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DS/RAD MANAGEMENT REVIEW

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OF THE
ALTERNATIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
WITH
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

BACKGROUND

The object of the Alternative Rural Development Strategies Project (Strategies) is "to enhance the ability of LDC institutions and A.I.D. Missions to develop and implement national and regional rural development strategies, policies, and programs that promote increased productivity, income, and welfare of the rural poor." The activities used by Strategies to accomplish the objective are: (a) consulting services to A.I.D. Missions and LDC institutions in countries which are undertaking major rural development efforts, (b) applied research on alternative strategies of rural development, (c) publications, including a state-of-the-art paper (SOAP) on alternative rural development strategies in historical perspective, (d) networking, or identification and listing of proven specialists in the subject matter, and (e) dissemination of the project outputs through seminars, workshops, and conferences.

A four-year Cooperative Agreement to implement this project was signed with Michigan State University (MSU) on September 26, 1977. Grant funds were approved for \$802,000, of which \$469,000 were obligated to initiate activities. A total of 100 person-months of professional services and approximately 50 person-months of services of graduate research assistants were to be provided over the life of the project. Dr. Carl Eicher was named Project Director for MSU with Dr. Benedict Stavis as principal resource person. AID's contribution to the project included the assignment of a technical representative to the project. Tom Mehen (DS/RAD) was given the responsibility and was expected to dedicate 25 percent of his time to the project.

INITIAL PERIOD

(September 1977 - December, 1978)

The Project Paper specified and scheduled the activities that were to be conducted by MSU over the four years of the project. The first year's implementation, however, did not meet expectations. This was partly due to a change in project expectation by the leadership of DS/RAD. The project was originally designed and approved by an office director who accepted an overseas assignment during the first year of implementation. He emphasized assistance to Missions on macro strategies, seminars, and case studies of innovative rural development programs, "including a series of papers on rural development strategies in China and implementations for LDCs and donors." His successor emphasized the provision of consulting services to AID Missions in carrying out applied research in support of the preparation of Mission PIDs, PPs, etc. As a result of the

change of direction, time was lost in refocusing the project. Furthermore, Strategies was one of the first cooperative agreements which, as a new mode of operating for both the cooperator and A.I.D., required time to work out the procurement procedures.

The accomplishments of the initial period although not up to expectations, were not insignificant. In the five activity areas, Strategies was able to partially meet its objectives. Activities initiated included:

Consulting Services

During the initial period, about 20 percent of the MSU staff time was given to consulting services in support of A.I.D. Missions. In the 15 month period, six countries were assisted by four MSU staff people for a total of 121 days in the field (6.0 days per month). The amount of consulting service time requested was less than planned due probably to a lack of understanding on the part of Mission staff of what was available from the project.

Applied Research

Applied research was to have begun in the fourteenth month of the project. Preparations were made for applied research in Jamaica during the first year, but did not materialize. Haiti, however, was identified for an applied research project and plans were being developed at the end of the first phase of the project to begin in June, 1979.

Publications

Two draft papers on strategies were prepared: Dilemmas in Strategies for Equitable Rural Development (Stavis, 10/78) and Issues and Considerations in Formulating Development Strategies (Zalla, 11/78). DS/RAD and MSU agreed that it was more appropriate to complete the SOAP at the end of the project providing time for drawing together their applied research experience plus further revision on these two works.

Networking

A roster of specialists and experts in the subject matter was prepared and made available to DS/RAD in April 1978.

Dissemination

The project design called for three conferences during months ten, eleven and twelve of the project. The conferences were to be centered on the proposed applied research focus and the SOAP. Since MSU experienced difficulty in formulating early on an applied research focus consistent with the project design, the regional conferences were not scheduled. MSU, in conjunction with DS/RAD, however, did hold a workshop on alternative approaches to extension in June, 1978. The Stavis paper mentioned above, was a by-product of the workshop.

Initial Period Evaluation

An interim evaluation was completed in March, 1979 for the first fifteen months of the project (September, 1977 to December 1978). The summary findings of the evaluation stated that the project was "making progress after a slow start

and implementation should proceed at a more rapid pace toward meeting the project's purpose."

SECOND PERIOD

January 1979 - September 1980)

In January 1979, the MSU 'Strategies' group put together a revised framework for carrying out applied research in a planning context that was approved by DS/RAD. In summary, it focuses on: (a) the efficiency and equity effects of alternative production packages and rural institutions; (b) analysis of alternative production, consumption, and nutrition linkages; and (c) examination of the alternative rural marketing systems for serving small farmers. From this point, the project took on momentum. MSU experienced an increasing demand for consulting services and applied research was initiated.

Consulting Services

In the 18 month period of the second period, 25 person months of consulting time was provided to AID missions. These services were concentrated in six countries. Of the 24 people involved, nine were from the project and 14 were consultants selected for the most part from or through the 'Strategies' network.

In Haiti, the Strategies group assisted the AID Mission on four consultancies. The purpose of the consultancies was to develop an integrated set of projects which could improve agricultural statistics, collect micro-economic data through farmer level surveys in AID target zones, and gain a better understanding of production, marketing, consumption, and nutrition linkages as a foundation for rural development and nutrition projects. The applied research effort was not realized, however, because of the lack of host country commitment to socio-economic studies in rural areas.

In early FY 80, the Strategies Group prepared a background paper for USAID Cameroun's \$13 million Mandara Area Development Project. The background paper recommended that further study of the area was needed to adequately design an integral rural development project. AID/W accepted the recommendation and provided the necessary funding. Additional consulting services were provided to plan these studies and to supervise their implementation. In August - September 1980, a consulting team assisted in drafting a PID for the project.

Two consulting teams were provided the AID Mission in Bolivia in preparing a PP for a \$10 million Integrated Agricultural Extension and Applied Research Project. The PP incorporated an implementation plan with three distinct levels of intensity for conducting farming system research. Experimenting with three levels of intensity would allow the Bolivian institution responsible for the project to choose the most cost effective method for replication in the second phase of the project. The cost of the second Bolivian consultancy team were covered by USAID/Bolivia through a \$35 thousand amendment to the Strategies Agreement.

The Strategies Group drew heavily on its Bolivian experience in assisting AID/-REDSO/EAST prepare a \$12 million Integrated Agricultural Research, Training and Extension project paper (PP for the AID Mission in Zambia). The PP outlined a process for strengthening both Zambia's agricultural extension and research systems through an integrated approach to farming systems and commodity research.

The Zambia PP was approved in August 1980. The Zambia consulting services were funded through a \$55 thousand amendment to the Strategies Agreement. Annex A provides a list of the consultancies provided by strategies.

Applied Research

The focus of applied research is on small farmer agricultural production and marketing systems. The approach is micro and interdisciplinary. The objective of applied research is to develop an information base projects, programs, and strategies which benefit small farmers and the rural poor. During the second phase, the Strategies Project initiated and carried out applied research in Thailand and Cameroun.

Thailand -- The Strategies applied research underway in north and northeast Thailand focuses on the equity and efficiency effects of alternative marketing systems for small rural households and firms. This work is being completed as an integral part of the Thailand Off-Farm Rural Employment Assessment Project, which is a joint undertaking by DS/RAD cooperators at Ohio State and Michigan State Universities. The Strategies applied research effort is designed to help the overall project identify alternative marketing policies which provide incentives for small rural households to expand output, productivity, and rural employment. An MSU agricultural economist is spending 18 months in Thailand under core funding from the Strategies and Off-farm Employment projects. The Strategies researcher is carrying out a study of the product marketing aspects of the farm households; farmer-first handler relationships, and middle-food processor coordination arrangements. An important aspect of this study will involve the analysis of the market potential and marketing problems for fruit and vegetables which are produced by small farmers under multiple cropping arrangements. The integration of farming and marketing systems is an important analytical contribution to our understanding of how to design coordinated interventions in production and marketing systems in support of small farmers. The salaries of Thai counterparts, and the cost of data collection, processing, and publication, are provided by \$396,000 of Mission funding. The Strategies contract is also providing the services of short-term consultants to backstop the marketing researchers and other members of the off-farm research team. The data collection will be completed in June 1981.

Cameroun -- The applied research team is conducting a 12 month study of farming and marketing systems in the Mandara Mountain Area of Northern Cameroun. The applied research will provide data to compare present and proposed interventions in the farming and marketing systems of the small farmer population. Concurrently a number of short studies are being conducted to complement the year long research work. One study in particular addresses the affects of alternative production systems on the nutritional status of the small farm households. The information will be used to prepare a \$13 million integrated rural development paper and will be helpful in implementing the project once approved. The cost of the applied research and additional studies were financed by a \$356 thousand amendment to the Strategies Agreement.

Publications

The Strategies group published nine papers during the second phase of the project. One outstanding contribution during 1979, was Benedict Stavis' Agricultural Extension for Small Farmers. This thought provoking paper has already been reprinted, an indication of usefulness. In 1980, a paper by David Norman entitled the Farming

Systems Approach: Relevancy for the Small Farmer was well received and subsequently translated into Spanish and French. A list of publications is attached in Annex B.

Networking

About 60 percent of the consulting time has been furnished by consultants reached through the "Strategies" networking system. This contrasts with the use of no outside consultants during the first phase of the project.

Dissemination

No workshops were held during the second phase. As indicated in the March 1979 evaluation, workshops were postponed until the SOAP had been written.

PRESENT SITUATION

(October 1980 - September 1981)

Because of an increasing demand by USAID for the services of the project, core funding was increased by \$285,000 to allow for delivery of service at an intense level through the fourth year rather than winding down as originally contemplated. The increased funding will make it possible to provide approximately 30 person months of professional services and 24 person months of professional services and 24 person months of graduate research assistants. The key personnel from MSU are Carl K. Eicher, Project Director, Mike Weber, Deputy Director, Eric Crawford, Tom Zalla, and Warren Vincent (effective March 81). Eicher is giving 50 percent of his time to the project, Weber 45 percent, Crawford and Zalla 30 percent, and Vincent will give 25 percent. In addition, two experienced farming systems research practitioners, David Norman (Kansas State) and Don Galt (Gioninni Institute), are available for two months of the year as consultants to the project.

As the project enters its last year, it is evident that the objective of the project to "enhance the ability of LDC institutions and AID missions to develop and implement national and regional rural development strategies, policies, and programs that promote increased productivity, income and welfare of the rural poor" is being accomplished. Two activities that have been particularly effective in accomplishing the objective are the consultancy services and diffusion of knowledge relating to alternative rural development strategy. This is not to say that the project's objective has been reached. Rural development strategies based on equity and efficiency considerations are only beginning to be formulated. The project has contributed to the advance of the state of the art through its work on the farming systems approach and on the interrelationship of small farm productions and marketing systems. Analytic work should continue on: a) the cost effectiveness of alternative data collection methods; b) the institutionalization issues; c) the integration of cropping and livestock production; d) the consumption (nutritional) affects of alternative production strategies; and e) the relationship of production and consumption to macro issues, i.e., policies, infrastructure. The scope of work of the project will continue unchanged over the fourth and final year, the level of effort will be adjusted, however, to meet the demand placed upon the project by the USAIDs as well as to further expand the knowledge base, in those areas described above in a) to e).

Consulting Services

The Strategies group drawing on its network is able to mobilize interdisciplinary teams to respond to USAID requests for consultancy services to assist in the design, implementation or evaluation of rural development projects intended to benefit small farm households. The MSU group not only contributed quality services in Haiti, Cameroun, Bolivia, and Zambia, but also has built upon each successive experience. Four consultancies are projected for this fiscal year. Strategies will assist in the preparation of a \$13 million integrated rural development project for Cameroun. Discussion has begun for possible work in Upper Volta, Ecuador, Honduras, Mali, and Morocco.

Applied Research

The applied research on marketing systems serving small farmers in Northeast Thailand has recently been extended until June 1981, in order to coincide with the termination of the field work being done by the other members of the joint Off-farm Employment - Rural Financial Markets - Alternative Rural Development Strategies team. The Farming Systems, Marketing, and Nutrition applied research efforts in Cameroun will be completed in February. Six to nine months of analytic work will be required by the researchers on return to the MSU campus to document their work.

An area where further applied research is needed is the extension phase of farming systems research. The specific issues that require greater understanding are: a) the methodologies for diffusing improved technologies; b) the institutions which are most effective in doing it; and c) the cost-effectiveness of the alternatives. The research, training, and extension project in Zambia or the applied research and extension project in Bolivia are possibilities for such research.

Publications

The state-of-the-art paper (SOAP) entitled Farming Systems Research: A Critical Appraisal by E.H. Gilbert, D.W. Norman, and F.E. Winch has been published. Copies will be pouched to all USAID's. Translation into French and Spanish is being delayed pending availability to funds. Two other related papers on farming systems are being prepared. One, by Michael Collinson is on the FSR experiences in Eastern and Southern Africa. The other, by Warren Vincent is on FSR experiences in the Philippines.

Work will continue on two books and other manuscripts in preparation as shown in Annex B.

Diffusion

Two seminars on the SOAP were held in Washington on November 3 and 4. The November 3 seminar was jointly sponsored by DS/RAD and DS/AGR and was attended by 32 people. The November 4 seminar was organized by the Africa Bureau and attended by 42 people. A SOAP seminar for the Latin American Bureau will be held in February 1981.

A seminar will be held in Washington in March of 1981, to discuss the methodology and findings of the nutrition research in Cameroun.

A third dissemination activity will focus on methodology for rapid collection and processing of data from rural surveys with emphasis on new technologies such as micro-computers, programmable hand calculators, etc. The Farm Management Branch at FAO in Rome has requested the Strategies Group to cooperate in holding a seminar in June 1981 on "The Role of Micro-Computers in Rapid Data Collection and Processing."

Two one-week Farming Systems workshops will be given in the field during the summer of 1981. The theme of the workshops will be designing, implementing and evaluating farming and marketing systems projects for small farmers.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Having reviewed the Strategies project, it is evident that the Strategies group has developed a collective capability to assist AID missions and LDC institutions in designing and implementing rural development projects which benefit small farmers. It is also evident that there is a growing demand by AID missions for the kind of services that the Strategies Project is providing. Since the Strategies Cooperative Agreement is now in its last year, a decision should be made now regarding it. Should Strategies be extended? If so for how long? What benefits would be derived from such an extension? We propose to answer these questions by analyzing each of the activities of the project to ascertain what the implications of an extension would mean.

Consulting Services

By FY 82, AID mission supported research and extension projects using a farming system approach will be underway in Cameroun, Zambia, Senegal, Tanzania, Mali, Ecuador, and Nepal. Morocco, Zimbabwe, and Bolivia will probably be preparing similar type projects as production improves, marketing problems of small farmer production will become apparent. These are all areas of "Strategies" competence. Strategies can respond by mobilizing interdisciplinary consultant teams to assist in project design or implementation. Based on recent experience, each team would consist of five professionals and require four to five months of accumulated time to provide the services. Strategies would be able to mobilize at least four such teams in a year. It is apparent that the potential demand goes far beyond Strategies present response capability.

Applied Research and Analytical Work

If applied research on the extension phase of farming systems research is initiated during the fourth year of the project, then an extension of the project will allow for completion of this work. Zambia or Ecuador were identified above as a possibility for doing such research which would require at least 18 months of field work to cover two farming cycles.

As in the earlier phase of the project, the primary purpose of applied research would be to help missions generate a knowledge base for the more effective design, implementation, and evaluation of rural development strategies and projects. A second objective would be to develop improved methodologies for more rapid data collection and feedback of research results into field projects.

The analytical work will consist of the following activities:

1. Cost Effectiveness of Farming Systems Research -- The Benefit-Cost ratio of farming systems research is unknown at present. There is, however, a need for a comparative study of the cost effectiveness of farming systems research and commodity (experiment station-oriented) research.
2. Conceptualization of Cropping and Livestock Systems -- There are relatively strong demand prospects for dairy and livestock products in the Third World. Dairying and livestock are potentially attractive enterprises for small farmers. But little analytical work has been done on the integration of cropping and livestock systems.
3. Production/Marketing/Consumption/Nutritional Linkages -- This activity is of interest to DS/RAD, DS/AGR, and DS/N. Since the ultimate goal of production is consumption, it is important to pursue research on the nutritional implications of alternative farming systems.
4. Marketing Systems for Small Farmers -- Increasingly LDC governments and missions are realizing that increased agricultural production is not always automatically translated into higher net farm incomes because of numerous marketing constraints. Therefore, more attention needs to be given to the joint conceptualization of agricultural production and marketing projects through a farming and marketing systems approach.

Strategies could be responsive to other mission requested applied research projects but the emphasis during the extension period would be to complete rather than initiate applied research efforts.

Publications

An extension of time would allow for publishing the findings of the two applied research efforts which will be completed during FY 81, i.e., the Small Farmer Marketing work in Thailand and the Farming Systems and Marketing work in Cameroun. Also, an extension of time would allow for continued analytic work and the publication of a series of papers on a) cost effectiveness of alternative rural development strategies; b) rapid data collection and field analysis of farm household data; c) linkages of small farmer production and marketing systems; and d) case studies of farming systems research projects.

The findings of the Strategies contract will continue to be published in the contractor's MSU Rural Development Papers and Working Papers series. A few papers will be translated into French and Spanish based on the demand of missions and LDC governments.

Dissemination

The dissemination phase of the project will be increased during the 30 month extension phase; this will be facilitated by the completion of applied research in the Cameroun in March, 1981, in Thailand by the Summer of 1981 and analytical papers as outlined above. The results of applied research, and analytical work will be channeled into missions and bureaus through three types of seminars and workshops. First, priority will be given to one to two day seminars for Bureaus in Washington, D.C. These seminars will present the results of the applied research and analytical work of the Strategies project. Second, one to two

seminars of approximately one week in length will be held in the field each year in order to translate the results of applied research and analytical work into improved mission strategies, programs and projects. Third, the contractor and the Farm Management and Production Economics Division of FAO/Rome will hold an annual 3 to 5 day seminar on "Rapid Data Collection and Processing" with emphasis on the use of micro computers and other technologies which can speed up the execution of applied research and evaluation studies. The details on the number, length and location of the seminars and workshops will be worked out between the contractor and the DS/RAD Project Manager in consultation with Regional Bureaus and Missions.

A follow-up of the two Summer 1981 workshops on farming system research could be conducted in the following year in two other regions. In the Summer of 1983, conferences on the Strategies experience and lessons learned should be held in two or three regions with a final international conference in Washington during the Winter of 1984.

Extending the cooperative agreement with MSU then will not only ensure the availability of needed consulting services to the AID Missions but also enable the project to complete work in those areas where applied research is being conducted or needs to be conducted. An extension would also allow Strategies to focus on dissemination of the knowledge gained from four years of concentrated work in the area of equity and efficient rural development strategies for small farmers.

Recommendations

This review has demonstrated the Strategies group has developed a critical mass of expertise which has offered high-quality consulting and applied research services to AID missions and has produced papers on farming systems research which are standard references among donors and in the Third World. These services have enhanced the ability of LDCs and AID missions to design and implement rural development strategies and projects to assist the rural poor. The review has also shown that there will be a strong demand for the services of the Strategies group to assist both missions and bureaus over the next three to four years. In light of the performance of the project to date the Office of Rural Development and Development Administration recommends the following:

1. That the Strategies contract be extended for 30 months (from September 1981 to March 1984) in order to maintain the continuity, quality, and level of consulting, applied research, seminars and workshops.
2. That the level of effort should remain at the same level of 28 months of professional time and 12 months of graduate research assistant time per year. A task time table is attached as Annex C.
3. That the scope of the project should not change except that slightly more emphasis should be given to the dissemination phase through seminars and field workshops on farming and marketing systems research and rapid data collection and processing. The cost of extending the project is \$760,400 for the 30 month period. A summary budget is attached in Annex D.

ANNEX A

CONSULTING SERVICES PROVIDED TO USAID MISSIONS BY THE ALTERNATIVE
RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES CONTRACT, OCTOBER 1977-SEPTEMBER 1980

Country	Name of Consultant	Period	Work Request
Philippines	Warren Vincent	10/1-31/77	Discussed farming systems research with mission and GOP officials
Jamaica	Herbert Kriesel	3/1-22/78	Discussed applied research & special studies needed to prepare an "Interim agricultural assessment"
Jamaica	Herbert Kriesel	4/10-17/78	Reviewed draft plan of work for applied research to generate data base for an interim ag sector assessment
Sudan Upper Volta	Carl Eicher	4/19-5/10/78	a) Sudan - Prepared background paper for a PID, "Rural Planning Support" b) Upper Volta - Reviewed draft CDSS
Sudan Kenya	Herbert Kriesel	4/14-5/5/78	a) Sudan - Prepared background paper for applied research PP b) Kenya - Reviewed missions portfolio in agriculture and possible assistance by strategies project
Haiti	Carl Eicher	9/24-30/78	Assisted USAID officials in preparing a report, "Improving Agricultural Statistics and Rural Economic Surveys in Haiti"
Haiti	Tom Zalla	9/24-30/78	Same as above
Haiti	Tom Zalla	12/10-17/78	Developed preliminary plan of work for farm level and applied research
Haiti	Carl Eicher	12/10-20/78	Same as above
Haiti	Tom Zalla	3/3-30/79	Completed detailed plan of work for farm level applied research
Haiti	Carl Eicher	3/17-4/2/78	Same as above
Haiti	Steve Franzel	3/17-4/2/78	Same as above
Thailand*	Michael Weber	3/28-4/7/79	Worked with USAID and RTG officials to incorporate agricultural marketing dimensions into the planned off-farm rural employment assessment project in Thailand

Country	Name of Consultant	Period	Work Request
Haiti	Ted Ahlers	7/7-22/79	Negotiate a final plan of work for the applied research project and brief Dr. Ahlers as prospective in-country team leader
Haiti	Carl Eicher	7/10-14/79	Same as above
Haiti	Tom Zalla	7/10-18/79	Same as above
Cameroun and DS/RAD	Michael Weber	7/10-28/79	Assisted DS/RAD team prepare plan of work for applied marketing research for the North West Province
Cameroun DS/RAD	John Staatz	6/28-7/28/79	Same as above
Thailand*	Michael Weber	8/5-23/79	Completed preliminary design of the applied research to be carried out as a "Strategies" activity under the Off-Farm Employment Assessment Project
Cameroun	Carl Eicher	8/31-9/27/79	Assisted mission in preparing a project identification document (PID) for the Mandara Mountain Area Development
Cameroun	Doyle Baker	8/31-9/26/79	Same as above
Cameroun	Pascal Fotzo	8/31-9/22/79	Same as above
Cameroun	Benedict Stavis	9/2-11/2/79	Same as above: and developed the methodology and scope of work for an evaluation of a farmer training program
Cameroun	James Bingen	10/9-27/79	Developed the methodology and scope of work for an evaluation of a farmer training program.
Botswana,	Carl Eicher	9/29-10/29/79	Prepared background memo for a mission PID on Farming Systems
Cameroun	David Campbell	2/14-24/80	Assisted the USAID Mission in planning activities for the start-up of applied research in the Mandara Mountains

Country	Name of Consultant	Period	Work Request
Cameroun	Tom Zalla	2/14-3/4/80	Same as above
Thailand*	Michael Weber	3/4-19/80	Consulted with strategies field researcher and designed special studies to diagnose problems of output marketing and input procurement of selected rural firms and households
Thailand*	Don Larson	3/4-19/80	Same as above
Bolivia	Michael Weber	5/12-21/80	Assisted USAID Mission and GOB officials in developing a scope of work for a Project Paper on Agricultural Extension and Applied Research
Bolivia	Manfred Thullen	5/12-21/80	Same as above
Thailand*	James Shaffer	5/12-26/80	Assisted "Strategies" and "Off-Farm" field researchers design marketing studies for both farm and non-farm firms
Cameroun	James Bingen	6/15-26/80	Reviewed the Cameroun farmer training project with officials of the International Union for Child Welfare
Cameroun	Eric Crawford	6/6-25/80	Worked with Strategies field research team in designing and launching the intensive survey of Mandara farming systems
Cameroun	Tjaart Schillhorn	6/8-24/80	Assisted the Strategies field team in assessing livestock production possibilities, disease, feeding, and other constraints on livestock production in the Mandara Mountains
Bolivia	Michael Weber	6/4-27/80	Assisted USAID and GOB officials in developing a Project Paper on Integrated Agricultural Extension and Applied Research
Bolivia	Daniel Galt	6/4-29/80	Same as above
Bolivia	Felipe Korzenny	6/11-28/80	Same as above
Bolivia	Carl Eicher	6/11-29/80	Same as above
Bolivia	John Hatch	6/10-29/80	Same as above
Zambia	David Norman	6/20-7/20/80	Assisted USAID and GOZ officials in preparation of a Project Paper on Agricultural Research and Extension
Zambia	George Dike	6/20-7/20/80	Same as above

Country	Name of Consultant	Period	Work Request
Zambia	Michael Bratten	6/20-7/20/80	Assisted USAID and GOZ officials in preparation of a Project Paper on Agricultural Research and Extension
Zambia	Carl Eicher	6/5-7/21/80	Same as above
Zambia	Niels Roling	6/29-7/13/80	Same as above
Cameroun	Michael Weber	8/15-31/80	Assisted USAID Officials and Strategies field team members in completion of a PID for the Mandara Mountain Area Development Project
Cameroun	Carl Eicher	8/27-9/10/80	Same as above
Cameroun	Russel Frazier	9/27-10/10/80	Completed an assessment of agronomic and soil fertility constraints in the Mandara Mountain farming systems
Cameroun	Dawit Deguefu	9/27-10/10/80	Same as above
Cameroun	Tom Zalla	9/25-10/20/80	Collaborated with soil scientist and agronomist to assess relationships between economic and physical resources constraints on the farming systems of the Mandara Mountains

* Consultancies carried out in cooperation with Off-Farm Rural Employment Assessment Project of MSU.

Annex B Publications and Reports

Published Reports

1. Akhter Hameed Khan, "Ten Decades of Rural Development: Lessons from India," MSU Rural Development Paper No. 1, 1978.
2. Lane E. Holdcroft, "The Rise and Fall of Community Development in Developing Countries, 1950-1965: A Critical Analysis and an Annotated Bibliography," MSU Rural Development Paper No. 2, 1978.
3. James E. Kocher and Beverly Fleisher, "A Bibliography on Rural Development in Tanzania," MSU Rural Development Paper No. 3, 1979.
4. Benedict Stavis, "Turning Point in China's Agricultural Policy," MSU Rural Development Working Paper No. 1, 1979.
5. Benedict Stavis, "Agricultural Extension for Small Farmers," MSU Rural Development Working Paper No. 3, 1979.
6. Peter Riley and Michael T. Weber, "Food and Agricultural Marketing in Developing Countries: An Annotated Bibliography of Doctoral Research in the Social Sciences, 1969-79," MSU Rural Development Working Paper No. 5, 1979.
7. Harold M. Riley and Michael T. Weber, "Marketing in Developing Countries," MSU Rural Development Working Paper No. 6, 1979.
8. David W. Norman, "The Farming Systems Approach: Relevancy for the Small Farmer," MSU Rural Development Paper No. 5, 1980.*
9. Michael T. Weber and Roger Fox, "Micro-Level Research on Rural Marketing Systems," Contributed Paper Read at the 17th International Conference of Agricultural Economists. Oxford, England: University of Oxford Institute of Agricultural Economics for the International Association of Agricultural Economists, 1980.
10. Sara Hynch, "An Analysis of Interview Frequency and Reference Period in Rural Consumption Expenditure Surveys: A Case Study from Sierra Leone," MSU Rural Development Working Paper No. 10, 1980.
11. John Holtzman, John Staatz, and Michael Weber, "An Analysis of the Livestock Production and Marketing Subsystem in the Northwest Province of Cameroun," MSU Rural Development Working Paper No. 11, 1980.
12. Elon H. Gilbert, David W. Norman, and Fred E. Winch, "Farming Systems Research: A Critical Appraisal," MSU Rural Development Paper No. 6, 1980.

* Available in French and Spanish.

Unpublished Papers

1. Carl K. Eicher, Herbert Kriesel, and Tom Mehen, PID, "Rural Planning Support," prepared for USAID Mission, Khartoum, June 13, 1978.
2. Carl K. Eicher and Tom Zalla, "Improving Agricultural Statistics and Rural Economic Surveys in Haiti," report prepared for USAID Mission in Haiti, December 28, 1978.
3. Benedict Stavis, "Dilemmas in Strategies for Development," Draft, June 1979.
4. James Bingen and Benedict Stavis, "Terms of Reference for an Evaluation of the Farmer Training Program in the Cameroon," October 1979.
5. Tom Zalla, "The Relative Importance of Money and Subsistence Incomes in Explaining Dietary Intake in Kilimanjaro--Some Preliminary Results," paper presented at the Midwest Conference on Economic Development, November 9-10, 1979, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
6. Michael T. Weber, "Observations and Suggestions for the Agricultural Marketing Component of the Minas Gerais II--Brazil Integrated Rural Development Project," World Bank, November 1979.
7. Merle Menegay, "Research Proposal: Analysis of Small Farmer-Processor Market Coordination Problems in Thailand," April 1980. (This paper was prepared jointly with the Off-Farm Employment Project, April 1980.)
8. Derek Byerlee, Carl K. Eicher, Carl Liedholm, and Dunstan S. C. Spencer, "Employment-Output Conflicts, Factor Price Distortions, and Choice of Technique: Empirical Results from Sierra Leone," manuscript submitted to Economic Development and Cultural Change, April 1980.
9. James Riddell, "Land Tenure and Access to Land in the Margui Wandala Project Area," Draft, June 24, 1980.
10. T. W. Schillhorn van Veen, "Notes and Observations on the Livestock Sector in the Margui-Wandala Area of N. Cameroun," June 1980.
11. Eric W. Crawford, "Understanding, Quantification and Modeling in Farming Systems Research: Results of a Simulation Study in Northern Nigeria," Ag. Econ. Dept, MSU, June 1980.
12. John Holtzman and Michael Weber, "An Assessment of the Supply and Marketing Situation for Agricultural Commodities in the Mandara Mountains, Cameroun," August 1980.
13. David J. Campbell, "Soil and Water Resources and Land Use: Mandara Mountains Integrated Development Project," August 1980.
14. Larry Lev, "Farming Systems in the Mandara Mountains," August 1980.
15. Benedict Stavis, "The Standard of Living in Rural China, 1978-79," Draft, September 1980.

16. Benedict Stavis, Hsin-hui Hsu, Caroline Hoisington, and Mitch Meisner, "China's Cropping System Debate," Draft, September 1980.
17. Gail Kostinko and Josue Dione, "An Annotated Bibliography of Rural Development in Senegal: 1975-80," Draft, September 1980.

Manuscripts in Preparation

Books

1. Carl K. Eicher, Derek Byerlee, and David Norman, "West African Agricultural Development," book manuscript being prepared for Johns Hopkins University Press.
2. Carl K. Eicher and John Staatz (eds.), "Agricultural Development in the Third World," book in preparation.

Papers

3. Michael Collinson, "CIMMYT's Experience in Facilitating Farming Systems Research in Eastern and Southern Africa," to be published as MSU Rural Development Paper in late 1980.
4. Warren Vincent, "Methodology of Farming Systems Research in the Central Luzon Province, Philippines."
5. Tim Finan, Roger Fox, and Michael Weber, "Integrating Economic and Anthropological Methods in the Study of Rural Marketing Systems."
6. Tim Finan, "The Dynamics of Marketing Agent Behavior in the Ibiapaba Integrated Rural Development Project Area in Northeastern Brazil."
7. David Campbell and James Riddell, "Land Use and Land Tenure in the Mandara Mountains: Implications for Rural Development Programs," (to be completed in December 1980).
8. David Norman, "Cost Effectiveness of Alternative Methodologies for Carrying Out Farming Systems Research."
9. Tom Zalla, "Economics of Nutrition in the Kilaminjaro Region of Northern Region."
10. Achola Pala, "Women in Rural Development in Africa: A Critical Appraisal."
11. Merle Menegay, "An Analysis of Rural Household Agricultural Product Marketing Constraints in Thailand," Working Paper ready for late 1980.
12. David Trecheter, "An Analysis of the Relationship Between Nutrition Status and Farming System Activities of Selected Rural Households in the Mandara Mountains of Cameroun," Fall 1980.

ANNEX C

TASK TIMETABLE

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
<u>Consulting Services:</u> ¹				
Assistance to USAID in project conceptualization, design & implementation	-----	-----	-----	
<u>Applied Research</u> ²				
Thailand-Marketing	=====			
Cameroon-FSR	=====			
Cameroon-Livestock Marketing	=====			
Cameroon-Nutrition (Zambia) Extension	-----	=====		
<u>Publications</u>				
Lev. FSR		=====		
Zalla-Vincent Micro-Computers		=====		
Holtzman-Marketing		=====		
Trechter-Nutrition	-----			
Menege-Marketing		=====		
<u>Dissemination</u>				
FSR workshops	-----	-----		
Micro Computers	-	-	-	
Alternative RD Strategies Regional Conference		-----	-----	
Final Strategies Conference - Washington, DC				-

¹ The major costs of consulting services will be covered by USAID add-ons. Core fund will provide one person for each consulting team to do preliminary and follow up work as well as participate in field activity.

² The field costs of Applied Research will be covered by the USAID receiving the assistance.

ANNEX D

BUDGET
(in \$000)

			<u>6 mos.</u>
	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84 ^{2/}
Salaries and Wages			
A. MSU Professors (24 pm/yr)	78.8	85.1 ^{1/}	44.3
B. MSU Support Staff (15 pm/yr)	22.5	24.3	12.7
C. Graduate Assistant (3 pm/yr)	2.7	2.9	1.5
D. Research Assistant (12 pm/yr)	15.8	17.0	8.9
E. Consultants (4 pm/yr)	12.7	13.0	6.7
Subtotal	<u>131.8</u>	<u>142.3</u>	<u>74.0</u>
Fringe Benefits			
15.8% of A + B Above	16.0	17.3	9.0
Travel & Transportation			
Domestic			
Air Fare-8 trips/yr @ \$232	2.0	2.0	1.0
Per Diem 16 days/yr @ \$75	1.2	1.2	1.0
International			
Air Fare 8 trips/yr. @ \$1500	12.0	12.0	6.0
Per Diem 120 days/yr @ \$60	7.2	7.2	3.6
Subtotal	<u>22.4</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>11.2</u>
Other Direct Costs			
Operations	10.6	10.6	5.3
Printing and Publications	10.0	10.0	5.3
Translation of Publications ^{2/}	7.0		
Data Processing	5.0	5.0	1.0
Workshops ^{3/}	1.0	10.0	12.0
Subtotal	<u>33.6</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>23.6</u>
Overhead (40%)	<u>83.1</u>	<u>87.0</u>	<u>47.1</u>
Total	290.9	304.6	164.9
GRAND TOTAL		\$760.4	

¹ 8% annual increase on salaries

² Cost of translation of publications after FY 82 will be covered by the Bureau requesting the translation.