

INTEGRATED RURAL/AREA DEVELOPMENT

IN AFRICA:

BACKGROUND FOR PROJECT IMPACT EVALUATION

A REPORT

On Evaluation Concepts, Methodology, and  
Selected Bibliographic References

Submitted to

The Area Development Impact Coordinator

AFR/DR/ARD

November 13, 1981

Galen Hull

Guy Gran

Consultants

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is composed of three papers presented to the ad hoc committee on Area Development Impact Evaluations, chaired by Ms. Carole Scherrer, AFR/DR/ARD. The first report consisted of annotated project documents on 13 projects. It concluded with the selection of five projects, in Tanzania, the Sudan, Niger, Ghana, and Liberia, as candidates for impact evaluation. The Eastern ORD project in Upper Volta was later added to the list. The second paper presented a select, annotated bibliography on the country and area specific literature for each of these projects. The third report provided a guide to the literature on integrated rural development, the outline of a concept paper on the subject, an end-users survey of AID officials, and suggestions for an evaluation methodology (including both desk and field studies).

In the interest of presenting a single report, the three papers are included under a single cover. Hence, all of the material relating to a given country from the first two papers is presented together. The third paper, which was referred to as a "concept paper", is more of a guide to the definition of the subject, appears at the beginning of the final report.

November 5, 1981

- 1 -

INTEGRATED RURAL/AREA DEVELOPMENT  
A CONCEPT PAPER FOR PROJECT IMPACT EVALUATION

Galen Hull and Guy Gran, Consultants

I. Scope and Definition

After an initial review of the literature on integrated rural and area development, we have concluded that for the purpose of this exercise the broadest definition of the term is needed. The definition of IRD offered by Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) in a study for S & T/RAD (Honadle, et al, 1980: 4) is appropriate:

IRD is the process of combining multiple development services into a coherent effort to improve the well-being of rural populations.

Projects falling into this definition range from small-scale, community-based efforts by PVO's to large-scale, physical infrastructure-dominated area development projects. The emphasis on the implementation process narrows the focus to a set of practical managerial considerations. In our sample of six projects selected for possible evaluation, four are large mission-funded area development projects, while two are PVO community development projects. The emphasis of project activities ranges from agricultural research and production to training and/or institution-building.

Brinkerhoff (1981) has recently reviewed the IRD literature and derived the following characteristics of integrated rural development as it has evolved in practice over the past ten years:

1. Focused on particular geographic areas
2. Designed and implemented by outside groups, e.g., national development agencies and /or international donors
3. Mainly concerned with the coordination of public goods, services
4. Multi-sectoral, though usually emphasizing agricultural production

In addition, other features frequently distinguish IRD projects:

5. Emphasis on simultaneous and/or sequenced delivery of services
6. Encouragement of popular participation
7. Addition of goals related to quality-of-life, rural transformation, self-sufficiency, capacity-building, etc.

The concept of "integration" is interpreted in various ways. In one sense it implies that project goals and activities are integrated into national development goals. On the other hand, it assumes a set of project functions working together to increase the quality of life in a given area.

The question that must be faced is whether projects with these features have accomplished their stated objectives. African governments have generally not been able to maintain or increase per capita food production in the past two decades. This stagnation and decline in the rural sector has stifled national economic growth as a whole. Efforts within AID have been made to learn more about the IRD process and improve project implementation. An internal review of the state-of-the-art study of IRD projects by a contractor laments the lack of practical guidelines for making this type of project work (Argento, et al, 1981). It asks: "What solutions have been found, what strategies have worked and what are the cases?" A 1978 internal evaluation of IRD projects by the World Bank conceded that the record of achievement had generally been weak (IBRD, 1978: i-iii).

The working definition of IRD and the process of implementation thus needs to be tested as effectively and efficiently as possible against both independent assessments and concrete AID cases. On a more abstract level, most of the literature does not challenge the idea of development as process. But there are a number of arguments about the meaning and practicality of integrating activities in different sectors in one region. For example, activities may be funded through one project entity but not be synergistically linked on the ground.

Several of the seven characteristics of IRD projects outlined above are the source of debate in the literature and among development practitioners. The essence of the debate may be summed up in the thesis of Heyer, et al (1981: 1): there are discrepancies between the goals of rural development agencies and governments on the one hand and the rural population on the other. This leads to two problems: mutually incompatible goals are advanced, and operational contradictions emerge between

goals and means.

According to this critique, there are several sources of contradiction. If projects are designed and implemented by outside groups, they pursue the agenda of those groups rather than the goals of the rural population. Peasants see their needs unmet or their security threatened and choose not to participate. If projects are mainly concerned with the coordination of public goods and services, they are not effectively seeking the kind of local process that would encourage the contribution of the only resource the local population has in abundance: its own labor. If projects emphasize agricultural production because of national needs, whereas the expressed desire of the local population is for a health clinic, participation in project activities is not likely to be strong. If a project is seeking to accustom a village organization to the delivery of external services and technologies instead of building upon local capacities and technologies, is the project really engaged in development or in welfare?

This brief summary of the debate among students of development and within donor agency literature suggests the need for an effective process for project evaluation and the tools for project designers to formulate sound project documents. The evidence from AID's own project experience, coupled with an analysis of the broad range of published and unpublished material of the kind suggested in the attached annex, can help resolve the contradictions outlined above. This basic question must guide the evaluation exercise: Are the state goals mutually compatible, and are the means suitable to attain the goals? This, in turn, will lay the basis for more concrete answers to the project impact questions identified in the following section. More important for Africa Bureau project officers, such an investigation will create specific suggestions for guidelines as to the kinds of information necessary to assure that every actor in the project process will actually have both the incentive and the ability to do what the project design intends.

## II. End-Users Survey

The ad-hoc committee has decided that this evaluation exercise should be "decision-driven", that it serve the information needs of relevant actors. Toward this objective the committee commissioned a survey of AID officials in the summer of 1981. The following persons were interviewed:

### Mission Directors

David Wilson, USAID/Mali  
Ron Levin, USAID/Cameroon

### S & T/RAD

Richard Cobb, DSP

### Africa Bureau

Haven North, Assistant Administrator  
John Koehring, Development Resources  
Larry Heilman, Development Resources  
Irving Coker, Development Planning  
James Dawson, Regional Affairs

The survey revealed six areas of interest in the evaluation:

#### 1.0 Africa Bureau experience in IRD projects

Nearly all of those interviewed mentioned the need for information on the extent and diversity of past AID experience in IRD project design and implementation. They suggested that the evaluation field work be preceded by broad-based summaries of project experience, rather than focusing narrowly on impact issues. (This is to some extent what we intend a "desk" evaluation to be.)

#### 2.0 Sustainability.

2.1 Were there productivity gains realized which could sustain the technological interventions beyond project life?

2.2 Were links to the national economy of a kind and quality to sustain local economic gains?

2.3 What kinds of lessons have to be learned about local areas to identify the changes taking place?

#### 3.0 Project Design and Management Capacity

3.1 What is the relationship between management requirements and the magnitude and quality of interventions being undertaken?

3.2 How much time is required to achieve the interventions that have been proposed? Are donor agency time frames and local time frames effectively compromised?

3.3 What kinds of technological advances can be achieved, and how are they related to economic or productivity gains during project life?

#### 4.0 Administrative Capacity, Organizational Structure, Decision-Making

4.1 Project management units (parallel organizations) are often established for project implementation. What effect has this practice had on national institution-building. On local and regional capacity-building?

4.2 What administrative capacities are required and how are they best developed?

4.3 What factors are involved in the national government's support/lack of support for local decision-making?

4.4 What characteristics of local decision-making are indicators of local participation?

#### 5.0 Factors in Project Design

5.1 What infrastructural base is required for successful project implementation?

5.2 What factors can be used in optimizing project size?

5.3 What techniques can be used in project design to measure the economic rate of return and cost per deneficiary?

5.4 What can be learned from IRD project experience about the validity of logframe assumptions?

5.5 What has been the extent of host country investment in IRD projects?

#### 6.0 Project Implementation

6.1 How are project areas selected? What is the extent of community involvement in area selection? How is local cooperation solicited?

6.2 What has been the experience in achieving increased food production?

6.3 What kinds of feedback systems are useful in project management?

6.4 How do agricultural credit programs work when only associated with food crops? Are cash crops required for a successful credit program?

6.5 How can the problem of the lag in lead time for area preparation be addressed?

The end-users survey yielded questions and categories of inquiry which the ad-hoc committee felt were insufficient to guide an impact evaluation. Therefore, after a reading of our first draft of the survey, the committee proposed an outline of inquiry which we present here in its composite form. It was generally concluded that the evaluation should address two basic categories of questions: those relating to project design and those relating to implementation.

### REVISED STRUCTURE OF IMPACT EVALUATION DESIGN

#### I. Project Design Questions

##### A. Human and Organizational Issues

1. How was the mix of the design team specializations determined? How did this affect topics covered or ignored, the analytic methods, etc?
2. What mechanisms of local participation were employed? Were regional or local development cadre partners in the project conception and design? Were potential beneficiaries consulted across any range of geographic, age, sex, or educational representation?
3. Was the design work pressed by time, philosophically divided, skilled in area culture and language, an effective team effort?

##### B. Political and Cultural Issues

1. How was the target population in the selected project area organized? What strategy of local political/administrative accomodation and change did designers envision? Were their assumptions realistic?
2. Did the design team include cultural, social, ecological, as well as labor use studies? How did specific project components operationally address the types of labor inefficiencies and underemployment discovered? How were methods of making priorities defended?
3. How did project designers accomodate the agendas of AID, the host government agency, and local/regional officials?

C. Technical Issues

1. What factors determine optimal project size and scale use of scarce resources?
2. Is the organizational tool, rate of return, adequately addressed with baseline data? What alternatives exist to prove material advance that are more empirically demonstrable?
3. Can an analytically valid logframe be constructed on the limited knowledge available at the beginning of the project process?
4. Does the current AID project paper design format advance incentives to explore the local environment in the necessary detail? What specific changes might be suggested?
5. What technical investigations and assumptions led to the proposed technology intervention (e.g. crop, farm implement, etc)? How would specific new technologies be assessed by farmers in various conditions of risk? What is the effect on the choice of cash crop vs. subsistence farming?

II. Project Implementation Questions

D. Beneficiary Involvement

1. What percentage of the farmers in the project area participated in technical education exercises or association meetings? What conclusions can be drawn about the learning processes involved?
2. What percentage of the farm households claim or perceive material advance because of project activities? How were such claims qualified? Did the project include appropriate information-generating processes?
3. How did the project address basic cultural and economic biases against women? What options in design and implementation might have raised the level of participation of women in project activities?
4. How did the project build local institutional capacities to sustain project goals?

E. Political/Administrative Environment

1. What conclusions can be drawn concerning the level of host government contributions of human and financial resources?
2. Did unforeseen changes in the larger environment disrupt project activities? What structural, political or economic adaptations were made? Was the USAID mission supportive of these changes?
3. Did project implementers begin with a "blueprint" or "learning process" model of implementation? What changes in administrative regulations would ease pressures on the mission and project implementation? How would they be justified?

F. Contracting and Procurement

1. Was the implementing agent able to meet personnel needs and specified project objectives in a timely fashion? What measures were taken to adjust to gaps in performance identified by internal monitoring and mid-project evaluation?
2. To what extent was the procurement schedule met? What factors inhibited procurement procedures? How were they dealt with?
3. Would it have been more feasible to local procurement contractors?

G. Project Management

1. Did the project have an adequate internal monitoring system? What management capacities were crucial in this project setting? Was the mission able to effectively monitor contractor management practices and to correct weaknesses?
2. What feedback systems were used to obtain regular reports on project progress from project beneficiaries, project staff, and host country officials?

H. General Conclusions

1. Can indices be developed to compare the performance of one IRD project with others and thus lay the basis for defining project success?

### III. Evaluation Methodology

It is an axiom of social science research that theory in the broad sense determines the types of questions to be asked during the research process. For example, the World Bank's review of projects in sub-Saharan Africa (1978) is directed principally toward finding out whether the anticipated rate of return was achieved. The review concludes that the projects reviewed fared well "in absolute terms" since the average rate of return was 15%, about the same as for other types of projects. Production targets were achieved or surpassed in four out of the 18 cases examined. Irrigation and livestock projects performed better than rain-fed annual crops projects. Medium-sized projects were more successful than large ones. The establishment of autonomous project units was found to be helpful in achieving physical success, but not equally in promoting insitution-building. The review mentioned nothing about the participation of beneficiaries in project design and implementation, noting that apprasial reports were weak in providing information on socio-economic factors such as division of labor, family structure, and land tenure.

Clearly, the categories of information established in the evaluation framework will determine the kinds of answers obtained. The Commission of European Communities study (1979) of European Development Fund projects includes a section on evaluation methodology (pp. 9-16) which raises cogent sample questions about information categories for the AID evaluation. For example:

A major difficulty arose in connection with the actual definition of rural development. Mere observation of the results of a project in relation to the objectives is not sufficient. What, for example, is to be made of a situation in which an agricultural objective has virtually been attained, but the population is suffering from food deficiencies or shortages?

An evaluation methodology must be sufficiently informed by both theory and evidence to be able to interpret this kind of finding.

The question of comparability of project performance is implicit in this evaluation. The DAI study of development impacts of PVO's in Kenya and Niger, for example, established an elaborate framework for

comparing direct benefits, benefit continuation, and benefit growth (Barclay, et al, 1979). The sample included both large and small projects, self-help rural water and agricultural productivity projects, and those with training and income generation as a major focus. Our own sample includes such variations; they need to be compared in a logical and consistent manner.

Given the sets of concerns outlined in the end-users survey and the over-all questions on the nature of IRD projects, what is the best methodology for approaching this evaluation? It is our contention that the best possible approach is a combination of a "desk" evaluation and a field evaluation. Rarely are field evaluations preceded by a careful and thorough review and analysis of the available development and country-specific literature. Any field exercise would be enhanced by the kind of desk study outlined below. At the same time, the usefulness of a desk study is limited by the absence of attitudinal data derived from interviews with project staff, beneficiaries, and host country officials. The following format is suggested for both desk and field evaluations.

#### 1.0 Desk Evaluation

1.1 All project documentation, including evaluations, correspondence, cable traffic, audit reports, PES's;

1.2 Interviews with all available (former) project staff, home office representatives of consulting firms or PVO's which implemented projects;

1.3 Survey of all published social science literature in both English and French, unpublished PhD dissertations, and ILO/WEP, FAO, IBRD reports;

1.4 Survey of all public and private research collections available on the relevant country in the Washington area;

1.5 Communication with appropriate country/area specialists and search for informal sources of information through them;

1.6 Given sufficient resources and lead time, travel to university centers such as Michigan State and University of Wisconsin; obtain project-related materials by pouch from the missions.

1.7 Implementation schedule for desk evaluation(s)

- 1.7.1 One paper of 40-50 pages per evaluation; total of four;
- 1.7.2 Two full time senior analysts, one research assistant for six months = 15 person months;
- 1.7.3 Draft of study submitted to recognized country/area specialist (e.g. Charlick on Niger, Samoff on Tanzania) for review and comment;
- 1.7.4 Factors also determining over-all cost per evaluation:
  - purchase of published material
  - extent of travel
  - possibility of doing more than one at a time

The main residual advantage of this desk exercise, apart from the evaluation itself, would be to build upon the information base available to project officers for future design and evaluation. It also addresses one of the important concerns expressed by the AID officials interviewed in the end-users survey, namely, the need for summaries of IRD project experience. The most obvious weakness of a desk evaluation is that it cannot capture attitudes of other end-users such as USAID mission staff, project staff, and beneficiaries.

2.0 Field Evaluation

2.1 Minimum of three weeks in country, with at least 4-5 working days in the mission office for review of project documents, interviews with staff;

2.2 Two weeks in the project area, devoted to interviews with sample of those who may have been involved in project implementation, local officials, project beneficiaries;

2.3 De-briefing with mission staff and officials, host country officials.

The outline of a field evaluation is admittedly brief, if only because the standard format for this type of evaluation is well established. Of particular importance, however, is the use of an effective methodology for obtaining reliable information in a relatively short period of time. The conduct of field evaluations is now the subject of a growing body of literature which focuses on this problem (Honadle, 1979; Chambers, 1980). An effort must be made to design a field method

that avoids the pitfalls of the traditional "quick-and-dirty" approach that Chambers calls "rural development tourism." Chambers describes six biases against contact with project beneficiaries in field evaluations. He suggests techniques for rapid rural appraisal (RRA) to overcome the obstacle to perceiving the nature and extent of rural poverty. The Honadle paper also provides suggestions for rapid reconnaissance approaches.

In so far as the categories of issues expressed in the end-users survey are concerned, the strength of the field evaluation lies in being able to interview those directly affected by project implementation, (questions raised in category four in particular). Those issues raised in categories five and six regarding project design and implementation are also best examined in a field evaluation. An ideal field evaluation would be one in which host country scholars and technicians participated jointly with outside U.S. consultants and AID direct hire personnel. Such an evaluation was conducted by USAID/Senegal and the government of Senegal last year. This approach would require considerable lead time and coordination.

#### IV. Summary

The outline presented here is meant to suggest the parameters of the issues surrounding integrated rural development projects. The interdisciplinary methodology proposed here can be expected to produce case studies revealing how and why IRD projects have or have not related to the project environment in Africa. It may also draw conclusions as to the relative effectiveness of large-scale vs. small-scale efforts, constraints to agricultural production, and popular participation. It should, in sum, answer some practical questions a design officer needs to approach the PID stage to work toward solid project design. Such guidelines cannot insure that the design officer has the interdisciplinary skills to address the questions. However, it should help the Agency to focus on meeting information needs on a systematic basis and thereby improve upon project design and implementation.

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A NOTE ON THE AVAILABILITY OF SOURCES

Despite the number of universities and development agencies in the Washington area, it is often quite difficult to locate or lay hands on materials. This is especially true of items produced overseas. This is no quick and easy substitute for creating a network tailored to one's own research needs. The leads that follow are offered in partial compensation to someone just starting out in African development studies.

For published material, Howard University library and the Library of Congress (LC) are the most complete, but they are not particularly easy to use. Howard has a copy machine, but its collections are divided in several different buildings. LC, unless the item is in the African reference room, is always painful to use. Libraries at Georgetown and American University are less complete but easier to use, and have copy machines. George Washington and SAIS, Bank-IMF, and State Department are lower preferences. Very new material is likely to be available only in bookstores: the Book Annex, Common Concerns, International Learning Center, and Kramer's.

Unpublished dissertations from U.S. universities are virtually all on microfilm at the LC. However, foreign dissertations are hard to obtain. United Nations agency materials can be pursued through local offices and World Bank (IBRD) documents through AID channels. Project papers and evaluations are usually available in one of the two AID reference libraries, the DS/DIU files, or through the project officers. It should be noted, however, that large portions of the DS/DIU files have been sent for micro-filming. S & T/RAD, 508 SA-18, has a rural development reference collection and duplicates of many papers from university consortia with whom they contract. Complete sets of studies from foreign development institutes are not available in public collections in Washington. Those collections relevant to this study would be work at Sussex, East Anglia, SIAS, Lund, University of Leiden, University of Dakar, IDS in Nairobi, and ILO/JASPA in Addis Ababa.

Particular guides to some of the countries under consideration need consulting. Work on Upper Volta and Niger should include visits to the Michigan State University Sahel collection and discussion with Joseph Lauer. MSU is also the implementer of the Eastern ORD project and has produced a stream of project reports. To start Liberian networking, one should talk with Jim Dawson and Sven Holsoe, Department of Anthropology at the University of Delaware. For Sudan, a good starting place (not cited in the bibliography on Sudan) would be the special issue in Africa Today (Volume 28, No. 2) just out. This issue provides leads to the new bulletin, associations, and literature on the Sudan. IVS, the project contractor, has a few items in its library. For Tanzania, a visit with the contractor, Development Alternatives, is essential. The DAI library contains over a hundred items on the Tanzania project.

The fastest way to plug into Africa research networks is to join the African Studies Association, read the six-yearly ASA News, and go to ASA conferences. With this small effort it is easy to discover who is doing what in the field in the U.S. To keep abreast of development studies abroad, one should consult: The International African Bibliography, the Review of African Political Economy, Africa Today, the Sahel Bibliographical Bulletin, and Africa News. For location of a specific rare source, the contracting consultant may be contacted. A more complete survey of resources in the Washington area is the Scholar's Guide to Washington, D.C. for African Studies, a 1980 paperback (\$9.00) publication of the Smithsonian Institution Press.

DATE: October 14, 1981

TO: Ms. Carole Scherrer, AFR/DR/ARD  
Coordinator, Area Development Impact Evaluation Committee

FROM: Galen Hull, Consultant

SUBJECT: Report No. 1: Annotated Project Documents of Area Development  
Projects (under work order no. AFR-0135-0-00-1100-00)

AREA DEVELOPMENT IMPACT EVALUATION

Annotated Project Documents

The enclosed report is the first of three to be submitted under this contract. The main purpose of the report is to provide annotation on available documentation for the projects under consideration by the Area Development Impact Evaluation Committee and to suggest those projects which should be selected for further study and evaluation. This report includes profiles on each of 13 projects that have been identified as possible candidates for impact evaluation. The projects are located in 10 countries, 7 of them in West Africa and 6 of them in East and Central Africa. Nine of these have been completed and the other four are being continued either through extension or second phase. Four of the projects were managed by private voluntary organizations while the remainder were mission projects or were contracted out to a private firm. Five of the projects were primarily oriented toward training and/or institution-building (most of these being the PVO projects) and the rest focused on agricultural production and planning.

This paper represents a first cut at selecting the four or five projects to be examined in detail in the second phase of this contract. The profiles of each project which follow indicate the basic information available as well as a summary and analysis. The criteria for selection used in this exercise are summarized on page three. The chart which is included is incomplete in so far as information on each project is concerned, but it represents the first step in sifting through documents available.

My list would consist of the following projects:

1. Tanzania      Arusha Planning and Village Development
2. Sudan          Wadi Halfa Community Development
3. Niger          Niamey Department Development Project
4. Ghana          Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement
5. Liberia        Upper Lofa County Rural Development

The rationale for each individual selection is as follows:

### Tanzania

The AVDVP is still being implemented, having just had a mid-term evaluation in June 1981. A compelling reason for its inclusion on the list is that it is being managed by Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI). Since the mid-1970's, DAI has been prominent in the design and implementation of integrated rural development projects, as well as the evaluation of them. The Tanzania project design places a great deal of emphasis on planning and data collection and should therefore provide ample documentation for an impact study. The development literature on Tanzania and its approach to IRD is substantial. The AVDVP emphasis is on agricultural planning and production.

### Sudan

The Wadi Halfa project has been amply documented and is the prime candidate among the PVO projects on the list. The project design was ambitious and extensive, focusing on agricultural production. Indications are, however, that actual implementation has tended to focus on municipal water supply. Sudan has received a great deal of development assistance in recent years and the literature on this is extensive.

### Niger

The project paper for NDDP indicates that its purpose is to start a process of rural development in a very large area of Niger. In terms of its complexity the project is among the most ambitious USAID projects in West Africa. The first phase ended in 1980 and a second phase has begun. Agriculture was the primary focus of the project design. The Upper Volta Eastern CRD project preceded the Niger project and might be a feasible alternative to it for impact evaluation.

### Ghana

The Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement Project is the second PVO project included on the list. The emphasis of the project was clearly on training rather than production. The selection of this project for impact evaluation might also be coupled with that of the DIPRED project which is now in its second phase. The literature on Ghana is extensive and the development climate is known to be especially difficult because of economic decline.

### Liberia

The Upper Lofa Rural Development Project is included on the list by virtue of bureaucratic imperative: its impact evaluation has already been decided. Documentation and development literature on Liberia is ample. It has already been the subject of an impact evaluation, a study that has been the subject of critical analysis.

AID AREA/RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN AFRICA

COUNTRY	PROJECT	AUTHORIZED	EVALUATIONS	LOAN PAPER	AUDIT REPORTS
Tanzania	Arusha Planning & Village Devel	1978-1982 PP: 3-10-78	Special Eval of Ag Res- earch 7-9-78		
	<u>Sub-project</u> Planning Ag Production Appropriate Tech Socio-Econ/Roads	Cost: \$14,591,000			
Cameroon	North Cameroon Pilot Community Devel Integrated RD	1977-1979 Cost: \$351,000			
Sudan	Wadi Halfa Commu- nity Devel	1978-1980 PP: 4-1-78			5-30-80 Cramer
	<u>Sub-project</u> Water Supply Youth Training Irrigation Sanitation Nutrition Education	Cost: \$498,000			
Liberia	Upper Bong IRD (Increase produc- tivity)	1977-1982 Cost: \$6,600,000			
	Lofa County IRD (Model for Bong)	1976 \$5,000,000	Special Eval (impact study) 5-1-80 / U.S. ID/Liberia		
Upper Volta	Eastern ORD IRD (Increase Produc- tivity)	1975-1980 Cost: \$2,971,000	See progress reports JCAID/UV		Pro_ress 3-1-78 2-1-79
Niger	Niamey <sup>Dept.</sup> /Rural Devel	1977-1980 Cost: \$2,673,000		3-3-777	Annual Report 5-1-79
	<u>Sub-project</u> Ag production Farmer Literacy				
Mauritania	Mauritania Rural Development (Range & livestock)	1975-1980 Cost: \$2,250,000 PP: 12-15-76	Special Eval 5-12-80 Project Eval 10-4-80		-(focus on livestock component & agri- cultural component)
Lesotho	Thaba Bosiu Rural Development (Ag Production)	1973-1978 Cost: \$2,685,000	PPS 6-30-80 U.S. ID/Lesotho (quasi impact)		Appraisal report 4-22-75
Zaire	North Shaba Raize Production	1976-1982 Cost: \$9,925,000	Interim Eval 3-15-79	3-31-76	11-28-79
	Imeloko IRD (OPG: Ag outreach)	1978 Cost: \$410,000			
Ghana	District Planning & Rural Dev Rural Reconstruction	1977-1980 1976-1979	\$584,000	4-21-77	Progress 6-30-80

PROJECT CRITERIA LIST

I. AID Process Related

- Geographic East/West, Anglo/Francophone
- Institutional PVO vs. Mission contracted
- Size Large vs small
- Activity focus Production vs. Training/Institutional
- Availability of documentation
- Prior evaluation(s)
- Diversity, extent of country, area studies literature
- Status of project/in process vs. completed
- Development model: DAI, HIID, or Cornell
- Politics of evaluation issues; consensus on:
  1. Goals of the program
  2. Nature of the program service (and any variants thereof)
  3. Measures that indicate effectiveness of program in meeting goals
  4. Methods of selection of participants and controls
  5. Allocation of responsibilities for participant selection, data collection, descriptions of program input
  6. Procedures for resolving disagreements between program and evaluation personnel
  7. The decisional purposes that evaluation is expected to serve.

II. Country and micro-specific Related

- Reasonable baseline data and definition thereof
- Substantive advance in project area in socio-political development
- Technical innovation
- Production/market advance and impact on real income and economic participation
- National development climate toward: 1) rural participation, 2) price policies, 3) rural production

Note: The following project profiles are presented on Cameroon, Lesotho, Mauritania, and Zaire, although they are not included on the list of projects selected for consideration for impact evaluation.

CAMEROON

Project Title North Cameroon Pilot Community Development Project  
Project No. 631-0010  
LOP Cost \$351,000  
Initial FY 1977 Final 1979  
OPG Paper September 16, 1977

Other Relevant Documents:

IBRD. United Republic of Cameroon Economic Memorandum. Report No. 2877-CM, April 30, 1980.

IBRD. President's Report on Proposed Loan for Northern Province Rural Development Project. Report No. P-2889-CM.

USAID/Cameroon. North Cameroon Pilot Community Development Project PES, April 30, 1980.

Agbor-Taki, Peter. PhD dissertation on the impact of AID on Cameroonian agriculture, School of Government & International Studies, University of South Carolina.

Summary and Analysis

This project was funded under an OPG (Operating Program Grant) to the Community Development Foundation (CDF) of Westport, Connecticut. CDF is a private, non-profit organization. According to the OPG paper, the purpose of the project was to establish a pilot, community-based, IRD program in northern Cameroon in an area near Dadjamka. The population of the area is about 100,000. The project target group was 10,000 low-income rural people within a 20-kilometre radius of Dadjamka. The project was designed to improve the social infrastructure and to assist in developing the decision-making capacity of local institutions. The OPG period was to run through September 30, 1980, eventually amended to expire of June 30, 1981.

The evaluation of this project was conducted in June 1980. The team consisted of Cameroonian provincial government officials, CDF officials, and an AID intern (IDI). The general conclusion reached by the team was that CDF would not achieve the goal and purpose of the project by the end of the amended AID assistance period. There were no clear indications that the GURC would be able to replicate the project on a national scale. Nor had CDF been able to establish an effective grass-roots organization. Problems identified in the evaluation included the following: The OPG did not provide sufficient time to accomplish all planned activities. CDF failed to include time in the project design for start-up planning and approval by local groups of sub-project activities. Too much was budgetted for sub-project activities, resulting in pressure to support relatively large infrastructure projects such as wells and school construction. In sume, too much was devoted to large projects and not enough to actual community development work.

As with many OPG projects, the North Cameroon community development project focused more on training and institution-building than on agricultural production. The USAID PES recommendation stated that AID should

CAMEROON

stress to PVO's the importance of their including project beneficiaries in the project design and review process. It further recommended that the project be terminated on June 30, 1981, as requested by CDF, the implementing organization. The North Cameroon project seems clearly marked as a "failure" in virtually all respects. An impact evaluation might therefore focus on those elements in the project environment that have been identified as constraints.

LESOTHO

Project Title Thaba Bosiu Rural Development Project

Project No. 632-0031

LOP Cost \$3,294,000

Initial FY 1973 Final 1978

Project Paper

Other Relevant Documents:

IBRD. Economic Memorandum on Lesotho. Report No. 2251-LSO, February 22, 1979.

IBRD. Lesotho: Agricultural Sector Review (VOLS. I & II), Report No. 3039-LSO, January 27, 1981.

USAID/Lesotho. Evaluation of the Thaba Bosiu Rural Development Project. October 31, 1975. Evaluation team consisted of AID consultant and two technicians on PAMA from USDA.

USAID/Lesotho. PES of Evaluation of Thaba Bosiu Rural Development, April 18, 1980. Team consisted of one PSC, REDSO/DA, and USAID/Lesotho representatives.

Summary and Analysis

The Thaba Bosiu Rural Development Project began in 1973 as a cooperative effort between the World Bank, USAID, and the GOL. It was related to the first five-year plan of the GOL covering the period 1970-75. The USAID-funded portion of the project emphasized increased agricultural production through programs to improve cropping practices, control livestock, and reduce soil erosion. In 1977 the cooperative Bank-USAID project ended and the USAID-funded portion was transferred to the MOA division of conservation. USAID funding ending September 1979.

The final evaluation conducted in 1980 was to determine the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of the project. Results of the project as recorded in the evaluation report were varied. The infrastructure of conservation practices in selected Thaba Bosiu environments was established on a much smaller scale than anticipated in the project paper. Participant training aspects of the project were successful, resulting in agreement among farmers as to the importance of conservation-oriented cropping and improved land use. But the implied acceptance had not resulted in on-the-ground application of conservation practices beyond the project. There was no increase in productivity of either crops or livestock in the project area.

The Thaba Bosiu project is the object of those under consideration in this impact exercise. It may well be that external factors, namely the impact of rural labor out-migration to South African mines, was the major cause of project's lack of success. The World Bank decision to withdraw support from the project in 1977 narrowed its scope and may have weakened GOL support for it as well. Documentation is adequate and the project life ended two years ago. Thaba Bosiu did not purport to be an integrated rural development project and may have suffered because of being tied to the World Bank effort which was terminated.

MAURITANIA

Project Title Guidimaka Integrated Rural Development (GIRD)  
Project No. 682-0201  
LOP Cost \$5,995,000 (revised figure from PP amendment)  
Initial FY 1975 Final 82  
Project Paper Mauritania Integrated Rural Development (Selibaby),  
December 16, 1976. (PP amendment, October 20, 1980).

Other Relevant Documents:

USAID/Mauritania. Evaluation Report of the Livestock and Range Manage-  
Portion of the Guidimaka IRD Project, May 12, 1980.  
Written by James Dickey, SDPT/Livestock Advisor; part  
of special evaluation cited below.

USAID/Mauritania. Agro-Economic Evaluation of the Guidimaka IRD Project.  
Report written by Ernest Murphy of Development Assistance  
Corporation, May 21, 1980.

USAID/Mauritania. PES of Guidimaka IRD Project, May 1980.

Summary and Analysis

The Guidimaka IRD was originally conceived of as a demonstration project to test a series of production improvement interventions in agronomy (including crop rotation and animal traction) range management and livestock control and health. The project was based in Selibaby, the capital of the Guidimaka Region, and jointly implemented by a team of GIRM and USAID contract (Pacific Consultants) staff. The Project agreement was signed on September 16, 1977. After long delays, AID signed a contract with Pacific Consultants; implementation did not begin until April 1979. In early 1980, after almost a year of project implementation, USAID and the GIRM decided to change the focus of the project to include on-the-job training of extension workers and to extend the life of the project to September 1980.

Because of the changes, USAID scheduled an evaluation in May, 1980, to assess project progress. The special evaluation consisted of two parts: agro-economic and range/livestock aspects. The agro-economic evaluation concluded that the project should concentrate on cultivating plots manually rather than using animal traction. The remainder of the project, it stated, should be dedicated to improving technical packages with a view toward replication. The document addressed the "integrated" nature of the project as conceived in the project paper. It concluded that the only sectors of intervention had been agriculture and livestock, and that for the project to be truly integrated the two sectors should be linked in a mutually beneficial manner. It was suggested that the most obvious innovation that would have the greatest impact on the region would be the introduction of animal traction along with cereal production.

The project paper amendment incorporated the recommendations of the evaluations, extending the life of the project to FY 1982. Although the project was originally designed as an "integrated" rural development effort; many questions concerning the technical planning remain during the rest of project life.

ZAIRE

Project Title North Shaba Maize Production Project  
Project No. 660-0059  
LOP Cost \$9,925,000  
Initial FY 1976 Final 1982 (extended to September 30, 1983)  
Loan Paper August 31, 1976

Other Relevant Documents:

- IBRD. Zaire: Current Economic Situation and Constraints. Country Study. May 1980.
- USAID/Zaire. Evaluation of the North Shaba Integrated Rural Development Project. August 1979, Conducted by Dimpex and GOZ officials.
- Auditor General. Audit Review of the AID Program in Zaire. November 28, 1979.
- USAID/Zaire. Project Paper Amendment to 660-0059, August 13, 1980. Proposes to extend LOP by additional 12 months to FY 1983 and by an increase of \$3.6 million.

Summary and Analysis

The North Shaba Maize Production Project was designed by a team consisting of consultants from Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI). Subsequently DAI won the contract and began implementation in 1977. The purpose of the project as stated in the project paper was to initiate a rural development process for improving small farmer production and incomes that could be replicated in other parts of the country. Constraints to the achievement of that objective were identified and project sub-systems were established to combat them. They consisted of: the infrastructure unit, agricultural research and extension, farmer group development, intermediate technology, marketing, and communications (monitoring and evaluation). Not until 1980 were all the various components assembled to enable the project to demonstrate its potential. There were numerous delays in procurement of supplies and arrival of project staff.

The mid-term evaluation conducted in June/July of 1979 came at a time when few of the project objectives had been met. The evaluation report concluded that the sub-systems were not operating in a sufficiently integrated manner to achieve project objectives by the end of project life. The intermediate technology unit had performed most satisfactorily but most other units were experiencing problems, especially infrastructure (roads and bridges) and marketing.

The project paper amendment in 1980 proposed an extension of project activities based upon substantial revisions. It concluded that the project potentially "is at least as valuable as originally envisaged and could have a far-reaching impact on GOZ agricultural policy if it succeeds." Among the major revisions were the introduction of fertilizer, reorientation of farmer group activities to include social services, and continued search for ways to institutionalize project activities and make them self-sufficient.

ZAIRE

Project Title Imeloko Integrated Rural Development Project  
Project No. 660-0082  
LOP Cost \$410,000  
Initial FY 1978 Final 1981  
OPG Paper

Other Relevant Documents:

USAID/Zaire. Mid-term evaluation of IRD Project of the Institut  
Medical Evangelique Loko (IMELOKO), September 19, 1980.

Summary and Analysis

This OPG was provided to the Eglise du Christ au Zaire (ECZ), a private voluntary organization for a pilot effort in rural community development in the Gbadolite subregion of the Equator Province. The Institute provides outreach services in agriculture and health. Under the grant, outreach medical workers from primary health care centers were to be trained. Agricultural workers were also to receive training in animal husbandry, vegetable and crop production, fish farming, and small tools production.

A regular mid-term evaluation of the Imeloko project was conducted in August 1980, covering the period from June 1978 to the present. The report stated that project implementation had been delayed due to factors beyond project management control. Thus, it said, "the EOP conditions are not pertinent to this evaluation." Problems were identified. The animal traction component was slowed because of disease among the animals. It was concluded that in spite of the delays, the project was well managed and merited serious consideration for a follow-on effort. This project is part of a larger complex of the Karawa project.

There is very little documentation available on the Imeloko project, nor does it appear to be far enough along to have generated measurable impact.

DATE: October 27, 1981

TO: Ms. Carole Scherrer, AFR/DR/ARD  
Coordinator, Area Development Impact Evaluation Committee

FROM: Galen Hull and Guy Gran, Consultants

SUBJECT: Report No. 2, Bibliographic Essay of Selected Project  
Countries (under work order No. AFR-0135-0-00-1100-00)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY

The report submitted here is the second of three to be completed under this contract. The bibliographies and commentaries that follow are tailored to the needs of potential evaluators of specific integrated rural development projects in the six countries selected: Ghana, Liberia, Niger, Upper Volta, Sudan, and Tanzania. Each essay represents an attempt to follow a topical format of the nature outlined below, although the literature did not always lend itself to concise categories:

1. Introduction to country study, history, general reference
2. Macro-political (national)
3. Local and regional politics, public administration
4. Ethnic and cultural
5. Macro-economic, urban, and modern sector
6. Agriculture, land tenure, migration
7. Rural marketing, infrastructure, credit
8. Social division of labor, role of women
9. Education, health, other social issues
10. Project specific, other relevant material

The compilation was undertaken in a rather short time, and thus did not allow serious reading of many sources. The effect was to identify the most current and analytically best material on each country covered. The project papers and previous evaluations by AID are examined in report No. 1 and do not receive further amplification in this report. Nor is the minor literature on other rural sub-regions in each country treated in the essays. Rather the focus is on independent critical, interdisciplinary literature useful to address the agenda of questions AID personnel have expressed interest in during the users survey.

Evaluators should consider this effort as a starting point for serious research rather than a definitive list of all that exists. Each USAID mission should have local material that was not covered in this search. ILO-JASPA in Addis Ababa has much material of value not yet available in Washington. Beyond the many useful unpublished dissertations (copies of which are on microfilm in the Library of Congress) listed, it is likely that newer ones will be available. The next and final report will consist of the concept paper on integrated rural development in Africa.

GHANA

Project Title Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement (GhRRM)  
(sub-activity of the Accelerated Rural Learning Project)

Project No. 698-0387

LOP Cost \$584,000 (estimated)

Initial FY 1976 FY 1979

Project Paper

Other Relevant Documents:

IBRD. Ghana Economic Memorandum. Report No. 2345-GH, April 24, 1979.

USAID/Ghana. Interim Progress Report: Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement, June 30, 1978, 26 pp.

AFR/DR. Final Evaluation of Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement, September 21, 1980. Evaluation conducted by Drs. V.K. Nyanteng and J.M. Seymour, in cooperation with GhRRM Board of Trustees and USAID staff.

Summary and Analysis

This is a grant provided to GhRRM to enable this private, non-profit organization to expand and strengthen its pilot integrated rural development program in the Mampong Valley, located 40 miles north of Accra. GhRRM had its origins with Dr. J. Yen, who pioneered this movement in work among Chinese peasants in the 1930's. The basic idea is that the rural poor anywhere can overcome disruptive effects of modernization through "rural reconstruction." The goal of GhRRM is to improve the welfare and living standards of the rural poor through an integrated approach to food production, health, literacy, and civic responsibility.

The final evaluation states that during the first two years of AID's support GhRRM made substantial progress toward training farming families in basic techniques of crop and livestock production, cooperative formation, off-farm income generation, preventive and curative health care, and literacy. However, with the exception of health, the progress of the project's activities leveled off and in some cases declined. By the end of project the situation had deteriorated in terms of staff performance and farmer responsiveness. The report concluded that GhRRM did not "demonstrate its capacity to conduct a self-help program of integrated rural development" as anticipated in the project purpose. The most obvious reason for this was said to be the shortage and relatively poor performance of the staff. At the heart of the problem was a serious managerial conflict between the Board of Trustees and field staff as to how the project should function.

The evaluation report indicates that AID contributed only \$233,000 to GhRRM (compared to \$584,000 anticipated). This is a small amount compared to other AID-funded IRD projects. The emphasis in this project appears to have been on training rather than production. Documentation available on the project is not substantial. The project is completed.

GHANA

Project Title District Planning and Rural Development (DIPRUD); Phase I  
Project No. 641--0073  
LOP Cost \$500,000 (Phase I) \$7,850,000 (Phase II)  
Initial FY 1977 Final 1978 Phase II (FY 1980 to 1984)  
Loan Paper District Planning and Rural Development (Phase I),  
April 21, 1977.

Other Relevant Documents:

USAID/Ghana. District Planning & Rural Development Project Paper.  
(Phase II), July 5, 1980.

Summary and Analysis

The initial conceptualization of DIPRUD resulted in a Project Review Paper which was reviewed in AID during FY 1977. However, because of insufficient data on the social and economic setting and little indication of the feasibility of approach, the decision was made not to proceed to a project design at that time. A pre-design activity was authorized to include studies of Atebubu District. The pre-design was delayed for several reasons, including political unrest. The study of Atebubu District was completed in December 1979 and subsequently four small projects were initiated with community and AID funding.

The DIPRUD project supports experimental project design activities to develop a decentralized approach to integrated rural development. Its purpose is to develop the capacities of the Atebubu District Council and its supporting system of local, regional, and national institutions in order to involve the local population in planning and implementation of projects.

Like the GhRRM project described above, DIPRUD focuses primarily on institution-building and training rather than production. Although Phase I has ended, the project is not far enough along to qualify for an impact evaluation.

## GHANA

Ghana's inability to foster rural development has been the subject of many studies over the past decade. The project area of the Mampong Valley has received a fair amount of attention. The 70 or so sources cited in the bibliography that follows provide an initial basis for needed investigation and rural development reconsideration.

Ghanaian studies should probably begin with the recent ILO paper (Bequele, 1980) on the general nature and distribution of poverty and inequality in the economy. Recommended next is Howard (1979), the essential historical study and a widely praised work in global terms. The guide to the post-independence period is Beckman (1976 and 1981). On the GhRRM (Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement) project itself, the implementing organization sponsored a 1977 conference whose proceedings are published in Schott (1978) and merit introductory reading.

Beyond Howard, the historical literature can be explored with her bibliography, Plange (1976) and parts of other items cited below. As general economic reference, consult Killick (1978) and IBRD (1979 and 1981). National political themes, especially the politics of rural development, the cocoa market and trade, and the widespread corruption, have generated much discussion. On politics, politicians, and ideology, see articles by Beckman (1981), Hansen and Collins (1980), Hutchful (1979), and McCain (1979). On political culture and public administration see Price (1979), Chazan (1978), and Dowse (1979). Kaufert (1977) reviews several earlier titles. Corruption is most explicitly treated by Wirilin (1979) and LeVine (1975).

Regional and local political studies are spread all over the country. A multi-regional focus is apparent in Wunsch (1979), Brown (1979), Young (1981), and Kelly (1977). More explicitly focusing on public administration at the local level are Owusu (1976 and 1977) and Edoh's 1979 dissertation. Two recent books discuss local politics in Northern Ghana: Saaka (1978) and Ladouceur (1979). Studies on Mampong or nearby regions include Osei-Kwame (1979), Winchester (1976), and Achola (1980) on Kumasi; Dunn and Robertson (1974) on Ahafo, and Graesser (1975) on Sekyere/Mampong.

The recent literature in the West on ethnic and cultural issues is not large. To begin a study of the Ashanti area, consider Morrison (1977) and Winchester (1976). Migration in the 1960s and 1970s are the subject of Zachariah and Nair (1980); their data is not recent, however. Stanley (1978) studies migration into Kumasi.

The study of Ghana's national economy and modern sector can be more profitably pursued in case studies than in the broad efforts by Killick (1978), the IBRD (1979 and 1981), and Ingham (1981). On small businesses see Silver (1978). Kraus (1979) looks at overall labor conditions. For rural development evaluation, the national politics of agriculture is most central. Particularly relevant are Dumor (1979), Hart (1980) on the Volta River Project, and Chambas (1980). Chambas is the most important independent critical evaluation of the technocratic, non-participatory development project and its political basis in Ghana. His 1979 research focused on seven projects in Northern Ghana. Libby (1976) explores the ideology and power of the World Bank with a chapter on Ghana.

Ghana's agricultural sector is the subject of many efforts, beginning with Bequale (1980) and the IBRD Sector paper (1978) and project papers (1976 and 1980). Several analysts treat the general rural poverty in Ghana: Nkrumah (1979) on urban and bureaucratic bias; Songsore (1979) and Ewusi (1977) on regional variations; Girdner (1980) and Brown (1980) on recent government responses to rural stagnation; and Ofori-Atta (1978) on income redistribution. Agriculture in the northern region has received considerable recent attention: articles by Shepherd (1981), Goody (1980), Mendonso (1980), and Plange (1979), as well as Shepherd's (1979) dissertation. Less appeared on the Mampong Valley; Prakah-Asante (1976) seems to offer a rather technical perspective on agriculture.

Rural marketing in Ghana has had extensive research; shorter essays include Southworth (1979) and Schwimmer (1979), as well as book length studies by Gore (1978) and Josserand and Sullivan (1979). Another part of the food system, agricultural research, has been treated by Nweke (1979) and Evans-Anfom (1977). Nothing specific on credit has appeared thus far beyond portions of IBRD reports.

Study of the social division of labor in general and the role of women in particular begins with Pellow's (1977) portrait of women in Accra and Bukh's (1979) essay on village women. Social issues are not well represented in recent writings. Consult Achola (1980), Weis (1979), and Aryee (1978) on education and Health Group (1975) on health.

One can sum up this initial review with two conflicting conclusions. On the one hand, a great deal of important new material, especially dissertations, will go a long way toward answering the needs of international development evaluation. On the other hand, the micro-level studies, the sub-village and household inquiries, and the cultural complexities and conflicts remain understudied if the goal is the development of the rural poor.

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LIBERIA

Project Title. Upper Lofa County Rural Development (LCADP)

Project No. 669-0142

LOP Cost	\$5,000,000	AID Loan
	6,000,000	IBRD Credit
	5,900,000	GOL Contribution
	<u>1,100,000</u>	Farmer Contribution
	\$18,000,000	Total

Initial FY 1976 Final FY 1981

Loan Paper AID-DLC/P-2101, June 12, 1975

Other Relevant Documents:

IBRD. Appraisal of Lofa County Agricultural Development Project.  
Report No. 744a-LBR, June 27, 1975.

This report was the result of an IDA-led appraisal mission including five IDA representatives, a WARDA representative, and an AID consultant. The project design of this appraisal was reproduced verbatim in the AID project paper.

IBRD. Liberia: Current Economic Situation and Prospects. Report No. 2662-LBR, December 28, 1979.

IBRD. Liberia: Agricultural Development and Technical Assistance Project (Credit 306-LBR). Project Performance Audit Report, June 3, 1980.

USAID/Liberia. Impact Study: Upper Lofa County Rural Development. May, 1980, (669-0142). Evaluation conducted by a Liberian firm in consultation with the mission as part of series for FY 1980.

Auditor General. Problems in Implementing the Integrated Rural Development Project in Liberia, (AID Loan 669-T-022), July 1980. Report which evaluates implementation rather than impact of LCADP.

C. Suggs. "Comparative Review of Upper Lofa County Rural Development Findings (Special Evaluation Impact Study and Auditor General's Report, 80-82)", September 1980. Author in the office of P/C/E/S.

Summary and Analysis

The GOL requested IBRD and AID assistance in an agricultural development project in Upper Lofa County on May 6, 1973. The proposed joint project was identified for potential IAD financing in the FY 1974 congressional presentation. The project was designed to benefit 8,000 farm families through a program of "integrated rural development." It aimed at increasing agricultural production through improvement of upland rice cultivation, rehabilitation of rice swamps, and development of coffee and cocoa farms. It also provided for strengthening the Ministry of Agriculture, infrastructure in the project area, cooperative development, disease control, credit extension, and marketing services.

The LCADP has been strongly supported by the Mission in Liberia where there appears to be an interest in facilitating impact evaluation. The conclusions reached by the impact study of 1980 were generally very positive. These include the following observations: farmer income in the project area has increased; swamp rice production has been rapidly adopted although upland rice targets were not reached; coffee and cocoa production was on target; well-digging efforts were successful; the schistosomiasis surveillance unit was successful; and the social impact was positive. Weaknesses centered on the performance of the five district cooperatives. The Auditor's report, conducted at about the same time, was somewhat more critical. Focusing on the agricultural inputs and extension services, the AG report concluded that the cooperatives were not successful because they served the interests of large landholders, merchants, and entrepreneurs rather than the small farmers.

The Suggs paper comparing the two evaluation studies concludes that the AG report is methodologically stronger than the impact study. Specifically, the latter is faulted for its use of "key informants" without any indication as to whether they included farmer/beneficiaries. The Suggs paper questions the duplication of efforts occasioned by these two studies, since they overlapped in several areas.

The same question still obtains. The LCADP is likely to be the subject of yet another evaluation, the first in the series of area/rural development impact evaluations. It clearly meets the basic criterion for impact studies: the project life has ended. There is ample documentation on the project, both AID and Bank-generated. The USAID Mission is favorably disposed toward impact studies. Nevertheless, it is fair to ask what questions are to be asked that have not already been answered, and of whom.

Project Title    Upper Long County Integrated Rural Development  
Project No.        669-0139  
LOP Cost            \$6,600,000  
Initial FY        1977            Final FY 1982  
Loan Paper        August 13, 1977

Other Relevant Documents:

IBRD. Liberia: Bong County Agricultural Development Project. Report No. 1307a-LBR. Results of appraisal mission of May-June 1976.

Summary and Analysis

This project is a replication of the LCADP described above. It is also a joint USAID-IBRD effort, officially carrying the term "integrated" in its title. Its target are the 9,000 small farmers in Upper Bong County. Its strategy is to employ relatively inexpensive technologies to increase agricultural productivity and income of small farmers. There are no evaluations of the project in the AID files.

## LIBERIA

The Lofa County project area is located in the far northwest corner of Liberia, on the border with Sierra Leone and Guinea. While the bibliography that follows this essay is relatively short compared with the other countries under consideration, the literature specific to this project is substantial. In fact, the project itself has been the subject of numerous studies and evaluations. At least two Liberia scholars have been directly involved in AID development efforts in that country: Peter Weisel and George Honadle. They should be considered valuable primary sources of information for an impact evaluation. The University of Oregon (Eugene) has been a center of Liberian studies for several years and has produced PhD dissertations in various disciplines.

For a general introduction to contemporary Liberia's problems and prospects Clapham's (1978) chapter in West African States is suggested. Hlophe (1979) provides a useful analysis of class and ethnic factors in the Liberian political system, as does Wilson (1980). Mayson (1978) looks at Liberia from a more radical political perspective. Sawyer's (1973) PhD dissertation examines attitudes toward national development and social stratification. The Liberian bureaucracy is the subject of a book by Nimley (1979) published by University Press of America in Washington, D.C., and thus readily available (as is Hlophe).

For micro-political analysis of public administration and regional planning see Yaidoo (1977). Geist, et al (1981) report on suggestions for ministerial decentralization under USAID contract with the University of California/Berkeley project on managing decentralization. Honadle's dissertation (1978) should be consulted regarding organization design for development administration and specifically for reference to the Liberian project context. Decision-making among Bong County (adjacent to Lofa) farmers is the subject of an FAO report by Gay and Hall (1975). The report provides very useful insight into how the Kpelle farmer uses his practical intelligence in solving problems and making decisions.

The most helpful general introduction to ethnographic studies is Dorjahn's (1979) anthology published by the Institute for Liberian Studies in Philadelphia. Currens' work on the Loma farmer in Lawazulu (1976) is the most relevant to the Lofa County project. His dissertation (1974) at the University of Oregon is a socio-economic study of rice cultivation

among the Loma of Lofa County. Currens identifies three factors that have contributed to change in the agricultural system: the growing of cash crops, the employment of seasonal migrant labor, and the exploitation of rain-fed swamps for the planting of rice.

A macro-economic understanding of Liberia must take into account the role of multinational mining companies. The economic and cultural impact of their operations are explored in Coale (1978) and Bonaparte (1978). The World Bank's country economic report (1979) should also be consulted.

In addition to Currens' anthropological perspective on Liberian agriculture, Weisel's (1972) study of economic, social and institutional variables in farmer production in northern Liberia is essential. For a discussion of marketing aspects of rice in Liberia the reader should consult Amegashie (1978) and the recently published chapter by Monke (1981) in Rice in West Africa. Migration to Liberia is the subject of a World Bank working paper by Srivastava (1980).

The social division of labor in Liberia is treated in Mayson and Sawyer (1979). The very important question of women and their role in rice production is examined in Currens (1976) and in Bledsoe (1980).

The literature relating specifically to the Lofa County project is extensive, as noted in the first report on project profiles. Jim Dawson (AF/RA) was involved in the project management with USAID/Monrovia and will be a key primary source of information. We have been unable to locate a copy of the initial project identification report undertaken by the German firm, Agrar und Hydro-technik, which according to Dawson provides a baseline study for the original World Bank design. It will be essential to an impact study. Two Bank reports - the Appraisal of 1975 and the Feeder Roads Project report (1979) - should be carefully consulted. Three papers produced under AID contract relate directly to the Lofa County project: Armor (1979), Honadle and Armor (1980), and Miller (1979).

The Lofa County project has been the subject of two fairly recent evaluations, an impact evaluation conducted by a Liberian firm (1980) and an auditor's report, also conducted in 1980. Charlotte Suggs' paper comparing and contrasting the two evaluations is also available.

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NIGER

Project Title Niamey Department Development Project (NDDP)  
Project No. 683-0205  
LOP Cost \$2,673,000  
Initial FY 1977 Final 1980  
Loan Paper Niamey Department Rural Development, March 3, 1977

Other Relevant Documents:

IBRD. Niger Economic Memorandum. Report No. 1109a-NIR, May 13, 1976.

USAID/Niger. First Annual Evaluation of Niamey Department Development Project, May 1979. Team of REDSO and GON Ministry of Plan.

USAID/Niger. Niger Cereals Production Project - 683-0201 - PLS, July 12, 1979.

Summary and Analysis

The NDDP was designed as a three-year project to assist the Department of Niamey in initiating a process of rural development aimed at 35,000 small farmers in the Sahel. It consisted of six components ranging from agricultural services and credit/cooperatives to livestock and irrigation schemes. As an integrated rural development effort, the NDDP has been compared with the Eastern ORD in Upper Volta and the MIDAS project in Ghana as among the major USAID projects in West Africa. The project paper indicated that the purpose was to "start a process of rural development" in three districts of the Department, covering an area about the size of Delaware and Maryland.

The first evaluation of the NDDP was carried between February and May of 1979. The team was composed of REDSO/WA representatives and the Ministry of Plan. The evaluation observed that in terms of the number of sectors (10) included in the project the NDDP is "currently the most ambitious USAID-financed IRD project in West Africa." The report covers activities undertaken during the first year (calendar year 1978) of implementation. It concluded that the project was exceptionally well managed and that prospects for achieving most, if not all, EOP targets by the third year (1980) were very good. It reported that over half of the EOP targets had already been achieved. Project beneficiaries were the 6,000 farm families living in 210 villages of the project area. As of the evaluation the NDDP consisted of ten "programs", each implemented by a different Nigerien government agency: pluvial agriculture, credit and cooperatives, soil conservation, livestock, literacy, radio-club, small irrigation, studies, project management, and comprehensive area planning.

The NDDP first phase ended in 1980 and a second phase is planned for five years. Emphasis will be on increasing the growth rate of production. While the evaluation claimed substantial success in the first year of project life, it was also made clear that there were weaknesses in its integrated approach. On the basis of the project's claim to a comprehensiveness of approach, however, it may warrant consideration for impact evaluation.

## NIGER

An introduction to the study of Niger must begin with an understanding of the constraints to development imposed by the geographic and ecological features of the Sahel. The project area is located in the Niamey department of Niger, in the southwestern part of the country. Among the numerous studies of the people of the Sahel, the following books and articles are recommended for general reference: Franke and Chasin (1980, Derrienne (1977), Dejean (1980, Bernus (1977), and Fischer (1977). A useful source for rainfall climatology is Sivakumar (1979). For a cursory view of Niger Marches Tropicaux (1980) and Europe-outremer (1979) provide a good starting place.

In order to examine the over-all question of development in Niger and the issue of participation, one should consult Gontard (1980), Roberts (1981), and especially Charlick (1981). Indeed, Robert Charlick's work is central to the study of participatory development in general and the Niamey Department project in particular. His paper on rural animation in Niger published by the Cornell University Rural Development program is the starting place for this exercise.

Macro-political studies of Niger in English are difficult to come by. Higgott (1980) provides an introduction to structural dependence and the process of decolonization. Local level politics and public administration have commanded more attention than national level politics. Political-anthropological studies of Niger include Thomson (1975, 1977, and 1979), Charlick (1974), and Faulkingham (1970). Poupon (1978) and Funel (1976) provide useful reports on regional planning by the FAO and the French ministry of cooperation.

For the study of ethnographic and religious factors in Nigerien society, Leupen's bibliography published by the Leiden center for African studies (1978) is helpful. Campbell's dissertation on population movements (1977) is also important in understanding the effects of the Sahelian drought. The French language study of La notion de personne en Afrique noire (1973) contains several chapters on aspects of psychology, sociology, and politics of traditional life in Niger. Most ethnographic studies of Niger focus on the Hausa, as for example Saunders (1978), Robinson (1975) Raynaut (1972), and Hill (1972). Religious practice among Hausa women is the subject of an article by Echard (1978).

Baier (1980) provides the only general introduction to the economy of Niger that was located in this survey. Jorritsma (1979) and Ba (1976) are the only other citations that concern basically economic issues.

Agriculture and rural development are the subject of numerous studies. The 2 volume agricultural sector assessment by Enger (1979) under USAID/Niger is a good introduction. Land use, increased food production, and project interventions are treated in Beauvilain (1979), Bergassoli (1978), Keita (1975), and Poncet (1977). World Bank reports on the Dosso agricultural development project (1979) and the irrigation project in the Tilla-bery and Tera area (1978) provide helpful background material. Conly (1979) and Zamierowski (1977) include a review of development plans in Niger and the proposal for an integrated rural development project.

An unusually large collection of articles focuses on rural marketing and farmer extension in Niger. Franke and Chasin (1979) and Stewart (1980) examine peanut marketing and peasants, while Spittler (1977), Raynault (1977a and 1977b), and Goldmark (1977), treat the social impacts of modernization in rural Niger. Eddy (1979) is a good source on the question of land use and labor on mixed farms and Williams (1978) should be looked at concerning farmer extension services. The road infrastructure linking Niamey and Fada N'Gourma is the subject of a study by Lyon Associates (1974).

Social and educational development in Niger is not adequately represented in this initial survey. An article by Belloncle (1978) examines literacy and cooperatives. The impact evaluation of private voluntary agencies conducted by DAI (Barclay, 1979) will be useful both in terms of evaluation methodology and social development. Bellot (1980) has as its subject women in pastoral societies in Niger. Joseph (1977) presents a technical analysis of rural health policy and program recommendations for an AID project.

Two primary sources must be consulted regarding project specific documentation: Mark Wentling and Robert Charlick. Wentling (1978) conducted an analysis of the average farm in the project zone, while Charlick did the social soundness analysis of the Niamey Department project paper (1976) and a paper on planning and evaluation (1977). It is our understanding that Wentling is currently with the USAID/Niamey office, and would thus provide an important link with past project management.

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SUDAN

Project Title Wadi Halfa Community Development Project -

Project No. 650-0026

LOP Cost \$498,000

Initial FY 1978 Final 1980

OPG Paper April 1, 1978

Other Relevant Documents:

Resources Development Associates. Agricultural Sector Support in the Republic of Sudan. Report prepared for AFR/DR/EAP and USAID/Sudan, September 1979.

USAID/Sudan. Evaluation of Wadi Halfa Community Development Project. (PES), January 3, 1980.

Auditor General. Audit Report of Wadi Halfa Community Development, May 30, 1980; evaluation includes audits of two other projects: Extension Education Training and Abyei ID; Ray Cramer.

Development Alternatives, Inc. Evaluation of the Abyei Development Project, Sudan, April 1981; prepared under project 936-5300.

Summary and Analysis

This project was funded under an OPG to International Voluntary Services (IVS) to support a six-part community development effort in northern Sudan. Its purpose was to stimulate agricultural development through irrigation systems, crop trials, and youth agricultural vocational training, as well as to improve health and sanitation conditions. The project area was located on a lakeshore in the far northern border of the country, 570 miles from Khartoum. Under the first and primary sub-activity, IVS technical advisors were to focus on increasing the drinking water supply system to serve the needs of a population of 20,000. Although the design of the Wadi Halfa project emphasized increased agricultural production, the major component actually focused on the expansion of the municipal water supply.

A regular evaluation of Wadi Halfa was conducted in December 1979. The team consisted of representatives of the Commission for Development and Reconstruction of Wadi Halfa, the Catholic Relief Service, IVS, and USAID. The report observed that the isolation of the project had made it especially difficult to provide effective technical and logistical support. As a result the project was behind schedule in all except one of the five outputs anticipated. The one significant change in the lives of the people "will be the achievement of the Rural Water Corporation to deliver a 24-hour safe water supply by the end of 1980." The major constraint was reported to be the lack of adequate qualified personnel, especially for the nutrition education and pre-school feeding program and IVS/Khartoum project management. It concluded that the most serious design problem was with the agricultural component, which was supposed to reintroduce agriculture to the area on a pilot basis.

SUDAN

An audit report on the Wadi Half project was written in June 1980. The report stated that the implementing agency, IVS, had recently initiated another AID project in southwest Sudan. Therefore, IVS needed additional supervisory personnel in order to manage both projects effectively. It recommended that the CPG agreement be amended to provide for transfer of AID-funded commodities to an appropriate host country entity upon completion of the project.

There is a voluminous literature on Sudan, both within AID and in the development field in general. The Wadi Half project has not come under the severe criticism that the Abyei Development Project, also in Sudan, has. In so far as its design is concerned, the Wadi Halfa project is among the more complex PVO projects. As noted above, the agricultural production component was one of the weakest, while water supply was the strongest. The Wadi Halfa project deserves consideration as possibly the strongest of the PVO projects under consideration.

## SUDAN

The project area of Wadi Halfa is located on the extreme northern periphery of Sudan. It is also relatively marginal in the topical and geographic foci of current Sudanese studies. The bibliography that follows addresses the needs of those interested in the Nubian areas of the north. It omits, therefore, all but representative and comparative samples of regional issues in the west, center, and south.

There is no satisfactory current study of contemporary Sudan to recommend as the basic country introduction. Several different starting points are instead suggested. For a summary of top-down agricultural strategy and implementation Adams and Howell (1979) is suggested. El Hadari provides an excellent view of the micro realities and stratification processes that have yet to be faced in rural Sudan. The longer works to begin with are Barnett (1977) - a globally important critique of Sudan's major irrigation scheme, Gezira - and Dafalla (1978), which is both a history and first hand account of Wadi Halfa and its resettlement in the early 1960s. O'Brien (1980) is then recommended as the most recent, exhaustive, and independent study of rural Sudan. A longer view of regional history is found in Adams (1977) and Carlson and Van Gerven. For an appreciation of the role of major international agencies in Sudanese agriculture, the reader should consult the mammoth ILO study of 1976 and the IBRD (1979a) sector papers.

The national political system is treated in a number of recent books and articles, none particularly outstanding. The edge should be given to the French language periodical RFEPA - articles by Concolato (1977 and 1979) Rondot (1978), and possibly a more recent one. Then consider Born (1980), Barbour (1980), and Wai (1979). Among the books, Abdel-Rahim (1978) and Warburg (1978) are recommended, albeit difficult to find, ~~over~~ Lees and Brooks (1978).

Little of the material on local politics/public administration is directly related to Wadi Halfa, although the following focus on local politics in the north deserves consideration. Waterbury (1979) and studies of the Abyei project - Owens (1981) and Barclay (1981) - are easily obtainable; Allassam (1977) and Al-Shabi (1979) may require some searching. The essential regional political study is El Hassam (1980), which treats an Islamic revivalist group, the Badrab in UmDubban, and their use of religion, politics, and economics to maintain privilege. Important micro-studies of other regions of the Sudan include Abakr (1980), Heinritz (1978) and Barnett's (1979, 1981) later essays on Gezira. Another important independent evaluation of local politics and economics is the Abubaker (1979) dissertation

on the New Halfa Project. It adds to Cornell's work on participatory development. On development administration, one should consult Zein (1977) as well as parts of the above studies.

No detailed local ethnographic work on Wadi Halfa appeared in this bibliographic survey. Very likely most of the following works on cultural aspects of northern Sudan will, however, be helpful: Sacks (1979), Constantinides (1978), and Ibrahim (1979). The collection of folk stories, Wisdom From the Nile, would be fun. More general cultural/political studies might be added: Wolfers (1981), Warburg (1978), Cohen (1975), and Ahmed (1975).

The major macro-economic studies are mostly products of neo-classical authors in the ILO (1976) and the World Bank (1979b and 1980b). Urban issues in the north are the subject of Winters (1977), Mirghani (1976) is a coherent portrait of class and regional inequalities and their perpetuation by government policies. Several of the macro-political items also include economic analysis.

The study of Sudanese agriculture begins as suggested with Barnett (1977) and O'Brien (1980). The government's policies are presented in Democratic Republic of the Sudan (1979), IBRD (1979a, 1980a, and 1980b), and Adams and Howell (1979). Unfortunately there is little in these reports and those that follow on the far north specifically. Agricultural issues included in these works are: household food consumption, Ali-Taha (1978); supply response of farmers, Ali (1978); labor needs for cotton agriculture, Muhammed (1977); and pest control, Bartsch (1978). More social portraits of what the peasant thinks of development projects comes through in Briggs (1978), Pollard (1981), Barclay (1981) on the Abyei Project, and especially in a major evaluation of Rahad, a 1980 dissertation by Zaki. The essential overall studies of agricultural evaluation are Abubaker (1979), Barnett (1977), and Zaki (1980).

Rural infrastructure and marketing in the north is treated occasionally in IBRD reports. Rural financial markets in general have been studied by Ahmed (1980) and the organization of agricultural research by Turk (1976) as well as by the World Bank. Cooperative efforts are skimmed over in many regional irrigation reports and Saghayroun (1977) has created a bibliography on local Sudanese material that should be looked at. No extensive material appeared on the social division of labor, although El Hassam (1977) and other ILO (1976) works do deal with women's role in the economy. The circumcision debate was not explored for this exercise. Minimal literature was found on social issues, but Taha (1979) should be consulted on malnutrition and Khangi (1980) on education.

In sum, there is a substantial amount of important material, especially new unpublished dissertations, which can indirectly explain much of what has gone on in the remote development experiment at Wadi Halfa. Suggested directions for further search include Nubian ethnography of lower Egypt and regional hydro-politics, as well as the project files of the implementing PVO, Washington-based IVS (International Voluntary Service).

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TANZANIA

Project Title Arusha Planning and Village Development Project ((AVDVP)

Project No. 621-0143

LOP Cost \$14,591,000

Initial FY 1978 Final 1982

Project Paper March 10, 1978

Other Relevant Documents:

IBRD. Economic Memorandum on Tanzania. Report No. 3086-TA, January 23, 1981.

USAID/Tanzania. Midterm Evaluation of the Arusha Planning and Village Development Project, June 1981. Team consisted of three representatives from AID, two government officials, an outside consultant, and three participant/observers.

USAID/Tanzania. Project Paper: Arusha Village Health Project, June 1981. Design team consisted primarily of GOT officials from Arusha, USAID, and DAI. Recommended five-year grant through 1986 for health component to AVDVP.

Summary and analysis

The Arusha Planning and Village Development Project is one of two large IRD projects contracted to Development Alternatives (DAI) now under consideration for an impact study. The purpose of the project is to strengthen the capabilities of the Arusha region to identify, implement, and evaluate development activities and to provide the micro-data needed to prepare a regional integrated rural development plan.

It aims at assisting the GOT in implementing its decentralization plan which places decision-making responsibility at the regional and district level. The project area encompasses three districts and the 75 villages within them. Project components include: 1) Developing procedures for bottom-up planning in specific areas, 2) developing a low-cost information system for monitoring and evaluation, 3) training of local government officials, and 4) preparation of the Arusha regional integrated rural development plan. Other project activities were designed to increase agricultural production and foster agriculture-related economic activity.

The evaluation of the AVDVP conducted in June 1981 concluded that the project had made "commendable progress since its start-up in July 1979." It was found to be well integrated with and received good support from the GOT at the regional and district levels. The project's "process" approach was considered to be innovative, ambitious, and well suited to Tanzania. However, it was thought to be too early to predict whether the project would achieve all its objectives because of delays in project start-up and procurement, management difficulties between USAID and contractors, insufficient recurrent funds, and an unfavorable economic environment, as well as "limited project funds."

TANZANIA

There is a great deal of literature surrounding the Arusha project, not the least of which has been generated by DAI itself as the leading exponent of integrated rural development implemented by the "process" approach. The Arusha project is particularly interesting because it is the second large IRD project being implemented by DAI and thus should represent an improvement on the DAI model first initiated in the North Shaba (Zaire) project. The Arusha project should be at the top of the list for impact evaluations.

## TANZANIA

The literature on Tanzania in general and its rural development in particular (including the project area of Arusha Region) is enormous. Some of it ranks among the best in all of African studies. Typically it is interdisciplinary and thus difficult to categorize the way this essay is presented. The reader should expect many accounts to link political and economic themes, both within and between national and local concerns. The literature on the Arusha project in particular is especially large, in no small measure because the implementing contractor, Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), headquartered in Washington, D.C., has produced dozens of recent papers on the subject. All of this said, however, there are still some significant knowledge gaps, especially at the local (micro) level.

There are several good introductions to Tanzanian studies: Dumont and Mottin (1979) provide a 100-page summary by one of the world's premier agronomists and development analysts; von Freyhold (1979) and Coulson (1980) offer the most sophisticated discussion of rural development in general; and Samoff (1974) remains the most important study of micro-politics in general and the Arusha Region in particular.

For an overall introduction to the history of Tanzania, Ilfie (1978) should be consulted; Coulson's Tanzania 1980 to 1980 should be out in the near future. Focusing on the post-independence period are works by Mwansasu and Pratt (1979), Kim (1979), and Resnick (1981). Basic economic data in a narrow, non-system framework is provided by IBRD reports, notably IBRD (1977 and 1980). There are also important reference bibliographies to have at hand: Kocher and Fleischer (1979) lists 761 items in 28 categories on rural development; DAI (1981) lists more than 100 items on the Arusha project generated by DAI alone. Morss (1981a) is a quick synopsis of Arusha today, following the reading of the project papers themselves.

There are a host of other portraits of national political and economic themes, of which a few more deserve mention. Mudge (1980) is the most recent of a long series of AID studies. Shivji (1975) on politics and Rweyenamu (1973) on economics remain important critiques by Tanzania nationals. Mittelman (1981) captures much of Tanzania's struggle with international economic institutions. Also see the 1980/2 issue of Development Dialogue.

The bulk of the literature on Tanzania, however, is concerned with micro-political and economic themes, especially the implementation of the Ujamaa villagization policies since 1967. Limiting the field is difficult. Beyond what was initially suggested, consider articles by Samoff (1976), Raikes (1978), Coulson (1981a) and Verhagen (1980). Cliff (1975) is essential for the early period. Hyden (1980) has good points but also flaws and demands careful reading. McCall (1980) puts one local environment (Sukuma land) into a sophisticated historical context. Questions of regional and local administration in general are the subject of articles by Samoff (1979), Mushi (1978), and Picard (1980), as well as the book by El-Namaki (1979). On the Arusha Region, Mosha (1975), Honadle and McGarr (1974), Hedlund (1979), Wily (1980), Tidrick, and Thomas (1980) should be consulted.

Ethnographic literature on the Arusha Region was not so easy to come by or comprehensible. Beginning explorations on the Maasai, Chagga and others in the general area include Moore and Pruitt (1978), Guillotte (1978), Bersten (1976), Hazel (1978), and Rigby (1979). DAI project papers and other publications do not appear to have explored ethnic and cultural issues in depth, especially at the sub-village level. Much more is needed here.

Having absorbed the interdisciplinary approaches to agricultural development by von Freyhold and others already mentioned, the reader can extract things of value from IBRD reports (1974, 1978, and 1980) and DAI's own studies of Arusha region by Humpal (1980), Sargent (1980), Walton (1980) and Morss (1981a and 1981b). DAI offers many other essays, but the initial search did not turn up much on the sub-village and household economy, the processes of stratification, labor constraints, and the individual marginalization of women and the poorest. Much better attended by DAI are themes treated in the aggregate at the district or regional level, such as ecological degradation, population growth, livestock farming, or tourism potential. Rural marketing and credit is portrayed by Walton (1980), Humpal (1980) and Morss (1980), but not from the necessary conflict model suggested by Shivji (1975) and Dumont (1979) for Tanzania and by Schatzberg (Politics and Class in Zaire) among other students of neighboring countries.

Question of the social division of labor can be investigated first in Bryceson (1980), then in her bibliographic suggestions, and those in Kocher and Fleischer (1979). Alger (1980) surveys the health services in Arusha; Kocher and Fleischer list many further health studies but omit several important unpublished dissertations. No detailed essays on the local educational system appeared in this search; Kocher and Fleischer list 50 items on Tanzanian education in general.

In sum, quantity and quality of literature on Arusha and its sub-topics is far richer than most other projects worldwide. There are still essential issues that merit more study, either in desk or field evaluations or a combination of the two.

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UPPER VOLTA

Project Title Eastern CRD Integrated Rural Development Project

Project No. 086-0201

LOP Cost \$2,971,000 Initial FY 1975 Final 1980

Project Paper

Other Relevant Documents:

IBRD. Project Performance Audi Report: Upper Volta Rural Development Fund Project (Credit 317-UV), September 4, 1979.

USAID/Upper Volta. Interim Evaluation of the Eastern CRD IRD Project, March 1, 1978.

USAID/Upper Volta & Michigan State University. Progress Report on Eastern Region CRD IRD Project, February 1, 1979.

summary and analysis

The Eastern Region of Upper Volta is predominantly rural and characterized by livestock production. This project was contracted to Michigan State University to supply technical/administrative services to the regional development administration (ORD) centered in Fada N'Gourma. The purpose of the project was to improve the quality of life in the area by increasing food supplies and surpluses which could be marketed outside the CRD area. The project created four centers of production activity along with supporting services designed to strengthen marketing, food and livestock production, and technical improvements. The project received financial assistance from the World Bank and other international donors as well as AID.

The evaluation conducted in 1978 observed that the project had focused primarily on increased agricultural extension services. Virtually all of the project activities were behind schedule, including construction of the CRD complex in Fada N'Gourma, applied research, and coordination with the overall objectives of the CRD. Unrealistic assumptions were made in the project paper regarding the effectiveness of the CRD administration and the availability of improved technical packages. Fewer than 1,000 farmers were using animal traction at the time of the evaluation, although animal traction was a major part of project design.

The Eastern Region ORD is similar in its design to the Niger HDDP project, which appears to have enjoyed greater success in a shorter period of time than the Upper Volta project. Because of the similarity of these two, and their close proximity in West Africa, it seems logical that one or the other should be chosen for an impact evaluation.

### UPPER VOLTA

The development literature on Upper Volta and the Eastern Region ORD in particular is extensive. As might be expected, a substantial portion of it is in French. The implementing agent of the IRD project under consideration was Michigan State University's Department of Agricultural Economics, the source of a considerable amount of project specific literature. The University of Michigan's CRED has also produced a good deal of literature on agricultural development in Upper Volta.

Many of the general introductory works on the Sahel cited in the essay on Niger will be applicable to Upper Volta, especially since the two project areas (Upper Volta and Niger) are adjacent to each other. For a general reference on the environment of Upper Volta, Terrible's (1975) atlas should be consulted. For a cursory introduction to the political system, Vengroff's article (1980) on the role of the military and Cherigny's report on the elections of 1978 (1979) should be read. Other books and articles on the nature of the state and the sociology of underdevelopment include Some (1979), Feyrega (1977), Nikyema (1978) and Gregory (1974 and 1979).

Local level politics and development administration are examined in Wolfson (1981) and Boubacar (1974). Hart's (1980) study of the Volta River Project provides a useful comparative perspective on the USAID Eastern ORD project, as does Reyna (1980). The Government of Upper Volta's program for rural development is included in the six-volume report of the ministry of rural development (1978) and the third economic and social development plan (1977) of the ministry of planning and cooperation.

The best general introduction to the demographic and cultural aspects of Upper Volta is Pool and Coulibaly (1977). Islam is discussed in Audouin and Deniel (1980). The ethnographic literature on Upper Volta concerns primarily the Mossi, who inhabit the region to the west of the project area although there is some overlap. The Mossi are the subject of the following studies: Zoanga (1978), Smith (1977), Rey (1977), Capron and Kohler (1978), Bulter (1977), and Lallemond (1977). Of more direct relevance to the project area, however, is the work of Swanson (1979 and 1980) on the Gourmantche. Some of his research was carried out within the context of the project itself.

For a macro-view of the Voltaic economy see the World Bank's (1979) economic memorandum. This initial survey did not uncover any additional studies of the national economy of Upper Volta. There is, however, a vast and growing body of literature that examines the rural development of Upper Volta, the effects of migration on the economy, the tension between livestock and cereal production, and the farmer participation in development projects.

The subject of rural development and agricultural production in Upper Volta is aptly introduced in the work of Charlick (1981) and Delgado (1978 and 1979). Charlick's work has until recently been mostly focused on Niger, but his most recent work under the auspices of the Cornell University Rural Development program deals with "animation rurale" in Upper Volta. Delgado looks at livestock vs. foodgrain production. Other works to be consulted in this category include: Richard and Baudet (1980), Ariza-Nino (1980), and Marchal (1977). Pastoralism and migration are the subject of numerous books and articles, including: Bellot and Bellot (1977), Benoit (1978), Boutillier (1977), Conde (1980), McMillan (1979), Piche (1980), and Trouve and Bessat (1980). The papers presented at the AID-sponsored workshop on Sahelian agriculture at Purdue University in 1979 and 1980 are useful to this section as well, including Murphy (1979), and Murphy and Sprey (1980).

The primary reference on agricultural credit and marketing is the project-generated literature. Among these papers are Zalla (1976) and Sticklèy and Tapsoba (1979). Also see Saul's (1980) Purdue University paper on rural marketing by women and Herman (1978).

The social division of labor, with special attention to the role of women, is treated in Reyna (1979), Conti (1979), and Goussou (1976). Other aspects of educational and social development are treated in Sawadogo (1979), Savonnet (1976), Saul (1979), Martin-Samos (1977), Lallez (1976), Gray (1978), and Brun (1978). SAED, a local research center in Ouagadougou, produces studies and reports of relevance to the Eastern ORD, including one on social and economic development of women (1978).

As mentioned in the introduction, the Michigan State team implementing the IRD project from the town of Fada N'Gourma has produced a number of documents on the project. These include reports and analyses by Eicher, et al (1976), Matlon (1978 and 1979), and Buccola (1979). The Hull (1979) evaluation of a small enterprise project in the Eastern ORD provides some insight into the the institutional framework of development administration in the region.

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