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Midterm Evaluation of the Research on Access to
Land, Water and Natural Resources
Project Paper (936-5301)
Amendment

May 1987

Regional and Resource Development Division
Office of Rural and Institutional Development
Bureau for Science and Technology
U.S. Agency for International Development

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Midterm Evaluation of Research on Access
to Land, Water and Natural Resources
Project Paper Amendment (936-5302)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the result of the midterm evaluation of the Bureau for Science and Technology's (S&T's) Research on Access to Land, Water and Natural Resources Project Paper Amendment, dated February 1984. The project is implemented through a Cooperative Agreement (CA) and a Cost Reimbursable Ordering Type Agreement (CROTA) with the University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center (LTC).

The evaluation team was comprised of four A.I.D./Washington officers and an outside evaluator from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The latter's scope of work was specifically related to an assessment of research quality. The team reviewed documents in Washington and made a one-week site visit to the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin/Madison, during which a number of interviews were conducted and more documents were reviewed. Field mission views were solicited via cable. The team met several times on its return to Washington to discuss findings and recommendations.

There were three different documents that provided evaluation criteria for the team. The first was a report prepared in 1982 by John D. Montgomery, John P. Powelson, G. Edward Schuh, et. al. This was a qualitative evaluation of the work of the Land Tenure Center, with some specific recommendations for deepening the quality of the research work and broadening the community of involved scholars by, among other things, the creation of an external advisory board. The second set of evaluation criteria derived from the Project Paper Amendment, and included the establishment of 10 long-term research themes, as well as emphasis on research dissemination, networking and training. The third set of evaluation criteria derived from a memorandum from the Assistant Administrator of the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (AA/LAC) to the Acting A.I.D. Administrator (A/A.I.D.), dealing primarily with management oversight under the current CA.

The evaluation team found that the project is on track. Although impact is difficult to measure at the midpoint of the amendment's life, there are nonetheless already several indications of positive impact. In general, the team endorsed continued support to examination of issues of land, water and natural resource access through the Wisconsin Land Tenure Center. The long-term, institution-building course adopted by A.I.D. in this instance has yielded substantial dividends after twenty-five years in establishing a center of excellence on which A.I.D., host countries, other donors and the scholarly community can now draw. In fact, the project is now so dependent upon the institution for its success that the team in its evaluation dwelt more heavily than would otherwise have been the case on the Center itself.

The team made recommendations on five major points. These recommendations apply both to the remainder of the life of the current project and for any follow-on activity. The recommendations are as follows:

1. Conceptualization of the Research Agenda

The common theme approach has been the primary tool for identifying and developing the research agenda for the Land Tenure Center under the existing CA. The common theme approach is extremely useful to both A.I.D. and LTC in assisting to focus the research work, and the team believes that both the approach and most of the specific themes themselves should be continued beyond the life of the current CA.

2. Research and Consulting Quality

With respect to research quality, the evaluation team found that in the present LTC institutional environment, there is little incentive for researchers to focus on basic research. As the creation of new knowledge must be continuous in order for A.I.D. to realize the full return on its investment, the inability of researchers to concentrate more on generating theoretical knowledge represents a cost to A.I.D. and others who depend on this information.

Several options exist to address this problem, including building in resources into each mission buy-in for additional analysis time, allowing for time within the core budget for researchers to carry out more second-level analysis, closer supervision of graduate students placed by LTC in the field and tenuring more of the LTC research staff.

3. Raising the LTC Profile

The Land Tenure Center has evolved and matured in a generally competent manner. However, the team found that the University of Wisconsin community, and others beyond (including the land-grant colleges, A.I.D. and other donors) were not adequately familiar with the Center's work and objectives. The Center has deliberately kept a low profile in recent years, but the team feels that new familiarization efforts are now merited. Specific means to raise the profile include devoting more time to publishing books and articles in scholarly outlets, inviting additional representation on the Center's Executive Committee, developing "speakers' kits" for the Advisory Committee, and working through the S&T and regional bureau project managers to make the Center and its work more widely known.

4. Shifting the Balance to Dissemination

The balance in the latter years of the CA should be tilted slightly differently than in the early years - away from new research and in favor of information dissemination. This may mean foregoing some short-term research opportunity with regional bureau funding in order to devote those funds to knowledge dissemination. It does not mean equal funding of research and dissemination efforts, but it means ensuring that all publishable results are produced and mailed in a timely manner. This is consistent with both raising LTC's profile and having attained the midpoint of the project amendment life cycle.

5. Resource Constraints and Opportunities

Future funding, as it relates to the maintenance of a coherent, focused research program for the Land Tenure Center is likely to continue to be problematic. Sources of funding to ensure continuation of the basic core activities of the Center (as opposed to the more narrow funding for individual, discrete research and consulting activities), must be actively sought by both LTC and A.I.D.. Since overall benefits of LTC activities accrue to both S&T and regional programs, A.I.D. assistance for core requirements should not be limited to contributions of one or the other. A precedent has been set within the current CA period by both the LAC and Africa Bureaus for core support. In addition, foundations, international organizations and others who benefit from LTC activities need to be approached for possible financial assistance. Diversification of funding sources that will not diffuse the common themes approach to research should be a priority of the LTC management, in conjunction with its principal A.I.D. backstop officers.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) has supported research on land tenure and access to and management of other natural resources since its own founding in 1961. Much of this support has been channeled to the University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center (LTC). Originally established to concentrate on monitoring agrarian reforms then occurring in Latin America, the Center has diversified to study a broad range of land tenure arrangements and issues worldwide.

This report is the result of a midterm evaluation of the progress of the latest amendment to A.I.D.'s project paper, entitled Access to Land, Water and Natural Resources,^{1/} that outlines the terms of the Agency's central support for research on the access theme. In turn, the project paper amendment is implemented through a Cooperative Agreement (CA) grant to the LTC. The CA began on April 1, 1984 and is to end on July 31, 1989. The current CA has been in place for over two years, hence it is being evaluated at the midterm. A companion contract, known as a cost reimbursable ordering type agreement (CROTA), was signed on February 1, 1985 to cover a three-year period. Work being carried out under the CROTA is also covered by this evaluation. The workability of the CA and CROTA combination was also reviewed as part of the evaluation team's scope of work.

The long-term nature of A.I.D.'s support to research on access to natural resources, and the resultant institutional development of the LTC has created a situation in which progress of the project amendment cannot be separated from the functioning of the Center itself. Thus, this report focuses heavily on the LTC, not only from a management standpoint, but in terms of its substantive, long-term research, dissemination and training activities. The Land Tenure Center has been provided core funding by A.I.D. under a series of mechanisms, beginning with a contract, then under A.I.D.'s 211(d) Grant program for strengthening university capacity to work in the less developed countries (LDCs) and more recently under the cooperative agreement approach. A new project paper (PP), outlining A.I.D.'s rationale for and support to LTC was written in 1978, and funds were granted under a CA that lasted

^{1/} The project title was changed in 1985 to Research on Access to Land, Water and Natural Resources.

until early 1984. In 1982 a major evaluation of A.I.D.'s relationship with the LTC was undertaken. The report of that evaluation was favorable overall, allowing the 1978 project paper to be amended and a new cooperative agreement to be signed in 1984.

The evaluation team has concluded that there should be continued support to examination of issues of land, water and natural resource access through the Wisconsin Land Tenure Center. It has validated the combining of long- and short-term research via an agreed-upon agenda known as common themes, and believes this agenda should be continued. However, increased resources are required if A.I.D. is to realize the full value of its investment, and for the LTC to contribute to the knowledge base on land tenure. The team's assessment of both substantive and administrative matters was favorable overall.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT AND METHODOLOGY

The report is organized to cover the major areas in the team's scope of work (Annex A), although in a slightly different order. Following the introduction and this section, a statement of the evaluation criteria, which draw upon the prior evaluation and the PP amendment, appears. The activities in the areas of research, training and management of the project are reviewed. There are special sections on resource availability and future directions for research, to emphasize the importance of these latter two topics in the view of the team. A section of findings and recommendations concludes the report.

As to methodology, a five-person team consisting of four A.I.D./Washington officers and an outside evaluator from the U.S. Department of Agriculture was formed. The team reviewed an extensive number of documents in A.I.D./Washington, including LTC publications, A.I.D. obligating documents and correspondence relating to the Advisory Board. The team met on several occasions to review the scope of work and to plan its approach to the field visit. It then spent a week at the Land Tenure Center in Madison, Wisconsin, engaged in intensive interviews (see List of Persons Contacted - Annex B) and further review of documents on site.

The outside evaluator had a narrower scope of work, related specifically to examining research quality. His scope of work is appended as Annex C. The team reached preliminary findings and conclusions while still in Madison, and reviewed these with key LTC personnel. On its return to Washington, the team held several additional meetings and prepared the final evaluation report. LTC has been given the opportunity to formally respond to the report, and that response is attached as Annex D.

III. EVALUATION CRITERIA

The criteria established for this evaluation derived from three principal sources. The first was the evaluation report prepared in 1982 by John D. Montgomery, John P. Powelson, G. Edward Schuh et. al. (hereinafter referred to as the Montgomery Report). The second was the 1984 Project Paper amendment, and the third was a memorandum from the AA/LAC (Acting) to the Administrator regarding A.I.D.'s future relationship with the LTC, dated February 29, 1984. The team used the conclusions and recommendations from the former document, the output level statements from the PP amendment and the points discussed in the AA/LAC-A/A.I.D. memorandum as guidelines for assessing progress in meeting the project's purpose and goal.

A. Montgomery Report

The Montgomery Report concluded that the LTC is a unique national resource that merits government support because its output is primarily useful to national agencies. Its other important conclusion was that A.I.D. and the LTC must invest in the furtherance of the state of knowledge and contributions to the larger academic community if the LTC is to generate the knowledge required to keep pace with A.I.D.'s needs.

The report's recommendations are summarized as follows:

- LTC should make a major effort to develop a core approach to problems of land tenure and related factors, and it should synthesize its work.
- LTC should use its strong institutional potential to have a greater impact on the scholarly community, particularly through networking and dissemination, which will increase its visibility in the U.S. and abroad. It should also integrate itself more into its home institution.
- A.I.D. should provide funding for both continuing research efforts and technical assistance programs, which are complementary activities and renew its support to the publications and library programs. It should continue to expand the scope of LTC activities to include environmental and ecological resource issues and to use LTC capabilities in activities complementary to agrarian reform.
- A.I.D. should keep field missions informed about the services available from LTC and should be prepared to maintain a balance between LTC's responses to field requests and its responsibilities as a research center.

- An independent advisory board whose purpose would be to establish institutional links outside the LTC that would protect against administrative and intellectual inbreeding, give LTC greater visibility within the University and on the national scene and reinforce its credibility with its sponsor (A.I.D.) should be formed.

B. PP Amendment

The PP amendment incorporated many of the Montgomery Report's findings and recommendations into its anticipated outputs. These included

- Implementation of up to five long term applied research efforts each for the Africa and Latin America Bureaus on key issues constraining the development of land tenure systems and land markets in those regions
- Publication and dissemination of key research findings through monographs and special conferences on a series of special topics in which publications have been generated; and maintenance of library reference services on land tenure
- Developing and providing training programs for use in connection with the applied research program to strengthen the capacity of the local LDC institution cooperating with the research effort
- Creating networks for more effective outreach and enhancing coordination on regional and cross-regional research programs
- Providing consulting and technical assistance for project design, implementation and evaluation on land tenure and "access" topics
- Carrying out special studies to provide regional bureaus as needed with short monographs for practitioners and policy makers.

C. AA/LAC-A/A.I.D. Memorandum

The February 29, 1984 memorandum from AA/LAC (Acting) to A/A.I.D. reiterated many of the points raised above, especially with regard to the importance of LTC as a national resource, the improved integration with its home institution, the advisory board, the five thematic areas of interest to LAC, and the need for long-term research to be funded mostly through core support. The key issue to which the memorandum addressed itself was with regard to closer management on the part of A.I.D. of LTC activities, by both S&T and

regional bureau personnel. It endorsed the use of an ordering agreement to allow contractual arrangements with LTC for short-term, specific assistance activities, and noted the use of the annual workplan for input into the core research by A.I.D. personnel.

The above sets of findings, recommendations and anticipated outputs were amalgamated in planning for this evaluation, and examined under a number of headings as indicated in the team's scope of work: management and process, research and consulting quality, impact and dissemination. A number of the responses to recommendations could quickly be verified. Others required a more detailed analysis as to whether structural changes in the relationship between A.I.D. and LTC, as suggested in the Montgomery Report and the AA/LAC-A/A.I.D. memorandum had indeed been achieved through the means specified in the PP amendment. In the report sections below, progress on adopting the recommendations and conditions of the former two documents will be contained in the descriptions and assessments of the specific functions that LTC undertakes. Recommendations for ensuring that the Research on Access to Land, Water and Natural Resources PP amendment will achieve its stated outputs, goal and purpose are also made with the objective of building on past findings and recommendations.

IV. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Conceptualization of the Research Agenda

The common theme approach has been the primary tool for identifying and developing the research agenda for the Land Tenure Center under the existing CA. The common themes are a group of broad research topics that were identified during the design stage of the 1984 project amendment. They are intended to add focus to the research undertaken by the LTC. The impetus for this approach came from both the Montgomery Report, which identified lack of focus as a problem, and from the desire of the Senior Assistant Administrator of the Science and Technology Bureau (S&T) to use this type of approach for S&T sponsored research in general. The specific individual themes were identified jointly by S&T and the two participating regional bureaus, drawing upon the expertise of the LTC. The common themes for both Latin America and Africa are found in Annex E.

The evaluation team found this approach to be generally useful to both A.I.D. and LTC in assisting to focus the research work, and the team believes that both the approach and most of the specific themes themselves should be continued beyond the life of the current CA.

Some specific ways in which the common theme approach has been useful follow:

- Provide focus, by guiding LTC and the A.I.D. project managers to seek out research activities and funding in subject areas consistent with the themes.
- Provide coherence and continuity, by protecting LTC research from frequent changes of emphasis in A.I.D.'s agenda.
- Help to place individual research activities within a broader context.
- Assist A.I.D. field missions and others in understanding the LTC research agenda and how each one's particular research activity (ongoing or proposed) fits into the larger picture.
- Provide a framework for assisting to evaluate the volume and quality of LTC activities.

In addition to examining the overall usefulness of the common themes, the scope of work for the evaluation also requests an assessment of:

- the degree of coherence among the different activities within the separate themes.
- the progress towards synthesis of overall lessons and recommendations under each theme.
- the appropriateness of the number of themes.
- which themes should be continued beyond the life of project (FY 88).

Regarding the degree of coherence of activities within each separate theme, this was found to vary considerably among the themes. Some themes, such as the Africa River Basin work and the Latin America and Africa Titling and Registration themes, do have considerable coherence, while others such as the Changing Traditional Tenure theme in Africa tend to be broad categories under which fairly diverse activities can be placed. This has occurred partly by design, since it is important that the LTC be able to respond to a number of tenure concerns, particularly in Africa where many tenure issues are only recently emerging.

There is also considerable variation regarding the synthesizing of regionwide lessons under each theme, particularly since activities under several themes are still in the early stages. In Africa, the Bruce paper on Land Tenure Issues in Project Design and Agricultural Development Strategies, and the River Basin work are two examples of finished products in this regard. In Latin America, books are currently under preparation on agrarian structure, and on the history, current status, and lessons learned from previous land reforms. All these documents have or are expected to synthesize land tenure issues in their respective regions, for use by policy makers in host countries, A.I.D., and others in the field.

The team examined the question of number of themes in terms of an appropriate balance between finite staff and funding levels on the one hand, and the maintenance of flexibility on the other. In terms of these criteria, it judged the current number of themes (10) to be generally appropriate, and does not recommend changes at this time.

With respect to specific topic areas as opposed to number of themes, the evaluation team noted that some themes have generated considerably lower levels of activity and funding than others. This suggests that some of the themes may be of little interest to field missions and regional bureaus at present, and may be candidates for reappraisal at the time that a new PP and CA are completed, recognizing that mission and bureau demand is not the only criterion on which inclusion or deletion should be based. The evaluation team believes that the other themes should continue beyond the life of the present project, although further assessment of this will be needed closer to the end of the project when there is greater evidence upon which to base a judgement.

When such an assessment is undertaken, one factor to be considered is the comparative cost-effectiveness of the research start-up expenses under the various themes. That is, if lack of interest in a particular research topic by A.I.D. field missions means that a great deal of expense and time will be incurred in trying to "sell" the topic to missions, then this factor must be taken into account in the decision-making equation regarding research priorities.

The common themes have been less useful in focusing the technical assistance work of the LTC, due to the inherent nature of technical assistance activities, although this has varied among the regions. In the LAC region, the short-term consulting activities are generally more closely related and complementary to the longer-term research agenda due to the influence of the common themes, as well as to the focusing of the agenda by internal discussions within the LAC bureau over a number of years. The short-term work in Africa, where land tenure issues are not as well understood, has not been as focussed. Some of the work for other bureaus (e.g., PPC's work on agrarian structure, has been consistent with the common themes, while other proposed work, e.g., in Bangladesh, has been less so.

B. Implementation

The team views the research process as having multiple objectives, including contribution to the knowledge base and perhaps to theory, information generation for more immediate application, institution building and skills development. Section IV.B.1. addresses the basic and applied research objectives, while Section IV.B.2. speaks to some of the institution building and skills development aspects.

The first objective mentioned, adding to the theory of land tenure, is usually accomplished by conducting "basic" research. This is research that contributes to theory, makes full use of the analytical capabilities of researchers, and results from a second-order analysis of information using sophisticated analytical methods.^{2/} The results of this level of research should be amenable to publication in scholarly, refereed journals or books and to become part of the permanent knowledge base on the topic.

In its twenty-five year relationship with the Land Tenure Center, A.I.D. has made considerable use of theoretical contributions to conceptualize and provide the underlying rationale for many of its agriculturally related activities. For example, the relationships between factor productivity and size of holding have been illuminated by theoretical work, and were the basis for A.I.D.'s support to agrarian reform programs in the past. The LTC's long-term study of cooperatives also influenced the design of A.I.D.'s companion activities to land redistribution. Other, more recent examples include the work by Stanfield on land titling and Dorner and Saliba on land markets have provided the basis for a new generation of project activities designed to improve tenure security and foster market transactions in land to achieve both productivity and distributional objectives.

There is another level of research, usually referred to as "applied" work, which results in information of more immediate utility and is usually based on a first-order analysis. Much of the work supported by core funding, and the long-term field mission add-ons under the cooperative agreement fall into this category. The applied work is the major vehicle for collection of data and provision of advice to field missions regarding land tenure circumstances. The information collected can subsequently be utilized for the analysis that leads to theory-building. The majority of the publication and dissemination that LTC itself undertakes involves the results of the applied research, which is usually not subject to the peer review process, and is done in as timely a manner as possible, owing to the time-boundedness of most of the needs and some of the products entailed in this type of research. In the instances in which consulting activity under the CROTA resulted in the generation of information, it was considered by the team as part of the applied research work of the LTC.

^{2/} Basic research may also produce well-documented understandings of the empirical reality in a given setting. For purposes of discussion in this report, the outcome of basic research will be referred to as contributions to theory in order to reduce complexity.

1. Research and Consulting Quality

The quality of both basic and applied research, as well as consulting carried out under the CROTA, is examined in this section (A list of activities carried out from April 1, 1984 to December 15, 1986 is attached as Annex F.). With respect to the first aspect of research quality, the evaluation team found that in the present LTC institutional environment, there is little incentive for researchers to focus on basic research. Such research is most often produced in an environment where individuals are in tenure-track positions, or are already securely tenured and therefore have more time and energy to devote to the pursuit of knowledge that has less immediate application. Unfortunately, this is not the case presently at the LTC where only a few individuals are so positioned. According to the LTC director, it has become increasingly difficult to have researchers with international interests hired into tenure-track positions in the various colleges of the university. However, this problem is not unique to the University of Wisconsin, and reflects the general situation in major land-grant universities.

Due to the necessity of responding to a continuous stream of A.I.D. mission short-term requests, LTC researchers generally do not have adequate time to refine their first order, applied analyses by using more quantitative skills, which many of them possess, or by using other accepted analytical methods. Therefore, not only is research suitable for publication in refereed journals or volumes not produced, but much of the high-quality data collected in extensive (and expensive) field surveys are never fully analyzed. Furthermore, due to relative shrinking of core funding from A.I.D. and rising costs of research, the LTC management does not feel that it can turn down A.I.D. mission work requests that may be short-term tasks from which there is little prospect of theory generation, at least initially, although such responses may lead to subsequent invitations to do more in-depth work. By continuously responding to these requests, LTC researchers often find that their time is fragmented and their research focus and concentration is distracted. These distractions, necessary as they may be from a budgetary viewpoint, further decrease the likelihood of much basic, publishable research being produced by LTC personnel.

The implications of this turn of events for A.I.D. are several. The LTC constitutes a unique resource. Nowhere else in the world is there an ongoing, truly interdisciplinary collection of researchers and research materials focused on land tenure. It should be noted that A.I.D. missions and consultants regularly draw on the body of basic knowledge created in the prior two decades, by LTC and other scholars to meet their near-term, applied requirements. This creation of new knowledge must be continuous, though, as the problems and issues evolve over time and new solutions must be based on an up-to-date understanding of land tenure situations and the changes that occur. Given the present realities of the research

environment at LTC, though, relatively little generation of new theory on land tenure is likely to be forthcoming. Furthermore, without an ongoing effort to make the data already on hand readily available to other researchers, much of the information which has been generated in the past by the LTC is not being fully utilized. The extensive data sets which have been compiled from many extensive, expensive field surveys could be mined by other researchers if they were made readily available.

Regarding the second aspect of quality, i.e., the overall soundness and usefulness of applied research and consulting to A.I.D. missions and regional bureaus, the team found a much better situation, although some problems do exist. However, a complete assessment was not possible due to: (1) the fact that much of the research is still in its early stages, and (2) the evaluation methodology did not allow for field visits, which would have permitted a firsthand assessment of this question. Nonetheless, several research reports were examined from this viewpoint, as well as cables from A.I.D. field missions.

At the beginning of this evaluation, a cable was sent from A.I.D./W to all field missions that had hosted LTC activities during the current Cooperative Agreement and CROTA, requesting a detailed assessment of the research and/or consulting activities. Of the thirteen missions that responded to the cable, two gave no assessment, either because the research had not yet begun, or because the individual in the mission responding to the cable was only vaguely aware of the activity. Of the remaining eleven missions, ten gave LTC good to outstanding marks, while one mission's ratings were very mixed. For the ten, typical assessments of overall quality and usefulness were as follows:

- "Mission is quite satisfied with LTC performance ...Activity results were practical and useful" (Zaire).
- "Excellent" (RHUDO/Nairobi re: urban tenure work in Somalia).
- "positive, responsive, and effective" (RDO/C, Barbados re: St. Lucia activities).
- "professional, complete and useful" (Panama).
- "Quality has been high throughout....LTC is well thought of and most welcome" (Honduras).
- "LTC has effectively carried out its applied research and consulting assignments" (Dominican Republic).

The Swaziland mission noted specific problems regarding research conceptualization (done jointly by LTC, USAID, and the government) and difficulties with counterpart availability, but nonetheless characterized the overall performance of the LTC as superior.

The evaluation team also noted problems with the Swaziland research. It appears at this point that all effort has been

concentrated on the process of the survey itself, with relatively little forethought on analysis. It is not certain that quantitative analysis, much less contributions to the theory base, will be forthcoming from this activity because the analysis phase has been shortened to compensate for delays in the survey phase of the project. Furthermore, it is not at all clear what underlying working hypotheses, if any, were used to design the survey instrument. In the opinion of the evaluators, the remainder of this project needs close monitoring from the senior LTC staff. It may well require input from a senior agricultural economist to ensure a continuity of methodology and a thorough analysis, including the use of appropriate quantitative methods. At the very least, this research should incorporate an analysis which will provide a predictive framework for assessing future agricultural production and policy changes. The LTC has requested (and been granted) a three-month contract extension, which will supposedly allow completion of the full scope of work. However, there remains some doubt that even this extension will permit a full analysis of the information collected.

The most serious problems with research quality judged from the viewpoint of field missions appear to be in the registration and tenure security work being carried out under core funding in Senegal, where the missions ratings were very mixed. While conceptualization and field personnel were judged "outstanding", implementation was called "average", with serious problems noted in groundwork, backstopping and so forth.

Overall, the evaluation team found that the Senegal activity was somewhat of a risky venture. It is being carried out by a PhD candidate from another university, who will be conducting her thesis research at the same time that she is collecting data for the LTC. She has, in effect, two "employers." The research itself is based upon her proposal, which proposes "to statistically link characteristics of traditional and individualized tenure systems to a wide range of societal objectives and then to evaluate the tenure systems." Although the fieldwork has recently been placed under the supervision of an LTC PhD economist with appropriate quantitative skills, including the path analysis used in the researcher's proposal, the feasibility of collecting and analyzing the data in the time allotted, and preparing a report useful to the USAID/Dakar and the LTC and separate from her dissertation research remains a challenge. The Senegal situation has led the team to make specific recommendations regarding student research proposals (See Section IX).

Regarding research and consulting work done specifically for the regional bureaus as opposed to that done for field missions, the overall quality is also judged to be good. These activities more closely approximate the basic or summative research that will add to the theory than the first-order, applied type of work being

conducted in the field. For the Africa Bureau, three specific research activities have been completed. One of these, the Bruce paper on Land Tenure Issues, was judged to be of outstanding quality, and is believed to be a major new addition to the literature on African land tenure. The other two, the River Basin work and a series of short country profiles for each African country, were felt to be generally sound and useful products, given the budgetary and time constraints under which they were undertaken.

For the Latin America regional bureau, consulting work done in Panama, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and elsewhere was of generally high quality. Additionally, papers were prepared describing the role that private land transfers and land markets play in the land allocation process, and describing problems related to tenure security created by traditional registration and titling methods.

The team did not have an opportunity to review the manuscripts of the two books now in the final stages of preparation, and therefore cannot comment on the quality of this work. In principle, it should provide a more balanced picture in assessing the allocation of LTC's resources as between basic and applied research.

The production of applied research reports and other papers under the CA, as well as of more basic scholarly works, is hampered by the lack of adequate support. Both timeliness and quality are particularly affected. Currently, LTC staff who have other pressing responsibilities, or whose time has higher value in other uses, are acting as technical editors, which represents only an interim solution. The team believes that A.I.D. is not maximizing its investment in LTC's research work by its neglect of this area.

2. Host Country Collaboration

The importance of carrying out research in a strongly collaborative mode with host country institutions and individuals is well known. Not only does collaborative mode research have spin-off benefits for strengthening institutions in Third World countries, but it also greatly increases the prospects that research results will have a real impact on policies, programs and projects.

On the other hand, it is also recognized that there are costs, both financial and other, to carrying out research in a truly collaborative mode. Greater up-front time and money must be invested to arrange both the overall approach and the details of collaborative research, before the data collection can actually begin. In addition, the expatriate researcher and research institution may have to give up some control over the effort, and take some risks regarding the timeliness and quality of the output required from host country collaborators.

These trade-offs are manageable, however, if the research is adequately structured and financed to allow sufficient early groundwork and backstopping during implementation. In sum, the evaluation team believes that a strongly collaborative research mode is essential, the costs notwithstanding.

In assessing the Land Tenure Center's record on this issue, the evaluation team found that there was considerable variation between regions. In Latin America, the LTC has done an outstanding job of working with and through host country institutions, in what appears to be a truly collaborative operating style. In Africa, host country collaboration has been much weaker, for a variety of reasons (although several Africa missions, particularly where short-term work was done, do give the LTC good marks on this point). Many of the reasons for weaker host country collaboration in Africa are beyond the control of the LTC. They include:

- Weak local institutions;
- Limited budget allocations by A.I.D. and host country governments for research;
- Related to the above points, the high start-up costs (including much higher travel expenses) and heavy up-front time needed to set up research with local institutions in Africa;
- The fact that LTC has been actively working in Africa for only about 5 years compared with the 20 plus years of experience in Latin America; and
- In some cases, lack of enthusiasm in A.I.D. missions for collaborative research modes.

With the above limitations, however, the Center can and must do better on this subject in Africa. Some suggestions for ways to increase host country involvement and potential policy impact are found in the Recommendations section (p. 37ff).

3. Disciplinary Balance and Outreach in LTC Research

Given the nature of land tenure issues, which span a number of different disciplines, it is clear that an interdisciplinary approach is the most effective way to attempt their study. It is also evident that one of the fundamental requirements for carrying out high quality interdisciplinary research is the establishment of a good disciplinary balance among the researchers. For the Land Tenure Center, an assessment of this question requires looking at balance not only within the LTC core staff, but also for the researchers and consultants used from outside the LTC, both within and outside the University of Wisconsin. Reaching out to departments and institutions outside the LTC has obvious additional benefits beyond just providing disciplinary balance (e.g. higher visibility, greater integration, etc.), and weakness in this area was a concern of the Montgomery Report.

a. Within the LTC

Regarding the core staff of the Land Tenure Center, there now appears to be good balance among the disciplines. There also appears to be a good balance between quantitative and other research methodologies. What was perceived by some as a gap on the economics side has now been filled, and any subsequent hiring in the near future should probably be done from other disciplines.

The current disciplinary mix of the professional LTC core staff (the term core staff has been defined as those receiving some part of their salary and benefits from the LTC) is as follows:

- Agricultural Economics, five (three of whom are on only 10% funding with LTC);
- Agricultural Economics/Agricultural Journalism, one;
- Agricultural Journalism, one;
- Economics, one;
- Anthropology, one;
- History/Anthropology, one;
- History/African Studies, one;
- Rural Development, one.
- Law, one;

b. Outside the LTC

Outside the LTC, but within the University of Wisconsin, ties are particularly strong with two other departments/programs. These are the Agricultural Economics Department, where there has been a recent renewal of traditionally strong ties that date back to the beginnings of the institution, and the Land Resources Management program of the Institute of Environmental Studies. Both of these ties strongly reinforce the interdisciplinary nature of the LTC's research. Other units of the university which are drawn into the LTC's work to a lesser degree include Sociology and Rural Sociology, Law, African Studies, Civil Engineering, International Agriculture Programs, and Ibero-American studies. The evaluation team noted a lack of strong ties with the physical sciences, although there are some with the Soils and Survey Departments. These ties would be particularly useful if the LTC moves further in the direction of natural resource/environmental issues.

A specific concern of the Montgomery Report was reaching out to the scholarly community in general, including that which is outside the University of Wisconsin. This concern has been partly addressed by the creation of the Advisory Board. Additionally, the LTC is making good use of consultants from outside the University of Wisconsin. During the period currently under evaluation, the LTC used some 40 consultants (see Annex G), representing nearly as many outside institutions (many of which are in LDC's), and covering a wide

variety of disciplines. This appears to represent an increase in the use of outside consultants since the time of the Montgomery Report, although exact figures are not available. In sum, the evaluation team agrees with the Montgomery Report that this is an important area. While there is very little direct evidence upon which to judge how far the LTC has come in the past four years, the evaluation team believes that the LTC has taken the Montgomery recommendations in this regard seriously. It is important that the LTC continue to place emphasis on this area, in order to increase the visibility of the institution, continue to improve the quality of the research and consulting, and generally have a greater impact.

C. Publication and Dissemination

1. Publication

The LTC has an active publication program, although it is seriously constrained by the relatively small amount of core funds and UW "counterpart" funding devoted to this activity. There are three main types of publications that LTC produces. These are field project reports, produced to meet an immediate project need; Research Papers, based on actual fieldwork and sometimes consisting of reworked field project reports; and LTC Papers based on secondary research of significant interest. Two book-length manuscripts are also in preparation, one fully funded from core and one primarily from other UW sources.

Since April 1984, the LTC has published fifteen Research Papers, six LTC Papers and an uncounted number of Field Project Reports. This level of activity was extraordinary, in that it represented an effort to convert field reports into Research or LTC Papers and to publish a backlog of papers from field activities. This flurry of publications was largely based on research that predated the new CA. According to LTC staff, the level of effort devoted to publication to date cannot be sustained for the remainder of the CA, especially in light of the additional book-length publications currently in preparation.

The LTC has therefore proposed a publication program that will allow it to live within its means (approximately \$5,000 in FY 87). The proposal is to publish the field project reports whenever they are generated by field researchers - these are funded by, and written to meet deadlines of, individual mission buy-ins. Approximately six to eight Research and LTC Papers are proposed, to be funded under an equal cost-sharing arrangement between the CA and "non-CA" sources (primarily the UW). Revenues are to be raised from the sale of publications, as has been the case in the past, but with a new fee structure.

2. Dissemination

In order to address the problems of shrinking resources and rising costs (e.g., the cost of international postage has risen substantially in recent years), the LTC has also reduced the size of its mailing list, and is taking steps to produce subsidiary lists by topic areas so that even more selective dissemination is possible. These steps should reduce costs somewhat, and make the printing of very specialized publications for dissemination to a limited audience more feasible. The team was unable to be very exacting in its assessment of the cost-effectiveness of the LTC publications program. The changes outlined above, however, make it likely that the cost-effectiveness of dissemination has improved and continues to do so. They are also a good indication that LTC continually seeks additional cost-saving measures in its knowledge dissemination efforts.

At this stage in the life of the CA, most of the core funds have been devoted to new knowledge generation. There is a danger of creating a backlog, as occurred at the end of the last CA, because the resources devoted to dissemination are proportionately fewer than those devoted to generation. The backlog means that the utility of the research is diminished, and A.I.D.'s access to the information base is artificially limited by the lack of resources to publish. It is the view of the team that the balance in the latter years of the CA should be tilted slightly in favor of information dissemination. This may mean foregoing some short-term research opportunity with regional bureau funding in order to devote those funds to knowledge dissemination. It does not mean equal funding of research and dissemination efforts, but it means ensuring that all publishable results are produced and mailed in a timely manner.

Funds made available for knowledge dissemination could be used for a variety of functions. The most pressing need to facilitate the LTC publication program appears to be the services of a technical editor. Secondly, more funds for production and mailing are required. Thirdly, new (or renewed) written products such as the reprint series, more frequent lists of available publications or one- to two-page statements on policy implications of research findings should be considered. Also, the LTC has in the past mounted workshops, participated in seminars and conferences, held briefings and in a few instances worked with film or video tape. The team believes that these have been useful alternative means of dissemination, as reflected in the mission responses to the S&T evaluation cable and personal experience, and that these activities should be continued. These activities should not be slighted as a legitimate part of the outreach effort and a means of transmitting research findings to a variety of audiences. The LTC and A.I.D. project management should be encouraged to seek other such fora and personal contacts, as well as carefully documenting them as part of the outreach effort.

Another means by which LTC could extend its publications distribution at low cost would be to rely more heavily on the A.I.D. system. Those publications that are placed in the A.I.D. Library (PPC/CDIE/DI) can be distributed as requested through the Document Handling Facility, with reimbursement policy dependent on the origin of the request. This would ease the cost burden for core funds and assist in the dissemination process, although it would not substitute for targeted initial distributions. In addition, at least one regional bureau has expressed an interest in targeting specific documents to a set of institutions that may not entirely coincide with the LTC's list. If regional bureaus are interested in developing a separate distribution list, the costs associated with dissemination to that list should either be borne by regional buy-ins to the CA or by the A.I.D. Document Facility, rather than by the core funds.

3. The LTC Library

A status report on the Land Tenure Center Library, prepared by the current LTC librarian, is attached as Annex H. Briefly, the library is administered by LTC, but is physically located within the UW's agricultural library, the Steenbock Memorial Library. It contains approximately 63,000 volumes and 20,000 indexed articles derived from its 250 journal subscriptions. There have been recent efforts in conjunction with the UW to computerize bibliographic information, both at the national level and within the university campus. For interlibrary loan and a variety of other services, the LTC relies upon the Steenbock Memorial Library.

There is one more sizeable task that remains to be done. The University of Arizona had founded a Women in Development (WID) library under an A.I.D. grant. That grant has now ended, and the entire collection has been turned over to the LTC library. Although space exists to house the collection, staffing constraints have prevented the collection from being catalogued and integrated with the LTC's (in whatever manner the LTC management and library deem appropriate). The result of this is that those materials are completely unavailable to any researcher, and A.I.D.'s prior investment is not realizing any return.

At least three of the PP amendment's outputs - the long term applied research, short term consulting and technical assistance and the special studies - require background reading and research for which the library will be very important. The ability to carry out on-site, rapid literature searches will contribute to the cost-effectiveness of the work done. In addition, the library more generally supports research on land tenure both within the UW community and beyond, as its active interlibrary loan program indicates. This support extends to LDCs. It is particularly important to the pedagogical role that LTC plays, whether in degree

or non-degree programs. For all of these reasons, it is in the interest of both A.I.D. and the UW to provide the necessary resources to assure that the library is actively used.

D. Impact

At the mid-point of the cooperative agreement, it is too early to judge impact for many of the longer-term research activities. It should also be noted that some impacts take a long time to come to fruition, and therefore the team examined situations in which the potential for significant impact seems quite strong, as well as those in which impacts are already evident. Thus, there are specific examples of actual or anticipated impacts that can be reported at the present time. At the level of USAID missions, these include the impact of shorter-term consulting and research activities that are completed, as well as mission assessments of anticipated impact for activities that are currently underway. In addition, there are several examples of impact at the level of the regional bureaus.

Unfortunately, there are also a number of examples where forces beyond the control of the LTC prevented it from responding to "windows of opportunity", i.e., situations where the time was ripe to make a significant impact on tenure issues in particular countries.

Regarding impact at the mission level, of the thirteen missions that responded to the evaluation cable, six reported positive policy and/or project impact to date, while six more anticipated significant impacts but stated that it was too early to judge. One mission (Mali) reported no impact at the mission level, but the activity there was done primarily for the regional bureau.

While the evaluation team believes that impact to date is generally satisfactory for the mid-point of the project, it was very difficult to determine in an objective way what is an adequate degree of impact, i.e., to determine against what standard the level of impact should be judged. The team believes that this is not sufficiently spelled out in the project paper amendment, and consequently recommends that this lack of specificity be addressed, both as a mid-course correction for this project and for the design of follow-on activities. (See Recommendation B.5.).

Some specific examples of impact at the mission level follow:

In Honduras, the Land Tenure Center has and will be carrying out mid-term and final evaluations of the Small Farmer Titling project. According to the mission cable, the mid-term evaluation has "produced some changes in policy and implementation of (the) project", and the "LTC can be of valuable assistance in future project design".

In Mogadishu, Somalia, a highly respected LTC consultant advised on the re-organization of the lands office of the municipal government, reviewing existing administrative capabilities, procedures, records, etc. He then prepared procedural manuals on land registration, survey, allocation and land office re-organization. This was judged to have had "positive results regarding the city's plot allocation policies, making substantial changes in land use, allocation, and pricing policies". There remains some doubt, however, as to the extent to which all the recommendations will be implemented.

In Zaire, an LTC staff anthropologist assessed land tenure systems in the Bandundu region, analyzing their potential effect on an A.I.D. project soon to be implemented in the area. In a second activity, an outside LTC consultant reviewed and summarized land legislation to analyze its relevance and correlation to customary land tenure practices. The mission reported both by cable and in other contacts with the evaluation team that it intends to use the Bandundu study results to adjust the project design for issues identified by the LTC. The two studies are reported to have "identified areas of potential conflict as well as existing mechanisms for resolution of those conflicts at national, regional, sub-regional and village levels" and to have "form(ed) the basis of a new agenda item for the mission's ongoing policy dialogue with the GOZ".

The LTC activity in Lesotho is another example of impact. In this case, the LTC organized a workshop for senior agricultural and other government personnel, regarding the implementation of a recent nationwide land law. The workshop was influential in guiding the government toward a practical and realistic implementation approach, although there was a change of government before many of the recommendations were acted upon. However, the new government has now invited the LTC to organize an additional seminar, which will presumably impact upon the current review of the land law.

In the Dominican Republic, impacts on land reform policy occurred when LTC was asked to examine two key areas in the land reform: the economic, social and institutional feasibility of different models of farm management in the reformed sector and the socio-economic implications of the provisional (or use rights) title given by the land reform institution to reform sector farmers. In the first instance, LTC identified improvements in productivity and net income of reform sector farmers as management moved from highly centralized government control of collective type farms to associative type production units. LTC subsequently developed training materials and carried out training seminars for land reform officials which resulted in a smoother transition from collective to associative farm production units than would otherwise have been the case. In the second instance, case studies were prepared which compared the investment behavior, access to credit and the nature of and extent

of land transfers by farmers with and without documented property rights. A policy seminar was to be presented by LTC reporting on the results of the case studies, but a change in government has postponed for the time being any change in property rights under the agrarian reform laws. This USAID Mission, however, will be using the information developed by LTC to encourage the new government to institute more permanent titling arrangements.

At the level of the regional bureaus, several studies and reports are judged to have had a significant impact. The John Bruce paper on Land Tenure Issues in Africa previously referred to has been widely distributed within and outside A.I.D. It was a very influential background document in the internal review of the 1986 A.I.D. Policy Determination on Land Tenure. Use of empirical evidence presented in the Bruce paper was influential in bringing about important changes that were made in draft versions of the Policy Determination. In addition, the LTC advisor to the LAC Bureau brought to bear the cumulative knowledge on tenure issues in that region during the lengthy review process.

While it is clear from the above examples that LTC research and consulting activities are having an impact, there have also been some unfortunate instances where there were "opportunities lost". As with other policy issues that are often politically sensitive, particular combinations of circumstances sometimes arise which permit "windows of opportunity" to address land issues that would improve "access" for the rural poor and small farmers. There were specific instances during the current Cooperative Agreement period when the expertise of the LTC was sorely needed, but could not be applied for a variety of reasons. In some cases the reasons concerned bilateral relations between the U.S. and host country governments, while in other cases the A.I.D. mission lacked interest, was being pressed by A.I.D./W to limit its range of activities, or judged land tenure to be such a hopelessly sensitive issue that it did not want to become involved. In one particular situation, a "window of opportunity" was closed because of the latter reason, when in fact it turned out that there was considerable interest by certain parts of the host government in serious action on land tenure issues.

While some instances of "opportunities lost" are probably inevitable, the evaluation team strongly urges the LTC and the A.I.D./W project managers to continue and increase efforts to inform A.I.D. and other officials of the importance of land tenure issues. It is also noted that tenure issues are often not as hopelessly sensitive as they are sometimes thought to be, and that political sensitivity has not prevented A.I.D. from carrying on a policy dialogue on other issues.

E. Relationship of Research to Technical Assistance

As noted in the section under research quality, there is always a tension between fulfilling the CA's long-term research objectives and responding to mission, bureau and other demands under the CROTA. A balance must be constantly struck between these activities, and to date, the team believes that the mix has been appropriate, based upon its review of the annual workplans that report on the past year's activities, and on discussions with LTC staff. Although the tension is probably useful in keeping the selection criteria for the shorter-term activities sharply focussed, many LTC staff do believe that they must respond to the requests for technical assistance in order to bring in the financial support required to maintain their own positions at the LTC. The team views this problem as very detrimental to the achievement of the PP amendment objectives, as it encourages LTC staff to postpone work, such as the secondary analysis cited earlier on common themes or other state-of-the-art work.

Besides enforcing a focus on the common themes, there is another positive aspect to the fulfillment of short-term requests for technical assistance. The responsiveness itself and the work done under a short-term order seem almost prerequisite for mission and host country acceptance of longer-term CA-type research. Thus, the provision of technical assistance could be viewed as an investment in the development of a subsequent research project, whether centrally, regionally or mission funded.

V. TRAINING

A. PhD in Development Program

The PhD in Development program was found to make an exceptionally valuable contribution to the LTC, the University, and indirectly to A.I.D.. Factors influencing this finding include the following:

- The PhD in Development students are probably the single most important factor in linking the LTC to other Departments and programs. By attracting academic interest and input to the LTC and by encouraging intellectual exchanges between LTC and outside faculty, (as, for example, when both LTC and outside faculty sit on the dissertation committee for a particular student), the program not only enhances the LTC, but also helps to stretch the A.I.D. funding by securing free faculty time for A.I.D.-sponsored research.

- The fact that a significant number of students do research on tenure or tenure-related issues (about 25%, according to the LTC faculty member who works most closely with the program).

- The strong and very valuable network of overseas contacts for future international work represented by the returned students.
- The relatively minor drain that the program makes on LTC resources.
- The excellent track record of the program in ensuring that students, the majority of whom are from Third World countries, successfully complete their studies and become productive resources working in international development.
- Finally, by virtue of its administration of the PhD in Development program, the perception of LTC's role within the University is enhanced, in so far as it is seen to share the commitment to teaching inherent in other parts of the University.

Lists of PhD in Development students in 1984-86 and Development Studies Program Faculty are attached as Annex I.

B. Other Training

In addition to the PhD in Development program, the Land Tenure Center continues to engage in other forms of training. Some short course training has been carried out in past years, and the LTC retains the capacity (and has submitted proposals) to do more of this type of training in the future.

Additionally, there has been some degree training outside the PhD in Development program. For example, four Mauritians were trained to the Master's level, with the intention that they would return home to become the core of a Land Tenure unit in the Ministry of Rural Development (at the present time, two of the four are working in such a unit, in spite of a number of ensuing problems outside the realm of the LTC training).

Another form of training has been workshops and seminars held in Latin American and African countries, such as the successful Lesotho workshop mentioned above. An extremely useful workshop for the LAC Bureau was conducted by LTC in 1984 in collaboration with the S&T Bureau and the LAC Regional Bureau. The workshop participants included Latin American land reform scholars and policy makers and A.I.D. officials. The participants identified collaborative research themes which were needed to provide the analytical basis for examining and interpreting land use and tenure information for project interventions. Finally, the LTC library (see Section IV.C.3.) provides a valuable training function, by making its often unique holdings available to a broad range of students and faculty from outside the LTC. These activities assist in the dissemination of knowledge, emphasized elsewhere as an important aspect of the remainder of this CA. It is also a facet of host country collaboration.

VI. MANAGEMENT

A. Internal LTC and LTC-UW Relationships

1. Institutional Setting

The University of Wisconsin is an extremely decentralized institution perhaps even more so than most land grant universities. Budget allocations are made to the various colleges by the chancellor's office based on historical trends and State Legislature budgetary earmarks, and almost complete autonomy is given to the colleges and faculties to determine research and teaching priorities. This translates into considerable department and faculty freedom to pursue research since policy decisions are made at the departmental level.

The LTC forms part of the College of Agriculture, and as is the custom amongst the other 200 centers and institutes at the University of Wisconsin, the LTC is afforded considerable academic and administrative independence. Linkages with other departments are established and maintained more through informal faculty relationships based on common research interests than through administrative or organizational ties. This degree of independence has enabled the LTC to carry out much more interdisciplinary research than would have been the case if, for example, A.I.D. resources were allocated to any one faculty department, such as agricultural economics, where the trend has been to concentrate research more and more on narrow academic fields.

The relative autonomy accorded LTC in the University of Wisconsin structure has also enhanced LTC's ability to interrelate with A.I.D. Most all decisions relating to research agendas, policy decisions and budgetary allocations can be handled directly between the LTC and A.I.D. without being sent through bureaucratic layers of the University of Wisconsin. There have been cases, however, where the College of Agriculture has participated in decisions to work in a specific country. The most recent case noted was the decision by the Executive Committee promoted by the Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture to veto sending in long term LTC or University of Wisconsin faculty or graduate research assistants to El Salvador due to the security risks they would have to face. The relative autonomy which LTC enjoys within the University of Wisconsin was perceived by the team as positive and has afforded A.I.D. the opportunity to participate more closely with LTC in defining research themes and in working in areas of mutual interest.

2. In-house LTC Relationships

The LTC professional staff commented repeatedly in interviews with the team that management of the Center was smooth and provided them with sufficient freedom to carry out their research duties without spending unnecessary time on administration details. Support staff are well linked within the university community so that they can secure required services for the Center. The LTC Director maintains close contact with the various research components, making decisions and setting policy even while traveling on research assignments away from the Center. Management and technical decisions are not left unattended while the various parties are on duty overseas.

The present LTC Director combines effective management and leadership skills with substantive knowledge of land tenure issues. He has thus been able to provide leadership in the establishment of research priorities, and works well with the staff to allocate resources in a cost-effective manner. He received universal praise from all LTC staff interviewed. The only change the evaluation team would recommend in the present LTC management structure would be to encourage the University of Wisconsin to make the director eligible for tenure. The team believes that the best approach would be to make (both the current and any future) incumbent in the LTC Director's position eligible, recognizing that this would be an exception to the general rule of tenuring only faculty with departmental appointments. The effect of tenuring the Director would be to enhance his status within the university and research community. Tenure would carry special importance for the current Director, as he is not affiliated with a university department through which he might attain tenure. On a more general level, creating a tenurable directorship should help attract a stable, strong staff to the LTC, as the Center does function within an academic community and must, to some extent, conform to its values.

3. LTC and the UW Library

The main constraints that have been faced by the library are directly related to shortage of funds. The library has two and a half full time equivalent positions funded by the CA. The effective staff consists of a single librarian and the services of various paraprofessionals and work study students, plus a shelver provided by the Steenbock Library. It had a significant backlog of cataloguing work in 1984-85, as there had been a period of approximately one year during which there was no librarian, which effectively halved the professional staff. There was also an earlier period (1982-4) during which no funds were provided to the library to keep current in its cataloguing. The backlog has now been substantially reduced, and a one-time catalog will be published with LTC acquisitions from the 1982-85 period. Subsequent acquisitions will be listed on the new computerized data bases.

The time of the single professional staff member, as well as of the work study students, has been almost completely consumed by this cataloguing work. With 60 percent of the holdings unique to the LTC library, and an acquisition rate of approximately 1,000 items per year, the amount of original cataloguing work required, and the need for a fully qualified librarian to do such cataloguing, is very high. The large number of unique holdings contributes to making the library a unique and worldwide resource for land tenure, something that reflects favorably on the University of Wisconsin, as well as on the Center itself.

The implications of the small library staff are that reference work, in which a librarian searches for available materials in one or more topic areas upon request, cannot be performed. This lack of reference work probably contributes to some underutilization of the library. The LTC staff relies mainly upon research assistants to prepare bibliographies, and requests from beyond the LTC cannot be honored. It is possible that the small number of outside requests, either for reference work or for interlibrary loan, may grow, now that the holdings will be listed on a national computer data base. The team has therefore suggested that accurate records of requests for interlibrary loans and reference searches be kept so that any change in the level of activity that can be traced to the computerization are well understood.

Full utilization of the library means providing for reference work by the library staff as well as for acquisition and cataloguing. There are a number of alternatives available to provide this support, including the use of a part-time professional, a paraprofessional and negotiating a fee-for-service arrangement with Steenbock Library, specifically for reference services, when an overflow above the LTC library's normal capacity exists. This is another candidate for use of funds allocated by the Dean of the College of Agriculture. It might also be a candidate for negotiation in terms of further UW support in any subsequent agreement with A.I.D.. One possibility would be for the LTC library to be more thoroughly integrated into the Steenbock library, with A.I.D. supporting the cost of the professional staff member needed to handle acquisition, cataloguing and reference work related specifically to land tenure, but with overflow consistently picked up by Steenbock at no additional cost to LTC.

4. LTC Executive Committee

While informal relationships between LTC and the other university faculties are the norm, there is a more formal structure present which affords LTC the opportunity to bring in

representatives from other university faculties to discuss policy or research themes. The LTC has established an Executive Committee made up of representatives from departments which currently participate in or have had research/teaching relationships with LTC. The LTC Executive Committee is similar to the executive committees set up within other University of Wisconsin departments, centers or institutes to bring in other views when difficult policy or funding issues arise, and as such is a recognized entity in the UW's management structure.

The LTC Executive Committee is used by the LTC as a sounding board for problem resolution and meets only at the request of the LTC director. There was little evidence that the LTC Executive Committee is used as a mechanism to reach out to interested departments and seek their collaboration and participation on research programs pursued by LTC. The team believes that the opportunity exists to make better use of the LTC Executive Committee to continue expanding the multidisciplinary participation of the university community in LTC's programs and heighten the visibility of LTC's accomplishments to the wider university community. The team found that LTC's contribution to the University of Wisconsin in the areas of research and teaching was not fully appreciated by some senior administrators and other UW faculty. The team believes that the possibility of securing additional support from the University of Wisconsin, including the mobilization of human resources from other departments, could be enhanced if LTC's leadership in the PhD in Development Program and its other accomplishments were brought periodically to the attention of senior University of Wisconsin officials.

5. LTC Profile Within and Outside the University

The leadership of the LTC has set as one of its goals to increase funding from other sources to maintain or expand its research activities. The LTC maintains an active but low profile within the University of Wisconsin and outside the university community. LTC has been able to broaden its contribution to land tenure research with work carried out recently for the InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB), but this situation is not widespread. Expanded contacts with the World Bank and other institutions and through recent work carried out with U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have not yet resulted in increases in funding from these sources.

One avenue to explore to raise LTC's profile and acknowledge the importance of LTC research on land tenure is to broaden the utilization of the LTC Advisory Board. The LTC Advisory Board was created to help guide the LTC research agenda and to ensure an impartial assessment of the quality of the work produced by LTC. The LTC Advisory Board could be called upon to confirm

the work of the Center and should be encouraged to do more to raise the profile of LTC through the Board's contacts with other donor agencies and international institutions. This could result in possible increases in funding and a positive image of what A.I.D. is supporting in land tenure research.

Another avenue, mentioned in Section VI.A.2., would be to establish a tenured position for the Center director. This would put the Center on a more equal footing with the other university departments and centers, and help to raise the profile of the LTC within the university community.

6. LTC's Multidisciplinary Approach to Research

The team observed that LTC's multidisciplinary research approach to land tenure issues is increasingly important as the various faculties and departments find it harder to pursue research outside the academic boundaries of their respective disciplines for both institutional, i.e. academic recognition, and resource constraint reasons. Linkages between LTC and other departments were established principally as a result of the interest and initiative of individual members of the various faculties who wished to carry out research on land tenure or tenure related issues. Most recently, these linkages have become more meaningful to the various departments since funds to them for tenure related research from non-LTC sources have shrunk.

The student pursuing research opportunities for advanced degrees is in most cases the catalyst forming the common bond between faculty in LTC and other departments. As an example, one of the students interviewed began her graduate studies in the Agricultural Economics Department. She wanted to pursue research overseas and began exploring the opportunities within her own department and following leads from her faculty to other departments or centers. She worked on small projects for the LTC, got to know some of the people in LTC and became familiar with the research opportunities with LTC funding. She eventually was chosen to work on a titling project in Latin America which combines faculty from the LTC and the Agricultural Economic Department. She didn't begin her graduate work with any preconceived research plans but took advantage of the titling opportunity when it became available.

Most LTC faculty dedicate considerable time and effort to participating on students' academic committees, advising on tenure related issues and assisting in the design of thesis research. Some also serve as thesis readers, but this is limited by university regulation to tenure-track or tenured faculty. Most of the time dedicated by LTC personnel to student research is contributed, in effect, from the core

support, except in those cases where the research or the LTC staff member's position is being funded through mission or regional buy-ins.

As LTC's research continues to be focused around the common themes, a more systematic scheme (e.,., longer-term research planning and funding that will attract faculty and graduate students may need to be instituted to ensure the most efficient use of LTC human and financial resources. Long term research requires long term commitments from faculty and staff as well as long term commitments from funding sources. Otherwise, the knowledge base may tend to be shallow or lack the depth required to effectively identify the key issues to resolve in the common themes. Short term funding and staff commitments will mean answering questions from the field rather than determining what questions need answers to address the broader common theme. A better appreciation of LTC common themes among faculty and students in a wide number of interested departments may assist LTC in securing the right resource mix on a timely basis to do research on a common theme topic. Longer term funding from donors will also encourage a more systematic approach to common theme research.

7. LTC Reporting Requirements

Since the initiation of the current CA amendment, LTC has been working to produce more timely and accurate reports for A.I.D. and for internal management requirements. The accounting system has been totally revised and computerized to more efficiently account for the variety of tasks, personnel and reporting requirements under the current CA. The team was very impressed by the system that has been put in place, and believes this will enhance management efficiency, allowing the Center staff to manage the increasing number of activities and reporting requirements.

The workplans were found to be useful and substantive documents to both LTC and A.I.D. officials. Their usefulness as a management tool could be improved by adding tables of outputs/activities which summarize the narrative descriptions of the research under the various common themes. These types of tables will assist management in the yearly review of LTC's workplans to better assess accomplishments and identify problem areas.

The team was informed that the University of Wisconsin is contributing a significant amount of resources to support the LTC Cooperative Agreement, but the team could find no records as to the amount of this contribution. A more definitive, quantitative report on the University of Wisconsin's contributions to the LTC effort could enhance A.I.D.'s and

other donor's appreciation of these activities and possibly lead to increased funding.

B. LTC - A.I.D. Relationships

1. S&T/RD Project Management

The 1984 AA/LAC to A/A.I.D. memorandum summarized in Section III. C. proposed increased collaboration between LTC and A.I.D. as well as closer project monitoring on the part of A.I.D. as a condition to continuing the CA. The team has found that the S&T/RD project management style has contributed significantly to the implementation of the current CA with the LTC. The key ingredient of this project management style has been the close coordination fostered by the A.I.D. project manager between S&T and the regional bureaus especially in the review and approval of annual LTC workplans, scopes of works for mission and regional bureau buy-ins and proposed LTC advisor travel plans. In addition to a very active, knowledgeable S&T project manager, the project has benefitted from having designated managers in each concerned regional bureau so that liaison between S&T, the regional personnel in A.I.D./W and the field has been greatly enhanced, as has the substantive contribution to defining the LTC's work for A.I.D.. The project management has been beneficial in assuring that quality work responsive to A.I.D.'s needs and to the larger development community's interest has been balanced and project activities have become more focused by incorporating the common theme approach.

2. Mission Comments on LTC Management Issues

As part of this evaluation, missions were asked to comment on LTC activities in their countries and were asked specifically whether LTC placed a management burden on missions and whether LTC's field work was adequately managed. Mission cables generally reported that LTC activities in their countries posed little or no management burden on USAID staff in the field, and LTC personnel came prepared to address logistical and organizational requirements associated with the field work. Once on the ground, LTC staff carried out field work and coordinated staff of local institutions in a timely and cost efficient manner. Most missions reported that LTC backstopping for field work was very good so problems were solved quickly with little or no need from the Missions. Responses indicated that LTC staff worked independently with minimal need for USAID support to carry out assigned activities.

3. Consequences of Delays in Finalizing Long Term Research Buy-ins

The team identified one area of concern related to the efficient management of LTC and the CA: delays by missions and the LAC Regional Bureau in completing the necessary documentation for long term research buy-ins. LTC must dedicate a considerable amount of human resources to work with the missions or regional bureaus in developing the research program, identifying personnel to conduct the research, working with host country institutions developing the base network to ensure smooth implementation of the project and in some cases scheduling graduate students to assist with the research. In other words, a lot of time and money must be invested "up front" by the LTC to be able to produce the quality product that all parties are expecting.

When there are delays in the buy-in obligation process beyond the planned start-up date, LTC must use core resources to carry people proposed for the project since a long lead time is usually required to secure and maintain the services of qualified researchers in the university community. Since core resources are scarce, funds used from the core to cover expenses caused by obligation delays means that there is a considerable erosion in the ability of LTC to make use of core as it was originally intended, i.e. to carry out preliminary site visits, finalize and publish research papers and disseminate research results, in addition to performing selected long term research activities.

There is very little margin for error in the overall LTC financial structure. To initiate and implement long term research programs, LTC should not be expected to operate in a manner similar to a consulting firm. A.I.D. should ensure that missions and regional bureaus have a clear understanding of the importance of maintaining a realistic schedule for the lead time required to initiate a long term research activity. Delays are a common occurrence in the A.I.D. programming process, but with limited resources, LTC has little flexibility with which to reprogram staff, research assistants and principal investigators if and when obligation delays occur. Another alternative is to provide more "cushion" in the core for LTC, recognizing that this lag time is an institutionalized cost of doing business with A.I.D..

C. External Relationships

1. Networking

During the past two years LTC has expanded its network of land tenure contacts outside the university setting in the course of

carrying out individual research projects. In Latin America and the Caribbean, these activities were combined with over 20 years of accumulated experiences. In Africa, networking is just beginning due to LTC's more recent entry into that geographic area. One example of the consequences of networking is that, as a result of LTC's work in Latin America and in Africa, LTC has been asked by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to consult on research methodology being developed for use in African countries to ensure that the right kinds of land tenure issues are being addressed.

The LTC staff has visited British and other European institutions during the past two years that have been involved in surveying, cadastral and other land tenure programs around the world to exchange research information and to be appraised of up-to-date techniques on cadastral survey. The LTC has also updated its mailing list to include these and other institutions as recipients of LTC publications. Most of these institutions have reciprocal arrangements so that if LTC provides them with reports, pamphlets, etc., LTC will also be sent publications from these organizations without charge.

Another important kind of networking by the LTC is the interaction with the LTC Advisory Board. These scholars and development experts have been helpful in making contacts in their fields, and in a recent case one of the members recommended a graduate assistant to fill a very specialized assignment in Africa which LTC had been having a hard time recruiting.

Even with past contacts and LTC's concerted effort to seek out networking opportunities, lack of funds has made it more difficult to develop additional contacts in a more systematic way. In the past, LTC resources covered such things as regular and frequent publications and specific trips to establish contacts for land tenure networks. LTC has proposed several changes in their publication program to stretch out their limited resources by charging for publications on a per-item charge system based on cost of publication and postage, and reducing LTC's mailing list and targetting publications. The LTC is also considering resuming periodic publication of its newsletter which was instrumental in the past in developing and maintaining a network of contacts in the land tenure field.

2. Special Studies

The LTC has focused considerable resources during the past several years to support the regional bureaus and policy makers in other institutions gaining a broader view of land tenure issues in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. The Africa study on long term land tenure implications has been

completed and the Latin American study is scheduled to be completed by mid 1987. Both studies present land tenure issues which should be considered in project design and list strategies for dealing with these issues in each region. A.I.D. through its regional bureaus should seek ways to utilize and incorporate these studies in the project design process. Possible means of doing this include presentation of land tenure issues at ADO and Mission Director conferences, design workshops, the AG/RD training course and other outlets; and designating a responsible officer in each regional bureau to review CDSSs, Action Plans, New Project Descriptions, PIDs, PPs, etc. for issues raised in the studies.

VII. RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

A. LTC Research Dynamics With Different Sources of Funds

The Montgomery Report recommended that LTC should not confine its services to consulting and applied research but should also provide critical contributions via long term research into policy and theoretical questions being debated in development theory. That report also urged A.I.D. to provide funding for continuing research efforts and for technical assistance programs since the two are complementary. As a result, LTC and A.I.D. under the present PP amendment began focusing long term research into common themes and developing research programs through the workplan process. As noted in other sections of this report, this process has helped the LTC balance its activities between continuing research programs and technical consulting services.

On the surface, then, the LTC research program appears to be structured to produce broad-based, state-of-the-art research on land tenure issues. A closer review of the funding mechanisms for accomplishing the research program discloses what the team believes to be danger signs for the long term viability of the aspects of the program designed to contribute to theory. Two aspects seem to be influencing this finding: 1) increasing reliance on mission or regional buy-ins for research programs and 2) insufficient amount of core funding to support the development of a land tenure network and knowledge base in Africa.

1. Mission/Regional Buy-ins vs. Core Funding

Following the S&T/RD and regional bureaus' review and focus of land tenure related development issues, LTC has used its entrepreneurial talents to expand its long term research program over the past several years by generating mission and bureau interest to buy in to the CA to complement core funding. This entrepreneurship has been facilitated by a

continued concern with issues of access to natural resources manifested by various regional and central bureaus in A.I.D. in both written statements and the assignment of personnel to the topic.

In the case of mission buy-ins, the research program and the corresponding reports and other outputs have been focused on country-specific aspects of one or more of the common themes. This has been very worthwhile to missions, but because of the country-specific focus of the research, results are not necessarily in a form or level of analysis that are useful to a broader audience, i.e., in a form which expands the frontier of knowledge and which can be published in relevant scientific journals. This is the case since scopes of work and their corresponding budgets only provide resources to accomplish the mission's immediate requirements. As prudent managers of scarce resources, missions are not necessarily in a position to voluntarily provide resources for the additional time it would take LTC researchers to complete analyses for the broader pursuit of knowledge in the area of land tenure.

LTC's core funding would be the logical source to take country-specific analyses and continue the research process through to the next step thus contributing to the broader knowledge base. But resources in the core fund are not sufficient to continue the analysis. To complete the research process, additional resources would be required to a) fund the extra time needed to complete the analytical work and for drafting the results, b) secure the services of a technical editor to prepare drafts for publication and c) expand the dissemination of LTC research papers. If A.I.D. is to keep ahead of the game in knowledge of land tenure development issues, A.I.D. must consider contributions to the state of knowledge and to the larger academic community as crucial elements of its support to LTC.

2. African Land Tenure Knowledge Base

The LTC will be celebrating its 25th anniversary in the Spring, 1987, but most of LTC's experience has centered around Latin America and the Caribbean. The LTC's involvement with African land tenure issues began only about five years ago. Therefore, LTC is in the very early stages of building a knowledge base comparable, for example, to the knowledge gained in working in Latin America. An intimate knowledge of African tenure related issues and the countries themselves is gained only through a heavy investment of time and resources. The team believes that the level of investment being made by A.I.D. to this necessary set of activities is not sufficient compared to the kinds of investments and activities that were carried out in the Latin American experience over the long term.

A.I.D.'s appreciation of the problems and intricacies of land tenure issues in Latin America came as a result of a great deal of time and expense. The LTC participated in consultancies, project management and long term research in Latin America for over two decades financed for the most part by A.I.D. It has been only in the past five or six years, however, that land tenure issues have become a part of almost every LAC agricultural strategy. The key to this widespread understanding of LAC land tenure issues, we believe, is the large investment made by the LAC bureau in conferences and workshops for their staff consolidating and building upon LTC's diverse experience in the region and focusing this knowledge into major themes which could be identified and addressed, if needed, in each country's agricultural strategy.

In the African context, the knowledge base must be developed and networks established which will require more resources than have been allocated to date. This knowledge will then have to be made available to A.I.D. management and staff through workshops, conferences, reports and seminars so that tenure related issues can be identified and incorporated into country specific development strategies.

B. Resource Shortfalls in Key Areas

Throughout the report, the shortage of resources in key areas has been mentioned. To summarize, the lack of appropriate resources is affecting the performance of the LTC in the following areas:

1. Preparation of progressively more thorough and scholarly analyses of the data collected which contribute to the knowledge base in land tenure;
2. Assuring that top quality staff are employed on a long term basis;
3. Writing articles for publication in refereed journals;
4. Disseminating research reports, the LTC newsletter of recent acquisitions and other land tenure related research to interested parties throughout the developing world;
5. Acquiring relevant publications for the LTC library and servicing the library's varied clientele; and
6. Securing host country collaboration and establishing networks of scholars to build up the knowledge base particularly in the African region.

VIII. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The need for more extensive and more accurate knowledge of land tenure conditions and related areas that impact thereon is certain to increase. As developing countries devise strategies and allocate scarce resources among objectives of managing the resource base, achieving food security and improving agricultural productivity, they must better understand the relationships between people and land. An improved data base of tenure information is central to this process. The requirements for more research in the area of land tenure is clear. It is anticipated that the demand for the study of land tenure issues will remain strong and probably increase in the coming years.

In view of the projected increase in demand for a better understanding of land tenure issues and their developmental impact, the evaluation team endorses the continuation of an S&T/RD activity in its portfolio to respond to this demand. Regarding the future research agenda of the Land Tenure Center, the evaluation team believes that emphasis should be on "staying the course", rather than upon a shift to new topics. Most of the existing common themes should continue into the next CA. In the event that future shifts are warranted, then the natural resources/environment issue and the land rental markets/sharecropping arrangements issues would be high priorities.

The team has made some effort to assess individual regional bureau demand within A.I.D. for future work on land tenure. In Africa, the evaluation team found that there is likely to be an increasing level of interest and demand for research and consulting on tenure issues. Land constraints are increasingly being felt in Africa, and traditional tenure systems are under pressure in many countries from trends to modernize and commercialize agriculture. However, the relative emphasis on the various common themes will probably shift as currently planned research on particular themes (e.g. the river basin work) is completed. On the other hand, security of tenure rights and the relationship between security and individualization of tenure will remain a serious issue, which suggests that the question of the need for and best way to accomplish land titling should continue to be studied. Although it is not currently one of the common themes, the tenure aspects of natural resource issues are also likely to be a high priority for A.I.D. in Africa. Research on tenure and natural resources should include questions such as the impact of tenure systems on cultivation practices and investments in the land that promote the preservation of natural resources (e.g. soil conservation).

In the Latin America and Caribbean region, the five research themes currently being investigated (tenure security, land markets, second generation problems, agrarian structure and fragile lands) will continue to be the predominant areas for future research. The relative emphasis on the various themes may shift as current research is completed. This will probably be the case for the tenure security theme (titling and registration) which is now receiving the majority of resources being dedicated to land tenure research in Latin American and the Caribbean. Resources are expected to shift from this theme to land markets and second generation problems as research is completed on the tenure security theme and as research questions in these other themes are more fully defined.

The Asia and Near East Bureau does not anticipate strong demand for work in land tenure, although two or three topic areas may be of interest to the region in the next few years. First, the region will increasingly be characterized by programs which focus on policy reform. Although the primary area of interest for these programs is macroeconomic policies, land tenure may emerge as a "second generation" policy issue, or the macroeconomic reforms may have unanticipated impacts upon the land rights in various countries. Secondly, the land reform proposed by the Government of the Philippines has been extensively discussed within the U.S. Government, and although no formal commitments have been made, there is the possibility of providing some technical assistance in an advisory capacity, background information and other forms of low key, indirect assistance at a minimum. Thirdly, issues of urban and peri-urban land tenure are growing within the region. As in Africa, the relationship between tenure and management of the natural resource base, including issues of common property rights and resolving the issue of assigning the costs of downstream management in watershed and irrigation schemes, are of interest. Water rights on irrigation schemes have been a subject of continued interest, although these are at the moment addressed in other centrally-funded activities specific to irrigation. Finally, considerations of the impact of Islamic laws and culture on land tenure in this region will continue to require better understanding.

There is every reason to believe that expertise on land tenure issues will continue to be in demand. Given that the Land Tenure Center has proven itself to be the foremost international source of that expertise, the relatively meager funding needed to hold the resource together must be found. Future funding, as it relates to the maintenance of a coherent, focused research program for the Land Tenure Center is likely to continue to be problematic. Sources of funding to ensure continuation of the basic core activities of the Center (as opposed to the more narrow funding for individual, discrete

research and consulting activities), must be actively sought by both LTC and A.I.D.. Since overall benefits of LTC activities accrue to both S&T and regional programs, A.I.D. assistance for core requirements should not be limited to contributions of one or the other. A precedent has been set within the current CA period by both the LAC and Africa Bureaus for core support. In addition, foundations, international organizations and others who benefit from LTC activities need to be approached for possible financial assistance. Diversification of funding sources that will not diffuse the common themes approach to research should be a priority of the LTC management, in conjunction with its principal A.I.D. backstop officers.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation team finds that there are certain areas in which performance on the part of LTC, University of Wisconsin and A.I.D., cooperators in implementing the project, could be improved, and these, as well as the more positive findings for which no charges are required, are discussed in this section. The recommendations have been grouped here for the convenience of those who will have to implement them and for future evaluators. Their presentation parallels the sections in the text in which the subjects were discussed.

A. Research and Technical Assistance

1. The common theme approach should be continued, with periodic review of the individual themes and activities within the themes. Future LTC research should stress continuity rather than the development of a new research agenda.
2. LTC researchers should be strongly encouraged to publish at least one article/research report/book chapter annually in appropriate academic outlets, in conformance with the Montgomery Report recommendations, and with the current team's emphasis on achieving a more acceptable balance between basic and applied research. This will require negotiation and decisions regarding the allocation of core resources between A.I.D. and LTC.
3. The services of a technical editor need to be made available to researchers to facilitate the publishing of research manuscripts in appropriate scholarly publications, and A.I.D. and UW should seek sources of funding for this activity.
4. Graduate student research proposals considered for funding by the LTC should be reviewed by at least three Ph.D. trained staff from the respective discipline. Furthermore,

after submitting and exchanging written comments, they should review the proposal verbally as a group.

5. In cases where the LTC funds thesis research for graduate students from outside UW, every effort should be made to have a tenured faculty member from UW join the student's thesis committee.
6. In addition to its efforts to date, the LTC should actively seek to increase host country involvement in its research activities in Africa, aiming over the medium and long-term for a situation similar to that which has evolved in Latin America. Recommendations for increasing such collaboration include:
 - insistence upon counterpart level involvement in the research by individuals from host country institutions.
 - working to greatly reduce the normal time lag between data collection and data entry, so that at least preliminary data analysis can be done in-country. This will require LTC to be on the cutting edge of computer technology regarding data entry in the field.
 - build time for in-country data analysis into the budget of future research proposals.
 - producing working papers as the research proceeds, rather than waiting for a single document at the end. Among other benefits, this will allow host country and A.I.D. officials to react to the research while it is still ongoing, thereby increasing their involvement in the process and their interest in the final results.
 - whenever practical, using individuals from the host country as the principal field investigators.
7. To assure balanced research, the LTC should continue its current push to reach out to other departments and institutions, particularly including the physical sciences in these efforts.
8. The LTC staff and A.I.D./W project management (both S&T and the regional bureaus) should continue to actively search for ways to increase awareness of land tenure issues among A.I.D. personnel and others, especially in Africa.
9. In the next two workplan negotiations under the current CA, the balance should shift at the margin from knowledge

generation to knowledge dissemination, even within the existing level of resources, and priority should be given to dissemination if additional core and regional funds are identified.

10. The project should support a broader range of written dissemination methods. These might include a revival of the reprint series, more frequent lists of available publications and a new one- or two-page synopsis of research findings and policy implications. (This recommendation reinforces Recommendation #5 regarding a technical editor.)
12. The A.I.D. project management should explore ways to increase reliance on A.I.D.'s own dissemination facilities (principally through PPC/CDIE/DI) to ease the cost burden on project-specific funds.
13. Additional opportunities for active, face-to-face contact between LTC researchers and researchers and decision makers in LDCs and in the donor community, such as workshops, formal briefings, participation in conferences, etc. should be sought using core funding, and regularized as part of mission buy-ins, as channels for dissemination efforts.

B. Management

1. More needs to be done to increase awareness within the University of Wisconsin and A.I.D. of the high value of the PhD in Development program, as a means of maximizing scarce resources.
2. LTC should schedule periodic meetings of the LTC Executive Committee to discuss ongoing research themes, future research programs and possibilities for enhanced interdisciplinary relationships for future research activities so that there is a better understanding of the LTC's program throughout the university, and so that the program can benefit from the advice of knowledgeable individuals throughout the university.
3. The LTC should consider carrying out activities directly or indirectly through the LTC Advisory Board and/or through the LTC Executive Committee that demonstrate LTC's accomplishments in the field of land tenure research, the importance of the PhD in Development Program and assistance to the broader field in international development. These activities might include developing "speakers' kits" to give to Advisory Board and Executive Committee members; annual briefings with the Deans of the College of Agriculture and International Programs and the Chancellor;

an annual open house for other allied UW departments and centers; and bulletins to the Advisory Board.

4. The opportunities for student research and interaction with the LTC should continue to be enhanced through wide dissemination of information on areas of LTC research emphasis to encourage further linkages with other units of the university in tenure-related research. Departments in the physical sciences, such as the Survey Department, should be invited to be a member of the LTC Executive Committee to enhance faculty-student linkages. Also, the time spent by LTC faculty in student advising should be more carefully documented and made clear to University of Wisconsin departmental faculty and administrative officials, so that the benefits of such advising can be shown to be flowing in two directions.
5. A.I.D. should more clearly define, and quantify to the extent possible, project inputs and outputs in the PP amendment and as part of any follow-on activity. After this, the outputs can be more directly related to the goal and purpose level, so that a more specific assessment of progress can be made in subsequent evaluations.
6. A.I.D. should continue to ensure that regional bureaus participate directly in the management of the LTC cooperative agreement, and A.I.D. management should consider this highly collaborative project management style as a model for other S&T projects.
7. The A.I.D. project manager should work with LTC to design and add tables of outputs/activities which summarize the narrative descriptions in the yearly workplan to better assess accomplishments and identify problems which need to be addressed.
8. The University of Wisconsin should quantify its contribution to the LTC activity which the team believes to be substantial. Evidence of this should be provided to A.I.D. prior to any negotiations for future funding.
9. The LTC librarian should continue efforts to document library utilization in terms of interlibrary loan, reference service requests, requests for acquisitions, etc. This is particularly important in assessing the impact of computerization within the UW library system, its links to the nationwide OCLC, and the possible need for future support.
10. A.I.D. project management and UW should further address the funding constraints of the LTC library in order to achieve

full returns on prior investments made in the library. Alternatives to be considered might be to use a part-time paraprofessional or professional to assume some of the acquisition and cataloguing tasks now undertaken by the librarian thereby allowing for some reference work, or utilizing Steenbock staff on a fee-for-service basis as overload is encountered.

C. Securing Necessary Funds

During the course of the evaluation, the team explored various options for securing additional funds for the LTC. Some or all of the following suggestions, if implemented, will enhance LTC's capability to carry out the full range of research activities contemplated in the cooperative agreement.

1. The University of Wisconsin should increase contributions to cover library acquisitions, service library referrals and expand dissemination programs.
2. A.I.D. should develop long-term research requirements with regional bureaus for which long-term funding sources can be identified in order to avoid the negative consequences of excessive reliance on short-term contracts.
3. A.I.D. should establish a formula for all mission/regional buy-ins whereby a percentage of the dollar value of the buy-in is added to the CA and could be used by the core for finalizing data analyses and to synthesize and prepare results for a wider audience. This will ensure that the research results from the buy-in impact on a broader A.I.D. audience.
4. A.I.D. and LTC should create a rolling three year implementation/funding plan in the context of the annual workplan process, so that long term staffing resources can be identified and their budget assured. This will permit increased job security for research staff so that less attention need be paid to securing future research activities.
5. LTC, with full support of A.I.D., should seek funding that builds upon the Center's development expertise in land tenure issues from the IDB, World Bank and foundations.

X. CONCLUSION

The evaluation team has concluded that the project is making satisfactory progress toward the outputs identified in the 1984 amendment to the Research on Access to Land, Water and Natural Resources Project Paper. Although it is too early to assess

overall impact a number of positive impacts to date were noted. With a few exceptions, conditions are generally being put into place which should lead to the intended outcomes as the project matures. Specifically, the cooperative agreement with the LTC is allowing:

- the pursuit of long term applied research in Africa and Latin America. The appropriate number of themes related to key constraints to land tenure system and land market development has been identified, although some are more active than others at present.
- publication and dissemination of key research findings, on which the team recommends that more emphasis be placed in the latter half of the CA period.
- development and provision of a training program, and numerous workshops and other training devices (including the long-term training of graduate students as part of the applied research program).
- the creation and expansion of networks.
- provision of consulting and technical assistance, largely through the CROTA, for projects and programs related to land tenure.
- special studies to be carried out to provide regional bureaus with syntheses of research findings aimed at practitioners and policy makers.

In order to assess project progress, the team devoted much of its fact-finding and analysis to the institutional strengthening aspect of the project, and thus focused very specifically on the Land Tenure Center itself. The team concurs with the Montgomery Report of 1982 that the LTC is a unique national resource. It would go further to say that the LTC is a unique international resource, in view of its impact on LDC national land policies and programs, its role in training LDC decision makers and its extensive network of LDC scholars and sometimes collaborators. The LTC has become the foremost repository of knowledge and information on the subject of land tenure. The establishment over the last quarter century of research, library and training capacity provides a unique institutional base for land tenure not found elsewhere.

A.I.D. played a vital role in founding and, above all, sustaining support to the LTC in the long-term institution-building effort required. There have been fluctuations in the degree of assistance, variation in the nature of demands made on the Center and uncertainty on its

future direction at times. Despite this, the LTC has evolved and matured in a generally competent and effective manner.

Over the course of its history, the LTC has not only been responsive to the suggestions and needs of A.I.D., but, as with other S&T cooperators, it must constantly face the trade off between conducting basic research so necessary for nations to formulate land tenure policies and programs, and meeting essential shorter term demands for technical services.

The review by the evaluation team provided a series of detailed recommendations. Among them, it is important to highlight that

- the common themes framework appears sound and should be continued
- the LTC needs greater visibility as an institution
- funding sources should be more diversified
- A.I.D. should reaffirm its support for research on land tenure issues through the LTC and increase funding to this activity in consonance with the detailed recommendations made in the report.

The investment in land tenure research, and in the creation and maintenance of the Land Tenure Center may not always be immediately tangible, but it has been valuable both to the developing world and A.I.D. in the long term, and the team feels that it is vital that the support be maintained and strengthened.

PD-ANNEX 102

Midterm Evaluation of the Research on Access to
Land, Water and Natural Resources
Project Paper (936-5302)
Amendment

ANNEXES

Keith Sherper, AID/AFR/TR
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May 1987

Regional and Resource Development Division
Office of Rural and Institutional Development
Bureau for Science and Technology
U.S. Agency for International Development

ANNEXES

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MEMORANDUM

November 25, 1986

To: AFR/TR, Keith Sherper; PPC/PDPR, Joan Atherton; AFR/TR/ARD, Curt Reintsma;
LAC/DR/RD, Tom King; ST/RD/RRD, John Grayzel; ST/RD, Bob McClusky; ST/RI,
Eric Chetwynd

From: ST/RD/RRD David Atwood

Subject: Scope of Work for Evaluation of LTC activities under "Access" project
(11-14-86)

Primary purpose: Evaluate progress to date under the amended project from April 1, 1984 to the present, and suggest appropriate mid-course adjustments. (Progress will be evaluated against the benchmarks and expectations provided in the LAC-McPherson memo signed by Jay Morris 3-84; Montgomery evaluation; amended PP; cooperative agreement; ordering agreement; and annual workplans)

Secondary purpose: Evaluate need and demand for follow-on AID-funded land tenure research and consulting, and, if there is a need, suggest some broad outlines to consider for future promising activities under an amended or new project beginning in 1988.

Focus of the evaluation: The evaluation will focus on four broad areas: Management/process; research and consulting quality; impact and dissemination; and the need for and shape of future land tenure research and consulting activities. To the extent feasible the evaluation will address the following issues:

1. Management and process: Assess the effect of management and process on research and consulting quality and impact along the following lines:

--Within the University, assess

--LTC leadership/management in maintaining a coordinated, coherent, interdisciplinary research and consulting program which mobilizes a critical mass of intellectual effort to address key research topics

--Contribution of the PhD in Development program, administered by LTC, to achieving the purpose of the project

--Relationship of LTC to other University departments and programs

--University support, including financial contributions (personnel, hardware, office, etc) to research and consulting done under the project

--LTC's utilization of the Advisory Board, and the Board's contribution to more effectively achieving the project purpose

--With LDC institutions, assess

--Choice of host country collaborators and effect on both research or consulting quality, and on utility of research and consulting for client AID office or mission

--Relationships with host country researchers and institutions

--Workability of LTC collaborative arrangements with host country research and action institutions, and with individual host country researchers, in producing usable, timely research results?

--With AID, assess

--Workability of grant and contract instruments for achieving both project purpose and outputs desired by USAID or regional bureau "clients"

--Relationship with AID/W and USAID's as regarding timing and workability of negotiating/executing work orders or providing incremental funding for additional research

--Appropriateness of the four year term for the grant and contract instruments

--Management, planning, and coordination of core funding

--Management, planning, and coordination, by both LTC, USAID's, and AID/W of buy-ins or incremental funding. Simultaneous contribution of buy-ins or incremental funding to goals of both the USAID or regional bureau funding source and achieving the purpose of the ST project.

--Choice of countries and activities for add-ons and incremental funding. Trade off of depth versus breadth; appropriateness of number of activities funded from non-core sources, and effect on achieving ST project purpose

--Optimal mix of Regional Bureau, USAID, and core ST funding for achieving ST project purpose

--USAID support for and contribution to achieving the purpose of the project in a timely fashion

--LTC and AID workplanning and reporting processes

2. Research and consulting quality

--Common themes, assess:

--Utility of the common theme approach itself

--Coherence within each separate theme; contribution of the different activities under each theme to a focused coherent research program whose outcome is greater than the sum of the individual activities of which it is made up

--Progress towards policy-relevant and program-relevant synthesis of nationwide lessons and recommendations under each common theme

--Number of themes and their maturity: too few, too many? Which themes require additional work going beyond the FY88 life of project and why?

--Consulting and TA under the ordering agreement, assess

--Timeliness, utility, and responsiveness to USAID or AID/W clients

--Quality of information provided

--Contribution to, and benefit from, the complementary but broader research done under the cooperative agreement

--LTC and AID research environment. In what different ways do the LTC environment and the LTC relationship to AID promote or discourage quality research, scholarly publications, and mobilizing a critical mass of diverse intellectual expertise to produce new insight and understanding?

--Research quality (the team will in any case need to examine this question, although there may be assistance from an outside Latin Americanist expert), assess:

- Research planning, methodology, implementation, and analysis
- Presentation and timeliness of research results
- Factors affecting the above (timing, host country collaborators or concerns, USAID or AID/W interests and concerns, funding): Have decisions made in light of these factors and constraints produced the best quality research possible under the circumstances?

--Costs: Assess to the extent feasible if there are common themes or research or consulting activities where costs are too high relative to the research results? Are there others where reallocation of existing resources to those areas would produce a net increase in useful research results?

3. Impact and dissemination

--Dissemination of research results within a particular country, assess:

- Methods of dissemination employed by LTC: Do they appear to be cost-effective

- Impact on USAID/host country policy dialogue, program decisions, project design/implementation, or USAID or host country capacity to better identify, address, or conduct research on land tenure issues

--Broader dissemination of research results beyond a particular country or USAID mission, assess:

- Methods of dissemination employed by LTC: Do they appear to be cost-effective

- Impact of and feedback regarding LTC region- or problem-specific research results and recommendations. Are they well framed and presented to have an impact?

- Relationship with and impact on non-AID US and other researchers and scholars, international organizations, research or development institutions. Is the dissemination and networking strategy organized in such a way to have such an impact on international scholars and institutions?

- Alternative approaches to dissemination: Would funds currently used on publications/workshops have a greater impact if they were spent on a newsletter or other dissemination mechanism.

4. Future research and consulting beyond current FY88 end of core funding, assess

- Need for continued activities in the common theme areas. If so, which ones?

- New problems areas developing or which have become of concern

- Projection of future need for land tenure expertise based on a) current conditions in the regions of the world where AID operates (including ANE region); and b) likely interest by USAID's and AFR, LAC, ANE, and PRE (/H) Bureaus

Annex B

Persons Contacted

University of Wisconsin

Kenneth Shapiro

Associate Dean,
International
Agriculture Programs
Dean, College of
Agricultural and Life
Sciences
Acting Chancellor
Dean, International
Studies and Programs

Leo Walsh

Bernard Cohen
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Land Tenure Center

Staff:

John Bruce
Jane Knowles
William Thiesenhusen
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J. David Stanfield
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Mark Markquardt
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Director

Students:

Monica Sella
Luis Suarez
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Nancy Forster
Gregory Meyers
Paul Nelson
Becky Bolt

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Steve Lawry (student)
Alex Coles (student)

Law School

Cliff Thompson Dean
Joseph Thome

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Michael Carter
Cobe Johnson
John Strasma
Richard Barrows
John Rowe

Engineering Department

Alan Vonderhohe
James Clapp

Sociology Department

Russ Middleton
Jess Gilbert
Joseph Elder

Research Quality Specialist's Scope of Work

Scope of Work for Assessment of Research Quality under Project 936-5301, Research on Access to Land, Water, and Natural Resources, implemented through a cooperative agreement with the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin

1. The evaluator will be part of a five-person team. The team's task is to carry out the larger scope of work, attached. The team will work under the direction of a team leader and a team coordinator who will in the absence of the team leader fill his role. The other four members of the team will produce a draft report by the time of their departure from Madison, December 12, 1986. The research quality evaluator (responsible for the more limited scope of work described herein) will participate as much as time permits as a member of the larger evaluation team. However, his primary and critical task is to complete this limited scope of work dealing with research quality. He may, if mutually agreeable to himself and the team leader and coordinator, incorporate his preliminary findings into the body of the team's larger preliminary report. Otherwise, he will submit his own report separately, dealing solely with the question of research quality.
2. Quality of research planning, implementation, analysis, and presentation of results will be assessed for between three and six research activities, depending on availability of time and sources. All work will be undertaken in Madison, Wisconsin and Washington, DC and will involve interviews with Land Tenure Center (LTC) researchers and examination of research documentation. Research activities will include the Senegal registration, Swaziland, and Honduras activities, and may include Somalia, Lesotho, and Dominican Republic activities as well if time permits, sources are available, and the team leader deems that sufficient research planning or activities have taken place in those latter countries since April 1, 1984 under the current cooperative agreement with LTC. (Some research activities in those countries carried out by LTC staff have taken place under an earlier cooperative agreement or under non-university contracts, neither of which are being evaluated here.)
3. The evaluator's written sources will be research proposals, annual workplans, research planning documents, questionnaires, computer output, tables, and reports, all available in Madison or Washington.
4. The evaluator will assess the quality of research planning by examining the clarity of formulation of research goals and, if appropriate, of hypotheses. He will also assess the appropriate complementarity and utility of the mix, on the one hand, of quantitative/economic and, on the other, of qualitative/case study/social-anthropological approaches within each research activity.
5. The evaluator will assess, within the constraints posed by doing a "desk evaluation", the quality of implementation of field research under each research activity. This will include but not be limited to: choice of sampling unit; survey design and sample selection; appropriate use of non-survey approaches; and questionnaire design, testing, and use.

6. The evaluator will assess the quality of data analysis, including timeliness of field or Madison analysis and verification of data and research results.

7. The evaluator will assess the quality and timeliness of presentation of results in reports or other documents for those activities which have produced such presentations. The evaluator will assess the extent to which the conclusions or recommendations in the reports reflect the results of the field research.

8. In all of the above, the evaluator will assess research quality not against a research ideal, but with knowledge of the constraints posed by USAID-mission funded research in the field. The evaluator's interviews with principle investigators will need to focus in part on such constraints. The benchmark for examining research quality will be, not an ideal, but whether or not, given existing constraints (of funding, timing, research collaborators in the host country, etc.) decisions made by LTC produced an acceptable level of research quality.

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22 June 1987

To: Joan Atherton, PPC/PDPR
 Tom King, LAC/DR/RD
 Curt Reintsma, AFR/TR/ARD
 Keith Sherper, AFR/TR
 Richard Gardner, USDA

From: John Bruce, Director
 Land Tenure Center

Re: LTC Response to Evaluation Report

Thank you for the opportunity to submit our response to the recent Mid-Term Evaluation. I should say at the outset that we enjoyed having the evaluation team with us in Madison, and think they did an excellent job. The evaluation report reflects a better understanding of LTC's complex relationships with the College of Agriculture and the rest of the University and with AID than any other document of which I am aware. It points in several broad directions which I feel will be particularly important in coming years, e.g., the emphasis on tenure issues in the management of natural resources and on dissemination of research results. On the other hand, it has pushed us at LTC to do some clearer thinking about the trends affecting our resource position, and this thinking is reflected in our comments under VII, "Resource Availability." The general picture is alarming, and alarming in the short-term, not the medium- or long-term.

The comments which follow are organized according to the outline of the report, and begin with Part IV.

IV. Research and Technical Assistance

A. Conceptualization of the Research Agenda

We are very much in agreement as to: (1) the usefulness of the common theme approach; (2) the usefulness of continuing most of the specific themes beyond the life of the current CA; and (3) the identification of underutilization of field data as a critical problem.

B.1. Research and Consulting Quality

On page 9, there is a reference to a lack of incentives for basic research, and then a discussion of this in terms of many LTC staff not being

on tenure or tenure-track appointments. This is a partial explanation, but it is perhaps emphasized too strongly. Most of our staff are academically oriented, anxious to do basic research and to compile impressive track records in academic journals. What they have lacked is the opportunity (the time) to do so, because of our funding situation. A tenured or tenure-tracked position offers effective incentives for such publishing because the expectation that it will be accomplished is backed by very substantial blocks of time for this purpose (often 50 percent, which means at least a semester each year free from teaching responsibilities).

There is also a danger, we believe, of under-estimating the increments of time necessary to move from first-order to second-order analysis and publication in refereed journals. They are very large indeed, at least double that spent on first-order analysis. We can and will attempt to get longer analysis funding from missions, but that kind of time is not likely to come out of mission funds to any great extent; it implies substantial increases in core funds, as the evaluation recognized in Part VII on resources.

On the same page, budgetary needs are stressed as a reason why LTC has not been able to break out of the "conflict" between consulting and research. As is recognized elsewhere in the report (especially well-stated in VI.E, at page 21), the issue is even more basic, and is based in AID's rules and regulations concerning research authorization and the veto power of the USAIDs. The problem, from a research quality viewpoint, it should be emphasized, is not only a competition for LTC staff time but sometimes USAID insistence on changes in research design as a condition for clearance for the research, which--while they may make the research more immediately useful to the USAID in terms of project design or evaluation--sometimes weaken the research as a knowledge building exercise and, unless the USAID is willing to provide additional funds (and in fairness they are often willing to do so), overstress the project finances.

This last impact--and indeed the impact of anything that miscarries in a project--is likely to be borne by the analysis phase of the project, simply because it always comes near the end of the project. That AID contracts no longer permit contingency amounts, which in the past cushioned such impacts on analysis, is regrettable. LTC will seek to develop with USAIDs plans for longer periods of data analysis under which it is better integrated with the use of intermediate outputs for policy dialogue than has sometimes been the case in the past. But as indicated above, this is only a very partial solution to the problem.

On page 10, there is a suggestion that much of LTC's research data from previous field research is not as available as it should be to other researchers. The point is well taken. While LTC does not have the resources to recoup the situation with respect to prior work, it will plan for a more systematic deposit of data. From inquiries made since the evaluation, it is clear that deposit can be made with the University's Social Science Data Library. This can only be in a form and with sufficient explanatory materials to permit proper use of the data by other users. This information can only be provided by those who carry out the survey and the problem is a part of the larger problem of sufficient time for secondary analysis at the end of a research project. If LTC can get the resources to tackle the larger problem, it can deal with this more effectively as well.

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At pages 10 and 11, the evaluation expresses concern over some aspects of the research currently underway in Swaziland and Senegal. In both cases the comments raise points which have more general implications and deserve discussion.

The comments on the Swaziland research focus on one segment of the research program, the survey of Swazi nation landholders. The comments raise the basic difference between research planned to respond to the questions of policy-makers, as a tool in policy dialogue, and research oriented toward hypotheses based in disciplinary concerns and intended to contribute to the theory base. There is, of course, a continuum between the two, and the Swaziland research falls toward the applied end. This does not mean that there are not hypotheses being tested, but only that they are of a rather basic order. LTC did, however, fail to generate planning documents which enunciated those hypotheses for the evaluators to review, and this is a mistake we will seek to avoid in the future.

Without suggesting that its conceptualization of the issues could not be improved upon, LTC remains confident that the survey will achieve its purpose as a useful tool in policy dialogue. Recently the mission has agreed to a funded (not unfunded, please correct the evaluation) three-month extension of the project to permit analysis of the data in spite of delays in the fieldwork. There was more planning for analysis than the report suggests. The project has achieved a great deal in terms of computerization of the Ministry's research division, and has given LTC the opportunity to work with new software and state-of-the-art methods of data entry. This will help LTC recoup time lost in delays due to the failure of local research staff to participate actively in the fieldwork.

Finally, the suggestion that a senior agricultural economist might be involved in the data analysis seems to imply that senior agricultural economists have not been involved in the project from the outset. Two senior faculty of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Professors Aaron Johnson and Don Kanel, were involved in the planning from the outset, and both visited Swaziland to work with the research team during the first six months of the project. Kanel will return in August to participate in a review of the early analysis, and Professor Richard Barrows, who specializes in agricultural policy, will visit the project in October to review and comment upon the conclusions drawn from the survey prior to finalization of the report. The LTC Director will visit the project twice over the next six months to work on the policy options paper, for a total of six visits over the two-year life of the project.

As regards the research in Senegal, the concerns expressed in the report seem exaggerated and somewhat puzzling. The research is proceeding on schedule, with every indication of timely completion. The relationship between the student's committee at Berkeley and LTC has been cordial, and the problem of "two employers" is not much greater than when an LTC project manager employs a UW dissertator who is not his student. In this particular case, the student's committee at Berkeley helped the student conceptualize the research and select her analytical tools. Three LTC Ph.D. economists reviewed the proposal and commented upon it in a seminar during the first of the student's two visits to the Center, but the Center's major contribution was in

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assisting the student in planning a realistic program of fieldwork and in the development of her survey instruments. While we accept that our review procedures for student research proposals can profitably be tightened up (this will be done), LTC sees this case as a potentially quite successful experiment in bringing to LTC's research program new approaches and insights from other universities, in this case those of a very distinguished committee at Berkeley. It is one LTC response to the 1983 Montgomery evaluation that LTC's program had become too ingrown.

On page 12, the evaluation points out the need to relieve the research staff of their heavy technical editing load. It would, in fact, be a major relief, and as indicated immediately below in the discussion of recommendations, this is one of the first recommendations in the evaluation on which LTC has, in collaboration with the regional bureaus, been able to act.

The recommendations which relate to this part of the evaluation are A.1-A.5, at pages 37-38. We support all those recommendations. The first, on continuity, will presumably be reflected in the new project, to begin in 1989. The second, on a minimum publication target for each researcher, has been adopted by LTC and our staff informed of this fact. As regards the third, on a new technical editor position, LTC has been able to combine new funds from Africa Bureau, already made available as a result of this evaluation, with existing but redirected funds from the LAC project to permit LTC to hire a technical editor on a half-time basis for the next two years. LTC will hire for this position by August 1987. Plans for the position are given in greater detail in LTC's 1987-88 Workplan. As regards the fourth recommendation, on more systematic review of graduate student research proposals, the Center will begin to implement it immediately. It will continue review by staff from other disciplines, which it considers at least as necessary. The fifth recommendation (A.5 on LTC presence on the Ph.D. committee of students from other schools) is supported by LTC in principle and LTC will do its best to realize it, though this will ultimately depend upon the policies of the other schools. The report errs, we think, in suggesting that such arrangements are common; in our experience they are very unusual and the suggestion is likely to be resisted by the school concerned. It also imposes very real costs (air travel and per diem) if actual committee membership is involved, rather than simple consultation by mail and telephone with the advisor. LTC is, however, committed to intensifying and formalizing its review of research plans of students from other schools who participate in its programs.

B.2. Host Country Collaboration

The emphasis here (pages 12-13) on enhanced collaboration with local researchers and research institutions, with particular reference to the Africa program, is welcome. The reasons cited for weaker host country collaboration in Africa are all valid, but LTC accepts and will seek to implement all the points made in recommendation A.6 (page 38). LTC held a staff meeting in the wake of the evaluation team visit to discuss modes of collaboration. LTC is already practicing many of the recommendations. It is often constrained, however, by reluctance in the USAIDs (sometimes because of poor experiences with local research institutions, often based on unrealistic expectations).

It was a relief to see that the potential for "institution-building" is not exaggerated in the evaluation report, as often occurs in AID documentation. While local institutions certainly can benefit from involvement in a research project, this needs to be consciously planned. The resources necessary for serious institution building are on an order quite different from those under discussion here; they are similar to the funding available in Latin America under the Alliance for Progress, especially for training. Often USAIDs which are willing to utilize a local institution are willing to do so only to achieve economies, and are thus not disposed to assume the extra costs involved in providing longer-term benefits to the local institution. One of the negative developments in recent years in AID programming has been the current "human resources development projects," which tend in practice to divorce training from other mission activities and make it difficult for a cooperator like LTC to integrate training and research initiatives with a local institution.

In spite of these problems, LTC had even before the evaluation taken steps to do more in this area. In Swaziland a large part of the LTC's Mission-funded research program is being carried out by the Social Science Research Unit at the University of Swaziland. In Somalia, where substantial local funding is available, LTC has gotten substantial amounts programmed for collaboration both with the Economics Department of the College of Agriculture and the National University and with the Land and Water Resources Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. In Uganda, in the final field research initiative under the Security of Tenure and Land Registration Project, the research is being carried out by the Makerere Institute for Social Research of Makerere University. Finally, in framing new work under a natural resource management theme, in an early response to this evaluation, it has earmarked the bulk of funds for personnel (beyond the salary of the coordinator) for local researchers rather than consultants. It remains to be seen how this will be received in the country missions, and there is a need to think through further how Africa Bureau can best provide support for LTC in its negotiations with USAIDs on use of local researchers and institutions.

B.3. Disciplinary Balance and Outreach in LTC Research

As regards the recommendation (A.7) on further outreach to and strengthened ties with other institutions within and outside the university, these are obviously desirable and we feel that LTC has made considerable strides in the direction since the Montgomery report, as indicated by the list of outside consultants in Annex G of the evaluation, and through integration of student researchers from other universities, with their fresh perspectives, into LTC's research projects. The only comment required is that outreach has costs, and LTC will often be forced to choose between--for instance--use of a local researcher on one hand and strengthening ties with a UW department through use of one of its faculty as a consultant.

On page 14, in the third paragraph, line 8, the term "units of the university" might better be used, since many of the units mentioned are not "departments."

C. Publication and Dissemination

On page 15, it is not true that the flurry of publication since April 1984 has been based "largely" on research which predated the current CA. Most of the publications originated under the current CA. Nor is it accurate that LTC has tried to convert "virtually all field reports" into Research or LTC Papers. In fact, a good deal of selectivity has been involved, with at least a third and perhaps as much as half of the field product not moving into the publication series. A great deal of the output from consulting work for missions is not appropriate for the publication series.

On page 16, at the middle of the page, there is a suggestion that a new emphasis on dissemination "may mean foregoing some short-term research opportunity with core funding." LTC has no core funding for "short-term research opportunities"; these come almost entirely from mission add-ons, and are not fungible with dissemination funds.

There are, finally, two errors of fact in the second paragraph of the section on page 17 on the LTC Library. First, the WID library materials were the collection of the now defunct Women and Food Information Network which was based first at the University of Arizona and later at Harvard; they never had any connection with the University of Minnesota. Second, the materials are not catalogued to library standards; they include irrelevant and duplicative materials which will have to be carefully sorted out before they can be placed in filing cabinets and made accessible to researchers. LTC is currently preparing an unsolicited proposal to AID's Center for Development Information and Evaluation to cover the cost of this activity.

Aside from the specific points above, LTC fully concurs with both the general impact of the section and the specific recommendations (A.8-A.13).

V. Training

LTC was especially pleased by the evaluation's appreciation of the central role which the Ph.D. in Development plays in integrating the LTC and its activities into the University, and of how LTC's work for AID benefits from that integration and interaction. LTC will do its best, in accordance with recommendation B.1, to increase awareness within the University and in AID of the value of this program.

On the other hand, we would emphasize, and would hope the evaluation could further emphasize, that training should constitute both a critical tool in the enhanced dissemination efforts urged by the evaluators and in the LTC's relationship with local researchers and research institutions.

VI. Management

A. Internal LTC and LTC-UW Relationships

LTC appreciates positive remarks on the management at the Center. On the point of tenure (page 24), one possible misunderstanding should be clarified.

The position of Director (second paragraph, line 8) is not tenureable, because directors come and go. It is hard to see how it could be otherwise. A particular director might be tenured in his or her department, or--and this would be a major innovation for the university--tenured in the interdisciplinary Center itself. The latter would seem to assume either state funding for the position or an endowment, since he or she would not have a department to which to return if there were a failure of federal funding.

The first paragraph on "LTC and the UW Library" (pages 24-25) contains a number of confusions. First, the Library currently has the equivalent of 2.5 FTE professionals or paraprofessionals, plus some student help and a shelver. Second, there never was a period when we were completely without a librarian, but there was a period when we had only an acting librarian in place and she concentrated on short-term tasks rather than on retrospective cataloguing. Finally, there never was a complete dearth of funds for cataloguing, but there was a period of about two years when the focus was on producing a retrospective catalogue of some holdings in computerized format for the National Agricultural Library. This task drew so heavily on the limited resources available to the library that current cataloguing was not maintained, and created the backlog we have now filled.

The last paragraph in this section on page 25 mentions the possibility of more thorough integration into Steenbock, but the configuration it suggests is essentially the one which currently prevails, with the CA covering the cost of professionals involved in specialized land tenure/rural development work and Steenbock covering the rest. It is not clear what sort of change the evaluation team had in mind here.

As regards the LTC Executive Committee, it is our intention to use the Executive Committee more extensively, and to schedule periodic meetings in accordance with recommendation B.2. We agree that the Committee is an important vehicle for making LTC's work better known in the university community and for seeking out new faculty resources as LTC moves into new areas, as in the case of Natural Resource Management. This new research focus and discussion of the evaluation will be the major topic of an Executive Committee meeting in September. On the other hand, the Committee would be cumbersome as a day-to-day management tool, and the very senior university faculty on the Committee require that the demands on their time continue to be fairly modest.

As regards the issue of LTC's profile within and outside the University (page 26), the need for a higher profile is clear. FAO has always been aware of LTC but its funding activities are so structured that there has been only occasional opportunities for collaboration. At the moment, however, LTC has a small grant relating to tenure and agroforestry under discussion with FAO's forestry division. LTC is also discussing with IFAD the possible updating of T&M No. 28 ("Land Concentration in the Third World: Statistics on Number and Area of Farms Classified by Size of Farms," April 1979) and its reissue as an IFAD publication, and LTC will be offering IFAD a series of staff seminars by LTC staff passing through Rome enroute to Africa. In addition, LTC's interaction with World Bank staff have expanded considerably as a result of coordination of the Security of Tenure and Land Registration research. LTC staff are working closely with the Inter-American Development Bank, and a

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visit to the African Development Bank is planned for later this year. LTC is participating in a university-wide committee which is preparing the Bank's DACON (Data on Consultant Firms) questionnaire for submission to the Bank.

LTC will also, as suggested, seek to maximize on the role of the Advisory Board and its members in heightening LTC's profile outside the university.

In the section on LTC's multidisciplinary approach (bottom of page 27), the report suggests that "Most of the time dedicated by LTC personnel to student research is contributed, in effect, from the core support, except in those cases where the research or the LTC staff member's position is being funded through mission or regional buy-ins." As even core staff's time is increasingly shared by projects, this is rapidly ceasing to be the case. We would particularly endorse the evaluation team's conclusion on page 28 that "Longer term funding from donors will . . . encourage a more systematic approach to common theme research," and we have raised this in our recent 1987-88 Workplan review as regards the framework for funding beyond the current Cooperative Agreement.

Finally, as regards LTC's reporting requirements (page 28), LTC concurs in the usefulness of the annual Workplan, which has been valuable to LTC as a management tool. LTC has already implemented recommendation B.7 by incorporating tables of outputs/activities in the 1987-88 Workplan, and LTC is responding to recommendation B.8 through inclusion in this response (below, page 11) of a preliminary quantification by LTC of the University of Wisconsin's contributions to its activities, over and above those services which the University supplies through indirect cost recovery.

Except where specific exceptions are taken above, LTC accepts and will seek to implement the management recommendations concerning internal LTC and LTC-UW relations (B.1-B.4 and B.7-B.10).

B. LTC-AID Relationships

The recommendations (B.5-B.6) which relate to this section, while addressed to AID, are supported by LTC. In particular, LTC and its research have benefitted greatly in recent years from the close coordination by the S&T/RD project manager with regional bureau and PPC staff, and hopes it will continue. The comments in this section on the consequence of delays in finalizing long-term research buy-ins are appreciated, as are the efforts of those with whom we work in the regional bureaus and S&T Bureau to urge this paperwork along. In the course of this year's Workplan review LTC suggested that a memorandum by the S&T project manager on buy-in procedures, which LTC could make available to missions considering buy-ins, could help reduce some of the confusion and delays in the early stages of the buy-in process. LTC does feel, as the evaluation suggests (page 30), that it would be appropriate to have "more 'cushion' in the core for LTC, recognizing that this time lag is an institutionalized cost of doing business with AID."

C. External Relationships

On page 31, the report states that LTC has been asked by IFPRI to review its survey instruments and participate with IFPRI in analyzing the survey results. This is overstated, and John Mellor would probably react strongly to

it. The arrangement is simply to consult on research methodology, share questionnaires, and to meet to discuss objectives. There are no plans for LTC to participate in analysis of their survey data.

While LTC places great value on networking, it is precisely such activities which suffer most from the great pressure on its core funding and the resultant lack of flexibility to respond to opportunities. LTC is currently unable, for instance, to assist its staff in attending scholarly meetings and presenting their research, and this will not change without new resources. The LTC appreciates the stress in the report for the need for new resources in this area.

VII. Resource Availability

LTC has had the opportunity to reflect on its resource position in recent weeks, stimulated by the discussion during the evaluation. The report notes the need for new resources and makes a number of helpful suggestions--they are commented upon later--but LTC is increasingly convinced of the tenuousness of its resource position and is anxious that the seriousness of the position be understood, particularly since the Workplan review earlier this month, where it was indicated that the best for which LTC could hope was straight-lining of the S&T contribution, even into a possible new Cooperative Agreement.

LTC is proud of what it has accomplished during the current CA period. It has expanded its Latin America and Caribbean program and created an Africa program on a declining basis of S&T support. It has done so by attracting unprecedented amounts of mission and regional bureau support, as is indicated on Table I (Estimated Project Expenditures, April 1984-March 1988). While S&T funding has declined from \$634,041 in 1984-85 to \$532,348 in 1987-88, mission and regional bureau add-ons have increased from \$416,250 to \$1,358,935 over the same period. LTC has done this with a decreased administrative staff. Continued operation has only been possible because of the economies generated by LTC's shift to computerized financial records and word processing, but the economies of this technology are largely exhausted.

Over the same period, UW assistance (over and beyond costs covered by Indirect Cost Recovery) to the LTC increased substantially, from about \$107,000 in FY1984 to over \$166,000 in FY1987, and could approach \$200,000 in FY1988. Table II indicates these trends. These increases have for the most part tended to simply meet rising costs, though provision of College funding for a staff position with the Ph.D. in Development Program is an important new increase.

Because of the historically central role of S&T funding in meeting basic LTC operating costs, their decline, while the activity level has roughly tripled, has created a budgetary crisis for LTC--one in which the absolute funding level is not deficient but under which funding is not sufficiently fungible to cover basic costs of operation. Each year, as salaries of existing core staff have risen, they have consumed an ever greater portion of the funding which is not tied to particular efforts and products. In doing so, they have all but eliminated many facets of LTC's program which the evaluation emphasizes: networking, publication and dissemination, maintenance

TABLE I

LAND TENURE CENTER
Estimated Project Expenditures
April 1984-March 1988

	YEAR I 1984-1985	YEAR II 1985-1986	YEAR III* 1986-1987	YEAR IV** 1987-1988	TOTALS
S & T CONTRIBUTION					
SALARIES	\$282,240.00	\$290,072.00	\$260,004.00	\$289,213.00	\$1,121,529.
BENEFITS	\$65,539.00	\$70,010.00	\$55,871.00	\$59,862.00	\$251,282.
TRAVEL	\$56,350.00	\$43,000.00	\$31,700.00	\$6,000.00	\$137,050.
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	\$35,900.00	\$22,692.00	\$19,500.00	\$13,670.00	\$91,762.
SUB TOTAL	\$440,029.00	\$426,574.00	\$367,075.00	\$368,745.00	\$1,602,423.
INDIRECT COST RECOVERY	\$189,212.00	\$183,426.00	\$157,842.00	\$158,560.00	\$689,040.
TUITION REMISSION	\$4,800.00	\$2,500.00	\$4,692.00	\$5,042.00	\$17,034.
TOTAL	\$634,041.00	\$612,500.00	\$529,609.00	\$532,348.00	\$2,308,498.
MISSION/BUREAU ADD ONS					
SALARIES	\$215,236.00	\$309,056.00	\$478,145.00	\$518,453.00	\$1,520,890.
BENEFITS	\$40,222.00	\$47,880.00	\$81,254.00	\$87,658.00	\$257,014.
TRAVEL	\$51,535.00	\$128,489.00	\$137,000.00	\$197,381.00	\$514,405.
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	\$10,450.00	\$84,454.00	\$113,350.00	\$243,675.00	\$451,929.
SUB TOTAL	\$317,443.00	\$597,557.00	\$809,749.00	\$1,044,961.00	\$2,769,710.
INDIRECT COST RECOVERY	\$82,527.00	\$150,557.00	\$220,864.00	\$285,944.00	\$739,892.
TUITION REMISSION	\$17,280.00	\$8,772.00	\$18,032.00	\$28,030.00	\$72,114.
TOTAL	\$416,250.00	\$757,013.00	\$1,048,645.00	\$1,358,935.00	\$3,580,843.

*Partial estimate.

**Total estimate.

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TABLE II

UW Support for LTC

Direct Support	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	Totals
Indirect Cost Return						
Capital Equipment	\$10,654.00	\$21,739.00	\$24,808.00	\$37,300.00	NA*	\$94,501.00
Supplies	\$11,394.00	\$15,553.00	\$6,609.00	\$27,400.00	NA*	\$60,956.00
Funds to Cooperating Depts.	\$9,736.00	\$16,015.00	\$2,000.00	\$5,250.00	NA*	\$33,001.00
Sub-Total	\$31,784.00	\$53,307.00	\$33,417.00	\$69,950.00		\$188,458.00
Library Acquisitions	\$8,250.00	\$8,250.00	\$8,950.00	\$8,950.00	NA*	\$34,400.00
Supplies	\$17,000.00	\$13,731.00	\$18,621.00	\$20,861.00	NA*	\$70,213.00
Telephone Equipment	\$7,950.00	\$7,950.00	\$7,950.00	\$6,000.00	NA*	\$29,850.00
Staff Salary and Benefits						
African Studies faculty	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$10,000.00
Student Specialist					\$24,400.00	\$24,400.00
Grad. Schl. re Agrarian Struc.						
Research Assistant				\$10,812.00	\$12,078.00	\$22,890.00
Thiesenhusen travel				\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00
Total	\$66,984.00	\$85,238.00	\$70,938.00	\$119,573.00	\$39,478.00	\$382,211.00

*State biennial budget amounts still pending.

Indirect Support**

Advisory Board Participation			\$1,200.00	\$1,248.00	\$1,298.00	\$3,746.00
Executive Committee Participation	\$6,923.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,488.00	\$7,788.00	\$8,100.00	\$37,499.00
Ph.D. Dev. Advising	\$22,222.00	\$23,111.00	\$24,035.00	\$24,996.00	\$25,996.00	\$120,360.00
Research Design Activities	\$11,111.00	\$11,555.00	\$12,017.00	\$12,498.00	\$12,998.00	\$60,179.00
Total	\$40,256.00	\$41,866.00	\$44,740.00	\$46,530.00	\$48,392.00	\$221,784.00

**Does not include any item in overhead base, e.g., space and utilities, administrative services.

of a high profile. The situation is already critical. Table III indicates the devastating implications of even a modest four percent annual increase in salary level (no increase in benefit rate assumed) against S&T core funding straight-lined at \$530,000/year. By 1989-90 there is a deficit of \$143,000 and by 1992-93 it is over \$227,000.

LTC has sought with S&T's support to ameliorate this situation by diversifying sources of funding and seeking to shift some of its core costs to mission and bureau add-ons. It is due only to this that LTC this year has any flexible funding for dissemination, networking and travel. What has happened, however, is that the funds available for these vital functions has decreased from \$66,500 in FY85 to less than \$20,000 in FY88. While LTC has pursued the diversification strategy very actively and with some success, after four years of effort LTC must emphasize that there are very real limitations to this approach. LTC must, of course, ask the missions and regional bureaus to bear the cost of what they are getting, though thus far they have been willing to bear only a small portion of, for example, costs of networking, dissemination, and above all the costs of diversification itself. Diversification means drastically increased costs of getting research money and administering those funds. The latter is indicated by Table IV, which indicates the growth in the number of accounts which LTC is administering with no increase in administrative staff. Regional bureau funds are now playing a critical role not only in financing substantive work, but in providing some funds to help LTC meet the considerable costs of convincing missions of the importance of the research and obtaining concurrence and/or funding for the research. But these regional bureau add-ons have usually involved new activities, with salary support for new staff rather than the increased costs of existing staff. It is clear to LTC, however, that diversification as practiced to date cannot outrun the combined effects of decreases in S&T funding, increases in LTC core costs, and the considerable increased costs imposed by diversification itself.

Given the state of S&T resources, the only solution would seem to be a triage on other S&T projects to LTC's benefit and/or diversification of core funding through significant inputs of regional bureau funds, untied to specific research. At the end of the Workplan review earlier this month, it was asked how much additional core would be needed by LTC to remain viable into the early 1990s and achieve some of the basic recommendations of the evaluation. LTC estimates the additional amount needed at not less than an additional \$100,000/year; \$43,000 of this would be for indirect cost recovery. This \$100,000 is in addition to the amounts we might reasonably expect to obtain through other diversification. It would represent no more than a return to our 1984-85 core funding level.

LTC will nevertheless pursue all the possibilities suggested in the evaluation. The evaluation recommends (C.1, page 41) that the University increase contributions to cover library acquisitions, service library referrals and expand dissemination programs. These are activities for which Steenbock Library and the College (through capital allocations) are already providing substantial support. We will instead attempt, as we have done unsuccessfully in the past, to convince the Library system to recognize the LTC Library as the University-wide resource which it is, and assume some of the salary costs of the librarian and her staff. The evaluation might want to recommend this.

TABLE III

LTC Core Staff

	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988*	1988-1989	1989-1990
I. SALARIES					
Ag Econ Dept	\$23,292.00	\$20,783.00	\$27,298.00	\$28,390.00	\$29,526.00
Brown, M.	\$23,081.00	\$29,250.00	\$30,420.00	\$31,637.00	\$32,902.00
Thiesenhusen, W.	\$23,405.00	\$26,592.00	\$27,654.00	\$28,760.00	\$29,910.00
Bruce, J.	\$47,695.00	\$59,880.00	\$61,875.00	\$64,350.00	\$66,924.00
Knowles, J.	\$16,104.00	\$18,456.00	\$19,194.00	\$19,962.00	\$20,760.00
Phillips, B.	\$19,200.00	\$23,236.00	\$29,724.00	\$30,913.00	\$32,150.00
Stanfield, J.D.	\$41,691.00	\$40,284.00	\$49,464.00	\$51,443.00	\$53,501.00
Sub-Total	\$194,468.00	\$218,481.00	\$245,629.00	\$255,455.00	\$265,673.00
Dennis-Collins, J.	\$17,352.00	\$17,419.00	\$18,116.00	\$18,841.00	\$19,595.00
Esser, D.	\$22,090.00	\$22,177.00	\$23,064.00	\$23,987.00	\$24,946.00
Grubb, P.	\$16,084.00	\$13,930.00	\$17,388.00	\$18,084.00	\$18,807.00
Smith, L.	\$14,178.00	\$15,985.00	\$16,327.00	\$16,980.00	\$17,659.00
Sub-Total	\$69,704.00	\$69,511.00	\$74,895.00	\$77,892.00	\$81,007.00
R.As. (2)	\$20,000.00	\$20,400.00	\$22,920.00	\$23,837.00	\$24,790.00
Students/Hourly	\$15,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,600.00	\$16,224.00
Total	\$299,172.00	\$318,392.00	\$358,444.00	\$372,784.00	\$387,694.00
II. BENEFITS					
Professional (22%)	\$42,782.96	\$48,065.82	\$54,038.38	\$56,200.10	\$58,448.06
Paraprofessional (28.8%)	\$20,074.75	\$20,019.17	\$21,569.76	\$22,432.90	\$23,330.02
RAs (6%)	\$1,200.00	\$1,224.00	\$1,375.20	\$1,430.22	\$1,487.40
Total	\$64,057.71	\$69,308.99	\$76,983.34	\$80,063.22	\$83,265.48
Sub-Total	\$363,229.71	\$387,700.99	\$435,427.34	\$452,847.22	\$470,959.48
III. UW INDIRECT COST (43%)	\$156,188.78	\$166,711.42	\$187,233.76	\$194,724.30	\$202,512.57
Total	\$519,418.49	\$554,412.41	\$622,661.10	\$647,571.52	\$673,472.05
SET Core Funding	\$612,000.00	\$530,000.00	\$530,000.00	\$530,000.00	\$530,000.00
Balance Available	\$92,581.51	(\$24,412.41)	(\$92,661.10)	(\$117,571.52)	(\$143,472.05)

*Assumes a 4% annual rate
of inflation from this
year forward.

TABLE III (cont)

LTC Core Staff

	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993
I. SALARIES			
Ag Econ Dept	\$30,707.00	\$31,935.00	\$33,212.00
Brown, M.	\$34,218.00	\$35,587.00	\$37,010.00
Thiesenhusen, W.	\$31,106.00	\$32,350.00	\$33,644.00
Bruce, J.	\$69,601.00	\$72,385.00	\$75,280.00
Knowles, J.	\$21,590.00	\$22,454.00	\$23,352.00
Phillips, B.	\$33,436.00	\$34,773.00	\$36,164.00
Stanfield, J.D.	\$55,641.00	\$57,867.00	\$60,182.00
Sub-Total	\$276,299.00	\$287,351.00	\$298,844.00
Dennis-Collins, J.	\$20,379.00	\$21,194.00	\$22,042.00
Esser, D.	\$25,944.00	\$26,982.00	\$28,061.00
Grubb, P.	\$19,559.00	\$20,341.00	\$21,155.00
Smith, L.	\$18,365.00	\$19,100.00	\$19,864.00
Sub-Total	\$84,247.00	\$87,617.00	\$91,122.00
R.As. (2)	\$25,782.00	\$26,813.00	\$27,886.00
Students/Hourly	\$16,873.00	\$17,530.00	\$18,231.00
Total	\$403,201.00	\$419,311.00	\$436,083.00
II. BENEFITS			
Professional (22%)	\$60,785.78	\$63,217.22	\$65,745.68
Paraprofessional (28.8%)	\$24,263.14	\$25,233.70	\$26,243.14
RAs (6%)	\$1,546.92	\$1,608.78	\$1,673.16
Total	\$86,595.84	\$90,059.70	\$93,661.98
Sub-Total	\$489,796.84	\$509,370.70	\$529,744.98
III. UW INDIRECT COST (43%)			
Total	\$210,612.64	\$219,029.40	\$227,790.34
Total	\$700,409.48	\$728,400.10	\$757,535.32
S&T Core Funding	\$530,000.00	\$530,000.00	\$530,000.00
Balance Available	(\$170,409.48)	(\$198,400.10)	(\$227,535.32)

*Assumes a 4% annual rate of inflation from this year forward.

TABLE IV

1984												1985												1986												1987												1988		
02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02	03	
<u>U329 - Cooperative Agreement</u>																																																		
<u>U947 - Somalia</u>																																																		
<u>U948 - River Basins</u>																																																		
<u>U949 - Haiti</u>																																																		
<u>U386 - LAC</u>																																																		
<u>U950 - Stringer</u>																																																		
<u>W298 - Honduras</u>																																																		
<u>- Traditional Tenure -</u>																																																		
<u>X288 - Swazi</u>																																																		
<u>X286 - Zaire</u>																																																		
<u>X297 - Registration/Senegal</u>																																																		
<u>Y596 - LAC</u>																																																		
<u>Y707 - Ag Structure</u>																																																		
<u>Y690 - W. African Adv.</u>																																																		
<u>Y689 - Post-Doc</u>																																																		
<u>X287 - Registration/Somalia</u>																																																		
<u>- St. Lucia -</u>																																																		
<u>CROTA</u>																																																		
<u>W379 - Honduras</u>																																																		
<u>X668 - Dirol</u>																																																		
<u>X701 - LAC</u>																																																		
<u>X924 - Panama</u>																																																		
<u>Y557 - Senegal Irrigation</u>																																																		
<u>Y687 - Haiti</u>																																																		
<u>Z373 - Haiti</u>																																																		
<u>Z335</u>																																																		

The Center supports all the other four recommendations with respect to resources (C.2-C.5), and is anxious to collaborate with AID in planning for them. We are a bit skeptical of the potential of C.5, which calls for an effort to obtain funding from IDB, the World Bank and foundations, because their existing pattern of funding for research does not generally permit core support to U.S. institutions and because foundations will be understandably reluctant to fill gaps left by declining core funding. But we are willing to try, and this fall we will begin planning a fund-raising campaign in cooperation with the UW Foundation.

Footnote: On page 45, Carl Mabbs-Zeno of USDA has joined the Ag Econ Department; they would be surprised . . .

Research Common Themes

AFRICA

Land Tenure Issues in River Basin Development
Cadastre, Registration and Tenure Reform
Changing Traditional Land Tenure
Marginal Lands
Urban Land Tenure

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Land Titling and Registration
Marginal Lands
Land Markets
Post-Reform Adjustments
Agrarian Structure in Latin America

Annex F

LTC Consultants, 1984-86

- Mohmoud Ali Koepcke
 Director, Land and Water Resources Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Somalia
 Somalia, 08/86
 Consult on security of tenure and land registration in Somalia
- John Bennett
 Anthropology Department, Washington University, St. Louis
 Africa, 10/84
 Discuss final text on land tenure issues in pastoralist development projects,
 as co-author
- Lili Caballero
 Social work, National Autonomous University of Honduras
 Honduras, 07/85
 Examine case studies of land titling project in Honduras
- Julio Cano
 Agronomist, Dominican Agrarian Institute
 Dominican Republic, 04/84
 Evaluate Dominican training course
- Lucie Colvin-Phillips
 University of Maryland
 Sudan and Madagascar, 07/84, 11/84, 01/85, 02/85, 04/85, 05/85, 06/85, 01/86
 Work on river basin project in Sudan and Madagascar
- Heliodoro Díaz
 Development Economist, Post-Graduate College of Agriculture, Chapingo, Mexico
 Dominican Republic, 01/84, 01/84, 01/85
 Examine case studies of fragile lands in Dominican agrarian reform
- Carlos Dore y Cabral
 Rural Sociologist, Technological Institute of Santo Domingo
 Dominican Republic, 11/86
 Study for possible impacts and problems of titling agrarian reform land in
 frontier settlements and colonization projects
- Mohamed El Sammani
 Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Khartoum
 Sudan, 07/85
 Serve as local consultant for River Basin Sudan Reconnaissance
- Mario Fandino
 Rural Sociologist, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
 Honduras, 07/85, 07/85, 10/85, 01/86
 Analyze case studies for impact of titling in Honduras
- David Greenwood
 Department of Land Management, University of South Pacific
 Somalia, 06/84
 Consult on urban land registration in Somalia for RHUDO/Nairobi

- Fernando Guzmán
 Professor of Law, Catholic University of Chile
 Dominican Republic, 07/83
 Conduct legal analysis of Dominican agrarian reform
- Gabriel Guzmán
 Director, Center for Administration of Rural Development, Superior Institute
 of Agriculture
 Dominican Republic, 04/84
 Evaluate Dominican training course
- Angelique Haugerud
 Anthropology Department, University of Georgia
 Madison, 12/85
 Discuss land registration in Africa
- Allan Hoben
 Department of Anthropology, Boston University
 Somalia, 12/84, 02/85
 Plan case studies on land tenure issues for refugee resettlements in Somalia
- Jerry Ladman
 Workshop on Common Themes, Manressa
 04/84
- Harry Lemel
 Development sociologist
 Middle East, 12/84
 Prepare land tenure profiles for Egypt and Tunisia
- Nick Liverpool
 Dean of Law School, University of West Indies, Barbados
 St. Lucia, 02/85
 Design evaluation of land registration and titling project in St. Lucia
- Suze Mathieu
 Anthropologist
 Haiti, 06/84
 Study tenure issues in organization of water users in Haiti
- Maria Julia Mendez
 Economist
 Peru, 04/84, 04/84
 Participate in Workshop on Common Themes, Manressa; help design Peruvian
 parcelization study
- Guillermo Molina
 Social Work, National Autonomous University of Honduras
 Honduras, 07/85
 Help design land titling project evaluation in Honduras

Santiago Moquete

Agronomist and Engineer, Technological Institute of Santo Domingo
Ecuador, 03/85, 04/85; Honduras, 07/85; Dominican Republic, 03/85, 07/85,
02/86; Panama, 05/86, 07/86

Help design titling project in Ecuador; work on titling project evaluation in
Honduras; study impacts of possible Dominican titling project; study tenure
security in Panama

Karen Mullen

Office of the Commissioner of Lands, Lesotho
Lesotho, 05/84

Help with organization for Land Act Policy Seminar, Lesotho

Edgar Nesman

Rural Sociologist, University of South Florida
Honduras, 07/84, 10/84, 11/84, 02/85, 11/85, 05/86

Conduct and analyze baseline surveys for evaluation of titling project

Tidiane Nqaide

Mauritania project trainee

Mauritania, 01/86

Consult on Dirol Plain study

Raymond Noronha

World Bank consultant

04/86

Consult on tenure security and land registration project

Alejandro Nuñez

Masters' degree candidate, Land Resources, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Dominican Republic, 11/85

Study agrarian reform rice collectives in Dominican Republic

Tad Park

Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona

Mauritania, 01/86, 04/86, 06/86, 07/86, 09/86

Consult on Dirol Plain study

Felicisimo Patayan

Philippines, 03/86

Conduct seminar

Pablo Rodríguez

Economist

Dominican Republic, 11/84

Study problems of collective farms and possible impacts of land titling in
Dominican Republic

Glenn Rogers
 Agricultural Economist
 Mauritania, 01/86, 03/86, 06/86
 Contribute to Dirol Plain study, Mauritania

Laurel Rose
 Ph.D. candidate, Legal Anthropology, University of California-Berkeley
 Swaziland, 10/86
 Study land disputes in Swaziland

Margo Russell
 Rural Sociology, University of Swaziland, University of East Anglia
 Swaziland, 07/85, 10/86
 Contribute to study of Swazi freeholders

Jeswald Salacuse
 Dean, Fletcher School
 Zaire, 09/85
 Consult on land law in Zaire

Mitchell Seligson
 Political Scientist, University of Pittsburgh
 Workshop on Common Themes, Manressa, 04/84; Honduras, 10/84, 02/85, 03/85,
 05/85, 10/85, 04/86; Panama, 05/86, 06/86, 07/86
 Conduct and analyze baseline surveys for evaluation of land titling project in
 Honduras; consult on land titling in Panama

Eric Shearer
 Workshop on Common Themes, Manressa
 04/84

Jayne Stanning
 Land Management Department, University of Zimbabwe
 Zimbabwe, 08/84, 07/86
 Serve as local consultant for river basin project

Antonio Turrent
 Soil Scientist, Post-Graduate College of Agriculture, Chapingo, Mexico
 Dominican Republic, 01/84
 Examine case studies of fragile lands in Dominican agrarian reform

Fion de Vletter
 International Labour Organization
 Swaziland, 10/86
 Study smallholder irrigation in Swaziland

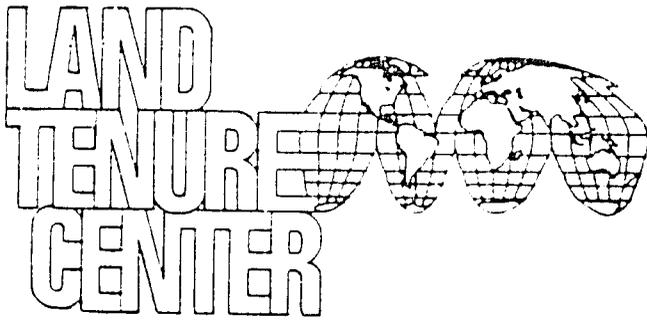
Susana Weber
 Interpreter
 Workshop on Common Themes, Manressa
 04/84

Ricardo Zeledon

Law School, University of Costa Rica

Honduras, 07/85, 08/85; Panama, 05/86, 07/86

Perform legal, mid-term evaluation of titling project in Honduras; consult on land titling in Panama



Land Tenure Center Library
 550 Babcock Drive, 434 Steenbock Memorial Library
 University of Wisconsin-Madison 53706
 Cable Address: LANTENCEN, Madison, Wisconsin
 Telephone: 608-262-1240
 Telex: 26 54 52 Attn: Land Tenure
 Dec. 3, 1986

LAND TENURE CENTER LIBRARY STATUS REPORT

General Description

The Land Tenure Center Library is a special library on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus. It is administratively part of the Land Tenure Center, and it is physically located in Steenbock Memorial Library. Steenbock is the university's agriculture library.

The LTC Library is the outstanding collection in the world on the subjects of land tenure and agrarian reform. But the collection's coverage is broader than that. In the LTC Library are hard-to-find materials on the subjects of rural development and agricultural economics in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and the Pacific. The library collects materials in English, Spanish, French, Portuguese and German and specializes in those documents not commonly held in libraries. A major effort is made not to duplicate the holdings of other campus collections except for materials of clear subject priority.

The library's collection policy statement, which was reviewed and modified in consultation with the library's advisory committee in December 1985, is appended.

The LTC Library is open to any campus user as well as to visiting researchers. However, the library's primary mission is to support the Land Tenure Center's research and program activities. The library is currently staffed by one full-time professional librarian and a variable number of student and classified part-time employees.

II. Relationship to other campus units.

The LTC Library works closely with Steenbock Library and the university's General Library System (GLS). Financial and staff support are provided by these units for a number of "routine" (i.e. non-specialized) library activities, as outlined below.

GLS provides most of the LTC Library's budget for the purchase of materials. The Southeast Asian Studies Department also provides some acquisitions funding. African Studies may provide some funding next year as well. The Land Tenure Center provides no base funds for purchase of library materials. However, many items are received on exchange for LTC publications. LTC staff members also aggressively gather materials for the library, and particular projects may provide additional funds for collecting materials to support particular activities.

It is interesting to note that during FY1986 only 25% of the documents added to the collection were paid acquisitions. Many of the fugitive documents collected by the LTC Library are inexpensive or free. The problem is identifying them in the first place.

The following outline describes current operating procedures:

General Library System

- Orders materials to be purchased, including serial subscriptions.
- Pays invoices for library acquisitions.
- Contributes through development of NLS (computerized catalog) and coordination of LTC Library's participation in that catalog.
- Collects many complementary publications, allowing LTC to concentrate on specialized literature.

Steenbock Library

- Handles all circulation of library materials.
- Handles all course reserves using LTC Library materials.
- Pays student shelver.
- Processes all interlibrary loan requests for LTC Library materials.
- Provides access to OCLC national computerized cataloging system.
- Provides access to NLS, the campus computerized catalog.
- Coordinates acquisitions to avoid duplication.
- Publishes new books list monthly.
- Coordinates LTC Library participation in NLS.
- Provides librarian with opportunity to participate in staff development and continuing education activities.
- Provides computer data base searching service on relevant topics.

Land Tenure Center/LTC Library

- Identifies and chooses materials to be added to collection.
- Prepares orders for new materials.
- Maintains exchange agreements.
- Catalogs and processes all materials added to the library, providing specialized subject access.
- Adds new materials to national data base (OCLC). Approximately 60% of the library's materials are added to the data base by LTC (i.e. are not held by other participating libraries).
- Indexes relevant journal literature using library's specialized subject categories.
- Provides reference assistance to library users, including staff, students, AID personnel and other researchers.
- Prepares specialized bibliographies.
- Plans & administers all library activities.
- Trains all library staff.
- Coordinates activities with other campus units.
- Responds to specific needs of LTC program staff as part of various projects and programs. Implements library and documentation portion of any LTC activity.

III. Accessibility of the collection

Over the years the problem of accessibility of the collection has been a continuing one. When staffing levels were higher, the Library published bibliographies of its holdings relating to particular geographic regions. Funding cuts have made this activity impossible. Recently steps have been taken to improve accessibility of the collection.

A. OCLC

OCLC is a national data base of bibliographic information, used for shared cataloging and interlibrary loan. LTC's new acquisitions have been added to this data base since January 1986. Participation in this data base makes LTC Library holdings much more accessible from remote sites, including Washington.

B. NLS

Also beginning in January 1986, the LTC Library's holdings have been included in the local computerized library catalog (NLS). This greatly improves local access to the collection.

C. Bibliography

A bibliography of all materials added to the LTC collection (books, files and journal articles) between 1982 and 1985 is in preparation and should be completed by January 1987. This 7500-item bibliography will provide a fairly complete update to the country bibliographies prepared in the past. The bibliography will be available for purchase. Note that items added to the collection since the closing date for the bibliography are in the data bases described above.

D. Other

Other ways to improve access to the collection are being explored and will depend on availability of funding.

IV. Statistical information

A. Collection size (approximate figures as of June 30, 1986)

Volumes	63,000	Journal subscriptions	250
Uncataloged	3,000	Indexed articles	20,000
Files	35,000 (60%)		
Books	25,000 (40%)		

B. Growth of collection, Oct. 1985-Sept. 1986 (monographic volumes added)

Africa & Middle East	285	31%
Asia & Pacific	164	18%
Latin America & Caribbean	228	25%
General/Cross-regional	237	26%
Total	914	
(Total purchased:	225	25%)

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C. Cataloging and indexing, Oct. 1985-Sept. 1986

CATALOGING:

	Books	Files	Microfiche	Total	Percentage
Latin America & Caribbean	157	257	1	415	31.1
Africa & Middle East	147	279	4	430	32.3
Asia & Pacific	84	90	10	184	13.8
General & Cross-regional	134	167	3	304	22.8
Total	522	793	18	1333	100.0
Percentage	39.2	59.5	1.3		

INDEXING:

Journal articles	1140
Articles in books	532
Total	1672

NEW SERIALS: 31

TOTAL NEW ACCESS: 3036 titles

D. Circulation, Oct. 1985-Sept. 1986

External: 3800

Internal: 3575

LTC LIBRARY COLLECTION FOCUS
December 1985

- A. All materials issued in the last five years dealing with these subjects are to be selected and ordered. Great effort is made to acquire these materials, including claiming any items not received within six months of the initial order, attempting to determine an alternative source, and contacting other libraries or individuals in an effort to acquire copies if necessary. Retrospective materials on these subjects are sought only if recommended by faculty or reviewed favorably in the literature and not available elsewhere on campus.

LAND TENURE
AGRARIAN REFORM
AGRARIAN STRUCTURE

- B. Materials on these topics are ordered and warrant claiming if the original order isn't received, but only immediately apparent alternate sources will be contacted.

LAND MARKETS
LAND TITLING AND REGISTRATION
URBAN LAND TENURE
RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT
WATER RESOURCES
IRRIGATION
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
RURAL EMPLOYMENT
SMALL FARMS
INCOME DISTRIBUTION
PEASANTS
AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES
RURAL ORGANIZATIONS
GROUP FARMING
SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

- C. Items in this category are ordered when requested by faculty users, when they appear to be free of charge, or when they have been reviewed very favorably by library staff or in the literature. They are not, as a rule, claimed if the first order is not received; alternate sources are not sought. All unordered materials on these topics received through exchange or as gifts are generally retained and cataloged.

GENERAL ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
LAND USE AND LAND USE PLANNING
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT
AGRICULTURAL INNOVATIONS
MIGRATION
URBANIZATION
POPULATION
MULTINATIONAL FIRMS
EXTENSION
FOREIGN AID
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

MARKETING
NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER
STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS
FARM MANAGEMENT

- D. The last category of library acquisitions consists of subject for which there is a need for materials on the Madison campus, but no library seems to be collecting them in any organized manner. They are not within the collection focus of the LTC Library and are not ordered. However, if they are received on exchange or as gifts, they are reviewed individually and may be retained in the LTC collection or forwarded to another campus library.

STATISTICS ON FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE (INCLUDING COMMON MARKETS)
EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
ETHNIC GROUPS
COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Ph.D. Degrees Awarded in Development Studies Program
From 1984 through 1986

Abdouli Abdelhamid (5/86) (from Tunisia)	15 Rue Ezzouhour, Sidi Bouzid 9100 Tunisia (Thesis: Application of Optimal Control Theory to Economic Development in the Presence of Conflicting Objectives")
Elias Kadri Akuh (3/86) (from Nigeria)	Acting Head, Planning Department Ministry of Lower Senue River Basin & Rural Development Authority; P.M.B. 10-2185; Makurdi, Nigeria (Thesis: Attitudes of Development Workers in Nigeria to the New View of Development")
Abdirahman Beileh (12/84) (from Somalia)	Professor of Business and Economics King Saud University, College of Business and Economics, Al Quasseem Campus, Box 505, U Naizah, Saudi Arabia (Thesis: "Development Financing: The Somalia Experience and the Arab Development Finance Institutions").
Lual Deng (12/84) (from Sudan)	Headquarters Economist, African Development Bank, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; (Thesis: "The Abyei Development Project: A Case Study of Cattle Herders in the Sudan).
Reynolds Dissanayake-Wanigaratne (5/84 - from Sri Lanka)	Planner, Agrarian Research & Training Institute, P. O. Box 1522, 114 Wijerama Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka (Thesis: "Subsistence Maintenance and Agriculture Transformation on The Frontier in Sri Lanka: the Kaltota-Irrigated Settlement Project")
Raghawendra K. Dwivedy (5/85) (from Nepal)	Economist, State Budget Office 101 S. Webster St., P. O. Box 7864 Madison, WI 53707 (Thesis: "The Development Strategy, Performance of Manufactured Exports and Economic Growth of the LDCs").

Stephanie G. Fassnacht (5/85) (United States)	5022 Sheboygan Av., Apt. 9 Madison, WI 53705-2828 (Thesis: "Factors Influencing the Outcomes of Rural Development: A Systems Approach")
Mohd Noor Bin Hajiharun (12/84) (from Malaysia)	I.C.U., Prime Minister's Department, 9, Jalan A, Baki; Taman Tun Dr. Ismail Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia ("Determinants and Outcomes of Farmers' Commitment to the Besut 'Integrated' Agriculture Development Project - Peninsular Malaysia Technology")
Harry Lemel (5/84) (United States)	522 North Pinckney, #53, Madison, WI 53703 (Thesis: "Urban Skill Acquisition and Job Attainment: A Study of Two Central Anatolian) Villages")
Patricia M. Madden-Hill (5/85) (United States)	Management Information Specialist, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Business Service Administration 436 Peterson Bldg., Madison, WI 53706 (Thesis: "Knowledge in Farm- ing Systems: A Personal Construct Theory Approach with Repertory Grid")
Mark A. Marquardt (12/85) (United States)	USAID Swaziland (Thesis: "Access to Land in the Communal Areas of Eastern Botswana")
Ruth M. Maschmeier (8/85) (United States)	711 Maple Street, West Bend, WI (Thesis: "Coverage of the Macbride Commission: A Comparative Study of Third World and Western Newspapers")

Gordon McGranahan (6/86)
(United States)

(Thesis: "Searching for the Biofuel
Energy Crisis in Rural Java")

José Vincente Zevallos (12/85)

USAID/Ecuador Consultant;
(Thesis: "Oil, Power & Rural Change in
Ecuador: 1922-1979")

Development Majors 1984-1986

1984

Abdelhamid Abdouli from Tunisia supported by Tunisia Agricultural Technology Transfer Project. Thesis: "Application of Optimal Control Theory to Economic Development in the Presence of Conflicting Objectives" directed by Professor Kenneth Shapiro, Department of Agricultural Economics. Degree granted 1986.

Meena Acharya from Nepal supported by Ford Foundation, private funds (on leave from Nepal Rastra Bank in Kathmandu). Thesis: "Issues of Labor Supply in Nepal" directed by Professors Jean-Paul Chavez and Don Kanel of the Department of Agricultural Economics. Degree expected 1987.

Abdirahman Dualen Belleh from Somalia. Supported by UW-Madison graduate foreign travel grant, private funds, LTC research assistantship. Thesis: "Development Financing: The Somalia Experience and the Arab Development Finance Institutions" directed by Professor John Strasma, Department of Political Science. Degree granted 1984.

Elias Kadri Akuh from Nigeria supported by the Nigerian Government. Thesis: "Attitudes of Development Workers in Nigeria to the New View of Development" directed by Professor Russell Middleton, Department of Sociology. Degree granted 1985.

Lual Acuek Deng from Sudan supported by Sudan Government, teaching assistantships in African Studies, UW-Madison, research assistantship in LTC. Thesis: "The Abyei Development Project: A Case Study of Cattle Herders in the Sudan" directed by Professor Joseph Elder, Department of Sociology. Degree granted 1984.

R. Dissanayake-Wanigaratne from Sri Lanka. Supported by Agrarian Reform Institute in Sri Lanka. Thesis: "Subsistence Maintenance and Agriculture Transformation on the Frontier in Sri Lanka: the Kaltota-Irrigated Settlement Project" directed by Professor William Thiesenhusen, Department of Agriculture Economics. Degree granted 1984

Raghawendra Kumar Dwivedy from Nepal. Supported by a dissertation travel grant from the U.W.-Madison and private funds. Thesis: "The Development Strategy, Performance of Manufactured Exports and Economic Growth of the LDCs: A Cross Country Time-Series Analysis" directed by Professor John D. Strasma, Department of Agricultural Economics. Degree granted 1985.

(*indicates that student has completed all course work, the preliminary examination and is writing the thesis)

*Allen Eisendrath from the United States. Supported by Title VI, Language and Area Study grants and Indian government grant for thesis research. Thesis: "Indian State Information Systems" directed by Professor Dennis Dresang, Department of Political Science.

Stephanie Fassnacht from the United States. Supported by Uw-Madison fellowship. Thesis: "Factors Influencing the Outcomes of Rural Development Projects: A Systems Approach" directed by Professor Howard Harrison, Department of Mechanical Engineering. Degree granted 1985

Raymundo A. Forcada-Gonzalez from Mexico. (Recalled to a government position in Mexico before end of semester.)

Nancy Rae Forster from the United States. Supported by Inter-American Foundation, Fulbright, Social Science Research Council. Thesis: "The Impact of Commercialization on Northern Andean Smallholder Agricultural Communities" directed by Professor William Thiesenhusen, Department of Agricultural Economics. Degree expected 1987

Guillermo Gonzalez-Lopez from Mexico. Supported by CONACYT in Mexico and research LTC research assistantship. Thesis: "Retrospective Evaluation of the Plan Puebla" directed by Professor Richard Powers, Department of Agricultural Journalism. Degree expected 1987

Mond Noor Bin Hajinarun from Malaysia. Supported by Malaysian government. Thesis: "Determinants and Outcomes of Farmers' Commitment to the Besut 'Integrated' Agriculture Development Project - Peninsular Malaysia" directed by Professor William Thiesenhusen, Department of Agricultural Economics. Degree granted 1984.

Harry Lemel from the United States. Private funds. Thesis: "Urban Skill Acquisition and Job Attainment: A Study of Two Central Anatolian Villages" directed by Professor William Thiesenhusen, Department of Agricultural Economics. Degree granted 1984.

*Modesto Sapinoso Layman from the Philippines. Supported by UNESCO and private funding. Thesis: "Relationship Between Income and Consumption of Mass Media" directed by Professor Marion Brown, Department of Agricultural Journalism

*Suzanne Margaret Lowrie from the United States. Supported by personal funds. Thesis: "Rural Women's Labor: The Political Economy of the Division of Labor by Sex in Mexico" directed by Professor Eugene Wilkening, Department of Rural Sociology.

Patricia Madden-Hill from the United States. Supported by personal funds. Thesis: "Knowledge in Farming Systems: A Personal Construct Theory Approach with Repertory Grid Technique" directed by Professor Marion Brown, Department of Agricultural Journalism. Degree granted 1984.

Mark Alan Marquardt from the United States. Supported by private funds. Thesis: "Access to Land in the Communal Areas of Eastern Botswana" directed by Professor Don Kanel, Department of Agricultural Economics. Degree granted 1985.

Ruth Marie Maschmeier from the United States. Supported by Knapp Fellowship of U.W.-Madison and private funds. Thesis: "Coverage of the MacBride Commission: A Comparative Study of Third World and Western Newspapers" directed by Professor Joseph Elder, Department of Sociology. Degree granted 1985.

*David E. McCloud from the United States. Non-resident scholarship from UW-Madison, Title VI, Language and Area Fellowship, Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Research Abroad Award. Thesis: "Agricultural Production Processes and Rural Transformation in Tanzania" directed by Professor William Thiesenhusen.

Gordon T. McGranahan from the United States. Research assistantship in Electrical Engineering, non-resident UW scholarship, University Graduate School Fellowship, Social Science Research Council Grant. Thesis: "Searching for the Biofuel Energy Crisis in Rural Java" directed by Professor William Thiesenhusen. Degree granted 1986.

*Eileen Muirragui from the United States. Private funds. Thesis: "Elements for a Concrete Study of Accumulation and Crisis: International Political Economy of Copper, 1945-1980" directed by Professor Barbara Stallings, Department of Political Science.

Shashi Pandey from India. Supported by teaching assistantship in Department of Mathematics, Woodrow Wilson National Scholarship, Non-resident Fellowship Grant from UW-Madison, Indian Government Fellowship. Thesis: "Learning from Successes and Failures: Lessons from Rural NGOs in India" directed by Professor Joseph Elder, Department of Sociology (Degree expected in 1986).

*Shahnaz Rouse from Pakistan. Supported by private funds. Thesis: "The Changing Nature of Technology, Social Organization and Clientelism in a Punjabi Village in Pakistan" directed by Professor Marion Brown, Department of Agricultural Journalism.

Miguel Sanchez-Hernandez from Mexico. Supported by CONACYT in Mexico and LTC research assistantship. Thesis: "Local Organization and Rural Development: The Case of the Puebla Project" directed by Professor Marion Brown. Degree granted 1986.

*John C. Thornburg from the United States. Supported by Title VI, Language & Area Studies Fellowship. Thesis: "Cultural Gaps and Social Realities: A Bibliography of the Role of Anthropology in Economic and Agricultural Development" directed by Professor Ann Stoler, Department of Anthropology.

*Fuat Yalin from Turkey. Supported by private funds. Thesis: "Subcontracting and Industrial Development: The Case of Small-Scale Automotive Producers in Istanbul, Turkey" directed by Professor Marion Brown, Department of Agricultural Journalism.

*José Vicente Zevallos from Ecuador. Supported by Inter-American Foundation and Social Science Research Council. Thesis: "Oil, Power and Rural Change in Ecuador" directed by Professor William C. Thiesenhusen, Department of Agricultural Economics. Degree granted 1985.

1985

José Delfin-Guerrero from Mexico. Supported by CONACYT, teaching assistantship in Spanish Department, UW-Madison Vilas Fellowship. Thesis: "The Multinational Corporations in the Food Processing Industry in Mexico and the Linkages with the Agricultural Sector" directed by Professor John Strasma, Department of Agricultural Economics.

Joe Willie Essuman from Ghana. Supported by private funds. Thesis: "External Financing and Domestic Policy: Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa" directed by Professor John Strasma, Department of Agricultural Economic. Degree expected in 1987.

Alberto Landy-Jalil from Mexico. Supported by CONACYT, teaching assistantship in Ibero-American Studies. Thesis: "An Empirical Study of the Locational Factors Affecting the Movement of Manufacturing Firms Out of Mexico City" directed by Professor Jack Huddleston, Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

Deborah Martin from the United States. Support from private funds. Thesis: "Development and Change in the Village of Coporaque in Peru" directed by Professor Donald Thompson, Department of Anthropology.

Gregory Myers from the United States. Private funds, LTC library research assistant. Thesis: "The Evolution and Durability of Nigerian Family Land Tenure Arrangements in the Post 1978 Land Use Act Period" directed by Professor Russell Middleton, Department of Sociology.

Tamario Rivera from the Philippines. Supported by Fulbright. Thesis: "The Philippine State and Social Formation (1965-1985): Authoritarianism and Development" directed by Professor Donald Emmerson, Department of Political Science.

1986

*Edith Guiguet from Argentina. Supported by Inter-American Foundation. Thesis: "An Analysis of Factors Determining the Degree of Vertical Integration in Small Farmers Marketing Cooperatives in Argentina" directed by Professor Gerald Campbell, Department of Agricultural Economics.

Paul Nelson from the United States. Supported by UW-Madison Graduate School Fellowship. Thesis: "Social and Economic Impact of Development Aid Projects Funded in the Andea Region by Inter-American Foundation and International Fund for Agricultural Development" directed by Professor William Thiesenhusen, Department of Agricultural Economics.

*Alicia Eugenia Silva from Colombia. Supported by Inter-American Foundation Grant. Thesis: "Cut Flower Industry in Colombia: Implications for Colombian Economy" directed by Professor Jack Kloppenberg, Department of Rural Sociology.

Luis Suarez from Venezuela. Supported by research assistantship in LTC. Thesis: "Production Contracts and Agrarian Reform in the Dominican Republic" directed by Professor Russell Middleton, Department of Sociology.

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PROGRAM FACULTY

1 August 1986

PROFESSORS

Robert T. Aubey (also Bus)
Richard Barrows (also Ag Econ)
Warren J. Bilkey (also Bus)
* Lloyd Bostian (also Ag Journ)
Daniel Bromley (also Ag Econ)
* Marion R. Brown (also Ag Journ)
Dennis Dresang (also Poli Sc)
* Peter Dorner (also Ag Econ) (also Dean Intl St & Prog)
* Joseph Elder (also Soc)
Donald Emmerson (also Poli Sc)
Herman Felstehausen (also Land Arch)
Steven Feierman (also Hist)
John Fett (also Ag Journ)
Edward Friedman (also Poli Sc)
Robert Frykenberg (also Hist) (also S. Asian St)
Archibald Haller (also Soc) (also Rur Soc)
W. Lee Hansen (also Econ) (also IRRI) (also Ed Pol St) (also Pov Inst)
Duncan A. Harkin (also Ag Econ) (also Forestry) (also Resource Pol St)
Howard Harrison (also Engr)
David B. Johnson (also Econ)
Nancy Johnson, (also Nutr Sc)
Bryant Kearl (also Ag Journ) (also Dean Univ Outreach)
Robert Koehl, (also Hist) (also Ed Pol St)
Herbert Lewis, (also Anthr)
Bruce Marion, (also Ag Econ)
Russell Middleton, (also Soc)
Robert J. Miller, (also Anthro) (also Inst Env St)
Willard Mueller, (also Ag Econ) (also Econ) (also Law)
Richard Powers, (also Ag Jour)
Ronald Shaffer, (also Ag Econ)
Kenneth Shapiro, (also Dir Int'l Ag Prog) (also Ag Econ)
John Smail, (also Hist)
Aidan Southall, (also Anthro)
John Strasma, (also Ag Econ) (also Econ)
Arnold Strickon, (also Anthro)
Robert Tabachnick, (also Ed Policy St)
* William Thiesenhusen, (also Ag Econ) (also Ag Journ) (also chairman)
Donald E. Thompson, (also Anthro)
* Joseph Thome, (also Law)
Marta Tienda, (also Rur Soc)
M. Crawford Young, (also Pol Sc)

ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

Jean Paul Chavas, (also Ag Econ)

Jack Huddleston, (also Urb & Reg Plan) (also Marine St Ctr)

Florencia Mallon, (also Hist) (also Women St)

* Barbara Stallings, (also Pol Sc)

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

James W. Bjorkman, (also Pol Sc) (also Prev Med)

Michael Carter, (also Ag Econ)

Jack R. Kloppenburg, (also Rur Soc)

Ann Stoler, (also Anthro)

*Members of Administrative Committee

Underlining indicates partial Cooperative Agreement support