportunities in this area. They were envisioned, and in fact were used, to assist in making strategic choices in programming, to allow project social analyses to be more problem-focussed and to orient A.I.D. mission staff and consultants to the country social and institutional environments.

Impact

1. The SIP (or SIP-like exercise) has been institutionalized as an optional analytical activity that usually precedes CDSS preparation. About two a year have been written, mostly in Africa, since the program's inception. Several recent ones have been fully mission-funded.

2. Individual SIPs have pointed out areas in which policy dialogue was required, and have given missions background and direction for that dialogue.

3. Individual SIPs have been used as input into mission strategies presented in CDSSs.

4. Individual SIPs have been used to choose project interventions, to choose host country implementing agencies and as an early warning system of potential design and implementation issues.

5. Individual SIPs have served as major compendia of information for mission staff, contract personnel, other donors, etc. re: the social and instititional setting in a country.

6. The process has been used to engage mission personnel on social and institutional development issues and to search for creative solutions for problems.

2. Socioeconomic Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment

The purpose of the research is to conceptualize the process of adjustment in terms of social, political and economic "winners and losers" umder conditions of macroeconomic adjustment, whether planned or not. Subsequent to the development of a conceptual framework, a methodology will be devised and tested on selected secondary country data. It is expected that the outcome will be an initial assessment of the impact of adjustment on A.I.D.'s target population, the poor majority. Although it may provide the basis for initial policy direction in terms of enhancing positive and cushioning negative impacts upon the poor, field case studies will be required to verify the preliminary findings.

The first phase report is due in January 1988.

3. David S.Clifton, S. Malcom Gillis, Richard L. Kitchen, Robert B. Lann, B. William Riall, Jr., and Peter G. Sassone (Georgia Institute of Technology), Manual for Project Economic Analysis, 1986.

The manual discusses the technical fundamentals of project economic analysis. It describes in detail the techniques of cost/benefit analysis and contains examples of the application of the techniques in agriculture, education, health, population, and intermediate financial institution projects. It is a reference manual for program economists in the missions and AID/W and for A.I.D. consultants who perform economic analysis. Copies will be distributed to all economists who attend the A.I.D. economists' conference scheduled for November 1987.

4. Theodore H. Lustig, Revision of Financial Guidelines in Handbook 3, 1987.

The Financial Analysis Guidelines in Appendix 3D, Chapter 3 of Handbook 3 are being revised to provide clearer fundamentals of financial anlysis and the essential elements of financial analysis that should should be included in a PP. The existing guidelines will be replaced with new ones by October 30, 1987.

5. Intrahousehold Allocation of Resources

Rogers, Beatrice Lorge. The Internal Dynamics of Households: A Critical Factor in Development Policy. Tufts University School of Nutrition, 1983.

Rogers, Beatrice Lorge. Intrahousehold Allocation of Resources and Roles: An Annotated Bibliography of the Methodological and Empirical Literature. Tufts University School of Nutrition. 1984. (Revised October, 1986 with a supplemental grant from WHO.)

Franklin, David L. and Marielouise Harrell. Resource Allocation Decisions of Low Income Households: The Poor Also Choose. Sigma I Corporation, 1983.

Franklin, David L. Resource Allocation Decisions of Low Income Rural Households: Nutritional Implications for Agricultural and Rural Development Projects. Sigma I Corporation, 1983.

The Impact of the Semry I Irrigated Rice Production Project on the Organization of Production and Consumption at the Intrahousehold Level, 1983.

This series of studies examine the ways in which households allocate resources internally and relate this to development policy. The studies point out the complexities of translating aggregate economic activity into economic well-being of individual members of society. The studies focus on health, nutritional status, literacy, income, expenditures and productivity of individual members of households.

The Bibliography provides abstracts of 497 articles under three sections: Theoretical and Analytical Frameworks; Methods of Data Collection and Analysis; Empirical and Observational Studies and Cases.

The demand for copies of these studies has been high, and several hundred copies have been distributed on request both within and outside of A.I.D.

Rogers, Beatrice Lorge. Intrahousehold Resource Allocation: A Guide for Project Design. Tufts University School of Nutrition, 1985.

The draft final guide was received in 1985; publication of the document is expected by December, 1987. This guide provides a methodology for introducing intrahousehold allocation considerations in project design. PDPR has a long list of requests for this document and will disseminate copies when received. In addition, funds have been requested to test the guide in one or more project designs in FY 88 and FY 89.

NUTRITION EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY

1. Bouis, Howarth E., et al. International Food Policy Research Institute. A Case Study of Commercialization of Agriculture in the Southern Philippines: The Production, Consumption, and Nutrition Effects of a Switch from Corn to Sugar Production in Bukidnon. 1987.

   Sahn, David. International Food Policy Research Institute. Household Food Security. 1987.

This study is the first of a series of case studies designed to determine the impacts of the switch from semi-subsistence agricultural production to commercialized production on household economics, expenditures on food, non-food, and services, and on food consumption/nutritional status; and to describe the process by which these impacts are made in a Philippines setting. A second objective of this grant was to provide information necessary to develop a strategy for A.I.D. to overcome seasonal hunger and household food insecurity.

The final reports were submitted in May, 1987, and a presentation on the Philippine case study was given at A.I.D. in June. The reports will be published by IFPRI in 1988. Results of the Philippines case study indicate that increases in household level income were associated with increased calorie intake but not with improved nutritional status of vulnerable groups. This indicates that raising household income is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for improving nutritional status.

The household food security study indicates that harmful effects of seasonality can be partially overcome by improving market performance. In addition, other shorter-term measures, such as temporally targeted employment guarantee schemes, food subsidies and health interventions, also need to be considered.

2. Von Braun, Joachim, et al. International Food Policy Research Institute. Nontraditional Export Crops in Traditional Smallholder Agriculture: Effects on Production, Consumption, and Nutrition in Guatemala.

This study was designed to determine the impact of export vegetable crop production on food consumption and nutrition in Guatemala. The final report was submitted in April, 1987, and a seminar held at A.I.D. in June, 1987. The report will be published by IFPRI in early 1988.

Results of the study indicate that the cropping shift has had favorable effects on employment and income; the increases in food expenditure and consumption were less than expected; and positive nutritional status effects were enhanced by nutrition education and other inputs of the cooperative involved in the cash cropping scheme.

3. Kennedy, Eileen, and Joachim von Braun, et al. International Food Policy Research Institute. Cash Cropping: Its Effects on Income and Nutritional Status of Semi-Subsistence Households - The Case of Kenya and Gambia.

These studies will determine the impacts of the switch from semi-subsistence agricultural production to more market-oriented agriculture on household economics, food and non-food expenditures, food consumption and nutrition and intrahousehold allocation of resources in Kenya and Gambia. The final report and seminar presentation of results due by 12/31/87. Country-specific conclusions will be reached. These studies build on IFPRI research in Kenya and Gambia funded by other donors.

4. Peters, Pauline, et al. Harvard Institute for International Development. Commercialization of Agriculture in Malawi.

This case study will examine the positive and negative effects of increased cash crop production in Malawi and compare results with the results of parallel studies carried out by IFPRI. Field work has recently been completed, and the final report and seminar will be presented in 1988. Country-specific conclusions will be reached and comparisons will be made with the IFPRI studies. This study is co-funded by the Africa Bureau.

5. International Food Policy Research Institute. Integrative Study of the Shift from Subsistence Farming to Cash Cropping.

This integrative study will compare results of parallel case studies carried out by IFPRI in the Philippines, Guatemala, Rwanda, Kenya, and Gambia, and by HIID in Malawi. The study is intended to identify appropriate and efficient policy measures to balance potential adverse short- or long-term effects of increased cash cropping on consumption and nutrition of the rural poor. The study will be completed by 12/31/88.

ENERGY/ENVIRONMENT/NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY

All the research funded in this area has been done in concert with other offices within A.I.D. or with the World Bank.

1. Atlantic Council and the World Energy Conference, Energy Supply and Use in Developing Countries: A Fresh Look at Western (OECD) Interests and U.S. Policy Options.

This study, jointly funded by PPC/PDPR and S&T/EY, was prepared by a panel of experts which included representatives from leading U.S private energy corporations, consulting firms and finance agencies. The report focused principally on policy constraints to increased international and/or domestic private sector participation in the LDC energy sector. The results of the study have been useful in focusing our policy dialogue efforts and have probably helped shift our energy programs towards the private sector.

2. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), The Greening of Africa.

PPC/PDPR and the Africa Bureau provided funding to examine successful approaches to natural resource management in Africa. The book has just been published in the U.S. and it is too early to know what effect it may have on A.I.D. programming or on the countries we work with in Africa. Rumor has it that dog-earred copies have been seen in the Africa Bureau.

3. Richard Norgaard, et al, Social Organization for Sustaining Renewable Resources.

This paper was one of a series of studies done with the World Bank examining policy incentives and disincentives for natural resource management in developing countries. While some sections of the paper were interesting, particularly those dealing with the role of non-governmental organizations, most of the paper was disappointing. It may prove more useful when it is combined with the findings from some of the other studies supported by the Bank.

4. Robert Repetto (World Resources Institute), Economic Policy Opportunities to Slow the Rate of Tropical Deforestation.

This study, jointly supported by PPC/PDPR and S&T/FNR and the World Bank, is part of the series of studies described above. The report will be published later this year.

5. Africa Grants

Five grants were provided to explore the linkages between population growth and natural resource management in Africa. These grants were funded in late FY 1987 and no results are available.

6. National Academy of Science.

This grant will help develop a system for monitoring and evaluating A.I.D.'s biological diversity activities.

7. IUCN.

This grant will examine the economic incentives and disincentives for preserving biological diversity.

8. Conservation Foundation.

PDPR provided funds to the Conservation Fundation to host a meeting attended by environmental ministers and other representatives from six developing countries to explore appproaches to environmental protection and management.

9. OECD.

PDPR provided funds to OECD to support a workshop on strengthening environmental cooperation with developing countries. PDPR will take the lead in organizing a session at this workshop on pest management. The meeting will serve to inform policy makers in develping countries of the serious environmetnal problems caused by the misuse of pesticides and to encourage other donors to support the development of safe and effective pest management programs in developing countries.

EMPLOYMENT POLICY

1. Boston University, Labor Markets and Labor Market Structure in Developing Countries, 1987.

   Labor Markets in Jamaica: Structure, Performance, and Policy, 1986.
   Labor Market Performance in Kenya: The Importance of Institutions, 1987.
   Employment in Indonesia: The Role of Institutions, 1987.

2. Harvard Institute for International Development, Policy Approaches to the Informal Sector.

The study will examine the policy and institutional approaches to privatization and propose policy approaches for assisting informal sector enterprises. It will be used at the A.I.D.-sponsored seminar on "The Informal Economy and Economic Growth."

ECONOMIC POLICY

1. Alvin Rabushka (Hoover Institution), Free Markets and Economic Development in Postwar Developing Countries, 1983.

The object of this study was to identify and analyze the successful, market-oriented examples of economic development. The study examines the postwar policies pursued in Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Korea, the Ivory Coast, Chile, and Sri Lanka to determine which components of economic policy are most central to rapid growth.

2. William L. Guttman, United States Telecommunications Policy in Sub-Saharan Africa, Determinants and Initiatives, August 1984.

This study focused on the functions, policies, and organizations involved in telephone provision in Sub-Saharan Africa. It also examined external influences on Sub-Saharan telecommunications and recommended initiatives to improve communications systems.

3. The Hudson Institute, Development Assistance Policies for the 1980s.

Three reports were prepared under this series of studies which focused on factors that would affect LDCs, economic development, and the foreign aid program in the future.

The Future of World Economic Development, March 1984.
Future World Political Trends, March 1984.
Factors Affecting Economic Development in the 1980s, June 1985.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND PRIVATIZATION POLICY

1. L. Gray Cowan, Divestment and Privatization of the Public Sector: Case Studies of Five Countries, December 1983.

The study reviews privatization efforts in Jamaica, Kenya, Sudan, Indonesia, and Bangladesh, focusing on the status of government ownership of enterprises in these countries and the political, institutional, and economic constraints inhibiting privatization. This was the first Agency study on privatization and was circulated widely in 1984.

2. Keene, Monk & Associates, Inc., Agricultural Parastatals, September 1984.

The study examined agricultural parastatals in Sub-Saharan Africa; Egyptian agriculture and food subsidy policy; socio-political and economic dynamics of public policy in food deficit LDCs; and improving production and distribution of food stuffs in LDCs.

3. Free Zone Authority Ltd., Community Self-Help: A New Strategy, May 1985.

This report examined the potential for increased privatization of development initiatives and discussed alternatives to public sector financing and delivery of community services in LDCs. The report focused on the use of voluntary community associations to stimulate greater self-sufficiency on the part of urban and rural communities.

4. Ian Marceau, Privatization of Municipal Services in Sub-Saharan Africa, October 1985.

This study examined the existing situation, contemporary trends, and policy thinking as to the privatization of water supply, electricity, transportation, and communications in Sub-Saharan Africa.

5. L. Michael Lynch and L. Francis Bouchey (Inter-American Security Educational Institute), Political-Economic Dynamics of Marketing Boards in Latin America, December 1986.

This study examined the political-economic dynamics of the Costa Rican National Production Council and its impact on Costa

Rica's economy and political system.

6. Sequoia Institute and Barbara McQuown and Associates, Feasibility Study for Privatization Communications, April 1987.

The study examined the instruments available for communicating the benefits and opportunities of privatization to LDC public and private sector representatives as well as the techniques available to implement privatization activities.

7. Arthur Young & Company, Financing Privatization Under Limited Capital Conditions, November 1986.

This study examines selected issues and approaches related to easing the financing problems associated with privatization in LDCs with weak financial markets and indigenous capital scarcity. The study reviews the LDC problems with foreign ownership and investment in the purchase of parastatals, and the policy issues related to the involvement of foreign ownership and joint foreign-indigenous ownership in capital-poor LDCs; it discusses the role of donors in stimulating innovative solutions to financial resource scarcity; (the arguments for and against are examined with particular emphasis on A.I.D. policies); and examines the role of leveraged buy-outs, debt-equity swaps, employee stock ownership plans, uncompensated transfer of ownership, and management contracts and leasing to effect privatization with relatively low capital resources by drawing on existing experience in developing countries.

Approximately 100 copies were distributed to Missions and AID/W offices.

8. The Hay Group, Privatization and Employment Policy, June 1987.

This study examines key employment issues that should be addressed in a privatization decision and the administrative steps that should be adopted to ensure that employment problems are identified and resolved. The report looks at the range and complexity of employment issues encountered in privatization transactions (employee dislocation impact, government obligations, and the role of employees), and the potential solutions of employment safeguards and employee benefits protection.

Approximately 100 copies were distributed to Missions and AID/W offices.

9. Keene, Monk & Associates, Categorizing A.I.D.'s Use of the Private Sector, March 1986.

This study, based upon Mission responses to an AWIDE cable, reported the extent of A.I.D.'s use of the private sector.

10. Keene, Monk and Associates, A.I.D.'s Assistance to Private Sector Development, March 1986.

This is the narrative report on the data collection and analysis effort cited in item 9 above.

11. KMA & Associates, Designing a Field Reporting Format to Measure A.I.D.'s Support of Indigenous Private Sector Development.

KMA is developing a methodology and reporting format that enables A.I.D. to determine how much of its resources are devoted to the private sector or used in a manner that benefits the private sector. This is a follow-on to the analysis of FY 1985 expenditure data on Categorizing A.I.D.'s Use of the Private Sector.

12. Barbara McQuown and Associates and International Associates in Media, Privatization Communications (video).

This effort will support development of a videotape for A.I.D. Missions on the "how to" of privatization. This videotape would serve as a Mission resource for explaining the background on privatization to Mission private enterprise and other staff, as well as host country personnel (as determined by the -14- Mission). This videotape is instructional and would complement the technical assessment on privatization being prepared by Gray Cowan.

13. Keene, Monk and Associates, Inc., Private Enterprise Profiles, An Analysis of Competitive Advantage for Developing Countries, May 1985.

This study developed a methodology to incorporate country-level private enterprise and economic information into policy dialogue and program development efforts, and to assess the existing competitive advantage of a single industry or a variety of key industries in a developing country.

14. SUNY-Buffalo, Institute for the Study of Free Enterprise Systems.

The cooperative agreement establishes an Institute for the Study of Free Enterprise Systems, which will support research, conferences, and publications on various topics related to private enterprise development.

FINANCIAL MARKETS POLICY

1. Arthur Young & Company, Interest Rate Controls and Financial Repression in Developing Countries, January 1987.

This study, prepared for PPC under PRE's Financial Markets Services contract, discusses why governments control interest rates and the types of mechanisms they use, the effect of these controls on economic growth, and recommendations for interest rate reform and financial liberalization.

Approximately 100 copies were distributed to Missions and AID/W offices.

2. Touche Ross, Tax Policy Reform and Capital Markets Development in Less Developed Countries, April 1987.

This study examines a variety of issues and approaches related to the development of proper tax policies for capital market development. It identifies the general types of tax laws and policies that impede capital market development in LDCs and new policy approaches for tax reform and economic growth that could remove these impediments. It also focuses on appropriate tax structures for domestic businesses, foreign businesses, and LDC residents.

Approximately 100 copies were distributed to Missions and AID/W offices.

3. The MAC Group, Capital Markets and Privatization, May 1987.

This study examines a variety of issues concerned with LDC financial markets and their role in fostering privatization and economic growth. The study reviews the major policy problems that have hindered the development of LDC financial institutions; determines the most relevant financial institutions for privatization; and examines the types of support that A.I.D. should provide for financial institutional development.

Approximately 100 copies were distributed to Missions and AID/W offices.

4. E.F. Hutton & Company, Alternative Financial Instruments for Less Developed Countries, June 1987.

This study examines a variety of issues and approaches related to the development of new financial instruments in LDCs. The study examines policy restrictions that restrain the growth of financial instruments; identifies the policy constraints that prevent LDC private sector banks from engaging in term lending; and develops new policy approaches for the development of instruments that (a) transfer funds among financial institutions and from financial institutions to productive enterprises, and (b) encourage LDC banks to undertake term lending.

Approximately 100 copies were distributed to Missions and AID/W offices.

5. RFP, Policy and Institutional Considerations in Equity Market Development.

This study will (a) examine the structure of and policies governing LDC equity markets so that A.I.D.'s programs will be more relevant to the changing needs of LDC financial systems, and (b) develop significant policy options for encouraging LDC equity market development.

6. Touche Ross and Co., Tax Policy Reform and Financial Intermediaries in LDCs.

The purpose of this study is to review the tax treatment of financial intermediaries in LDCs, its possible adverse effect on capital markets development, and possible policy design of such taxation to improve the efficiency of financial intermediaries. The end objective is the enhancement of financial markets development and, in turn, their contribution to overall economic growth. This study would complement the shifting focus of A.I.D.'s financial assistance, which is moving from credit provision to institutional development of financial intermediaries.

AIDS

1. NAS AIDS Workshop

PDPR has bought in to an Africa Bureau RSSA with BUCEN to support a workshop to evaluate selected modeling approaches of the worldwide spread of HIV infection and the demographic impact of AIDS. The workshop is schedules for October 1987.

Predicting and planning to deal with the impact of AIDS depends on better modeling and projections than are now available. The development of the basic disease transmission model is a first step on which to base futher modeling and projections.

HEALTH AND CHILD SURVIVAL POLICY

1. Health Financing Study on Immunization Costs and Coverage

PDPR has bought in to the S&T REACH project (John Snow, Inc.) to carry out research on immunization costs and coverage; to examine the interrelationships between immunization targets, program mixes, costs, financing, and coverage; to develop a model of types of countries where universal coverage is sustainable and affordable in the long run and others where sustained coverage may be affordable only at lower coverage and/or for selected vaccines.
The final report is due 5/31/88.

The results will be relevant to target-setting for child survival immunization interventions and for the design of child survival programs.

2. Child Survival Activities - UNICEF

PDPR monitors the A.I.D. central grant of $7.5 million to UNICEF to support health and nutrition activities for up to 3 years which focus on reducing infant and child mortality and morbidity:

Turkey: $1 million for mass immunization campaigns
Indonesia: $1.2 million for immunization and ORT
Nigeria: $900,000 for immunization, ORT
Sudan: $700,000 for immunization, ORT and health education
Djibouti: $700,000 for immunization, ORT and growth monitoring
India: $2 million for immunization, diarrhea management, growth monitoring, and health and nutrition education
League of Red Cross Societies: $1 million for diarrheal disease control and nutrition activities in India and Bangladesh.

3. Individual and Family Choices for Quality Child Development

PDPR supported the International Center for Research on wolmen to conduct research on the determinants of individual and family behavioral choices that promote child development in low income communities in developing countries. This grant was for Phase I, to develop a research model that could then be field tested.

The model was developed, a seminar was held in March 1987 and the final report submitted in April 1987. Phases II and III are to be carried out under the FY 1987 buy-in to the HEALTHCOM project.

4. Determinants of Family Choices for Child Development

PDPR has bought in to HEALTHCOM to test the model developed under Phase I. It will examine characteristics of users, non-users, and drop-outs of selected child survival services in a specific setting or settings; initiate changes in service provision/promotion; follow-up users, and finally, refine the conceptual model. The final report is due 4/30/89. This reseach will provide additional insight into the demand side of child survival.

NUTRITION POLICY

1. Dr. Alexa Beiser, Misclassification Errors in Growth Monitoring, 1986.

This study examined the accuracy of growth monitoring in detecting growth failure and explored the implications for policy and program design. The results of the study clearly indicate that choice of growth chart design is critical to effective growth monitoring. Concrete suggestions are provided for growth chart design and implementation of growth monitoring systems. Resolution of such design problems is critical to policy and strategy development on nutrition/growth monitoring for child survival./

The final report is scheduled for publication in the nutrition report series. There are also plans to excerpt the report forpublication in a newsletter-type publication such as "Mothers and Children".

2. Contextual Analysis of Growth Monitoring. Community Systems Foundation (CSF), 1988

This study is an analysis of contextual factors which influence the potential effectiveness of growth monitoring as an organizing principle or catalyst in nutrition/health/family planning programs. The project will be completed 6/30/88. The results will influence policy/strategy development on growth monitoring for child survival.

POPULATION POLICY

1. Crandon, Libbet. Women, Enterprise, and Development. Chestnut Hill, MA:The Pathfinder Fund. 1984.

Research was undertaken on the linkage between women's ability to earn income and their fertility behavior. Although the studies did not show any clear relationship between these two factors, in the course of setting up and running five projects designed to generate income for women a number of other useful findings were made. These included: 1) group-owned enterprises make sense for poor women in terms of management and sustainability; 2) small, women-owned and operated enterprises can and should meet formal sector criteria, as it allows them to access various forms of assistance made available by both public and private sector entities; 3) other concerns, such as child care arrangements and family obligations, are as important as, or sometimes take precedence over, capital accumulation, so that a compromise as between income and growth must be wrought in order for the enterprise to succeed; 4) intensive management training, and initial outside mediation of disputes within the group may be required to ensure the success of the enterprise; and 5) important gains in self esteem, which spill over into other areas of the women's lives, were made by their involvement in the enterprises, but the evidence for this is qualitative (hence the inability to directly link enterprise for women to declining fertility). The project also used an interesting methodology, process documentation, in which there was constant data collection by local social scientists regarding the subprojects' implementation and impact.

2. Centre for Development and Population Activities, Final Report: Impact of Training Opportunities for Women on Fertility, 1984.

This action research program was developed to explore two concepts in the field of population and women's roles. 1. Promoting women to leadership roles would eventually lead to lower fertility norms and values. 2. Women managers can benefit from special training programs designed to meet their needs.

The project gave special training and follow-up to women managers in developing countries. The women were then given technical assistance and grant funds for various development projects. Through a series of in-depth interviews, the project assessed personal and professional growth and changes in attitudes toward fertility. The network of women managers remains active and a follow-on project with CEDPA was funded by the Office of Population.

3. McCormack, Jeanne. Women's Group Enterprises: A Study of the Structure of Opportunity on the Kenya Coast. Boston, MA: World Education, Inc., 1986.

The World Education study was designed to examine the effects of women's group income generating projects on real income, and the effects of participation and income generation on fertility attitudes, knowledge, and behavior. Results indicated that the limited success of women's group enterprises depends on the extent of access to labor of members and to cash provided by members or their households. In addition, beneficiaries of the group enterprises were limited to members who were of higher status and were better off to begin with. The study found no predictable relationship between income generation and women's status or family planning in the rural study area.

Some of the recommendations of the study include:

- The concept of women's income generation should be replaced by one of small-scale or micro-enterprise development;

- Women's group enterprises should be supported since rural women and their households do not benefit from large-scale externally-financed development projects;

- Returns on family planning promotion through women's groups are variable but generally low. Operations research is needed on the financial viability of community-based distribution systems.

4. Bruce, Judith, User's Perspectives on Family Planning: Some Operational and Research Issues, The Population Council, New York, 1983.

Still in circulation, this study is often cited as a basic treatment on the importance of improving the quality of family planning delivery and on incorporating the views of women users in the contraceptive design. Recent National Academy of Sciences reports the effectiveness of family planning programs lift freely from the Bruce report and its user perspective message continues to form a crucial part of the Agency's policy on informed choice.

5. Marketing Approach to Demand Assessment in Family Planning. Olivia Holmes Ltd, 1988.

This study is an analysis of how well A.I.D. currently uses

market research to meet our program and policy information requirements. Special focus is being given to whether market research can assist a large national program to improve demand measurement and demand creation. Preliminary findings will be incorporated into the Fall 1987 Agency Assessment of Family Planning Social Marketing Programs, and a report will be available in February 1988.

6. Family Health International, Economic Impact of the Family Planning Program in Thailand, 1988.

The purpose of this project is to determine the influence of a successful family planning program on economic growth in a developing country. Over the past decade, Thailand has undergone a profound change in fertility behavior. At the same time, economic growth has been substantial, and economic circumstances have improved for the average family. This case study investigates whether changes in fertility behavior have contributed to economic improvements for the family and the nation.

The study began in 1986 is being managed by Family Health International. It is being conducted in two parts, under two separate subcontracts. The Thailand Development Research Institute in Bangkok is carrying out an econometric model to determine national and household benefits of reduced fertility. A second parallel approach is being conducted by sociologist/demogropher John Knodel of the University of Michigan, using survey and qualitative household interviews.

7. Family Health International, Informed Choice, 1988.

A fundamental principle of the U.S. population assistance is informed choice: the right of couples to information about and access to a range of contraceptive services. This operations research project funded in 1987, will try to find more meaningful ways to implement this policy.

The study will develop and test approaches to improve clients' access and information concerning their contraceptive choices. The study works with programs with overemphasize one method (for example, sterilization) and it will initiate approaches to expand client information, access and choice. Results will be documented through pre and post surveys. A workshop/conference for study participants, policy makers and PDPR staff will be held to assess lessons learned.

New initiatives: Additional studies in population policy and programs will begin in FY-88 that address 1) the family planning users' perspective as it relates to new technologies, 2) population and development issues (such as urbanization), and 3) private sector approaches to meeting demands for family planning.

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Computerized Human Rights Data Base, Human Rights Internet (HRI), 1986

The purpose of this research was to design a data base to facilitate rapid information retrieval of human rights information. HRI is the preeminent documentation center and clearing house for international human rights materials in the U.S. It is used by academic institutions, human rights advocates, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, Congress, the press and librarians.

HRI established four major human rights databases for: (1) processing new information on human rights publicationsand developments; (2) serial human rights publications providing brief abstracts of publications together with subscription information; (3) information for regional Human Rights Directories of governmental, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations concerned with human rights; and (4) an in-house database for controlling subscriptions and exchanges for HRI's bi-monthly INTERNET REPORTER.

Requests for human rights information from State, AID/W and missions are now referred to HRI.

ELECTION ASSISTANCE AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Philippine Election Assistance. National Democratic and Republican Institutes for International Affairs, 1986

An international observer delegation to the Philippines presidential election in February 1986 was funded. A wealth of information on electoral procedures, both honest and fraudulent resulted. Together with the Eddie Mahe grant this activity helped A.I.D. fully examine electoral procedures in the Philippines.

2. Reviewing A.I.D. Electoral assistance
Establishment of an Election Assistance Foundation

Eddie Mahe, Jr. and Associates, 1986

A cadre of election specialists were recruited and trained to be available to a wide range of organizations and nations for assistance in specific election activities. The grantee also developed a data base dealing with the mechanics of the election process to assist in the promotion of free and fair elections worldwide. The research led to a recommendation that A.I.D. support a new, non-profit foundation dedicated to these principles.

A.I.D. receives an increasing number of requests fromStat6e, private organizations and other nations toprovide technical electoral assistance for nascent democracies. The advice, recommendations and field reports under this activity have been invaluable to A.I.D. in responsibly addressing these requests.

3. African Seminar on Democratic Development and Solidarity, Committees for a Community of Democracies-USA (CCD), 1986

The seminar elicited views on how to proceed in establishing an association of democracies and an International Institute forDemocracyin Africa as a resource organization for democracies in need of help and for the study of democratic systems.

Local African leaders are being identified to set up committees in selected African countries to explore ways to facilitate the establishment of an independent Arican regional network of private citizens interested in democratic development. Committees for the promotion of democracy are being formed in Mauritius and Botswana and establishment of an African League for the Promotion of Democracy is under consideration.

The AID/State African Human Rights Working Group has recently been looking for ways the Section 116(e) program might be implemented through a regional approach, rather than the current fragmented approach. The CCD seminar has been instrumental in initiating a regional interst in studying (1) the problems of development and politicl stablityand (2) ways to begin integrating democratic processes into existing local institutions.

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Forum on Women, Law and Development, Overseas Education Fund (OEF), July 1985.

The grant supported an international forum on Women, Law and Development as parat of the "NGO Forum" held concurrently ith the UN End of Decade Conference on Women. The forum was a mechanism for identifying in practical terms how the law can serve to raise their legal status, increase their exercise of civil and political rights and thus promote development opportunities for women and their families.

The final report covered the forum objectives, background on women's legal status, outline for project implementation, forum outcomes and presentation of action strategies to confront and overcome legal constraints which hinder women's productivity and their full contribution to economic and social development. A practical guidebook for developing local action strategies and programs was developed and distributed to Third World Womens' groups. Local, regional and national networks have been formed and will be used as a mechanism for ongoing contact and coordination among women working in this field.

Case studies, issue and position papers and workshop reports were published and distributed widely to women's organizations, AID mission and other international organizations involved in developing policies and programs to promote awareness of women's legal rights.

2. Women Refugees as a Resource for Development. Refugee Policy Group, 1985.

The final report included: (1) key issues facing women refugees; protection, health care, access to food and other items, education and skills training and participation in decision-making, (2) recommendations for interention strategies to address women refugees' needs; (3) individual country profiles for areas with large concentrations of refugees; (4) a bibliography of recent research on refugee women.

The final report has been widely distributed to international organizations working with refugees, such as UNHCR, Save the Children, and the ICRC. Information developed under this grant was provided to the Office of Refugee Programs in State to assist in refugee policy and program development. As a result of heavy demand for the final report, in 1986 PDPR and WID funded a reissue of the report for worldwide distribution to internatioal governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with refugee issues.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

1) "Social Returns to Education: Central Planning and Local Planning Perspectives", Gary S. Fields, Cornell, February 1983

Purpose: examine how local decision-makers view education, how local allocation perspectives compare with central government. Result: Paper covered: reasons central planners prefer certain analytic methods; differences between social return and private return; confusion between societal need and private demand; the degree to which social and private demand diverge or converge depending on how competitive the job market is/will be, time lag between costs-benefits, opportunity costs, discount rates, who bears costs/perceives the benefits and how accurately costs and benefits are perceived/measured. Though paper was rather rigorous, with important conclusions, few read it and seminar attendance was disappointing. Paper probably had too much technical economics for most EHR analysts and education in general was not a subject area of interest to most economists.

Relevance: If optimal decision-making regime is one in which consideration of true social costs and true social benefits leads to a system of optimal size, "the optimum will never be attained under resource allocation by a local education authority and will be attained using conventional social cost-benefit methods under central decision-making only when labor markets are competitive."

Argues for more attention to who actually pays costs/receives benefits. A probable effect of delegating allocational authority and/or shifting funding responsibility to local authorities would be a shift toward basic general education and away from technical education and higher education.

2) Title: Education and Demographic Simulation Model (EDSIM), Futures Group, Population Reference Bureau, FY 1983-85 (two grants and amendments)

"Demographic Change and Educational Planning in Developing Countries", April 1983,
"Demographic Change and Educational Planning in Developing Countries, Volume II", June 1984.
Plus: various user's manuals and country trip reports.

Purpose: Analyze demographic factors affecting growth rates of primary school age cohorts; illustrate probable/possible trends in cohort size for range of countries; develop projection model and computer software to facilitate analysis of education policy options under different demographic assumptions; present these in A.I.D./W and in the field. Results: Phase I made new projections for 6 countries -- Kenya, Swaziland, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Ecuador and Jamaica -- using a variety of demographic

assumptions and provided an overview of demographic dynamics in theory and of trends in other countries. Used for series of workshops within AID/W as well as for presentations in Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Nigeria and Peru. Phase II refined the model and made projections for 15 countries (Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen, Botswana, Liberia, Malawi, Sudan, Zimbabwe). Field presentations by the design team to refine and adapt the model were carried out in Egypt, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan and Peru. Software copies and a "User's Manual" were reproduced and disseminated to missions wishing to do projections on their own and adapt the software for work with local planners, e.g. Indonesia and Zimbabwe.

There were plans for Phase III field work on education strategy options and refinement of the model/software to facilitate more disaggregated analysis taking account of differences in age structure and age-specific fertility rates due to internal migration and other factors. Due to concerns about PPC getting too operational, providing technical assistance, it was decided to build further work into the scope for the S&T/ED BRIDGES consortium. Futures Group was not part of the successful bidder consortium; subsequent modelling within BRIDGES has taken a different analytic and software development approach. As a result, little further work on educational implications of alternative demographic scenarios has been done since 1985.

Relevance: Education policy is affected by the methodologies and assumptions used to predict size of school age cohorts. The perception that the cohorts are growing so rapidly that no probable level of effort can do much more than keep pace has had a chilling effect on the willingness of planners and decision-makers to attempt the effort to expand or to advocate universal enrollment.

Analysis tends to be at a high level of aggregation using census data of questionable reliability and assumptions about fertility, migration, infant mortality, etc which cannot be made accurately over periods as long as the 15-20 years used for education systems planning. It is commonly assumed that school-age cohort size is growing at rates comparable to national population growth rates, that growth is relatively the same for most areas and groups and that year-to-year changes are insignificant. This is compounded by the use of relatively conservative high or medium option fertility projections as a basis for education demand projections.

In many countries, the cohort is in fact growing at rates significantly slower than national rates and slower than the rates assumed in education plans. In some countries the school-age cohort is essentially stable, even declining. On a

national basis the absolute numbers of school-age children are likely to stabilize or decline in additional countries over the next decade and there are likely to be declining numbers for at least some districts or groups in most countries. More precise projections are likely to enable planners to identify opportunities to obtain major improvement in enrollment percentages, to target resources more precisely, to anticipate shifts from growth strategies to maintenance strategies.

3) Literature Review on Decentralization of Primary and Secondary School Finance and Administration, Syracuse University (in progress).

Purpose: There is little disagreement among education analysts and administrators on tghe desirability of increasing local financial support and strengthening local administrative capacities. Most agree where it is possible to increase local finance for education and delegate or devolve administrative responsibilities and authorities the result is likely to be both an improvement in education quality and relevance and an improvement in the efficiency with which resources are used, hence an increased quantity of acceptable education provided.

The main point of disagreement is whether it is possible to do so more systematically than is now done. Such questions need to be addressed from a public finance and local administration perspective as well as from an education perspective. The review is being carried out by Professor Jerry Miner of the Department of Economics and the Maxwell School, Syracuse University, under a Cooperative Agreement on local finance managed by S&T/RD. Results: limited to date other than two presentations at joint World Bank/A.I.D. seminars on education decentralization.

4) Research on Non-sponsored Students, in progress, Institute for International Education and SUNY/Albany

Purpose: Improve understganding of socio-economic profile of non-sponsored students and the degree to which level or type of sponsorship affects career motivations and choices of fields of study. Expected Product: Report expected Fall 1987, with followup seminar. Relevance: implicit assumption underlying sponsored training is that the sponsoring organizations and government agencies are able to target resources in ways which optimize organizational or agency objectives. Among these are: training in relevant fields; allocation to selected target groups; allocation to appropriate universities and colleges; ensurance of needed support services, and; generally, to increase the likelihood of student success. However, it is often difficult to demonstrate that many sponsored programs in fact result in training which is more relevant, appropriately

allocated or cost-effectively implemented than would be less targetted, fully funded or micro-managed training relying more on individual academic choices, career motivations and the selection criteria of receiving institutions. Preliminary analysis suggests that at least for some countries and some fields and levels of study greater reliance on individual career choices would lead to training distributed across fields at least as relevant to development, with at least the same participation of women and other targetted groups, and at least comparable success in completing courses. If this is confirmed it suggests major possibilities for costs savings and alternative selection and placement arrangements.

5) Inter-Agency Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development.

Purpose: Since 1983, PPC/PDPR has worked with an informal group of donors and researchers interested in the early childhood years. This has been formalized as an InterAgency Consultative Group supported by A.I.D. (PPC/PDPR and LAC/DR) and other donors (IDRC, World Bank, UNICEF, WHO, Ford, Carnegie, Aga Khan, Van Leer, and others). Direct support is provided by UNICEF/NY and High/Scope Education Research Foundation, one of the leading U.S. centers for research on early childhood. AID/PPC/PDPR has provided about 1/3 underwriting of Consultative Group activities. Relevance: Activities concerned with care and development of children in the pre-school years are likely to be among the areas of growing program interest in the period "beyond child survival". Greater understanding of the family and social contexts affecting children in the early childhood years is required for the effective design and delivery of a wide range of programs in basic education, primary health care, family planning and other services. Results: Specific papers and research summaries; general coordination of research and program development plans through conferences and other communications; a knowledge network through which research and case evidence materials can be shared widely among researchers, practitioners and sponsoring agencies. The creation of the knowledge netgwork ultimately may be the more important product. The overall effort has also resulted in an extensive list of papers and materials, including specific commissions under the A.I.D. grants:

-- a periodic Coordinators' Notebook which provides periodic overviews of consultative group activity as well as state-of-the-art reviews on selected topics;

No. 1, 10/85, Focus: "Information at your Service"
No. 2, 4/86, Focus: "Programme Options"
No. 3, 10/86 Focus: "Rationale for Investing"
No. 4, 4/87 , Focus: "Home-based Programmes"
No. 5, in progress, Focus: "Home-Based programmes II"

--commissioned papers (9 completed, 2 in progress) including two funded by A.I.D./PPC;

No. 4, 4/85, "Effects of Early Childhood Intervention on Primary School Progress and Performance in Developing Countries."

No. 10, in progress, "Child-to-Child Programmes; a Review"

-- case studies prepared for consultative group meetings;

-- evaluations; e.g. of Pre-School Education as a Catalyst for Community Development, (5270161) USAID/Lima, 1/85),

-- manuals, trip Reports, summary reports on major international meetings, other communications.

6) Case Studies of Private Education in Developing Countries, Estelle James, SUNY StonyBrook.

Purpose: to assess the economic behavior of private entities, particularly nonprofit organizations, in providing schools and education services in developing countries. It is apparent that there are widely differing responses to differing policy environments, ranging from supply of a substantial fraction of the available schooling to negligible provision of schooling. The purpose of this research is to examine the economic behaviors and motivations and to attempt to identify the changes in economic environment or public policy environment which would likely lead to a different private response to the provision of schooling. Relevance: This is part of a general inquiry into alternative ways of providing education. It is also intended to give some guidance on the relationships between the policy environment and the responses of education providers. In some cases it may be appropriate as an education assistance strategy to work more on the macro-economic and general policy environment as a preferred strategy to working directly on education inputs or education policies as such. Results: A.I.D. provided partial support for Dr. James enabling her to "buy out" portions of her academic schedule and combine the A.I.D. support with other university funds. In addition to a series of seminars and workshops for A.I.D. and a joint A.I.D./World Bank seminar on education finance, , Dr. James completed field work in Japan, India and Kenya and wrote a series of papers. Other papers were prepared under commission for other agencies, drawing on the work supported by A.I.D.. Among the major papers prepared for A.I.D. are:

"Public Versus Private Education: The Japanese Experience", James, 1984.

"The Public/Private Division of Responsibility for Education: An International Comparison", James, 1985 This was accompanied by an extensive literature review by Gail Benjamin.

"The Private Education Sector in Developing Countries: A Theoretical Framework, a Case Study of Kenya and Policy Implications, James, 1986

7) Female Education

National, Institutional, and Household Factors Affecting Young Girls' School Attendance in Developing Societies, Mary Chamie, International Center for Research on Women, November 1983

Purpose: There is well-documented underrepresentation of girls in primary schools in LDCs. Though there is much analysis of socio-economic and other factors accounting for inequitable access and low participation, there has been little analysis of how best to respond (other than general admonition to do "more" and try "harder" to overcome socio-economic factors). In some cases it appears the emphasis on difficulties in rasing female enrollment was causing some managers not to try very hard. This was an attempt to assess what was known about manipulable variables within the education system and to begin to develop guidance with respect to system management, school location and design, curriculum reform and other agendas. Relevance: directly relevant to a major Congressional concern and A.I.D. strategic objective. If generalization is confirmed that some well-intentioned investments to overcome low female enrollment are ineffective, improved strategies and targetting are also relevant to objective of using resources more cost-effectively and efficiently. Finally, by demonstrating the feasibility and cost-effectiveness, it may be possible to overcome the reluctance to try. Results: The report has been widely circulated and used to strengthen the case for major projects designed to increase female enrollment, e.g. the GATES projeect in Nepal. PPC/WID is taking some of this analysis further.

8) Case Studies of Long-Term Training

Fondness and Frustration: The Impact of American Higher Education on Foreign Students with Special Reference to the Case of Brazil, Crauford Goodwin, Michael Nacht, IIE Research Report #5, 1985

Decline and Renewal; Causes and Cures of Decay among Foreign-trained Intellectuals and Professionals in the Third World, Crauford Goodwin and Michael Nacht, IIE Research Report Number Nine, 1986

Purpose: Examine long-term impacts of training, particularly of those trained at graduate level in U.S. universities in the 1950s and 1960s. Most previous research was rather numeric and dry; this attempted to examine how people viewed themselves and what impact they feel they had/had not made on organizations, firms and other insititutions. As a result of a study of the problems of foreign students in graduate programs in the U.S. today (Absence of Decision, IIE Report No. 1), PPC/PDPR made a matching grant with Exxon Education Research Foundation to enable Goodwin and Nacht to do a related study in Brazil. One of the findings was the frustration in not being able to maintain professional currency and collegial or institutional linkages, hence Fondness and Frustration. This led to a request for further matching support with EXXON for a study of factors affecting professional decay in three other countries (Turkey, Indonesia, Mexico) which had also had substantial U.S. training at the graduate level in the 1950s and 1960s. Similar findings were found, including a number who had found solutions to their frustration, thus the report Decline and Renewal with a number of specific suggestions for followup and support.

9) Telecommunications

Additionally, PDPR has provided support for several initiatives in the area of telecommunications. As these do not involve research they are not included. However, they are noted as they affect the resources available for other EHR research.

-- Support for U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) 4 grants 1985-1987

-- Transfer to S&T/ED for support of projects to be identified through the International Program for the Development of Communications

-- Transfer to S&T/ED for matching funding of ITU Commission on Telecommunications Development.

-- Matching funding with U.S. private sector of U.S. contribution to ITU Center for Telecommunications Development, through U.S. Foundation for World Telecommunications Development.

-- IQC for USTTI evaluation and consideration of ways to draw on USTTI as a model for other training initiatives.