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ASPAP/DAI Report No. 174

1992 TRAINING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Agricultural Surveys and Policy Analysis Project (ASPAP)

**(Projet des Enquêtes Agricoles et Analyse des
Politiques Economiques du Secteur Rural)**

USAID contract No. 696-0126

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1992 TRAINING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Rwanda Agriculture Surveys and Policy Analysis Project

Introduction

The Rwanda Agriculture Surveys and Policy Analysis Project (ASPAP) is a four-year project (now with a one year extension) sponsored jointly by USAID and the government of Rwanda and implemented with assistance from Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI), the principal contractor, and subcontractors Michigan State University and the University of Pittsburgh. The ultimate goal of ASPAP is to develop a self-sustaining institutional capability within the Rwandan government to collect, process and analyze information on the country's rural economy, as well as to use this information base to improve planning and policy formulation as it relates to the farms, families and institutions that comprise rural life in Rwanda.

Toward these ends ASPAP supports a comprehensive training program that includes long-term, master's-level training in the U.S., short-term training in the U.S. and third-country sites, in-country seminars and workshops and a continuing program of on-the-job training by resident advisors and short-term consultants.

The purposes of the present document are: 1) to describe briefly the overall long-term training plan, 2) to report where we currently stand in the implementation of this plan, and 3) to identify the specific long-term training activities scheduled for implementation during the 1992 budget cycle.

LONG TERM TRAINING

Summary of the Long-term Training Plan

The long-term training plan, funded through the Michigan State University subcontract, initially consisted of 8 specialized masters programs of various types and involving several different institutions. One of the eight masters programs was subsequently converted to a 16-month non-degree program to better suit the needs of staff at the Ministry of Planning (MINIPLAN).

The table shown below provides a broad picture of how this overall training plan has been implemented to date, and of our expectations for its completion during this final year. In short, 4 of the 8 programs have been reserved for the training of staff at DSA. The remaining four programs have been divided equally between MINIPLAN and the former Ministry of Finance and Economy (ex-MINIFINECO). When completed, all four of the DSA staff will have received training at the master's level, three in agricultural economics and one in rural sociology. The project was initially to provide the Ministry of Planning with two master's

programs, one in statistics and one in data processing. However, because MINIPLAN had only one candidate for training at the master's level, their second master's program was converted to 16 months of non-degree data processing training. One of the two training candidates from ex-MINIFINECO completed his program in economics in September, while the second, also in economics, is expected to finish up in January, 1992.

FORMATION A LONGUE DUREE

Programme	Nom	Inst	Niveau	1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1992		
				1	2	3 4	1	2	3 4	1	2	3 4	1	2	3 4	1	2	3 4	1	2	3 4
DSA																					
1. Agro-économie	S. Rwamasirabo	MSU	Maitrise	A	F	F F F F	F			T	T										
2. Soc. rurale	T. Kumpayana	MSU	Maitrise			A F F	F F F F	F	T	T											
3. Agro-économie	O. Ngarambe	NCA&T	Maitrise					A F F	F F F F	F	F	T	T								
4. Agro-économie	J-L Ngirumwami	MSU	Maitrise								A	F	F F F F	F	T	T					
MINIPLAN																					
5. Statistique	S. Munyaneza	MSU	Maitrise							A	F F	F F F F	F	F F F F							
6. Informatique	E. Msengimana	ISPC	Adjnt tq							A	F F	F F F									
ex-MINIFINECO																					
7. Economie	A. Uwizeye	BU	Maitrise							A	F F	F F F F	F	F F F F							
8. Economie	S. Mugesera	BU	Maitrise							A	F F	F F F F	F	F F F							

A=Anglais F=Formation T=Thèse

Michigan State University is the institution responsible for coordinating all eight of the long-term training programs. Four of the programs, notably two in agricultural economics, one in rural sociology, and one in statistics either have been or will be completed at MSU. The remaining four programs have been placed at other appropriate U.S. institutions as indicated in the table above. An institutional agreement exists between Michigan State University and North Carolina A & T, an Historically Black University (HBCU). In accordance with AID policy, every effort has been made to profit from this inter-university agreement by arranging for a portion of the long- and/or short-term training to take place at North Carolina A & T or other appropriate HBCUs. One of our training candidates is currently enrolled in an agricultural economics program at NCA&T, and one other has completed a short-term specialized program at the University of Alabama A & M.

Current Status of the ASPAP Training Programs

Four of the eight long-term programs funded by the project have been completed, and the remaining four are in various stages of completion. The initial training plan called for the remaining 4 programs to have been completed by this time. However, one DSA candidate and three from MINIPLAN and ex-MINIFINECO were delayed by a full year and are now scheduled for completion in 1991 and 1992, depending on the case. Reasons for their postponement are mixed. In three of the cases the proposed candidates had not yet been officially assigned to their respective ministries; in the other case the candidate was judged by his ministry to be indispensable to the ministry's 1988 work plan. Though all eight of the training candidates were permitted to begin their academic programs immediately following intensive English language training in Rwanda and the U.S., they have all required additional language training during their first terms at their respective institutions.

Descriptions of the eight long-term training programs and their current status are as follows:

DSA Staff:

1. **Serge Rwamasirabo** has completed a Master's degree in agricultural economics at Michigan State University. Substantive areas of concentration within the discipline included: agricultural production and marketing, farm management, and agricultural policy. Statistics, econometrics, quantitative research methods and computer applications were also given special attention. Serge complete his course work in December, 1988, at which time he was obliged to return to Rwanda and temporarily resume his duties as Director of ASPAP and DSA. While in Rwanda, Serge was also able to collect additional data for his thesis, which examines various aspects of the goat industry in Rwanda and its potential for future development. In order to complete and defend his thesis, he returned to MSU for six months in November, 1989. Serge also completed (and received academic credit for) a short-term specialized course focusing on "small ruminants research in developing countries" at the University of Alabama A & M in the Spring of 1988.
2. **Théobald Kampayana** began a two-year master's program in rural sociology at Michigan State University in September, 1988, following 2-1/2 months of English language training at the Economics Institute in Boulder, Colorado. He completed his course work in June of 1990 and defended his thesis in August, a few months later. Substantive areas of concentration included the sociology of agriculture and rural social change. Kampayana also completed a three-course sequence (and associated micro-computer labs using SPSS/PC) in statistics and techniques of data analysis. His master's thesis examined data from the 1988 Non-farm Strategies Survey, and focused specifically on issues of non-farm employment in Rwanda. In the Summer of 1990 Kampayana participated in the CRED (Ann Arbor, Michigan) Summer Seminar on Development Economics.

3. **Octavien Ngarambe** began a two-year master's program in agricultural economics at North Carolina A & T in September, 1989 following 2-1/2 months of English language training at the Economics Institute in Boulder, Colorado. Substantive areas of concentration within the discipline include: agricultural production and marketing, farm management, and agricultural policy. Statistics, econometrics, quantitative research methods and computer applications have also been given special attention. Course work in related disciplines such as economics and resource development have similarly been encouraged. Octavien completed his course work in November, 1991 and is now well into his thesis research on the effects of devaluation on the agricultural sector. It is anticipated that he will have completed all degree requirements and returned to Rwanda by November, 1991.
4. **Jean-Léonard Ngirumwami** began a two-year master's program in agricultural economics at Michigan State University in September, 1990 following 2-1/2 months of English language training also at MSU. Substantive areas of concentration within the discipline include: agricultural production and marketing, farm management, and agricultural policy. Statistics, econometrics, quantitative research methods and computer applications are also being given special attention. Course work in related disciplines such as economics and resource development have likewise been encouraged. Jean-Leonard's thesis research will be based on recent data collected by DSA on farm household income and expenditures. The completion of his program is projected for August, 1992.

MINIPLAN staff:

5. **Samuel Munyaneza** began a two-year master's program in applied statistics at Michigan State University in September, 1989, following 2-1/2 months of English language training at the Economics Institute in Boulder, Colorado. Substantive areas of concentration within the discipline include: survey sampling, variance estimation and techniques of statistical analysis. Samuel completed all of his degree requirements in June, 1991, but has remained in the U.S. to participate in the 1991 summer workshop on survey sampling at the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan, and two specialized courses in econometrics in the MSU Department of Agricultural Economics. He will return to Rwanda in December, 1991.
6. **Elie Nsengimana** began a 14 month, non-degree program in survey data processing at the International Statistical Programs Center in September, 1989. This program followed 3 months of English language training at ALIGU, in Washington, D.C. Particular areas of concentration included: systems design, file management, data entry systems, survey data editing and tabulation, and management information systems. Special emphasis was placed on the development of strong microcomputer training and other applied skills necessary to meet both the rigors of his profession and the many practical demands he is likely to face within the data processing unit at MINIPLAN. Prior to his return to

Rwanda in August, 1990, Elie received specialized training at ISPC in microcomputer hardware maintenance.

ex-MINIFINECO staff:

7. **Aimable Uwizeye** began a two-year master's program in economics at Boston University in September, 1989 following 2-1/2 months of English language training at the Economics Institute in Boulder, Colorado. Substantive areas of concentration within the discipline include: macro-economic analysis, public finance, international trade, and development economics. Statistics, econometrics, quantitative research methods and computer applications were also given special attention. Due to illness Aimable was unable to complete his program in September, 1991, and has had to extend his studies until January, 1992. Though he will return to Rwanda in December after completing his course work, he will still be required to pass his comprehensive exam. Boston University has agreed to allow Dan Clay, ASPAP training coordinator, to hand-carry the exam to Kigali in January and administer it to Aimable at that time.
8. **Samuel Mugesera** began a two-year master's program in economics at Boston University in September, 1989 following 2-1/2 months of English language training at the Economics Institute in Boulder, Colorado. Substantive areas of concentration within the discipline include: macro-economic analysis, public finance, international trade, and development economics. Statistics, econometrics, quantitative research methods and computer applications were also given special attention. Samuel completed all degree requirements and returned to Rwanda in September, 1991.

An Additional Long-term Training program

In September, 1990, **Gédéon Mudacumura** began a two-year bachelor's degree in Public Policy/Survey Statistics at the Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg. This is a combined-degree program, offered jointly by the International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC) and Penn State-Harrisburg, in which one full year of course work is first completed at ISPC, followed by two years of course work at PSU-H. Gédéon had already completed the ISPC segment of the program under ASPAP funding for short-term training. Substantive areas of concentration within this program include: micro- and macroeconomics, methods in social research and applied survey statistics. As was done during the ISPC segment, special emphasis will be placed on the development of strong microcomputer skills while at PSU-H. Though this program is consistent with the overall project training objectives for DSA staff, it was not part of the initial ASPAP long-term training plan, and is therefore not part of the Michigan State University training budget. AID/Rwanda has chosen to administer this program directly.

SHORT-TERM TRAINING

Short-term training under ASPAP is covered under the DAI budget, and implementation of this training component was completed in 1990. For a description of the completed short-term training program see ASPAP/DAI Report Number 139, "ASPAP Semi-Annual Report Nº 7."