

A.I.D. EVALUATION SUMMARY PART I

(BEFORE FILLING OUT THIS FORM, READ THE ATTACHED INSTRUCTIONS)

IDENTIFICATION DATA

A. REPORTING A.I.D. UNIT: Dhaka _____ (Mission or AID/W Office) (ES# _____)	B. WAS EVALUATION SCHEDULED IN CURRENT FY ANNUAL EVALUATION PLAN? yes <input type="checkbox"/> slipped <input type="checkbox"/> ad hoc <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eval. Plan Submission Date: FY <u>91</u> Q <u>4</u>	C. EVALUATION TIMING Interim <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> final <input type="checkbox"/> ex post <input type="checkbox"/> other <input type="checkbox"/>			
D. ACTIVITY OR ACTIVITIES EVALUATED (List the following information for project(s) or program(s) evaluated; if not applicable, list title and date of the evaluation report)					
Project #	Project/Program Title (or title & date of evaluation report)	First PROAG or equivalent (FY)	Most recent PACD (mo/yr)	Planned LOP Cost ('000)	Amount Obligated to Date ('000)
388-0074	Winrock International Human Resource Development Program in Bangladesh	1988	7/93	1,820	1,820

ACTIONS

E. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR <p style="text-align: center;">Action(s) Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue project activities through July '93 (PACD) with a 1/3 FTE expatriate Team Leader and a FTE local Coordinator if funds permit, and WI and BARC make such a proposal. 2. Develop benchmarks, targets and timeframes for different program activities and set policy priorities for the remaining period of the HRDP. 3. For the 2 PTs whose PhD programs could extend beyond the PACD: Terminate the PT programs at PACD if a, b, or c below cannot be implemented and request the PTs to return home. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Investigate obtaining funds with other donors sharing the program to take over the costs and management of the PTs after the PACD. (b) Amend the OPG to move unexpended funds into the TRP-II project after PACD for getting the PTs managed by USAID/Manila. (c) Extend PACD by 24 months to implement the PT programs for the 2 trainees should they continue. 	Name of officer responsible for Action WI/BARC WI/BARC WI/BARC/USAID	Date Action to be Completed May '92 April '92 June '92
(Attach extra sheet if necessary)		

APPROVALS

F. DATE OF MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE REVIEW OF EVALUATION: mo 02 day 17 yr 92

G. APPROVALS OF EVALUATION SUMMARY AND ACTION DECISIONS:

	Project/Program Officer	Representative of Borrower/Grantee	Evaluation Officer	Mission or AID/W Office Director
Signature Typed Name	R. H. Morton <i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i> M.S.U. Chowdhury	<i>[Signature]</i> H. Paul Greenough J. Rockliffe-King	<i>[Signature]</i> Mary C. Kilgour
	Date: <u>05/05/92</u>	Date: <u>24/5/92</u>	Date: <u>05/10/92</u>	Date: <u>7-8-92</u>

H. EVALUATION ABSTRACT (do not exceed the space provided)

ABSTRACT

- * This evaluation of the Winrock International-Human Resources Development Program (WI-HRDP) (1988-1993) is a mid-term evaluation.
- * The purpose of the WI-HRDP is:
 - to strengthen the capacity of social scientists for policy analysis in Agriculture and Resource Management in Bangladesh, and
 - to assist Bangladesh to develop, maintain, and expand its capacity for policy analysis through network of program fellows and other rural social scientists.
- * The main purposes of this evaluation were to assess the progress and results and identify short-term and medium-term changes needed to improve the program performance.
- * Achievements included filling most (13 of 15) of the fellowships. Selection of five women - a high proportion for Bangladesh has been a remarkable success. Some non-degree training has taken place. The network which has brought fellows together for collaborative research efforts, lacks a policy focus. No research awards/grants have been given over the past three years. The FSR database is not operational and lacks support. The computer network is operational but needs a greater research focus. Network activities have a mixed record; there have been some areas of achievement but lapses in others.
- * Status of activities: fellowship holders are studying abroad and all will not complete prior to PACD; no active non-degree training; network activities continue but limited without Program Leader; no activity with research awards; limited activity with FSR database. TAPP expired in July '91, new one under preparation.
- * Evaluators used interviews of key informants as primary research methods. Data sources included key program documents, annual and quarterly reports, program-generated materials, and other relevant reports, studies, etc.
- * Key findings: The program leadership was not clearly focused on program objectives and progress toward program goals has been uneven. The fellowships and some network activities have gone well. There has been little progress in other areas. Bangladesh has developed significant capacity in some social science fields but will continue to require training support in others.
- * Key conclusions: Despite the program's recent limited success, it is highly valued by the social scientists who have directly benefited and its purpose is appreciated by other. The program needs new leadership directed toward objectives with better planning, monitoring and follow-through of activities.
- * Key lessons learned: Close monitoring is an important aspect of grant program management; steps to take corrective action should have been taken sooner. It is possible to recruit promising women fellowship candidates despite the odds.

I. EVALUATION COSTS

COSTS

1. Evaluation Team		Contract Number <u>QR</u> TDY Person Days	Contract Cost <u>QR</u> TDY Cost (US\$)	Source of Funds
Name	Affiliation			
Development Alternatives Inc.		PDC-0095-I	45,000	PD&S
USAID - IQC		27-9097-00		USAID/Dhaka
2. Mission/Office Professional Staff Person-Days (estimate) <u>7</u>		3. Borrower/Grantee Professional Staff Person-Days (estimate) <u>10</u>		

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A.I.D. EVALUATION SUMMARY PART II

J. SUMMARY OF EVALUATION FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Try not to exceed the 3 pages provided)

Address the following items:

- Purpose of activity(ies) evaluated
- Purpose of evaluation and Methodology used
- Findings and conclusions (relate to questions)
- Principal recommendations
- Lessons learned

Mission or Office: USAID/Dhaka

Date this summary prepared: February, 1992

Title and Date of Full Evaluation Report: Evaluation of the Winrock International Human Resource Development Program in Bangladesh, September 1991.

The Human Resource Development Program (HRDP) of Winrock International (WI), which implements the program of its predecessor, the Agricultural Development Council (ADC), has since 1959, been assisting the strengthening of rural economics and social science research skills related to agriculture and rural development in Bangladesh. Ford Foundation (FF) and USAID (since 1984) funded these activities. Since 1988 the program has been funded through a consortium of donors including USAID and Overseas Development Authority (ODA) of UK. The operational program grant of USAID committed to the activity expires in July, 1993.

The purposes of HRDP are: (1) to strengthen the capacity of social scientists for policy analysis in agriculture and resource management and (2) to assist Bangladesh to enhance its capacity for policy analysis through the development of a network of ADC/HRDP fellows and other social scientists.

The main purposes of this mid-term evaluation were: (1) to assess the progress of the program and (2) identify necessary changes in program implementation to improve its performance. The methodology used by the evaluation team included interviews of relevant key personnel in government and non-government agencies and study of program documents and reports.

The following summarizes the evaluation team's overall impression of the program performance.

As the WI-HRDP is intended to create increased social science capacity in Bangladesh, the program's leadership is probably the single most important factor contributing to such capacity. In fact, the gains that have been made reflect priorities adopted by the program leader (PL); thus, like the program's progress, the overall performance of the PL was uneven. The PL pushed the program very hard in the direction of supporting fellows, their study programs, and the emerging Rural Social Science Network (RSSN) but without following any careful plan or strategy that was linked to program objectives.

Aside from the defective program direction, there were lapses in day-to-day program management. No procedure manual was produced nor were procedures developed to monitor and account for the use of program resources. The failure to provide balanced and responsible leadership for the multi-faceted HRDP resulted in the PL's removal in August 1991.

The Evaluation stated that the overriding objective is to get the program back on track. The evaluation recommended that a suitable PL be recruited. Most important, the PL needs to possess strong interpersonal and administrative skills; have a strong academic background in the social science; and substantial experience in research useful for the formulation and implementation of policy. The program's management could also be strengthened with the assistance of research associates holding high-level government positions, such as with the Policy Planning Cell (PPC) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). An advantage of this arrangement would be to transfer greater program authority and responsibility to Bangladeshi professionals, a previously cited aim of the program.

The evaluation noted that the program is complex, with many overlapping and interrelated components and activities. Reporting and communication were poor, making it difficult for the evaluation team, donors, BARC and other concerned GOB officials, and WI staff in the United States to understand exactly what has been accomplished in the project.

The following presents the evaluation team's findings and recommendations by component (indicated in bold type).

Degree and Non-degree Program (Fellowships): HRDP has been successful in selecting suitable PhD fellows and placing them in topnotch universities and departments. Some non-degree training has also taken place. Bangladesh now has a significant number of scholars in certain social science fields, which can contribute to greater in-country training in some social science fields, yet the country will require for the foreseeable future, more opportunities for overseas fellowships in a range of social science fields.

WI and USAID need to address the issue of support for the current fellows whose studies will not be completed prior to the end of the program in 1993; consideration should be given to extending the program under TRP-II beyond 1993 for this purpose. The high return at relatively low cost of local PhD research awards also warrants greater support in the program.

Rural Social Science Network (RSSN): Considerable efforts have been devoted to the establishment of an RSSN, linking rural social scientists from universities, National Agricultural Research System (NARS), other government organizations (GOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The network has a mixed record of success. It has helped to bring WI fellows together in collaborative efforts but its impact on policy has been limited and unfocused. Its rapid growth without careful planning has reduced its effectiveness.

An RSSN planning session or sessions need to be held to decide on the network bylaws, goals, charters and research agenda linking them to the policy agenda with input from BARC and other concerned GO policy makers.

Research Grants and Awards: No research grants or awards have been awarded since 1987, because of lack of a clear research agenda outlining priority, doable research topics; a cumbersome, time-consuming process and a lack of guidelines for reviewing research proposals and clear guidelines for selection.

Under BARC's auspices an RSSN workshop is to be arranged to identify priority research areas for agriculture policy and to develop the strategies, guidelines, and procedures for reviewing, selecting, and supporting research grant proposals without further delay.

Farming Systems Research: The proposal for the collection and computerization of very intensive, daily, whole-farm record-keeping data, from a large number of farm households from many sites and for many years for vague research objectives, is not practical and no additional time, staff or funds should be devoted for the purpose.

Program Support Activities - Computer Network: Since 1988 the computer network has undertaken a number of activities including the procurement and allocation of computer facilities (hardware and software), although it has not always followed the automation plan and providing training support to individual researchers and institutions.

The HRDP computer network coordinator should carry out a needs assessment of the RSSN for computer hardware, software, and training and regain physical possession of computer hardware distributed for purposes that do not contribute to program objectives. In close consultation with BARC, the program leader, RSSN members, and the computer network coordinator ought to establish a new computer network committee and decide on guidelines and procedures for the leasing of computer hardware.

Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, and Discussion Groups: Since 1988, HRDP participated in or funded, partially or fully, at least 18 national and local seminars, workshops, conferences, and discussions groups but these were mostly without any relevance to the program goal and their outcomes not adequately documented.

Future participation in and support for seminars, workshops, conferences, and discussion groups should be more clearly directed toward meeting the program's objectives, well planned and documented, and be followed up to help ensure their usefulness.

Publication Grants and Support : Efforts of the HRDP have been devoted toward giving publication grants - 20 since 1988 - and in supplying photocopies of papers, books, reports, and other documents requested by members of the RSSN. The program has developed a small library and has over 1,200 entries listed in a computer data base, which keeps track of the location of each document listed.

The HRDP should continue to support the RSSN through the provision on request of reference material and reports. However, guidelines should be developed and followed for the provision of publication awards ensuring efficient use of resources to help meet the program objectives.

Policy Interpretation Internships: Three nine-month internships, which were to be supported by the HRDP and located in the MOA Policy and Planning Cell (PPC), were not filled because the nominated candidates chose more permanent jobs.

The funding and objectives for the policy internships should be reviewed and research associates may be engaged instead to work for strengthening links between RSSN, BARC/NARS and GO policy makers.

Policy Fellows: One of these two positions was filled but became vacant in June 1991; the other was not filled so both are now open. These positions, as conceived and carried out, have not worked well.

Provision for these positions should be reviewed. Options to review include the hiring of research associates to help with program planning and administration mentioned earlier.

Strategies for the Future: At the end of a year (that is, by December 1992), a meeting should be held that brings together the program leadership, representatives from BARC and GO, WI, and donors to assess how well the program has done in getting back on track, what specific goals have been achieved and what aspects of the program warrant long-term support beyond the program's completion date in 1993. This meeting should consider longer-term funding as well as an appropriate institutional home for HRDP.

- 2 -

K. ATTACHMENTS (List attachments submitted with this Evaluation Summary; always attach copy of full evaluation report, even if one was submitted earlier)

ATTACHMENTS

Evaluation Report filled: Evaluation of the Winrock International Human Resource Development Program in Bangladesh.

L. COMMENTS BY MISSION, AID/W OFFICE AND BORROWER/GRANTEE

Within a short period of time the evaluation team has been able to unearth a number of issues relating to the performance of the HRDP of the WI funded through an Operational Program Grant of USAID. The report has critically documented the success and failure of the program and has suggested corrective measures which have been found very useful to direct the program activities towards its goal.

The evaluation team has rightly pointed out the defective leadership of the program, which has led the program away from its goal to a great extent. The recommendations put forward by the team to put the program on track have been appreciated by USAID and the implementing agency. Some of the recommendations have already been enacted and others are in the process. Strengthening of program leadership with full-time expatriate technical assistance has been limited because of funding constraints. However, attempt is being taken to complement the leadership by reinforcing the local technical assistance. Despite lapses in the program management Bangladesh has developed considerable scholarship in field of social science, which, if properly guided and organized, can contribute to the policy analysis in agriculture and resource management. Organization of RSSN, development of computer facilities for social science research and manpower development including more than 30% women are some of the success stories of the program.

Lessons learned, as proposed in the report, are close monitoring and correct judgement are important aspects of operational program grant management; steps to take corrective action should have been taken sooner.

In summary it may be concluded that the report has been a useful tool in redirecting the program activities towards its objective. It has also given insightful confirmation of the Mission's decision not to provide further support to this activity beyond the current PACD.

MISSION COMMENTS ON FULL REPORT

f'

**Evaluation of
the Winrock
International
Human
Resources
Development
Program in
Bangladesh**

**(Grant No. 388-0027-
G-SS-9007-00)**

**Allen Jones
Mohammed Abdul Hamid
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with assistance from Development Planners and Consultants

**Prepared for the U.S. Agency for International Development under contract number
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September 1991



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADC	Agricultural Development Council
AERS	Agro-economic and Rural Sociology (Member-Director-BARC)
ARP II	Agricultural Research Project II
AST	Agriculture Sector Team (CIDA)
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
BARD	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BAU	Bangladesh Agricultural University
BGD	Bangladesh Government
BJRI	Bangladesh Jute Research Institute
BKB	Bangladesh Krishi Bank
BRRI	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CU	Chittagong University
DU	Dhaka University
FF	Ford Foundation
EVC	Executive Vice Chairman (BARC)
FSR	Farming Systems Research
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
HRD	Human Resource Development
HRDP	Human Resource Development Program (Winrock)
IBSNAT	International Benchmark Sites Network for Agro-technology Transfer
IDA	International Development Association (World Bank)
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ODA	Overseas Development Authority (UK)
PACD	Program Actual Completion Date
PL	Program Leader
PPC	Policy Planning Cell
RDA	Rural Development Academy, Bogra
RSSN	Rural Social Science Network
SOW	Statement (Scope) of Work
TAPP	Technical Assistance Project Proforma (GOB)
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRPII	Technical Resources Project II
UPLB	University of the Philippines, Los Banos
WI	Winrock International
WI-HRDP	Winrock International Human Resource Development Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This evaluation of the Winrock International Human Resources Development Program (WI-HRDP) was initiated by the Office of Food and Agriculture of the U.S. Agency for International Development Mission to Bangladesh in Dhaka.

The purpose of the WI-HRDP is to:

- **Strengthen the capacity of social scientists for policy analysis in agriculture and resource management in Bangladesh; and**
- **Assist the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) to develop, maintain, and expand its capacity for policy analysis, through the development of the network of former Agricultural Development Council (ADC)-HRDP (Winrock) fellows and other rural social scientists.**

The main purposes of this mid-term evaluation are to assess the progress and results of the WI-HRDP to date and identify short-, medium-, and long-term changes in program implementation to improve its performance.

The methodology used by the evaluation team included primarily:

- **Interviews with key individuals familiar with the program, including donors, GOB officials, Winrock International (WI) headquarters and local staff, program participants and beneficiaries, and outside observers; and**
- **Review of program documentation, materials produced by the program, and other relevant materials.**

A list of the persons interviewed is presented in Annex I.B and a list of the materials reviewed for the evaluation is in Annex I.C.

Dr. Bruce Currey, former HRDP program leader, and Dr. Shapan Adnan, former HRDP policy fellow, did not participate in this evaluation even though they were given the opportunity to do so. However, Dr. Ray Carpenter, interim program leader, and Winrock staff at headquarters in Arkansas, U.S.A., and at the HRDP office at the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) were extremely cooperative in the review.

The team's findings, conclusions, and recommendations are detailed in the body of the report. The balance of this Executive Summary is devoted to the team's key recommendations, presented in the time frames requested in the team's scope of work.

Recommendations

The following are the team's short-, intermediate-, and long-term recommendations, in order of priority (with the appropriate institution responsible for each recommendation indicated in parentheses):

To Improve the Short-term Program Performance:

1. **BARC and WI should work together as expeditiously as possible to gain approval for the extension of the Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP). If delays in program implementation continue, potentially useful activities such as granting research awards cannot occur and program goals will not be met. (BARC, WI)**
2. **Hire and position, as soon as possible, a suitable HRDP program leader. Most importantly, the candidate should have strong overall research program planning and management skills and be experienced in and sensitive to working with government officials. He/she will be expected to give intellectual leadership in research and, therefore, should hold a Ph.D. degree, preferably in agricultural economics or in a rural social science field with a strong agriculture orientation, have experience working in South Asia, and have a good record in carrying out policy-oriented agricultural research. (HRDP-WI, USAID, BARC, Overseas Development Authority [ODA], the Ford Foundation [FF])**
3. **Develop a detailed work plan and implement an adequate program monitoring system for the duration of the HRDP. The work plan and monitoring system will enable the program to overcome the current serious reporting and communications problems in the HRDP and will ensure program activities are on track to meet program objectives. (HRDP, WI, USAID, BARC, ODA, FF)**
4. **BARC and USAID ought to address the issue of support for current fellows whose studies will not be completed prior to the end of the program in 1993; consideration should be given to extending the program under the Technical Resources Project II (TRPII) beyond 1993 for this purpose. (BARC, WI, USAID)**
5. **In close collaboration with BARC and other concerned GOB officials and the Rural Social Science Network (RSSN) members, develop the terms of reference (TORs) for research associates to work with the program to strengthen links between the RSSN and BARC (National Agricultural Research Systems [NARS]), and policy makers, and to carry out the program's activities. This support to the program, along with the efforts of the program leader, BARC, and RSSN, will determine the degree of success of the program during its remaining period. (HRDP, WI, BARC, USAID)**
6. **Hold an RSSN planning session or sessions to decide on the network bylaws, goals, charter, research agenda, and proposed activities, linking them to a policy agenda that is developed with input from BARC and other concerned GOB policy makers. (HRDP, RSSN)**
7. **Organize under BARC's auspices an RSSN workshop to identify priority research areas for agriculture policy and to develop the strategies, guidelines, and procedures for reviewing and selecting research grant proposals. Plans should also be made during the workshop on methods to best support and supervise the research of the grantees to better ensure timely and high quality research reports. (HRDP, BARC, RSSN)**
8. **Decide which research proposals will be accepted for grants. The proposals can be from the existing list and/or from a new one. If decisions on research awards have not been reached within 12 months, then program funds dedicated for this purpose may be redirected to support another program activity. (HRDP, BARC, USAID, ODA)**

9. The review team recommends that no additional time, staff, or funds be devoted to the proposed data collection and computerization activity. The development of a computerized data collection activity by HRDP should not be pursued in the near future. (HRDP, BARC, USAID)
10. In close consultation with BARC, the program leader, RSSN members, and the computer network coordinator ought to establish a new computer network committee and decide on guidelines and procedures for the leasing of computer hardware. The HRDP urgently needs to regain possession of computer hardware distributed for purposes that do not contribute to program objectives. (HRDP, BARC, RSSN)
11. Conduct a needs assessment of the RSSN for support in computer hardware, software, and training. Implement a plan to allocate or reallocate computer hardware to best meet program objectives, hold in-country training, and acquire needed software. These activities should be implemented by the computer network coordinator in consultation with the network computer committee. (HRDP, RSSN, BARC)
12. Development of a manual or set of office procedures that covers fellowship management as well as other appropriate areas is a priority for the next program leader. (HRDP)
13. Future participation and support for seminars, workshops, conferences, and discussion groups ought to be more clearly directed toward meeting program objectives, be well planned and documented, and be followed up to help ensure their usefulness. (HRDP)
14. The HRDP should continue to support the RSSN by making available reference material and reports. However, guidelines should be developed and followed for the provision of publication awards to ensure that the limited amount of funds available are efficiently used to help meet program objectives. (HRDP, RSSN)
15. The funding and objectives for the policy internships should be reviewed. Research associates should be included in this process (see no. 5 above). (HRDP, USAID, BARC)
16. The policy fellow positions should be reviewed and proper allocation or reallocation of resources should be based on the review's findings. A review would include the hiring of research associates to help with program planning and administration. (HRDP, USAID, BARC)

To Improve the Intermediate-term Program Performance:

1. Carry out a needs assessment of the RSSN with respect to what would be the most useful activities to meet program objectives. The activities of value could include seminars, workshops, conferences, in-country training, publication support, library support, and so forth. A workshop could be held, for instance, under the joint auspices of HRDP and BARC to plan a series of policy studies that will be useful to the GOB. The needs assessment would allow decisions to be made on the best utilization of remaining program funds. (HRDP, RSSN, BARC)
2. Implement a longer-term needs assessment on the national level for adequate rural social science research for agricultural policy formation. The assessment would attempt to prioritize advanced training needs by discipline and by institute, university, or organization. The assessment would also try to determine how existing social scientists could be more productive and effective in undertaking important and relevant research to assist policy making. (HRDP, RSSN, BARC)

3. Document WI's success in recruiting women for its fellowship component. (WI)
4. Give greater support to local Ph.D. research awards in the program, because of its relatively low cost. (HRDP)

To Improve the Long-term Program Performance:

1. At the end of a year (for instance, by December 1992), convene a meeting that brings together program leadership, representatives from BARC and the GOB, WI, and the donors to assess program reorganization and progress, what specific goals have been achieved, and what aspects of the program warrant long-term support. At this meeting the questions and options about longer-term funding and/or an institutional home for part(s) of HRDP should also be considered. Such a meeting would provide an opportunity for the various actors involved with the program to participate, assess program strengths, and reach consensus on which program components ought to survive beyond the program's end in 1993. (HRDP, WI, USAID, BARC, ODA, FF, GOB)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS
AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

As the WI-HRDP is intended to create increased social science capacity in Bangladesh, the program's leadership is probably the single most important factor contributing to such capacity. In fact, the gains that have been made reflect priorities adopted by the program leader (PL); thus, like the program's progress, the overall performance of the PL was uneven. It is the evaluation team's assessment that the PL pushed the program very hard in the direction of supporting fellows, their study programs, and the emerging RSSN but without following any careful plan or strategy that was linked to program objectives.

The direction the PL adopted for HRDP had a number of results, including:

- Giving the program a narrow focus;
- Leading the program away from its goals;
- Contributing to the alienation of program counterparts and colleagues at BARC; and
- Isolating the program from the local research and policy-making establishment.

This direction led the program away from the pursuit of a strategy that contributed to USAID objectives of increased human resources development (HRD) in agriculture policy research in the four sectoral areas of agriculture, water and irrigation, natural resources management, and employment, as well as its overall goals of sustainable agricultural production and democratization.

Aside from program direction, the team also found evidence of lapses in day-to-day program management. No procedures manual was produced nor were procedures developed to monitor and account for use of program resources. Ad hoc procedures for recruiting and selecting fellows already existed, but with the program getting larger and more complex by 1988, more formal procedures for

undertaking more careful planning were needed. These points suggest that the responsibility involved in managing the program properly was too great for one person. In any case, the failure to provide balanced and responsible leadership for the multi-faceted HRDP resulted in the PL's removal in August 1991.

The overriding objective now is to get the program back on track. How can this best be done? First, a PL should be recruited who has the combined attributes necessary to get the job done. Most important, the PL needs to be someone with strong interpersonal and administrative skills who can quickly restore the program's relationship with BARC. It would be desirable if the candidate also has a strong academic background in the social sciences to support the program's technical requirements, as well as having the substantial experience with social science research useful for the formulation and implementation of policy. The program's management could also be strengthened with the assistance of two research associates holding high-level government positions, such as with the Policy Planning Cell (PPC) of the Ministry of Agriculture. These research associates would be senior Bangladeshi social scientists with respected credentials. An advantage of this arrangement would be to transfer greater program authority and responsibility to Bangladeshi professionals, a previously cited aim for the program.

With the interruption in program leadership, the issue arises as to whether the program's present location at BARC is the most appropriate one. Given recent events and the need to get the program back on track, a more immediate concern is to restore ties with BARC, rather than to contemplate ending them. During the remaining period, the program's institutional arrangements should be monitored and alternatives considered for sustainability after the program ends in June 1993 (see Chapter Seven).

The program is complex, with many overlapping and interrelated components and activities. Reporting and communication have been poor, making it difficult for the evaluation team, donors, BARC and other concerned GOB officials, and WI staff in the United States to understand exactly what has been accomplished in the project.

The following presents the evaluation team's findings, conclusions, and recommendations by component (indicated in bold type) and these follow the sequence presented in the team's Statement of Work (see Annex I.A).

Degree and Non-degree Program (Fellowships)

Findings

- a) HRDP has been successful in selecting suitable Ph.D. fellows and in placing them in top-notch universities and departments.
- b) Thirteen of the 15 Ph.D. fellows are already enrolled; five of the 15 are women.

Conclusions

- a) Overall, the progress of the fellowship component of the program has been good; the fellowship holders have been well placed in universities and the fellowships are on track for the most part. Some non-degree training has also taken place.

- b) Bangladesh now has significant numbers of scholars in certain social science fields, which can contribute to greater in-country training in some social science fields, yet the country will require for the foreseeable future opportunities for overseas fellowships in a range of social science fields.

Recommendations

- a) Hire and position, as soon as possible, a suitable HRDP program leader. The candidate should have strong overall research program planning and management skills and be experienced in and sensitive to working with government officials. He/she will also be expected to give intellectual leadership in research.
- b) Develop a detailed work plan and implement an adequate program monitoring system for the duration of the HRDP.
- c) In close collaboration with BARC and other concerned GOB officials and RSSN members, develop the TORs for research associates to work with the program in strengthening links between the RSSN and BARC (NARS) and policy makers and to carry out program activities.
- d) The high return at relatively low cost of local Ph.D. research awards warrants greater support in the program.
- e) WI should document its success in recruiting women for its fellowship component.
- f) Development of a manual or set of office procedures that covers fellowship management as well as other appropriate areas is a priority for the next program leader.
- g) WI and USAID need to address the issue of support for the current fellows whose studies will not be completed prior to the end of the program in 1993; consideration should be given to extending the program under TRPII beyond 1993 for this purpose.

Rural Social Science Network (RSSN)

Findings

- a) Considerable efforts have been devoted to the establishment of an RSSN, linking rural social scientists from universities, NARS, other government organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- b) Based on the interviews it conducted, the evaluation team found strong recognition among Bangladeshi social scientists of the value of HRDP support in assisting with their professional endeavors.
- c) The team also found concern expressed by the donors about the program's ability to meet the program objective of strengthening the capacity of social scientists for policy analysis.

Conclusions

The network has a mixed record. It has helped to bring WI fellows together in collaborative efforts but its impact on policy has been limited and unfocused. Its rapid growth without careful planning has reduced its effectiveness.

Recommendations

- a) Hold an RSSN planning session or sessions to decide on the network bylaws, goals, charter, research agenda, and proposed activities, linking them to a policy agenda that is developed with input from BARC and other concerned GOB policy makers.
- b) Carry out a needs assessment of the RSSN to identify those activities that will best meet program objectives in the time remaining.
- c) Implement a longer-term needs assessment on the national level for adequate rural social science research used for agricultural policy formation.

Research Grants and Awards

Findings

No research grants or awards have been awarded since 1987.

Conclusions

Reasons why research grants have not been given include:

- a) The lack of a clear research agenda outlining priority, doable research topics;
- b) A cumbersome, time-consuming process and a lack of guidelines for reviewing research proposals; and
- c) A lack of clear guidelines for selection.

Recommendations

- a) BARC and WI should work together as expeditiously as possible to **gain approval for the extension of the TAPP**. If continued delays in program implementation are allowed, potentially very useful activities such as granting research awards cannot occur and program goals will not be met.
- b) Organize under BARC's auspices an RSSN workshop to identify priority research areas for agriculture policy and to develop the strategies, guidelines, and procedures for reviewing, selecting, and supporting research grant proposals.

- c) **Decide which research proposals will be accepted for grants. If decisions on research awards have not been reached within 12 months, then program funds dedicated for this purpose may be redirected to support another program activity.**

Farming Systems Research

Finding

The proposal for the collection and computerization of very intensive, daily, whole farm record-keeping data, from a large number of farm households from many sites and for many years for vague research objectives, is not practical.

Conclusion

Considerable attention has been devoted to this activity, yet its research objectives have not been clearly specified. It receives little support from BARC and farming systems researchers.

Recommendation

The review team recommends that no additional time, staff or funds be devoted to the proposed data collection and computerization activity. The development of a computerized data collection activity by HRDP should not be pursued in the near future.

Program Support Activities — Computer Network

Findings

- a) **Since 1988 the computer network has undertaken a number of activities including the procurement and allocation of computer facilities (hardware and software), although it has not always followed the automation plan.**
- b) **The computer network has provided training support to individual researchers and institutions.**

Conclusion

The network can make a significant contribution but program activities should be better focused to support research grant awardees, publication efforts, and other important activities of the RSSN.

Recommendations

- a) The HRDP computer network coordinator should carry out a needs assessment of the RSSN for computer hardware, software, and training.
- b) The HRDP urgently needs to regain physical possession of computer hardware distributed for purposes that do not contribute to program objectives. The program also needs to develop detailed guidelines on the use and allocation of computer hardware. The computer network committee should be expanded to include BARC and other members not directly hired by the HRDP.
- c) In close consultation with BARC, the program leader, RSSN members, and the computer network coordinator ought to establish a new computer network committee and decide on guidelines and procedures for the leasing of computer hardware. The HRDP urgently needs to regain possession of computer hardware distributed for purposes that do not contribute to program objectives. (HRDP, BARC, RSSN)
- d) Conduct a needs assessment of the RSSN for support in computer hardware, software, and training. Implement a plan to allocate or reallocate computer hardware to best meet program objectives, hold in-country training, and acquire needed software. These activities should be implemented by the computer network coordinator in consultation with the network computer committee. (HRDP, RSSN, BARC)

Seminars, Workshops, Conferences, and Discussions Groups

Finding

Since 1988, HRDP participated in or funded, partially or fully, at least 18 national and local seminars, workshops, conferences, and discussions groups.

Conclusions

- a) RSSN members recognize the value of HRDP support to these activities. However, there is inadequate documentation of the extent of HRDP participation in the seminars and workshops.
- b) The evaluation team concludes that the support and participation in RSSN meetings, workshops, seminars, and so forth is an important part of HRDP activities.

Recommendation

The team recommends that future participation and support for seminars, workshops, conferences, and discussion groups be more clearly directed toward meeting the program's objectives, be well planned and documented, and be followed up to help ensure their usefulness.

Publication Grants and Support

Findings

- a) Efforts of the HRDP have been devoted toward giving publication grants — 20 since 1988 — and in supplying photocopies of papers, books, reports, and other documents requested by members of the RSSN.
- b) The program has developed a small library and has over 1,200 entries listed in a computer data base, which keeps track of the location of each document listed.

Conclusion

Network members value HRDP's support to their professional efforts through publications grants and other support activities.

Recommendation

The HRDP should continue to support the RSSN through the provision on request of reference material and reports. However, guidelines should be developed and followed for the provision of publication awards to ensure the limited amount of funds available are efficiently used to help meet the program's objectives.

Policy Interpretation Internships

Finding

Three nine-month internships, which were to be supported by the HRDP and located in the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) Policy and Planning Cell (PPC), were not filled because the nominated candidates chose more permanent jobs.

Conclusion

It will now be difficult to fill these positions as available HRDP Ph.D. fellowships have already been awarded and the low salary offered is probably not adequate to attract top flight social scientists.

Recommendation

The funding and objectives for the policy internships should be reviewed. Note should also be taken of the team's recommendation that research associates be engaged (see c under Degree Program above).

Policy Fellows

Finding

One of these two positions was filled but became vacant in June 1991; the other was not filled so both are now open.

Conclusion

These positions, as conceived and carried out, have not worked well for the HRDP.

Recommendation

These positions should be reviewed and proper allocation or reallocation of resources made based on the review's findings. Options to review include the hiring of research associates to help with program planning and administration.

Strategies for the Future

Findings

Certain long-term options (other project or donor support, NGO, foundation) exist for USAID to consider in pursuing the goal of strengthening HRD in policy research for agriculture and natural resource development.

Conclusion

The team cautioned that there are caveats in taking a long-term view now and these need to be kept in mind when making recommendations for action.

Recommendation

At the end of a year (that is, by December 1992), a meeting should be held that brings together the program leadership, representatives from BARC and the GOB, Winrock, and donors to assess how well the program has done in getting back on track, what specific goals have been achieved and what aspects of the program warrant long-term support beyond the program actual completion date (PACD) in 1993. This meeting should consider longer-term funding as well as an institutional home for part(s) of HRDP.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF PROGRAM

The purpose of the Winrock International-Human Resources Development Program (WI-HRDP) is twofold:

- To strengthen the capability of Bangladeshi social scientists for policy analysis in Agriculture and Resource Management, and
- To enhance the Government of Bangladesh's (GOB) capacity in policy analysis, through the development of the network of former Agricultural Development Council (ADC)-HRDP (Winrock) fellows and other rural social scientists.

BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAM

Since 1959, the WI-HRDP has assisted the strengthening of rural economic and social science research skills related to agriculture and rural development in Bangladesh. In its early years this program was supported by the ADC,¹ which had its own distinctive approach emphasizing the training of individuals and placing much stock in the program leader, or associate as the position was known.

Both the Ford Foundation (FF) and, since 1984, the U.S. Agency for International Development have been the main sources of grant assistance for these activities. Since 1988, the HRDP has been funded by USAID and the Overseas Development Authority (ODA) of the United Kingdom; the FF support ended in 1988. The present program costs for the period from 1988 through 1993 total \$2.90 million, of which USAID's share is \$1.82 million.

Over the years ADC and now HRDP (Winrock) have cooperated with a number of Bangladeshi organizations, most notably the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) where the HRDP team leader's office is located. The other cooperating institutions include agricultural research and extension establishments, universities, rural and social science institutes, and various ministries concerned with agriculture.

The activities to achieve the program goal have been as follows:

- Degree training in rural social science at the post-graduate level. A total of 50 M.S. fellowships and 75 Ph.D. fellowships have been awarded to men and women in different ministries, agricultural research institutes, universities, rural development academies, and

¹The ADC was absorbed by Winrock International in 1985.

other rural development institutions. The current program seeks to build upon these foundations by increasing the number of highly trained Ph.D. social scientists equipped with the technical skills for policy analysis to strengthen the network of rural social science fellows; other trained economists, social scientists, and policy makers; and the agricultural research and extension establishments.

- Besides the degree program, nondegree training and technical and financial supports have been provided through a range of in-country and overseas training; local research awards; Ph.D. dissertation awards; and seminar, workshop, and publication supports.

Goals for the HRDP during the period 1988-1993 include:

- Orchestration of a new Rural Social Scientists Network (RSSN) using the resources of the program leader to strengthen its capability in policy analysis for agriculture and resource management;
- Expansion and strengthening of the RSSN following the traditional ADC role and style; and
- Creation and strengthening of linkages within the overall network. One such linkage will be the flow of relevant and timely information from on-farm sites and village sites to the policy makers.

Future program activities were planned to be more directly linked with institutions conducting agricultural and resource management-related research and training activities. BARC would continue to be the collaborative focus for the program but clients would be drawn from the network. Emphasis was to be given to increasing faculty and research competence and interest in resource economics, forest and fisheries resource management, economic geography, agro-systems, farming systems, social and community forestry, water planning, and food policy. A major element was to be the continuation, strengthening, and expansion of awards for policy research. Responsibility for the operational management of such research awards was to be delegated to Bangladeshi professionals. This was to be done through the formation of research committees drawing from the RSSN and other senior Bangladeshi social scientists.

The last evaluation was done in 1987. The evaluation team put forward a number of recommendations emphasizing continuation of the program to develop a self-sustainable network of social scientists capable of participating in and contributing to the policy analysis and resource management activities in agriculture.

PURPOSE OF EVALUATION

The most important intended use of the evaluation findings and recommendations is to provide the basis for and guide decision making and planning with respect to areas of strategic focus and implementation. Further, the purposes of the evaluation are to:

- Enable USAID and the GOB to assess the progress and examine the results of the project to date in relation to project purpose and planned program outputs;

- Provide USAID and the GOB with an assessment of the performance of the Dhaka office of the HRDP in implementing its responsibilities;
- Assist USAID and the GOB to identify short-term and medium-term changes to project strategy and areas of focus and implementation activities that are essential to the improvement of program performance in Bangladesh; and
- Assist USAID in considering longer-term directions and options in relation to its support of strengthening human resource development in policy research for agriculture and natural resource management.

The team's full scope of work appears as Annex I.A

METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION

This evaluation exercise was conducted during the period September 9-29, 1991. The effort began in Washington, D.C., continued at Winrock International headquarters in Morrilton, Arkansas (September 10-11), where the two U.S. team members met, and then continued in Dhaka on September 14 where the team was completed with the addition of two Bangladeshi professionals.²

The team's methodology centered on interviews with individuals knowledgeable about the program. These included former fellows as well as officials at BARC, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), donor officials and others familiar with the program. The team conducted interviews in Dhaka, at Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU) in Mymensingh, and at Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) and Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) in Joydebpur. (See Annex I.B for a List of Persons Interviewed). The team also undertook a wide review of pertinent documents including those of the donors as well as published and other materials produced by the program. (See Annex I.C for a List of Documents Reviewed.)

The program's recent management, namely the absence of set procedures or of an internal monitoring system, made the team's task difficult in recovering documentary records to support its findings. Nonetheless, the team believes it was able to gather sufficient material to carry out a successful evaluation and it would like to acknowledge the full cooperation of local Winrock staff in working with the team and providing what materials they could. Likewise, the interim program leader was helpful and cooperative with the team's efforts. Contact was made with the former program leader to request his participation in the evaluation exercise. He said he would participate provided certain conditions were met but it was not possible to meet those conditions.

The team would like to put on record its sincere appreciation and thanks to all of those who assisted the team in its work. Whatever shortcomings appear in the report are the team's responsibility.

²The team was comprised of: Mohammad Abdul Hamid, Ph.D., rural development economics; Allen K. Jones, Ph.D., South Asia area studies, team leader; Fazlul Q. Siddique, M.A., economics; and Marlin G. Van der Veen, Ph.D., agricultural economics.

Mr. Siddique and Dr. Hamid represented Development Planners and Consultants, Dhaka, and Drs. Jones and Van Der Veen represented Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Md.

CHAPTER TWO

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SCIENCE CAPACITY

FELLOWSHIPS

Progress and Status to Date

Since 1987, the HRDP has supported 15 fellowships (10 funded by USAID), with five granted each year (see Annex II.A). These fellowships have all been for Ph.D study, following the suggestion made in the 1987 evaluation report that "more emphasis should be given to the Ph.D. [as opposed to the Master's] fellowship program." (p.4) Also, along these lines, during the period under review a number of Master's degree students were upgraded to study for the Ph.D. (there were six such cases in 1988).

Of the 15 fellowships supported all but two are presently abroad. One dropped out for personal reasons and the second's papers are being processed. These numbers generally reflect a high success rate in identifying, selecting, and fielding worthy individuals for Ph.D. degree study. This is reflected in their placement in top notch universities and programs, a program accomplishment that compares favorably with earlier years when placements at such universities were fewer. The 15 have included five women; about one-half have come from the universities (seven), and the remainder from government research or training organizations.¹

The program's success in recruiting women fellowship holders is one of the bright spots in its record. Other aid programs in Bangladesh that have tried to recruit women for training or program participation have encountered considerable obstacles and frustrations. Thus it would be a service not just to the donor community but to the nation itself were Winrock to document its success in this area.

The fellowship holders represent the following fields:

- Economics (including sub-fields) (11);
- Rural sociology (2);
- Planning (1); and
- Geography (1) (see Annex II.A).

¹The program's Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP) called for 50 percent of fellowships to go to candidates at National Agricultural Research System (NARS) institutions; the balance to come from universities, government institutions, and other appropriate organizations. Of the 75 fellows selected for the post-graduate studies so far (both for M.S. and Ph.D. degrees), 56 percent of the fellows came from the universities, 27 percent from the research institutions, and 17 percent from the Ministries.

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In economics, agricultural economics predominated (four); other sub-fields included resource economics, labor economics, and forest resource economics. Of the 15 fellows selected since 1988, the majority (93 percent) were apparently chosen keeping in mind the program's priority fields including water management and irrigation (one), employment (three), renewable resource management (three), and agriculture and food policy (seven).² Thus the quality and quantity of fellowship holders appears to be not only adequate but holds promise for policy leadership positions in the future.

In this component, difficulties have arisen in the administration of the fellowships, particularly in communicating with the fellows. These difficulties have resulted in part from the failure to develop a set of office procedures for fellowship management, made more difficult by the need to coordinate the input of different donors. This also points to the issue of support for the current fellows beyond the end of the program in 1993. The completion of their degree programs extends beyond the program actual completion date (PACD) for all current fellows; the earliest completion date is April 1994, for Mr. Uttam Kumar Deb; the balance are in 1995 and 1996 (see Annex II.A). The issues of fellowship management and continuing support need addressing in the next phase of the program.

The fellowships awarded during 1988-1990 continue trends started in earlier years, particularly the emphasis on economics. The 1987 evaluation reported that of the 62 fellowships awarded, 24 (or 39 percent) were in economics or a related sub-field and 18 (29 percent) were in sociology or a related field. By 1990, of 73 fellowship holders, 31 (42 percent) were in the field of economics (see Annex II.C).³

Selection

During 1988 and 1989 the selection process worked relatively smoothly but in 1990 delays were experienced. Reference is made in the program files to delays "for unspecified reasons" on the government side but the team was unable to ascertain what they were. In any case, candidates were selected through a process that appears to be largely fair and equitable and follows procedures established in previous years.⁴

Returned Fellows

The evaluation team interviewed 15 returned fellows to learn where they are now and to see if they are or have been engaged in policy research or have made contributions at the policy level (see Annex II.F). Eleven fellows (73 percent) said they are or have been directly involved with policy research, including two who have had input at high levels of government such as advising the prime

²Similarly, in advertising for research awards, the program had these sectoral areas in mind, indicating a further effort to address these priority areas (see Chapter Four).

³Annexes II. B through II.E update tables from the 1987 evaluation to provide a current picture of fellowship holders by institution, discipline, sex, degree, and university.

⁴The Selection Committee was chaired by the Executive Vice Chairman of BARC with representatives from the University Grants Commission, academic institutions, and ministries concerned with agricultural development.

minister and contributing substantively to the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Two have been women, one of whom has written extensively and had a number of articles published in the press as well as in journals.

Of the 11 fellows who felt they had played some policy role, four were from the university, three from research institutes, one from BARC, one from the Ministry of Planning, one from the Ministry of Food, and one from the Krishi Bank. Of the four who had no policy impact, three were at universities and one (a woman) worked at the Krishi Bank.

The table in Annex II.F provides further analysis on returned fellows. Two-thirds (10) returned to the same institution and of those who did, one-half have since received promotions. Only three of fifteen have received research awards but, as discussed in Chapter Four, no awards have been given since 1988. Eight have pursued other HRDP opportunities such as seminars or workshops.

With respect to the question of whether returned fellows are assuming positions of leadership in the policy arena, this issue is more difficult to assess. In the time given to the evaluation team it was not possible to trace all former fellows but judging from the experience of more recently returned fellows who demonstrate both interest in and involvement with policy-related efforts, it is reasonable to assume that some have gained leadership positions. A former fellow who presently occupies a responsible policy position himself estimates that among former fellows roughly 40-45 percent are occupying key policy positions in government or government-related organizations. It should be noted, however, that in Bangladesh a fresh Ph.D. degree does not soon gain a policy position; it normally takes 5-10 years of service before one can expect to be in a position to actively affect policy.

Pre-degree Training

The program has provided approximately 20 person-months for pre-degree courses. In 1987, four students who required special economics training before acceptance at the University of the Philippines at Los Banos (UPLB) were given short courses by Dhaka University Economics Department lecturers. Two of the 1989 fellows required pre-degree training in computer operations and the English language.

Such course work appears to have been a good investment as it has given students a good grounding in important skill or knowledge areas and has enabled them to go on to successfully complete their courses of study.

IN-COUNTRY PH.D. RESEARCH AWARDS

The 1987 review discussed options for Ph.D. research awards supplementary to the program's Ph.D. fellowships and these covered various scenarios. The review noted that such awards would increase the administrative burden of the program office but the gain would be training more students at less cost. Accordingly, local Ph.D. research awards were included in the 1988 grant agreement. However, during the review period no such awards appear to have been granted; the last reported were in 1987.⁵ This may be because these awards were included in the larger category of research grants and awards (see Chapter Four) and were overshadowed by the larger number of nonthesis awards. In any

⁵Annual Report to The Ford Foundation 1987, p. 14-15.

case, as discussed in Chapter Four, these awards have been stymied for the past two years. As such resources have a high net return, they warrant greater support in subsequent program activities.

OVERALL CAPACITY — CRITICAL MASS?

Progress to Date

The issue of overall capacity and whether a critical mass of social scientists has been reached is also evaluated in subsequent report sections but, at a general level, the issue is considered here. Interviews and document review suggest that during the review period progress has been gained toward achieving such a critical mass.

Overall, however, progress has been uneven. In some areas, such as supporting social scientists' research work and strengthening linkages between them, considerable gains have been made. In others, involving policy makers and the need for a clear, sharp focus for policy-relevant research, progress has been less. On the positive side, Bangladesh is approaching sufficient levels of social science expertise and capability in specific fields such as agricultural economics for carrying out graduate-level studies in Bangladesh by Bangladeshi scholars; the Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), for instance, now offers graduate-level studies in agricultural economics. This reduces the need for foreign training at the Ph.D. level but it does not eliminate it.

Program Leadership: Management and Strategy

As the program as a whole is intended to create increased social science capacity, the program's leadership is probably the single most important factor contributing to such capacity. In fact, the gains that have been made reflect the priorities the program leader (PL) adopted; thus, like the program's progress, the overall performance of the PL was uneven. It is the evaluation team's assessment that the PL pushed the program very hard in the direction of supporting fellows, their study programs, and the emerging RSSN but without following any careful plan or strategy that was linked to program objectives.

The direction the PL adopted for HRDP had a number of results including:

- Giving the program a narrow focus;
- Leading the program away from its goals;
- Contributing to the alienation of program counterparts and colleagues at BARC; and
- Isolating the program from the local research and policy-making establishment.

This direction also led the program away from the pursuit of a strategy that contributed to USAID objectives of increased human resources development (HRD) in agriculture policy research in the four sectoral areas of agriculture, water and irrigation, natural resources management, and employment. As cited, efforts were made to recruit fellows in these areas but the difficulties the program encountered, as noted above and below, weakened the program's pursuit of a strategy that furthered USAID goals (see also Chapter Seven, Strategies for the Future).

Aside from the program's direction, the team also found evidence of lapses in day-to-day management of the program. For instance, no office manual for procedures was developed — mention has already been made of difficulties in fellowship management — nor were procedures developed to monitor and account for the use of program resources. It is true that old program procedures existed, for example, for recruiting or selecting fellows, but these were more ad hoc than formal and with the program getting larger and more complex by 1988, there was a need to establish more formal procedures and undertake more careful planning. These points suggest that the responsibilities required to manage the program properly had become too much for one person. In any case, the failure to provide balanced and responsible leadership for the multi-faceted HRDP resulted in the PL's removal in August 1991.

Now the need is to get the program back on track. How can this best be done? First, a PL should be recruited who has the combined attributes necessary to get the job done. Most important, the PL needs to be someone with strong interpersonal and good administrative skills who can quickly restore the program's relationship with BARC. It would be desirable if the candidate also has a strong academic background in the social sciences to support the program's technical requirements as well as substantial experience with social science research useful for the formulation and implementation of policy. The program's management could also be strengthened with the assistance of two research associates holding high-level government positions, such as with the Ministry of Agriculture's Policy Planning Unit (PPC). These would be senior Bangladeshi social scientists with respected credentials. One advantage of this arrangement would be a beginning to transfer greater program authority and responsibility to Bangladeshi professionals, a previously cited aim for the program.

With the interruption in program leadership, the issue arises of whether the program's present location at BARC is the most appropriate one. Given what has happened and the need to get the program back on track a more immediate concern is to restore ties with BARC rather than to contemplate ending them. During the remaining period the issue of the program's institutional arrangements should be monitored and alternatives considered for its sustainability after the program ends in June 1993 (see Chapter Seven).

CONCLUSIONS

- Overall the progress of this component of the program has been good; the fellowships holders have been well placed in universities and the fellowships are on track for the most part. Some nondegree training has also taken place.
- Bangladesh now has significant numbers of scholars in certain social science fields, which can contribute to greater in-country training in some social science fields, yet the country will require for the foreseeable future opportunities for overseas fellowships in a range of social science fields.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Hire and position, as soon as possible, a suitable HRDP program leader. Most important, the candidate should have strong overall research program planning and management skills and be experienced in and sensitive to working with government officials. He will be expected to give intellectual leadership in research and, therefore, should hold a Ph.D.

degree, preferably in agricultural economics or in a rural social science field with a strong agriculture orientation, have experience working in South Asia, and have a good record in carrying out policy-oriented agricultural research.

- **Develop a detailed work plan and implement an adequate program monitoring system for the duration of the HRDP. The work plan and monitoring system will enable the program to overcome the existing serious reporting and communications problems in the HRDP and will ensure program activities are on track to meet program objectives.**
- **In close collaboration with BARC and other concerned GOB officials and RSSN members, develop the Terms of Reference (TORs) for research associates to work with the program in strengthening links between the RSSN, BARC (NARS), and policy makers, and to carry out the program's activities. This support to the program will contribute, along with the efforts of the program leader, BARC, and the RSSN, to determining the degree of success of the program during its remaining period.**
- **Give greater support to local Ph.D. research awards, which warrants greater support in the program because of its relatively low cost;**
- **Document program success in recruiting women for its fellowship component;**
- **Develop a manual or set of office procedures that covers fellowship management as well as other appropriate areas (this is a priority for the next program leader); and**
- **Along with USAID, address the issue of support for the current fellows whose studies will not be completed prior to the end of the program in 1993; consideration should be given to extending the program under the Technical Resources Project II (TRPII) beyond 1993 for this purpose.**

CHAPTER THREE

RURAL SOCIAL SCIENCE NETWORK

PURPOSE AND USES

The RSSN is intended to strengthen the linkages among a tripartite grouping made up of the MOA, the agricultural research and extension establishment, and the rural social science community in Bangladesh in an effort to equip the agriculture development system with an analytical capability. The network will be based on the core of WI-HRDP fellows who have returned from training abroad and are working in the tripartite grouping. Program resources to strengthen the network are seminars, discussion groups, computer software and training, and publications support. Later the network is intended to provide peer group review and criticism of rural social science research. (These will be discussed in greater detail in Chapters Four, Five, and Six below.)

ACTIVITIES

The 1987 review gives an idea of how networks have been promoted in Asian countries through ADC programs. They are comprised initially of only past HRDP fellows but gradually others join the network. This does not appear to have been the approach followed in Bangladesh; rather the aim seems to have been to achieve rapid growth in part by involving not just those in the country but social scientists abroad as well. The numbers of network members listed in the initial 1990 Annual Report total over 300, more than a fourfold increase over the core of 62 fellows trained through 1988. In the process of growing quickly, attention to careful planning or to prioritizing research needs or agendas does not appear to have taken place. A sense of style and action and energy was achieved — positive features, no doubt — but was a concomitant degree of substance also achieved? The various reports, annual and quarterly, detail numerous activities that were network-related — seminars, workshops, foreign visiting lecturers, publications, and so forth, but taken together these activities do not appear to fall into specific policy-oriented channels. This is borne out by the Coordination Committee formed for the RSSN. Two members of the committee were interviewed and both, one of whom chaired two of the early meetings, admitted to a general lack of focus and specific goals for the committee. One believed he was made a member simply at the request of the PL; the other was not sure how he became a member.

An issue of concern is also what holds the network together other than possible support from HRDP. This type of support may not be sustainable and the network may need to have a common theme or unifying research interest that can hold at least parts of the network together. This is an issue for continuing consideration, especially in the long-term interest of giving an institutional framework to the network that could sustain it over time.

Perspective on the network also comes from the Bangladesh Social Science Research Council. Interviews with officials associated with the council disclosed little or no knowledge of the WI-HRDP network. Although this council has limited resources and activities, it is nonetheless the country's apex organization involving social science research and it would be expected that the WI network would be

known to them. And closer to home, a network of social scientists was developed at BARC under the auspices of the Agricultural Research Project II (ARP-II), yet apparently without coordination or involvement with the HRDP.

Nevertheless, members of the network who are fellows are participating in network activities such as seminars, workshops, and publication production and they should receive continued encouragement and support. Some network fellows are also collaborating with one another on research publications, another goal of the network. They could benefit more if there were a clear policy agenda to work on which had been determined by a careful needs assessment of what the country's policy priorities are in the agriculture and natural resource management sectors.

Also, the team heard frequent references to the contribution the Winrock office has played as being a focal point for the RSSN. The office has performed various mundane yet useful and necessary functions such as photocopying, lending and distributing materials, and directing people to where information may be available.

One notable example of policy-related research carried out under program auspices was the ill-fated policy brief involving the Flood Action Plan. Here was an opportunity for the program and the fellows to have input into policy formation that could have a positive outcome. However, it was apparently undertaken in relative isolation and without conferring with either policy-making officials or donor officials about the brief's findings or recommendations before it was made public. This resulted in wide-ranging negative repercussions and unfortunately cast a shadow on the program. Had a greater effort been made at collaborating with policy makers over the brief's content, controversial though it was, a more positive purpose might have been served along lines anticipated for the program.

A Preliminary Directory of Social Scientists in Bangladesh was prepared in September 1991 under the direction of the HRDP interim program leader. It contains a listing of about 300 WI-HRDP fellows, awardees, grantees, and cooperating scientists. The directory has four sections, each organized alphabetically, listing individuals, parent institutions, locations, and scientific disciplines. (See Annex III.C for examples extracted from the directory.) The purpose of the directory is "to provide researchers, contractors and agencies the opportunity to seek out qualified social scientists for cooperation and/or recruitment in research and other endeavors."¹

A meeting of the RSSN was held on 18 September 1991 to establish a working committee that will begin to draft bylaws for a formal association of the RSSN.

CONCLUSIONS

- The RSSN has a mixed record. It has helped to bring WI fellows together in collaborative efforts but its impact on policy has been limited and unfocused. Its rapid growth without careful planning has reduced its effectiveness.

¹The ODA project document also calls for a directory of natural resource management researchers in Bangladesh that will list research interests, contact details, and so forth and will be updated annually.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Hold an RSSN planning session or sessions to decide on the network bylaws, goals, charter, research agenda, and proposed activities, linking them to a policy agenda that is developed with input from BARC and other concerned GOB policy makers.**
- **Carry out a needs assessment of the RSSN to identify those activities that will best meet program objectives in the time remaining. Useful activities could include seminars, workshops or conferences, in-country training, publication support, and library support. A workshop could be held, for instance, under the joint auspices of HRDP and BARC to plan a series of policy studies that will produce reports of use to the GOB. Another idea might be to consider using the computer network to help develop a data base in collaboration with the International Benchmark Sites Network for Agro-Technology Transfer (IBSNAT). The needs assessment would allow decisions to be made on the best utilization of remaining program funds.**
- **Implement a longer-term needs assessment on the national level for adequate rural social science research used for agricultural policy formulation. The assessment would attempt to prioritize advanced training needs by discipline and by institute, university, or organization. The assessment would also try to determine ways existing social scientists could be made more productive and effective in undertaking important and relevant research useful to policy making.**

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH GRANTS AND AWARDS

INTRODUCTION

ODA's contribution to the HRDP includes up to seven grants averaging £300-£3,200 each to Bangladeshi natural resources management professionals to conduct in-country research on agreed topics of research. ODA also allows for three awards of an average of £20,000 each for local research awards to fund further research. USAID also provides research grants.

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the grants awarded by ODA are to enable Bangladeshi natural resources professionals from either the public or private sectors (including nongovernmental organizations [NGOs]) to conduct in-country research on agreed topics of recognized importance for natural resource management policy and planning. "Each award will be made conditional upon the production of a research paper within two years of receiving the award to be published in an international peer-reviewed journal where it will be subject to critical review. This activity will not only increase the scope of the network but will also help identify and develop the research skills and experience of individuals who may subsequently undertake substantial work in their own research award at the behest of ODA or GOB" (ODA grant agreement to HRDP, 1990).

USAID grants are to enable Bangladeshi professionals to conduct in-country research for the purpose of enhancing professional skills and directing information to provide inputs for policy and planning.

PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

An advertisement was placed in the *Bangladesh Observer* November 3, 1989, requesting proposals for local research awards (Annex IV.A). A total of 54 proposals were received (Annex IV.B) and they were distributed to 34 research award reviewers from nine countries for comments (Annex IV.C). HRDP reviewed the comments and proposals and grouped the proposals into four categories:

- A = Immediately fundable (5);
- B = Immediately fundable with changes (23);
- C = Requiring resubmission (19); and
- D = Rejected (7).

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The proposals were sent to the research award committee for review in February 1990. The committee was chaired by Mr. Ershadul Huq (MOA), and also in attendance at the committee review were Dr. M.S.U. Chowdhury, Executive Vice Chairman, BARC; Professor Rangalal Sen, Dhaka University (DU); and Dr. Bruce Currey, HRDP program leader. The committee met twice but failed to agree on the awards. The chairman requested that new criteria for selecting proposals be developed and that a short list of proposals be submitted through BARC. The HRDP program leader was unable or unwilling to meet with BARC representatives, in response to the request of the chairman, and no local grants have been awarded under the current HRDP.

An ODA research award (for approximately \$55,000) was given to Dr. Mahfuzul Huq, Chittagong University, on "Factors Affecting Interregional and Seasonal Variations in the Quantity and Availability of Livestock and Livestock Products in Bangladesh."

FOCUS

The advertisement in the *Bangladesh Observer* for proposals stated that the awards support BARC's Strategic Plan for National Agricultural Research and "encourages research on: farming systems, gender issues, social forestry, land use and land tenure, water resources and water management, rural employment, and environmental issues." The advertisement also stated that the "grants scheme is not limited to these issues but does emphasize leading edge exploratory research in the rural social sciences" (Annex IV.A).

As can be expected, the topics of the proposal are not all focused toward key policy issues but range over a large area. The topics include proposals on "A Social Science Data Bank," "A Study on The Surveys of Bangladesh 1840-1940," and "The Family, Village and State of Third World Countries" (Annex IV.B). The importance, relevance, and practicality of the proposals to the GOB and policy makers appears to be highly variable.

GRANT SELECTION

The 1987 review report and the USAID, FF, and ODA grant documents suggest that the research award proposals be initially reviewed by two highly qualified social scientists and that the reports of these reviews be contained in the respective files used in the awarding process.

Instead the HRDP program leader had 34 reviewers from nine countries provide comments on the proposals. A copy of the form letter used to request comments from the reviewers is contained in Annex IV.D.

The method of proposal review implemented by HRDP led to three problems:

- A long waiting period before the comments on the proposals were available to the program office;
- A lack of clear direction or guidance on the comments desired and, as a consequence, a good chance of unreliability and lack of specificity; and

- An inability of such a large review team to judge research importance, relevance, and practicality to GOB agricultural policy makers.

Only seven of the 54 proposals were rejected prior to the time the selection committee met to decide on the granting of the awards. The chairman of the committee felt that more distinct guidelines needed to be developed and that a short list should be provided by BARC before the committee deliberated.

FUNDING

No clear or detailed guidelines have been developed on what expenses are allowable for funding and what the spending limits are for the research grants. A detailed budget was requested for each proposal that was to be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Financial reporting guidelines are given by USAID Handbook 13 for the disposal of USAID funds, and Winrock International has reporting and accounting procedures that need to be followed in their activities.

CONCLUSIONS

Very little progress has taken place since 1988 toward providing research grants or awards to allow Bangladeshi social scientists to carry out research focused on important agricultural policy issues. The lack of progress can be attributed to a lack of:

- Focus of proposed research topics on previously defined high-priority policy issues;
- Policies and guidelines for evaluating and selecting research proposals and an unwieldy procedure for proposal review; and
- Plan to help ensure high-quality research is carried out and high standards of reporting are followed once a research grant is awarded.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation team makes the following recommendations with respect to the research grants and awards:

- BARC and Winrock International should work together as expeditiously as possible to gain approval for the extension of the TAPP. If continued delays in program implementation are allowed, potentially very useful activities such as granting research awards cannot occur and program goals will not be met.
- Organize under BARC's auspices an RSSN workshop to identify priority research areas for agriculture policy and develop the strategies, guidelines, and procedures for reviewing and

selecting research grant proposals. Two highly qualified, recognized, and acceptable social scientists should be retained to review the proposals already received and any new proposals. Plans should also be made during the workshop on methods to best support and supervise the research of the grantees to better ensure timely and high-quality research reports.

- **Decide on which research proposals will be accepted for grants. The proposals can be from the existing list and/or from a new one. If decisions on research awards have not been reached within 12 months, then program funds dedicated for this purpose may be redirected to support another program activity.**
- **Set up a mechanism to facilitate the research of those receiving the awards and grants to allow timely execution of activities as well as assistance to ensure high research standards are maintained. This would include support from the computer network; supervision from the HRDP team leader, research associates, and other network social scientists; and periodic seminars to elicit suggestions and comments from peers.**

CHAPTER FIVE

VILLAGE BENCHMARK STUDIES — FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH DATA BASE

INTRODUCTION

Considerable attention has been given in HRDP to a proposal for data collection and computerization. This activity has been called variously the:

- Farming systems research (FSR) household module computer data system;
- FSR data base;
- On-farm monitoring;
- FSR monitoring system;
- Monitoring system for policy analysis;
- Farm monitoring format;
- BARC-Winrock monitoring system data base;
- Village benchmark studies of FSR technologies; and
- Poverty monitoring from farming systems research sites.

All of these refer to a proposal that would encompass the collection of very detailed, daily, whole farm record-keeping data, initially from 500 households in four existing FSR sites: Palima, Lebuthali and Kilupara, Kazirshimla, and Sreepur. These sites would be models for developing a standard, whole farm monitoring system with standardized data-collection instruments and a computer network. The purpose was to create a computerized FSR household data base that would be comprehensive and standardized. Cross-sectional, open-access, time series data would be collected over many years from many locations.

OBJECTIVES

Various general and vague goals and objectives have been touted for the activity, including to:

- Create an extensive primary data base for policy analysis linking agricultural technologies and policies directed toward policy alternatives;

- Use this extensive micro-level primary data base for various levels of socioeconomic policy analysis; and
- Help FSR experts integrate sustainable farming systems with national development and also allow policy analysts to develop viable plans to reduce poverty by analyzing, for the first time, standardized time series "panel data" at the farm level.

Another objective of the proposal was to provide additional justification for funding of the computer network and supporting staff.

Proposed uses of the data base are listed on pages 37 to 40 of the 1990 HRDP annual report to USAID. Proposed uses include the provision of data for thesis research and various policy-related studies.

A concerted attempt has not been undertaken to determine the data required to carry out the proposed studies and the extent to which the proposed data base would or would not meet these data requirements.

METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED

The methods of data collection and data collection forms evolved from the HRDP program leader's personal research conducted in Kurigram over a five-year period. A description of the methodology is shown in Annex V.A. Four forms are used for data collection. Efforts have been devoted to developing computer software programs to enable the computerization of data from Form #3 relating to the daily activities of the household.

The HRDP computer network coordinator estimates that the data collected from Form #3 for 100 farmers over a period of one month would require 20 megabytes of computer storage space. A budget of Tk. 15,540,715 (\$433,000) for one year has been developed by the HRDP, which includes among other activities the hiring of 94 staff and the purchase of four computers. One year's data from 500 farm households would exceed the storage capacities of the proposed computers. Budgeting and planning the requirements for a four-year data-collection activity in four or more locations, as proposed, has not taken place in the HRDP.

All of the persons contacted by the review team who were asked about the methodology developed for the data base felt that the proposed forms and procedures were impractical because they are too detailed and difficult, as well as being too expensive to carry out. The feeling was that if the HRDP initiated the activity with additional funds, the effort probably could not be expanded to many locations to provide adequate cross-sectional data and could not be sustained once the HRDP is completed. No one gave a high priority to the proposal and most felt that the research objectives should be clearly in mind before data-collection activities are initiated.

PROGRESS TO DATE

Data collection has not been initiated in the four FSR sites because funding anticipated from P.L. 480 or IDA has not been forthcoming. The lack of funds is partially due to the lack of support for or low priority given to the activity by BARC, NARS, and others.

The former HRDP program leader collected considerable amounts of data from the Kurigram location but none of this is located in the HRDP office or is computerized.

The forms used for the collecting of these data were developed without the assistance of a computer specialist and the forms changed from year to year. Additional work would be required to develop the procedure and software to computerize these data. Additional staff would also have to be hired to input the data. A proposal has been made that two staff be hired for the purpose of computerizing the data to make it available for use (1990 annual report). But the usefulness of these data, for anyone other than the former program leader, is not known.

CONCLUSIONS

Considerable attention has been given by the HRDP program to a proposal that would allow the collection and computerization of a large amount of data. However, the research objectives to be met by the activity have not been clearly specified. Further, the activity is felt to be impractical, expensive, and unsustainable and is not generally supported by present or former employees of BARC or agricultural research institutes involved in farming systems research. Although consultations concerning the proposed activity did take place between the HRDP leader and others, comments about its impracticality and dubious merits were not given sufficient attention.

RECOMMENDATION

- The review team recommends that no additional time, staff or funds be devoted to the proposed data collection and computerization activity. The development of a computerized data-collection activity by HRDP should not be pursued in the near future.

CHAPTER SIX

SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

COMPUTER NETWORK

Objectives

The computer network of the WI-HRDP was initiated in December 1989 and a computer coordinator was appointed at the same time. These steps were taken in collaboration with BARC and followed the USAID automation plan. The intended objectives of the network are to:

- Strengthen the analytical and technical capabilities of social science and agricultural research in the country by providing computer hardware and software support to the RSSN;
- Build capacity and upgrade the skills through appropriate and periodic training for computer application in the formulation of research to support policy analysis and decision making;
- Design and develop appropriate software for monitoring and analysis of FSR data to supplement and support macro-level policy; and
- Organize workshops and seminars to identify problems and potentialities of the network pertaining to software design, computer management, data inputting, and output formatting.

Accomplishments to Date

Since December 1989 the network has undertaken the activities presented below.

Procurement of Hardware and Software

The network has purchased 14 units of IBM PS/2 Model 30F21 microcomputers with wide carriage dot-matrix printers, accessories, and peripherals in two phases following the schedule of the automation plan. During the same period two units of costly Apple IICX microcomputers with Image Writer, laser printer, accessories, and other peripherals were also procured. The automation plan clearly specified the configuration of the hardware components to be procured by the network. The specification suggested that the computers should be of U.S. origin and IBM brand and the printers of Epson brand. A computer committee comprised of WI staff members was established to handle the procurement process. It is not understood why the computer committee deviated from the automation plan and procured two units of expensive Apple systems with laser printers. The coordinator of the network and a member of the computer committee reported that the decision was taken by the program leader in consultation with the policy fellow. It was also reported that intensive market research was undertaken prior to the procurement of these systems. It is estimated that another eight units of IBM systems could be procured with the same amount of money that has been spent for two units of Apple systems. Some

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extra expense was offset, however, by the need for the program to purchase the computers in Dhaka to get a maintenance and service policy for the computers. Also there is some justification for the purchase of at least one Macintosh as the program planned to use it for its high-quality desktop publishing capabilities. Nonetheless, the evaluation team feels there should have been better management of program resources with respect to procurement.

Allocation of Computers

Of the 16 computer units with complementary hardware, one Apple and four units of IBM systems have been installed in the WI-HRDP office to ensure efficient functioning of the HRDP. The other units were allocated to different research institutes and WI research fellows on a no-cost lease basis. The computer committee informally assessed the needs of computer support and distributed computers accordingly. There is, however, no representation on the computer committee from the executing agency of the program (BARC). No guidelines regarding distribution have been provided in the automation plan, and the computer committee has also not developed any criteria so far. Most allocations appear to have been done based on the personal assessment and recommendation of the program leader. As a result, some of the computers have been installed at the residences of individual research awardees. It is questionable whether this has been in the program's best interest. It is also of concern why one of the expensive Apple systems has been installed in the residence of the ex-policy fellow. Furthermore, it is also not known whether a proper assessment was made of hardware requirements to support the research work undertaken by the policy fellow.

In another case, a computer system is not being used because the research work and its publication were completed a long time ago. In another case, a computer at BRRRI was leased to a researcher, and the institute later encountered difficulty in recovering the computer after the researcher left. Two computers allotted to Chittagong University could not be installed due to campus unrest, and for another unit a lease contract with the Shah Jalal University is under preparation. The distribution status of the computer systems is attached as Annex VI.A.1 of this report.

Initially the rental contract was for one year and renewable from time-to-time based on need. But the computer committee decided in July 1991, according to the meeting's minutes, to extend the lease period to three years. No reason was given for this extension, although the sense from the minutes is that the committee felt this was a reasonable action to take.

The terms and conditions for the lease contract agreement are inadequate and vague. They should be modified and properly focussed. A specimen copy of the rental contract is presented in Annex VI.A.3. It is suggested that computer allocations should be made to appropriate research institutes, universities, or other organizations and be linked with priority research areas. There should also be a clear-cut policy agenda and criteria for the allocation of computers.

Training Support

Training support to the users of computers is a critical objective of the network. Since its initiation such support has been provided to individual researchers and institutions from time to time according to the specific requirements of the WI-HRDP fellows and institutions within NARS.

The WI-HRDP office staff received courses on the operating system, word processing, and spreadsheets to support office automation and also to assist in research and in preparing RSSN

publications. A training course was organized in BRRI and training was given in dBase and SPSS/PC+ to assist the researchers working in the field of farming systems. Such support was provided to enhance the data analytical capabilities of the professionals of BRRI. Training support was also provided to a few individuals to help them in computer application in their own research work (Ms. Naushaba Hyder, WI Research Associate; Mr. Shahidul Islam of BAU; Mr. Fakhru Islam of BARI; Mr. Mahmud Hussain Khan of RDA; Mr. Khushid Alam of the Bangladesh Krishi Bank [BKB]). The training support has mainly been focused on individuals where a network computer was allocated.

Future Plans

The future automation plan calls for an assessment of the data management, computing, and training needs in BAU, BRRI, BARI and its different regional stations, and the Rural Development Academy (RDA). Stratification of the computing and training requirements will be made according to the level and complexity of such requirements and a training schedule and site will be set up. An FSR data base is also proposed. The automation plan envisages extending its hardware and software procurement and subsequent distribution program.

In spite of initial start-up problems in procurement and certain drawbacks in the distribution process, the network by and large is achieving its primary objective. It is too early, however, to assess the effectiveness of the activities of the network in qualitative terms. However, the beneficiary individuals and institutions have expressed their satisfaction about the network initiatives in terms of training support and have also expressed their interest in future collaboration.

SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, AND DISCUSSIONS

Objectives

The main objective of organizing seminars, workshops, and discussion sessions is to exchange views on priority national policy issues and also to identify key policy issues and recommendations by the policy planners and research and extension workers.

Activities to Date

The WI-HRDP has successfully supported and organized 18 seminars and workshops on a wide variety of subjects related to agricultural policy analysis and sectoral development strategy. A list of the seminars and workshops supported by the program is listed in Annex VI.B. From the subject matter and discussions with people at different institutions the team gained the impression that these seminars and workshops were useful and it is felt that the HRDP should continue supporting seminars and workshops on a regular basis. The fellows should also be supported in presenting their research proposals and findings in these seminars.

PUBLICATIONS

Objectives

The objective of the publication support is to disseminate the research and discussion findings through documentation. But there has been considerable disagreement with the publication of research findings and reports. In view of these differences two strategies were discussed and proposed in June 1990. The first strategy was for BARC to review materials for publication under its own insignia and for these publications BARC would have to grant approval. A second allowed greater flexibility as it provided for publication of research work after review by any two RSSN members. These publications would be issued under a WI working format. An institutional arrangement was also made in 1990 with the University Press Ltd. for the publication of fellows' theses along with an abstract.

Activities to Date

Since 1988 a total of 20 publication grants (not including *NETline*) have been granted under HRDP. These publications are listed in Annex VI.C. The publication program covers a very wide range of subjects — from women's social deprivation to social forestry. The *NETline*, published for the RSSN, is virtually a regular publication; a total of five issues have been published during 1990 and distributed in Bangladesh, the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States, Malaysia, and the Philippines to link members and keep them informed of the latest developments.

POLICY INTERPRETATION INTERNSHIPS

Introduction and Objectives

The GOB's Ministry of Agriculture approached the HRDP in collaboration with BARC to provide three policy interpretation interns to assist with the PPC of the Ministry of Agriculture. The interns were to be financed with pre-degree training funds and it was agreed that the interns be considered potential Ph.D. fellows.

Status

A newspaper ad was placed in the *Bangladesh Observer* on 4 February 1990, calling for applications from recent M.S.-level graduates in economics, agricultural economics, or other social sciences (Annex VI.D). The 87 applicants were screened by the HRDP team leader and 11 were called in for written essays and interviews on 29 May 1990. The selection committee was headed by Mr. Akmal Husain, Joint Secretary, PPC (MOA), and included Dr. Wahiduddin Mahmud (DU), Mr. Ron Daghiesh (Director, AST/CIDA), Dr. S.M. Elias (BARC), and the HRDP program leader. Three candidates were selected, including a woman, but all three took up other positions.

The joint secretary of PPC at MOA continues to express interest in having policy interns assist in the work of the cell. However, no additional candidates have been selected for the three internship positions, and the lack of follow-up efforts has allowed this activity to lapse.

POLICY FELLOWSHIPS

Introduction/Objectives

The 1987 HRDP review team recommended that two post-doctoral policy fellows be appointed by HRDP and established in a office in the MOA to help policy makers evaluate research reports and prepare policy papers and briefs on important issues pertaining to agricultural development. The two fellows were to have strong academic and research backgrounds and be Bangladeshis and acceptable to policy makers. The fellows were to be in the mainstream of activities of MOA and could play a role in forging the necessary linkages between the unit and the social science network, organizing seminars on policy issues and the like.

Status

The reorganizations of BARC and the writing of the Strategic Plan for National Agricultural Research formed a basis for integrating the policy fellows into BARC and into the agricultural and extension establishment (Annual Report to the Ford Foundation, 1988) and it was expected that the two policy fellows would be hired in 1989. One would incorporate village-level study skills within the on-farm research sites and integrate micro-level work with that of the other fellow looking at the macro-level trade issues.

Dr. Shapan Adnan of the University of Chittagong's faculty was seconded to BARC on deputation from September 1989 to December 1990 as a policy fellow. His brief included playing an advisory role to the HRDP in strengthening the network of social science fellows and farming systems researchers and in undertaking independent research. He presented a number of papers, participated in seminars, conferences, and workshops and was assigned to working groups concerned with national development problems.

Dr. Adnan left the position of policy fellow in June 1991 after a six-month extension. The two policy fellow posts are now open.

CONCLUSIONS

- The computer network has merit but its activities should be focused to support research grant awardees, publication efforts, and other important activities of the RSSN;
- The HRDP participated in or funded, partially or fully, at least 18 national and local seminars, workshops, conferences, discussions, and so forth since January 1, 1988. RSSN members do see the value of HRDP support to these activities;
- Efforts of the HRDP have been devoted toward giving publication awards and in supplying photocopies of papers, books, and reports, and other documents requested by members of the RSSN. The program has developed a small library and has over 1,200 entries listed in a computer data base that keeps track of the location of each document listed;

- **Three nine-month policy interpretation internships were to be supported by the HRDP and located in the MOA's PPC but these positions are not filled because the nominated candidates chose more permanent jobs; and**
- **The positions for the two policy fellows are open largely because, as conceived and carried out, they have not worked well for the HRD Program.**

RECOMMENDATIONS

- **In close consultation with BARC, the program leader, RSSN members, and the computer network coordinator ought to establish a new computer network committee and decide on guidelines and procedures for the leasing of computer hardware. The HRDP urgently needs to regain possession of computer hardware distributed for purposes that do not contribute to program objectives. (HRDP, BARC, RSSN)**
- **Conduct a needs assessment of the RSSN for support in computer hardware, software, and training. Implement a plan to allocate or reallocate computer hardware to best meet program objectives, hold in-country training and acquire needed software. These activities will be implemented by the computer network coordinator in consultation with the network computer committee.**
- **Regain as soon as possible physical possession of computer hardware distributed for purposes that do not contribute to program objectives. The program also needs to develop detailed guidelines on the allocation, location, use, and reallocation, if needed, of the computer hardware. The computer network committee must be expanded to include BARC and other members not directly hired by the HRDP.**
- **Support and participate in RSSN meetings, workshops, seminars, and so forth. The evaluation team's view is that these are important HRDP activities. However, it is recommended that future participation and support be more clearly directed toward meeting the program's objectives, be well planned and documented, and be followed up to help ensure their usefulness.**
- **Continue to support the RSSN through the provision on request of reference material and reports. However, guidelines should be developed and followed for the provision of publication awards (assistance) to ensure the limited amount of funds available are efficiently used to help meet the program's objectives.**
- **Review the funding and objectives for the policy internships. Note should also be taken of the team's recommendation in Chapter Two that research associates be engaged by the program.**
- **Also review the policy fellow positions and determine proper allocation or reallocation of resources based on the review's findings. Options to review include the hiring of research associates to help with program planning and administration and/or contracting such associates to participate in needed policy studies. Another option would be to assign at least one of the fellows to MOA's PPC to provide linkage between the ministry and the RSSN.**

CHAPTER SEVEN

STRATEGIES FOR THE FUTURE

As part of its scope of work, the evaluation team was asked "to assist USAID in considering longer-term directions and options in relation to its support of strengthening HRD in policy research for agriculture and natural resource management." This concern of USAID was duly taken note of and discussed by the team, including discussions with USAID officials; however, it needs also to be said that both because of the severe time constraints under which the team operated and the general disarray of the program that made its assessment difficult, the team was not able to devote as much time and energy to these questions as it would have liked. Beyond that the team would like to add a cautionary note that such a request of the evaluation team may be somewhat premature at this stage because any longer-term strategies must await positive results over the next 12 months in getting the program back on track, successful results of activities currently under way, and concrete, short-term program goals achieved. In other words, it makes little sense to decide what you want to keep when what you have amounts to little or nothing at all. With these caveats in mind, the team would like to make the following suggestions in considering long-term strategies for the program.

- The first question that ought to be considered is: what aspects of the program warrant a life beyond PACD (fellowships, the RSSN, research grants, one or more of the support activities)? Should only one or should a few or should all of these survive beyond the program's end in 1993?
- A corollary question for consideration is: how can current activities be modified and improved to achieve sustainability after project completion?
- Having decided which of these should have longevity, the appropriate funding support for these program components needs to be given consideration. Among these, the various donors ought to be considered to see what projects or programs they have that relate closely to HRDP activities and which, if any, might assume or subsume HRDP components. Is there a USAID project or program that is planned or is currently under implementation that could incorporate one or another of HRDP's viable elements? In reviewing the USAID options, consideration should be given to how much further USAID's overall goals of sustainable agricultural productivity and democratization have been advanced and, likewise, whether HRD capability in agriculture policy research has been increased in the four sectoral areas (agriculture, water and irrigation, natural resource management, and employment). As with USAID, the program's other donors, ODA and the Ford Foundation, should also be asked to see if they have on-going activities that might assume part(s) of HRDP. Other donors might also be considered.
- An alternate longer-term institutional arrangement for HRDP may be an NGO or, later in time, a foundation. Apparently these possibilities have already been discussed among the network and mentioned at meetings of its Coordination Council. Obviously considerable research would need to go into this option to ascertain how it would best be structured in the Bangladeshi environment and what financial and other resources it would need to ensure its long-term sustainability.

With respect to a long-term strategy for the program, the team makes the following recommendation:

- After a year's time (that is, by December 1992), a meeting be held that brings together the program leadership, representatives from BARC and the GOB, Winrock, and the donors to assess how well the program has done in getting back on track, what specific goals have been achieved, and what aspects of the program warrant long-term support. At this meeting the questions and options about longer-term funding and an institutional home for part(s) of the HRDP should also be considered. Such a meeting would provide an opportunity for the various actors involved with the program to take part, to assess its strengths, and reach consensus on which part(s) of the program ought to survive beyond the program's end in 1993.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I.A

STATEMENT OF WORK

WINROCK INTERNATIONAL - HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

TECHNICAL RESOURCES PROJECT-II (#388-0074)

1. ACTIVITY IDENTIFICATION

The activity to be evaluated is the Winrock International, Human Resource Development Program, funded with A.I.D. Technical Resources Project (TRP-I and TRP-II) funds. The task is to carry out an evaluation of progress towards achievement of the project purpose.

2. PURPOSES OF THE EVALUATION:

- To enable USAID and the BDG to assess the progress and examine the results of the project to date in relation to project purpose and planned program outputs.

- To provide USAID and the BDG with an assessment of the performance of the Dhaka office of the Human Resource Development Program in implementing the activities as defined by their contract Terms of Reference.

- To assist USAID and the BDG to identify those short term and medium-term changes to project strategy, areas of focus and implementation activities which are essential to the improvement of program performance in Bangladesh.

- To assist USAID in considering longer-term directions and options in relation to its support of strengthening human resource development in policy research for agriculture and natural resource management.

THE MOST IMPORTANT INTENDED USE OF THE EVALUATION FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS IS TO PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR, AND GUIDE DECISION-MAKING AND PLANNING WITH RESPECT TO AREAS OF STRATEGIC FOCUS AND IMPLEMENTATION.

3. BACKGROUND

The Human Resource Development Program (HRDP) of Winrock International, which implements in full the program of one of its predecessors, the Agricultural Development Council (ADC) has, since 1959, assisted the strengthening of rural economic and social science research skills related to agriculture and rural development in Bangladesh. Both the Ford Foundation and since 1984 USAID have been the main sources of grant assistance for these activities. Since 1988 the HRDP Program is being funded through a consortium of donors which include USAID, Ford Foundation and ODA. The present program costs for the period from 1988 through 1993 stand at \$2.90 million of which USAID's share is \$1.82 million.

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Over the years ADC and now HRDP (Winrock) have cooperated with a number of Bangladeshi organisation, most notably the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) where the HRDP Team Leader's office is located. The other cooperating institutions include agricultural research and extension establishments, universities, rural and social science institutes and various ministries concerned with agriculture.

The overall purpose of the program is to strengthen the capacity of social scientists for policy analysis in Agriculture and Resource Management in Bangladesh and to assist Bangladesh to develop, maintain and expand its own capacity for policy analysis through the development of the network of ADC - HRDP fellows and other rural social scientists.

The activities to achieve the program goal have been as follows:

Degree training in rural social science at the post-graduate level. A total of 50 MS fellowships and more than a dozen of PhD fellowships have been awarded to men and women in different ministries, agricultural research institutes, universities, rural development academies and other rural development institutions. The current program seeks to build upon these foundations by increasing the number of highly trained Ph.D social scientists equipped with the technical skills for policy analysis in order to strengthen the network of (1) rural social science fellows, (2) other trained economists, social scientists, policy makers and (3) the agricultural research and extension establishments.

Besides the degree-program, non-degree training and technical and financial supports have been provided through a range of (i) in-country and overseas training (ii) local research awards (iii) Ph.D dissertation awards and (iv) seminar/workshop/publication supports.

The HRDP during the period 1988-93 will seek to accomplish:

- I. Orchestration of a new network of rural social scientists utilizing the resources of the program leader/visiting researcher to strengthen their capability in policy analysis for agriculture and resource management;
- II. Expansion and strengthening of the Network of Rural Social Scientists following the traditional ADC role and style; and
- III. Creation and strengthening of linkages within the overall network. This will be achieved by encouraging the flow of relevant and timely information from on-farm sites and village sites to the policy makers.

The future program activities will be more directly linked with institutions conducting agricultural and resource management related research and training activities. BARC will continue to be the collaborative focus for the program but clients will be drawn from the network. Emphasis will be given to increasing faculty and research competence and interest in resource economics, forest and fisheries resource management, economic geography, agro-ecosystems, farming systems, social and community forestry and in water planning and food policy. A major element will be the continuation, strengthening and expansion of awards for policy research. Responsibility for the operational management of such research awards will be delegated to the Bangladeshi professionals. This will be done through the formation of research committees drawing from the rural social science network and other senior Bangladeshi social scientists.

The last evaluation of the program was done in 1987. The evaluation team has put forward a number of recommendations emphasizing continuation of the program to develop a self-sustainable social scientists' network capable of participating in and contributing to the policy analysis and resource management activities in agriculture.

4. STATEMENT OF WORK

4.A. The evaluation shall examine project performance in the following areas:

4.A.1. STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SCIENCE CAPACITY IN AGRICULTURAL POLICY RESEARCH

ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WINROCK HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN STRENGTHENING BANGLADESH'S CAPACITY IN CONDUCTING POLICY RESEARCH IN (1) WATER MANAGEMENT AND IRRIGATION; (2) EMPLOYMENT; (3) RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; AND (4) AGRICULTURE AND FOOD POLICY.

To include the following areas of investigation, and, in addition, specifically address the performance of HRDP/Dhaka support activities under the Program Grant:

- a) Review of the contributions of the Winrock HRD program of training, research and professional development against the overall objective of building an effective, informed and enlightened critical mass of social scientists to research critical policy issues for agriculture and natural resource management; particular emphasis is to be given to 1988-1990 period that follows the last evaluation done in 1987
- b) Analyze the roles and contributions of returning HRDP fellowship awardees to provide leadership as potential policy makers

c) Assess the contribution of returning HRDP Fellows to produce scholarly work of acceptable quality and importance to meet policy research needs in Bangladesh.

4.A.2. THE RURAL SOCIAL SCIENCE NETWORK

ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE RURAL SOCIAL SCIENCE NETWORK AS AN EFFECTIVE MECHANISM TO SYNERGIZE AND CATALYZE SCHOLARLY POLICY RESEARCH.

To include the following areas of investigation, and, in addition, specifically address the performance of HRDP/Dhaka support activities under the Program Grant:

- a) Assess the roles and contributions of the Rural Social Scientist Network to generate quality research and to foster professional standards that demonstrate increasing improvement in the policy research that members of the Network produce and edit collaboratively.
- b) Assess the involvement of the network fellows in the policy analysis and resource management in the development of agriculture.

4.A.3. RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM

REVIEW THE COMPETITIVE RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM TO DETERMINE ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN SUPPORTING INCOUNTRY POLICY RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE.

To include the following areas of investigation, and, in addition, specifically address the performance of HRDP/Dhaka support activities under the Program Grant:

- a) Is the competitive mode effective to promote ever-increasing number of high quality research proposals?
- b) Are the research studies proposed/produced germane to the objectives of the Program? ...of the BDG? ...of the donor community?
- c) Assess the policies, procedures and guidelines employed in evaluating and selecting awardees of research grants.
- d) Assess the funding policies, procedures and guidelines for funding competitive research grants.

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4.A.4. VILLAGE BENCHMARK STUDIES OF FSR TECHNOLOGIES

ASSESS WHETHER INITIATIVES WERE TAKEN TO EXAMINE THE APPROPRIATENESS OF FSR TECHNOLOGIES AGAINST BENCHMARK

To include the following areas of investigation, and, in addition, specifically address the performance of HRDP/Dhaka support activities under the Program Grant:

a) Methodology development for benchmark study. Whether initiatives were taken to begin the study, whether formal or informal discussions were held with local or expatriate experts; how far the developed methodology is appropriate for the FSR benchmark study.

b) Use of results of the study. Whether information of the study are relevant to the policy analysis and resource management in agriculture; whether steps were taken to establish a system for continuous flow of information relevant to the program objective.

4.A.5. SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

ASSESS THE OTHER SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES OF THE HRDP TO STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS TO CONDUCT HIGH QUALITY RESEARCH POLICY

To include the following areas of investigation, and, in addition, specifically address the performance of HRDP/Dhaka support activities under the Program Grant:

a) Computer support network. Is the A.I.D.-approved automation plan followed? Does it need revision? What useful studies or information bases have been developed? Who uses the information and analyses produced? Has a user survey been conducted? Is the data base compatible and/or linked with other data bases for similar purposes?

b) National and local seminars, workshops and discussions. What seminar, workshops and other public discussions were held? Who attended? Were evaluations of them done? What were the results and how did the feedback change the format and content? Were proceedings published for all public discussions and meetings? Were they distributed? What was the feedback? Has there been any follow up action based on the discussion and recommendation of a forum?

c) National "Policy Interpretation Internships." How are the two interns on the job doing? Does this mechanism seem useful to create informed policy decision makers or leaders? Is the GOB interested?

d) Other publications, including Netline, Policy Briefs and other reports.

4.B. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on 1) the detailed findings and conclusions of the evaluation team with respect to program performance in each of the above areas, and with 2) consideration to the overall context, needs and opportunities to improve the capacity of social scientists in Bangladesh to carry out agriculture and natural resource policy research in Bangladesh, the contractor shall develop:

4.B.1. A SET OF RECOMMENDED NECESSARY ACTIONS, WITH PRIORITIES, FOR USAID AND THE BGD AND THE GRANTEE TO IMPROVE THE SHORTRUN PERFORMANCE OF THE HRD PROGRAM IN BANGLADESH, I.E., INDICATE WHAT SIGNIFICANT CHANGES SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS TO ONE YEAR TO STRENGTHEN THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION WITHIN THE PRESENT SCOPE OF WORK.

4.B.2. A SET OF RECOMMENDATIONS, WITH PRIORITIES, FOR USAID AND WINROCK TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM IN THE MEDIUM-TERM, I.E., BY JUNE, 1993. AN INDICATION IS EXPECTED OF THE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STRATEGY, AREAS OF FOCUS OR EMPHASIS, MIX OF ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION METHODS WHICH WOULD STRENGTHEN PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IN RELATION TO THE PLANNED OUTPUTS AND PURPOSE.

5. METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

- 5.A. The Contractor shall be responsible for determining the appropriate evaluation methodology. The Mission suggests that the study approach include the following:
- 5.A.1. Review of program reports and relevant documents, including, inter alia:
- i) HRDP Evaluation Report, 1983.
 - ii) HRDP Evaluation report, 1987.
 - iii) HRD Project Paper.
 - iv) Country Development Strategy Statement, USAID/Dhaka.
 - v) Program Description: Strengthening Capacity for Policy Analysis and Resource Management
 - vi) Automation Plan for a Computer Support for Social Sciences to Strengthen Linkages with On-farm Research in Bangladesh
 - vii) Contractor Scopes of Work, Workplans, Quarterly and Annual Reports.
 - ix) Additional Contractor Reports..
- 5.A.2 Interviews with USAID, Winrock, BARC and MoA project management.
- 5.A.3. Field visits to Winrock HQ, selected GOB organizations, NGOs and field sites, especially where Fellows are working and field research is in progress.
- 5.A.5. Interviews with selected Fellows. Use the Roster; pick at random..
- 5.A.6. Key informant interviews. Include socio-economic scientists at random who are not HRDP Fellows. Include Rural Social Science Network (RSSN) Coordination Committee. Include the EVC, BARC and the Member-Director, Agricultural Economics Rural Sciology, BARC.
- 5.A.7. Brief "case histories" of a small number of fellows to examine the weakness and strength in the process of contributing to the HRDP planned objective.
- 5.A.8. Information both quantitative and qualitative, should be sought and analysis conducted, wherever relevant and feasible on a "gender-disaggregated" basis i.e., with attention to the role of men and women in the agricultural policy analysis and resource management system.

6. TEAM COMPOSITION

- 6.A. The contractor shall be responsible for selecting a team with the skills appropriate to the tasks described above. The final distribution of responsibilities shall depend upon the skills possessed by the team. USAID suggests a team composed of two US professionals, with local support provided by two Bangladeshi experts. The proposed team members and their skills are as follows:

Team Leader: a senior agricultural economist with extensive experience in planning and evaluating agricultural and natural resource management policy research in developed and developing countries. Should possess skills appropriate to assist the Mission in assessing future strategic options. Should have experience with philanthropic/foundation programs.

Sociologist/Anthropologist. a senior social scientist with extensive experience in planning and evaluating social science research in developed and developing countries.

Local support will be provided by two senior Bangladeshi experts who are knowledgeable with respect to agricultural policy development and analysis process and are familiar with the agricultural development problems. One of the local members will coordinate the logistical support related to interviews, field visits and relevant review documentation.

6.B. LEVEL OF EFFORT

Three weeks for each expatriate team member based on a six-day work week in Bangladesh including three days at Winrock HQ. The local team members will work for two weeks with their expatriate counterparts.

7. TIME FRAME:

The evaluation should begin o/a September 2, 1991, with a draft report to be submitted to the Mission for comments by September 18, 1991. In-country work will be completed by September 22, 1991, with the final report to be submitted to the Mission on that day.

8. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

8.A. Report Format: Written Report shall contain the following sections:

8.1.1. Executive Summary: Approximately 3 pages, single-spaced.

8.A.2. Statement of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations:

Findings and Conclusions should be short and succinct, with the topic identified by a short sub-heading related to the areas of investigation identified in the statement of work. Recommendations shall correspond to the major findings, shall be prioritized, and specify who or which agency should take the recommended action. Recommendations shall be provided for the short-term and for the medium-term. Recommendations for the longer-term shall include provision of a set of longer-term strategic options.

8.A.3. Body of the Report: The report should provide the evidence and analysis to support the findings and conclusions. It should not exceed 40 pages, single-spaced, in length.

8.A.4. Appendices: These are to include at least the following:

- 1) The Evaluation Scope of Work
- 2) A description of the methodology used to obtain and analyze the information.
- 3) Selective tabular presentations of quantitative empirical information.
- 4) Presentation, if applicable, of brief case histories.
- 5) Selective presentation of supplementary qualitative information.
- 6) A bibliography of documents consulted.
- 7) A list of persons/agency representatives interviewed.

8.A.5. Completed sections of the A.I.D. Evaluation Summary: H: Evaluation Abstract, and J: Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations.

8.B. Submission of Report:

The evaluation team shall submit a work plan on 3rd day of arrival in Bangladesh. A report outline (i.e., table of contents) shall be provided to USAID and BARC approximately 10 days after the beginning of evaluation activity. Ten copies of the draft report shall be provided to USAID and BARC for comment by September 18, 1991. Thirty copies of the final report shall be provided to USAID and BARC on September 22, 1991.

8.C. Team Meetings and Debriefings:

- 8.C.1. The Deputy Director, Office of Food and Agriculture (OFA), will arrange a briefing meeting on Day 1 of arrival in Bangladesh to include the evaluation team, the Director, OFA, the Deputy Director, OFA, the Director, Program Office, the Deputy Director, Program Office, the Project Officer, OFA, the Evaluation Officer, and Program Specialists, OFA. The purpose of this meeting will be to brief the team with respect to the HRD Project, its purposes, key components and activities and to discuss key evaluation issues, concerns and needs.
- 8.C.2. The evaluation team shall also meet with the Executive Vice-Chairman of BARC, Member-Director, Agricultural Economic and Rural Sociology and other BDG officials on the first day. The purpose of this meeting will be to conduct a host-country briefing for the evaluation team with respect to the HRD project and to discuss key host-country evaluation issues, concerns and needs.
- 8.C.3. The evaluation team shall meet frequently with the Director, OFA the Deputy Director, OFA, the Program Specialists and the Evaluation Officer to report on the progress of the evaluation.
- 8.C.4. Two formal evaluation team debriefings shall be conducted, one with USAID Management and staff and one with BDG officials, to be arranged on suitable dates during the end of the evaluation period.
- 9. LOGISTICS:**
- 9.A. The contractor is responsible for organizing the logistics with respect to conducting the evaluation. This includes housing, office space, computer rental, secretarial, professional and other support services, transportation within Dhaka and for field trips, and scheduling interviews. USAID staff will try to provide advice and assistance wherever possible to facilitate logistics.

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ANNEX.I.B

PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Date	Name and Designation	Profession	Location
Sept. 9	Dr. John Cool	Social Scientist	WI (Rosslyn)
Sept.10 & 11	Dr. Avtar Kaul	Biological Scientist	WI (Arkansas)
	Dr. Janet Sturgeon	Social Scientist	WI (Arkansas)
Sept.14	Mr. Mosiur Rahman Executive Director, DPC.	Economist	106, Malibagh Dhaka
	Prof. Mahfuzul Haq Prof. Chit.University	Economist	WI (Dkaka)
	Dr. Ray Carpenter Team Leader,HRDP, Dhaka		BARC
	Dr. D.S.Athwal Senior Vice President, WI		Sonargoan (Hotel)
Sept,15	Dr. Ray Morton		USAID
Sept,16	Dr. M. A. Hamid Miah Member-Director, BARC	Ag. Economist	BARC
	Dr. Wazed Ali Shah SSO, OFRD, Ishurdhi	Ag. Economist	WI (Dhaka)
	Dr. Elias Member-Director, BARC	Ag. Economist	BARC
	Dr. Ray Morton		USAID
	Dr. M. H. Khan		USAID
	Ms Helen Gunther		USAID
	Ms Peony Chowdury		USAID
	Mr Syed Al-Murti		USAID
	Mrs Pandit		USAID
	Mr Lutfor Rahman		USAID
Sept,17	Dr. S. U. Choudhury Executive Vice Chairman BARC	Ag. Economist	BARC

	Mr. Akmal Hossain Joint Secretary Ministry of Agriculture	Economist	Bangladesh Secretariat
	Dr. Shamsul Haq Director, Livestock Research Institute Savar,	Ag.Economist	WI (Dhaka)
	Dr Ray Carpenter (Team A) Team Leader WI (Dhaka)		WI (Dhaka)
	Dr. Harold I. Rice Chief of Party IFPRI (Dhaka)	Nutritionist	IFPRI (Dhaka)
Sept.18	Dr. W. H. M. Jaim Asso. Professor & WI Post Doc. Fellow Rural Development Academy (RDA), Bogra.	Ag. Economist	WI (Dhaka)
	Dr. R. L. Sarker D.G., RDA, Bogra	Ag. Economist	WI (Dhaka)
	Dr. Mokshedul Hamid Deputy Director, RDA		WI (Dhaka)
	Mr. M. Feroz Hossain Deputy Director, Bogra		WI (Dhaka)
	Mr. T.I.M. Zahid Hossain Asst. Director		WI (Dhaka)
	Mr. Raushanuzzaman Deputy Director, SSRC	Economist	Planning Commission
	Mr. Ferdous Bhuiyan Research Officer, SSRC		Planning Commission
	Mrs. Zakia Rahman Computer Coordinator		WI (Dhaka)
	Mr. M.A. Rahim Computer Secretary		WI (Dhaka)
	Dr. R.N.Mullick	Agronomist	
	Dr. B. K. Jahangir Professor Centre for Social Studies	Sociologist	Dhaka University
	Mr. Monirul Islam Lecturer	Sociologist	Dhaka University
	Dr. Robert Witters		ISNAR/Dhaka
Sept.19	Dr. Mustafizur Rahman Dean	Ag.Economist	BAU
	Dr. M. Latif Asst. Prof. BAU		BAU

	Dr Q. Elahi Asst.Prof. BAU		BAU
	Mr. Ali Akber Asso.Prof. BAU		BAU
	Dr. M. A. Sattar Mondol Asso.Prof. BAU		BAU
	Dr. Rezaul Karim Talukder Asso. Professor		BAU
Sept.21	Dr. Tej Mahat	Agro-Forestry	BARC
	Dr. Azizul Islam D.G. BIRRI		BIRRI
	Dr. Jabbar		BIRRI
	Mr. Nurul Islam		BIRRI
	Dr. M.H.Mondol D.G., BARI		BARI
	Dr. Mustaque Ahamed		BARI
	Mr Ashraful Islam Chief, OFRD		BARI
Sept.23	Dr. Shawkat Ali Additional Secretary, ERD		Planning Commission
	Dr.Ron Dalgliesh Director, CIDA		CIDA
	Mr. Mustafizur Rahman Asst. Prof. RU		WI (Dhaka)
	Mr. Malcolm Purvis DD, USAID		USAID
	Dr. Ray Morton		USAID
Sept. 24	Mr. A.M. Anisuzzaman		Uttara Bank
	Dr. Ray Offenheiser		Ford Foundation
	Dr. Mahfuzuddin Ahmed		ICLARM/Dhaka
Sept.25	Dr. Hasanullah		AST/CIDA

ANNEX I.C

DOCUMENTS, REPORTS, AND PUBLICATIONS REVIEWED

A. 1. Proposal for the Support of ADB Activities in Bangladesh, 1984-86

**G.J. Gill
ADC Associate
BARC, November 1983
(Revised December 1983)**

2. Proposal for Bangladesh Program, 1987-90

**Strengthening Rural Social Sciences through Networks to improve resource Management
Focussing on Continued Monitoring and Analyses of Farming Systems Sites and Village Studies**

HRDP (Winrock), Bangladesh

B. Human Resource Development, Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development

- 1. Narrative Report of the First Quarter 1987**
- 2. Narrative Report of the Second Quarter 1987**
- 3. Narrative Report for the Third Quarter 1987**
- 4. Narrative Report for the Fourth Quarter 1987**
- 5. PRJ. No. & NAME : 388-0027 ARP-ADC/WINROCK HRDD PROJECT CAT : PROJ :
ALAN R. HURDUS OFF : F&A DIV : POSTED ON 1.1 (88 - 1)**
- 6. PRJ. No. & NAME : 388-0027 ARP-ADC/WINROCK HRDD PROJECT CAT : PROJ :
ALAN R. HURDUS OFF : F&A DIV : POSTED ON (88 - 2)**
- 7. PRJ. No. & NAME : 388-0027 ARP-ADC/WINROCK HRDD PROJECT CAT : PROJ :
ALAN R. HURDUS OFF : F&A DIV : POSTED ON (88 - 3)**
- 8. PRJ. No. & NAME : 388-0027 ARP-ADC/WINROCK HRDD PROJECT CAT : PROJ :
ALAN R. HURDUS OFF : F&A DIV : POSTED ON (88 - 4)**

I.C-2

9. PRJ. No. & NAME : 388-0027 ARP-ADC/WINROCK HRDD PROJECT CAT : PROJ :
ALAN R. HURDUS OFF : F&A DIV : POSTED ON (89 - 1)
10. PRJ. No. & NAME : 388-0027 ARP-ADC/WINROCK HRDD PROJECT CAT : PROJ :
ALAN R. HURDUS OFF : F&A DIV : POSTED ON (89 - 2)
11. PRJ. No. & NAME : 388-0027 ARP-ADC/WINROCK HRDD PROJECT CAT : PROJ :
ALAN R. HURDUS OFF : F&A DIV : POSTED ON (89 - 3)
12. PRJ. No. & NAME : 388-0027 ARP-ADC/WINROCK HRDD PROJECT CAT : PROJ :
ALAN R. HURDUS OFF : F&A DIV : POSTED ON (89 - 4)
13. Human Resource Development Program, Winrock International Institute for Agriculture
Development

Narrative Report for the First Quarter 1990
14. Narrative Report for the Second Quarter 1990

C. Annual Reports

1. Progress Report to May narrative 1983 on Grant No. 820-0403 of Ford Foundation in Support
of the A/D/C Programme in Bangladesh

G.J. Gill
A/D/C Associate
2. Narrative Report on Grant No. 820-0403 of the Ford Foundation in Support of the ADC
Programme in Bangladesh

1st January to 31st December 1983
3. ADC Bangladesh Program
Ford Foundation Grant No. 820-0403A
(January 1984 to December)
Narrative Report for Calendar Year 1984
4. Human Resources Development Division
Bangladesh Program
Ford Foundation Grant No. 820-040A
(January 1986 to December 1986)
Narrative Report for Calendar Year 1986

5. **Human Resources Development Program
Bangladesh Program
Ford Foundation Grant 820-0403A
Annual Narrative Report :
January 1,1987 - December 31,1987
Calendar Year 1987**
6. **Human Resources Development Program
Bangladesh Program
Ford Foundation Grant No. 820-0403B
Annual Narrative Report :
January 1,1988 - December 31, 1988**
7. **Human Resources Development Program
Bangladesh Program
USAID Grant No. 388-007-G-SS-9007-00
Annual Narrative Report for the Calendar Year, 1989**
8. **USAID Grant No. 388-0027-G-SS-4019-00
Narrative Report for the Period Jan 1984 to Sep 1985**
9. **Annual Report to the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council**

The Human Resources Development Program

Winrock International, January - December, 1989

Supported by :

Ford Foundation

U.S. Agency for International Development

British Overseas Development Administration

Published June 1989

10. **Annual Report of the Rural Social Science Network
1990**

Managed by :

Winrock International Institute for Agricultural

Development and

Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council

Funded by :
United States Agency for International Development,
British Overseas Development Administration and
The Ford Foundation

- 11. Annual Report**
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
Human Resources Development Program
Winrock International
January - December 1990

Funded by :
Ford Foundation
British Overseas Development Administration and
United States Agency for International Development

D. Evaluation

- 1. The Work of the Agricultural Development Council in Bangladesh**

An Evaluation Report

Prof. Fazlul Halim Chowdhury, Consultant
Anthony Bottrall, Program Officer, Ford Foundation
Dhaka, October, 1983

- 2. Review of the Program in Bangladesh of the Human Resource Development Division, Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development**

Abdul-Muyeed Chowdhury
Nazma Rizvi
Sarah J. Tisch
Max R. Langham, Chairman

E. Contract/Grant Agreements

- 1. USAID Grant**
- **Grant Agreement, July 3, 1984**
 - **Implementation Letter July 9, 1984**
 - **Grant Agreement October 27, 1988**
 - **Standard Provisions for U.S. Grants**
 - **Amendment # 1 April 17, 1989**
 - **Amendment # 2 August 16, 1989**

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- Amendment # 3 October 21,1990
 - Amendment # 4 April 7,1991
2. Ford Foundation Grant
- Grant Agreement February 22, 1982
 - Grant Agreement June 27, 1984
 - Modification of Grant Agreement Sept 17,1990
 - Grant Agreement November 13, 1990
3. ODA Grant
- Agreement October 17,990

Details List of Books:

- 01 Irrigation Issues in Bangladesh
Workshop Proceedings, Bogra
March 1991

Editors :
W.M.H. Jaim
R.L. Sarker

Publisher :
Human Resource Development Program
Winrock International, Dhaka and

Rural Development Academy, Bogra

- 02 The Journal of Social Studies No.51
January 1991

Publisher :
Journal of the Centre for Social Studies, Dhaka

- 03 The Journal of Social Studies No.52
April, 1991

Publisher :
Journal of the Centre for Social Studies, Dhaka

- 04 The Journal of Social Studies No.53
July, 1991

Publisher :
Journal of the Centre for Social Studies, Dhaka

05 Bangladesh Agriculture

Editor :
Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed

Publisher :
Quaderia Publications & Products Limited.
Bangladesh

06 Bangladesh Journal of Political Economy
Vol.11 No.1

Seminar on Fourth Plan

Editors :
Muzaffer Ahmad
NazmulBari

Publisher :
Bangladesh Economic Association

07 Proceedings of the International Conference of Mathematical Economics and its Relevance for Development

Editor :
Jamal Nazrul Islam

Publisher :
University of Chittagong,
Chittagong, Bangladesh
December, 1986

08 Bangladesh Directory of Social Science Research Organizations, 1986

Editors :
Abdur Rahim Khan
Mir Md. Rowsonazzaman

Publisher :
Social Science Research Council
Planning Division
Ministry of Planing

- 09 Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
(National Coordinating Institution for the
Agricultural Research in Bangladesh)**

**Fourth Edition
November, 1990**

**Publisher :
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council, BARC
Bangladesh**

- 10 Pay or Purdah**

Women and Income Earning in Rural Bangladesh

**Editor :
Najmir Nur Begum**

Publishers :

**Human Resources Development Programme, Winrock International Institute for Agricultural
Development and Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council, Dhaka, 1988**

- 11. Technologies and Transactions**

A Study of the Interaction between new Technology and Agrarian Structure in Bangladesh

**Editor :
David J. Lewis**

**Publisher :
Centre for Social Studies
Dhaka University, Dhaka
August 1991**

- 12. Peasant Behaviour under Uncertainty**

Decision-making among Low-income Farmers in Bangladesh

**Editor :
Quazi Shahabuddin**

**Publishers :
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council and
Winrock International, Bangladesh, 1991**

13. **A Data Base on Agriculture and Foodgrains in Bangladesh
(1947-48 to 1989-90)**

Editor :
Mohammad Abdul Hamid Ph.D

14. **Floods, People and the Environment
(Institutional Aspects of Flood Protection Programmes
in Bangladesh, 1990)**

Editor :
Shapan Adnan

Publisher :
**Research & Advisory Services
Dhaka, July, 1991**

15. **Agriculture in Bangladesh
(Performance Problems and Prospects)**

Editor :
Mosharaff Hossain

Publisher :
University Press Limited, Dhaka

16. **National Seminar on "Social Science Information and Documentation Process and Their Utilization
System in Bangladesh" 12-13 October, 1989**

Organized by :

**ASIA-Pacific Information Net-work in Social Sciences (APINESS), Bangladesh and
Social Science Research Council, Bangladesh**

17. **Social Science Research Council, Bangladesh**

Publisher :
**Ministry of Planning
Planning Division
Sher-e-Bangla Nazar,
Dacca-7
May, 23, 1981**

18. Select Annotated Bibliography on Social Science Research Work in Bangladesh, 1972-1978

Editor :
Md.Habibur Rahman
Nasiruddin Ahmed

Publisher :
Social Science Research Council
Ministry of Planning
Planning Division
Sher-E-Bangla Nagar
Dacca-7
Bangladesh
January, 1979

19. Floodplain Agriculture

30 November, 1989

Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
Bangladesh

20. Review of Studies on Shallow Tubewell Irrigation Management in Bangladesh

Editor :
Dr. Syed Z.Sadeque
M.A. Hakim

Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
Bangladesh

21. National Seminar on the Year of Environment : 1990

Publisher :
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) and
the Department of Environment
01 January, 1990

22. Bangladesh Journal of Political Economy
Vol.10 No.3 September, 1990

Editor :
Muzaffer Ahmed
Nazmul Bari

Publisher :
Bangladesh Economic Association

23. An Analysis of Regional and Seasonal Variation in Regional and Seasonal Variation in Livestock and Products

Editor :
Dr. Mahfuzul Huq and
Dr. Abul Kalam Azad

Publisher :
Department of Economics
University of Chittagong
Bangladesh
February, 1991

24. Strategic Plan for National Agricultural Research to the Year 2000

March 1990

Publisher :
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
Dhaka

25. Social Scientists Network for NARS

March 1990

Agricultural Research Project-II (Supplement)
BARC/Checchi and Company Consulting, Inc.
Dhaka, Bangladesh

26. Preliminary Directory of Social Scientists in Bangladesh

Prepared by

HRDP (Winrock International)
September, 1991

27. Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council

(Human Capital and Agricultural Productivity Change)

Editor :

**Professor Robert E. Evenson
Economic Growth Centre
Yale University**

Publisher :

**BRAC Auditorium
March 22,1990**

**28. Environmental Issues and Natural Resource Management
in Bangladesh**

Prepared by :

**Dr. Kazi Sadrul Haque
Ms. Ishrat Shamim
Dr. A.H.M.Zehadulkarim
July,1990**

29. Modern Rice Technology and Rice Policy in Bangladesh

Prepared by :

Madan Mohan Dey

**Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
Joydebpur, Gazipur**

30. Lecture Series

Women and Politics in Bangladesh No. 2

Publication :

**Centre for Women and Development (CWD)
Bangladesh**

31. Lecture Series

Women Tea Workers of Bangladesh No.3

Publication :

**Centre for Women and Development (CWD)
Bangladesh**

32. Lecture Series

Women Workers of Bangladesh No.4

**Publication :
Centre for Women and Development (CWD)
Bangladesh**

33. The NETLine - a Newsletter for the Rural Social Science Network

No. 2, April, 1990

34. The NETLine - a Newsletter for the Rural Social Science Network

No. 3, May, 1990

35. The NETLine - a Newsletter for the Rural Social Science Network

No.4, June, 1990

G. Documents Related to the FSR Database and Computer Network

- 1. HRDP: Strengthening National Farming Systems Research with a Monitoring System for Policy Analysis.**
- 2. Minutes of the first meeting of the National Committee on Farming Systems Research and Development Programme (FSRDD), BARC.**
- 3. Minutes of the meeting on preparing a proposal for Strengthening National Farming Systems Research with a Monitoring system for Policy Analysis held on 6th March, 1990, BARC.**
- 4. Tentative Workplan for the computer Network October 91 - June 92.**
- 5. Winrock/HRDP computer Network : Past Experiences and Future Directions.**
- 6. Automation Plan for a Computer Support Network for Social Sciences to strengthen linkages with on Farm Research in Bangladesh.**

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ANNEX II.A

LIST OF WI-HRDP FELLOWS (1988-90)

Sl. No.	Name & Present Organization	Name of University	Funded	Subject	Year of Selection	Commencing Date	Completion Date	Approx. Budget US\$	Approx. Expenses as on	Remarks
1.	Nazrul Islam Associate Professor of Economics Dhaka University	Harvard University USA	USAID	Resource Economics	1988	September, 1988	31 July, 1996	100,000.00		1st MS then to Ph.D.
2.	I.M. Faisal Lecturer in Water Resources Engineering BUET	Colorado State University, USA	USAID	Water Resource Planning	1988	November, 1988	31 July, 1996	100,000.00		1st MS then to Ph.D.
3.	Rehnuma Ahmed Associate Professor Anthropology, DU	University of Sussex, UK	ODA/British Council	Anthropology/ Rural Sociology	1988	9th January 1989	July 31, 1989	100,000.00		3 years + 10 months field trips. Details award is not in file
4.	Belayet Hossain Assistant Professor Economics, CU	North Carolina State University USA	USAID	Risk in Agriculture	1988	15th October 1988	6th August, 1994	100,000.00		1st MS then to Ph.D.
5.	Trina Huq Research Associate Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Dhaka	Cambridge University, UK	ODA/British Council	Women and International Agriculture Trade	1988	September, 1988		100,000.00		Details Award letter is not available. May be like Rehnuma
6.	Mir Obaidur Rahman Director, Public Adm. Training Complex Savar	University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee USA	USAID + Univ.W-M	Labour Economics	1989	5th August, 1990	6th August, 1994	100,000.00		
7.	Md. Shahidul Islam Assistant Professor GTI, BAU, Mymensingh	Oregon State University, USA	USAID+FORD	Agro-ecosystems, Agricultural Economics	1989	4th December 1990	5th December 1994	100,000.00		
8.	S.M. Fakrul Islam Research Officer, BARI, Joydebpur	University of Philippines Los Banos Philippines	USAID	Agricultural Economics	1989	April, 1991	April, 1995	50,000.00		

Sl. No.	Name & Present Organisation	Name of University	Funded	Subject	Year of Selection	Commencing Date	Completion Date	Approx. Budget US\$	Approx. Expenses as on	Remarks
9.	Ms. Rita Afsar Research Fellow BIDS, Dhaka	Initially Delhi Now - Sussex University (not left yet) UK	Potential ODA/British Council Funding	Rural Sociology	1989			100,000.00		Under Process of Commencement
10.	Ms. Anwara Begum Research Associate, BIDS, Dhaka	AIT	British Council/ Commonwealth Fellowship	Economic Geography	1989	Regretted the Offer		50,000.00		Regretted the Offer
11.	Uttam Kumar Deb Scientific Officer BRRI, Joydebpur	UP Los Banos, and International Rice Research Institute Philippines	USAID/ODA	Agricultural Economics	1990	April, 1991	April, 1994	50,000.00		
12.	Sultan Uddin Ahmed Lecturer, Department of Economics Dhaka University Dhaka	UP Diliman Now Proceeding to Syracuse USA	USAID Funding	Agricultural Economics	1990	April, 1991 SPE at the UP-School of Economics	August, 1995	100,000.00		Went to Syracuse on 25/8/9
13.	Mr. M.A. Guddus Agro-Forestry, On Farm Research Division, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute	University of Philippines Los Banos Philippines	ODA/British Council	Forest Resource Economics	1990	25th June, 1991	June, 1995	50,000.00		
14.	Mr. Md. Najmul Ehsan Fatmi Asstt. Professor, Department of Economics Dhaka University/ AST/CIDA/NoA	U.P. Diliman Philippines	USAID	Economics of Nutrition & Food Policy	1990	April, 1991	31st July, ✓ 1996	50,000.00		
15.	Ms. Fahmida Akhter	Initiality AMU changed to UP Diliman Philippines	Possible USAID Funding	Labour Economics	1990			50,000.00		We have to ascertain when the next session will be started

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ANNEX II.B

WI-HRDP FELLOWS OF BANGLADESH (PAST AND PRESENT)

Name of Fellows	Subject	Place of Study	MS/PhD	Year
<u>Bangladesh Agricultural University</u>				
1. Ali Akber	B. Management	AIM UP	MS	1980
2. Shamsul Alam	Economics	Thammasat	MS	1981
3. Dr. A. Halim	Ag. Extension	UPLB	PhD	1972
4. Mahfuzul Haq	Dev. Communication	UPLB	PhD	1982
5. Dr. S. Islam (Deceased)	Economics	Wye College	PhD	1959
6. Dr. A.M. Karim	Dev. Communication	UPLB	PhD	1972
7. A. Momen	Ag. Economics	UPLB	MS	1977
8. F. Alam	Res. Economics	Malaysia Ag.	PhD	1986
9. Rezaul Karim	Ag. Extension	UPLB	MS	1981
10. Monirul Islam	Com. Development	UPLB	MS	1978
11. Shahidul Islam	Agro-Ecosystem	Oregon S. Uni.	PhD [*]	1989
<u>Dhaka University</u>				
12. S. Aminuzzaman	Pub. Administration	UP Diliman	MS	1980
13. Najmir Noor	Social Work	Massey, N. Zealand	MS	1984
14. T.M.K. Khaleque	Anthropology	ANU	MS	1978
15. Habibur Rahman	Anthropology	NUS	MS	1983
16. Ishrat Shamim	Sociology	UP Ateneo	MS	1977
17. M.I. Khan	Sociology	Delhi University	PhD	1986
18. Najma Begum	Economics	UP Diliman	PhD	1987
19. Nazrul Islam	Resource Economics	Havard Uni.	PhD [*]	1988
20. Rahnuma Ahamed	Anthropology	Sussex Uni.	PhD [*]	1988
21. Sultan U. Ahamed	Ag. Economics	UP Diliman	PhD [*]	1990
22. Najmul E. Fatmi	Eco. of Nutrition & Food Policy	UPLB	PhD [*]	1990
<u>Jahangirnagar University</u>				
23. Naseem Hossain	Sociology	NSW	MS	1984
<u>Raishahi University</u>				
24. Hasan Iman	Sociology	UPLB	MS	1984
25. Z. Sadeque	Sociology	Cornell	PhD	1980
26. Mahabubur Rahman	Sociology	Bombay	PhD	1982
27. R. Hoque	Com. Development	UP Diliman	MS	1979
28. A. Quayum	Economics	UP Diliman	MS	1980
29. Md. Jafrollah	Ag. Economics	New England	MS	1983

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30. Mohsin Ali	Economics	UP Diliman	MS	1977
31. Mustafizur Rahman	Sociology	UPLB	MS	1984
32. K.A.Chowdhury	Anthropology	UPLB	MS	1987

Chittagong University

33. Shapan Adnan	Ag.Economics	Cambridge	PhD	1979
34. Syed Nurul Alam	Soc.Anthropology	Purdue	PhD	1978
35. Mahfuzuddin Ahamed	Res.Economics	Pertainian	MS	1983
36. A.A.Arif	Bus.Administration	UP Diliman	MS	1980
37. Zakir Hossain	Anthropology	UP Diliman	MS	1978
38. Abdun Noor	Pub.Administration	U.Malaya	MS	1981
39. Nitai C.Nag	Economics	UP Diliman	PhD	1984
40. Makbul Hossain	Forest Economics	UPLB	MS	1984
41. Belayet Hossain	Risk in Agriculture	N.Carolina S.Uni	PhD*	1988

Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology

42. I.M.Faisal	Water Res. Planning	Colorado S.Uni.	PhD*	1988
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Rural Development Academy, Bogra

43. Z.Ferdous	Ag. Education	UPLB	MS	1978
44. M.A.Hakim	Ag. Economics	UPLB	MS	1983
45. F.Haq	Economics	UP Diliman	MS	1986
46. K.B.Karim	Rural Sociology	UPLB	MS	1986
47. Taufiqul Arif	Irrig.Management	TNAU	MS	1987

Ministry of Agriculture

48. Saleh Sabbah	Sociology	Ateneo	MS	1982
49. Roushan Akhter	Sociology	Ateneo	MS	1982
50. Ishrat Jahan	Economics	UPLB	MS	1985

BRRI

51. Modan M.Dey	Economics	UPLB	PhD	1985
52. Uttam K. Deb	Ag.Economics	UPLB	PhD*	1990

BADC

53. F. Rahman	Irrig.Management	UP Diliman	MS	1987
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BARC

54. N.A.Akhand	W.Res.Planning	Arizona	PhD*	1986
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BARI

55. Wazed Ali Shah	Rural Development	CLSU	PhD	1985
56. S.M.Fakrul Islam	Ag.Economics	UPLB	PhD*	1989
57. M.A.Quddus	Forest Res. Eco.	UPLB	PhD*	1989

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Ministry of Food

58. Mozibur Rahman	Ag.Economics	UPLB	PhD	1985
59. Mohammad A. Hamid	Rural Development	CLSU	PhD	1987
60. F.Ahsan	Food Policy	ANU	MS	1987

Ministry of Livestock & fisheries

61. A.Halim	Com.Development	UPLB	MS	1977
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Ministry of Local Govt. & Rural Development

62. Q.A.Saqui	Sociology	UPLB	MS	1982
63. Obaidur Rahman	Labour Economics	Wis.-Milwaukee	PhD*	1989

Ministry of Planning

64. Umme Salma	Economics	ANU	PhD*	1985
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Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies

65. Rita Afsar	Sociology	UP Diliman	MS	1983
66. Rushidan I. Rahman	L.Economics	ANU	PhD*	1987
67. Osman H. Chowdhury	Economics	UP Diliman	PhD	1986
68. A. Shahid	Economics	ANU	MS	1985
69. Meherunissa	Dev. Geography	ANU	MS	1986
70. Trina Haq	Women & Int'l Trade	Cambridge	PhD*	1988
71. Rita Afsar	Rural Sociology	Sussex	PhD*	1991**

Ministry of Finance

72. Qamrunissa	Economics	Thammasat	MS	1987
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Bangladesh Krishi Bank

73. Farhath Karim	Pub.Administration	U. Malaya	MS	1986
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Ministry of Irrigation and Flood Control

74. Jasimuddin Ahamed	Irrig.Management	CLSU	MS	1987
75. N.Alam Talukder	Ag.Economics	UPM	MS	1987

Note:

MS = Masters

PhD = Doctorate

* = Still Completing

** = Under process

ANNEX II.C

**STATUS OF WI/HRDP BANGLADESHI FELLOWSHIPS
(PAST AND PRESENT) BY DISCIPLINE AND THE NUMBER
OF PLACEMENTS IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF ASIA, USA,
AND OTHER COUNTRIES**

Subjects	M.S.		Ph.D.		Total MS&PHD	University		
	M	F	M	F		Asian	U.S.	Others
Agriculture Education	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Agriculture Extension	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Business Management/ Administration	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Community Development	3	0	1	0	4	4	0	0
Development Communication	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Development Geography	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Economics	7	3	2	1	13	10	0	3
Agricultural Economics	6	0	5	0	11	11	0	0
Resource Economics	1	0	2	0	3	2	1	0
Forest Economics	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Labour Economics	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
Water Resource Planning	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Food Policy	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	1
Public Administration	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	0
Sociology	3	5	3	0	11	9	1	1
Anthropology	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	1
Social Anthropology	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Social Work	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rural Sociology	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Irrigation Management	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Agro-Ecosystem	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
International Trade	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Rural Development	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	11	23	3	73	56	7	10

M = Male
F = Female

Source : a) WI-HRDP
b) 1987 Evaluation Report

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ANNEX II.D

**TYPE AND NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH
75 HRDP FELLOWS WERE SELECTED**

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions	Number of Male	Number of Female	Total
Universities	6	37	4	41
Research and Training Institute	5	13	5	18
Government Ministries	6	8	4	12
Government Department/ Agency	1	2	0	2
Corporations	1	1	0	1
Bank	1	1	0	1
Totals :	20	62	13	75

Source : a) WI-HRDP
b) 1987 Evaluation Report

ANNEX II.E

**INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION OF 75 WI-HRDP
FELLOWS BY DEGREE AND SEX OF RECIPIENTS**

Type of Institution Where Employed	M.S.		Ph.D.		Total No. of Awardees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Universities	29	3	7	2	41
Research and Training Institutes	6	2	7	3	18
Government Ministries	5	3	3	1	12
Government Department/ Agencies	0	0	2	0	2
Corporations	1	0	0	0	1
Banks	1	0	0	0	1
Totals :	42	8	19	6	75

Source : a) WI-HRDP
b) 1987 Evaluation Report

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ANNEX IIF

SUMMARY VIEW OF THE RETURNED FELLOWS INTERVIEWED

Sl. No.	Name	Degree Obtained	Period of Stay	Working at the time of receiving the award (Agency)	Working at Present (Agency)	Position at award time of receiving the award	Position Now	Number of Publication	Published articles on agricultural issues	Analytical knowledge achieved helped you or not	Have you made any contribution to your agency	Contribution to policy	Done Thesis field work in Bangladesh	Title of Discription/ Thesis	Received NRDOP Research awards (Yes/No)	Attended NRDOP organisad senior/ workshop (Yes/No)
1	Dr. Anamul Karim	Ph.D.	1972-76	BAU	FAO/UNDP	Assistant Professor	Execution Expert	22	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Profile and Loan Repayment Behaviour of Small Income Rice Farmers in the Laguna Premier in Philippines	No	Travel Support
2	Mr. Farhath Karim	MPA	1986-88	BKB	BKB	Sr. Officer	P. Officer	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	An Evaluation of Human Resource Development Programmes (HRD) in Relation to Organizational Effectiveness : A Case Study of Bangladesh Krishi Bank	No	No
3	Mr. M.M. Day	Ph.D.	1985-88	BARI	BARC	Sr. Officer	SSO	9	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Modern Rice Technology and Rice Policy in Bangladesh	No	Yes
4	Mr. O.N. Choudhury	Ph.D.	1986-90	BIDS	BIDS	R. Fellow	R. Fellow	9	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Tax Policy Program in Bangladesh : Computable General Equilibrium Model	No	No
5	Mr. M. A. Hakim	MS	1983-85	ROA	IIMI	D.D.	Jt. D.	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Impact of Irrigation on Production and Employment at Farm Level in Bangladesh	No	Yes
6	Mr. Fakrul Ahsan	MS	1987-89	MF	MF	AC	DC	Nil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Food Security in Bangladesh	No	No
7	Ms. Ishrat Shamim	MS	1977-79	DU	DU	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Villager's Acculturation of Bangladeshi Staying in Philippines	No	Yes
8	Mr. Nurul Alam Talukder	MS	1987-90	BOK	BKB	PO	SPO	No.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Impact of Credit on Productivity, Profitability and Employment	No	No
9	Dr. Nabibur Rahman	MS	1983-85	DU	DU	Assistant Professor	Assistant Professor	10 books 11 Publications	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	By Course Work	Yes	Yes
10	Mr. Najir Noor	MS	1984-86	DU	DU	Assistant Professor	Assistant Professor	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chaka Village Society and Economy	Yes	Yes

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Sl. No.	Name	Degree Obtained	Period of Stay	Working at the time of receiving the award (Agency)	Working at Present (Agency)	Position at award time of receiving the award	Position Now	Number of Publication	Published articles on agricultural issues	Analytical knowledge achieved helped you or not	Have you made any contribution to your agency	Contribution to policy	Done Thesis field work in Bangladesh	Title of Discription/ Thesis	Received BRDP Research awards (Yes/No)	Attended BRDP organised senior/ workshop (Yes/No)
11	Mr. Md. Ali Akbar	MS	1980-82	BAU	BAU	Assistant Professor	Associate Professor	16	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Strategies for the Development of Co-operative Farming Societies Undertaken by Bangladesh Agricultural Society	No	No
12	Mr. U. A. Shah	Ph.D.	1985-89	BAU	BARI	Sr. Officer	S.S. Officer/ Program Leader	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Extent of Women's Participation in Rice Farming Systems of Nueva Ecifa, Philippines	No	No
13	Mr. Nonirul Islam	MS	1986-88	DU	DU	Lecturer	Lecturer	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Agrarianes Class in Bangladesh : A Review of Some Village Studies	No	Yes
14	Mr. Mustafizur Rahman	MS	1985-87	BU	BU	Assistant Professor	Assistant Professor	3	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No	No
15	Dr. M.A. Namid	Ph.D.	1987-90	MF	MP	RO	DC	2 Books 3 Publications	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rice yield Forecasting in Two Districts of Bangladesh :	Yes	Yes

Source : Evaluation Team, 1991

AU = Bangladesh Agriculture University
 KB = Bangladesh Krishi Bank
 ARI = Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute
 RRI = Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
 IDS = Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
 DA = Rural Development Board
 F = Ministry of Food
 U = Dhaka University
 P = Ministry of Planning
 C. D. = Joint Director

AC = Assistant Chief
 DC = Deputy Chief
 SC = Scientific Officer
 SSC = Senior Scientific Officer
 RO = Research Officer
 PO = Principal Officer
 SPO = Senior Principal Officer

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ANNEX III.A

**PRELIMINARY DIRECTORY OF
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN BANGLADESH
(ILLUSTRATIVE)**

Alphabetically by Location	III.A-3
Alphabetically by Last Name	III.A-4
Alphabetically by Parent Institution	III.A-5
Alphabetically by Scientific Discipline	III.A-6

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN BANGLADESH (Illustrative)
(Alphabetically by Location)

LOCATION (CITY)	FULL NAME	CATEGORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTIST	PRESENT DESIGNATION	SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE	PARENT INSTITUTE	ADDRESS
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Dhaka	Mr.Fakhrul Ahsan	WINROCK FELLOW			Ministry of Food	Ministry of Food, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Laguna 3720	Mr.Sultan Uddin Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D Student	Economics	Dhaka University	Univ. of Philippines, Los Banos, Graduate School College, Laguna 3720, Philippines.
Dhaka	Mr.Md.Taufiqul Arif	WINROCK FELLOW	ILO Consultant (Technologist)		Ministry of LGRD, Govt. of Bangladesh	ILO, Angana (4th Floor), 37/3, Eskaton Garden Road, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Tucson, AZ 85721	Dr. Nurul Alam Akhand	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D. Student		Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, U.S.A.
Sussex	Ms. Rahnuma Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D. Student	Anthropology	Jahangir Nagar University, Savar	AFRAS, Sussex University, England.
Dhaka	Dr.A.K.M. Mahfuzuddin Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Consultant		ICLARM	House 50/1, Road-11A, New Dharmondi, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Rajshahi	Mr. Mohsin Ali	WINROCK FELLOW		Economics	Rajshahi University	Department of Economics, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi, Bangladesh.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN BANGLADESH (Illustrative)
(Alphabetically by Last Name)

FULL NAME	CATEGORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTIST	PRESENT DESIGNATION	SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE	PARENT INSTITUTE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Mr. Fakhrul Ahsan	WINROCK FELLOW			Ministry of Food	Ministry of Food, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka, Bangladesh.	
Mr. Sultan Uddin Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D Student	Economics	Dhaka University	Univ. of Philippines, Los Banos, Graduate School College, Laguna 3720, Philippines.	
Mr. Md. Taufiqul Arif	WINROCK FELLOW	ILO Consultant (Technologist)		Ministry of LGRD, Govt. of Bangladesh	ILO, Angana (4th Floor), 37/3, Eskaton Garden Road, Dhaka, Bangladesh.	
Dr. Murul Alam Akhand	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D. Student		Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, U.S.A.	
Ms. Rahnuma Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D. Student	Anthropology	Jahangir Nagar University, Savar	AFRAS, Sussex University, England.	
Dr. A.K.M. Mahfuzuddin Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Consultant		ICLARM	House 50/1, Road-11A, New Dhanmondi, Dhaka, Bangladesh.	
Mr. Mohsin Ali	WINROCK FELLOW		Economics	Rajshahi University	Department of Economics, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi, Bangladesh.	

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN BANGLADESH (Illustrative)
(Alphabetically by Parent Institution)

PARENT INSTITUTION	FULL NAME	CATEGORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTIST	PRESENT DESIGNATION	SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Ministry of Food	Mr. Fakhru Ahsan	WINROCK FELLOW			Ministry of Food, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka, Bangladesh.	
Dhaka University	Mr. Sultan Uddin Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D Student	Economics	Univ. of Philippines, Los Banos, Graduate School College, Laguna 3720, Philippines.	
Ministry of LGRD, Govt. of Bangladesh	Mr. Md. Taufiqul Arif	WINROCK FELLOW	ILO Consultant (Technologist)		ILO, Angana (4th Floor), 37/3, Eskaton Garden Road, Dhaka, Bangladesh.	
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	Dr. Nurul Alam Akhand	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D. Student		University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, U.S.A.	
Jahangir Nagar University, Savar	Ms. Rahnuma Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D. Student	Anthropology	AFRAS, Sussex University, England.	
ICLARM	Dr. A.K.M. Mahfuzuddin Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Consultant		House 50/1, Road-11A, New Dhanmondi, Dhaka, Bangladesh.	
Rajshahi University	Mr. Mohsin Ali	WINROCK FELLOW		Economics	Department of Economics, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi, Bangladesh.	

21.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN BANGLADESH (Illustrative)
(Alphabetically by Scientific Discipline)

SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE	FULL NAME	CATEGORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTIST	PRESENT DESIGNATION	PARENT INSTITUTION	ADDRESS
	Mr. Fakhrul Ahsan	WINROCK FELLOW		Ministry of Food	Ministry of Food, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Economics	Mr. Sultan Uddin Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D Student	Dhaka University	Univ. of Philippines, Los Banos, Graduate School College, Laguna 3720, Philippines.
	Mr. Md. Taufiqul Arif	WINROCK FELLOW	ILO Consultant (Technologist)	Ministry of LGRD, Govt. of Bangladesh	ILO, Angana (4th Floor), 37/3, Eskaton Garden Road, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
	Dr. Nurul Alam Akhand	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D. Student	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council	University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, U.S.A.
Anthropology	Ms. Rahnuma Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Ph.D. Student	Jahangir Nagar University, Savar	AFRAS, Sussex University, England.
	Dr. A.K.M. Mahfuzuddin Ahmed	WINROCK FELLOW	Consultant	ICLARM	House 50/1, Road-11A, New Dhanmondi, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Economics	Mr. Mohsin Ali	WINROCK FELLOW		Rajshahi University	Department of Economics, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi, Bangladesh.

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ANNEX III.B**LIST OF RSSN MEMBERS BY REGIONS****(e) (ii) EUROPEAN RSSN MEMBERS**

Dr. Shamsul Alam
 Department of Agricultural
 Economics and Food Marketing,
 University of Newcastle
 Upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, U.K.

Dr. Jane Bevan
 Centre for Development Studies
 University of Bath
 Claverton Down
 Bath BA2 7 AY
 United Kingdom

Anne Lisbet Arn
 Department of Social
 Anthropology,
 Kopenhagen, Denmark

Dr. Tone Bleie
 Anthropology
 Christen Michelsen Institute
 Bergen, Norway

Dr. Alia Ahmed
 Department of Economics,
 Lunds Universitet, Lund, Sweden

Prof. Dr. Tushar K. Barua
 Schiffmueliweg 807
 CH-5316 Gippingen, Switzerland

Mr. Anthony Bottrall
 28, Chantrey Road
 London SW9 9TH, UK

Yasmin Begum
 Flat 1-36 Heston Road,
 Melmar Court
 Withington, Manchester, U.K.

Dr. Theo Van Banning,
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
 P.O. Box 20061
 NL-2500 EB
 The Hague, The Netherlands

Dr. Edward Clay
 ODI
 Regents College
 Inner Circle, Regents Park
 London NW1, 4NS,
 U.K.

Dr. Saleha Begum
 University of Sussex
 Brighton, U.K.

Dr. Antony J. Dolman,
 Institute of Social Studies
 The Hague, The Netherlands

Dr. Maren Brennesvik
 Dept. of Geography
 Bergens Universitet
 Hellereien 30
 N-5035 Bergen-Sandviken
 Norway

Dr. Marion Glaser
 Centre for Development Studies
 University of Bath,
 Bath BA2 7AY,
 U.K.

Dr. Staffan Berglund
 Department of Sociology,
 Umea universitet,
 Sweden

(e) (iii) JAPANESE RSSN MEMBERS

Professor Tsuyoshi Nara
The Institute for the Study
of Languages and Cultures
of Asia and Africa
Tokyo, Japan

Professor Mitsue Osada
Tokyo Kasei Gakuin
Tsukuba University
2-1 Azuma, Tsukuba
Ibaragi Pref, Japan

Miss Noriko Nakatani
Water Management
M.S. Student,
Faculty of Agriculture
BARD Comilla
Kyoto University,
Kyoto, Japan

Professor Toshiaki Ochi
Geography Department
Kyoto University
Japan

Mr. Haruo Noma
Associate Professor
Shiga University
Otsu City
Siiga, Prefecture, Japan

Minoru Ouchi
Chief Researcher
Institute of Development
Doshisha University
Kyoto, Japan

Dr. Kazuro Ohno
(JICA Expert for IPSA)
Entomology (Ecology)
Research Associate,
Kyushu University, Japan

Miss Tomoka Sato
Home Economy
Tokyo University of Agriculture
Kyo-Kyoku-tai-o-sodateru-kai
C/o. JOCV, Japan

Mr. Onishi,
Literature Department
Tokoyo University,
Tokoys, Japan

Chihiro Saito
Ryukoku University,
Kyoto, Japan

Masaaki Ohashi
Department of Developmental
Cornell University
Japan

Mr. Toshihiko Suda
C/o. BARD, Comilla

Hiroshi Sato
Chief Researcher
The Institute of
Development Economics,
42, Ichigaya Hommura
Shirjuku
Tokyo, Japan

(e) (iv) NORTH AMERICAN RSSN MEMBERS

Rupa Goswami
5331 S. Dorchester Avenue
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USA

Dr. Dan Galt,
1800 Plaza de Maria,
Modesto,
CA 95350,
USA

Adam K. Garber
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No. 735
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USA

Phyllis Granoff
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Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
Canada

Paul Greenough
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and Comparative Studies
IC-226, University of Iowa
Iowa City, IA 52242
USA

David Harberman
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Rabiul Hassan
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1 Winsor Place
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Ronald J. Herring
Political Science Dept.
Northwestern University
Evanston, IL 60201
USA

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(e) (i) ASIA-PACIFIC RSSN MEMBERS

Dr. E.V.C. De Jesus
 Professor
 Asian Institute of Management
 123, Paseo de Roxas Makati,
 Metro Manila, Philippines

Habibullah Khan
 Economics & Statistics
 Nat. University of Singapore
 Kent Ridge, 051
 Singapore

Dr. Peter Kunstadter
 Reaearch Institute for
 Health Sciences
 Chiang Mai University
 Chiang Mai
 Thailand

Dr. Clive W.F. Lightfoot
 Research Scientist
 Farming Systems Specialist
 Aquaculture Program
 International Center for
 Living Aquatic
 Resources Management (ICLARM)
 3rd Floor, Bollmingdale Building
 205, Salcedo Street,
 Legaspi Village, Makati,
 Metro Manila 1200, Philippines

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 Asian Institute of Technology
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 Thailand

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 CUSRI
 Chulalongkorn University
 Phyathai Road
 Thailand

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 Director, INTAN, Kampus Utama
 Bkt Kiara, Jln. Damansara
 P.O. Box 115459700
 Kuala Lumpur 03-2552400,
 Malaysia

Dr. Dan R. Minnick
 Head, Training Center
 International Rice Research
 Institute
 P.O. Box 933, Manila
 Philippines

Dr. Salleh Mohammed Nor,
 Director General
 Institut Penylidikan Perhutanan
 Forest Research Institute,
 Malaysia (FRIM)
 Kepong, Selangor, 52109
 Kuala Lumpur
 Malaysia

Dr. Andrew Norris
 Deputy Representative
 The British Council
 Jalan Bukit Aman
 PO Box 10539 50916
 Kuala Lumpur
 Malaysia

Dr. Alastair M. North President
 Asian institute of Technology
 PO Box 2754, Bangkok 10501,
 Thailand

ADVERTISEMENT FOR RESEARCH AWARDS**WINROCK INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOCAL RESEARCH AWARDS IN THE
RURAL SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Winrock International (previously the Agricultural Development Council (ADC) announces its latest research awards scheme to encourage research in the rural social sciences. This award, in collaboration with the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) and the Ministry of Agriculture has the approval of the Government of Bangladesh. Both small to medium sized grants, up to a maximum of 2.5 lakh taka, emphasising small grants, are made possible through a consortium of donors: the Ford Foundation, USAID and ODA with support from the Bangladesh Government. The grants are not for contract or commissioned research, but rather to support Bangladeshi social science professionals to carry out independent research following their own research agenda in support of agricultural development and natural resource management. The intention is to stimulate scholarly interest particularly among young scholars, and to thereby strengthen their capacity for policy analysis.

The research awards scheme supports the BARC Strategic Plan for National Agricultural Research and encourages research on: farming systems, gender issues, social forestry, land use and land tenure, water resources and irrigation management, rural employment and environmental issues. All of the research will have a focus on the farm and rural households. The grants scheme is not limited to these issues, but does emphasise leading edge, exploratory research in the rural social sciences. Participants are encouraged to conduct their fieldwork on the Farming Systems Research Site of the National Agricultural Research System and in complementary agro-ecosystems.

Six copies of double spaced type written proposals containing (1) an abstract (200-300 words), (2) Research objective vis a vis the Strategic Plan for National Agricultural Research, (3) Critical review of the relevant international and national literature, (4) Hypothesis, (5) Methodology with justification for testing the hypothesis (6) Work plan /time table for the research (7) Detailed budget by format (8) Expected products from the work e.g. an internationally refereed journal article. (9) Bio-data with passport photo. These materials will be reviewed in the first instance by members of the BARC rural social science network and then by a small advisory committee of the Ministry of Agriculture. Applications should be sent to Human Resource Development Program, Winrock International, P.O. Box 6033, Gulshan, Dhaka, by November 30th.

D-2030

ANNEX IV.B

LIST OF PROPOSALS (1990)

Proposer	Topic
1. Nazma Begum (DU)	Model of Inflation in Bangladesh
2. Howlader, Sushil R. (DU)	Agricultural Involution, Rural Differentiation Economic Impasse
3. Ali, K. and Kadar M.A. (BASFIC)	Response of Sugarcane Growers Towards Adoption of Spaced Transplanting (STP) Intensive High Yielding Sugarcane Production Technology
4. Dey. Madan Mohan, (BARC)	The Effect of Trade and Exchange Rate Policies on Agriculture in Bangladesh
5. Arefeen, M.K.S. et. al. (DU)	Social Science Data Bank
6. Chowdhury Osman H. (BIDS)	Economic Linkage Effects and Agricultural Protection in Bangladesh : An Applied General Equilibrium Analysis
7. Karim, Iqbal (MoP)	Decentralization and Development in Bangladesh
8. Ms. Salma khan (MoP)	Discrimination Against the Female Labour Force in Bangladesh
9. Rab, M.A. (IU)	Estimation of Private Agricultural Investment Aid and Its Determinants in Bangladesh
10. Syeda Zakia Hossain (DU-QU)	Socio-Economic Correlates of Fertility Differentials in Bangladesh
11. S.M. Hossain (DU-CU)	Selected Aspects of Foreign Trade, Taxes and Public Sector (Energy and Food) Pricing Reform in Developing Countries : With Special Reference to Bangladesh.

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Proposer	Topic
12. Karim, Z. (RU)	Use of Modern Technology and Its Responsive Role in the Changing Pattern of Bangladesh Agriculture.
13. Chakarborty, R.L. (DU)	A Study on the Surveys of Bangladesh 18440 - 1940
14. Emran, M.S. (BIDS)	The Impact of Trade Policies on Agricultural Incentives in Bangladesh
15. Rahman, R.I. (BIDS/ANU)	An Analysis of Employment and Earnings of Poor Rural Women in Bangladesh
16. Sattar, M.A. (BAU)	Dynamics of Agricultural Mechanization - A Computer Model for Rural Bangladesh
17. Byes, A. (JU)	Foodgrain Self-Sufficiency and Food Balance : The Impact of Irrigation-led Modern Technology
18. Jahan, I. (MoA)	Impact of Family Labour on Crop Production
19. Md. N. Islam (Patuakhali Agricultural College)	Effect of Land Tenure System on the Development Agriculture in Patuakhali & Borguna District
20. Asaduzzaman, M. (DU)	Decentralization and Agricultural Development Administration at the Upazila level
21. Ali, A.M.M.S. (BADC)	Assessment of Private Sector's Capability in Marketing/Distribution of Minor Irrigation Equipment
22. Khan, J.A. (MIDAS)	Viability and Promotion Strategy of Integrated Farming Systems among Farmers in Bangladesh

Proposer	Topic
23. Khan, M.I. (DU)	Irrigation, agrarian Structure Market Network : A Study of Relations in Two Villages of Bangladesh
24. Shilpi, F.J. (BIDS)	Supply Response under uncertainty : The Case of Bangladesh Agriculture
25. Akhter, F. (BIDS)	Role of Women in Small Fisheries in Bangladesh
26. Islam, M.N. (IDA-M.M.Mac)	Risk Taking and Resource Allocation Behaviour of Farms in Bangladesh
27. Elahi, Q.K. (BAU)	Impact of Institutional Credit on Foodgrain Production in Bangladesh
28. Islam, S.M.F. (BARI)	On-Farm Deep Tubewells Irrigation Water Management in Dry Lands of Barind Tract and Its Effect on the Existing Farming System
29. Hashem & Fatmi (BADC/DU)	Utilization Pattern of Irrigation Facilities : A Study of BADC supplied power pumps and tubewells in some selected Upazilas
30. Islam, S. (BAU)	Access to Public Property - A Study on the Tenancy System of the Public Inland Open Water Fishery Resources in Bangladesh
31. Ali, A.F.I. (CU)	Occupational Mobility in Rural Bangladesh : A Comparative Study of Two Selected Villages
32. Solaiman, M. (BARD)	A Comparative Study of Co-operative and Private Management of Deep Tube-well Irrigation in Comilla

Proposer	Topic
33. Hamid, M.A. & M.M. Dey, (FPMU/BARC)	Interregional Movement and Storage of Foodgrain in Bangladesh : An Economic Modelling Approach
34. Iftexhar Sayeed (IBA)	The family, village and the state of third world countries
35. Rahman, M.M. (BARI)	Factors Associated with the Effectiveness of KSS-Deep Tubewells in Some Selected Areas of Bangladesh
36. Akhter, Farida (UBINIG)	Explorative Survey of Suicide Cases in Rural Bangladesh
37. Alam, M. Badiul (CU)	Recent Dynamics and States of Bangladesh Politics
38. Kabir, M. (DRA)	The Influence of Gender Roles on Reproductive Behaviour in Rural Bangladesh
39. Chowdhury, A.M. (CU)	Socio-Economic Analysis of Gravity-Fed Irrigation in Bangladesh : A Case Study
40. Shah, W.A. (BARI)	Labour Market Behaviour in Improved Farming Systems of North-West Bangladesh
41. Alam, M.K. (ALAP)	Socio-Economic Study on Multiple Ownership of Ponds with Special Reference to Rural Pond Culture in Bangladesh
42. Atahar, S.A. (ALAP)	Undertaking a Market Study of Fish in Dhaka City
43. Quasim, M.A. (ALAP)	Doing a Study on the Socio-Economic Impacts of Hatchery Technology on Rural Fish Farmers
44. Kashem, M.A. (BAU)	Women's Roles, Status, and Rights in Decision making Regarding the Use of Farm and homestead Innovations

Proposer	Topic
45. Anwar, ABMN. (BAU)	Involvement of Rural Youth in Extension Activities (A Research Proposal for Ph.D. Thesis in Agricultural Extension).
46. Rahman, M. & Mathbor G.M. (DU & Tolaram)	Dynamics and Prospects on Non-crop Employment in the Coastal Regions of Bangladesh
47. Nag, N. (CU)	Exchange Rate Policy and Agricultural Growth : A Case Study of Post Liberation of Bangladesh
48. Haque, M.S. (DU)	A Discounted Cash Flow Analysis of Agricultural Research in Bangladesh
49. Anwar, M.M. (Territorial Planning Associates)	Cost Effectiveness of Land Use Pattern in Hill Areas of Bangladesh
50. Karim, A.M. & Dey, Sk. Naser (Research Colleagues)	A Study on the Benefit Derived by Small and Large Farmers under the present Deep Tubewell Irrigation System
51. Ahmed, K.M. (BTM)	A Study of Impact of the Bangladesh Tea Rehabilitation Project on the Lives and Well-Being of Tea Garden Labourers as Well as Utilization of Potential Resources of the Tea Gardens of Bangladesh
52. Chowdhury, TK (C.U.)	Peasant Differentiation and the Identification of Hard-Core Poverty Groups with Special Reference to Anti-Poverty Targets and Policies in Bangladesh
53. Banik, A. (Sonali Bank)	HYV Technology and Relative Productivity of Small Farms : A Case Study of Bangladesh
54. Islam, K.M.M. (BJR)	Intercropping of Jute and Sugarcane for Seed, Fibre and Sugar.

ANNEX IV.C

LIST OF LOCAL RESEARCH AWARD REVIEWERS

Name	Institutions
1. Dr. Sajjad Zohir	- BIDS
2. Mr. A.H.M. Mustafizur Rahman	- RU
3. Dr. M.A. Kasem	- BAU
4. Dr. A.K.M. Mahfuzuddin Ahmed	- ICLARM
5. Dr. Z. Karim	- BARC
6. Mr. Chun K. Lai	- WI
7. Dr. Don Parker	- IIMI
8. Dr. S.R. Bhuiyan	- FAO
9. Dr. M.A.S. Mandal	- BAU
10. Dr. S.H. Rahman	- BIDS
11. Dr. Atiur Rahman	- BIDS
12. Dr. Nurul Alam	- JU
13. Mr. A. Byes	- JU
14. Mr. Ferdous Alam	- BAU/UPM
15. Dr. Hassanullah	- AST/CIDA
16. Mr. Belayet Hossain	- CU/NCSU
17. Dr. Ahmed Kamal	- DU
18. Dr. S.Z. Sadeque	- AST-CIDA/RU
19. Dr. Marion Glasser	- UK
20. Ms. Rushidan I. Rahman	- BIDS/ANU
21. Ms. Najmir Nur Begum	- DU
22. Dr. Mahabub Hossain	- BIDS
23. Mr. M.A. Hakim	- RDA/IIMI
24. Dr. M.M. Dey	- BARC
25. Dr. Shapan Adnan	- CU/WI
26. Dr. G.J. Gill	- WI/Nepal
27. Dr. E.W. Goddard	- Guelph University/ Canada
28. Dr. Muzaffer Ahmed	- IBA/DU
29. Professor Nurul Islam	- IFPRI
30. Dr. Edward Clay	- RDI-ODI
31. Dr. A. Halim	- BAU
32. Dr. Ann Larson	- University of Michigan/USA
33. Dr. Mehtabunisa Ali	- MDU-UNFPA
34. Dr. M.G. Quibria	- ADB

Source : WI-HRDP

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ANNEX IV.D : Letter of Instruction to Reviewers

Winrock International

PO Box 6083 Gulshan
Dhaka-12, Bangladesh
Telephone: 318017 (direct)
325081-6 ext. 22
Telex: 642940 ADAB BJ
ATTN WINROCK BARC
Office Address:
IARC Complex, Farm Gate

12th February 1980

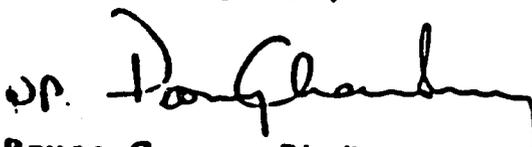
Dear Ms. Lai,

The enclosed proposal has been submitted to the Human Resources Development Program of Winrock International for consideration for the award of a local research grant.

I would be grateful if you could please give some time to review the proposal and make comments and criticisms to improve the draft. Preferably, these should be in writing so that your contributions might be incorporated in the finally published text. Your assistance will guide the local research awards committee in making their final decision, and would be greatly appreciated by us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Bruce Currey Ph.D. M.P.H.
Program Leader
Human Resource Development Program

ANNEX IV.E

LIST OF LOCAL RESEARCH AWARDS, 1987

Institution	Name of Awardee	Title of Project	Research Awards Taka Sanctioned	Installment	Report Received	Distributed	Type of Award
1987							
B. Agril. University	Lutifor Rahman	Informal Credit Markets	158,000	2nd	No		L
Chittagong University	G. Sarwar Khan	Property Rights & Status Women	68,260	2nd	No		L
Ministry of Food	Mozibur Rahman	Rice Trade Policy	45,690	1st	No		L
Ministry of Agri.	Ishrat Jahan	Impact of Shallow Tubewell	36,796	1st			L
Calcutta University	Ahsan Ali	Santals of the Barind Region	84,800	2nd	No		D
Dhaka University	Ms. Najmair Nur Begum Asstt. Professor	The General of Employment Opportunities for Women in Fishery Sub-Sector in Bangladesh	NA		Yes	Yes	L
Chittagong University	Shapan Adnan Asstt. Professor	Continuity and Change in Production Relationships : A Chittagong Village, 1974-86	1,000,000	4th	No	No	L
Rajshahi University	Dr. S. Zahir Sadeque Associate Professor	Groundwater Irrigation Development and Structural Change	197,500	Final	NA	NA	L
OFRD/Hathazari BARI	Dr. M.S.R. Bhuiyan Sr. Scientific Officer	Problems and prospects of Pond Fish Production	72,500	4th	NA	NA	L
BIDS	Dr. Atiur Rahman Research Fellow	Changes in Contractual Agreements : What has been happening to the terms and conditions of labour contracts and sharecropping in Bangladesh	2,000,000	Final	NA	NA	L
Chittagong University	Mr. Saleh Uddin Ph.D. Student/U of Malaya	Socio-Economic Impact of Rural Electrification in Bangladesh	94,600	2nd	NA	NA	D
BARI	Mr. Sabjal Uddin, Ph.D. Student/CLSU	Adoption & Productivity of Technology Generated by the Cropping System in Two Districts of Bangladesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	D

Note : L = Local Research Awards
D = Ph.D. Dissertation Awards
NA = Information Not Available
Source : WI-HRDP

ANNEX V.A.

BACKGROUND OF THE FSR MONITORING SYSTEM

1. The National CO-ordinated Farming System Research Program (NCFSRP) was initiated in 1985 with 24 research sites under different agro-ecological zones of Bangladesh and with the participation of seven research institutes : BARI, ARRI, BJRI, SRTI, BFRI and BAU. Here the need for a strong, standardized monitoring system for farmers and their dynamic farming systems was emphasized.
2. Since then different - FSR sites have used different monitoring techniques. WINROCK, HRDP, in collaboration with BARC has designed a comprehensive FSR monitoring system.
3. Four precoded forms have been designed to handle this monitoring system.

Form #1 : The Census Form has been designed to collect household census data for the selected households, within each monitoring region..

Form #2 : Plot Identification Form will handle the basic characteristics of the plot/plots operated by the selected households.

Form #3 : Daily activities Form for Households consists of an exhaustive list of variables for household labour time use, income, production accounting, consumption patterns, expenditure patterns etc. as well as indicators of social well being like health, education etc.

Form #4 : Agricultural Input - Output Form deals with agricultural inputs and production by plot.

The present documentation will focus on the household module (Forms 1 & 3) of the FSR - monitoring system.

Objectives

To create a comprehensive, standardized, computerized, open-access Farming Systems Household database. Such a database can be used meaningfully for various levels of socio-economic modeling on the basis of continuous monitoring of the household at the micro-level.

Data Characteristics

1. **Time Series Data** : Daily data is collected every third day in units of 3 single days per form, i.e. the two previous day's data plus data for the day of the visit.
2. **Cross-sectional data** : consisting of an ex-haustive list of variables for household labour, income, production, consumption etc. A complete list of data categories is given below.
3. **Trial Data** using the most updated OFRS form # 3 (household modules) has been collected.

Data Categories & Contents
[Form # 3 Household Module]**A. Household Labour Use Employment & Income**

Data on number of hours allocated by each member of a household, for different types of work/employment and corresponding income generated (in taka), if any, is available. An extensive coding system has been designed for different kinds of agricultural and non agricultural work, food for work, etc. Their corresponding crop, livestock and other codes have also been designed.

B. Household Production Accounting

Item wise accounting of all household production, sales, consumption, previous stock and remaining stock are provided. An extensive list of items have been coded.

C. Loans Incurred

Source of loan, loan amount in cash or kind, mortgaged items and their corresponding values in taka, interest rate, cause of taking loan, previous loan and total loan incurred can be obtained. Sources of loans have been extensively coded.

D. Loans Repaid

Amount repaid in cash or kind, interest rate, date of repayment, date of inception of loan, remarks on loan repayment i.e. whether paid on time etc. are loan remaining are provided in this action.

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E. Loans Provided to Others**F. Loans Recovered**

These sections follow the same format as sections C and D respectively. In these sections, the responding households are providing and recovering the loans.

G. Food Consumption Expenditure

Provides accounting of consumption of different food items. The accounting for each item is categorised into amounts produced by the household, purchased amounts, previous stock of the item, consumed amounts, amounts loaned or taken as help and remaining stock. All categories accounted for, have a corresponding taka value.

H. Energy Consumption Expenditure

Follows the same format as section G. As in all other sections, a comprehensive list of energy producing items are coded.

I. Other Expenditures

This section provides accounting for miscellaneous expenditures, like transportation, expenditure on religious and social occasions, personal effects like cosmetics, toiletries, stationaries, medicines etc. Expenditure on each item is categorised according to items produced by the household, items purchased and "others" category which includes items obtained as help/bribe.

J. Item Lost., Spoiled, Stolen etc.

Names of items, amounts, corresponding taka value and a brief description of the event is available.

K. Expenditure on Clothes

Follows the same format as section 1. An exhaustive coding system for different categories of clothes have been listed.

L. Expenditure on Machinery and Other Items for Agricultural Production

This section accounts for new purchases of agricultural machinery, machine parts, expenditure on fuel for machines and repair charges.

M. Household Members' Meals Taken

Family members are categorised into different age and sex groups. Number of meals taken by each group per day is indicated and whether these meals have been taken at home, at relatives/friends' house, at work etc. are all indicated in this section. Starvation by a group in any particular day is also indicated.

N. Use of Livestock and Machinery and Corresponding Income Generated

Use of each item per day in number of hours and corresponding monetary value in taka can be obtained here. Work codes indicate nature of work each item has been used for. Use of each item has also been categorised into own work and work for others.

O. Sale Purchase, Lease, etc. of Assets

The data is in amounts along with the corresponding monetary value in taka. Reasons for buying and selling also indicated.

P-Q. Help/Gifts/Bribes etc. Taken & Given

Source of help/gifts etc. indicated. Item name, corresponding amount and value in taka given. Occassion for which received or given is also indicated.

R. Expenditure on Agriculture

Data is categorised into "Own", "Purchased", & "Others". Amounts spent and corresponding taka value is provided.

S. Meals Provided to Non-Household Members

Data is in number of meals/day for different groups of non-household members. Grouping is done on the basis of age and sex. Data is divided into three categories : labourer, relative and others.

T. Access to Extension Services

This section indicates contacts by household members of various government organisations like Health and Family Planning sector, agriculture sector, banks and other credit disbursing institutions, police, courts, REB, social service workers, teachers etc. Location of contact, i.e. own house, own locality or office of person contacted is indicated. Reason for contact is also given.

U. **Education**

Name, age and sex of school/college going household member indicated. Kind of educational institution, total number of hours studied, reason for school-going members missing school are indicated.

V. **Health**

Data for household member suffering from diseases, kind of diseases, type of treatment, reason for sick persons not receiving treatment are included in this section.

W. **Expenditure on Livestock**

Detailed data itemwise expenditure on livestock is available. Expenditure on each item is broken down into three categories : "produced by the household", "purchased" and "help/collected." Expenditures are also grouped for various elements of livestock i.e. cows/buffalos, goats/lambs, poultry etc. A comprehensive list of items and their corresponding codes designed.

Potential Areas of Research

(Form # 3 - FSR Household Module)

1. Detailed studies of Labour Time Allocation pattern of Households and its members.
Ex. Activities vs. different crop production vs. seasonality (See A).
2. Detailed Production Patterns of Households (See B).
3. Research on Nutritional Levels of Households (See G).
4. Studies on Crisis Management (See J.M.P.Q.S. and relevant information from sections A,B,C,D,G, etc.).
5. Credit Patterns of Rural Households (Sec - C,D,E,&F).
6. In-depth Expenditure pattern studies of Households (See G,H,I,K,L,R).
7. Study on Livestock Management by Household. Ex : Household labour input by gender into household livestock management. (See. A, W, etc.).

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Computerisation

In computerizing the FSR monitoring system, a modular approach to system design was followed. Programming was done in FOXBASE, an advanced, relational database management software.

A main module was designed to control the following :

1. Inputting screens (corresponding to Form # 3) and associated programs for 23 different categories of data, including editing options.
2. Print Forms for the 23 sections.
3. Utilities Module

A separate aggregating module has been designed to aggregate daily data for each section into weekly or monthly data according to the needs of the researchers. A user manual and complete documentation will be available soon.

While designing the computerized modules, care was taken to meet the following functional requirements :

1. User friendly, completely menu driven. No Foxbase programming experiences necessary.
2. Well validated data. Data checking features have been added to programs. More will be added as areas of checks are identified.
3. Space saving databases in order to make efficient use of limited hard disk space of computers.
4. Flexibility, scope for modification and enhancement present as changes occur in the precoded forms.

System Requirements

1. IBM or Compatible micro-computer system
2. RAM, 1 MB or more
3. Hard Disk at least 20 MB for the inputting system and at least 80 MB for the aggregating routines and for analysis
4. 1.44 MB/360 K disk drive
5. Operating system MS DIS 3.3 or higher
6. Required software : FOXBASE
7. A graphics printer recommended.

ANNEX VI.A.1: Allocation of Computers

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EQUIPMENT	MODEL	SL NO.	LOCATION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
COMPUTERS.	IBM PS/2 30-F21	90-8504964	WI/HRDP Office BARC. Rm.-118	Program Leader, WI/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
	" "	90-8504989	WI/HRDP Office (Off.2nd Floor)	" "
	" "	90-8512705	Asstt.Prg.Manager's Off. BARC. Rm. 118.	" "
	" "	90-8505039	Computer Network Office. (BARC 2nd Floor)	" "
	" "	90-8507727	Agri. Econ. Div. BRRI, Gazipur.	Mr.Md. Abdul Jabber, PSO & Head-in-charge,Ag.Econ. Div.
	" "	90-8510229	Rural Dev. Academy, Bogra.	Mr.R.L.Sarker, DG RDA, Bogra.
	" "	90_8510339	Res. of Dr. M.A. Hamid Dep.Chief,Planning Com.	Dr. M.A. Hamid,Deputy Chief, Planning Commission.
	" "	90-8521354	Regional Ag.Res.St.(BARI) Ishurdi, Pabna	Dr. M.M.Rahman,CSO in charge, RARS,Ishurdi.
	IBM PS/2 30-F31	90-A014536	Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of Bangladesh.	Ms.Ishrat Jahan,Asst. Chief, PPB,MoA, GoB.
	Apple Macintosh II CX 4/80	F10214XMM5615	WI/HRDP Office BARC. Rm 120.	Program Leader,WI/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
Apple Macintosh II FX 8/160	F3024MQC41	Res. of Dr. Shapan Adnan, WI/HRDP Policy Fellow.	Dr. Shapan Adnan. Policy Fellow	

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EQUIPMENT	MODEL	SL. NO.	LOCATION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
PRINTERS.	EPSON LX-800	OEZ0015624	WI/HRDP Office BARC. Rm.-118	Program Leader, WI/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
	IBM PROPRINTER XL24E	80-07069	WI/HRDP Office (Off.2nd Floor)	" "
	EPSON LQ-1050	OFL0016886	Asstt.Prg.Manager's Off. BARC. Rm. 118.	" "
	EPSON LQ-1050	OFL0016923	Computer Network Office. (BARC 2nd Floor)	" "
	EPSON FX-1050	OKQ0005051	Agri. Econ. Div. BRRI, Gazipur.	Mr.Md. Abdul Jabber, PSO & Head-in-charge,Ag.Econ. Div.
	EPSON LX-800	OEZ0015906	Rural Dev. Academy, Bogra.	Mr.R.L.Sarker, DG RDA, Bogra.
	EPSON FX-1050	OEC0024520	Res. of Dr. M.A. Hamid Dep.Chief,Planning Com.	Dr. M.A. Hamid,Deputy Chief, Planning Commission.
	IBM PROPRINTER XL24E	80-06067	Regional Ag.Res.St.(BARI) Ishurdi, Pabna	Dr. M.M.Rahman,CSO in charge, RARS,Ishurdi.
	" "	80-07065	Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of Bangladesh.	Ms.Ishrat Jahan,Asst. Chief, PPB,MoA, GoB.
	APPLE LASER WRITER II NTX	CA013HGD%M6000G	WI/HRDP Office BARC. Rm 120.	Program Leader,WI/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
	APPLE LASER WRITER II NTX	CA013HTY%M6000G	Res. of Dr. Shapan Adnan, WI/HRDP Policy Fellow.	Dr. Shapan Adnan.
	APPLE IMAGE WRITER II	TJ024HH%C0090Z/A	" "	" "

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EQUIPMENT	MODEL	SL. NO.	LOCATION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
MONITORS	IBM PS/2 MONOCHROME MONITOR MODEL 8503-002	72-0616515	WI/HRDP Office BARC. Rm.-118	Program Leader, WI/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
		72-0615851	WI/HRDP Office (Off.2nd Floor)	..
		72-0615845	Asstt.Prg.Manager's Off. BARC. Rm. 118.	..
		72-0578750	Computer Network Office. (BARC 2nd Floor)	..
		72-0578748	Agri. Econ. Div. BRRI, Gazipur.	Mr.Md. Abdul Jabber, PSO & Head-in-charge,Ag.Econ. Div.
		72-0516518	Rural Dev. Academy, Bogra.	Mr.R.L.Sarker, DG RDA, Bogra.
		72-0497690	Res. of Dr. M.A. Hamid Dep.Chief,Planning Com.	Dr. M.A. Hamid,Deputy Chief, Planning Commission.
	72-0615854	Regional Ag.Res.St.(BARI) Ishurdi, Pabna	Dr. M.M.Rahman,CSO in charge, RARS,Ishurdi.	
	72-0770635	Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of Bangladesh.	Ms.Ishrat Jahan,Asst. Chief, PPB,MoA, GoB.	
	APPLE COLOR RGB MONITOR	5411115	WI/HRDP Office BARC. Rm 120.	Program Leader,WI/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
APPLE COLOR RGB MONITOR	5411121	Res. of Dr. Shapan Adnan, WI/HRDP Policy Fellow.	Dr. Shapan Adnan.	

EQUIPMENT	MODEL	SL. NO.	LOCATION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
KEYBOARDS	IBM PS/2 ENHANCED KEYBOARDS	5058492	WI/HRDP Office BARC. Rm.-118	Program Leader, WI/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
	" "	5058711	WI/HRDP Office (Off.2nd Floor)	" "
	" "	5104759	Asstt.Prg.Manager's Off. BARC. Rm. 118.	" "
	" "	5052187	Computer Network Office. (BARC 2nd Floor)	" "
	" "	5050718	Agri. Econ. Div. BRR, Gazipur.	Mr.Md. Abdul Jabber, PSO & Head-in-charge,Ag.Econ. Div.
	" "	5052386	Rural Dev. Academy, Bogra.	Mr.R.L.Sarker, DG RDA, Bogra.
	" "	5104488	Res. of Dr. M.A. Hamid Dep.Chief,Planning Com.	Dr. M.A. Hamid,Deputy Chief, Planning Commission.
	" "	6033521	Regional Ag.Res.St.(BARI) Ishurdi, Pabna	Dr. M.M.Rahman,CSO in charge, RARS,Ishurdi.
	" "	6325846	Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of Bangladesh.	Ms.Ishrat Jahan,Asst. Chief, PPB,MoA, GoB.
	APPLE EXTENDED KEYBOARD	AP01039G%M0312	WI/HRDP Office BARC. Rm 120.	Program Leader,WI/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
	APPLE EXTENDED KEYBOARD	AP01039D0%M0312	Res. of Dr. Shapan Adnan, WI/HRDP Policy Fellow.	Dr. Shapan Adnan.

PERIPHERALS	MODEL	SL. NO.	LOCATION	PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
MOUSE	APPLE BUS MOUSE	LT01956VC22	W/HRDP Office BARC. Rm 120.	Program Leader,W/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
	APPLE BUS MOUSE	LT026V8C22	Res. of Dr. Shapan Adnan, W/HRDP Policy Fellow.	Dr. Shapan Adnan.
VOLTAGE STABILIZER	STAC (ST1000W IKVA)	NA.	W/HRDP Office BARC. Rm.-118	Program Leader, W/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
	..	NA.	W/HRDP Office (Off.2nd Floor)	..
	..	NA.	Asstt.Prg.Manager's Off. BARC. Rm. 118.	..
	..	NA.	Computer Network Office. (BARC 2nd Floor)	..
	..	NA.	Agr. Econ. Div. BRRI, Gazipur.	Mr.Md. Abdul Jabber, PSO & Head-in-charge,Ag.Econ. Div.
	..	NA.	Rural Dev. Academy, Bogra.	Mr,R.L.Sarker, DG RDA, Bogra.
	..	NA.	Res. of Dr. M.A. Hamid Dep.Chief,Planning Com.	Dr. M.A. Hamid,Deputy Chief, Planning Commission.
	..	NA.	Regional Ag.Res.St.(BARI) Ishurdi, Pabna	Dr. M.M.Rahman,CSO in charge, RARS,Ishurdi.
	VOLTAM (1 KVA)	NA.	Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of Bangladesh.	Ms.Ishrat Jahan,Asst. Chief, PPB,MoA, GoB.
	STAC (ST1500W 1.5 KVA)	NA.	W/HRDP Office BARC. Rm 120.	Program Leader,W/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
STAC (ST1500W 1.5 KVA)	NA.	Res. of Dr. Shapan Adnan, W/HRDP Policy Fellow.	Dr. Shapan Adnan.	
AIRCONDITIONER	AEROMASTER (Model AW-H19)	NA.	Office of W/HRDP Policy Fellow BARC - 2nd Floor.	Program Leader,W/HRDP, Dhaka Office.
	NATIONAL	NA.	Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of Bangladesh.	Ms.Ishrat Jahan,Asst. Chief, PPB,MoA, GoB.

Source : Annual Report, 1990, W/HRDP

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ANNEX VI.A.2**COMPUTER ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING**

Computer assistance and training is a critical objective of the Winrock/HRDP Computer Network. Since its inception such assistance and training to researchers/institutions have been imparted from time to time according to the requirements of the Winrock fellows and institutions within the NARS. Some examples of such assistance rendered are :

1. The WI/HRDP office personnel was given computer courses in DOS, Wordstar and Lotus to assist with office automation, as well as to enhance research and RSSN network publications.
2. Computer training and data analytical assistance given to Ms. Naushaba Hyder, Winrock Research Associate for her research on Bangladesh Food Grain Trade before her leaving for the USA and marriage.
3. A computer programming course was conducted at BRRI, Gazipur. The course consisted of programming in D'Base III Plus and SPSS/PC+ to assist researchers working on Farming Systems. Such assistance was provided to upgrade the data analytical capabilities of researchers involved in the IRRI-BRRI impact study and farming systems research. It is envisaged that such collaboration should assist in integrating the BRRI impact monitoring studies with the NARS FSR Monitoring system for improved policy analysis.
4. Computer training was given to Mr. Shahidul Islam, Assistant Professor of BAU. Mr. Shahidul Islam is now also pursuing his Ph.D. studies on Oregon State University, USA. He will use some of the data generated by the FSR monitoring system for his Ph.D. thesis.
5. Mr. Fakhrul Islam (BARI) has had all of his computer training from the WI/HRDP computer network. So far, he has acquired training in Lotus 123, Wordstar and SPSS/PC+. He is now effectively using his computer skills for research purposes and is in the Philippines pursuing a Ph.D. degree in Agriculture Economics.
6. Mr. Md. Mahmud Hossain Khan, Assistant Director, RDA, Bogra, was given an intensive computer training in Lotus 123 and D'Base III Plus. Mr Khan is training to take over charge of the computer center at RDA, Bogra, which is equipped with a computer leased out by the WI/HRDP.

7. Mr. Khurshid Alam of Bangladesh Krishi Bank was given assistance with his research using SPSS/PC+. He is due to come back for further computer training with the WI/HRDP.
8. WI/HRDP office personnel are currently undergoing training in APPLE Micro Computer systems. So far training in MS-WORD has begun. Training in the integrated package EXCEL is also underway.
9. An intensive computer training course on DOS 4.01, Lotus 123, plus interaction with Harvard Graphics and D'Base III plus was arranged in Dhaka from 15th March 1991 to 26th March 1991. Nine participants attended from :
 1. Rural Development Academy, Bogra
 2. Regional Agricultural Research Station, BARI, Ishurdi
 3. Department of Agricultural Statistics, BAU, Mymensingh, and
 4. Bureau of Socio-Economic Research and Training, BAU, Mymensingh.

A preliminary assessment was made of the computer training needs of the above institutions. Topics for the course were chosen on the basis of this assessment.

The course gave overviews of four important software systems relevant to social science research. These courses are a prelude to more specialized computer training courses to be arranged by the HRDP (Winrock International) Computer Network. Such specialized courses will be tailored to meet the specific requirements of agricultural and social science research institutes and will focus on research carried on by those institutes.

This is part of a complete, robust training strategy for upgrading the level of social science research by increasing the computer skills of the social scientists within the NARS.

At the end of the course, participants was requested to give a written assessment of the course and to provide suggestions for improvements of such courses in the future. Certificates were distributed among the participants upon completion of the course.

Source : WI-HRDP

ANNEX VI.A.3. RENTAL CONTRACT SPECIMEN

Dated: August 1, 1991

CONTRACT RENEWAL FOR COMPUTER RENTAL TO HRDP RESEARCH FELLOWS

This agreement is renewed (initial Contract dated November 11, 1990)

between

Human Resource Development Program of Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development

and

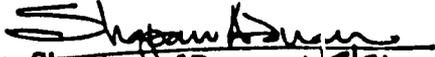
Dr. Shapan Adnan, Policy Fellow, Winrock International, in connection with the rental of the following items :

1.	APPLE MAC IIFX 8/160	-	1 Unit
2.	LASER WRITER II	-	1 Unit
3.	LASER WRITER II NTX CARD	-	1 Unit
4.	APPLE COLOUR RGB MONITOR	-	1 Unit
5.	APPLE EXT. KEYBOARD	-	1 Unit
6.	UNIVERSAL MONITOR STAND	-	1 Unit
7.	LASER WRITER A4 CASSETTE	-	1 Unit
8.	LASER WRITER II LETTER CASSETTE	-	1 Unit
9.	LASER WRITER II LEGAL CASSETTE	-	1 Unit
10.	APPLE TALK OPTION CARD	-	1 Unit
11.	II DISPLAY V. CARD 8.24	-	1 Unit
12.	PERIPHERALS 8 CABLE	-	1 Unit
13.	Voltage Stabilizer (VOLTAM)	-	2 Units
14.	UPS (PK Brand)	-	1 Unit
15.	Air Conditioner (General)	-	1 Unit
16.	40 MB Ext. Hard Disk	-	1 Unit
17.	Dot Matrix Image Writer II	-	1 Unit
18.	Style Writer	-	1 Unit
19.	Laser Writer II Envelope Cassette	-	1 Unit

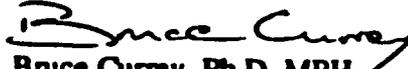
The following are the terms and conditions for the computer and associated hardware rental :

1. The computer hardware and software is to be effectively maintained in collaboration with HRDP (Winrock International) Computer Network.
2. The computer is to be used for agricultural development and associated social science research and is to be freely accessible to all HRDP (Winrock International) fellows and other social scientists for their research purposes.
3. Computer training and consultation will be arranged by the Computer Network Co-ordinator as and when necessary.
4. This contract expires after three years. Upon expiry, the maintenance will be reviewed and the contract renewed if appropriate.

if at any point in time, the above terms and conditions are unfulfillable, then the computer hardware and software should be returned to the HRDP (Winrock International) Rural Social Science Network.


Signature of Rentee 1/8/91


Zakia Rahman
Computer Network Coordinator, HRDP/WI


Bruce Currey, Ph.D. MPH
Program Leader
Human Resource Development Program

ANNEX VI.B

LIST OF HRDP ASSISTED/ARRANGED SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS, 1987-90

Date	Venue	Topic	Speaker	HRDP Support
1987	BARC	Annual Conference of Bangladesh Krishi Arthanitibed	Dr. Ekramul Ahsan	Arranged
1987	CERDI	International Seminar on "Social Change in South Asia"	Dr. Anwarulla Chowdhury Dr. Shapan Adnan Mr. Mahbubullah WI Fellows	Arranged
1987	CID	Women Development and Employment	Ms. Shamima Islam	Arranged
1988	NA	Agricultural Economics Social Science Research in the 1990's	Dr. Edward Clay Former ADC Associate	Arranged
1988	BIDS	Forest Policy	Dr. Jeff Romm	Arranged
1988	Planning Commission	Nutrition Components of Agricultural Policy for the Fourth Five Year Plan	Mr. M. Hossainuzzaman Dr. Omowale	Assisted
1988	NA	Female Rural Household Labour	Ms. Farida Akter ED, UBINIG Ms. Salal Sabbah	Arranged
1988	Planning Academy	Pay or Purdah : Women and Income Earning in Rural Bangladesh	Ms. Najmir Nur	
1988	Center for Women Development	Women Tea Workers in Bangladesh	Dr. Anwarullah Chowdhury Ms. Shamima Islam	Arranged
1988	BARC	Standards of Research Methodology	Mr. M.I. Khan Mr. Ashan Ali Mr. Zillur Rahman	Arranged
1988	NA	Agriculture and Rural Development in Bangladesh	Dr. Anwarullah Chowdhury	Arranged
1988	NA	Development of a Social Science Information Network	Dr. H.K. Arafeen	Arranged
1989	BARC	The Changing Farm, Household, Homestead and the Family in Bangladesh	28 Social Scientists HRDP Network	Arranged
1989	BKB	Supervise Credit	Mr. Nurul Alam Talukdar	Assisted
1989	BARI	Workshop on Farmer Case Studies	Professor Adnan Dr. Bruce Currey	Assisted
1989	BIDS	Macro-Economic Effects Currency Devaluation : A Case Study of Bangladesh	Dr. N.C. Nag	Assisted

Date	Venue	Topic	Speaker	HRDP Support
1989	BUET	Agro-Processing	Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed	Assisted
1989	BARC	Floodplain Agriculture	Dr. Shapan Adnan Dr. Z. Karim	Arranged
1989	Centre for Women Development	a) Women in the Labour Force in Bangladesh b) Women in Politics in Bangladesh c) Women Team Garden Workers of Bangladesh d) Women in Shrimp Cultivation in Bangladesh	Group Discussion in Development	Arranged
1989	BARC	Social Forestry in Bangladesh	Professor Jeff Romm	Arranged
1989	Planning Commission	Removing Constraints on Small Farmer Development	Dr. Elahi, Dr. Dey, Mr. Hakim, and Mr. F. Huq	Arranged
1989	BARC	The overalys of Agro- and Socio-Economic Zones	HRDP Network Follows	Arranged
1989	BARC	Research Extension linkage in the USA with special ref. to the "Land Grant University System	Prof. Eddie A. Moore Dept. of Agricultural and Extension Education Michigan State University USA	Arranged
1989	NA	Maximizing Performance of Agricultural Extension Organizations of Bangladesh	Dr. M. Hossainullah Management Consultant Business Research Associates, Dhaka	Arranged
1989	NA	Removing Constraints from the Agricultural Extension System of Bangladesh : a policy brief	Dr. M. Hossainullah Management Consultant Business Research Associates, Dhaka	Arranged
1989	NA	Extension Research : Needs, Problems and Priorities	Dr. M. Rahman, Chairman BARC, Dhaka	Arranged
1989	NA	Implication of Food Production Strategy for FFYP and Subsequent Plans upto 2000 AD	Dr. S.M.H. Zaman Member (Agril.), Planning Commission Dhaka	Arranged
1990	NA	NGO's : Concepts and Strategies of Extension Work	Ms. Khushi Kabir	Arranged
1990	NA	Private and Public Ventures for Technology Transfer in Bangladesh	Dr. A.M. Anwarul Karim Fishery Ext. Expert	Arranged
1990	BARC	Investment in Agricultural Research and Extension	Dr. Robert E. Evenson	Arranged
1990	BARI	Farmers Case Studies	Prof. Shapan Adnan	Assisted
1990	BARC	Years of the Environment	NA	Assisted
1990	BARC BAU RDA	Removing Constraints on Small Farmer Development	Dr. M.M. Dey Dr. Q. Elahi Mr. M.A. Hakim Mr. Fazlul Huq	Assisted

Date	Venue	Topic	Speaker	HRDP Support
1990	BARC	Agriculture and Food Policy	Dr. Peter Timmer Dr. M.M. Rahman EVC, BARC	Assisted
1990	BARC	Performance Determinants of Agricultural Extension Organisations of Bangladesh	Md. Hassanullah	Arranged
1990	BARI	Research and Development of Technologies of Fruits and Vegetables and Their Transfer	NA	Arranged
1990	BARC	Sustainable Agriculture	Prof. Stephen Marglin	Arranged
1990	Planning Academy	Women in Shrimp Cultivation	NA	Arranged
1990	UNDP	Encouraging Women's Leadership in Agriculture and the Social Sciences	NA	Arranged
1990	Rajshahi University	Environmental Degradation in the Barind Tract	Dr. Bruce Currey	Arranged
1990	Centre for Social Studies DU	Is Famine a Discrete Phenomenon	Dr. Bruce Currey	Arranged
1990	BARC	Comparison of the Key Farmers Database in Indonesia and Poverty Studies in Bangladesh	Dr. G. Swenson Dr. Robert Witters Dr. M.M. Dey Dr. Elias Dr. Zillur Rahman Dr. Bruce Curry	Arranged
1990	BARC	Bangladesh-Japan Joint Study on Agricultural and Rural Development in Bangladesh	NA	Arranged
1990	BPATC	Farming Systems Research	Dr. Hendrik Knipscheer	Arranged
1990	BARC	Birds in a Case : Institutional Factors and Changes in Women's Position in Bangladesh	Dr. Shapan Adnan	Arranged
1990	BARC	FSR Data Base Management	Mrs. Zakia Rahman Nipa	Arranged
1990	BARC	Agricultural and Food Database	Dr. M.A. Hamid	Arranged
1990	BARC	The Emerging Roles of National Macro-Policy in Shaping Forestry for Sustainable Development	Dr. Jeff Romm	Arranged
1991	NA	Impact of Training and Visit Extension System over Rajshahi Division during 1977-87	Dr. A.M. Anwarul Karim Fishery Ext. Expert	Arranged
1991	NA	Problems and Priorities of Extension Work : An Implementation Perspective	Mr. Md. Shahidul Islam D.G., DAE Dhaka	Arranged

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Date	Venus	Topic	Speaker	HRDP Support
1991	MA	Impact of Training and Visit Extention System over Rajshahi Division during 1977-87	Dr. A.M. Anwarul Karim Fishery Ext. Expert UNDP/FAO Dhaka	Arranged

Note : Assisted = Support through logistics, materials and secretarial services
 Arranged = Seminar/Workshop sponsored by HRDP, more limited support than "assisted"
 Source : WI-HRDP

ANNEX VI.C.
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Year	Author/ Institution	Name of the Publication	Kind of Publication
1987	No Publication		
1988	Najmir Nur Begum	Pay or Purdah	Book
1988	Najmir Nur Begum	Pay or Purdah	Policy Brief
1988	Dr. S.Z. Sadeque, et, al.	Review of Studies on Shallow Tubewell Irrigation Management in Bangladesh	Book
1988	Dr. Mustaque Ahmed	Bangladesh Agriculture	Book
1988	Mr. Madan Mohan Dey	Modern Rice Technology and Rice Policy in Bangladesh	Policy Brief
1989	No Publication		
1990	Bangladesh Sociological Association	Sociology and Development : Bangladesh Perspectives	Book
1990	David J. Lewis	Technologies and Transactions : A Study of the Interaction between new Technology and Agrarian Structure in Bangladesh	Book
1990	Mr. M.M. Khan	Time Allocation Pattern in Rural Bangladesh A Theoretical & Empirical Analysis	Brief
1990	Mr. Jamal N. Islam	Proceedings of the International Conference on Mathematical Economics and Its Relevance for Development	Book
1990	Mr. Quazi Shahabuddin	Peasant Behaviour Under Uncertainty : Decision making Among Low Income	Book
1990	Mr. Muzaffer Ahmed	Bangladesh Journal of Political Economy 10 (3) and 11 (1)	Book
1990	Mr. Mosharaff Hossain	Agriculture in Bangladesh : Performance, Problems and Prospects	Book
1990	Mr. A.M. Chowdhury Mr. N.A. Hakim Mr. S.A. Rashed	Changes in Land Ownership and Use in Rural Bangladesh	Book
1990	Mr. A.M.M. Shaikat Ali	Agricultural Credit in Bangladesh	Book
1990	Mr. Monoj Kanti Roy	Forestry Sector Planning & Development in Bangladesh	Book

VI.C-2

Year	Author/ Institution	Name of the Publication	Kind of Publication
1990	Mr. Jeef Rom Mr. Ashraf Uddin Ahmed Mr. Abdul Bayes Mr. S.M. Monwar Hossain Mr. Moyeen Khan Mr. Iqbal Ali Ms. Farida E. Arif Mr. Kibraul Khaleque Mr. Amin Sarker	The Social Forests of Bangladesh	Book
1990	Mr. M.S.R. Bhuiyan	Status, Potentials and Constraints to Pond Aquaculture	Book
1990	Mr. A.K.M. Mahfuzuddin Ahmed	Management of Open Water Inland Fisheries of Bangladesh	Book
1990	Mr. A.Q.M. Mahabub	Population Mobility in Rural Bangladesh - The Circulation of Working People	Book
1990	BARC and The Department of Environment	National Seminar on the Year of Environment : 1990	Book
1990	HRDP	Netline (Number 1 - 5)	Newsletter

Translation English to Bangladesh

1990	Mr. J.C. Jack	Economic Life of a Bengal District	Book
1990	Mr. Ramkrishna Mukerjee	Six Villages of Bengal	Book
1990	Mr. S.A. Qadir	Village Daneshwar	Book
1990	Mr. P.J. Bertocci	The Elusive Village	Book

Through the Centre for Social Studies, Dhaka University

1990	Mr. B.K. Jahangir	Differentiation, Polarisation and Confrontation in Rural Bangladesh	Book
1990	Mr. H.K. Arefeen	Changing Agrarian Structure in Bangladesh	Book
1990	Mr. Eirik G. Jansen	Competition for Scarce Resources	Book

ANNEX VI.D: NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT FOR INTERNEESHIPS

**POLICY INTERPRETATION
INTERNEESHIPS**

Recent M.S. level graduates in Economics, Agricultural Economics and other Social Science are encouraged to apply for one year Interneeships on policy interpretation with the Policy and Planning Cell of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Bangladesh. Each intern will receive Tk. 5,000.00 per month during the pre-degree training period. Interns will be eligible, upon successful completion of the Interneeship, for applying for an HRDP Winrock Ph.D. fellowship in the 'Rural' Social Sciences. Interns will gain experience in the field of agricultural policy formulation through the interpretation of agricultural policy research papers and the drafting of briefs in support of improved agricultural policies. The Interns will also receive appropriate computer training and will interact with BARC's rural social science network.

Applications with full bio-data recent photos should reach the Joint Secretary (PPC), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka by 20th February 1990.

D—3593

BANGLADESH OBSERVER, DATED 4TH FEBRUARY 1990