

PD-ABG-760
84-11

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR AFRICA
Office of Technical Resources
Washington, DC 20523

April 30, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Randy Roeser, AFR/TR/PRO

FROM: Thomas J. Herlehy, ANR/PA *Herlehy*

SUBJECT: African Development Support (ADS) Project
(698-0464) Advisor Semi-Annual Progress
Report

REF: (1) Roeser Memo of April 11, 1991
(2) State 110391 (05 April 1991)

Attached is the subject semi-annual progress report for the period October 1, 1990 through March 31, 1991.

The report is based on a total of 130 potential work-days (26 weeks). During the reporting period, there were 7 public holidays (such as Columbus Day, Veteran's Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, etc.) and I used 5 days of Annual Leave, for a total of 12 work-days during which I was not at work. However, these days are off-set by Saturdays and Sundays on which I worked either in Washington or while on TDY (such as Ghana), or I was attending a conference on those days (such as the African Studies Association conference). Therefore, the total number of actual work-days is 133 for the reporting period.

cc: Al Smith, Acting Branch Chief AFR/TR/ANR/PA
Thomas D. Hobgood, Acting Chief AFR/TR/ANR
Bob Wilson, USDA/OICD/DRD

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ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Section I: IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Thomas J. Herlehy

Position Title: Agricultural Marketing Specialist

Location: AFR/TR/ANR/PA

Date: April 30, 1991

Period Covered: October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

Section II: TASK SUMMARY:

- A. Task Name: Agricultural Marketing Strategic Framework Design
- B. Country: USA
- C. Completion Date: January 22, 1991
- D. Level of Effort: 20 days
- E. Product:
 Report entitled: "A Strategic Framework for Promoting
 Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness Development in
 Sub-Saharan Africa."
- F. Information Users:
 (1) Africa Bureau AID/W staff;
 (2) Africa Bureau field Mission staff;
 (3) African senior government officials;
 (4) Consultants working with A.I.D. or with Sub-Saharan
 African governments.
- G. Dissemination Mode:
 (1) **Presentation** to AID/W Africa Bureau offices on
 October 25, 1990;
 (2) **Presentation** to the Society for International
 Development on October 19, 1990;
 (3) **Presentation** to the Ghana Minister of Agriculture,
 Commodore S. O'Bimpeh, on November 7, 1990;
 (4) Report is **published** by the Office of Technical
 Resources, Bureau for Africa: **Publication Series**
 No. 91 - 1, in January, 1991;
 (5) Published report is **sent to every USAID Mission** in
 Sub-Saharan Africa in March, 1991;
 (6) Published report is **given to consultants** working
 with A.I.D. Africa Missions or African governments,
 such as Abt Associates (Government of Niger) and
 Agrovets Ltd. (Government of Ghana).
 [Language of the report: English.]

- A. Task Name: Design of Strategies to Improve the Performance of Rural Financial Markets
- B. Country: USA
- C. Completion Date: In Progress
- D. Level of Effort: 10 days
- E. Product:
Report entitled: "The Impact of Rural Credit Projects in Africa: A Synthesis Report."
- F. Information Users:
(1) Africa Bureau AID/W staff;
(2) Africa Bureau field Mission staff;
(3) African senior government officials;
(4) Consultants working with A.I.D. or with African governments.
- G. Dissemination Mode:
(1) **Presentation** of the report to the S&T Bureau Financial Resources Management Project committee, including consultants from Ohio State University, on November 20, 1990;
(2) Report is **published** by the Africa Bureau of A.I.D. in its **Development Fund for Africa** publication series, on January 23, 1991;
(3) Published report is **sent to every USAID Mission** in Sub-Saharan Africa in February, 1991;
(4) Copies of the published report are **sent to several institutions and entities** which are involved in rural financial market analysis and development in Sub-Saharan Africa, such as Ohio State University and the National Cooperative Business Association.
[Language of the report: English.]

- A. Task Name: Identify Agricultural Sector Policy Issues in Specific African Countries
- B. Country: Ghana
- C. Completion Date: March 1, 1991
- D. Level of Effort: 30 days
- E. Product:
(1) **Final report** entitled "The Role of Agribusiness in Agricultural Marketing and Economic Development in Ghana."
(2) **Memo** to Bureau of Africa staff in several offices (AFR/TR, AFR/DP, AFR/MDI) with a summary of the results of the analysis of agribusiness in Ghana and the recommendations made by in the **draft report**.
(3) **Memo** for USAID/Ghana, AFR/MDI (Ken Swanberg) and AFR/TR analyzing a report on the potential market for Ghana's horticultural products.
- F. Information Users:
(1) USAID/Ghana Mission;
(2) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Ghana;

- (3) Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning, Government of Ghana;
- (4) Agricultural Development Bank, Ghana;
- (5) Export Promotion Council, Ministry of Trade & Tourism, Government of Ghana;
- (6) Agrovets, Ltd. (a private agribusiness), Ghana;
- (7) Africa Bureau, AID/W.

G. Dissemination Mode:

- (1) **Presentation** of the summary and conclusions of the agribusiness study to the USAID/Ghana mission on December 14, 1990;
- (2) Presentation of a **final written report** to USAID/Ghana in February, 1991;
- (3) Presentation of a **final written report** to the various entities (noted above) within the Government of Ghana, in February, 1991;
- (4) Presentation of a **memo** to AID/W staff with a summary of the results and recommendations of the Ghana agribusiness study, in December, 1990.
[Language of report and memos: English]

A. Task Name: Assist the AID/W Africa Bureau Identify the Need for Special Studies in the Agricultural Sector and Develop the Scopes of Work and Analytical Methods to be used.

B. Country: USA

C. Completion Date: March 31, 1991

D. Level of Effort: 25 days

E. Product:

- (1) A **Concept Paper** entitled "Policy Analysis, Research and Technical Support (PARTS) Project;"
- (2) A generic Scope of Work for an Agricultural Sector Assessment in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- (3) Three Scopes of Work for positions within the new AFR/TR office, to be known as the Analysis, Research and Technical Support (ARTS) Office, once the reorganization of the Africa Bureau is complete.

F. Information Users:

- (1) Africa Bureau AID/W staff (AFR/TR/ANR);
- (2) Africa Bureau field Mission staff.

G. Dissemination Mode:

Written reports.

[Language of the reports: English]

- A. Task Name: Identify Agricultural Sector Policy Issues in Specific African Countries by Analyzing Program and Project Papers and Country Program Strategic Plans
- B. Country: USA
- C. Completion Date: In Progress
- D. Level of Effort: 30 days
- E. Product:
- (1) **Memos** to Africa Bureau field Mission staff **analyzing** their program and project proposals (PIDs, PAIPs, Agricultural Sector Reviews or Assessments, CPSPs, Action Plans, etc.) and making **recommendations** for additional analysis or modifications in the proposals in order to strengthen their impact on the incentives for African market participants.
 - (2) **Reports** analyzing the **impact** of Africa Mission programs or projects with recommendations for future agricultural marketing programs.
- F. Information Users:
- (1) Africa Bureau AID/W staff;
 - (2) Africa Bureau field Mission staff in the following countries: Botswana, Chad, Malawi, Togo and Uganda.
 - (3) Consultants working with A.I.D. or Sub-Saharan African governments;
 - (4) Other donor organizations, such as the World Bank.
- G. Dissemination Mode:
- (1) Written Memos to Africa Bureau field Missions;
 - (2) Meetings with visiting Africa Bureau field Mission staff in AID/W;
 - (3) Meetings with consultants who are participating in analytical or design work in Sub-Saharan African countries;
 - (4) Meetings with officials from other donor organizations, such as the World Bank.

Miscellaneous:

Participate in the annual meeting of the **African Studies Association (USA)** in Baltimore, MD., (November, 1990): 4 days.

Participate in the **International Agribusiness Management Association** inaugural symposium in Boston, MA., (March, 1991): 3 days.

Participate in AFR/TR/ANR retreat and meetings on USAID **Africa Bureau reorganization** (December, 1990 - March, 1991): 3 days.

Office moved from 3rd to 6th floor of 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Rosslyn, VA., (January, 1991): 3 days.

Section III:

SIGNIFICANT TASKS:

DESIGN OF "A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA."

1. ABSTRACT: Despite more than twenty-five years of development assistance to the agricultural sector in Africa, there have been few improvements in its productivity and efficiency. Based on an analysis of agricultural performance in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Strategic Framework suggests that productivity has not improved significantly because of policies and regulations which discriminate against the private sector, unsound government investment programs, and donor support for these policies and programs.

The Strategic Framework recommends that the Africa Bureau of USAID change its approach to the agricultural sector by promoting activities that are market-oriented (i.e. demand driven). This involves supporting improvements in the marketing systems of Sub-Saharan Africa, especially through promoting private agribusiness activities.

The Strategic Framework defines the agricultural marketing process and analyzes the key elements in the agricultural marketing system. The framework advocates that a comprehensive yet flexible and balanced approach be taken by donors and African governments to market development. The framework indicates that the policy and regulatory environment must provide the appropriate incentives to private individuals and agribusinesses to increase efficiency and productivity. Moreover, there must be adequate infrastructure, institutions and services to ensure that increases in productivity and efficiency are accomplished and sustained.

Based on a model of market development that involves five stages, the Strategic Framework recommends that USAID promote competition in marketing, encourage activities which increase the value-added to commodities, and support the production and marketing of crops for which African countries possess a known or potential comparative advantage.

2. UTILIZATION OF THE FRAMEWORK: The Strategic Framework was approved by the AFR Bureau on October 25, 1990. After minor revisions were made, it was published as the first document in the AFR/TR series for 1991. The Strategic Framework will serve as a guide to USAID Missions, African governments, and AID/W in the design of agricultural marketing and agribusiness development activities. The outcome expected is that there will be more comprehensive, integrated approaches to agricultural sector development, especially involving marketing and agribusiness.

For example, the Strategic Framework was utilized by a team of Ghanaian consultants with whom I worked in November-December, 1990. The team used the Strategic Framework to organize their research and analysis on the role of Ghanaian agribusinesses in the marketing systems for various commodities in Ghana. Based on the analytical guidance contained in the Strategic Framework, the team made several specific recommendations regarding the kinds of programs and projects that the USAID Mission might want to consider supporting in order to improve marketing and strengthen the role of private agribusinesses.

Other field Missions (e.g. USAID/Togo and USAID/Uganda) are currently utilizing the Strategic Framework to guide their analytical work.

DISSEMINATION OF "THE IMPACT OF RURAL CREDIT PROJECTS IN AFRICA: A SYNTHESIS REPORT."

1. ABSTRACT: Some analysts believe that one of the primary constraints inhibiting growth in agricultural productivity is lack of access to credit. During the 1980s, USAID tried two approaches to address this constraint. First, specific farmers were identified and production credit was extended to them through institutional channels. Second, organizations and institutions (such as credit unions) were selected for support, with training, technical assistance and financial resources supplied to them in an effort to improve their capacity to serve their members' credit needs.

The Synthesis Report analyzes the impact which these two approaches had on agricultural productivity in five specific case studies. The report analyzes five important issues: the impact of the macroeconomic environment on the rural credit projects; and the impact of the projects on agricultural production, on farmers' socio-economic welfare, on rural lending institutions, and on rural financial market development.

The Synthesis Report draws three important lessons learned from the impact evaluations which should guide future rural credit projects and programs. The lessons learned are: first, **local participation** in project activities, including design and management, is critical to project success; second, rural households face liquidity problems that would be best addressed by offering **both savings and credit services**; and third, **sound management and financial viability** are essential to the successful operation of agricultural credit institutions.

2. UTILIZATION OF THE SYNTHESIS REPORT: During this reporting period the report was printed and disseminated to all USAID Missions in Sub-Saharan Africa and widely circulated within

the AFR Bureau and technical offices within AID/W. The Synthesis Report has also been sent to several analysts and organizations that are involved in rural financial market development issues. We expect that the report will prove useful to the Africa Bureau (AID/W and field missions) for rural financial market project or program design. The result should be more sound strategies for and more balanced approaches to financial market development in rural African communities.

For example, the report was shared with the S&T Bureau Financial Resources Management Project committee, including the project contractors from Ohio State University. The contractors expressed interest in the report and its lessons learned because they are beginning analytical work for a few USAID Missions in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In addition, the National Cooperative Business Association (formerly the Cooperative League of the USA or CLUSA) requested a copy of the report. The National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA) is using the report to provide **analytical guidance** for its evaluation of a USAID cooperative development project in Rio Muni and Equatorial Guinea. Moreover, the NCBA hopes that the Synthesis Report will help guide the design of subsequent cooperative development support activities.

IDENTIFY AGRICULTURAL SECTOR POLICY ISSUES IN SPECIFIC AFRICAN COUNTRIES: GHANA

1. ABSTRACT: The Government of Ghana (GOG) is engaged in a comprehensive Economic Recovery Program. Under the program, the GOG is liberalizing many of the policies and regulations which have inhibited private sector participation in many economic activities. In particular, agricultural marketing activities are being de-regulated and private sector participation is being encouraged. In order to support these efforts, USAID/Ghana contracted with a local consulting firm to **analyze the potential of Ghanaian agribusinesses** to expand their operations and to invest in new activities. In addition, the team of consultants were to analyze the **potential for export diversification**, in order to help reduce Ghana's dependency on cocoa and cocoa products as the primary source of foreign exchange earnings (88 percent in 1988). USAID/Ghana requested that this ADS project advisor provide technical assistance to the team of Ghanaian consultants.

A **draft** report entitled "The Role of Agribusiness in Agricultural Marketing and Economic Development in Ghana," was submitted to the Mission in December, 1990. The team applied the Africa Bureau Strategic Framework to Promote Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness Development to the analysis of Ghana's

agricultural marketing systems and agribusiness environment. Using this analytical framework, the team conducted extensive interviews with agribusiness owners and synthesized many of the reports on the private sector in Ghana. The **draft** report made several recommendations to the USAID/Ghana Mission. Specific commodities were identified as having the potential to become significant foreign exchange earners, such as horticultural crops. In addition, specific recommendations were made regarding additional policy and regulatory reforms which required support. For example, supporting the privatization of state-owned enterprises (assets and operations) would provide an immediate opportunity to private investors to expand the scope of their agribusiness investment and activities.

2. UTILIZATION OF THE INFORMATION: The **draft** report was reviewed by the Mission and based on their comments, the team of Ghanaian consultants revised and finalized the report in March, 1991. The **final** report was given to the USAID/Ghana Mission and to officials within the Government of Ghana, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning, Ministry of Trade & Tourism (Export Promotion Council), and the (Ghana) Agricultural Development Bank. The final report is also being made available to private agribusinesses within Ghana, such as Agrovets, Ltd.

The USAID/Ghana Mission is using the report to inform its **design of a multi-year program to support agribusiness development and export diversification** .

The Government of Ghana is using the report to inform its decisions regarding policy and regulatory reforms under the Economic Recovery Program.

Private agribusinesses in Ghana that have requested the report are utilizing it to support their requests to the GOG for specific assistance in non-traditional export marketing activities.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT - ADS PROJECT

No. 698-0464.24

Activities of Fidele Sarassoro, Economist

I. Identification Data

- A. Fidele Sarassoro
- B. Economist
- C. REDSO/WCA
- D. April 9, 1991
- E. 10/1/90 - 3/31/91

II. Task Summary

1.
 - A. Togo'CPSP: Macro-economic Overview
 - B. Togo and REDSO
 - C. 10/15/90
 - D. 29 days
 - E. Report of recent economic development in Togo and the obstacles to and prospects for sustainable economic growth.
 - F. The Government of Togo and USAID/Lome
 - G. English
2.
 - A. Mali Livestock III
 - B. Mali and REDSO
 - C. November 1, 1990
 - D. 60 days
 - E. Report on the constraints to efficient marketing of small ruminants in Mali
 - F. The Government of Mali and USAID/Bamako
 - G. Report was written in English and translated into French
3.
 - A. Togo-AEPRP/CELT: Final Evaluation
 - B. Togo and REDSO
 - C. January 5, 1991
 - D. 43 days
 - E. Report on the achievements of the AEPRP-CELT program
Review of performance, implementation and design
 - F. The Government of Togo and USAID/Lome
 - G. Report was written in English and will be translated into French.
4.
 - A. Guinee Rural Road Project
 - B. REDSO
 - C. March 1, 1991
 - D. 15 days

- E. Assist in the economic analysis of the project
 - F. Government of Guinea and USAID/Conakry
 - G. Model was designed using Lotus 123 to evaluate roads proposed for the project.
- 5.
- A. IFAD Project - Cote D'Ivoire Agricultural Intensification project in the N.E. Savannah: Review
 - B. REDSO
 - C. March 17, 1991
 - D. 3 days
 - E. Comments on project document
 - F. Cote D'Ivoire
 - G. Report was written in English

III. Significant Tasks

I. Mali Livestock III: Small Ruminant Marketing in Mali

The objectives of the study were to: (1) review the small ruminant subsector in Mali; (2) identify the constraints to increased trade and efficient marketing and; (3) make recommendations aimed at improving small ruminant marketing in Mali.

Government statistics, interviews with traders, producers and government officials suggested that the large number of intermediaries along with failure by the traders to take advantage of modern marketing tools and business practices led to inefficiency in the livestock sector. The study recommended that efforts be undertaken to: (1) promote more efficient competition in the livestock sector by reducing transaction costs; (2) organize both producers and traders so that they can take advantage of market opportunities and; (3) strengthen the private sector ability to produce and commercialize livestock and livestock products at minimal cost.

The results of the study were sent to USAID/Bamako, the Gouvernement of Mali and the Club du Sahel. The results of this study will provide the Government of Mali and USAID/Bamako with relevant information needed for the design of the Livestock III project.

II. Togo-AEPRP/CELT program: Final evaluation

The objective of this final evaluation was to determine whether the program achieved its purpose and the extent of the impact on the agricultural sector. In particular, the evaluation reviewed the GOT's performance in relation to the program purpose and, the adequacy of the AEPRP design to achieve the program purpose within the Togolese environment.

Review of program files and documentations, examination of Togo's official statistics along with discussions with government officials and private sector individuals suggested that several factors, both endogenous and exogeneous to the GOT, could explain the poor achievements of the program. These factors range from the flaws in the program design to poor weather conditions in Togo to lack of political support for the program.

The report was sent to USAID/Lome. The findings of this evaluation will help USAID/Lome in the identification and design of future programs. USAID/Lome will discuss the findings with the GOT in an effort to bring about further policy reform.

memorandum

DATE: April 30, 1991

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Tej S. Mathur, Acting Chief, Eng. & Env. Division, REDSO/WCA *Tej S. Mathur*

SUBJECT: African Development Support Project: Semi-annual Report

TO: Randy Roeser, AFR/TR/PRO

Furnished below is the cover memo for subject report.

SECTION I. IDENTIFICATION DATA

- A. Country: REDSO/WCA
- B. Period of Report: 10/31/90 to 3/31/91
- C. Project Title: African Development Support
- D. Project Number: 698-0464.24
- E. ADS Manager: Tej S. Mathur
- F. Names and Position Titles of Advisors Covered:
 - 1) Dr. Fidele Sarassoro, Economist
 - 2) Solomon Atiase, Technology Transfer Specialist
 - 3) Modibo Sangare, Technology Transfer Specialist
 - 4) Idrissa Samba, Environmental Advisor
 - 5) Touré Vehi, Agricultural Development Advisor
 - 6) Medjomo Coulibaly, Education Advisor
 - 7) Bineta Ba, Health Economist

SECTION II. FINANCIAL DATA

- A. ADS Obligations:

During reporting period:	\$177,935
Cumulative for LOP:	\$900,935
- B. ADS Accrued Expenditure:

During reporting period:	\$206,518
Cumulative for LOP:	\$418,118

The following are country specific expenditure data (estimated on the basis of the gross salary of the advisors):

<u>Country</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	
	<u>Reporting Period</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
1. Burkina Faso	24,035	24,035
2. Cameroon	11,133	18,533
3. Chad	16,550	37,150
4. Cote D'Ivoire	48,313	99,313
5. Gambia	2,082	5,782
6. Ghana	22,158	47,158
7. Guinea	9,180	24,580
8. Guinea Bissau	0	8,750
9. Mali	47,551	64,851
10. Niger	14,123	31,123
11. Senegal	5,591	7,591
12. Togo	<u>36,125</u>	<u>49,425</u>
Total	\$236,841	\$418,441

SECTION III. OUTPUTS

<u>Outputs</u>	<u>In Progress</u>	<u>Completed this Period</u>	<u>Total Completed (LOP)</u>
A. Sector analysis and strategies	1	2	5
B. Project-level feasibility studies	-	1	3
C. Project and program evaluations	-	3	3
D. Workshops/seminars sponsored or participated in	-	7	8
E. Data collection, monitoring or information system developed	-	3	3
F. Others (see the table below)	6	12	25

SECTION IV. PURPOSE-LEVEL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Essentially, the tasks performed by the ADS advisors during the reporting period contributed to the transfer and application of development-related information and technology in most WCA countries.

Due to Gulf War, there was restriction on non-essential and deferrable travel. This interfered with the advisors' TDYs. The following are comments on the activities performed during the reporting period.:

1. Fine Tuning the Engineering Reports:

Mssrs. Atiase and Sangare, the two engineering advisors spent a significant amount of time in editing the reports, prepared in the previous reporting period, after REDSO Engineering Officers' review. This effort further improved the quality of the valuable documents.

2. Appropriate Technology Transfer in Road Maintenance:

Both engineers, Mssrs. Atiase and Sangare continued collecting information on road maintenance and rehabilitation practices in the WCA countries, especially, in Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Chad and Cameroon. They are looking forward to actively participating in the upcoming Road Maintenance Workshop, September 4 to 6, 1991 in Abidjan, since this is a major opportunity to disseminate information and transfer appropriate technology to improve road maintenance practices. Representative roads engineers from most of the WCA countries, two engineers from the US Forest Service, and one engineer from India have been invited to the Workshop to promote state-of-the-art practices to better maintain roads in WCA countries.

3. Environmental Activities:

Mr. Samba, the Environmental Advisor reports two excellent observations: (a) The host governments and the missions lack trained personnel for writing initial environmental examination (IEE) and environmental assessment (EA); and (b) the environmental laws/regulations in WCA countries lack coherence and are often incomplete and/or conflicting. To resolve the first problem, he prepared training material for training host government and mission personnel in writing IEEs and EAs. Computerized Helper for IEE Face Sheet developed by Mr. Samba is now operational. This will help the mission personnel in preparing IEEs quickly and correctly. REDSO is scheduling a training session in September 1991. For the second problem, he proposes a study which will address all the current regional environmental issues.

Meanwhile, Mr. Samba had no choice but to spend a significant amount of his time in preparing IEEs and EAs for the missions. Had he not done it, the developmental activities would have been much delayed.

SECTION V. MISSION NARRATIVE

1. The ADS advisors are recognized as specialized technical knowledge experts and professionals here in REDSO and in the client missions. Dissemination of information and technology was done through reports, technical dialogues, and workshops. The advisors are excellent resources for the USDHs and greatly help in maintaining continuity when they (USDHs) transfer - as has been observed in the Engineering and Environment Division. They often assist the USDHs of REDSO and the client missions, and the host government officials, within the framework of ADS requirements, in the design, implementation and evaluation of programs and projects

2. Suggestion: ADS Advisor Semi-Annual Progress Report (M/E/R System, Annex 2, Page 2) concerns activities/tasks in progress or just completed. We propose that the ADS advisors should maintain and semi-annually report a simple table showing completed projects which are still to be actively followed up to accomplish the intended objectives. Before deletion, the advisor should comment if the purpose-level accomplishments have been achieved and how. This procedure will help the advisors in tracking the completed projects and the AID/W in monitoring.

4. Education and Human Resources Development Activities:

Dr. Medjomo Coulibaly has made an outstanding contribution to the development of awareness of the role and importance of planning and managing education in the process of social transformation. He has undertaken several activities among which environmental education is a prominent feature. He is breaking new ground for AID in developing and analyzing the environmental education activities in the region, providing the conceptual basis for the linkage between environment and education and preparing for a regional workshop on education and environmental issues that will lead to coordination of policies and programs and increased activity in this field.

He has also provided an excellent analysis of Education in Cote d'Ivoire which has implications for donor assistance. Upon request from missions, he has made a significant contribution to the Mali mission in assessing its Basic Education Expansion Program and assisted the Burkina Faso mission in designing the training and education component of the AID Natural Resources Management PID.

5. Health and Family Planning Activities: The quality of Ms. Ba Diagne's report prepared during her TDY to Mali was noticed by the Africa Bureau's ECPR in its PID approval cable to USAID/Bamako. The ECPR commended the report and asked the Mission to expand the type of financial analysis during the development of the Project Paper. She demonstrated her technical skills in planning, budgeting, and estimating cost recovery for the PID for the first Bilateral Family Planning and Health project in Côte d'Ivoire.

6. The Government of Mali, Directorate of Animal Resources has requested that Dr. Sarassoro, Economist provide a training course in applied economic analysis to its staff. He previously had performed a study for them and they saw the value of such analyses to policy formulation. He now is working on the course design and will present it in June or July. This is the type of service that a USDH could not perform. Bringing a consultant from the U.S. to give such a course would cost more than Dr. Sarassoro's salary for a year.

Dr. Sarassoro also has been able to meet requests for economic assistance that REDSO had planned to provide with USDH, but could not because of other pressing business. For example, Dr. Sarassoro did a macroeconomic analysis for the Togo Mission which permitted the scheduled USDH to meet urgent requirements, related to the Liberia refugee emergency. Without his availability, the Mission would have had to contract for a consultant, if one could have been found on such short notice.

6. Agricultural Development: Mr. Toure, Ag. Development prepared a very good report on "The Rural Credit Institutionalization in The OHV, Mali" and we recommended it for broader dissemination in Sahel, where rural credit interventions have met with a number of difficulties.

Categories of Activity Outputs and Their Status

<u>Advisor Category</u>	<u>Activity Output</u>	<u>Status</u>
M.Sangare		
A	Review of energy sector in Guinea	Completed
F	Water supply assessment in Guinea	Completed
F	Rehab/maintenance of roads in Guinea	Completed
F	Field-oriented training of engineers in the USA	Completed
F	T.A. to engineers and contractors in Cameroon	completed
F	Preparation of construction inspection manual	In progress
F	Framework review of National Resources Management in Cote D'Ivoire	Completed
F	TA in Togo CCCD/ACSI Project No. 698-0426.3	In progress
F	Rural Roads Assessment in Cameroon, Chad and Mali	In progress
S.Atiase		
A	Ghana energy sector assessment	Completed
A	The Gambia energy sector assessment	Completed
F	Ghana water supply assessment	In progress
F	Rehab./maintenance of rural roads in Cote d'Ivoire	completed
F	T.A. to Niger Rural Eng. Service	In Progress
F	Rehab./maintenance of rural roads in Ghana	Completed
D	Int'l. Seminar on Energy in Africa	Completed
F	Review of Water Pumping Handbook	Completed
F	Rehab./Maintenance of Rural Roads in Cote D'Ivoire	In progress
F.Sarassoro		
F	Ag. marketing & tech. transfer in Chad	Completed
F	Mali livestock exports	Completed
F	Cote d'Ivoire: Economic stab. & recovery plan	Completed
F	AID program assistance & the West African Monetary Union	Completed
F	Guinea Bissau ag. policy & private and legal initiatives	Completed
A	Cote d'Ivoire: Ag sector adjustment program	Completed
F	Deforestation study (effect of population & road density)	Completed
F	Togo CPSP: Macro-economic Overview	Completed
E	Mali Livestock III	Completed
C	Togo AERP/CELT: Final Evaluation	Completed
F	Guinea Rural Road Porject	Completed
F	IFAD Project - Cote D'Ivoire Ag Intesifi- cation project in the N.E. savannah: Review	Completed

<u>Advisor</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Activity Output</u>	<u>Status</u>
I.Samba			
D		Seminar: Integrated Waste Management in Tropical Countries	Completed
B		Ghana TFA project	Completed
F		Env. legislation in West and Central African countries	Completed
F		Computerized helper for IEE face sheet	Completed
B		T.A. in preparation of IEE and SOW design	Completed
D		W & C African Rain Forest Conservation Conference. ADB/IUCN/WB	Completed
E		Environmental/NRM Assessment for Chad, Cameroon and Burkina Faso	Completed
F		Prepare Reg. 16 training for mission environmental officers	Completed
F		Prepare SOW for Cote D'Ivoire and Cameroon NRM assessment.	Completed
M.Coulibaly			
D		Workshop on environmental education	Completed
D		Workshop for African francophone decision-makers on policy and strategy.	Completed
A		Assessment of Basic Ed. Cote D'Ivoire	Completed
C		Evaluation of BEEP of Mali	Completed
F		Amendment of Ghana Primary Ed. Program	Completed
A		Assessment of environmental ed. in WCA	In progress
F		Assistance in NRM PID on education in B.faso	Completed
F		Network initiative and task force develop.	In progress
V.Toure			
C		Ghana APPP evaluation	Completed
E		OHV/Mali Ag. Credit Inst. Assessment	Completed
B.B.Diagne			
F		Fact-finding mission for WB Health Project in Mali	Completed
B		Assisted in HIV/AIDS and MCH Project in Cote D'Ivoire	Completed

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR AFRICA
Office of Technical Resources
Washington, DC 20523-1515

May 20, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Randy Roeser, AFR/TR/PRO

FROM: George Gardner, AFR/TR/ANR/PA

SUBJ: African Development Support (ADS) Project (698-0464),
Advisor Semi-Annual Progress Report

REF: (1) Roeser memo of October 3, 1990
(2) State 322182 (22 September 1990)

Attached is the subject semi-annual progress report. It is overdue, as I was in Africa on TDY (as usual!) at the time it should have been completed.

The report is for the October 1, 1990 - March 30, 1991 period, covering 26 weeks with 130 potential work days. During the reporting period, however, there were seven public holidays, and I used 7 days of annual leave plus 3 days of sick leave. This adjustment leaves a total of 113 work days; however, I worked a total of 7 days of Saturday, Sunday and holiday (October 8) time while on TDY's in Africa during the period. This adjustment brings the total days worked back up to 120 during the period.

ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
(Oct. 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991)

Section I: **IDENTIFICATION**

Name: George R. Gardner, Ph.D.
Position Title: Policy Analyst (Agricultural Economist)
Location: AFR/TR/ANR/PA
Date: May 20, 1991
Period Covered: Oct. 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

Section II: **TASK SUMMARY**

- A. **Task Name:** Evaluation of Malawi AEPRP Fertilizer Subsidy Removal Program
- B. **Country:** Malawi
- C. **Completion Date:** September 30 (travel completed in previous reporting period; finalization of report completed in this period)
- D. **Level of Effort:** 34 days (22 in Malawi and travel, 12 in U.S.)
- E. **Product:** Evaluation report entitled "The Malawi Fertilizer Subsidy Reduction Program: the Impact of the African Economic Policy Reform Program", AID/PPC/CDIE Working Paper Report No. 143, December 1990
- F. **Information Users:** Ministry of Agriculture, Gov't of Malawi; Ministry of Economy, Gov't of Malawi; USAID/Malawi; AID/W
- G. **Dissemination Mode:** Briefing of Gov't of Malawi officials; briefing of USAID/ Malawi officials; briefings and seminar in AID/W; publication and distribution of formal report and technical annexes.
- A. **Task Name:** Review and Redesign of SAARFA Monitoring and Impact Evaluation Plan
- B. **Country:** Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda

- C. Completion Date: Nov. 1 (task travel commenced during previous reporting period)
 - D. Level of Effort: 20 days (13 days in Africa, 7 in U.S.)
 - E. Product: Modified reporting plan for contractors and grantees working under the SAARFA project in East Africa; data collected in the field for measuring impact of project activities vis-a-vis DFA goals
 - F. Information Users: African managers of agricultural commodity research networks funded under the SAARFA project
 - G. Dissemination Mode: On-site working sessions with directors and staff of research networking projects in Africa; briefings at AID/REDSO; briefings at AID/W; trip report.
-
- A. Task Name: Analysis of Guinea-Bissau's Producer Price Survey Data
 - B. Country: Guinea-Bissau
 - C. Completion Date: November, 1990
 - D. Level of Effort: 25 days (17 in Africa & travel; 8 in U.S.)
 - E. Product: Economic policy analysis for the Ministry of Plan, Government of Guinea-Bissau, based in part on statistical analysis of survey of farm-gate and market produce prices
 - F. Information Users: Ministry of Plan, Gov't of Guinea-Bissau; Ministry of Agriculture, Gov't of Guinea-Bissau; USAID/Bissau; USAID/REDSO/WCA
 - G. Dissemination Mode: Report published by the Ministry of Plan, General Statistical Direction, entitled "Inquerito Sobre Precos au Produtor" in December, 1990
-
- A. Task Name: Technical review of USAID/Senegal's Agricultural Sector Assessment
 - B. Country: Senegal (work conducted in AID/W)
 - C. Completion Date: February 1991
 - D. Level of Effort: 3 days
 - E. Product: Issues paper written

- F. Information Users: AFR/TR; USAID/Senegal; Ministry of Agriculture, Gov't of Senegal
- G. Dissemination Mode: Issues paper written and distributed to project review committee
- A. Task Name: Represent the Africa Bureau on the Joint USDA-AID Working Group on Access to Agricultural Information Bases
- B. Country: U.S.A.
- C. Completion Date: March 30
- D. Level of Effort: 10 days
- E. Product: Project identification document and joint USDA-AID committee report was completed.
- F. Information Users: AID/S&T/AGR and USDA; USDA/A.I.D. Joint Steering Committee
- G. Dissemination Mode: Project identification document and report entitled "Access to Agricultural Information Bases" was issued April 4, 1991.
- A. Task Name: Analysis of Malawi's export potential for burley tobacco and implications of the Bumpers Amendment for design of project to encourage smallholder agricultural exports
- B. Country: U.S.A. (for USAID/Malawi)
- C. Completion Date: February 15
- D. Level of Effort: 5 days
- E. Product: Memo entitled "Malawi's Burley Tobacco Production: Does it Compete with U.S. Burley Tobacco Exports?"
- F. Information Users: USAID/Malawi; AFR/GC; AFR/SA; AFR/TR
- G. Dissemination Mode: The memo (with data attachments) which I produced was used by AFR/SA to obtain a legal opinion from AFR/GC favorable to the Mission in their project design activities. The AFR/GC opinion was based heavily, if not totally, on the analysis which I provided after researching the situation at USDA/FAS and USDA/ERS.

2. UTILIZATION OF THE ANALYSIS AND DATA COLLECTED IN THE PRODUCER PRICE SURVEY: The statistical bulletin and its inherent analysis was published in Portuguese, the official language, by the Ministry of Plan and distributed widely in the private sector, among other ministries, and to international donor organizations in Guinea-Bissau. It will also be used by USAID/Bissau in the mission's continuing policy dialogue with government policy makers. (Cables from USAID/Bissau and REDSO/WCA which praise the utility of the publication based on the survey are attached to this ADS progress report.)



Leads the way

Campaign MU: 1990-1993

College of Agriculture,
Food and Natural Resources

Missouri Agricultural
Experiment Station

Office of the Dean
and Director

2-64 Agriculture Building
Columbia, Missouri 65211
Telex: 704876 (UM INTL AG UD)
Fax [314] 832-0388

*George:
Great Job!
I'd like to see the field
report.
Todd H.*

May 21, 1991

*~~Al - Some
feedback on my
recent Kenya TDY.~~
FYI -
George*

Dr. George Gardner
AID/AFR/TR/ANR
SA-8A
Washington, D.C. 20523-1515

Dear George:

Attached is a copy of the complete project planning document that we handed over to AID on May 9. I thought you might enjoy having a complete set for your files even though you were involved in many of the discussions on the individual pieces.

It was a pleasure having you work with the diverse collection of individuals we brought along to Kenya on the MIAC team. I enjoyed the chance to get to know you and to have the opportunity to work and interact with you. On the whole, I believe the team was regarded as being an outstanding one and I think we offered the Mission a lot of good ideas even if there aren't necessarily the resources to fund all of them. It was an interesting process trying to cram what turned out to be a \$22.5 Million package into an \$18 million budget. As it turned out this was even too painful for some in the Mission to contemplate so we were eventually given a new target of \$20 million and that is the package you see before you.

Please do keep in touch and I'll try to make contact with you on my frequent trips to Washington. Perhaps we could have lunch together. I did receive the job description although not until you sent it for the second time. I was able at the very last minute to incorporate a number of the ideas into the one I had written when I had not received your original. Please do keep in touch and again thanks for all your contributions to our collective efforts.

Cordially,

Michael F. Nolan
Associate Dean

MFN/jg
Enclosure



MidAmerica International Agricultural Consortium

Iowa State University • Kansas State University • University of Missouri
University of Nebraska • Oklahoma State University

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH PROJECT

PHASE II DESIGN

USAID/KENYA

MIDAMERICA INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONSORTIUM

Michael F. Nolan, University of Missouri (Team Leader)
Frederick D. Worman, Kansas State University
Thomas A. Fretz, Iowa State University
Roy O. Morris, University of Missouri
C. J. Nelson, University of Missouri
C. Brice Ratchford, University of Missouri
George R. Gardner, AID/AFR/TR
Silas M. Irea, ReMa Associates
Naomi Kipury, AGRECHS

AGENCY FOR INTL DEV.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENTER

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AIDAC

AID/W FOR RICHARD A. COBB, DIRECTOR, AFRICA RESEARCH
AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT (ARTS)

E. O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: TDY DR. GEORGE GARDINER

1. RECENTLY COMPLETED TDY BY DR. GARDINER IN COLLABORATING WITH TITLE XII UNIVERSITY DESIGN TEAM FOR SECOND PHASE OF SUPPORT TO KENYA AGRICULTURE RESEARCH INSTITUTE WAS EXTREMELY PRODUCTIVE AND HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY KARI, THE MIDWEST INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONSORTIUM AND THE AID MISSION. HIS FOCUS ON DESIGNING A COMPREHENSIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR KARI WITHIN THE PROGRAM OF AID SUPPORT WAS CARRIED OUT IN A HIGHLY PROFESSIONAL AND COLLABORATIVE MANNER. THE COMPREHENSIVE PRODUCT DR. GARDINER DEVELOPED SHOULD BE SHARED WITH OTHER MISSIONS AS THE BEST EXAMPLE WE HAVE SEEN FOR THE DESIGN OF A SYSTEM FOR

ESTABLISHING RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND MEASUREMENT OF IMPACT.

2. THE PROPOSED SYSTEM IS COMPREHENSIVE AND WILL REQUIRE MAJOR COMMITMENTS FROM BOTH KARI AND AID. BUT IT IS DESIGNED IN MODULES/LEVELS OF COMPLEXITY WHICH CAN BE INCREMENTALLY UNDERTAKEN, PROVIDED THE AFRICA BUREAU IS COMMITTED TO MEASURING IMPACT IN AGRICULTURE RESEARCH. THE BEST SUMMARY OF GARDINER'S WORK WAS THAT OF THE DIRECTOR OF KARI: QUOTE FOLLOWING NEARLY 2 YEARS OF DISCUSSING M&E SYSTEMS FOR AGRICULTURE RESEARCH INCLUDING THE AFR/TR-MSI ACTIVITY AND SEVERAL ISNAR SUPPORTED WORKSHOPS, THIS IS THE FIRST PRECISE STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN WE HAVE SEEN. IT ALSO REINFORCES OUR (KARI) COMMITMENT TO STRENGTHEN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE COMPONENT OF KARI AND THIS PROVIDES A BASIC WORKPLAN FOR THAT EFFORT END QUOTE.

3. THE AID MISSION AND KARI APPRECIATE THE AFRICA BUREAU/ARTS SUPPORT FOR THIS EFFORT AND BOTH ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE REQUESTING THE CONTINUITY OF GARDINER'S INPUT TO IMPLEMENTING KARI'S M&E PROGRAM. REGARDS, GINGERICH. HEMPSTONE

UNCLASSIFIED

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

AGENCY FOR INT'L DEV.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENTER

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AIDAC

SECSTATE FOR AFR/TR/ANR GEORGE GARDNER

E. O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: GUINEA-BISSAU PRODUCER PRICE SURVEY

REDSO/WCA HAS RECEIVED COPY OF INQUERITO SOBRE PRECOS AU
PRODUTOR PRODUCED BY THE GENERAL STATISTICAL DIRECTION,
MINISTRY OF PLAN, FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1990. THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRODUCER PRICE SURVEY IS AN
ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND
FOOD STATISTICS, GENERAL STATISTICAL DIRECTION. NO SUCH
CAPACITY EXISTED PREVIOUSLY IN GUINEA-BISSAU. IN THE
PAST, THE AVAILABLE TIME SERIES OF AGRICULTURAL DATA
WERE LIMITED TO OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT PRICES, BUT EXCLUDED
THE PRICES ACTUALLY OBSERVED IN RURAL MARKETS. THE
SURVEY WORK REPRESENTS THE BEGINNING OF A SYSTEM FOR
STATISTICALLY SAMPLING AND ANALYZING PRICES RECEIVED BY

FARMERS. IF DEFLATED AND COMBINED WITH PRODUCTION DATA
FROM OTHER SOURCES, THE DATA WILL HELP TO ESTIMATE
IMPACTS OF POLICY REFORMS, SUPPORTED BY DFA RESOURCES,
ON RURAL PEOPLES' INCOMES. THIS IS CRUCIAL INFORMATION
FOR ASSESSING THE RESULTS OF DFA PROGRAMMING AND
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS IN AFRICA GENERALLY. DUE
TO SEASONAL AND OTHER FACTORS, PRICE SERIES OF 3 TO 5
YEARS, AT A MINIMUM, ARE REQUIRED. REDSO/WCA RECOMMENDS
THAT OAR/BISSAU CONTINUE ITS SUPPORT FOR PRODUCER PRICE
SURVEY WORK IN GUINEA-BISSAU. BROWN

3086

April 30, 1991

MEMORANDUM

To: Patrick Fleuret, Bruce Odell
From: David F. Gordon
Re: ADS Six Month Report

Attached please find my third ADS Six Month Report. The report covers the period from October, 1990, to March, 1990. My prior report covered my activities up to September, 1990. I have included in this report three activities that typify the tasks that I have been pursuing in my role as regional social science advisor for policy at REDSO.

cc. BSevern
FFischer

ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

IDENTIFICATION

Name: David F. Gordon
 Position Title: Behavioral Science Advisor for Policy
 Location: REDSO/ESA, Analysis Division, NAIROBI, Kenya

SUMMARY

Report all significant activities

Activity	Type of Product/Title	Country/Location	Level of Effort (days)	Information Users	Dissemination Mode
Action Plan	Program Logframe	Tanzania	7	Mission, AID/W	Oral Report
ASAP PAIP	Memos, Document	Malawi	20	Mission	Written Documents
ASAP PAAD	Memos, Document	Malawi	20	Mission	Written Documents
Governance	Cables, Concept paper, options paper	Mozambique	25	Mission, GOM	Written Documents
KEDS PID	Analyses, Memos, Documents, speech	Kenya	10	Mission, GOK, Private Sector	Written Documents Speech
Policy Reform Case Study	Paper	Kenya	10	Mission, AID/W, GOK	Forthcoming book
CPSP	Analyses	Zambia	20	Mission	Written report

Products include reports, analyses and workshops.

David F. Gordon
ADS Report
April, 1991

*MAJOR ACTIVITY: "Helps tailor programs to social, political and organizational realities of country and suggest to host government methods for improving program implementation."

*Specific Activity: Concept paper for governance/democratization project for USAID/Mozambique.

*Tasks: Prepare an assessment of the governance environment in Mozambique and its impact on economic development in the country. Prepare an options paper on the electoral system for the Assembly of the Republic.

*A. What was done: In a series of TDYs to Mozambique, I worked with USAID and Embassy staff to design a "rapid assessment" of the governance context in the country. I met with a wide range of individuals from the GOM, the donor community, NGOs, and the business sector. In addition, I carefully reviewed all of the written material available and undertook discussions with various experts on Mozambique in both the United States and Europe.

On the basis of these research tasks, I prepared the analytical sections of a concept paper that the mission prepared for discussion in Washington. This is one of the first, if not the first, documents to be prepared within the Africa Bureau in support of the Administrator's Democratization Initiative. I will continue to be involved in the latter stages of the design of this project.

During the time I was working on the concept paper, the issue of the design of the new electoral system came to the fore in Mozambique. Ambassador Friedman initiated a dialogue with the Mozambican government on this issue and requested support from USAID. I was asked to prepare an "options paper" on alternative electoral systems that Ambassador Friedman could share with the Mozambican government. In this paper, I explored the role of elections in democracies, discussed the specifics of the contemporary Mozambican context that affect electoral system design, reviewed a series of options that might be available, and suggested a transitional electoral framework. The proposed framework was a modified proportional representation system that would assure broad-based participation in the Assembly, while simplifying the administration of the first free elections ever to be held in Mozambique.

*B. Dissemination: My options paper was distributed to all members of the GOM cabinet committee on elections. Subsequent to my preparation of the options paper, I participated in a series of meetings with senior GOM officials in which Ambassador Friedman and I discussed the issue of the design of the electoral system. These discussions were a very good example of non-coercive policy dialogue. Ambassaor Friedman made very clear that the options paper was not a statement of US government policy, but rather a starting point for discussion; and that US assistance was in no way conditioned upon the Mozambican Government agreeing with the suggested transitional framework.

*C. Results: USAID/Mozambique's concept paper on governance and democratization was extensively discussed in Washington during a recent visit by the Mission Director and Program Officer. The general feedback was positive, and the Mission was given the go ahead to move forward on the design of the project outlined in the paper.

The dialogue with GOM officials concerning the design of the electoral system has served to broaden the range of options under discussion and inject realism into GOM thinking concerning the operational difficulties in administering an election. We were also able to explicitly link the election discussion with the issue of the on-going negotiations between the government and RENAMO. RENAMO had opposed the Government's plan for a very early election, fearing that they would not be fully fair. Two weeks ago, the GOM announced that they were postponing elections until 1992, a point that Ambassador Friedman and I had strongly stressed in our discussions.

*MAJOR ACTIVITY: "Perform analytical tasks to provide context for the preparation of policy-based assistance programs."

*Specific Activity: Background Analyses for Forthcoming USAID/Zambia CPSP.

*Task: Prepare two papers, one on the bureaucratic constraints to economic reform and one on the interplay between political liberalization and economic reform.

*A. What was done: During a two week TDY to Zambia in January and early Feburary, I worked with both USAID and the Embassy in generating a work-plan involving both interviews and review of existing written materials. I then undertook the work which included a very wide range of interviews of government officials, political leaders from different party affiliations, business representatives, et. al. After returning to Nairobi, I completed the writing of the two papers.

*B. Dissemination: The papers were distributed to both the USAID mission and to the Embassy in Lusaka. In addition, the documents were distributed to officials in AID/Washington who work on Zambia. The materials generated in these analyses are also being utilized to update the Zambian case-study being undertaken for the USAID-funded CSIS project on the politics of economic reform in Africa. These case studies will be published in book form in early 1992.

*C. Results: The analyses that I undertook will hopefully be incorporated into the Zambian mission's new strategy document. In addition, they will serve to help the mission to appropriately focus their policy dialogue activities. The analyses suggest that the specific context in Zambia makes policy-based work especially difficult. Hopefully, the mission will take this into account in its strategy and programming.

*MAJOR ACTIVITY: "Works with AID design teams to ensure that political and organizational insights are incorporated into sector reform programs."

*Specific Activity: Malawi Agriculture Sector Assistance Program PAIP and PAAD Designs.

*Tasks: Participate in development of policy agenda and undertake political feasibility assessment.

*A. What was done: In a series of TDYs to Malawi, I worked with both the mission and other REDSO staff in developing a policy agenda for the mission's proposed agricultural sector non-project assistance program. My particular task was to help the mission move from a series of technical analyses that had been undertaken to an appropriate policy agenda that would also be politically and institutionally feasible.

In order to accomplish this task, I developed an understanding of the various social and political actors with a stake in agricultural sector policies. I interviewed senior government officials as well as individuals in various farmer and commercial organizations and other donor agencies. I was especially involved in coordinating the USAID program with that of other donors, especially the World Bank.

*B. Dissemination: On the basis of this work I wrote a series of memos to the mission as well as writing a substantial proportion of the actual PAIP document. In the period following the approval of the PAIP, I have worked to develop a more sophisticated sense of the political feasibility of the project. A formal political feasibility assessment will be included in the PAAD.

*C. Results: The Malawi ASAP PAIP was favorably reviewed in Washington and the mission was given authority to move ahead on the final design of the activity. At the same time, the mission gained an enhanced understanding of the political sensitivity of a number of the issue areas involved in the sector reform program, especially the opening up of access to burley tobacco to the smallholders in the communal sector. The mission is currently working on reconciling its own programmatic aims with the Government of Malawi's concerns. I will continue to be involved in the final stages of the design.

ADS SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

I. IDENTIFICATION

NAME: JOEL STRAUSS

DATE: 22 APRIL '91

POSITION: RURAL ECONOMY ADVISOR

PERIOD COVERED:
AUG '90 - MAR '91

LOCATION: USAID/TANZANIA

II. SUMMARY

TASK NAME	TYPE OF PRODUCT	LOE (DAYS)*	IN/OR /USERS	DISSEMINATION MOD.
1. Analysis of Rural Conditions in Tanzania	Paper. "Rural Roads and People."	15	USAID/TZ, AID/W, REDSO	Report
2. Rural Road Socio-Economic Baseline Study	Comments	10	USAID/T, Consultant, GOT	Paper, Meetings
3. Integrated Roads Project Launch Workshop	Workshop	2	USAID/T, GOT, Donors	Report
4. Field Work	Trip Report	55	USAID/T, GOT, AID/W	Report
5. Preliminary Survey of Road Impact on People	Report	5	USAID/T, GOT	Report
6. Food Needs Assessment	Report	2	AID/W, USAID/T GOT, Donors	Report
7. TU-SUA Linkages	Project Paper	2	Tuskegee, Sokoins University, REDSO, GOT, AID/W	Report
8. Wheat Production and Marketing	Background Paper: "Give Us This Day"	2	USAID/T	Report
9. USAID/T Program	Memo: "There's the Rub"	3	USAID/T	Report, Meetings

* Does not include:
15 days Emergency Leave
26 days Evacuation Status
13 days Official Holidays
10 days Miscellaneous Activities

III. SIGNIFICANT TASKS

1. Analysis of Rural Conditions in Tanzania

A series of five discussion papers entitled, "Rural Roads and People," is an initial examination of the potential impact of the Agricultural Transport Assistance Program (ATAP) on the rural population. It uses as its basis selected data from the Rural Road Socio-Economic Baseline Survey. Conclusions may be summarized as follows:

- (a) Improved roads will not, in and of themselves, dramatically increase rural well-being.
- (b) ATAP was designed to support economic recovery at the national level and may not necessarily improve household income.
- (c) Data from the survey indicates that rural households at the present time do not use their time and energy efficiently or effectively.
- (d) It is difficult to gauge impact using data because many of the numbers conflict with each other.
- (e) Rural well-being is highly dependent on the condition of women.
- (f) An important element of improved rural well-being may be increased income, however in some cases increased income has actually eroded well-being.
- (g) Improved marketing in Tanzania must precede increased ~~production~~ production, not the other way around.
- (h) While ATAP offers a "neat" approach to economic recovery, rural development is generally a very "messy" business.

These discussion papers were circulated to key USAID/T personnel and the consultant who was preparing the final draft of the baseline survey. Copies were also sent to the Ministry of Works and AID/W. Information contained in the papers was used to revise and enhance the baseline survey.

2. Rural Road Socio-Economic Baseline Survey

The Baseline Survey report is a narrative of data collected at four sites where ATAP roads will be rehabilitated. The first draft was somewhat garbled and contradictory. A page-by-page commentary was prepared, circulated to USAID staff and presented to the consultant. Several meetings with the consultant also were held.

The consultant used these comments to revise the report.

3. Preliminary Survey of Road Impact on People

This survey, carried out in March 1991, was conducted in three villages along two ATAP roads where rehabilitation has progressed enough to begin to gauge impact. It took the form of an opinion poll. People stated the improved roads have brought the following benefits:

- (a) improved evacuation of crops;
- (b) better supply of agricultural inputs;
- (c) increased public transport at lower cost;
- (d) easier access to health services;
- (e) increased marketing choices; and
- (f) increased mobility, especially in the rainy season.

The results of this preliminary survey have been distributed to USAID offices, the Embassy and the Ministry of Works. It is still too soon to relate how this survey will be used.

FIELD MANAGER'S COVER MEMO

AFRICA DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (698-0464)

SECTION I. Identification Data

- A. Country : Tanzania
- B. Period of Report : August 1990-March 1991
- C. ADS Field Manager: Joel Schlesinger
- D. ADS Advisor : Joel Strauss, Rural Economy Advisor

SECTION II. Financial Data

- A. ADS Obligations:
 - During Reporting Period \$ 200,000
 - Cumulative for LOP \$ 200,000
- B. ADS Accrued Expenditures:
 - During Reporting Period \$ 119,995
 - Cumulative for LOP \$ 119,995

SECTION III. Outputs

Output	In progress	Completed	Total for LOP
A. Sector Analyses and Strategies	1		
B. Project-level Feasibility Studies	0	1	1
C. Project & Program Evaluations	0	2	2
D. Workshops/Seminars	1		
E. Data Collection, Monitoring, or Information Systems	2	1	1

SECTION IV. Purpose-Level Accomplishments

USAID/Tanzania's Rural Economy Advisor has carried out several important activities during this reporting period:

- A. Analysis of rural conditions in Tanzania.
- B. Assistance in finalizing rural roads socio-economic baseline survey.
- C. Preliminary survey of road impact on rural population.
- D. Comments on overall mission program.

V. Mission Narrative

The Mission expectation of what could be achieved by an ADS-funded Rural Economy Advisor has been far exceeded. The REA, Joel Strauss, deserves full credit for this.

Rehabilitation and maintenance of rural feeder roads continue to be the Mission's top priority. But infrastructure remains a means to an end and, in this case, program documents defined a goal of increasing export crops. In the three years since start-up the program has recorded remarkable output level results in establishing institutional "systems" for road rehabilitation and maintenance and proving that there exists a Tanzanian private sector capable of executing the work.

The Mission has also sought to position itself to measure the socio-economic impact of the roads by contracting a local firm to carry out an extensive baseline study. Mr. Strauss worked carefully through three drafts with the contractor, finally producing a readable, valuable document. He prepared five discussion papers analyzing the study findings. He also distilled the voluminous report to 10 key indicators to be monitored annually. His frequent field trips enabled him to make a preliminary assessment of road impact on people and--most importantly--to begin to identify other necessary elements that will enable the roads to fulfill their potential. Though not surprising, the Mission needed to hear once again his conclusion that the key to using the roads to improve rural well-being is linked directly to the condition of women.

The Ministry of Works is currently preparing a sustainability analysis defining road sector indicators and forecasting financing, policy, contracting, and recurrent cost needs. The Mission wishes to include baseline and impact assessment in the sustainability plan and Mr. Strauss is working with the Ministry in what promises to be an uphill effort.

Mr. Strauss plays no management or supervisory role. He is a true advisor. His accomplishments to date--improving the baseline survey, literature reviews, collecting information through field trips/interviews, and dissemination of his findings through short, informal, thought-provoking papers--have been just what the Mission needs.

A USDH could not do what Mr. Strauss has done. First, the Mission has no staff member with the time needed to collect, reflect and advise--our positions are line-management oriented. Secondly, Mr. Strauss possesses a knowledge of Tanzania's rural institutions, people and language which no USDH could match and which are fundamental to success. Without the REA we would be venturing further into uncharted territory without a reliable guide.

The DFA is obligated to report on impact. It is the REA who will enable us to report on impact and to translate feedback into modification of our current activities and identification of new ones.

Mr. Strauss has coordinated closely with REDSO Social Scientists. Presently we do not envisage large, formal study activities. Emphasis in the next six months: institutionalizing monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic impact and continuing follow up of the baseline study.

Date : 31 March 1991
Name : Richard Pellek
Position Title : Regional Advisor, Natural Resources/Policy
Location : REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya
Work Plan Period : 1 October 90 - 31 March 91 (Update)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Task 1:

USAID/Antananarivo, PAIP design, environmental NPA in study of forest products sector, prospective project KEAPEM (LOE: 17 days)

Task 2:

USAID/Lilongwe, IEE for PAIP action, "Agricultural Sector Assistance Program" (LOE: 4 days)

Task 3:

USAID/Gabarone, Orientation to Mission ADO, and review of project. NRM (695-0251); meet with staff of GOB Ministries and Departments; consult with University of Botswana staff and others involved with GIS (LOE: 10 days)

Task 4:

USAID/Nairobi, PID activity and project design, fact finding tour and analysis for Kenya project COBRA (615-0247) (LOE: 7 days)

Task 5:

USAID/Nairobi, Project re-design activity, National Agricultural Research Project (615-0229) (LOE: 2 days)

Task 6:

African Wildlife Foundation & College of African Wildlife Management, Concept paper for new grant to AWF in behalf of CAWM (LOE: 3 days)

Task 7:

Paper for presentation, "Donor Assistance Through Policy Reform: Transferring Agroforestry Research Benefits to the Farm- Now !!!", for Workshop on Environment and the Poor, to be held in Kenya and Tanzania, 2-11 June 91 (LOE 10 days)

Task 8:

Concept papers (in progress), tentative titles: 1) "Buffer Zones, Their Importance in Project Planning", 2) "Valorizing Forest Resources" (LOE 6 days)

PLANNED ACTIVITY, 1 April - 30 September 91

Task 1:

Namibia Natural Resources Sector, reconnaissance: consult with PVOs, in anticipation of PID development or SARP buy-in (LOE 12 days)

Task 2:

Madagascar PAAD activity KEAPEM Non-Project Assistance (687-0113), including continuation of in-field assessment of forestry sector issues (LOE: 30 days)

Task 3:

Botswana SADCC umbrella project (695-0251) in natural resources management, follow-on monitoring (LOE 4 days)

Task 4:

Namibia, follow-on to Task 1 (tentative) (LOE: 5 days)

Task 5:

Workshop, "Environment and the Poor", Taita Hills, Kenya and Arusha, Tanzania, 2-11 June.

ANNUAL LEAVE (R&R) 26 June - 23 July

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: Progress Report, NRM (695-0251) and
Orientation to Mission ADC activity

Type of Product/Task: Trip Report, Commentary on Project
Management Plan

Country/Location: Botswana

Level of Effort (Days): 10 days

Information Receivers: USAID Mission, Government of Botswana
Ministries and Departments, University
of Botswana, Consultants

Method(s) of Dissemination: Meetings, Field Contacts, Reports,
FAX Transmissions

Language Translated (if applicable):

Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: Project Design, Fact Finding & Analysis
KENYA COBRA 615-0247

Type of Product/Task: Memos(3), Special Report

Country/Location: Kenya

Level of Effort (Days): 7

Information Receivers: Regional USAID Missions, 8-10 Ranchers
REDSO/ESA

Method(s) of Dissemination: Internal MEMOS, pouch, domestic post

Language Translated (if applicable):

Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable): 20

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: Project Re-Design, Kenya NARP
Type of Product/Task: Inputs, Comments
Country/Location: Kenya
Level of Effort (Days): 2
Information Receivers: USAID/Kenya, REDSO/ESA
Method(s) of Dissemination: Report
Language Translated (if applicable):
Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: Liaise with Contractors and AID/W Staff Members

Type of Product/Task: Meetings, Office Visits

Country/Location: Kenya

Level of Effort (Days): 4

Information Receivers: Contractors, Consultants, AID/W Staffers

Method(s) of Dissemination: Discussions, Literature Transferral

Language Translated (if applicable):

Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: Initial Environmental Evaluation
Type of Product/Task: IEE Report
Country/Location: Malawi
Level of Effort (Days): 4
Information Receivers: USAID/Lilongwe, REDSO/ESA, AID/W
Method(s) of Dissemination: Written Report
Language Translated (if applicable):
Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: PAIP participation
Type of Product/Task: Draft input to sectoral report
Country/Location: Madagascar
Level of Effort (Days): 17
Information Receivers: USAID Mission
Method(s) of Dissemination: Meetings, notes, draft report
Language Translated (if applicable):
Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: Review of concept paper (unsolicited proposal)
from CARE in Uganda

Type of Product/Task: Field visit, Draft Report

Country/Location: Uganda

Level of Effort (Days): 8

Information Receivers: USAID/Kampala, CARE in Uganda,
Kenya, REDSO/ESA

Method(s) of Dissemination: Written Report, Hand Carried

Language Translated (if applicable):

Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE
REGIONAL NATURAL RESOURCES/POLICY ADVISOR
REDSO/ESA, NAIROBI, KENYA

(Period 1 October 90 - 31 March 91)

Significant changes in the Work Plan agenda occurred during the semi-annual reporting period, noted above. Due to the Gulf war and the consequent travel restrictions, and to domestic unrest in the region, the planned travel schedule of the Regional Natural Resources/Policy Advisor (NR/PA) for the first three months of 1991 was revised and modified. Three postponements took place. A trip to Rwanda to do a PP amendment and design a SOW for the Food Production Research project (696-0132) was postponed until June, 1991. The PAIP and PAAD activity of the KEAPEM project in Madagascar, only partially completed was postponed until April-May. Finally, as a result of the travel restrictions, a second trip to Botswana was postponed until a future date, to be determined.

Technical assistance to the Kenya mission took on greater importance than previously anticipated, partly due to scheduled involvement in both the PID and PP for the COBRA project (965-0027) and as a member of the COBRA project committee. Two field trips within Kenya to obtain additional information in support of the design process were undertaken as a result of having the free time, and with the concurrence of USAID/Kenya. The opportunity to fulfill legitimate ADS functions were facilitated because of the Kenya venues.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife management issues, in general, figured prominently in other tasks, and in other countries. The NR/PA submitted a concept paper to the African Wildlife Foundation regarding a new grant to the College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka, Tanzania. A third tie-in with wildlife is the PAIP and PAAD activity in Madagascar, "Knowledge and Effective Application of Policies for Environmental Management" or KEAPEM. Although the NA/PA was involved primarily with the forest sector studies, it has been the uniqueness of the wildlife in Madagascar's forests that has been the driving force of KEAPEM and its complementary project "Sustainable Approaches to Viable Environmental Management", SAVEM. A fourth ADS activity concerning wildlife was a 10-day TDY to Botswana, during which the NR/PA reviewed

project documents and attended meetings in regard to the Moremi Game Reserve Management Plan, the first of several game park plans which are anticipated under a SADCC project (695-0251). Finally, the importance of buffer zones in proximity to game parks and reserves, in virtually all countries that have a significant investment in wildlife resources, prompted the NR/PA to draft a concept paper on buffer zones. The principal emphases in the draft paper, yet to be finalized, are the physiographic and administrative factors which partly define how a buffer zone might be described, and how complex proper planning might become when project implementers attempt to address equity issues.

SOIL CONSERVATION & AGROFORESTRY

The natural linkage of agroforestry techniques with soil conservation measures was at issue in a PP amendment action for USAID/Kenya, under Phase II of the National Agricultural Research Project (615-0229). Horticultural research will also be included in Phase II of NARP. Since NARP directly supports the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) as well as the Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), some of the proposed activities may overlap with new activities of the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) which will soon be getting a new Director-General. Some of the institution building activities of the incoming DG of ICRAF could be complementary to those recommended for NARP, however, both KARI and KEFRI collaborate with ICRAF at the Maseno field station in Western Kenya. The Maseno farm has recently been designated as the national agroforestry research center for Kenya. Since the ADS advisor also spends 15% of his time monitoring ICRAF's network in East Africa, which includes the Maseno site, it will make for greater efficiency when NARP and ICRAF activities are monitored.

Another tie-in of soil conservation with agroforestry may come about if the USAID/Burundi mission decides to support ICRAF, especially in regard to ICRAF's recent initiatives in on-farm research which has a strong emphasis on soil conservation. The mission requested the NR/PA to pay particular attention at the status of soil conservation in the country, while the ADS advisor was monitoring part of the AFRENA/Burundi research activity. Finally, the ADS advisor has completed a draft manuscript "Donor Assistance Through Policy Reform: Transferring the Benefits of Agroforestry Research to the Farm - Now !!!" The presentation will be made during a week-long Workshop entitled "Environment and the Poor" which will be held in Kenya and Tanzania during the period 2-11 June 91.

WORKSHOP/SEMINAR REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

1. Workshop/seminar title: WWF Regional Planning Workshop for Eastern Africa
2. Workshop/seminar dates and location: 30 Sept.-5 Oct.90, Naivasha, Kenya
3. Workshop/seminar sponsors: World Wide Fund for Nature
4. Workshop/seminar target audience: WWF Staff, Donors (5)
5. Number of participants and speakers invited: 35 (app.)
6. Number of participants and speakers attending (by gender and type of position): [attach list of attendees]
7. Primary products of workshop (papers, working group discussions, synthesis reports): [attach if relevant]
Discussions, verbal synthesis.
8. Follow-on action needed by Core Group or others:
Not applicable.
9. Is another workshop planned on this topic? If so, when?
Unknown.
10. Role of ADS advisor (if applicable): Observer, Contribute ideas on relationship between donors and grantees.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT
SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

I. Identification

Name: Kamalendu B. Paul
Position Title: Regional Agricultural Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi

Date: April 15, 1991
Period Covered: 10/90 - 03/91
Hired: 10/89

II. Tasks Summary

Activity	Type of Product Title	Country Location	Level of Effort (days)	Information Users	Dissemination Mode
Post-Project Assessment	Report: ZAMARE End of Project Status	Zambia	21	USAID, Ministry of Agriculture, other donors	Report, Briefing, Discussion
Center's Week	TDY Report: Participation in Center's Week	U.S.A.	6	International Centers, USAID	Report, Discussion
Mid-term Evaluation of an FSR Project	Report: An Internal Evaluation of SFSR Project	Burundi	20	NARS, Project Implementors, USAID, Extension Service, Donor Community	Report, Briefing, Discussion
Project Evaluation & Project Assistance completion report (PACR)	Report: ATIP End of Project Status & PACR	Botswana	14	NARS, Extension Service, USAID, Contractors and Other Donors	Report, Briefing, Discussion

This ADS Advisor (Dr. K. B. Paul) is only partly funded under the project; his other source of funding comes from SAARFA. Despite substantial complementarity between the two projects, there are some overlaps. Therefore, at times, it is difficult to segregate the tasks performed under these two projects. At every available opportunity, this advisor has helped in the exchange of information within the region, provided information on appropriate production technologies and training opportunities, identified ways to narrow the gap between research and extension, and encouraged materials and information flows to the end-users.

III. SIGNIFICANT TASK NARRATIVES

Country: Zambia

Activity: Zambia Agricultural Research and Extension (ZAMARE)
Project: End-of-Project-Status Assessment

The purpose of this activity was to assess the End of Project Status (EOPS), and to determine whether or not the enhanced institutional capabilities attained through project activities could be sustained by the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) through increased budgetary allocations and other means. This document was also to form the basis for preparing the Project Assistance Completion Report (PACR) by the Mission.

The ZAMARE project, with an authorized LOP funding of \$12.52 million, ended in September, 1990. The project goal was to assist the GRZ to improve the welfare of small farmers and increase national food production through development and adaptation of relevant technology; while the purpose was to help the GRZ strengthen agricultural research capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, and increase effectiveness of the extension service in transferring relevant agricultural technology, with special emphasis on small farmers.

Both the GRZ and USAID were equally interested in the outcomes of this study. Six recommendations were made for the Mission and another six for the Department of Agriculture; the "Lessons Learned" from the project were also highlighted. The USAID/Zambia has accepted all the recommendations, while the GRZ is considering implementing some of the recommendations as the resources will become available.

Country: Burundi

Activity: An Interim Evaluation of Burundi Small Farming Systems Research (SFSR) Project

This SFSR project was designed to introduce the concept of farming systems research at the Burundi Institute of Agronomic Sciences (ISABU). Later on, as a result of substantial changes in the Government of Burundi's policies, and subsequent changes in USAID's strategy for Burundi, the SFSR project was redesigned so that the project could build the capacity of ISABU to develop technological innovations and policy recommendations that will facilitate agricultural production and marketing. The purpose of this interim evaluation was to assess the results and implications of research carried out to-date under SFSR, to determine baseline information and to establish progress indicators to measure impact at the end of project's life.

The evaluation resulted in 19 major recommendations, mostly for the USAID and ISABU to address. The briefings and the discussion sessions held with the ISABU administrators and ISABU/SFSR scientists were generally positive. The recommendations, if and when implemented, will help strengthen ISABU's research programs and will make research more relevant to small farmer needs.

Country: Botswana

Activity: End-of Project-Status Evaluation and Project Assistance Completion Report of Agricultural Technology Improvement Project

The Botswana Agricultural Technology Improvement Project (ATIP), with a LOP funding of \$9.18 million, was to improve the capacity of Ministry of Agriculture's research and extension programs to develop and effectively extend improved technology and practices relevant to the needs of small farmers.

The project outputs were discussed with the research and extension administrators and implementers. It was impressed upon them as to how the project-developed methodologies could be continued and improved upon during the post-project period. Recommendations were also made as to how the interactions between the research and the extension service could be enhanced.

African Development Support Project

Name: Joe W. Carvalho
 Position: Regional Agricultural Economist/Policy Advisor
 Location: REDSO/ESA; Nairobi

Date: April 8, 1991
 Period Covered: 10/90-3/91
 Hired: Sept. 1990

SUMMARY

Activity	Type of Product/ Title	Country/ Location	Level of Effort (days)	Information Users	Dissemination Mode
Economic analysis; foreign exchange fund to support fertilizer purchases	Concept Paper	Kenya	12	USAID, Local fertilizer merchants	Report, Personal discussions
PID Design; Economic & financial analysis for a natural resources project	Written contribution to PID	Kenya	25	USAID, KWS, Donors, PVOs, Pri. sector	PID, Briefings, Discussions
Realignment of an agricultural production and marketing project	Report	Swaziland	10	USAID; Host Govt & MOA, Pri. sector	Report, Briefings
PP Design; Economic & financial analysis for a natural resources project	SOW & Written Contribution to PP	Lesotho	30	USAID; Host Govt & MOA	SOW, Component & Annex of PP, Briefings
Project Evaluation; FSR project	Report	Burundi	24	USAID; Host Govt, MOA, & ISABU	Report, Briefings
PP Design; Economic & financial analysis for a natural resources project	SOW	Kenya	8	USAID, KWS, Donors, PVOs, Pri. Sector	Part of SOW for PIO/T, Briefings
Farm management analysis to address policy reform issues	Report	Malawi	16	USAID, Host govt & MOA	Report, Briefing, Formal meeting

Country: Kenya

Activity: Economic and financial analysis to support the design of the USAID/Kenya Conservation of Biodiverse Resource Areas Project (COBRA)

The USAID/Kenya COBRA project is designed to; help conserve the natural environs of Kenya, and their flora and fauna, for the benefit of present and future generations and as a work heritage; to use the wildlife resources of Kenya sustainably for the economic development of the nation and for the benefit of people living in wildlife areas; and to protect people and property from injury or damage from wildlife. The purpose of the project is to increase economic benefits to communities neighboring parks and reserves through the conservation and management of wildlife and natural resources.

The economic and financial analysis for this project focused on identifying and quantifying income generating activities which are linked to the conservation and management of wildlife and other natural resources. This is an important aspect since the success of the project, and the conservation of biodiverse resource areas, is dependent upon establishing economic and financial benefit from natural resource conservation and management. Site visits were made to private game ranches, game parks and group ranches held by the Masai, where discussions regarding existing and potential conservation linked enterprises were held.

Initial results indicate that there are few good examples where enough income is being generated to provide financial incentive to conserve natural resources. The analysis illustrated that consumptive utilization of wildlife offers the greatest potential for generating substantial returns to communities neighboring parks and reserves. It also highlighted two important policy issues; wildlife consumptive utilization rights and land subdivision, as being key to addressing conservation efforts in Kenya.

These conclusions were discussed with USAID and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS, the project implementing agency) and the World Bank for consideration. Work is continuing on quantifying costs and returns associated with enterprises linked to natural resources conservation and management, which will form the basis for the economic and financial analysis for the COBRA PP. It is also anticipated that this analysis will assist KWS to assess and prioritize income generating activities to be promoted in efforts to demonstrate financial benefits to relevant communities. Policy dialog is continuing with GOK, KWS, the World Bank as well as other local conservation groups, interested donors and private sector interests (game ranchers, etc.).

Country: Swaziland

Activity: Internal assessment and realignment of the Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing Project (CAPM)

At the request of USAID/Swaziland I was part of a two person team asked to consider future directions for agricultural development in Swaziland and, with this in mind, to review CAPM project accomplishments, identify constraints likely to adversely affect achievement of project purpose, and make recommendations for refocusing project resources for the remaining life of the project.

Interviews and discussions were held with USAID, the contractor team, GOS and MOA personnel, as well as with farmers, private traders in agricultural produce, individuals from local agro-industries, and representatives from the agricultural marketing board (NAMBOARD). The main conclusions were; the project was having difficulty as a result of trying to implement a broad range of activities which were not specifically linked to efforts to achieve stated project purpose; marketing initiatives were being promoted without sufficient knowledge regarding financial returns to farmers for expanding production; and, the project needed to be refocused in support of small commercial farm production.

Areas where the project could focus efforts to assist small farmers in crop selection, production and marketing were identified and a strategy for future assistance in agricultural production, marketing and education was formulated. These results were discussed with MOA personnel, USAID, CAPM team members as well as others who may be involved in future agricultural development efforts in Swaziland (private traders, Peace Corps, other private interests).

USAID/Swaziland is presently incorporating these findings into a project amendment at the concurrence of the GOS and the MOA. Through the timely implementation of suggested activities, it is felt that the project could increase agricultural productivity, production, and income of a number of small farmers (200-400).

Country: Burundi

Activity: Internal evaluation of the Burundi Small Farming Systems Project (SFSR)

The purpose of the TDY was to conduct an internal evaluation to assess the results and implications of research carried out under the SFSR project to date, to determine "baseline" information and to establish progress indicators to measure impact for the remainder of the project's life. Due to substantial changes in Burundian Government Policies, and subsequent changes in USAID's strategy for Burundi, the project underwent a major realignment last year.

Several recommendations were made which will make the project more effective over its remaining 30 months and to establish appropriate impact indicators. In addition, I stressed that the SFSR team should make a major contribution toward the future direction of agricultural development in Burundi. Three new economists (production, marketing, and policy) were added to the SFSR team who, in collaboration with Burundian counterparts, should be able to formulate a strategy for the agricultural sector which encompasses alternatives to assist small subsistence farmers as well as farmers with the potential for increasing commercial production. This analysis should help guide the GRB as well as USAID, the MOA and ISABU (Agronomic Research Institute of Burundi) in determining how to focus development efforts in the future.

It was further pointed out that in areas where population densities are high and farmers have less than a hectare of land, efforts can be made to improve living conditions, but, the impact on the Burundian economy will be marginal at best. The greatest potential for growth in commercial agricultural production is in the Cibitoke region where farmers are on planned settlements with 4 hectares each. These settlements are ideal for large scale agricultural production on small farm holdings. In this region there is potential to undertake activities which can improve the lot of small farmers and have a measurable impact at the macro level.

These viewpoints and recommendations were expressed in briefings and meetings with the director general of ISABU, USAID and the contractor team. It is anticipated that these interactions will continue.

DRAFT

PROGRESS REPORT

October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991.

I. IDENTIFICATION DATA

- A. Advisor's Name : Charles G. Vandervoort.
- B. ADS Position title : Regional Transportation Advisor.
- C. Location : Zimbabwe.
- D. Date of Report : March 29, 1991.
- E. Reporting Period : October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991.

II. TASK SUMMARY

Task No. 1.

- A. Task Name : Assist with the preparation of the technical, financial, and economic analyses for the Project Identification Document for the proposed SADC Transport Efficiency Project.
- B. Country/Location : SADC Region (Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia).
- C. Completion Date : Ongoing.
- D. Level of Effort : 15 days.
- E. Type of Product/Title: SADC Transport Efficiency Project (690-0256) Project Identification Document.

Significant Task: Performed analysis and worked with World Bank, UNDP, SATCC technical staff and USAID to develop the Project Identification Document, and in developing Scopes of Work (SOW) for the trade facilitation, rolling stock information systems, and railroad restructuring elements. Issues the RTA assisted in identifying included why SARP should focus on efficiency and, why within efficiency, SARP should focus on trade facilitation, rolling stock information systems, and railroad restructuring.

- F. Information Users : USAID/Herere.
- G. Dissemination Mode : A PID discussed at a PID review meeting.

Task No. 2.

- A. Task Name : Participate as a delegate in the SADCC Annual Consultative Conference.
- B. Country/Location : Windhoek, Namibia.
- C. Completion Date : 31 January, 1991.
- D. Level of Effort : 5 days.
- E. Type of Product/Title: Issues papers and talking points prepared for the USAID delegates in discussions with SADCC and others. Informal conferences and workshops with donors.

Significant Task: During the main conference, multiple informal meetings and workshops were arranged with the other donors to sensitize them to the need for improving the operations and efficiency of the SADCC transport system.

Data presented by the RTA pointed out the very poor service provided by the SADCC transport system on several of the SADCC corridors, and the high costs incurred in terms of spoilage and pilferage, high transit times, and the poor control of the shipper because of the inability to obtain information on the status of his shipment.

Studies performed by the RTA were presented and discussed with SADCC and donors showing the limited use the SADCC corridors would get if operating under present levels of efficiency because of the inability to compete with the South African transport system. These studies also showed that efficiency could, through policy reform and integration, be improved enough for practically all SADCC overseas traffic to flow through SADCC ports.

- F. Information Users : USAID missions in the region and Donors, SADCC.

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G. Dissemination Mode : Reporting cable on the transport component of the conference to USAID missions in southern Africa and to AID/W. Multiple informal workshops and conferences.

Task No. 2

A. Task Name : Follow-up on SADCC Transport Corridors: Issues of Financial Viability.

B. Country/Location : SADCC Region (Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia).

C. Completion Date : Ongoing.

D. Level of Effort : 5 days.

E. Type of Product/Title: Report.

Significant Task: Follow-up on the workshop held in Maputo Mozambique December 9 - 16, 1989. The SADCC Transport Corridors study, with funding by the Bank, USAID and the Dutch Government, was initiated by the Infrastructure Operations Division, Southern Africa Department of the World Bank. The final report was released early in 1991.

The RTA has incorporated the findings and recommendations of the report in shaping the STEP project and other SARP projects, in the design of M&E systems, and in developing his analysis and presentations to USAID, SATTC, and donors of the future utilization that can be expected from the SADCC transport corridors.

F. Information Users : SADCC Ministries of Finance, Planning, and Transportation, SATCC Technical Unit, SADCC Railway Companies, A.I.D. Missions, Beira Corridor Group, Beira Corridor Authority, CIDA, SIDA, NORAD, ODA, etc.

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G. Dissemination Mode : Copies of the report were copied and sent to USAID missions in Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania and Swaziland. Informal presentations and workshops.

Task No. 4

- A. Task Name : Schedule for at least weekly exchanges of information and views on transport issues in SADCC with public sector and private sector planners and economists involved with transport in the SADCC region.
- B. Country/Location : SADCC Region (Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia).
- C. Completion Date : Ongoing.
- D. Level of Effort : 10 days.
- E. Type of Product/Title: Informal discussions.

Significant Task: Lunches and informal meetings with key persons in regional transport. People contacted are numerous but a partial list includes Walter Shtenko, M. Angers, and D. McMasters (CIDA), Pedro Figueiredo (CFM), B. Amyot (Planning Director, NRZ), Gerd Kammloth (Malawi Commercial Transport Project), Tom Kennedy (CSIR), Sebastian Lukoki (G. M. Finance, Lobito Rail Line), A. Madlela (NRZ), S. Matsimbe (MOT, Malawi), N. Mwase (PIA), J. Nkomo (MOT, Zimbabwe), C. Notley and D. Zausmer (BCG), C. Odergren (SIDA), E. Reed, G. Mabila, and R. Corsino (SATCC), I. Sam, J. Doyen, L. Thompson, and B. Chatelin (World Bank), S. Simuyemba (UNCTAD), B. Stock (Imani Development Corporation), and G. Wood (N.V. Lea).

F. Information Users : USAID/Harare, USAID missions, donors, Transport parastatals, Ministry's, Transport Associations such as the Beira corridor Group, Zimbabwe, Transport Operators Associations, Transport Planners.

G. Dissemination Mode : Informal discussions, luncheons.

Task No. 5

A. Task Name : Prepare a computer model that projects traffic flows on the SADCC corridors under a range of assumptions, including: the efficiency and cost of the transport operations; the level of completion of the new corridors such as Nacala, Limpopo, and Lobito; the preferences of the shippers; and the capacities of the rail and port systems.

B. Country/Location : SADCC Region (Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia).

C. Completion Date : Ongoing.

D. Level of Effort : 30 days.

E. Type of Product/Title: Development of a unique model for the SADCC region that can take a systems view of transport on the corridors, and that can project rational transport flows.

Significant Task: Continued development of a model of the SADCC transport network flows using the LP83 Linear Programming package for traffic allocation and Lotus 123 V3 to calculate distribution costs and to generate the linear programming matrix. The model is operational and is proving useful to USAID/Harare in guiding investment decisions, and in establishing the priorities for improving the SADCC transport corridors.

Projections were made for the year 2000 assuming levels of cost and efficiency projected by the World Bank's SADCC Transport Corridors: Study of Financial Strategy, and for levels of cost and efficiency assuming integration of the region's railroad systems. Presentations of the results of the model were made to CIDA, ODA, the BCG, USAID/Mozambique, and consultants working on USAID transport projects.

- F. Information Users : SADCC Ministries of Finance, Planning, and Transportation, SATCC Technical Unit, SADCC Railway Companies, A.I.D., the World Bank, transport planners, donors.
- G. Dissemination Mode : Briefings to the ODA and USAID/Mozambique, the BCG, CIDA, and several transport planners.

Task No. 6

- A. Task Name : Assist in the development of the technical information for inclusion in the Transport Sector part of the regional program's Action Plan.
- B. Country/Location : SADCC Region (Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia).
- C. Completion Date : Ongoing.
- D. Level of Effort : 5 days.
- E. Type of Product/Title: Worked with the missions in preparing the targets and sub-targets for the transport sector component of the Action Plan.
- F. Information Users : USAID/Harare and the Missions in the SADCC region.
- G. Dissemination Mode : Inputs to the Draft Action Plan.

Task No. 7

- A. Task Name : Prepare the Project Implementation Reports for the Transport Sector Support Project (UNCTAD), and review the outputs and impact measures included in the PIRs for all USAID regional transport projects.

- B. Country/Location : SADCC Region (Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia).
- C. Completion Date : Ongoing.
- D. Level of Effort : 2 days.
- E. Type of Product/Title: Prepared the PIR for the UNCTAD project, and participated in the review of the PIR.
- F. Information Users : USAID.
- G. Dissemination Mode : Project Implementation Report.

Task No. 8

- A. Task Name : Review of the Scope of Work for Evaluation and Monitoring Services - Regional Rail Systems Support Project prepared by USAID/Mbabane.
- B. Country/Location : Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland.
- C. Completion Date : October, 1990.
- D. Level of Effort : 4 days.
- E. Type of Product/Title: Comments and suggestions for improving the SOW.

Significant Task: The need was stressed for collecting baseline data as the first step for the M&E, the need to train the institutions to collect the data for the M&E, and the need to increase the frequency of the monitoring. Except for training, which was believed to be beyond the resource of the Mission, the other recommendations were generally accepted.

- F. Information Users : USAIDs in Swaziland, Mozambique, and Malawi.
- G. Dissemination Mode : Cables to the missions.

Task No. 9

- A. Task Name : Preliminary prioritization of Transport Projects for the SARP investment program 1992 - 2000.

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- B. Country/Location : Whole SADCC Region.
- C. Completion Date : January 3, 1991.
- D. Level of Effort : 5 days.
- E. Type of Product/Title: Short report listing 51 transport projects in order of priority.

Significant Task: The purpose of the list was to provide SARP with an idea of what still needs to be done in the SADCC transport area, and what type of projects are of high priority. The transport projects were prioritized on the bases of economic efficiency (IRR), USAID's ability to implement, promotion of trade, regionality, and level of preparation. The listing illustrated that projects addressing the improvement of the efficiency of transportation were generally higher ranked than the infrastructure projects, though there were a number of infrastructure projects that had a good priority. This list will be used as a point of departure for a considerably more in-depth study to be performed by a consultant team in April/May.

- F. Information Users : All USAIDs in SADCC.
- G. Dissemination Mode : Discussions with mission staff.

Task No. 10

- A. Task Name : Multi-Donor inspection of the Beira Corridor.
- B. Country/Location : Zimbabwe/Mozambique.
- C. Completion Date : January, 1991.
- D. Level of Effort : 5 days.
- E. Type of Product/Title: A multi-donor inspection trip was organized to inspect the Beira Corridor rail system.

Significant Task: Because disturbing reports were received from rail users of the poor level of service on the Beira rail line, the RTA organized a fact finding trip of the corridor. The purpose of the trip, in addition to collecting the facts, was to get the donors, shippers, and operating personnel into a cohesive group that could get first-hand experience with the problems on the corridor, and that could interchange ideas on causes and remedies in a mutually constructive way.

Key participants in the two day trip would include the USAID Directors of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, the Director of the CFM, and the Railway Managers for the CFM(C) and NRZ, the Managing Director of the Beira Corridor Group to represent the shippers. Unfortunately, the start of the Desert Storm operation a few days before the scheduled start of the trip, and the concern for stepped up terrorist activity on the Beira corridor forced postponement of the tour.

F. Information Users : SARP, USAID/Mozambique, NRZ and CFM management, shippers.

G. Dissemination Mode : Trip report.

African Development Support Project
(698-0464)

FIELD MANAGER'S COVER MEMO

SECTION I. IDENTIFICATION DATA

A. Country : Zimbabwe
B. Period of Report : 1 October 1990 - 31 March 1991
C. ADS Field Manager : Patricia K. Buckles
F. Name of ADS Advisor : Charles G. Vandervoort

SECTION II. FINANCIAL DATA

A. ADS Obligations during the reporting period : 0
Funding : \$491,500
B. Accrued Expenditures to date : \$266,206

SECTION III. OUTPUTS

A. Sector Analyses and Strategies Completed:

1. Preliminary prioritization of Transport Projects for the SARP investment program 1992-2000.
2. Prepare a Computer Model that projects traffic flows on the SADCC corridors under a range of assumptions.

B. Project-Level Feasibility Studies Completed:

1. Multi-Donor inspection of the Beira Corridor
2. Prepare the Project Implementation Report for the Transport Sector Support Project (UNCTAD), and review the outputs and impact measures included in the PIRs for all USAID regional transport projects.

C. Project and Program Evaluations Completed:

1. Review of Scope of Work for Evaluation and Monitoring Services - Regional Rail Systems Support Project prepared by USAID/Swaziland.

D. Workshops/Seminars Held:

1. SADCC Annual Consultative Conference

E. Monitoring and Information Systems Developed:

1. SARP Action Plan - Transport Sector Assistance

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SECTION IV. PURPOSE-LEVEL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- A. The ADS Advisor prepared a computer model that projects traffic flows on the SADCC corridors under a range of assumptions, including: the efficiency and cost of the transport operations; the level of completion of the new corridors such as Nacala, Limpopo, and Lobito; the preferences of the shippers; and the capacities of the rail and port systems. Projections were made for the year 2000 assuming levels of cost and efficiency projected by the World Bank's SADCC Transport Corridors: Study of Financial Strategy, and for levels of cost and efficiency assuming integration of the region's railroad systems.

The model is operational and is proving useful to USAID/Harare in guiding investment decisions, and in assisting, with other consultant analyses, in establishing the priorities for improving the SADCC transport corridors. Presentations of the results of the model were made to CIDA, ODA, the BCG, USAID/Mozambique, and consultants working on USAID transport projects. Information users will include: SADCC Ministries of Finance, Planning, and Transportation; SATCC Technical Unit, SADCC Railway Companies, A.I.D., the World Bank, transport planners, and donors.

SECTION V. MISSION NARRATIVE

As noted in the prior report, the Mission has become aware of the difficulties for governments within the region of efficiently using the infrastructure hardware (locomotives, engines, roads, workshop equipment, etc.) provided with donor assistance. A key area identified for future assistance is the operational, policy, and regulatory environment. The need for financial, organizational, and institutional restructuring is clearly evident if investments in infrastructure to date are to achieve their objectives of reducing the cost of transport and contributing to increased trade flows and economic growth.

The ADS Advisor has begun to engage a broad range of other donors in discussions of findings in this regard and is helping to raise the consciousness of government officials as well as donors to the need to give priority attention to not just providing the hardware, but creating the efficient operational and managerial environment in which the hardware can be optimally used.

Specific consciousness raising activities included the ADS Advisor's participation in the SADCC Annual Consultative Conference. During the main conference, multiple informal meetings and workshops were arranged with the

other donors and heads of Government ministries to sensitize them to the need for improving the operations and efficiency of the SADCC transport system. Data presented by the ADS Advisor pointed out the very poor service provided by the SADCC transport system on several of the SADCC corridors, and the high costs incurred in terms of spoilage and pilferage, high transit times, and the poor control of the shipper because of the inability to obtain information on the status of his shipment.

Moreover, analyses prepared by the ADS Advisor were presented which demonstrated the limited use the SADCC corridors would enjoy if operating under present levels of efficiency because of the inability to compete with the South African transport system. The studies also demonstrated that efficiency COULD, through policy reform and regulatory streamlining, be improved sufficiently for practically all SADCC overseas traffic to flow through SADCC ports.

The Mission has received and is reviewing with other USAID SADCC country missions the results of a Transport Investment Priority Assessment which was planned during the reporting period to determine where the key investments can be made to impact on trade and commerce in the region. As a result of the Transport Advisor's assistance, the analysis has been more focussed and systematic, producing a list of potential investments consistent with A.I.D. and SADCC's objectives of investing in transport to achieve trade and economic growth objectives.

As stated in the last progress report, the challenge for the future will be to take into account a dynamic political environment (South Africa changes, Namibian Independence, possible peace initiatives in Angola and Mozambique), which should have far reaching impact on the region's transport systems and the choices of transport users. The Transport Advisor will be assisting donors and governments in analyzing the impacts of these changes within the sector and identifying key issues requiring further enquiry.

The Mission has submitted a PIO/T for an additional two years of technical assistance under the ADS project. We have revised the scope of work somewhat and are using a competitive contract mode to obtain the follow-on assistance. The current advisor is, of course, eligible to compete for the contract.

FIELD MANAGER'S COVER MEMO

African Development Support Project (698-0464)

Section I. Identification Data

- A. Country: Niger
- B. Period of Report: 10/1/90 - 3/31/91
- C. ADS Field Manager: Erna Kerst
- D. Names and Position Title of Advisors: Ellen Taylor-Powell, Social Science Advisor

Section II. Financial Data

- A. ADS obligations:
 - During Reporting Period: \$0
 - Cumulative for LOP: \$140,000
- B. ADS Accrued Expenditures:
 - During Reporting Period: \$60,715
 - Cumulative for LOP: \$60,715

Output	In Progress	Completed This Period	Total Completed (LOP)
A. Sector Analyses and strategies	3	1	1
B. Project level feasibility studies			
C. Project and Program evaluations			
D. Workshops/seminars sponsored or participated in		1	1
E. Data collection, monitoring, or information systems developed	1		
F. Other (specify)	2		
- WID data base development			
- Research report: Women in Small Ruminant Production			

Section IV. Purpose-level Accomplishments

The advisor's work during this period was highlighted by contributions towards development of Mission strategy on rural credit and dissemination of information on same, counseling on WID issues to USAID and projects, preliminary work on socio-political issues (for the CPSP).

Section V. Mission Narrative

The ADS advisor, a rural sociologist, holds an independent position in USAID which is quite different from that of a USDH. She has few administrative tasks, hence is able to devote her time to technical endeavors. Ms. Taylor-Powell is a valuable asset to USAID and its partners in her role as social scientist and WID specialist. She works with all sections of USAID. If the ADS project did not exist, this Mission could not have such an individual on staff.

A note on a problem associated with the ADS project. Some REDSO personnel have in their scopes of work the requirement to carry out training sessions/seminars in other countries. This has proven a problem in Niger, through no fault of the individual (S. Atiase). The seminar he has designed has not taken place because it would need to be organized through a bilateral project which is decertified under Section 121(d), making funding and administrative arrangements complicated. Although USAID supports the idea of such seminars, they can be difficult to arrange in Niger. A regional advisor is not here long enough to do so himself. Hence we would urge the ADS project to reduce the stress on such formal training sessions as part of an advisor's work, in favor of a choice of modes of information dissemination.

DOC:0055b

ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

IDENTIFICATION

Name: Ellen Taylor-Powell
Position Title: Social Science Advisor
Location: Niamey

Date: April 20, 1991
Period covered: October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991*

SUMMARY

Task	Country/location	Completion date	Level of effort (days)	Type of product	Info. receiver	Mode of dissemination
Socio-political input into CPSP including sector analyses and development of WID/Niger Action Plan	Niger-Niamey	March 1 (initial phase) on-going	30	Analyses, briefing notes, database development	AID	Papers, discussions
Analyze rural credit strategy	Niger-Niamey	March 31	30	Working paper	AID; PVO NGO, GON	Discussion document
Design longitudinal data collection system and follow-up to IFPRI survey	Niger-field sites	In progress	10	Data system development	AID	Group and individual discussions
Increase gender analysis in natural resource strategy	Niger	In progress	10	Policy guidance document	AID, PVO, NGO, GON	Dialogue
Input & follow-up of unsolicited WID/NRM proposal	Niger	Feb. 15	3	Technical advice	AID, Tropsoils staff	Discussions, cables
Preparation of 'women in small ruminant production' research report	Niger	In progress	3	Report	AID, PVO, GON, World Bank	Draft under discussion in Ag. Service
Review CARE micro-enterprise project; site visit	Niger-Maradi	March 1	5	Memo, trip report	AID, CARE	Discussions
Review proposals, documents, methodologies	Niger	In progress		Technical advice	AID	Memos, discussion
Participate in external donor meetings relevant to social science concerns	Niger	In progress				

* Work period includes one month's leave (without pay)

SIGNIFICANT TASK NARRATIVE

Rural Credit in Niger

(1) Abstract: To inform Mission decision-making regarding the design of a rural credit strategy, a review of the literature was undertaken to synthesize lessons learned and current programming directions. Six projects funded under the Agricultural Sector Development grant are being analyzed as well as other donor initiatives in credit. Conclusions indicate the variety of credit programs operating in Niger with no clear "success" models in sight. A typology is suggested for understanding and evaluating credit initiatives.

(2) Utilization: The Working Document has been recently completed so actual utilization within AID is premature. It is expected, however, that this document will focus and inform in-house discussion resulting in a well thought-out rural credit strategy for Niger and incorporated in the CPSP. A summary of findings is to be disseminated to GON officials involved in the Niger Economic Policy Reform Program and other related USAID interventions as part of an educational effort related to policy reform. Another use will be in assistance to PVO/NGOs in designing and evaluating more effective credit programs.

Socio-political analysis for CPSP

(1) Abstract: Socio-cultural including gender analyses are fundamental to the development of the CPSP. Current work is underway to update the Social and Institutional Profile for Niger completed in 1983 and to address social science issues in the sector analyses.

(2) Utilization: Briefing notes that have been prepared and discussions within USAID have served to inform decision making and identify information gaps that need further research in preparing the CPSP.

SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDING 3/31/91

I. Identification

Name : Modibo Sangare
 Position Title: Technology Transfer Specialist (TTS)
 Location : REDSO/WCA
 Date : April 15, 1990
 Period Covered: October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

II. Tasks Summary

<u>Task</u>	<u>Country Location</u>	<u>Completion date or in progress</u>	<u>LOE (Wrk.days)</u>	<u>Type of product/ titles</u>	<u>Information receivers</u>	<u>Dissemination mode for document</u>
1. Technical Assist- ance in Togo CCCD/ACSI Project No. 698-0426.3	Lome	in progress	20	Engineering assistance	Dept. of Health & Sanitation Togo, CCCD Project	Technical Dialogue and technical Review
2. Framework review of Nat. resources Mana- gement in C.I	Abidjan	03/91	20	Reports	REDSO/WCA; IQC Consultant	Report
3. Rural Roads Assessments	Cameroon Chad Mali	in progress	20	Reports	Ministry of Public works, Cameroon, Mali Chad and others	Report
4. Preparation of construction inspection Guide	Abidjan	in progress	10	Guide Material	Public Works Dept. G/Bissau and others	Manual

<u>Task</u>	<u>Country Location</u>	<u>Completion date or in progress</u>	<u>LOE (Wrk.days)</u>	<u>Type of product/ titles</u>	<u>Information receivers</u>	<u>Dissemination mode for document</u>
5. Final editing of FY 90 reports after ADS project manager review & comments	Abidjan	11/90	20	Reports	Government of Guinea, USAID/Guinea and other donors	Reports
6.Misc.						
a) Annual leave	Abidjan	11/90	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
b) ADS Work Plan/ Progress report	Abidjan	04/91	5	Report	AFR/TR/PRO	-
c) Participation in Int'l seminar in Energy in Africa	Abidjan	11/90	5	Technical dialogue	Participants	Technical dialogue
d) Nat'l seminar on techn. transfer	Abidjan	3/91	4	dialogue	Small businesses in Cote d'Ivoire	discussions dialogue
e) Comments on Hbook on compara- tive evaluation of techn. & economical performance of water pumping systems.	Abidjan	12/90	3	Memo	REDSO/WCA	Memo

III. Significant Tasks

Task 1: Technical assistance to Host Country technical service/Togo

a) Abstract of the task:

This task was conducted in conjunction with the implementation of the Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease (CCCD) Project No. 691-0421.3 in Togo. The project includes the building of a facility for training in Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT). The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) Division of Public Hygiene and Sanitation is responsible for the planning and management of subject construction project. The ADS advisor provided technical assistance to the counterpart engineer for the finalization of the contract documents, the setting up of the schedule of events as well as the short listing of the contractors and bids analyses for contract award.

b) Explanation of how the technology or information was disseminated:

Subject construction work started on March 29, 1991 and is expected to be completed on October 1, 1991. The assistance provided the host country counterparts engineers with practical knowledge in the different areas of construction project planning and management. The task resulted in a professionally managed construction contract with no cost overrun and awarded to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder.

Task 2: Framework review of the Cote d'Ivoire Natural resources management strategy.

a) Abstract of the task:

REDSO is about to initiate a natural resources management project in Cote d'Ivoire for FY 92. An IQC contract will be used for the preparation of the subject Project concept paper. A framework review of the Government of Cote d'Ivoire (GOCI) natural resources management plan or strategic programs is needed for drafting the statement of work for the IQC consultants.

The ADS advisor collected information from relevant governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations and donors agencies and prepared a framework review report on GOCI programs and priority projects in natural resources management. In addition, he assisted in the preparation of the scope of work for the hydrogeologist of the IQC consultants team.

b) Explanation of how the technology or information was disseminated:

The resulting framework review report has served as input for the preparation of the Statement of Work for the IQC consultants in connection with the project concept paper preparation. It has helped in the identification of priority areas in which the project resources would be allocated.

Task: 3,4,5: Rural Road Maintenance & Rehabilitation Assessment in Mali, Chad, and Cameroon.

a) Abstract of tasks:

This task is a direct follow-up of the initiated rural roads maintenance and rehabilitation assessment studies in West Africa during FY 90. REDSO/WCA is planning to hold a regional workshop on low volume roads maintenance and rehabilitation on September 91 in Abidjan.

This task experienced some delay on the established schedule due to travel restrictions imposed on the missions during the Gulf war and the on-going widespread democratization turmoil throughout West and Central Africa. The ADS advisor performed data collection from existing donors and financing institutions having projects or programs in selected countries as well as background and literature readings. The collected data need to be refined and updated for final analysis once the travel authorizations to selected countries are obtained.

b) Explanation of how the technology or information is utilized:

The final synthesis report on findings will serve as input for discussion themes during the regional workshop. This planned workshop would be the first known technical interchange forum on innovative methods and techniques for rural roads planning, design, construction and maintenance among African roads administrators and engineers. The expected output is the transfer of information and technology among African engineers and also from the US-Forest roads experts and the Indian Road Authority to the African engineers.

April 10, 1991

MEMORANDUM

To : Bob Rose, USAID/REDSO/ESA/ENG

From : Andre DeGeorges, USAID/REDSO/ESA/ENG

Concerning: Work Plan Regional Environmental Officer, From
September 1990 To September 1991

I. Programmatic Duties And Responsibilities (80 % of Time)

Activities A and B: Serve as technical advisor to host country governments, USAID and grantees in policy and technical matters related to the environment and natural resources with emphasis on environmental sustainable development.

a. COMPLETED

Task 1: "Environmental Assessment Of The USAID Financed Rwenzori Mountaineering Service Project"

Advise USAID, the Government of Uganda and the Rwenzori Mountain Services on the environmental soundness of camping shelters, pit latrines, garbage pits, water supplies and energy in natural resources/tourism development of the Rwenzori Mountains, "Environmental Assessment Of The USAID Financed Rwenzori Mountaineering Services Project." A video documentary was prepared for the Mission.

*Country/Location	: Uganda
*Completion Date	: September 21, 1990
*Level Of Effort	: Three Weeks
*Type Of Product	: Report, Video Documentary
*Information Receivers	: USAID Missions and Washington, The Rwenzori Mountaineering Service, GOM, UNEP, REDSO/W
*Dissemination Mode	: Sent To Regional Missions and USAID/AGNR/WASH

Task 2. Presented paper entitled "Land-Based Pollution And Its Impact On Coral Reefs And Related Ecosystems, The Caribbean Experience, Implications For East African Coastal Tourism" at the International Symposium on The Ecology Of Mangroves And Related Ecosystems, Mombasa, Kenya.

The purpose was to sensitize people to the susceptibility of nearshore coastal areas to landbased pollution from development while offering possible solutions and needs to control this phenomenon.

*Country/Location	:Mombasa, Kenya
*Completion Date	:September 29, 1990
*Level of Effort	:One Month
*Type Of Product	:Report
*Information Receivers	:Government Officials and 110 Scientists from 23 countries, USAID Missions with Coastlines, UNEP
*Dissemination Mode	:Slide Show and Talk, Report and Conference Proceedings, copies sent to Regional Missions, USAID/Washington, UNEP Rep., REDSO/W, RDO/C

Task 3. Attended the Buffer Zone Conference at Mwea, Uganda sponsored by the Regional USAID/NRMP Project.

Interacted with government, NGO and traditional people on sustainable natural resources management issues and how they must be linked to rural economic development if they are to survive.

*Country/Location	:Mwea National Park, Uganda
*Completion Date	:October 12, 1991
*Level Of Effort	:One Week
*Type of Product	:Trip Report, Video Documentary
*Information Receivers	:Regional USAID Missions, USAID/WASH, UNEP, REDSO/W

*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 4. Prepared a report, "An Environmental Appraisal Of Impacts From Dredge And Fill And Land Reclamation On Coastal Marine Waters And Coral Reefs Of Mahe, Seychelles" for the U.S. Embassy and the GOS.

This involved underwater surveys and filming. Recommendations were made to begin a coastal zone water quality and reef monitoring program involving the government environmental unit and Peace Corps.

*Country/Location :Seychelles
*Completion Date :October 21, 1990
*Level Of Effort :One Week
*Type Of Product :Report and Underwater Video
*Information Receivers :U.S. Embassy, GOS, USAID
Missions with Coastlines,
UNEP, REDSO/W, RDO/C
*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 5. Worked on KEAPEM PAIP looking at natural resources policy reform issues in the area of forestry, minor forest products, enforcement, fire management and environmental management.

*Country/Location :Madagascar
*Completion Date :November 8, 1990
*Level Of Effort :Four Weeks
*Type Of Product :Concept Papers
*Information Receivers :USAID Missions and
Washington and GOM, REDSO/W
*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 6. Undertook an environmental/natural resources assessment for USAID, the GOU and the Rwenzori Mountaineering Service entitled ""Nature Tourism Feasibility Study, Northern Rwenzori Mountains "Mountains Of The Moon.""

The most important discovery was that there is a potential to link the work of the Bakonjo of the Rwenzori to the Pygmies of the Ituri Forest in tourism development as a means of conserving the biological diversity of the area. A video documentary was prepared for the Mission.

*Country/Location :Uganda
*Completion Date :December 19, 1991
*Level of Effort :Two Weeks
*Type of Product :Report and Video Documentary
*Information Receivers :USAID, Rwenzori
Mountaineering Services, GOU,
UNEP, REDSO/W, ZIMTRUST,
WWF/Zambia
*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 7. A policy and technical review was undertaken for USAID, NGO's and the Government of Mozambique entitled "Natural Resources And Environmental Issues In Mozambique, Current Setting And Possible Role For USAID."

This paper brought out the importance of looking beyond the policy of "Food Self-Sufficiency" towards the idea of "Food Security" using the sustainable exploitation of the natural resources to generate income for the rural community.

*Country/Location :Mozambique
*Completion Date :January 25, 1991
*Level of Effort :Two Weeks
*Type Of Product :Report

*Information Receivers :USAID Missions and
Washington, NGO's and GOM,
REDSO/W, ZIMTRUST, AWF,
WWF/Zambia

*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 8. Prepared a policy and technical evaluation report for the Kenya Mission entitled "Amboseli National Park And the Hopcraft Game Ranch, Policy And Technical Issues. Implications For USAID's COBRA Project."

Key issues include reforms in the areas of range management, privatization of livestock marketing, wildlife utilization rights on private land, land tenure and park management.

*Country/Location :Kenya

*Completion Date :February 8, 1991

*Level Of Effort :Four Days

*Type Of Product :Trip Report, Video
Documentary

*Information Receivers :Kenya Mission, Private
Ranchers, USAID Washington and
other Missions, ZIMTRUST and
WWF/Zambia, REDSO/W

*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 9. Co-authored a report with the Regional Natural Resources Advisor, Dick Pellek entitled "Wildlife Resources In Kenya, Prospects For Rural Economic Development, Special Study 19-22 February 1991."

This report continued to highlight key policy reform issues needed to make wildlife a sustainable economic resource outside of Kenya's parks and reserves based upon what was observed in the Laikipia ranching area which contains, 2,500 elephants, the second largest herd in Kenya and some of the largest concentrations of wildlife outside of Kenya's parks and reserves. This was provided to the Kenya Mission as background to their COBRA Project.

*Country/Location :Kenya

*Completion Date :February 22, 1991

*Level Of Effort :One Week

*Type Of Product :Trip Report and Video
Documentary

*Information Receivers :USAID/Kenya, Private Ranchers

*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 10. Prepared a synthesis of meetings held by Laikipia and Machakos ranchers on wildlife utilization needs in Kenya as background information to the Kenya Mission's wildlife management COBRA Project.

Also Kenya wildlife and tourism experts were brought in to discuss matters with the Mission.

*Country/Location :Kenya

*Completion Date :March 6, 1991

*Level Of Effort :Two Days

*Type Of Product :Memorandum

*Information Receivers :USAID/Kenya

*Dissemination Mode :Internal Distribution

Task 11. Provide regular and constant input and evaluation of technical elements in COBRA PID.

*Country/Location :Kenya

*Completion Date :April 16, 1991

*Level Of Effort :Three Weeks

*Type of Product :Memorandums

*Information Receivers :USAID/Kenya Staff

*Dissemination Mode :Internal Distribution

Task 12. March 17-22, 1991. Prepared a technical and policy paper for the Rwandan Mission, NRMP project members and the GOR entitled "Natural Resources Management Project (696-0129) A Preliminary Evaluation Of Project And Non-Project Assistance Activities For Sustainable Management And Economic Development Of Rwanda's Natural Resources."

This paper emphasizes the need to turn natural resources into economic resources for the rural communities if there is hope of these resources surviving given that the current population on arable land will rise from about 300 to over 1000 persons/ sq km over the next 15 years. Specific policy reform issues were recommended that could be used to develop and NPA project.

*Country/Location :Rwanda
*Completion Date :March 22, 1991
*Level Of Effort :One Week
*Type of Product :Report
*Information Receivers :USAID/Kigali, GOR, NRMP Project Staff, USAID Missions and Washington, ZIMTRUST, WWF/Zambia, AWF, REDSO/W
*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

b. TASKS TO BE COMPLETED BETWEEN APRIL AND SEPTEMBER 1991

Task 1. KEAPEM PAD, Natural Resource Policy Reform

*Country/Location :Madagascar
*Completion Date :May 13, 1991
*Level Of Effort :One Month
*Type Of Product :Concept Paper On Wetlands and ???
*Information Receivers :USAID, GOM, NGO's, USAID Missions and Washington, REDSO/W
*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 2. Natural Resources Management And Tourism PAD

*Country/Location :Uganda
*Completion Date :May 25, 1991
*Level Of Effort :Two Weeks
*Type Of Product :Concept Paper
*Information Receivers :USAID/Kampala, GOU, USAID
Missions and Washington,
NGO's, REDSO/W
*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

**Task 3. Natural Resources Issues and Environmental
Guidelines And Criteria For Private Enterprise Development
Project**

*Country/Location :Botswana
*Completion Date :July 12, 1991
*Level Of Effort :Two Weeks
*Type Of Product :Report
*Information Receivers :USAID/Gaborone, GOB, Project
Staff, USAID Washington and
Missions, NGO's, REDSO/W
*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 4. Technical Review of SHARED Project

*Country/Location :Malawi
*Completion Date :July 19, 1991
*Level Of Effort :One Week
*Type Of Product :Report
*Information Receivers :USAID/Malawi, GOM, USAID
Washington and Missions,
NGO's, REDSO/W
*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 5. Uganda PVO Implementation Review

*Country/Location :Uganda
*Completion Date :August 10, 1991
*Level Of Effort :Three Weeks
*Type Of Product :Report
*Information Receivers :USAID, NGO's, GOU, USAID
Washington and Missions, NGO's
and REDSO/W
*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Task 6. Project Review, Ranamafana National Park Project

*Country/Location :Madagascar
*Completion Date :September 13, 1991
*Level Of Effort :Four Weeks
*Type Of Product :Report
*Information Receivers :USAID, NGO's, GOM
*Dissemination Mode :Trip Report

Activity C. Inform and train host country officials on the needs, values and methods of environmental and natural resources management.

a. COMPLETED

Task 1. Provide the USAID/Kigali Government, NRMP staff and the GOR information on what is happening in other parts of Africa with regard to sustainable natural resources management as a rural income generator.

Task 2. Provide USAID/Maputo and the Mozambique Environmental Unit information on what is happening in other countries in the area of natural resources management.

Task 3. Provide the USAID/Kenya Mission information on what is happening in wildlife management in other parts of Africa.

b. TO BE COMPLETED: To Be Determined Once In Country
Activity D: Participate in development of strategy exercises, including sector assessments and country profiles, to insure environmental concerns are fully addressed.

a. COMPLETED

None

b. TO BE COMPLETED: None

II. Administrative Duties And Responsibilities (20% of Time)

Activity A: Provide technical guidance to host country officials, grantees and USAID officials in the preparation of IEE's, EA's and EIS's. Approximately one day each.

a. COMPLETED

Task 1. January 12-25. Prepare Environmental Checklists for the Mozambique Private Sector Support Program and the Mozambique PVO Support Project.

Task 2. Provide the Mozambique Environmental Unit United States Environmental Legislation including NEPA, PL 92-500, Reg. 16, USEPA Pesticide Data.

Task 3. Prepared the following draft IEE's for USAID Missions:

a. National AIDS Prevention Project (617-0127), Uganda.

b. Child Survival: Control of Diarrhea Disease And Nutrition Project (617-0130), Uganda

c. West Nile Community Self-Reliance Project, Uganda

d. Anjouan Sustainable Agriculture Project (602-0002), Comoros.

e. Community Natural Resources Management Project, Lesotho

f. Zambia Stabilization (ZAMSTAB) Program (611-0271)

g. Conservation Of Biodiverse Resource Areas (COBRA) Project (615-0247), Kenya

h. Prosthetics Assistance Project (656-0215) Amendment 1, Mozambique.

- b. TO BE COMPLETED: To Be Determined Once In Country

Activity B: Advise and/or participate in the preparation of Action Plans and CDSS documents, and assist in design and review of AID-financed activities that are expected to be environmentally sensitive.

- a. COMPLETED

Task 1. February, 1991. Prepared Draft Scope of Work, Environmental and Natural Resources, Zambia CDSS.

- b. TO BE COMPLETED: None

- c. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR OTHER TIME.

- a. Task 1. Scheduling Meeting

*Country/Location :Kenya

*Completion Date :September 30, 1991

*Level Of Effort :Two Weeks

- b. *Holidays :19 Days

- c. *R&R :4 Weeks (1.5 Years Accrued)

GRAND TOTAL: TWELVE MONTHS OF TIME ACCOUNTED FOR

III
NARRATIVE OF SIGNIFICANT TASKS
PAUL ANDRE DEGEORGES
REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISOR
USAID/REDSO/ESA

Under the new Environmental Initiative which the Administrator signed in August 1990, major efforts will be placed in:

*Policy Reform

*Natural Resource Economics

Furthermore, in the "Natural Resources Management Framework for Monitoring Progress under the Development Fund for Africa," from Ben Stoner to Bob Rose (September 27, 1990), the key Target 3.1 of the Development Fund For Africa Strategic Objective III (SO3) is:

"Achieving sustainable increases in productivity through better management of natural resources."

The REA has been working with missions to help turn natural resources into economic resources both through addressing project related activities and with regard to non-project assistance (NPA).

POLICY REFORM FOR SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AS AN ECONOMIC RESOURCE.

A. ABSTRACT

It must be remembered, that with the exception of the elephant, rhino and possibly the gorilla, the majority of Africa's wildlife and natural resources are being destroyed not by poaching or over-exploitation but by taking the natural resource habitat out of production, usually by converting it to farm land or from overgrazing by the continent's ever growing population which is expected to double in the next 10-15 years. Given this pressure, the only hope for Africa's natural resources to survive will be to turn them into economic resources for the rural community to

the point where natural habitat is more valuable than converting it to farm land or overgrazing it with livestock. The following areas of policy reform appear to be cross-cutting in nature and are followed by discussion. They have been discussed with USAID missions in East and Southern Africa:

1. Promote Food Security Over Food Self-Sufficiency
2. Help Natural Resource Agencies Become Management Agencies
3. Natural Resources Management Rights On Privately Or Community Owned Lands
4. Establishment Of Man And The Biosphere Reserves In Preference To Parks
5. Assurance That Natural Resource Management Projects Are Not Rural Development Projects Which Have A Notoriety For Failure
6. Help Reorganize Natural Resources Management So That It Is Under One Leadership
7. To Deal With Africa's Wildlife, Livestock And Range Management Issues Must Be Addressed
8. Land Tenure And Small Farmers, Destroyers Of Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat
9. Population Control As A Key Component To Any Natural Resources Management Project
10. Industrialization, A Key To Taking Pressures Off The Natural Resource Base
11. More Involvement Of The Private Sector In Sustainable Natural Resources Management
12. Help Turn Poachers Into Collaborators With Natural Resource Managers
13. Revenue Sharing With Local Communities
14. Natural Forest Management

B. DETAILED DISCUSSION OF POLICY REFORM ISSUES.

1. Promote Food Security Over Food Self-Sufficiency. Rather than put all of a country's efforts into growing food when in many cases the majority of the land is not conducive to high yield agriculture, take advantage of an area's comparative economic advantage over the rest of the world or the region and generate foreign exchange from sustainable natural resources management. For example:

*Nature Tourism in the Rwenzori Mountains of Uganda, lemur tourism in Madagascar, development of coastal tourism in Madagascar, Mozambique or Zanzibar.

*Derive revenue from wildlife utilization as in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

*Grow fruit for export as with cashews in Mozambique.

*Develop revenue from natural forest management or exploitation of minor forest products.

2. Help Natural Resource Agencies Become Management Agencies. Throughout much of Africa, natural resource agencies suffer from their colonial past. They tend to be more policing agencies rather than management agencies. Their main role traditionally has been to cut the rural community off from accessing the very resources they need in order to survive. The resources traditionally have only benefitted the Crown/King or in post independence times, the State. As a result these agencies tend to be in abject opposition to the rural community who mines these resources without seeing any long term value in the resources for themselves or their children. This perpetuates the day to day subsistence attitude. It is very clear that gun barrel management is only a stop gap and not a long term solution to the survival of natural resources in "Today's Africa!"

This is just the opposite of natural resources management in the United States where the game wardens are respected members of the community since they are there to manage and protect the resources for access by the community.

To change the attitude and field operations of natural resource agencies will require both training or retraining in natural resources management, and changes in the legal base.

3. Natural Resources Management Rights On Privately Or Community Owned Lands. Most newly emerging nations in Africa still maintain many of the old colonial laws in which natural resources belong to the King or Crown and now to the State. In order for many of the necessary reforms to be put into action, laws will have to be changed to return the ownership and responsibility for management and in turn economic rewards to the rural community. This is especially critical for sustainable management of both wildlife and forests outside of parks and reserves, and possibly within.

4. Establishment Of Man And The Biosphere Reserves In Preference To Parks. The REA feels that in most instances, there is no place for a classical park in Africa. This is because, by definition, a park is an area of complete preservation of wildlife and their respective habitat. This often cuts traditional societies off from the very resources that they rely upon for survival. It is believed that for many of the natural areas to survive, the governments and western conservationists will have to compromise some of their enthusiasm for complete protection by allowing multiple use of some areas by the rural community, since in many instances, income from tourism alone will not provide substantial reward to the rural communities to make it in their vested interest to completely stop using the resources in a given area. In many instances there may also be cultural, social or religious reasons why the rural community feels a necessity to continually exploit certain resources in a given area.

This is the reason that UNESCO is promoting the philosophy of a Man and The Biosphere Reserve. Under such status, critical environmental or biologically diverse habitat is identified. In collaboration with the rural community, these areas are set aside for preservation while the remaining areas, often found between the people and the critical habitat, are inventoried for their economic worth (e.g. wildlife, grazing habitat, major and minor forest products, minerals) or cultural value and sustainable community based management plans are established in these "Buffer Zones".

Classical savanna land parks may be acceptable if peripheral game reserves (in essence buffer zones) can be put back into use to generate income from wildlife overflow. They may also be acceptable if revenue sharing with the peripheral community takes place and is significant. Forested areas are best placed in biosphere reserves.

5. Assurance That Natural Resource Management Projects Are Not Rural Development Projects Which Have A Notoriety For Failure.

In recent years many donors and NGO's have attempted to solve the problem of sustainable natural resources management by looking entirely to "On Farm Solutions." For instance, village fuelwood lots were attempted in Senegal in the 1970's and 80's. They failed while an estimated 20,000 acres of natural forest were being cut each year for charcoal to feed the needs of Dakar and other major regional cities. There were no sustainable management plans developed for exploitation of these natural forests. There was a misplaced emphasis on finding a solution to the problem.

This is still too often the case, since many of the conservation NGO's are still made up of ecologists who come out of a scientific background and are not natural resources managers. They need to change the makeup of their staff so that it is more balanced in this direction. The donors need to promote a natural resources management philosophy.

Because of the current setting, too often "Gifts" such as roads, schools and health dispensaries are given as tradeoffs to the rural community for not using the natural resources. It is the nature of all human beings to say "Yes give us this" and then to continue as we have always done. Likewise, this does not promote sustainability since once a project ends unless the natural resources are sustainably generating revenue, there will be no money for continued community or family development. What one ends up with is a "Rural Development Project In The Guise Of A Natural Resources Management Project;" something destined for failure when the money runs out.

For natural resources management programs to be successful, community development must be secondary to income generation from sustainable natural resources management. The rural community must see a direct link between rationally using their natural resources to generate income for community and family development. Then and only then is there a chance that the natural resources will survive and not be degraded or taken out of production.

Finally, people working in natural resources projects should not expect the rural community to automatically give up using natural resources even if viable on farm solutions are available. Subsistence people survive by tradition and that which has been proven over generations of time. They accept new ideas and change very slowly and must see the proof over and over again that alternatives offer a potential solution to their daily

survival. Therefore, it is a mistake to ignore natural resources management while testing on farm solutions since the people will likely continue to exploit their natural resource base. If this exploitation is to be sustainable and if the resources are not to be degraded while acceptable on farm solutions are sought, then in parallel, natural resource management plans must be enacted with the communities. It should be clearly understood that in many cases on farm solutions may not exist or if they do exist may not be acceptable to the community as an alternative to using the natural resources. The REA continually tries to get these concepts across to the governments, the USAID missions and NGO's with whom he collaborates.

6. Help Reorganize Natural Resources Management So That It Is Under One Leadership. The REA has observed that in a number of countries (e.g. Uganda and Rwanda) natural resources management responsibilities are often found in different ministries and often overlap. This causes continuous conflict, especially at the field level where different groups may have different management objectives for the same resource. In the area of policy reform it is recommended that where such problems are observed, that collaboration with the government take place to reorganize the management of natural resources under one ministry with one common set of management objectives for a given resource in a given local.

7. To Deal With Africa's Wildlife, Livestock And Range Management Issues Must Be Addressed. Most of Africa's larger wildlife or plains game lives on the range occupied by herders and their livestock. While a hundred years ago or even less, it was easy for them live in harmony with the wildlife, modern medicine and veterinary science has increased both the human and livestock populations over much of Africa to the point where grazing habitat and browse is in such short supply that the wildlife is in direct competition with the herders and their livestock. Unless range management and livestock programs are developed, most likely in the private sector, in parallel with wildlife programs, it is unlikely that wildlife will survive another human generation as populations double and their livestock over graze critical wildlife habitat.

8. Land Tenure And Small Farmers, Destroyers Of Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat. As African populations have increased, traditional family farms have become smaller and smaller to the point where they are at their minimal viable size and there is inadequate land to support all of one's offspring. In many African countries the best agricultural lands are already in production (e.g. Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi).

In trying to settle a number of problems (e.g. nomadism and the desire for each small farmer to own his own tract of land), there are many instances of range land being broken up by the government, first into group ranches and then eventually into individual ranches without any regard for agroecological zones, that is the need to contain both wet and dry season grazing habitat. In Kenya this is leading to ranches that are not viable under traditional management of livestock.

In turn as the small farmer population increases and the high grade agricultural lands reach their minimal viable size, there has been a tendency for small farmers to move out into traditional grazing lands, especially onto dry season grazing habitat. This is the best of the worst grazing habitat as it tends to be the moister bottom land. Often out of desperation, the traditional herders, who no longer have agroecological zones within their ranch, sell out to small farmers in an effort to survive. The end result is an end to nomadism, encroachment on wildlife habitat by small farmers and cultural degradation. Wildlife then becomes a crop pest and tends to be shot out by the small farmer. This is happening at a rapid pace in Kenya and is believed to be a problem in Tanzania.

Land tenure issues such as community versus private ownership on range land should be carefully studied as this can gravely impact upon people and their culture, and upon wildlife and its habitat. This is often entering into politically very sensitive grounds.

9. Population Control As A Key Component To Any Natural Resources Management Project. Much of Africa is quickly surpassing the carrying capacity of the natural resource base to support its human population. Regardless of what is attempted with regard to natural resources management, if human growth rates estimated at 3-4 % for much of East and Southern Africa, are not controlled, the natural resources outside of parks and reserves will virtually disappear by the early 21st century. As a part of all natural resources projects that have a community development and environmental education component, there should be strong emphasis placed on educating people about and establishing family planning programs.

10. Industrialization, A Key To Taking Pressures Off The Natural Resource Base. While turning natural resources into economic resources will be critical to their survival in "Today's Africa," it is unlikely that there will be enough revenue generated from them alone to appease the growing rural populace. As Africa becomes more and more urbanized over the next 20 years, industrialization and jobs in urban areas could help take pressures off of encroachment on or taking out of production the natural resource base. This includes rural enterprises that use natural resource products on a sustainable basis. USAID missions should begin looking at integrated portfolios that link many of the above issues into an overall comprehensive program.

11. More Involvement Of The Private Sector In Sustainable Natural Resources Management. To date, much of the donor money has gone through conservation NGO's for environmental education and not natural resources management in Africa. In a recent visit to a project around Amboseli National Park, Kenya, a prominent conservation NGO explained when asked what they were doing for the Masai, "We are trying to sensitize them to the importance of wildlife to their country and to their cultural heritage." The REDSO group was shocked to say the least. The Masai who have been living among wildlife for thousands of years know more about wildlife than any westerner and most Africans will ever know, as the wildlife are as much a part of them as they are of the wildlife.

What rural people need is to see the economic value of wildlife. From a number of evaluations, it is evident that nonprofit NGO's have an important role to play in areas of community development and in environmental education. It should be remembered that environmental education alone will not fill empty stomachs and can only help to change the attitudes of subsistence cultures once they begin seeing the economic value of sustainably managing natural resources. It has become clearly evident that non-profit NGO's are no better at turning natural resources into economic resources than are the donors.

There appears to be a very important entity that has been overlooked, and this is the private sector. Depending on where one is in Africa, this may include the tourism industry, private ranchers, logging concerns, sport fishing and hunting operators, etc. More and more there is an increasing awareness that their technical know how and more importantly, their entrepreneurial spirit must be linked to the rural community to help them first manage and then sustainably exploit their natural resources for

the purpose of generating foreign exchange or local currency through the establishment of "Rural Based Enterprises." This will also help take some of the pressure off of the land by making it more economical in many areas to leave the natural habitat alone rather than converting marginal areas into unsustainable agriculture. The linkage of the private sector to the rural community is believed that this has been a key to the success of Zimbabwe's Campfire Program.

Meanwhile, the non-profit NGO's can help assure that the rural populace negotiates to get their rightful "cut of the action." In turn they can work towards taking the profits from sustainable natural resources management and assuring that it is equitably distributed both at a community and individual level, the individual level being critical to the community's acceptance of sustainable natural resources management. The REA has been promoting this in his evaluations of Mission programs.

12. Help Turn Poachers Into Collaborators With Natural Resource Managers. There has been a general tendency for the western world to view poachers in Africa as evil men with no respect for nature or authority. The REA has spent much time with such people in West Africa in trying to better understand them and their attitudes. First of all, most of these people are not as projected. Most are family men. Many are religious leaders. They all have one thread in common, "Poverty." As one lion/leopard hunter explained, "I can get from one lion skin what I can get out of the ground in a year. The lion and leopard are just resources for me. Unlike you who receives a pay check every two weeks, my only source of income are the natural resources that surround me. You can put me in jail, but tomorrow when I get out, I will return to hunting. You see I have a family to feed. You have one of two choices if you don't want me to hunt. Either shoot me or find me another way of life!" Unfortunately, this lion hunter was only receiving about one twentieth of the real value for the lion skin on the black market.

The REA reflected much over this encounter. In reality, what other way of life is there for many of Africa's people, to flee the countryside and head to the Mathare slums where unemployment, crime, drugs or prostitution is their likely future? Or is it to begin collaborating with the illegal hunters, loggers and fishermen to use their knowledge in a positive way to manage and sustainably exploit the very resources from which they have been legally cut off over the past 100 years of colonialization and the last 25 years of independence.

The REA is continually trying to promote the latter philosophy in the USAID missions and countries that he is visiting, that is "Turning Natural Resources Into Economic Resources For The Rural Communities!"

It should not be forgotten that much of the real knowledge about natural resources and their exploitation is tied up in the minds of "Traditional Resource Users" or "Poachers." The use of this knowledge must and can be turned into a positive force. This is not a new idea and was promoted by Ian Parker 25 years ago when he used poachers to help crop wildlife as an economic resource. It appears that many African countries are returning to this philosophy. For instance in the southern African countries, poachers are helping to mount anti-poaching squads as they become an active part of sustainable management. They act as guides, trackers and skinners. Jane Goodall has even used their stalking ability to capture video footage of wildlife that the average westerner would be incapable of attaining due to his/her lack of tracking skills.

Fortunately, many of the East and Southern African countries have seen the light, the earliest being Zimbabwe with the Campfire Program. USAID is on the cutting edge of such activities with its regional natural resources management program in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, with Namibia soon to follow. The REA has promoted this philosophy in his visits and reports to Uganda, Mozambique, Rwanda and in Kenya. Unfortunately, it appears that West Africa is much further behind than East and Southern Africa in achieving this goal.

13. Revenue Sharing With Local Communities. Currently, major strides are being made in governments sharing a of percentage park and reserve revenues with the rural community. While plans exist (e.g. Kenya and Uganda) to date there is no where in which the REA has seen this implemented in a manner which is equitable. USAID should promote this policy if rural communities are to develop a caretaker mentality towards parks and reserves. Equitable distribution will be the biggest hurdle to overcome.

14. Natural Forest Management. The next big advance should be in natural forest management and in turning both minor and major forestry resources into sustainable economic resources for the rural community. It appears for instance that during the colonial days extractive forest management plans existed for Uganda. Many of the former French colonies had "Forets Jardiniers" in which forests were manipulated to enhance the production of important minor forest products with little or no damage to the forest. For instance, orchid clippings were placed on trees. In Madagascar, an old Frenchman, is planting certain trees on which butterflies prefer to attach cocoons. FAO is promoting the harvest of crocodile eggs from natural nests in return for the rural community leaving these riparian untouched by agriculture.

REDSO/ESA

ADSP FIELD MANAGER'S SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

SECTION I. IDENTIFICATION DATA

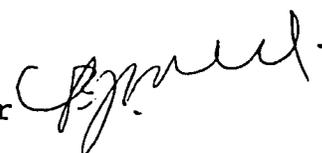
COUNTRY: REDSO/ESA

PERIOD COVERED: 10/1/90 - 3/31/91

PROJECT TITLE: African Development Support

PROJECT NUMBER: 698-0464.23

ADS FIELD MANAGER: Bruce J. Odell, Deputy Director



ADVISORS COVERED IN THIS REPORT:

- a) Richard Pellek, Forestry/Natural Resources
- b) David Gordon, Reg. Behavioral Sciences/Policy
- c) Andres de Georges, Environment
- d) Joseph Carvalho, Agricultural Economist/Policy
- e) Kamelendu B. Paul, Agriculture

SECTION II. FINANCIAL DATA

IN \$000's	DURING PERIOD	CUM LOP
(A) OBLIGATIONS	60,976	1,256,595
(B) ACCRUED EXPENDITURES	259,696	748,227

SECTION III. OUTPUTS COMPLETED THIS PERIOD

- (A) Sector Analyses and Strategies - 8
- (B) Project-Level Feasibility Studies - 12
- (C) Project and Program Evaluations - 6
- (D) Workshops/Seminars/Conferences - 3
- (E) Monitoring/Info Systems Developed - 1
- (F) Other: NRMS/GIS field monitoring and participation in International Centers Week also were specific tasks undertaken by advisors during this period. As in the past, please note that Agricultural Advisor K.B. Paul was involved in SAARFA program monitoring and administration, separately funded.

SECTION IV. PURPOSE-LEVEL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

It is difficult, even presumptuous, for the "field" to comment on overall achievement of ADSP "purpose-level accomplishments". In our view, we do not have the perspective to make such judgements, and prefer that they are best left to the AID/Washington level. During the reporting period, there were several "outputs", however, of such significance that they may suggest purpose-level achievements. These include:

-- From work initiated in the reporting period and carried over into the next, Richard Pellek made a presentation to international donors and regional (East Africa) environment agencies strongly encouraging the introduction of simple agroforestry techniques into basic farming systems. This is ties in to a renewed international center interest in soil conservation, to which agroforestry makes a major contribution.

-- Andre de Georges has made further inroads amongst East African wildlife officials on the possibility of re-introducing controlled game offtake as a part of game management, in lieu of the present outright ban on hunting. De Georges points out to that one of the keys to this will be a meaningful role for the private sector (ranchers, communities, and even ex-poachers).

-- Through their work in Uganda, Kenya, and Madagascar in particular, both Pellek and de Georges--together with Ag Economist Joe Carvalho--have advanced even further the critical role of neighboring local communities in bio-diverse ecological zone protection, through shared management responsibilities, mixed use of protected areas, and central government openness to local initiatives.

-- David Gordon's governance and democratization work in Mozambique had direct impact on GOM decisions on electoral/proportional representation rules under the new constitution, and was an exceptional example of "non-coercive policy dialogue"--in this case led by the Ambassador--that was openly received by the host government.

SECTION IV. GENERAL NARRATIVE

REDSO/ESA has come to rely upon the ADS Project as the most fresh, innovative source of expertise that we can deploy in the region. With AFR's recent decision to permit an additional three ADS advisors in Nairobi, we will have an on-board complement of nine ADS advisors by the end of CY 1991--between one-fifth and one-fourth of our overall U.S. strength. [New ADS advisors who have entered on duty during the present

reporting period are David Martella, Agriculture Policy, and Ruth Buckley-Hughes, Assistant Behavioral Scientist. K.B. Paul, Agriculturalist, completed his assignment and departed REDSO in May.] We feel the ADS group is fully integrated into the REDSO "family" and making major conceptual contributions to East and Southern African development.

The REDSO Field Manager does have two requests for AFR consideration. One is that, with the expansion of the ADS complement to nine ultimately, REDSO division chiefs (that is, the direct line supervisors of each ADS advisor) be permitted to function, at least for reporting purposes, as "field managers" as they are permitted to do so in smaller posts. Barring this, division chiefs should be recognized as "co-managers" and given programmatic and reporting oversight of ADS advisors. Second, we have made steady progress in enforcing greater uniformity in advisor's reporting, and have faithfully passed on AFR's request in this regard to each advisor and his/her supervisor. Notwithstanding, differences of style and completeness remain. If the bureau still believes greater uniformity is needed, then a standardized (preferably "word processing glossary") format should be mandated by AFR to alleviate the need for the field manager to excessively edit submissions.

Attachments: Individual Advisors Semi-Annual Reports
Budget Spreadsheet (As Of 06/91)

0504M

SECTION III: Significant tasks.

Most of my time was spent assisting missions prepare initial environmental examinations and environmental assessments because of lack of personnel familiar with AID environmental procedures. This poses problems because the time spent on TDYs might have been used for more ADS oriented tasks. To resolve that issue, I proposed to the REDSO/WCA Environmental Officer that we organize a training session for the missions environmental officers and some project development officers on projects and programs environmental examination/analysis procedures based on the Reg 16. The training session will be held on September 1991, just before the scheduling workshop. Materials and documents have been prepared for the training session.

31. SIGNIFICANT TASK 1: PREPARE REG 16 TRAINING FOR MISSIONS ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICERS; point 3 of summary.

Abstract of the task or workshop: Materials have been prepared for the training of host country and missions environmental officers for environmental examination of projects and programs. The objective is to train them to prepare IEEs at the mission level and make threshold decisions for EA and/or EIS.

Explanation of how the information or technology was utilized: The material prepared will be presented to the participants during a training session held in REDSO in September this year. The target people of the training session are the missions environmental and project development officers.

32. SIGNIFICANT TASK 2: PREPARATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION STUDY IN WCA; point 3 of summary.

Abstract of the task or workshop: The purpose of this task is to take stock of the current situation of the environmental legislation in West and Central African countries. A broad examination of the legislations showed that the existing environment laws lack coherence, and are often incomplete and conflicting. In addition, there are not many environmental legislation specialists in the region. The studies, which is the first step of a process expected to be long, will analyse all the key aspects of environmental legislations in WCA, identify the needs in training, enacting complementary laws, harmonization and institutional/coordination issues among countries.

Explanation of how the information or technology was utilized: The results of the task will be used as guidance to carry out the study and make the findings available to AID, WCA countries and by countries institutions/individuals. The study is the first step of a series of activities aiming the increase in effectiveness of environmental legislation and environment/natural resources conservation in WCA.

SECTION IV: Suggestion:

REDSO/WCA receives continuously requests for training and research that are not usually satisfied. One way the ADS project can efficiently assist host countries is to make funds available for that purpose.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT.
ADVISORS SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT.

SECTION I: Identification data.

ADVISOR'S NAME: MEDJOMO COULIBALY LOCATION: REDSO/WCA, Abidjan
POSITION TITLE: Regional Education and Human Resources Development Advisor
DATE OF REPORT: 04/10/91 PERIOD COVERED BY REPORT: 09/01/91 to 03/31/91

SECTION II: Tasks summary.

ACTIVITY	COUNTRY LOCATION	COMPLETION DATE	LOE days	TYPE OF PRODUCT	USERS	DISSEMINATION MODE
1. Participation in workshop on Social dimension of global environmental change with focus on "Environmental Education"	Senegal	Oct 7-12	6	Report on the extent and consequences of environmental degradation and implications for Education and training. SOW of activity no.1 (Environmental Education)	Participating institutions and REDSO	Comments dispatched through established "Steering Committee"
2. Review of program study of the Senegalese graduate school of "Environmental studies" (Institut Supérieur de l'Environnement (ISE))	Senegal	In progress	3	Technical review	ISE, INSAH (Institut du Sahel) other formal training institutions	Mail upon request
3. Participation workshop on Policy and strategies Vocational Educ. & Training (VET) for African francophone decision-makers	Togo	Dec.10-20	11	Report and Recommendations to AID/W, AFR/TR/EHR	REDSO, AID/W AID missions	Reporting cable (and articles in academic journal)
4. Assessment of Basic Education in Côte d'Ivoire	Cote d'Ivoire	Nov. 30	27	Technical report outlining bottlenecks and framework for education sector action plan	AID, Min. of Education, World Bank, UNDP, local research and training inst.	Panel discussion

ACTIVITY	COUNTRY LOCATION	COMPLETION DATE	LOE days	TYPE OF PRODUCT	USERS	DISSEMINATION MODE
5. Evaluation of AID-funded Basic Education Expansion Project (BEEP)	Mali	Jan.5-30	16	Technical report & strategic plan for implementing the management & planning component of the project	AID/Mali, Malian Min. of Education and other donors	Report to the mission
6. Amendment of Ghana Primary Educ. Program (PREP)	Ghana	02/19-03/05/91	15	Report and option paper for supplemental PREP funding	AID/Ghana	.
7. Assessment of the state of environmental Education in West Africa	Senegal, Mali, Burkina, Ghana, Togo	on-going	40	Report on the state of Environmental Education in the region and background paper for upcoming Workshop on Environmental Educ. jointly organized with the ADB	AID missions, host govts, regional organizations: (CILSS, UNSO, ADB) and participants to workshop	Workshop publication of final report
8. Assistance in AID/Burkina Faso Natural Resource Management action plan/PID team: Design of Education training and extension component	B. Faso	03/17-04/06	20	Policy guidance document. Project document outlining training, desirable lines of emphasis, potential collaborating institutions and recommendations for the PP team	AID/Burkina Faso	PID Document
9. Network initiatives and task force development	Cote d'Ivoire	on-going	12	Concerted action plan, agenda or strategy for Education/HRD	Regional organizations (BREDA, UNDP (IDA, AID) govts, regional networks	Conference and news letter

SECTION III: SIGNIFICANT TASKS

3.1 TASK 1: Mali Basic Education Expansion Project

The purpose of the my assistance was primarily to participate in the multi-donor review of the tranche conditionalities of the Mali Basic Education Expansion Project (BEEP) scheduled for January 17-31, 1991.

For some contingency reasons tied to the Gulf war and, to some extent, to the prevailing social disorder reigning at that moment in Mali, (workers' strikes, student riots, political activism, etc...) the tranche review was postponed, delegates from donor agencies (IDA, FAC, CIDA, UNDP, AID...) and countries like Norway participating to funding of the project did not turn up for security reasons. However, the Assistant Director of USAID/Mali/GDO suggested that I use the opportunity to proceed with a rapid but informative appraisal of the AID component of BEEP. This review was specifically aimed at identifying areas of focus in the strengthening of the planning and management capacity of the Ministry of National Education (MEN) and in the definition of an appropriate agenda of actions.

A. Findings

At this stage of the implementation of AID's component, it is premature to talk about accomplishments and by so doing, jump to conclusions while implementation only began six months ago. So far, activities related to "training" and to "monitoring and evaluation" are underway.

However, there is no institutional mechanism or measure likely to save and consolidate the dynamism in motion and to guarantee sustainability when the project comes to an end.

Regarding management and planning, it should be noted that, given the influence of the French (education) administration and supervision style in Mali, improving education management and planning will not be an easy task since this requires changing established ways of seeing and doing things. It may prove even more difficult than effecting positive changes at the classroom level.

In the light of these considerations, most of which are obstacles, the issue of management and planning is a most challenging one. The report identified priority focus areas and lines of action.

B. Information/technology dissemination and utilization:

The results of the evaluation was made available to the local AID mission through a report. Given the political turmoil in Mali, it is hard to state clearly how the recommendations were used and how effectively this has enhanced the management and planning component of the project. However, it has been agreed that the ADS advisor should be periodically involved in the supervision of the project. In this respect, a trip has been scheduled for May 1991. It should be noted that the realization of this trip will depend on security clearance obtained from mission in view of the political situation in the country.

3.2. TASK 2: Amendment to the Ghana Primary Education Reform Program (PREP)

The subject task was for the purpose of preparing a program description and technical analysis for an amendment to the Ghana Primary Education Reform Program (PREP) which aimed at providing an additional \$5 million to the above mentioned program. The report took the form of an options paper which consisted of a discussion of four options for the proposed amendment.

It should be noted that for this task, I worked closely with Dr. Martin Schulman, the Human Resources Development Officer of REDSO/WCA, as his assistant.

This amendment occurred a month after the implementation of the program was justified since it dealt with critical issue that was not taken into account in the PREP: the increase in the number of qualified teachers at the primary school level.

A. Findings

Among the options examined was the possibility of developing the program directly with the Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT), an independent teachers' union which was a very appealing option. First, it would relieve the Ministry of Education (MOE) of the organization and administration of an additional labor-intensive effort with its limited staff resources. Secondly, GNAT has a track record of working with donors in the fields of teacher upgrading. Yet, the frequent teachers strikes, the key question was whether this option would be acceptable to the Government of Ghana (GOG), in particular the Ministries of Finance and Education. The need to find alternative mixed options is explained by the worsening relationship between MOE and GNAT:

The report outlines four (4) alternative mixed options and makes several recommendations regarding the macro issue of teacher education and the specific initiative of improving primary teachers qualifications in Ghana.

B. Information/Technology dissemination and utilization

The report was dispatched to AID/Washington on the outline, specific issues and concerns of the MOE and AID/Ghana strategies with regards to this particular issue.

During the next six months, the Ghana Mission will thoroughly vet the issue in a new teacher upgrading initiative. It is anticipated that between six and nine months from now, enough data will be available on the progress of PREP in determining where additional money could be best used either in teacher upgrading or in any other of the initial activities of the project.

3.3 TASK 3: Task Force Initiatives and Network Development

The lack of coordination within government administrative units as well as between donors, regional development organizations in designing and implementing the bulk of development activities has been a major obstacle to their effectiveness.

In line with my job description, a most efficient way to work with host governments and regional organizations happens to be developing task force and network among donors, agencies in relation with key segments of government structures.

Actions underway

I have taken advantage of each of my trips to contact national, regional and multi-lateral organizations to establish grounds for cooperation. These institutions include:

- ROCARE (Education Research Network in West and Central Africa funded by the International Development Research Center in Canada). The focus was on evaluation, policy and administration of education.
- BREDA (the regional office of UNESCO) Domain of assistance requested from REDSO/WCA is Policy Analysis. Given the strained relationship between the U.S. and UNESCO, this will not be pursued until I receive clearance and guidelines from AID Officials.
- UNDP and ILO. Discussions are underway and domains of collaboration will include Human Resource Development. A meeting is planned for next month to expose to both institutions what has been prepared in the field by technicians. Decisions will be taken by them.

- World Bank, Government of Côte d'Ivoire (Committee on Human Resource Development and Valorization) The identification of an action plan and strategy framework are of paramount importance.
- African Development Bank (ADB): Current collaboration with REDSO/HRDO will begin with a jointly sponsored workshop on environmental education. REDSO's HRD Officers and officials from the ADB's Environment and Training divisions are now working on the details of the organization of this regional event.
- CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought control in the Sahel) and UNSO (United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office) for the undertaking of potential environmental training activities.

B. Dissemination of information

Mostly through meetings, exchange of documents and panel discussions.

3.4 TASK 4: Participation in regional conferences on Environment, Development and the implications for Education and non-formal training

This activity is the result of several months of field research aimed at addressing the present state of environmental degradation and finding ways to achieve sustained development, improved natural resources management through successful and efficient formal and non-formal education and training programs. This has been done while assessing the role and importance of the environment component in current formal education programs in both francophone and anglophone countries.

Major conclusions

Despite the gloomy picture, there seems to be a consensus that environmental education, both formal and non-formal, if well conceived, can provide room for optimism. In this regard, the following statements of participants to these meetings deserve to be considered.

- The implementation of an Environmental Education program cannot be done overnight because of existing heavy, rigid programs of study, the lack of internal autonomy and initiative in school management and the lack of qualified trainers, etc.

- Environmental Education is in no way a substitute or alternative to the prevailing formal education system. It stands as only a necessary and complementary component to grip with the management of environment change.
- Environmental Education should not be confined to classrooms. Efforts should be multiply and aim at using a variety of training strategies based on a quantitative and qualitative understanding of the issue at hand, the broadening of community participation and self-management, the initiation and further training of logistic personnel, intensification of activities tying in with supplementary specialized workshops, campaigns and the design of programs to be experimented in connection with experienced training institutions to be identified as "Centers of Excellence". The urgent need for international assistance (in terms of both human and material resources) was repeatedly emphasized.

The above considerations have had considerable influence in the orientation of the present assessment of environmental education as well as in the search for innovative policies, strategies and relevant programs. The upcoming REDSO-ADB workshop will provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and relevant experiences.

B. Dissemination of information

In addition to the country reports, a final document on the state of environmental education will be written as well as a background paper of the planned workshop. These documents will be shared with individual participants and regional organizations. It is also expected that the final report of the workshop will be published.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT
SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
(Health Care Financing Advisor)

SECTION I: Indication Data

Advisor's Name: Ms. Bineta Ba/Diagne
Position Title: Health Care Financing Advisor
Period Covered by Report: 11/12/90 to 03/30/91

Location: REDSO/WCA, Abidjan
Date of Report: 04/08/91

SECTION II: Tasks Summary

TASK	COUNTRY LOCATION	COMPLETION DATE	LOE	TYPE OF PRODUCT	USERS	DISSEMINATION MODE
1. Fact-finding mission for the WB-funded health development project in Mali; Field trip report summary.	Mali; Côte d'Ivoire	Jan. 14- Jan. 24	44	60 page report on the mission's findings 5 page summary report	-USAID/Bamako -Government of Mali -PVOs -Other donors -REDSO/WCA -ADS	Presentation and distribution Debriefing and distribution.
2. Met with the Cote d'Ivoire family planning association (AIBEF)	Cote d'Ivoire	Jan. 29	3	Estimated administrative costs for AIBF headquarters & 1 standard FP clinic.	-REDSO/WCA/HPN -AIBEF/Cote d'Ivoire	Handout
3. Met separately with the WB, the European Economic Community and WHO in order to become familiar with their interventions in the Cote d'Ivoire health sector (especially mutual experience with cost recovery)	Cote d'Ivoire	Feb. 27 Mar. 1 Mar. 4	3	Clarification of different donor interventions in general and experience in cost recovery in Cote d'Ivoire in particular	-REDSO/WCA -Cote d'Ivoire International organizations -Various bilateral programs -PVOs	Debriefing and minutes of meeting
4. Attended meeting with other donors (called by WB) on the human resources development and social dimensions of structural adjustment programs of Cote d'Ivoire and wrote minutes of the meeting	Cote d'Ivoire	Mar. 22	2	-Minutes -Comments on the human resource development plan and how USAID interventions fit into the plan	-REDSO/WCA -Cote d'Ivoire -Other donors -PVO -Other countries	Distribution and debriefing

TASK	COUNTRY LOCATION	COMPLETION DATE	LOE	TYPE OF PRODUCT	USERS	DISSEMINATION MODE
5. Worked on the Cote d'Ivoire bilateral PID and CP	Cote d'Ivoire	Apr. 17	37	Report on financial considerations, sustainability and estimated costs of the project	-REDSO/WCA -Cote d'Ivoire	Distribution
6. Read and wrote comments on the strategy document on cost recovery for child survival done for REDSO/WCA by URC under IQC contract no. PDC-1406-00-7113-00	Cote d'Ivoire	01/28	4	comments on cost recovery and sustainability issues in child survival programs	UVRP, USAID missions and WCA countries	Distribution.

Miscellaneous activities:

Major miscellaneous activities took about 30 days and are listed as follows: a) Attended staff meetings, met with visitors to REDSO, read and wrote cables; b) Worked on this semi-annual report; c) Read and review AID materials on health care financing mechanisms; d) Observations on John Paul James' field trip report on the family planning component of the Mali health development project; e) Read and wrote comments on costs of EPI; lessons-learned from cost and cost effectiveness studies of immunization programs prepared by REACH's Senior Technical Advisor, Mr. Logan-Brenzel; f) Learned how to use ASKFINE software bibliographic data produced by UCR under the above contract; and g) Read and wrote comments on USAID's 4 new initiatives

SECTION III: Significant Tasks

TASK 1 : World Bank (WB) fact-finding mission for the World Bank-funded Health Development Project in Mali

Abstract of the Task: A World Bank-sponsored fact-finding mission was conducted for the World Bank-funded Health Development Project (HDP). The project covered partly the districts of Kita, Bafoulabe, and Kenieba. The purpose was to assist the Government of Mali (GRM) to improve the health status in those areas by up-grading the primary health care services. The project is in its close-out stage and arrangements for a follow-on project have been made: the Health, Population and Rural Water Supply Project II. USAID/Mali and other donors have been requested to participate in this project, that is the reason for this fact-finding mission. My assignment was to collect, analyze and present information regarding cost recovery and drug supply systems for the districts and community health centers.

Methodology Used: A nine day field visit to the project area, interviews with various project-related personnel and review of relevant documents.

Findings Some of the major strengths of the project are the training component and the cost recovery scheme. Some of the weaknesses are lack of or poor supervision, and shortage of drugs.

Recommendations: Recommendations for action to improve project performance have been made (e.g. supervision, financial management, quality of care, sustainability issues etc.)

Explanation of How the Information will be Used: The report will be used by: (a) USAID/Bamako to prepare the PID and PP of the Health Project II; (b) the Government of Mali, the beneficiary of the project; (c) REDSO/WCA Health Economist for future economic and financial analysis for the Mali project USAID-funded activities; and (d) for the design and/or the evaluation of cost recovery projects in other WCA countries.

TASK 5 : Economic and financial analysis sustainability issues and estimated costs for the Cote d'Ivoire bilateral integrated FP, HIV/AIDS and Maternal and Child Health Project

Abstract of the Task: I read relevant documentation and discussed the project and the general health situation with host country counterparts and other donors in Cote d'Ivoire such as the World Bank, the World Health Organization and the European Economic Community. The economic and financial analysis for the project PID consisted of: (a) project costs and potential benefits of the project; and (b) financial sustainability issues which were obtained by analyzing the Ministry of Health's budget, the existing cost recovery system, the budget of the "Association Ivoirienne de bien être Familial" (the Ivorian association for family welfare), interventions of other donors, and factors which can contribute to an environment conducive to sustainability.

Explanation of How the Information or Technology will be Utilized: This product will be used by REDSO/WCA for the Cote d'Ivoire bilateral project PID design. It can also be used by other USAID Missions to design health-related PIDs and by other donors and PVOs.

TASK 6 : Use of the strategy statement and background documentation that University Research Corporation (UCR) produced for REDSO/WCA under IQC Contract Number PDC-1406-1-00-7113-00

Abstract of the Task: The product of the UCR study consists of the following: (a) cost recovery for child survival programs: recommendations to build sustainable West African health projects; (b) a study of cost recovery options for child survival programs: country profiles; and (c) a study of cost recovery options for child survival programs: ASKFINE knowledge base annotated bibliography.

To obtain the maximum benefit from this material, I have done the following: (a) read the material and made observations on it; (b) learned how to use the ASKFINE software; and (c) wrote a summary of the different documents and presented it to the HPN Supervisor.

Explanation of How the Information will be Used: Copies of the main document will be made available to all USAID Missions to obtain their feedback. Based on Missions' comments, one or two workshops will be scheduled for the discussion of action plans for sustainability by recipient country representatives in collaboration with facilitators (e.g., UCR), USAID Missions and REDSO/WCA.

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Semi-Annual ADS Advisor Report

Section I. Identification Data

Patricia O'Brien-Place
Impact Evaluation and Food Security Economist
AID/W--AFR/TR/ANR
May 3, 1991
Period of Report: June 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

Section II. Task Summary

Task 1: Agricultural Research Impact Indicators User's Guide

Location: AID/W

Completion Date: Expected 5/30/91

Level of Effort: 30 days

Type of Product: User's guide for choosing monitoring and impact indicators for agricultural research (Agricultural Research Impact Indicators User's Guide).

Information Users: AID/W, all mission ADOs, World Bank, and ISNAR will receive copies when finalized. To date the Kenya, Cameroon and Malawi missions and their local agricultural research institutions helped develop the report. In addition, several representatives of international agricultural research institutions have reviewed earlier versions of the report. The three missions have benefitted from the indicators with Kenya using the matrix in two follow-up efforts for putting a national monitoring system in place (see Gardner ADS Advisor Report). AID/W has used the matrix as a basis for working on a monitoring and evaluation system for the SAARFA project and a review of APIs.

Dissemination Modes: To date dissemination of the draft report has been through sending the report to ISNAR and other research institutions, using the report at a Washington Workshop (4/90), and using it on approximately four missions in Africa.

Task 2: Other impact evaluation analysis

Location: AID/W

Completion Date: On-going

Level of Effort: 30 days

Type of Product: Advice to colleagues working on indicators in AFR/TR/ANR and review of indicator choices by missions in their documents as requested (Malawi, Mozambique, and Senegal were major ones). Advice is usually in note form on drafts of indicator frameworks, verbal form in meetings or one-on-one discussions, and explicit memos. Comments on the Natural Resource indicator framework have largely been verbal in recent exchanges, whereas comments on the SAARFA framework have been in memo form. Comments on mission efforts for the API or indicators listed on other documentation has been in memo form.

Information Users: AID/Washington and mission personnel

Dissemination Modes: In-house review and issue memos, e.g., (1) e-mail on Malawi food security indicator choice; (2) discussion of natural resource indicator framework; (3) review and participation in defining two studies on impact evaluation of agricultural research; (4) two reviews of SAARFA monitoring system in memo form; and (5) review of approximately five additional mission or AID/W papers which include indicators (Mozambique and Senegal CPSPs, plus food aid program papers for other countries).

Task 3: Strategic Framework for Agriculture and Natural Resources

Location: AID/W

Completion Date: Expected 5/30/91

Level of Effort: 50 days

Type of Product: Report on our agriculture and natural resource strategy for the future (1990's). The report has been in process for some time, my work is in writing, editing, and developing a serie of ownership of the product by the office.

Information Users: Intended users are AID/W and mission personnel (especially ADOs) to help define country program strategies along with African counterparts for the Agriculture and Natural Resources sector. To date major use has been made of the objective tree from this document, i.e., it's been included in the Strategic Framework for Marketing and Agribusiness, used as a basis for reorganizing TR/ANR, and been suggested as a way to organize our sub-sector reviews of the API's into one complete review for the sector.

Dissemination Modes: To date dissemination has been limited to TR in AID/W (except as noted above where the objective tree has received further dissemination). Next stages include review and concurrence by missions and Bureau. After which the report will be disseminated widely within AID and the multilateral agencies.

Task 4: Food Security Analysis

Location: AID/W

Completion Date: On-going

Level of Effort: 70 days

Type of Product: Several products have been finished or are in draft form including: an analytical agenda for food security, sources of indicators for food security under the DFA, coordination of food security in the Bureau through working group meetings and follow-up memos, assistance with speech a on food security for the mission director's conference, briefing on food security for Mr. Spangler on the SADCC region, draft DFA report for Congress on food security, reply to congressional inquiries on food security (twice), planning of food security workshop, draft paper on operation of food security across sectors in the Bureau, draft paper on definition of food security, review of three unsolicited proposals for reserach on food security, scopes of work for two additional reserach activities, review of food aid Title III policy guidance, attendance at and trip report on Club du Sahel meetings on food security (September 1990), and technical supervision (including written reviews) of the MSU Food Security Project.

Information Users: AID/W used the information generated above to make decisions on funding analyses and program directions, these analyses in turn will provide information

to the Bureau, mission, and host governments. AID/W and Congress also is a user of the information and reports. Missions and governments in the Sahel (especially Mali) and SADCC (especially Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia) benefit directly from MSU research and dissemination.

Dissemination Modes: Most dissemination is through summary memos to the Bureau, scopes of work for new analyses, and preparation of speeches or position papers on food security and food aid which are given within and outside A.I.D. Dissemination of specific research takes place under the respective project or contract mechanism and is generally to host governments, missions, AID/W, other donors, and the reserach community.

Task 5: Backstopping, training and management

Location: AID/W

Completion Date: On-going

Level of Effort: 20 days

Type of Product: Coordination of cross-sector efforts, e.g. strategic framework task 3 above; management advice for Planning and Analysis Branch; and drafting of administrative documents for MSU Food Security Project and other research efforts.

Information Users: AID/W

Dissemination Modes: Interpersonal communication, direction of teams, coordination of regional work, scopes of work for Food Security Cooperative Agreement.

Section III. Significant Tasks

Task 1:

Summary

The Agricultural Research Indicators Impact Matrix: Users Guide has had a significant effect on galvanizing efforts to document the impact and importance of agricultural research to not

only agricultural development but economic development in Africa. Although the Matrix itself may not be the final answer to impact analysis, the process of producing the document has already helped initiate further work on indicators by and for the SAARFA project, in the missions, and in evaluating impact within countries in Africa.

This progress has not been made without controversy, one of which is over the innovative nature of the Matrix. The Matrix considers impact indicators as a process from institutional change through to final people level impacts. We considered discussion of final impact as not impossible but certainly undesirable without knowing what occurred earlier in the process. Such considerations are necessary given the long-term nature of agricultural research, i.e., a minimum of 20 years before impact in most cases.

Use

Host governments and donor agencies are all asking harder questions about the impact of agricultural research. Therefore, expected and present users of any advancement in indicators will be initially African governments with A.I.D. and other donors in turn using the results of their monitoring systems. If agricultural research is to continue to receive sufficient funding and achieve its share of impact on economic growth, evaluation systems are necessary to know where to invest.

Task 3:

Summary and Use

The [draft] Strategic Framework for Agriculture and Natural Resources has been very effective in generating discussion and clarification within ANR and TR in the goal and strategic objectives for agriculture in Africa. Although, the paper is as yet incomplete, the process has been integral to defining our sub-sectoral strategies and will be used to support our missions in the process of choosing their country program strategies. (see task for more detail).

Task 4:

Summary and Use

Food security analysis has been a major part of my work. Although it's a time consuming and difficult effort to coordinate, the pay-offs are starting to occur in better coordination of research and better collaboration on position statements and food aid reviews within the

Bureau. The second round effects of better research and more effective dissemination of that research in future are expected to be high.

As food security is a strategic objective under the DFA, there is a large amount of work involved in seeing the Bureau (especially the missions) achieve and monitor progress on food security in Africa. (see list under task for more specific work).

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Estimate of Accrued Expenditures			
Budget Item	Total	Percent of Expenditures Accrued	Amount of Accrued Expenditures
Personal Compensation	119,309	16.67%	19,889
Benefits @ 13%	15,510	16.67%	2,586
Travel/Transportation	53,400		8,000
Supplies & Materials	9,500		500
Overhead	37,612	16.67%	6,270
TOTAL	235,331.00	50.01	37,245

ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

I. IDENTIFICATION

Name: Robin S. Horn
Position Title: Education Economist
Office: AFR/TR/EHR, Washington
Report Date: March 31, 1991

Period Covered: November 24, 1990 to March 31, 1991

II. TASK SUMMARIES

Task 1

A. Task Name: Donors to African Education (DAE) Statistics Workgroup
B. Location: Washington, DC and Paris, France
C. Completion Date: December 7, 1990
E. Level of Effort: 10 days
D. Product: Critical appraisal of a UNESCO proposal to the DAE to develop data systems in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)
E. Information Users: Donors to African Education Working Group on Educational Statistics, UNESCO Office of Statistics
F: Dissemination Mode: (1) Trip Report to AFR/TR/EHR staff
(2) Memos to the World Bank, Sweden's SIDA, UNESCO's Statistics office, and the Commonwealth Secretariat describing an alternative proposal for building data systems in SSA

Task 2

A. Task Name: Program Performance Information System Workshop
B. Location: Rosslyn, VA
C. Completion Date: February 22, 1991
E. Level of Effort: 2 Days
D. Product: Contribution of ideas on how to assess A.I.D. program performance to improve development assistance
E. Information Users: A.I.D. Staff and A.I.D. Missions overseas
F: Dissemination Mode: Workshop participation

Task 3

A. Task Name: Comparative and International Education Association Conference Presentation
B. Location: Pittsburgh, PA
C. Completion Date: March 17, 1991
E. Level of Effort: 5 days
D. Product: Paper prepared and presented on issues related to the institutionalization of national education indicators
E. Information Users: African and other international professional educators and development community experts
F: Dissemination Mode: Oral presentation of written paper to international conference participants

Task 4

A. Task Name: Namibia PAAD
B. Location: Washington
C. Completion Date: March 28, 1991
E. Level of Effort: 20 Days
D. Product: Technical input into the A.I.D. document authorizing a \$35 million grant to the Government of Namibia for Educational Reform. Inputs provided for the overall

A.I.D. program design, the policy framework, constraints analysis, and the monitoring/evaluation plan.

E. Information Users: Government of Namibia, USAID/Namibia, AFR/TR/EHR Washington

F: Dissemination Mode: (1) Congressional Notification Letter
(2) Program Assistance Authorizing Document

Task 5

A. Task Name: Educational Productivity Materials for African U.S.A.I.D. Mission directors
B. Location: Washington, DC
C. Completion Date: March 15, 1991
E. Level of Effort: 3 days
D. Product: Text and overhead transparencies on the productivity of educational systems in Africa
E. Information Users: A.I.D. Mission directors
F: Dissemination Mode: Presentation to mission directors at conference

Task 6

A. Task Name: A.I.D. Family Initiative
B. Location: Washington, DC
C. Completion Date: March 15, 1991
E. Level of Effort: 3 days
D. Product: Report on how A.I.D. education programs in Africa can work with families to improve implementation effectiveness
E. Information Users: U.S.A.I.D. missions, U.S. Congress, A.I.D. Washington
F: Dissemination Mode: Memoranda prepared for Family Initiative Working Group participants in A.I.D. Washington

Task 7

A. Task Name: Technical Seminar on Cross-Cutting Issues
B. Location: Washington, DC
C. Completion Date: February 15, 1991
E. Level of Effort: 3 days
D. Product: Technical analysis and oral presentation on the interrelationships between health, population, nutrition, and education sectors.
E. Information Users: A.I.D. Africa Bureau technical staff
F: Dissemination Mode: Seminar with overhead transparencies

Task 8

A. Task Name: Non Project Assistance Workshop
B. Location: Washington, DC
C. Completion Date: January 3, 1991
E. Level of Effort: 6 days
D. Product: Workshop on the design and implementation issues on program assistance for the education sector
E. Information Users: Africa Bureau staff
F: Dissemination Mode: Workshop

Task 9

A. Task Name: Technical Review of S&T Project Design
B. Location: Washington, DC
C. Completion Date: December 21, 1991
E. Level of Effort: 2 days
D. Product: Technical Review of S&T's School Quality Project
E. Information Users: S&T Office of Education staff and end users, including African Ministries of Education, of the research and analysis resulting from this project
F: Dissemination Mode: Memorandum to S&T/Ed staff involved in preparation of the project

Task 10

A. Task Name: Coordination of an Identification TDY for Uganda
B. Location: Washington, DC
C. Completion Date: March 31, 1991
E. Level of Effort: 8 days
D. Product: Meetings with World Bank, phone calls with Mission and Desk, summary of Government of Uganda education policy framework, preparation of policy matrix
E. Information Users: Uganda Ministry of Education and A.I.D. mission in Kampala
F: Dissemination Mode: Policy matrix, Plan for an Identification of Education Sector Assistance Strategy

Task 11

A. Task Name: Technical Assistance to Africa Bureau
B. Location: Washington, DC
C. Completion Date: March 31, 1991
E. Level of Effort: 20 days
D. Product: Technical advice, analysis, comments, data analysis, recommendations, reviews of articles and technical papers, participation in meetings and substantive discussions
E. Information Users: Africa Bureau staff
F: Dissemination Mode: Memos, electronic mail, telephone conversations, presentations in meetings.

III. SIGNIFICANT TASKS

1. NAMIBIA PROGRAM ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZING DOCUMENT (PAAD)

The newly independent country of Namibia has inherited a basic education system designed to support Apartheid. The government of Namibia is facing an urgent need to radically reform primary education in that country to serve the needs of all Namibian children, black and white alike. The A.I.D. grant which this document authorizes has as its ultimate goal the improvement in the quality of life for majority (black) Namibians by guaranteeing equal access to quality educational services. The specific objective of the program is to establish an effective, efficient, and sustainable basic education system accessible to all Namibian children. The PAAD document describes a \$35 million program designed to restructure primary education.

The four key constraints I helped identify in Namibian basic education and address in the program design include: (1) There are poor systems (as

well as an outright lack of certain systems) in the educational delivery infrastructure. In particular, there is no viable curriculum, syllabus, teacher training system, or assessment system. (2) There is an acute shortage of basic educational materials, in particular textbooks. (3) There is no rational or equitable financial resource bases for the sustainable delivery of quality educational services. (4) Educational services delivery and improvement is handicapped by an ineffective institutional infrastructure and limited management capacity. One of the unique characteristics of the final design is that it is nearly a 100 percent Non-Project Assistance program. It is the Government of Namibia, not A.I.D., that is responsible for identifying, financing, procuring, and developing all project-type inputs and outputs for the reform program. Moreover, the shift in focus to micro-level impacts--requiring the program to improve school effectiveness and school quality, and increase the proportion of students attending quality schools, marks a shift in program monitoring efforts from macro education indicators to school-level indicators of program effectiveness.

I contributed to the preparation of this PAAD by providing technical input for the design of the basic policy framework of the education reform program, preparing the program description, conducting the analysis and presentation of the expected quantitative impact of the program, and preparing the entire monitoring and evaluation plan. The end result of this project should be substantially improved educational services delivered to Namibian children.

2. INITIATING PROPOSAL ON MICRO-INDICATORS FOR EDUCATION IN AFRICA

I have prepared the initiating proposal for a major new policy paper identifying and describing appropriate indicators for improving the outcomes of basic schooling in Sub Saharan Africa.

The purpose of this policy paper is to advance a new set of micro-indicators and school effectiveness indicators to be used for monitoring the performance of both basic education systems in Sub-Saharan Africa and the effectiveness of A.I.D. development assistance programs for this sector. The performance of a country's basic education system, in the context of the policy paper, will be defined in terms of how well the system meets its prime objective--assuring that all school-age children acquire acceptable levels of learning. The performance of A.I.D. basic education development assistance programs is assessed in terms of how effectively they help a country's education system achieve this objective.

The initial design for this paper has been completed. The first draft of the policy paper should be available by September, 1991. The first section of the paper will provide an overview of objectives for basic education systems. Before identifying performance indicators, it is necessary to describe the hierarchical structure of objectives and levels of performance to which these indicators are related. The proposal for the policy paper presents a logical objective tree which links the highest-level objectives of basic education programs (people-level-impact) to the program or system outcomes, outputs, and inputs which are both necessary and sufficient to realize the ultimate objectives. The policy paper will describe the hierarchical linkages and the lateral linkages and discuss the types of indicators necessary to assess achievement of an objective.

The paper will also examine the adequacy of the basic education sector indicators in common use by developing countries, A.I.D., and other donors to track education system performance. The objective of this analysis will be to identify the weaknesses inherent in the current stock of indicators and the criteria that indicators should meet to maximize their effectiveness in promoting system performance.

The next part of the paper will present a new school-based indicator system, designed to supplement current indicator data. It will be argued that the proposed micro-level indicators, focusing on school effectiveness rather than system-wide or national measures, are necessary to improve system performance and education development efforts. Two categories of new school-based indicators will be elucidated: input indicators and output indicators.

The final section of the policy paper will discuss implementation issues. Mechanisms needed to implement a school-based indicator system will be discussed, and the institutional arrangements that may be necessary to assure data integrity and maintenance will be described. Also, the financing needs underlying the development and operations of such a system will be spelled out.

The intended audiences of this paper, once completed are several. First, it will be distributed and vetted within the Africa Bureau in Washington. Upon revision based on input from the Bureau, the paper will be distributed for comments from World Bank colleagues and from colleagues in the Donors to African Education. Next it will be delivered to USAIDs overseas through seminars. Finally, it will be submitted for publication in a journal for widespread distribution in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The end result of this paper will be increased capacity of A.I.D. field staff and African education institutions to monitor and improve the effectiveness of their education service delivery systems through the availability of useful and relevant micro-level data.

3. DESIGNING PROJECTS TO IMPROVE AFRICAN EDUCATION STATISTICS

In collaboration with the Donors to African Education working group on educational statistics, I contributed to the redesign of a large donor-funded project to assess education data collection and dissemination capacities of African Ministries of Education. The project will not be funded by A.I.D., but will support A.I.D. Africa Bureau's work in the development of national education indicator systems to be used by Ministries of Education and the public to improve basic education system performance for primary school children.

I have also contributed to the design and implementation of a multi donor project to collaborate with several African countries in developing indicators for education policy analysis and monitoring basic education system performance. The project, Indicators for Monitoring and Policy Analysis (IMAPA), has begun its implementation phase in one country, Ghana, and with the participation of Government experts and Ghanaian consultants, have begun data collection. The end result of this project will be substantially better and more useful data for policy analysis and cost-effectiveness of educational financing. In the short term, this will have a direct impact on the educational outcomes for hundreds of thousands of Ghanians, and in the longer term can contribute to educational system effectiveness for tens of millions of African children.

ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Section I. Identification

Name: Suzanne Grant Lewis

Position Title: Basic Education Advisor

Location: AFR/TR/EHR

Period Covered: October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1991

Section II. Task Summary

A. Task Name: Malawi Girls' Attainment in Basic Literacy and Education (GABLE) Design

B. Country: Malawi

C. Completion Date: In progress

D. Level of Effort: 44 days

E. Product:

1. Constraints analysis
2. Social feasibility analysis
3. Draft policy framework
4. Strategy for monitoring and evaluation
5. Report of AFR/TR/EHR and HPN meeting on cross-sectoral issues in GABLE monitoring and evaluation
6. Terms for pre-PAAD materials distribution study

F. Information Users:

- * USAID/Lilongwe, AID/W staff in Africa Bureau, PPC/WID, S&T/Ed
- * Government of Malawi's Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Community Services, CCAM, and Dept. of Economic Planning and Development
- * World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP

G. Dissemination Mode:

1. Meetings with Mission
2. Meeting with Government of Malawi officials, focused on policy issues
3. Meetings with World Bank and other donors
4. Meeting of AFR/TR/EHR and AFR/TR/HPN staff re: cross-sectoral issues arising and opportunities for monitoring and evaluation
5. AID/Washington PAIP review meeting (Issues and ECPR)
6. Shared with final design team as analytic background
[Documents in English]

A. Task Name: Namibia Education Sector Assessment

B. Country: Namibia

C. Completion Date: December 9, 1990

D. Level of Effort: 30 days

E. Product: Basic Education in Namibia: Sector Review Report

F. Information Users:

- * USAID/Windhoek, AID/W Africa Bureau staff
- * Government of Namibia's Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Finance, National Planning Commission
- * Namibian NGOs
- * Education donor community operating in Namibia as well as the World Bank as advisor on education donor coordination

G. Dissemination Mode:

1. Oral presentation to Ministry of Education and Culture
2. Draft report circulated in Namibia and AID/W Washington and World Bank
3. Final report distributed to all participants in the Etosha Conference, Namibia's First National Consultative Conference on Basic Education Reform (April 1991)
[All presentations and report in English]

A. Task Name: Namibia Basic Education Reform Program Design

B. Country: Washington, DC

C. Completion Date: 31 March 1991

D. Level of Effort: 15 days

E. Product:

1. Political Analysis for Basic Education Reform Program
2. Socio-Cultural Analysis for Basic Education Reform Program
3. Policy Framework

F. Information Users:

- * USAID/Windhoek, AID/W Africa Bureau staff
- * Government of Namibia's Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Finance, National Planning Commission
- * Namibian NGOs
- * Education donor community operating in Namibia and the World Bank as advisor on education donor coordination

G. Dissemination Mode:

1. Series of discussions with Namibian policy makers regarding the policy matrix
2. AID/Washington PAAD review (Issues and ECPR)
3. PAAD circulated to Malawi and Uganda Missions as example of analytic work required for Basic Education NPA package [Discussions and document in English]

A. Task Name: Development of Guidance on NPA in Basic Education

B. Country: Washington, DC

C. Completion Date: Ongoing

D. Level of Effort: 6 days

E. Product: Annotated Outline for Basic Education PAIPs

F. Information Users:

- * USAID/Lilongwe and USAID/Kampala are using
- * Any USAIDs in Africa developing new starts or new generation of educational assistance programs
- * AID/W Africa Bureau staff

G. Dissemination Mode:

1. Seminar for AID/W Africa Bureau staff
2. Distribution of Outline to design teams and Mission staff
3. Presentation to Harvard Graduate School of Education seminar on conceptual issues in the design of basic education assistance
[Presentations and document in English]

A. Task Name: Ongoing work in the Working Group on Female Participation of the Donors to African Education Task Force

B. Country: Washington, DC

C. Completion Date: Ongoing

D. Level of Effort: 4 days

E. Product:

1. Technical review of funding proposals
2. Report of deliberations

F. Information Users: Africa Bureau AID/W staff, PPC/WID, S&T/Ed for both direction in setting research agendas in gender education issues and in the development of capacity building proposals

G. Dissemination Mode:

1. Distribution of technical review comments to AID/W, PPC/WID, and S&T/Ed staff
2. Distribution of report of deliberations to AID/W, PPC/WID, and S&T/Ed staff
3. Anticipate communication with Missions when concrete program is launched
[Presentations and document in English]

S. Grant Lewis

ADS Progress Report

A. Task Name: **Exploration of electronic networking options**

B. Country: Washington, DC

C. Completion Date: Ongoing

D. Level of Effort: 4 days

E. Product: Report on attendance at USTTI course sessions

F. Information Users: AFR/TR

G. Dissemination Mode:

1. Report to AFR/TR
2. Circulation of USTTI Course materials
[Discussions and report in English]

A. Task Name: **Technical discussion regarding education**

B. Country: Washington, DC

C. Completion Date: 31 March, 1991

D. Level of Effort: 2 days

E. Product:

1. Report of meeting on examination systems in Africa
2. Report of meeting on developments in distance education

F. Information Users: AFR/TR and eventually missions undertaking sector assessments, studies, and design work

G. Dissemination Mode:

1. Distribution of reports to AFR/TR
2. Anticipate sharing of information with Missions undertaking educational analyses
[Reports in English]

Section III. Significant Tasks

Malawi Girls' Attainment in Basic Literacy and Education (GABLE) Design

Abstract:

My analytic contribution to the initial design of the new education program in Malawi resulted in six products: 1. Constraints analysis; 2. Social feasibility analysis; 3. Draft Policy Framework; 4. Strategy for monitoring and evaluation; 5. Report of meeting on cross-sectoral issues in GABLE M&E; and 6. Terms for pre-PAAD materials distribution study. In addition, significant contributions were made to the dialogue between USAID and Malawian policy makers, an investment with long term returns. As leader of the PAIP design team, I placed emphasis on the process of building consensus on the issues, working to ensure that Malawian decision makers and USAID had a common understanding of the constraints and of the appropriate means for addressing them. The **constraints analysis** and draft **policy framework** are a result of a series of discussions with the Ministry of Education and Culture, CCAM, Economic Planning and Development, and the Ministry of Community Services, discussions in which I have been involved since July 1990. (Previous ADS Progress report documents the earlier efforts.)

The **social feasibility analysis** highlights the consequences--both positive and negative--of the GABLE program of assistance. The **monitoring and evaluation strategy** lays out end of project indicators and some of the cross-sectoral issues regarding GABLE and the Mission's programs in health and population. The **technical terms for a pre-PAAD materials distribution study** were developed to guarantee that the study results in a proposal for action that is based on a thorough understanding of the bottlenecks and that considers alternative private sector roles.

Utilization of the Analysis:

The **constraints Analysis**, graphically represented in a constraints tree, helped conceptualize the problem of girls' attainment and formed the basis for the design of GABLE. Its usefulness lies in both the process of developing it with government officials and in its use in defining interventions that are necessary and sufficient. The **policy framework** drafted by the PAIP team developed from the constraints analysis and is serving as the basis for discussions with the Government. The final policy framework will be used by AID/W (Africa Bureau, PPC/WID, and S&T/ED), the Missions, and the education donors in the design of strategies for addressing education and gender problems in other parts of Africa. The **social feasibility analysis** is informing the final design of the program and helping to ensure that the needs of Malawian families, particularly female children, remain central. Final design

is expected in July 1991. The end of project indicators suggested in the **monitoring and evaluation strategy** are framing discussions between the Government and USAID on what are desirable outcomes of USAID's assistance program, helping to define a common vision for the sector. While many of the cross-sectoral issues raised will not be included in the final GABLE design, they are expected to be considered in the new AFR/ARTS agenda and will form the basis of future discussions between AFR/ARTS/HHR and USAID/Lilongwe. The **pre-PAAD study on materials distribution** will determine how, if at all, the Mission will assist in improving the system by which learning materials are distributed to schools. It is hoped that the quality of that study will be higher as a result of clearly defining its scope.

Namibia Education Sector Assessment

Abstract:

The document, "Basic Education in Namibia: Sector Review Report," is the first step in the development of USAID's sector assistance strategy for Namibia. It provides USAID/Windhoek with an analytic review of the state of the subsector and identifies those activities that would allow USAID to assist the Government of Namibia in increasing access, improving quality, and enhancing efficiency in the basic education sector.

As a member of the multi-disciplinary team of seven, one of my contributions was in the analysis of NGO and donor roles in the education sector in Namibia and the prospects for enhancing those roles. Also serving as "the advance unit" for the effort, I conducted the initial substantive meetings with the Minister for Education and NGOs, identified key individuals and institutions, worked with the Ministry of Education to draft a workplan, and briefed the team.

The methodology used was the Education Sector Assessment framework development through the S&T/Ed central project, "Improving the Efficiency of Education Systems." The report outlined the goals and plans for Namibian education and summarized the history, structure, and basic data for the subsector. An analysis of the equity and efficiency dimensions was followed by a discussion of how these issues could be addressed through policy and more local action. The discussion of curriculum and instructional effectiveness highlighted strengths and weaknesses in the school curricula, teaching force and teacher preparation, and examinations system. The report contains an assessment of human and financial resources for the planning and management of the sector, including non-

governmental support. The conclusion summarizes the major systemic problems and sets out priorities for resource allocation and for strengthening capacity.

Utilization of the Analysis:

The report serves as USAID's initial analysis of the basic education sub-sector and provided an informed, balanced and insightful foundation for the design of a \$35.5 million program of assistance to basic education reform.

Prior to finalizing the report, the sector assessment team's analytic insights formed the basis of discussions in Windhoek with the Ministry of Education, other donors, and indigenous NGOs. The report has been used extensively since its completion by USAID/Windhoek and AID/W Africa Bureau staff in discussions with the Government of Namibia, particularly with the Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Finance, and National Planning Commission.

The report was well received by the donor community as well as NGO groups and has helped to introduce USAID as a serious and thoughtful participant in Namibian education reform. Broader dissemination of the analysis was assured by the distribution of the report to all participants in the Etosha Conference, the First National Consultative Conference on Basic Education Reform. The whole range of stakeholders in Namibia's primary education reform were thus exposed to the USAID analysis.

Namibia Basic Education Reform Program Design

Abstract:

My analytic contributions to the Namibia Basic Education Program design consist of: 1. Political Analysis; 2. Socio-Cultural Analysis; and 3. Policy Framework. The **political analysis** provides an assessment of the seriousness of the opposition threat and the extent to which the critics can be incorporated into the reform process to enrich rather than derail the program. This analysis identified the major criticisms and concerns of the opposition parties, teachers' unions, and NGOs and suggested how the program strategy addresses them. All three types of stakeholders have legitimate issues deserving considerable attention if the reform process is to be a transparent, participatory one. The **socio-cultural analysis** explored four issues: social inequities in access, retention, repetition, availability of inputs, and educational outcomes; community participation in the reform process; teachers' perspectives; and anticipated difficulties in moving the established education bureaucracy. The **policy framework** lays out the annual and end of project goals and sub-goals for the

program. I participated in the conceptualization of the issues, the initial design, and further refinement of the framework resulting from discussions in AID/W and in Windhoek. The resulting matrix is the first basic education program consisting entirely of non-project assistance.

Utilization of the Analysis:

The design process being an iterative one, the **political and socio-cultural analyses** helped in the refinement of the program design. They also served to sensitize AID/W staff to the relevant issues and will inform future USAID/Windhoek staff and the Florida State University team of long term technical advisors. The draft **policy framework** was the focus of considerable discussion in the government and helped build a consensus of the purpose of both basic education reform and USAID assistance. The final program document is being widely circulated by AFR/PD as a model PAAD. Both the Malawi and Uganda Missions are using it as an example of analytic work required for Basic Education NPA packages.

Development of Guidance on NPA in Basic Education**Abstract:**

AFR/TR/EHR organized a half-day workshop for AID/W staff on NPA design in the Basic Education Sector. The workshop was in response to a need expressed both in Missions and within AID/W for detailed guidance on NPA design, especially for the education sector. In preparation for the workshop the EHR staff reviewed the previous three new start designs, which have all had an NPA component, as well as the draft NPA guidance from AFR/PD. EHR then drafted an annotated outline for basic education PAIPs. This document provided the structure for the workshop and was further refined following the workshop.

The design of the workshop reflected the experience of HPN in running a similar session. EHR focused on lessons learned from previous designs rather than describing those designs. The implications for upcoming designs were then drawn out. Under the leadership of AFR/TR/EHR, the workshop made an important contribution to professional development of technical staff and helped build stronger relations across offices. A major outcome of the session was a greater appreciation of the analytic needs for NPA design.

Utilization of the Analysis:

The workshop was a useful mechanism for developing a common understanding among AFR/TR, S&T/Ed, PPC/WID, PPC/PDPR and regional desks of the analytic needs of NPA.

The annotated outline/guidance was used in the development of the Namibia Basic Education Reform Program. Both USAID/Lilongwe and USAID/Kampala are currently using the guidance in new designs. It is expected to be of use to any USAIDs in Africa developing new starts or the new generation of educational assistance programs.

SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDING 3/31/91

I. Identification

Name : Solomon Atiase
Position Title: Technology Transfer Specialist
Location : REDSO/WCA
Date : April 17, 1991
Period Covered: October 10/90-3/91

II. Tasks Summary

<u>Task</u>	<u>Country Location</u>	<u>Completion date or in progress</u>	<u>LOE (Wrk.days)</u>	<u>Type of product/ titles</u>	<u>Information receivers</u>	<u>Dissemination mode for document</u>
1. Technical Assistance to Niger Rural Engineering Service	Niger	In progress	28	Technical Dialogue, Field Manual	Min. of Agr., Local Construction Firms	Planned workshop, Field manual(French) Technical dialogue
2. Int'l Seminar on Energy in Africa	Cote d'Ivoire	11/30	5	Technical Dialogue	African Country Energy Institutions	Group Discussions
3. Editing changes in draft report of activities completed earlier	Cote d'Ivoire	1/30	26	Energy Sector Assessment for Ghana, The Gambia; Water Supply Sector for Ghana; Rehabilitation /Maintenance of Rural Roads, in Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire.	REDSO/WCA; USAID/Ghana, The Gambia	Reports

<u>Task</u>	<u>Country Location</u>	<u>Completion date or in progress</u>	<u>LOE (Wrk.days)</u>	<u>Type of product/ titles</u>	<u>Information receivers</u>	<u>Dissemination mode for document</u>
4. Review of Hand-book for comparative Evaluation of Technical and Economic Performance of Water Pumping Systems	Cote d'Ivoire	12/18	7	Review Comment	REDSO/WCA	Memorandum
5. Rehabilitation/ Maintenance of Rural Roads - Data Collection and literature review	Cote d'Ivoire	In Progress	18	Rural Road data report	REDSO/WCA ' WCA countries	Report Planned rural road conference
6. Miscellaneous (Annual Workplan, Annual Leave, Staff Meeting, Computer Training, Technology Transfer Seminar in Abidjan)	Cote d'Ivoire	N/A	28	N/A	N/A	N/A

Significant Tasks

Task 1: Technical Assistance to Niger Rural Engineering Service

(1) Inadequate technical performance of government technical services and local construction firms is manifested in delays, cost overruns, low technical standards and subsequent high maintenance costs in many donor and government infrastructure projects. Through technical dialogue, during field visits, assistance is provided to the Niger Rural Engineering Services and local construction firms in the application of appropriate technology. A training workshop is pending for the technical staff of the Rural Engineering Service, who has also requested for a field technical manual adopted to their circumstances to assist in dissemination of appropriate techniques. Findings from early stages of the task and further investigation by Rural Engineering Service authorities concurred the extent of the inadequate technical performance problem. The resulting technical dialogue spelled out detailed content of priority technical training of the assistance. Training workshops have been concluded as the most effective mode for improving the situation.

(2) Through technical dialogue, the proposed workshop will expose key technical staff of the decentralized services in all the regions of the country to appropriate technics required for their performance on projects. Technical field manual, in preparation, will serve as reference for practicing technical staff and help as in-house training program material. The task could be extended to other francophone countries in similar situations in WCA.

Task 5: Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Rural Roads

(1) Lack of appropriate road access to the rural majority in WCA countries is a major constraint on the socio-economic development in their economic recovery programs. The countries have such a serious funding and management problem in the face of the large backlog of rural road rehabilitation/maintenance that appropriate low cost approaches are critical. Data on present rehabilitation/maintenance practices available in Abidjan are being collected in addition to review of related literature; current travel restrictions has not yet permitted data collection visits to selected countries in the task - Senegal, Zaire and Central African Republic. The data will be used to evaluate road maintenance systems in the region. Appropriate low cost methods will be formulated to assist countries to cope with rural road requirements by the adaption of sustainable maintenance systems. The results will be presented for discussions at a planned regional workshop in Abidjan in September.

(2) The results from the Conference are expected to be transmitted to the various host countries by country delegates and donor representatives. Hopefully, this will lead to policy reforms with respect to rural roads rehabilitation/maintenance that will permit host country rural road institutions to improve their effectiveness.

Task	Country Location	Completion Date or in Progress	LOE (w.Days)	Type of Product/ Titles	Information Receivers	Dissemination mode for Documents
3.USAID Assistance to Cote d'Ivoire Private Sector	Cote d'Ivoire	Jan.91	4	Document (French)	Cote d'Ivoire Private Sector	Reply to Requests
4.OHV/Mali Agricultural credit institutionalization assessment	Mali	Feb. 91	24	Report: Agri-cultural credit assessment in the DHV-Project Mali	USAID-Bamako Govt. of Mali	Report
5.Miscellaneous activities (a)	.Cote d'Ivoire	N/A	35	N/A	N/A	N/A

(a) Includes ADS annual workplan, PID reviews (WARD/ Cape Verde, Appli/Guinea Bissau), World Food Day Conference, review of OIC-Togo Evaluation Report, Winrock Workshop, forage seed request from OHV/Mali, AGR/Min Liberia request for rice seed.

NB From February 24 to March 25, 1991: Sick Leave

Task	Country Location	Completion Date or in Progress	LOE (w.Days)	Type of Product/ Titles	Information Receivers	Dissemination mode for Documents
3.USAID Assistance to Cote d'Ivoire Private Sector	Cote d'Ivoire	Jan.91	4	Document (French)	Cote d'Ivoire Private Sector	Reply to Requests
4.OHV/Mali Agricultural credit institutionalization assessment	Mali	Feb. 91	24	Report: Agri-cultural credit assessment in the DHV-Project Mali	USAID-Bamako Govt. of Mali	Report
5.Miscellaneous activities (a)	Cote d'Ivoire	N/A	35	N/A	N/A	N/A

(a) Includes ADS annual workplan, PID reviews (WARD/ Cape Verde, Appli/Guinea Bissau), World Food Day Conference, review of OIC-Togo Evaluation Report, Winrock Workshop, forage seed request from OHV/Mali, AGR/Min Liberia request for rice seed.

NB From February 24 to March 25, 1991: Sick Leave

III SIGNIFICANT TASKS

Task 1: Fertilizer Privatization in Ghana

The Government of Ghana (GOG), through the Ministry of Agriculture extension services, used to provide Ghanaian farmers subsidized fertilizers. The budgetary burden and the inefficient administrative system couldn't make fertilizers available to farmers when needed, resulting in low productivities i.e low farm incomes. To create free market conditions, the GOG decided to remove all subsidies on fertilizers.

The purpose of our assessment was to identify constraints to, and recommendations for achieving a successful fertilizer privatization program.

Our major findings were: (a) Among other things, farmers need fertilizer on credit and access to market to sale their produce at good prices; (b) Fertilizer dealers need training and credit facilities for distribution activities all over the country.

The final report was incorporated in the Evaluation of APPP/Ghana Report which was disseminated through the GOG and the USAID

Task 2: Rural Credit Institutionalization in the OHV/Mali

Malian farmers, as all other LDC small scale farmers, don't have access to formal farm credit facilities. Through the OHV-Project, the Operation Haute Vallee (OHV) has initiated a successful rural credit system geared to improving rural small holders' earnings and incomes.

The task aimed at looking into this credit system, to point out the key factors of success, and propose a general scheme or methodology that can be applied for a successful rural credit achievement in low income countries. From our investigation, strong functional literacy trainings in local languages, completed by a full NCBA/CLUSA self-promoting program, create the favorable environment for a rural credit institutionalization. In these conditions banks rely on farmers' level of skill in credit management, their group guarantee for loans, and market guaranteed cash crops such as cotton in Mali, to extend credit to farmers.

The final report will be made available to the GOM through OHV and the Ministry of Agriculture, USAID/Bamako, CLUSA/Bamako and other WCA countries.

ADS Field Manager's Report
REDSO/ESA

(April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990)

I. IDENTIFICATION DATA

- (A) Country: REDSO/ESA
- (B) Period of Report: Through September 30, 1990
- (C) Project Title: African Development Support
- (D) Project Number: 698-0464.23
- (E) ADS Project Manager: Monica K. Sinding (4/1-5/15/90)
Bruce J. Odell (7/15-9/30/90)
- (F) Advisors Covered:
 - (1) David Gordon, Behav. Science Advisor (Policy)
 - (2) K.B. Paul, Regional Agricultural Advisor
 - (3) Paul Andre deGeorges, Reg. Environmental Adv.
 - (4) Richard Pellek, Forestry/Nat. Resources Adv.
 - (5) Leo Arau, Pest Management Advisor
 - (6) Joseph Carvalho, Reg. Agriculture Policy Adv.

II. FINANCIAL DATA

(A) ADS Obligations	Cumulative	4/1-9/30
(1) FY 89	\$495,999	-0-
(2) FY 90	<u>699,819</u>	<u>586,819</u>
(3) Total	1,195,898	586,819
(B) ADS Accrued Expenditures (Allowances)		
(1) FY 89	\$353,796	122,123
(2) FY 90	<u>157,251</u>	<u>148,252</u>
(3) Total	511,047	270,375

III. OUTPUTS

- (A) Sector Analyses and Strategies - 3
- (B) Project-Level Feasibility Studies - 6
- (C) Project and Program Evaluations - 5
- (D) Workshops/Seminars/Conferences - 5
- (E) Monitoring and Information Systems Developed - 3

(F) All advisors devoted a minor, but important, portion of their time to reviewing draft project proposals, substantive narrative of project amendments, project monitoring and--in at least one instance--project close-out reporting. K.B. Paul, by virtue of his separately-funded activities under the SAARFA program, also spent some time on sub-project monitoring and administration.

Note that both Katherine Warner, Assistant Behavioral Science Advisor, and Leo Arau, Pest Management Advisor, departed the ADSp program prior to the end of the reporting period and therefore no detailed task/major accomplishment reports are available.

IV. PURPOSE-LEVEL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The following major activities or sets of activities contributed directly to the project purpose of transferring and applying development-related technology and information which support regional or country-specific strategies, programs or projects in Africa:

(A) De Georges - In his interactions with host country program developers and mission staff in Madagascar, Uganda and Zimbabwe, de Georges was able to conceptualize and cross-fertilize a new approach to biodiversity protected area/boundary area resource management centered on "stewardship" responsibility of the local communities to protection and sustained utilization of the entire ecosystem. This concept holds out the promise of reducing the need for government-imposed regulatory or police functions and bureaucratic management of ecologically threatened areas.

Gordon - Dr. Gordon made major contributions in developing and exploring--often at the Ambassadorial and high government official levels--new political economies for South and East African countries. He actively participated in assisting the Mozambique Government consider liberalization and pluralism strategies to help conclude the long conflict there. He provided deep background,

original research and valuable contacts useful in formulation of US strategy encouraging democratization and private sector development in Kenya. And he produced a major retrospective paper delivered at an international conference considering socio-economic ramifications of policy-based assistance.

(C) Paul - An analysis of root crop and grain legume potential in Madagascar indicated new options for rice-based and upland cropping systems. This was particularly timely as Madagascar accelerates its liberalization of the economy and opens up new export opportunities in the region.

(D) Pellek - Richard Pellek arrived at REDSO a little more than half way through the reporting period. In the same context as de George's work, Pellek evaluated complex wildlife/resource/human habitation interactions in Kenya and Uganda to help establish new and more permanently viable ecomanagement systems. Pellek was able to interpolate experiences from different areas of East Africa in search of more positive local involvement in natural resource management.

(E) Carvalho - He arrived at post at the end of the reporting period, and so has only prepared a prospective workplan for FY 91.

V. MISSION NARRATIVE

REDSO/ESA is very pleased with how the ADS program is developing. We are anxious to expand utilization of ADSP advisors in the coming year. ADSP fits in perfectly with our vision of REDSO as an emerging "center of excellence" in technical, policy and management aspects of external assistance in the region.

Concerns that ADSP advisors would be burdened with project management or administrative duties have not been borne out. The large majority (at least 80%) of the time of the advisors has been spent in discipline-related qualitative analysis and advice. To be sure, a significant portion of ADSP advisors time is taken up in preparing project and, more often, sector level analyses which form the basis for policy and performance-based project papers and non-project assistance PAADs. In REDSO's view, this avenue for technology transfer--through articulation of issues and negotiations with the host countries on policy change and institutional reform--is entirely consistent with the purpose of the ADS Project.

REDSO wishes to deepen and broaden the use of ADSP advisors in several "traditional" sectors--notably, health, finance and perhaps education--and in one very new area for AFR--democratization and governance. This new emphasis in sector-specific staffing reflects

both our assessment that policy issues in the region are migrating from the first-order macroeconomic stabilization and adjustment needs of the mid to late eighties to even more complex, politically-sensitive reforms concerning privatization, pluralistic enabling environments, decentralized decision making and program implementation, public services sustainability, and cost recovery. These areas also cover important initiatives of A.I.D. management. ADSP advisors will have to focussed and technically-proficient to meet the analytical and conceptual challenges these issues will present.

FYI. Please note that several of the advisors' reports include FY 90 workplans, which we thought would be useful and interesting for AFR. As more workplans become available, we will forward them on to you.

BJOdell:DD/REDSO/ESA:#7764D:12/06/90

Clearance: RFMC:TCully (draft)

ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

IDENTIFICATION

Name: David F. Gordon
Position Title: Behavioral Science Advisor (Policy)
Location: Nairobi, KENYA

SUMMARY

Report all significant activities not to exceed 4.

Activity	Type of Product/Title	Country/Location	Level of Effort (days)	Information Users	Dissemination Mode
Mozambique Conference	Presentation Reporting Cable	Mozambique	10	GOM, USAID U.S. Embassy World Bank	Discussions Cable, Debriefing Publication
Kenya CPSP - KFDS	Analyses, Drafts	Kenya	30	USAID, GOK, Japanese Embassy, World Bank	Reports Discussions
CSIS Project	Case Study	Kenya, U.S.	12	CSIS Team, USAID	Discussion Report

Products include reports, analyses and workshops.

David F. Gordon
ADS Report
October, 1990

*MAJOR ACTIVITY: "Helps tailor programs to social, political and organizational realities of country and suggest to host government methods for improving program implementation."

*Specific Activity: Participation in high-level policy seminar, sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique on the topic "Rethinking Strategies for Mozambique and Southern Africa."

*Tasks: Deliver a presentation on regional integration in post-apartheid Southern Africa. Prepare a reporting cable for USAID and US Embassy, Maputo, on the seminar and its implications for future evolution of Mozambique.

*A. What was done: I participated in a four-day long senior policy seminar that brought together about 20 international experts on Southern Africa and 30 top officials (cabinet ministers, permanent secretaries, et. al.) from the Mozambican government. The topic of the seminar was new strategies, both economic and political, for Mozambique and Southern Africa. I was the only American currently working for the USG to participate in the seminar. (Former US ambassador to South Africa, Herman Nickel, also participated.)

The timing of the meeting, in late May, was particularly significant. On the one hand, the reality of the depth of change taking place in the Republic of South Africa was beginning to sink in to all observers. On the other hand, Mozambique was in the midst of a constitutional debate concerning its own future, with questions such as whether the country should shift to a multi-party system, the role of the media, etc. were at the fore. The participation of senior Mozambican officials throughout the entire meeting reflected the seriousness with which they took the seminar. The seminar spent several hours at the presidential palace with President Chissano in substantive discussion.

I delivered a presentation to the seminar on the future of regional economic cooperation in Southern Africa as well as participating actively in both the formal discussions and the more important informal exchanges that took place around meals, tea breaks, and cocktail receptions. I met a number of new colleagues from the Mozambican government as well as renewed contacts with old friends. Following the seminar, I spent an afternoon reporting on the event with Ambassador Wells, Mission Director Schlothauer and others.

*B. Dissemination: My presentation explored issues of the implications of change in South Africa for the region and presented both optimistic and pessimistic scenarios. I stressed the need to meld the imperative for redistribution with the necessity of maintaining a dynamic economy in South Africa. I presented what I felt were a number of challenges facing SADCC. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is compiling a set of papers that were given at the seminar for wider distribution in Mozambique and Southern Africa. In addition, I prepared a long reporting cable that the US Embassy/Maputo sent back to Washington in which I attempted to dissect some of the political rhythms in contemporary Mozambique and their implications for economic reform and for the constitutional debate. In the cable I successfully predicted the move to a multi-party system.

*C. Results: Hopefully, my participation in the seminar will improve the ability of the Government of Mozambique to respond to the breathtaking changes that are occurring in the region. My participation should also facilitate USAID and broader USG understanding of the forces operating within the Mozambican government. Finally, my participation will facilitate my further work in Mozambique, both through increasing my own understanding of the political and economic dynamics of the contemporary situation and in increasing my range of senior contacts in the government. I will be working closely with the Mission as they move forward in the design of what promises to be one of the first major governance/democratization initiatives undertaken by USAID in Eastern and Southern Africa.

*MAJOR ACTIVITY: "Perform analytical tasks to provide context for the preparation of policy-based assistance programs."

*Specific Activity: Kenya Private Enterprise Strategy and Export Development Support Project

*Task: Undertake political/economic and institutional analysis for the Private Enterprise section of the Kenya CPSP and for the KEDS PID.

*A. What was done: I worked with the private enterprise office in the Kenya mission in all phases of conceptualizing and presenting their strategy that has just recently been sent into Washington for approval. Of particular concern was providing the analytical basis for the office's shift to much more of a focus on export enterprise support. At the same time, I worked very closely with the mission in activities leading up to the design of the new export enterprise support project. I participated in a series of dialogues both with GOK officials and with representatives from other donor agencies such as the World Bank and the Japanese. The most important issue in the design was whether or not to include non-project assistance in USAID's export promotion activity.

*B. Dissemination: The Private Enterprise Strategy is being broadly disseminated both here in Nairobi and in Washington. In the course of the KEDS design, I wrote a number of short analyses for the Mission on various aspects of the environment for exporting and on policy options both for the Mission and for the GOK. Several of these were distributed to GOK officials. These focussed on the importance of ensuring maximum transparency in the export processing zones and ensuring that domestic producers gain access to the zones. In the process of dissemination we learned that a number of the policy reforms that we identified as crucial were not yet on the agenda of the GOK or the World Bank.

*C. Results: The analyses that I undertook were incorporated in the Private Enterprise strategy and into mission planning for the future. Perhaps the major result of my analysis was the decision by the mission not to move forward at this time with a non-project assistance component in the export development project. Rather, the mission is keeping open the option of moving forward with an NPA component at a latter date when a broader consensus on key policy reform initiatives has been achieved both with the GOK and with the other key donors working on the sector.

*MAJOR ACTIVITY: "Works with AID design teams to ensure that political and organizational insights are incorporated into sector reform programs."

*Specific Activity: Center for Strategic and International Studies AID-funded Study of Economic Reform and Political Development in Sub-Saharan Africa.

*Tasks: Participate in design of project activities and initiate case study of economic reform in Kenya.

*A. What was done: I participated in a two-day meeting in Washington of the entire project team during a visit to the United States in June. This meeting initiated discussion on the form that the various case studies should take, what common themes should be addressed, etc. Back in Nairobi, I reviewed by fax several versions of the concept paper for the study prepared by Carol Lancaster and worked with the AID project manager, Stever Brent, in formulating an additional component for the project that I will be assigned to complete. This is an "operational" version of the findings, especially geared for AID mission management and Africa Bureau senior officials. In September, I participated in the Washington review of the initial case studies and discussions of subsequent phases of the project. Back in Nairobi, I have initiated the research into the Kenya case study.

*B. Dissemination: I have written close critiques of the case studies that have already been drafted. These include Ghana, Zambia, the Gambia and Mali. These have all been distributed to all of the project participants, including several AID/Washington officials. I have also distributed to the members of the project a paper I presented at a meeting in Manchester, England, on policy-based lending and foreign aid. Of course, the main dissemination of the project results will have to wait the completion of the project. But planned dissemination includes a major conference where the results will be presented and the subsequent publication of a book. My "operational" version of the findings will be disseminated widely in the Bureau.

*C. Results: The aim of the CSIS project is to give long-term guidance to USAID missions on political and organizational insights that have been gained from experiences to date with policy reform in Africa. It is still too early to see real results from this activity, but the quality of the case studies thus far prepared suggests that the project has the potential to be a useful exercise for AID and to directly assist in facilitating improved program and project design in respect to political and institutional themes.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT

Name : Kamalendu B. Paul
Position Title : Regional Agricultural Advisor
Location : REDSO/ESA; Nairobi, Kenya

Date: September 30, 1990
Period Covered : 04/90 - 09/90
Hired : 10/1989

SUMMARY

Activity	Type of Product/ Title	Country/ Location	Level of Effort (days)	Information Users	Dissemination Mode
Project assess- ment/ Technical advice	Report	Comoros	12	Min. of Agri; CEFADER, CARE	Report, Brief- ing, Discussion
Review of KARI/ Nat. Agri. Res. Project	Report	Kenya	10	KARI, USAID, Other Donors	Report, Brief- ing
An assessment of the potential of root crops & grain legumes	Briefing paper	Madagas- car	14	Min. of Agri., FOFIFA, FAO, Private Sector	Report, Brief- ing, Discussion
Planning conf to determine ICIPE's future IPM thrusts	Minutes of	Kenya	3	ICIPE, REDSO, Other donors	Group discus- sion
IITA & CIMMYT Proposal Review	Grant Agree- ments	Kenya	6	CIMMYT, IITA REDSO, AID/W	Project Docu- ments
Project Monito- ring /Technical Advice	Report	Kenya	5	ICIPE, REDSO	Report, Brief- ing, Discussion

Country : Kenya

Activity : Assessment and evaluation of Kenya Agricultural Research Institute's (KARI) on-farm research activities, and research-extension linkage.

The newly organized KARI is being strengthened under a multi-donor supported National Agricultural Research Project (NARP). Like any other NARS, KARI is expected to generate appropriate technologies for the end users which when followed judiciously would increase agricultural outputs on a sustainable basis.

My services were requested by the Kenya Mission to review the following: 1) How well KARI is conducting its on-farm research, 2) the state of research-extension linkage, and what KARI is doing to improve this, and 3) who else besides KARI and the MOA's extension service, is carrying out research and extension functions in Kenya?

Several major findings and ten recommendations emerged out of this study. Kenya Mission has attached this report to a larger NARP evaluation report prepared by a team of consultants. This combined report will form the basis of USAID/Kenya and other donor's future financial commitments to KARI.

Country: Madagascar

Activity : An assessment of the potentiality of root crops and grain legumes in Madagascar

The USAID Mission in Madagascar had conducted an Agriculture Sector Assessment late last year. Based on this study, an Agriculture Sector Strategy Statement for Madagascar was developed. Besides rice, which is the country's most important food crop, the Strategy Statement also identified cassava and grain legumes as potentially important crops for Madagascar's agricultural sector development. I was asked by the Mission to take a second look about their production and export potential, and whether or not the country's Agricultural Research Institute (FUFIFA) has sufficient interest in these crops.

The study substantiated the earlier findings that these two crops have indeed good potential for development in the country. Cassava could be grown in areas where rice can not be normally grown; while small seeded grain legumes could be planted as a second crop after rice. Thus, the production of these two crops will not compete with rice acreages. There is apparently a large export market for grain legumes in some of the Asian countries.

while surplus cassava could be fed to beef cattle and pigs. These findings and recommendations have been documented in a report which was discussed with the country Mission, FOFIFA, other donor representatives, and private sector personnel. How this study will influence the decision makers remains to be seen.

Country: Kenya

Activity : Planning conference to determine ICIPE's future IPM research thrusts.

The Integrated Pest Management (IPM) research at the International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology is now at a cross-road. They have done a considerable amount of work on the components of IPM, have put some menus together, and have tested these under farmer conditions in the Western part of Kenya with promising results. ICIPE is now ready to test some of the menus in other locations within and outside of Kenya; but to do so would require continued donor support for several more years.

The ICIPE had organized a planning meeting to review all its research on IPM to-date, to discuss its future strategy on IPM research, and to obtain feed-back from others knowledgeable in the area. Representatives from the international donor community, other IARCS, national researchers and policy makers were invited to participate. I had the honor to Chair the session for one full day.

No one disputed the usefulness of IPM strategy to reduce food losses. The research methodology followed by ICIPE scientists are generally sound; however, other peripheral matters initiated a lot of discussion. My contribution to this planning meeting brought recognition from the Director General of ICIPE. The resulted document from this meeting are being distributed by ICIPE to interested parties.

ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL

PROGRESS REPORT

IDENTIFICATION

Name : Paul Andre DeGeorges
Position Title : Regional Environmental Advisor
Location : REDSO/ESA/Nairobi
Date : October 15, 1990
Period Covered : March-October 1990

SUMMARY

1. Task: Preliminary Trip To Madagascar

*Country/Location : Madagascar
*Completion Date : April 19, 1990
*Level Of Effort : Three Weeks
*Type Of Product : a. Draft IEE Ranomafana Project
b. Draft Scope Of Work. Forest Products Study
c. Draft Training Component, EPM Project
*Information Receivers: a. USAID/Madagascar
b. Preliminary Contact Eaux, et Forets
c. Preliminary Contact Organization Pour L'Environnement
*Dissemination Mode : English Report

2. Task: Project Completion Report, Zanzibar Malaria Control Project

*Country/Location : Zanzibar
*Completion Date : May 10, 1990
*Level Of Effort : 11 Days
*Type Of Product : See Title Above
*Information Receivers: a. USAID/Dar Es Salam
b. Ministry Of Health, Zanzibar
*Dissemination Mode : English Report
*Other : Made preliminary contact with the Zanzibar Municipal Council Public Health Engineer and Institute Of Marine Sciences to discuss sewage and coastal zone pollution.

3. Task: Mid-Term Evaluation Of Development Program For Conservation Project

*Country/Location : Uganda
*Completion Date : June 18, 1990
*Level Of Effort : 21 Days
*Type Of Product : Draft Annex I, Natural Resources Management Component, Development Through Conservation, Mid-Term Evaluation
*Information Receivers: a. USAID/Kampala
b. CARE/Kampala
c. DTC Project Staff
d. WWF Impenetrable Forest Project
e. Ministry Of Tourism And Wildlife
f. Ministry Of Environment Protection
g. Other USAID Missions
*Dissemination Mode : Report In English

4. Task: Environmental Issues, Malawi NTC Project

*Country/Location : Malawi
*Completion Date : June 28, 1990
*Level Of Effort : Four Days
*Type Of Product : a. Trip Report
b. Draft Letter to Texas A&M to provide training and aid in purchasing oil spill cleanup equipment for ports on Lake Malawi
*Information Receivers: a. USAID/Malawi
b. Department Of Water, Ministry Of Works
*Dissemination Mode : Trip Report

5. Task: Environmental Planning And Management Project Paper

*Country/Location : Madagascar
*Completion Date : July 17, 1990
*Level Of Effort : 14 Days
*Type Of Product : Concept Paper on Development Of Interactive Park Management Plans In Madagascar
*Information Receivers: a. USAID/Madagascar
b. Eaux et Forets
c. Organization National Pour L'Environment
d. University Of Madagascar
e. Other USAID Missions
*Dissemination Mode : English, appearing in final form in Project Paper

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6. Task: Natural Resources Management Project

*Country/Location :Zimbabwe
*Completion Date :August 20, 1990
*Level Of Effort :10 Days
*Type Of Product :Trip Report
*Information Receivers:a. USAID/Harare
b. ZIMTRUST
c. Dept. National Parks And Wildlife
d. Other USAID Missions
e. Myself learning about the
Campfire Program
Dissemination Mode :English Trip Report

7. Task: Environmental Assessment, Rwenzori Mountaineering Services Project

*Country/Location :Ibanda, Uganda
*Completion Date :September 13, 1990
*Level Of Effort :7 Days
*Type Of Product :Environmental Assessment
*Information Receivers :a. USAID/Kampala
b. Rwenzori mountaineering Services
c. Myself learning from the
Resource Users
*Dissemination mode :English Report

8. Task: Conference On Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Related Ecosystems

*Country/Location :Mombasa, Kenya
*Completion Date :September 26, 1990
*Level Of Effort :One Day To Present, Weeks To Prepare
and a Life Time Of Observation
*Type Of Product :Land-Based Pollution And Its Impact
On Coral Reefs And Related
Ecosystems, The Caribbean
Experience, Implications For East
African Coastal Tourism
*Information Receivers :Scientists From African Countries,
The Caribbean, United States, India,
Sri Lanka, The Philippines and
Australia
*Dissemination Mode :English Report Distributed At
Conference, Contrasting Slides From
15 years ago and today of live
versus dead coral reef in the
Caribbean

9. Task: Buffer Zone Management Workshop
- *Country/Location : Mwea Lodge, Queen Elizabeth National Park, Uganda
 - *Completion Date : October 12, 1990
 - *Level Of Effort : 3 Days
 - *Type Of Product : Most Important Product. Verbal Communication and the Beginning of Developing Ties With Resource Users and Government Natural Resource Managers. Trip Report
 - *Information Receivers : a. Verbal Communications: Natural Resource Users and Managers from Anglophone and Francophone Africa
 - b. USAID Missions. Trip Report
 - Dissemination Mode : Oral and Written
10. Task: Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE's)
- *Country/Location : East And Southern Africa
 - *Completion Date : Entire Contract
 - *Level Of Effort : 1-2 Days Per IEE
 - *Type Of Product : IEE or Advice On Preparing IEE
 - *Information Receivers : USAID Missions
 - *Dissemination Mode : IEE Document
11. Task: Developing Ties With Peace Corps Volunteers Working In Environmental Fields
- *Country/Location : Initially In Kenya. hoping to spread
 - *Completion Date : Entire Contract
 - *Level Of Effort : My Spare Time
 - *Type Of Product : I hope to learn from them and their counterparts, and share with them my experiences in the environmental field
 - *Information Receivers : Peace Corps Volunteers and Their Counterparts
 - *Dissemination Mode : Technical Documents and Oral Communication
12. Task: Investigating Possibility Of Using GIS As A Planning Tool At REDSO
- *Country/Location : Kenya
 - *Completion Date : Entire Contract
 - *Level Of Effort : Spare Time
 - *Type Of Product : Determining The Practicality Of This Technology
 - *Information Receivers : USAID/Missions If Successful
 - *Dissemination Mode : To Be Determined

GENERAL AND SIGNIFICANT TASKS

PAUL ANDRE DEGEORGES

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISOR

USAID/REDSO/ESA

The two areas in which I feel that I can have the most impact over my period of stay in REDSO are in buffer zone management and in coastal zone management issues. Buffer zone management will become the major mechanism in the 1990's to deal with natural resources management and rural development. Basically, it is turning over to the rural community the natural resources confiscated from them during the colonial era and over the last 25 years of these newly emerging nations. The objective is to allow the rural community to benefit from the economic rewards derived from sustainable management of the trees, wildlife, fish and natural beauty of Africa.

Coastal Zone Management is a new area for USAID and the other donors, who have put most of their effort in recent times in putting out fires such as dealing with the demise of the African elephant and the rhino. The coastal zones of many countries such as Kenya, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Madagascar and the Seychelles are or will become key to the future of the economies of these countries from foreign exchange derived from tourism. However, there are lessons to be learned from what has happened in the Caribbean and the Florida keys. My role will be to slowly sensitize USAID Missions, other donors, NGO's and host country technicians/decision makers as to what issues must be dealt with in assuring sustainable development of coastal tourism.

One other small issue which I would like to raise. I worked very closely with Mr. Idrissa Gamba, the REDSO/West REA. I have begun copying all trip reports to him and would like to arrange at least a once a year meeting to develop common strategies and to share experiences. This could possibly be undertaken during home leave or R&R trips at a very minimal expense.

The following are evaluations or presentations in which I have participated over the last year that may shed some light on these issues.

1. Buffer Zone Management In The Rwenzori Mountains Of Uganda.

I have had the fortune to collaborate twice with the indigenous NGO, The Rwenzori Mountaineering Services. With little help from the outside, except some PL-480 money from USAID, this organization has undertaken major efforts to put up cabins, pit latrines, garbage pits, water supplies and trails as part of a community based backpacking, mountain climbing guide service in the central range of the mountains of the moon. They employ 60 guides/escorts which benefits individual families. Also there is

a community development fee of 5,000 US\$ paid by all tourists which is being used to expand the Rewenzori Secondary School and to build a newly opened dispensary. I have learned from these people more than I have taught them. Most importantly, I have seen that once a community is given stewardship of the natural resources and once they reek economical rewards from proper management, they become staunch conservationists of the natural resource base. I have worked with them in assessing the environmental feasibility of their cabins, waste disposal, water supplies and energy problems, making appropriate recommendations to USAID as to where they can be helped to further their cause.

2. Buffer Zone Management In Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe is light years ahead in its thinking with regard to turning over the natural resources to local communities as discussed above. Through sustainable wildlife management, and a strong enforcement program, their elephant herds have increased to beyond carrying capacity, while the herds in most other African countries have declined under their strong non-consumptive preservationist policies. There are a number of reasons for these differences, however what Zimbabwe realized well before the rest of the world is that economic incentives to the rural community from natural resources management and not gun barrel management will be the key to decreasing poaching as a result of addressing the primary cause of poaching, POVERTY.

I had, and hope to have many more opportunities to get involved in the regional Natural Resources Management Project, currently being carried out in Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia, with Namibia in the not too distant future as a strong possibility.

I visited the Maitengwe Dam area where now that the community is directly benefitting from wildlife, they are pulling back their cattle herds from overgrazed wildlife habitat, fixing up other areas for dry season foraging of cattle that will not compete with wildlife and renovating a dam as a wetlands habitat with hopes of developing both sport hunting and nature tourism.

I and the USAID Project Manager, Joshua Mushauri, talked to a number of game ranchers and to the Wildlife Producers Association. They are keenly interested in collaborating and feel that they have a unique capability that the NGOs and academicians lack: they are usually from the area understand the local cultures, speak the local languages and most importantly are in the business of making money from wildlife and livestock and can advise communal lands on the practical side of natural resources management. It is evident that the biggest problem on these communal lands is unemployment among the youth, akin to Indian reservations in the United States. Money from sport hunting needs to be invested in labor intensive cottage industries such as ostrich/crocodile farming, preparation of skins for tanning, leathercrafts, handicrafts in general, wildlife capture and resale, and upgrading of cattle herds to

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take advantage of the REDO market.

3. Madagascar JAVEM Project.

This will be a buffer zone project around various lemur reserves in Madagascar. My contribution here was coming into a project paper team who was in the process of deciding that all the solutions to forest management could be resolved by basically putting a wall between the people and the forest and in turn solving their needs through on-farm activities. This has not worked anywhere in the world and has generally resulted in the people failing to accept the proposed management plan and increased and uncontrolled poaching as the people are put in opposition rather than in a collaborative mode with the so called resource manager who really becomes just a policeman. With help from one of the anthropologists on the team and support from REDSO staff, I was able to argue through a concept paper that interactive management plans must be developed that take into account the needs of the people, some of which may be solved through on farm activities and some of which will require management of the natural forest resources.

4. Coastal Zone management. Lessons To Be Learned From The Caribbean And The Florida Keys.

USAID and the National Academy Of Sciences were fortunate enough to support conference on coastal issues in Mombasa, Kenya attracting scientists and managers from all over the world including many African countries with coastal zones.

I presented a paper, accompanied by contrasting slides taken over a 20 year period that demonstrates the demise of the western Atlantic's coral reefs most apparently from landbased pollution, especially sewage associated with tourism, and to a lesser degree agricultural urban runoff which contains sediment, fertilizers and pesticides. This has resulted in heavy dieoff of the coral reefs in the Florida Keys and from Belize to Barbados in the Caribbean. The most common observation is the appearance of dead coral smothered in epiphytic algae. Although there needs be better water quality data, where quantifiable, evidence points to nutrient enrichment of nutrient poor waters as being the main reason for this algal overgrowth which shades out the symbiotic zooxanthellae algae that nourish the corals and which prevents the coral polyps from directly feeding in the water column. The net result is that all over the Caribbean the corals are dying. The corals serve as habitat for fish and shellfish important to the fishing industry, they protect the beaches from wave and storm action and their gradual biological deterioration provides sand for the beaches. With the loss of coral habitat, the fishing declines, the beaches erode and the very attractions which brought the tourists begin to disappear. Public health also becomes an issue as nearshore waters are contaminated, often with human fecal material or garbage.

From what little I have seen, the Western Indian Ocean still has large areas of virgin coral reef. Tourism and development will take place. It is a question of whether they will learn from the non-sustainable development in the Caribbean and whether they will be willing to deal up front with landbased pollution issues at the beginning of development and before it is too late to resolve.

After my talk, I was approached by a number of countries on this issue. Over the next year, I will begin collaborating with the Seychelles, Mozambique and possibly Zanzibar to address these issues.

IDENTIFICATION

Name: Leo A. Arao
Position Title: Regional Pest
Management Advisor
Location: Nairobi, Kenya

Date: Oct. 1990

Period Covered: 2/90 - 10/90
Hired: 10/89

SUMMARY

Activity	Type of Pod/Title	Country /Location	Level of Effort (days)	Information Uses	Dissemination Mode
Gathered the information about the technology for diamondback moth control and transmitted this to Malawi and other ESA countries	Correspondence	Malawi /Regional	13	NARS	Verbal communication correspondence
Prepared with ICIPE, a proposal for 2 workshops on IPM--one for East and Central Africa and one for SADCC countries	Proposal	Regional	30	NARS	Workshop
Attended a conference. Gathered the names of the participating scientists. Prepared a booklet containing these names and transmitted to several institutions in the U.S. and U.K.	Booklet	Regional	30	NARS Universities Institutions	Correspondence

Country: Malawi/Regional
Activity: Information dissemination

1. The diamondback moth, Plutella xylostella, is a major pest of cabbage. The Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center has demonstrated that this pest can be effectively controlled in highland areas by Diadegma eucerothaga, a larval parasite of the diamondback moth. The AVRDC is keen to promote trials with D. eucerothaga in suitable areas in the Sub-Saharan Africa. When I learned about this technology, I informed a number of horticultural research scientists in the ESA region about it and several of them expressed interest in trying it out. The researchers at the Bvumbwe Research Station in Blantyre, Malawi, requested that I assist them by communicating to the AVRDC their interest and finding out how this technology could be made available for trials in Malawi. I accordingly requested the AVRDC to consider providing the information about this technology to the Malawian researchers.

Currently the Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau International Institute of Biological Control, is carrying out research to develop biological control agents for the sweet potato weevil, Cylas puncticollis. REDSO/ESA should monitor these developments and disseminate the information about them to the NARS in the East and Southern Africa region when this becomes available.

Country: Regional
Activity: Workshop

2. The spotted stem borer Chilo partellus, is a major pest of maize and sorghum causing considerable yield losses. The International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), has demonstrated that intercropping of legumes with cereals such as is traditionally practiced throughout the Sub-Saharan Africa significantly minimizes cereal losses due to damage by this pest. A part of the ICIPE's research in this regard is funded by the AID under the Bases of Plant Resistance to Insect Attack project No. 698-0435.

Early in 1990 I discussed with the ICIPE the possibility of convening a workshop in order to share the information about this technology with the National Research Stations in the East and Southern Africa. It was suggested that a workshop would be the ideal medium for disseminating such information. Two separate workshops, one for East and Central Africa and one for the SADC countries were proposed. The cost of one workshop was estimated at about \$ (US) 30,000.00. I discussed this proposal with the REDSO/ESA management and got an approval to plan for one workshop for East and Central Africa. With the ICIPE we made the necessary pre-workshop arrangements only to be informed later by the REDSO/ESA management that there were no funds for the proposed workshop. The proposed workshop was cancelled after I had spent considerable time planning for it.

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Country: Regional/International
Activity: Information gathering and
dissemination

3. Scientists in other countries who may be interested in carrying out collaborative research with their African counterparts cannot do so owing to a lack of information about one another, s area of research interest. I recognized this communication gap and prepared a booklet containing the names and the areas of research interest of about one hundred Insect Scientists in the East and Southern Africa region. I gave a copy of this document to the ICIPE and transmitted several copies to a number of institutions in the U.S and Britain. The ICIPE has informed me that it is using the information contained in this booklet to prepare a document titled WHO'S WHO in African Insect Science. One Entomologist based in the U.K. has verbally informed me that through this listing he has identified a scientist based in Rwanda with whom he hopes collaborate in investigating the pesticidal properties of some herbs found in Rwanda. It is my hope that other Scientists will also locate potential collaborators using the information contained in booklet.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT

NAME: Richard Pellek
 POSITION TITLE: Regional Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
 LOCATION: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi

SUMMARY

Activity -----	Type of Product -----	Country -----	LOE (DAY) -----	Users -----	Dissemination Mode -----
Agroforestry Research Network Monitoring	Field Monitoring Regional Steering Committee Meeting	AFRENA:Kenya Rwanda, Uganda	14.0	National Agroforestry Collaborators, Research Institutes	Meetings, Minutes, Reg. Steering Committee Meetings, Trip Reports
Proposal Review	Proposal	Tanzania	1.0	PVO	
PID Committee	Review Notes	Kenya	2.0	USAID Mission	
Planning Workshop	Observer Report	Kenya	6.0	USAID Mission, REDSO/ESA, AID/W	
Proposal Review and Field Eval.	Reports (2)	Uganda	12.0	USAID Mission, PVO	
Evaluation	Grant	Tanzania	5.0	REDSO/ESA, AID/W	
Project Review	Committee Meetings	Comoros	2.0	REDSO/ESA, PVO	Briefings, Notes
Concept Paper	Draft Presentation	N/A	4.0	USAIDs, AID/W, PVOs	Reports
	Draft Concept	N/A	2.0	USAIDs, AID/W, PVOs	Reports

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE
REGIONAL NATURAL RESOURCES/POLICY ADVISOR
REDSO/ESA, NAIROBI, KENYA

(Period of July - October 1990)

The current Natural Resources/Policy Advisor began his assignment during July, 1990. The most significant activity of the first three month period was an interactive involvement with wildlife resource management issues in a number of contexts. Actions included review of a concept paper by CARE-Uganda which contained several aspects of park and buffer zone management, in and around Queen Elizabeth National Park in western Uganda. Of greatest concern was an equitable and appropriate solution to the problem of fuelwood supplies in and for villages within the park boundaries. A field visit was made to verify assumptions and survey fuelwood sources and utilization patterns. A second component was a related issue: a commentary on a USAID/Kampala concept paper "Natural Resources and Tourism Management", which addresses many concerns regarding "ecotourism" focussed on wildlife, but on a national scale. The NR/PA provided written and oral reports to USAID/Kampala and to CARE-Uganda, via USAID. The third related activity was membership on USAID/Nairobi PID committee for a new project "Natural Resource Management", in behalf of the Kenya Wildlife Service. Like the other two, it includes a heavy emphasis on conservation of wildlife resources and buffer zone management issues.

In all cases the preferred solutions are to maintain and conserve the wildlife resources which are part of the national and natural heritage of the areas, while simultaneously attempting to improve the living standards of the peoples residing in and near the conservation areas. Appropriate management of buffer zones is by no means a standard approach with a track record of uniform or consistent results. As a result of the current USAID emphasis on buffer zone management issues in many ongoing or proposed projects within the Africa Bureau, the NR/PA has been working on a concept paper on buffer zones. Some of the background information has conveniently been provided through field visits to Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, on ADS or related business.

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: Review of concept paper (unsolicited proposal)
from CARE in Uganda

Type of Product/Task: Field visit, Draft Report

Country/Location: Uganda

Level of Effort (Days): 8

Information Receivers: USAID/Kampala, CARE in Uganda,
Kenya, REDSO/ESA

Method(s) of Dissemination: Written Report, Hand Carried

Language Translated (if applicable):

Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: Review of USAID/Kampala Concept Paper
Type of Product/Task: Draft Commentary Report
Country/Location: Uganda
Level of Effort (Days): 2
Information Receivers: USAID/Kampala, REDSO/ESA
Method(s) of Dissemination: Written Report, Hand Carried
Language Translated (if applicable):
Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: PID Design Committee

Type of Product/Task: Review IQC proposals, sit on PID committee meetings

Country/Location: Kenya

Level of Effort (Days): 3

Information Receivers: USAID/Kenya, REDSO/ESA

Method(s) of Dissemination: Discussions, Meetings, Notes

Language Translated (if applicable):

Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: Monitoring of AFRENA agroforestry activities
Type of Product/Task: Meetings, Field Visits, Trip Reports
Country/Location: Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda
Level of Effort (Days): 14
Information Receivers: ICRAF; AFRENA Network Researchers in Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya; REDSO/ESA; AID/W/S&T
Method(s) of Dissemination: Field Visits, Meetings, Trip Reports
Language Translated (if applicable):
Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

TASK REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

Title/Task: Evaluation of Grant to African Wildlife Foundation

Type of Product/Task: Field Assessment, Meetings, Report

Country/Location: Tanzania

Level of Effort (Days): 6

Information Receivers: African Wildlife Foundation, REDSO/ESA,
AID/W/AFR/TR, College of African
Wildlife Management

Method(s) of Dissemination: Meetings, Written Report

Language Translated (if applicable):

Number of Copies Distributed (if applicable):

WORKSHOP/SEMINAR REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

1. Workshop/seminar title: Project Planning Workshop, ICIPE
2. Workshop/seminar dates and location: 16-21 July 90,
Nairobi, Kenya
3. Workshop/seminar sponsors: International Centre for Insect
Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)
4. Workshop/seminar target audience: Donor organizations (7),
Chemical companies, International PVos, Research
colleagues, Students
5. Number of participants and speakers invited: 45, 8-9
6. Number of participants and speakers attending (by gender and
type of position): [attach list of attendees]
7. Primary products of workshop (papers, working group
discussions, synthesis reports): [attach if relevant]

Papers, discussions, synthesis reports.
8. Follow-on action needed by Core Group or others:

To be determined.
9. Is another workshop planned on this topic? If so, when?

None scheduled.
10. Role of ADS advisor (if applicable): Observer

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WORKSHOP/SEMINAR REPORT

Identification of Advisor

Name: Richard Pellek
Position Title: Natural Resources/Policy Advisor
Location: REDSO/ESA, Nairobi, Kenya

SUMMARY

1. Workshop/seminar title: WWF Regional Planning Workshop for Eastern Africa
2. Workshop/seminar dates and location: 30 Sept.-5 Oct.90, Naivasha, Kenya
3. Workshop/seminar sponsors: World Wide Fund for Nature
4. Workshop/seminar target audience: WWF Staff, Donors (5)
5. Number of participants and speakers invited: 35 (app.)
6. Number of participants and speakers attending (by gender and type of position): [attach list of attendees]
7. Primary products of workshop (papers, working group discussions, synthesis reports): [attach if relevant]
Discussions, verbal synthesis.
8. Follow-on action needed by Core Group or others:
Not applicable.
9. Is another workshop planned on this topic? If so, when?
Unknown.
10. Role of ADS advisor (if applicable): Observer, Contribute ideas on relationship between donors and grantees.

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The following are country specific expenditure data:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	
	<u>Reporting Period</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
1. Chad	17,000	
2. Côte d'Ivoire	22,200	20,600
3. Ghana	11,800	51,000
4. Guinea	8,400	25,000
5. Guinea Bissau	-	15,400
6. Mali	9,600	8,700
7. Niger	10,400	17,300
8. The Gambia	1,200	17,200
9. Togo	6,100	3,700
10. U.S.A.	25,400	13,300
11. Cameroon	7,400	30,000
12. Senegal	<u>2,100</u>	<u>7,400</u>
		<u>2,000</u>
Total	121,600	211,600

SECTION III. OUTPUTS

<u>Outputs</u>	<u>In Progress</u>	<u>Completed this Period</u>	<u>Total Completed (LOP)</u>
A. Sector analysis and strategies	1	3	3
B. Project-level feasibility studies	-	2	2
C. Project and program evaluations	-	-	-
D. Workshops/seminars sponsored or participated in	-	1	1
E. Data collection, monitoring or information system developed	-	-	-
F. Others (see the table below)	5	13	13

Categories of Activity Outputs and Their Status

<u>Category</u>	<u>Activity Output</u>	<u>Status</u>
A	Review of energy sector in Guinea	Completed
F	Water supply assessment in Guinea	Completed
F	Rehab/maintenance of roads in Guinea	Completed
F	Field-oriented training of engineers in the USA	Completed
F	T.A. to engineers and contractors in Cameroon	Completed
F	T.A. to Togo engineers in specs. writing	Completed
F	Preparation of construction inspection manual	In progress
A	Ghana energy sector assessment	Completed
A	The Gambia energy sector assessment	Completed
F	Ghana water supply assessment	In progress
F	Rehab./maintenance of rural roads in Côte d'Ivoire	Completed
F	T.A. to Niger Rural Eng. Service	In progress
F	Rehab./maintenance of rural roads in Ghana	Completed
F	Ag marketing & tech. transfer in Chad	Completed
F	Mali livestock exports	Completed
F	Côte d'Ivoire: Economic stab. & recovery plan	Completed
F	AID program assistance & the West African Monetary Union	Completed
F	Guinea Bissau ag policy & private and legal initiatives	Completed
A	Côte d'Ivoire: Ag sector adjustment program	In progress
F	Deforestation study (effect of population & road density)	Completed
D	Seminar: Integrated Waste Management in Tropical Countries	Completed
B	Ghana TFA project	Completed
F	Env. legislation in West and Central African countries	In progress
F	Computerized helper for IEE face sheet	In progress
B	T.A. in preparation of IEE and SOW design	Completed

SECTION IV. PURPOSE/LEVEL OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The principal purpose of the ADS Project is to strengthen the transfer and application of technology information in support of the host countries' strategies for improving their economic well-being and development. I believe the three Energy Sector Assessments undertaken in Guinea, Gambia and Ghana will contribute significantly to the project purpose. The findings support the idea of privatization of various

aspects of power generation, power supply and distribution in the various countries. Also, the need for better management, planning and budgeting and user conservation is made evident as one analyzes the data.

The energy assessment in Ghana showed that the National Energy Board has been playing a key role as coordinator in the energy sector. Because of its leadership, there has been substantial progress in the energy sector under the Economic Recovery Program. USAID/Ghana is considering funding a rural electrification program.

In Guinea, the findings tend to support privatization of energy sector activities, such as power generation, transmission and distribution, leading to improved efficiency, cost effectiveness and reliability.

The information gathered was presented as part of an AID presentation on Private Power generation and energy conservation to many managers and decision-makers at an African Energy Strategy Seminar to be held in Abidjan in 1991. The World Bank, the African Development Bank and the UNDP were co-sponsors. The presentation was judged outstanding and generated tremendous interest among the participants who represented some thirty African countries, as well as major bilateral and multilateral donors. The consensus of opinion, as reflected in the press communique, was that the session on energy conservation and private power generation set the stage for future policy dialogue in this sector. The implications for cost savings, efficiency and reduction of the financing burden on governments that are already heavily overburdened are obvious if the resulting recommendations are adopted. AID-initiated policy dialogue on these subjects will give impetus to the implementation of final recommendations.

The two technology transfer specialists coordinated a month-long field trip for ten (10) senior engineers and managers from Ghana and Guinea to study the management of low-volume roads by the USDA Forest Service in the U.S.A. The visitors found the trip very productive and a great learning experience. They recommended that AID should invite some Forest Service engineering specialists to come to REDSO/WCA countries to advise African engineers on road maintenance strategies, low cost bridges and low technology innovations developed by Forest Service Engineers.

SECTION V: MISSION NARRATIVE

1. Technical Training Workshop for Niger Rural Engineering Service (RES), an Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA):

Mr. Solomon Atiase, Technology Transfer Specialist is coordinating the planning for the workshop to be held in Niamey. Dates and duration will be decided in consultation with the Director of RES. It has been agreed that the cost of conducting the workshop will be shared equally by RES (from short-term training funds of NAAR Project) and by USAID/Niger (from PD&S funds). The workshop was scheduled for mid-January but has been postponed pending approval of funds by MOA.

2. REDSO is planning to have a 3-day seminar on Low-Volume Roads Technology in September, 1991 in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. Delegates from REDSO/WCA countries and some other african countries, who are involved in the management of low-volume roads - technically, administratively or in policy making - will be invited. REDSO has identified \$70,000 for this activity in FY91.

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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT - AFRICA DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT (ADS)
No. 698-0464.24

Activities of Fidele Sarassoro, economist

I. Identification Data

- A. Fidele Sarassoro
- B. Economist
- C. REDSO/WCA
- D. Oct. 5, 1990
- E. 4/1/90 - 9/30/90

II. Task Summary

- A. Agricultural Marketing and Technology Transfer
 - B. Chad and REDSO
 - C. June 10, 1990
 - D. 40 days
 - E. Report on the impacts of government rules and regulations on the efficiency of the agricultural marketing system in Chad.
 - F. The government of Chad and USAID
 - G. Report was written in French and translated into English.
- 2.
- A. Mali Livestock Exports
 - B. Mali and REDSO
 - C. June 25, 1990
 - D. 45 days
 - E. Report on internal and external constraints to cattle exports to Cote D'Ivoire and suggestions to promote cattle trade from Mali.
 - F. Government of Cote D'Ivoire, Government of Mali, other Sahel countries and USAID
 - G. report was written in English and translated into French.
- 3.
- A. Cote D'Ivoire: Economic Stabilization and Recovery Plan
 - B. REDSO
 - C. July 3, 1990
 - D. 10 days
 - E. Report on the main features of the Economic Stabilization and Recovery plan adopted by the Cote D'Ivoire in May 1990
 - F. USAID
 - G. Report was written in English

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4.
 - A. AID Program Assistance and the West African Monetary Union.
 - B. REDSO
 - C. September 26, 1990
 - D. 10 days
 - E. Comments and observations on a study conducted by the Social and economic research center (CIRES) on the impact of WAMU rules on AID program assistance
 - F. USAID and CIRES
 - G. Report was written in English

5.
 - A. Guinea Bissau Agricultural Policy and Private and legal Initiatives
 - B. REDSO
 - C. August 27, 1990
 - D. 6 days
 - E. Report on economic rational and economic viability the project .
 - F. USAID/Bissau
 - G. Report was written in English and presented during a review session

6.
 - A. Cote D'Ivoire: Agricultural Sector Adjustment Program
 - B. REDSO
 - C. In progress
 - D. 15 days
 - E. Report on adjustment measures under the World Bank and The African Development Bank programs and on additionnal measures needed.
 - F. Government of Cote D'Ivoire and USAID
 - G. Report being written in English

7.
 - A. Deforestation Study, Liberia and other data
 - B. REDSO
 - C. Oct. 5, 1990
 - D. 20 days
 - E. Report on analytical relationship between population growth, road density and rate of deforestation
 - F. Provided to Project Development Office of REDSO/WCA for transmission to A.I.D. environmental officers in the region.
 - G. Report written in English

Significant Tasks

I. Livestock Export from Mali

The objectives of the study were to identify the major causes of the decline of Mali cattle exports to Cote D'Ivoire, (2) assess the future outlook for Mali cattle exports and (3) make recommendations aimed at improving livestock production and exports.

Based on government statistics and interviews in both Mali and Cote D'Ivoire, the study found that the reduction in cattle exports from Mali resulted mainly from the 1983-1984 drought that reduced the cattle supply in Mali, the unfair competition from meat exports from the EEC and government policies. It was also found that in the near future (1991-1995) slowdown in population growth, the continuing economic recession, the reduction of imported meat from the EEC and the resulting increase in the average price of beef will constitute the limiting factors to overall beef demand. However, given Ivorian preference for fresh beef from the Sahel, there is good prospects for increasing Mali's share in total beef demand in Cote D'Ivoire. The study concluded by recommending several actions aimed at increasing productivity and reducing marketing costs.

The results of the study were sent to USAID/Bamako, the government of Mali and the Club du Sahel. The study will provide the government of Mali and donors with relevant information to determine adequate policies and design appropriate livestock projects.

II. Government rules and regulations that constitute major obstacles to agricultural marketing in Chad

The objective of the study was to show the negative impacts of certain government rules and regulations on the agricultural marketing system and on the agro-industrial sector. Interviews with government officials, donors and private sector individuals provided useful information on the regulatory environment in Chad. It was found that in general the agricultural marketing system was free of the heavy government involvement that prevailed in other African countries. However, the paper identified a few rules, regulations and practices that limited competition and prevented the orderly flow of products among regions. They ranged from the numerous official and unofficial taxes that artificially increased the cost of doing business in Chad to the very cumbersome registration process which constituted barriers to entry. The paper concluded by proposing a number of short term and medium term actions that the government of Chad could take to create a legal and regulatory environment favorable to private sector.

The results and recommendations of this study were used by USAID/Ndjamena to design an agricultural marketing project and assist the government of Chad in formulating agricultural trade policy

SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Solomon Atiase
 Position Title: Technology Transfer Specialist
 Location: REDSO/WCA

Date: October 1990
 Period Covered: 4/90 - 9/90

Task	Country Location	Completion date or in progress	LOE (W. days)	Type of Product Titles	Information Receivers	Dissemination mode for Document
Ghana Energy Sector Assessment	Ghana	8/90	6	Ghana Energy Sector Assessment, Information document for USAID/Ghana CPSP Annex	REDSO/WCA USAID/Ghana	Report. Planned Seminar on Energy Strategy for Africa
The Gambia Energy Sector Assessment	The Gambia	9/90	4	The Gambia Energy Sector Assessment	REDSO/WCA USAID/Gambia	Report. Planned Seminar on Energy Strategy for Africa
The Ghana Water Supply Assessment	Ghana	9/90	10	Ghana Water Supply Assessment	REDSO/WCA USAID/Ghana	Report. Proposed water Supply and Sanitation seminar in Ghana
Technical Assistance to Niger Rural Engineering Service	Niger	In progress	25	Technical dialogue. Field Manual after proposed Workshop	Ministry of Agriculture, Construction Firms	Technical Dialogue. Planned Workshop Manual in French
Rural Road Maintenance/ Rehabilitation of low volume roads	Cote d'Ivoire	8/90	8	Road Maintenance/ Rehabilitation of low volume roads in Cote d'Ivoire	REDSO/WCA	Report. Planned Seminar on low volume roads in WCA

Task	Country Location	Completion date or in progress	LOE (W. days)	Type of Product Titles	Information Receivers	Dissemination mode for Document
Field Oriented training of H.C. Road Engineers/Managers to US	USA	7/90	29	Group Report, Trip Report Group presentations in Wash,DC	H.C. Engineers/Managers of Ghana, Guinea REDSO/WCA	Group discussions Technical dialogue with H.C. Officials
Rural Road Maintenance/Rehabilitation of Low Volume Roads	Ghana	9/90	10	Rural Road Maintenance/Rehabilitation of Low Volume roads in Ghana	REDSO/WCA USAID/Ghana	Report, Proposed Seminar on low volume Roads in West and Central Africa

1. The Ghana Energy Sector Assessment

In addition to providing information base in the final report, the task seeks to identify constraints in production improvement in various energy subsectors. Data collected was analyzed to assess the satisfaction of projected energy demand by the rehabilitation or the development of various sub-sectors that will protect the environment. The assessment reveals the efficient and key role the National Energy Board has been playing, as coordinator, in the energy sector. In order to sustain the country's perceived socio-economical development, the Board is spearheading a multi-prong drive for diversified energy sources that will provide adequate energy mix. Progress of the energy sector activities under the Economic Recovery Program is spectacular but funding gaps in project financing is a major problem. Donor financial assistance is an essential complement for sustaining and increasing the tempo.

Dialogue with USAID/Ghana on impact of rural electrification on the rural areas economy has drawn an acceptance from the Mission to contribute funds to the rural coverage. Information provided input for Mission CPSC energy annex. Final report information will be presented at the planned African Development Bank-World Bank-UNDP seminar on Energy Strategy for Africa about early 1991. And it will serve as information base in REDSO/WCA and USAID/Ghana

2. Field-Orientated training of Host Country Senior Road Engineers/Managers

Inadequate well-maintained access to food growing areas have been identified as one of the major constraints to increasing food production which is the focus of AID and other donors in the West and Central African region. Lack of appropriate technological knowledge and cost effective practices in these low volume roads management, in face of scarce financial resources in the region, led to the program of this guided tour of the reputed USDA-Forest Service Low Volume Road facilities. With the Technology Transfer Specialists serving as group leaders and facilitating technical dialogue, ten Senior Engineers/Managers from Ghana and Guinea were exposed to the planning, design, budgeting, construction and maintenance of Forest Service Roads in the U.S. The group acquainted itself with a number of appropriate and simple technological innovations as well as environmental issues which met with a lot of enthusiasm for their transfer to West and Central Africa.

The appropriate technological innovations in the Forest Service will be presented to a larger decision-making audience during the proposed low volume road seminar in Abidjan in September 1991. Technical dialogue between the delegates from Ghana and their authorities has resulted in, their Ministry's plan to use the expertise from the Forest Service in timber bridge design and road maintenance.

3. Technical Assistance to Niger Rural Engineering Service

The task is to strengthen the capacity of Host Country rural technical services to handle more efficiently rural development projects requiring engineering inputs. Technical assistance was provided to the Rural Engineers through dialogue and to private contractors involved in AID construction activities by advising them on improved approaches in planning, design, construction and control. The information on poor performance of the Service Technical staff presented to the Rural Engineering Service authorities, earlier in the task, has instigated a further internal assessment by the Service authorities. Their findings supported an urgent short-term approach in the form of the workshop planned for improving performance.

The Service is therefore using the planned workshop as a forum for updating the techniques and skills and through mutual exchanges identify appropriate rural technologies. After the workshop, a field manual on relevant aspects of technologies needing further assimilation will be coordinated through the joint effort of the workshop speakers.

4. Maintenance/Rehabilitation of Rural Roads Network in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire

The task is to assess the cost effectiveness of the systems in practice in the two countries. The data collected on road maintenance/rehabilitation and its analysis has demonstrated that the mix of maintenance methods is effective in the socio-economic setting in the Ghana situation. Labor-intensive method recently introduced in the country, has proved cost effective with 15% savings with respect to equipment-intensive method and has resulted in infusion of more labor earned money into the rural economy. Mobilizing communities to be responsible for their rural access offers another option, being pursued, in addition to the capital intensive intervention which is inevitable in some situations. The backlog of rehabilitation work required that substantial financial resources are put in place for accelerating output through capital-intensive methods while the new methods take root. In Cote d'Ivoire the road maintenance/rehabilitation is virtually mechanized. The method has worked cost effectively with adequate financial resources to meet equipment up-keep. Present financial problem of Cote d'Ivoire has started showing vulnerability of the capital intensive method. Force account maintenance of roads in the Ivorian setting, has been found much less expensive than maintenance using private construction firms. Financial implication of replacement of the aging equipment for the force account activities due in this time of financial difficulties may change the current approach.

The reports of the systems in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire will form a basis of discussions during a planned low volume road maintenance/rehabilitation seminar to be held in Abidjan in September 1991 and serve as information base in REDSO/WCA and USAID/Ghana.

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SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

I. Identification

Name : Modibo Sangare
Position Title: Technology Transfer Specialist (TTS)
Location : REDSO/WCA
Date : October 15, 1990
Period Covered: April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

II. Tasks Summary

<u>Task</u>	<u>Country Location</u>	<u>Completion date or in progress</u>	<u>LOE (Wrk.days)</u>	<u>Type of product/ titles</u>	<u>Information receivers</u>	<u>Dissemination mode for document</u>
1. Review of energy sector	Guinea	09/90	5	Report: Review of Energy Sector	Directorate of Energy, USAID/Guinea, other donors	Report. Planned Seminar
2. Water supply assessment	Guinea	09/90	14	Report: Assessment of Rural Water Supply	Ministry of Ag. & Animal Resources, USAID/Guinea	Report
3. Rehabilitation/maintenance of rural roads	Guinea	09/90	15	Report: Analyses of Rural Rds. Maint./Rehab. in Guinea	Ministry of Ag. & Animal Resources, USAID/Guinea	Report. Planned Seminar
4. Field-oriented training with senior engrs. & managers at the USDA Forest Service	USA	09/90	27	Trip reports: Group presentations in Wash. DC on Forest Service road management practices	Senior roads engrs.& managers from Guinea & Ghana	Technical dialogue with HG officials who participated in the study tour

II. Tasks Summary (Continued)

<u>Task</u>	<u>Country Location</u>	<u>Completion date or in progress</u>	<u>LOE (Wrk.days)</u>	<u>Type of product/ titles</u>	<u>Information receivers</u>	<u>Dissemination mode for document</u>
5. Technical Assistance to engineers and technicians of HG and project contractors on modifications of complex structures	Cameroon	08/90	16	Engineering assistance	Public Works Dept., Univ. of Dschang, project contractors, and USAID/Cameroon	Technical dialogue
6. Drafting of technical specifications and review of French version of contract documents	Togo Côte d'Ivoire	08/90	20	Engineering assistance & technical review	Dept. of Health & Sanitation, Togo	Technical dialogue & technical review
7. Review of technical annexes of Farm-to-Market Roads Project proposal submitted by NGO Africare (within the framework of rural road maintenance/rehab. assessment in Guinea	Guinea	09/90	3	Technical review in engineering	Africare-Conakry, USAID/Conakry	Recommendation memo for NGO and USAID Mission
8. Preparation of Construction Inspection Manual	Abidjan	In progress	15	Construction Inspection Manual	Public Works Dept. of Guinea Bissau & other countries	Manual

III. Significant Tasks

Task 1: Review of Energy Sector in Guinea

a) Abstract of the task

The task consisted of collecting data for analysis of all energy source sub-sectors, i.e., electricity, petroleum products, fuelwood and other renewable energy sources.

Analysis of the data gathered identified key problems which constituted constraints to the overall growth of the sector. Policy reform recommendations were made, as well as recommendations for institutional and technical changes to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the energy sector. Some of these recommendations are:

- definition of the roles and responsibilities of all energy-related agencies and institutions for better planning and coordination of their activities;
- prioritization of investments and exploration of alternate energy supply schemes, especially in the electricity supply sub-sector, to provide a relatively balanced power supply in the country;
- privatization of the petroleum products' distribution system including adequate pricing reform; and
- development of an environmentally sound fuelwood management policy for improved functioning of this sub-sector.

b) Explanation of how the information or technology was utilized

The final report will be made available to the host country, USAID/Guinea and other donors. The energy data base given in the report can be used for the development of the country's energy sector strategy. This information will also be presented at the next regional conference on the energy sector in Africa.

Task 2: Assessment of Rural Water Supply in Guinea

a) Abstract of the task

The assessment consisted of:

- collection of data on rural water supply and sanitation; and
- analysis of the data along with evaluation of the existing institutional setting (SNAPE) responsible for the management of rural water supply in Guinea.

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Recommendations include: (1) a fair distribution of the rural water supply among the geographic regions of the country; (2) redefinition of roles and functions of SNAPE with greater emphasis on planning and activities' coordination; and (3) exploration of efficient and cost effective funding mechanisms leading to a sustainable rural water supply and sanitation system.

b) Explanation of how the information or technology was utilized

The report may be helpful for future policy reform discussions among the Guinean Government, USAID/Guinea, other donors and NGO's within the framework of existing projects. Data and information gathered will be used in the preparation of the Project Paper for the proposed National Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project which has a rural water supply component.

Task 3: Field-oriented training for West African road engineers and managers at the USDA Forest Service

a) Abstract of the task

This field-oriented training in USDA Forest Service roads system was intended to introduce ten (10) senior African road engineers/managers (5 each from Guinea and Ghana) to the Forest Service management practices (planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance) of the low-volume roads system. The participants were divided into 3 groups for visits to Forest Service roads in 3 different geographic regions. The 2 REDSO/WCA Technology Transfer Specialists coordinated the visits and led 2 of the 3 groups. At the end of the trip, each group made a presentation to share experiences gained during the tour.

b) Explanation of how the technology of information was disseminated

Discussions between the Forest Service engineers/technicians and the visiting African engineers covered a wide variety of subjects, such as appropriate technology, technical innovations, road systems planning, management, budgeting, annual work programming, roadbed functions' improvement, erosion control, low water crossings, timber bridges, etc. These discussions were complemented by substantial documentation and field case studies.

The U.S. Forest Service is known worldwide for its experience in design, construction and maintenance of low-volume roads. All participants considered this field-oriented training tour as very instructive and productive.

As an immediate outcome of the task, the participants proposed that the Forest Service experts visit the respective countries to provide technical assistance. The Forest Service is willing to provide such assistance through the bilateral USAIDs. The Technology Transfer Specialists are coordinating the visits with REDSO/WCA and the regional Missions.

Task 4: Technical assistance to Host Countries' technical services (Togo/Cameroon)

a) Abstract of the task

This task was intended to strengthen the capacity of the host country technical services in conjunction with implementation of on-going, USAID-financed projects.

Under the CCCD project in Togo, an Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) training unit is being constructed at the University Hospital of Lome. The Health and Sanitation Department of the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) is responsible for providing the construction management. The ADS Advisor assisted the counterpart engineer in preparation of technical specifications and a French contract document, and in the review of building plans.

Under the Agricultural Education and National Cereals Research & Extension Projects in Cameroon, the ADS Advisor assisted the HC engineers and the project contractor in reviewing the construction program and the proposed modifications required due to the drop in the value of the US dollar against the CFA Franc.

b) Explanation of how the technology or information was disseminated

The task was conducted in both countries through technical dialogue during the review sessions and field inspections. The output of this task in Togo is a finished, improved technical specifications document and construction plans for the subject project. In Cameroon, the assistance will help improve the quality of the work and will keep construction costs within the allocated budget.

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT
ADVISORS SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

SECTION I: Indication data

Advisor's Name: Idrissa SAMBA

Location: REDSO/WCA, Abidjan

Position Title: Regional Environmental Advisor

Date of Report: 10/05/90

Period Covered by Report: 05/07/90 to 09/30/90

SECTION II: Tasks summary

ACTIVITY	COUNTRY LOCATION	COMPLETION DATE	LOE	TYPE OF PRODUCT	USERS	DISSEMINATION MODE
1. Project review: Cote d'Ivoire incinerator.	C d'Ivoire	05/11	3	N/A	N/A	
2. Preparation of seminar on "integrated urban waste management in tropical countries."	C d'Ivoire	05/18	3	N/A	N/A	
3. Review of Ghana TFAP documents.	C d'Ivoire	05/25	5	Project synopsis and comments.	Ghana Forest Service, Game and wildlife, PVOs, Planning unit, & Forest Industries.	
4. Re-format text of 22CFR216 and FAA s. 117 to 119 with table of content for easy reading.	C d'Ivoire	05/31	4	User friendly reference document.	AID missions MEOs and PVOs	To be made available on diskette
5. Study the AID environmental regulations and procedures	C d'Ivoire	05/31	18	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. Seminar on "Integrated waste management in tropical countries"	Cape Skirring, Senegal	06/04 to 06/10	7	Presentation on "Plant quarantine: Potential barrier to the use of exotic plants in waste water treatment schemes." by C.W.Castleton & I. Samba.	Urban communities, planners in tropical countries, sanitation services, etc.	Mail upon request

ACTIVITY	COUNTRY LOCATION	COMPLETION DATE	LOE	TYPE OF PRODUCT	USERS	DISSEMINATION MODE
7. Review of Reg. 16 and related documents.	C d'Ivoire	06/18 to 06/22	5	N/A	N/A	N/A
8. SOW for Ghana TFAP biodiversity review	Accra Ghana	07/03 to 07/14	12	Biodiversity SOW	Envir. Protec. Council, Game and wildlife, Forest Service PVOs, planning unit, forest industries.	
9. IEE for Guinea Farm to Market Road Project. Forecareah AFRICARE.	C d'Ivoire	08/13	1	IEE	PVOs, Planning Unit, Development Agencies.	Cable
10. Finalize Ghana SOW; Activity 8.	C d'Ivoire	08/15	2	SOW	See activity 8	Hand Carried
11. Thumb-nail guidelines for IEE, EA and EIS preparation.	C d'Ivoire	08/16 to 08/17	2	Guideline for environmental examination.	AID MEOs, PDOs PVOs, Development agencies.	To be made available on diskette
12. Environmental legislation in West and Central African Countries	C d'Ivoire	on going		Taking stock of environmental legislation in designated countries.	Natural resources conservation agencies, forest & parks services, etc.	
13. Computerized helper for IEE face sheet preparation.	C d'Ivoire	on going		IEE face sheet helper: quick determination of environmental actions to be taken for project activities.	AID MEOs, PDOs PVOs.	To be made available on diskette
14. Chad Kanem pump IEE, PVO Development Initiative project.	C d'Ivoire	08/27	1	IEE	AID/Chad PDO, Care Chad, GOC development agencies, PVOs	Cable
15. Chad Kim area IEE, PVO Development Initiative project.	C d'Ivoire	08/28	1	IEE	AID/Chad PDO, Care Chad, GOC development agencies, PVOs	Cable

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ACTIVITY	COUNTRY LOCATION	COMPLETION DATE	LOE	TYPE OF PRODUCT	USERS	DISSEMINATION MODE
16. Inputs to Regional Environmental Strategy design by consultant.	C d'Ivoire	09/28		N/A	AID MEOs, PDOs PVOs, Consultants, development agencies, NRM services.	
17. Preparation for PVO Development Initiative Environmental Examination	C d'Ivoire	08/31	3	N/A	See activity 18	
18. TDY with REO to Chad for PVO Development Initiative Project field visit IEEs preparation and SOW design for ORT PVO subproject.	Chad	09/02 to 09/17	16	IEEs and draft SOW.	AID Chad MEO & PDO, PVOs, Development agencies, NRM services.	Mail
19. Finalize Chad ORT PVO EA SOW.	C d'Ivoire	on going	5	Chad ORT PVO EA SOW.	AID Chad MEO & PDO, ORT, GOC	Mail
20. REDSO/WCA/GDO orientation workshop for newly hired PSC/FSN.	C d'Ivoire	09/19 to 09/20	2		PSC/FSN	
21. REDSO/WCA Scheduling workshop	C d'Ivoire	09/23 to 09/27	5	*TDYs schedule for FY 90/91 & *Presentation on environmental procedures and IEE helper see activity 13.	AID missions MEOs & PDOs, travel offices PVOs, Host Government services.	Hand out
22. Design a SOW for an hydrogeologist IQC for Chad ORT EA.	C d'Ivoire	10/05	2	Hydrologist IQC SOW	AID Chad MEO & PDO, ORT Chad, GOC NRM services.	Cable
23. ADS semi-annual report.	C d'Ivoire	10/04	2	PSC Environmental advisor semi-annual report.	ADS project ADS PSCs, REDSO offices.	Pouch

SECTION III: Significant tasks.

SIGNIFICANT TASK 1:

Activity number 6 of section II: "Plant quarantine: Potential barrier to the use of exotic plants in waste water treatment schemes". Presented by Carl W. Castleton, APHIS Abidjan, and I. Samba, REA REDSO/WCA during the International seminar on Integrated waste management in tropical countries, Cap Skirring, Senegal, June 1990.

Abstract of the task or workshop:

Sahelian countries are alerted to the serious economic problems caused by the introduction of water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes) into other parts of Africa and the explosive growth of even native weeds such as water lettuce (Pistia stratotes) in man-made reservoirs and lakes. The risks of aquatic weeds to the fragile ecology of the Sahel are discussed with emphasis on their potential impact on river basin development projects. The advantages of using aquatic weeds as purification agents in waste water treatment systems are reviewed, but the need to base the choice of species on country-specific plants and respective quarantine regulations is emphasized.

Explanation of how the information or technology was utilized:

Waste water treatment has become a growing priority with the high growth in population and the enlargement of human settlements. This turned out to be an even bigger necessity with the increasing limitation of water resources in tropical countries especially in those countries located in the sahelian zone. Also, water treatment plants are very expensive to build and operate for most developing countries. The use of aquatic weeds was revealed to be an efficient, low cost, and cost effective solution for the waste water treatment. This document intends to alert Host Governments, particularly urban communities services in charge of the waste water treatment, donors and local populations on the potential risk of using certain weeds for water treatment purposes.

The document can be requested by interested users.

SIGNIFICANT TASK 2:

Activity number 12 of section II: Preparation of document on environmental legislation in W&C Africa countries.

Abstract of the task or workshop:

The objective of the document is to assess the entirety of the environmental legislation problems, identify the issues and appropriate solutions in conformity with the AID Regional Environmental Strategy and Policy. Common problems with environmental legislation include: lack of effectiveness of existing environmental laws and regulations, implementation conflicts of laws and regulations, lack of trained specialists in environmental legislation, etc.....

Explanation of how the information or technology was utilized:

One of the major objectives of this task is to improve the awareness of having comprehensive environmental regulations and legislation. This awareness imbeds the idea that ecological and environmental processes totally ignore borders and the necessity of coordinating and harmonizing regulations and legislation. The targets of this task are HC institutions and AID.

SIGNIFICANT TASK 3:

Activity number 13 of section II: Start design computerized helper for IEE Face-Sheet preparation.

Abstract of the task or workshop:

This is a preliminary attempt to create a computerized IEE Face Sheet generator. Currently it helps carry out fast identification and selection of appropriate ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION TO BE RECOMMENDED for project activities when preparing IEEs. It helps in using (what?) since verified and corrected texts are imported into the IEE Face Sheet file.

It is currently based on a regular Wang word processor file and uses the VS's SEARCH command: the keyboard key "SRCH". The next step will be design it in the form of a data base or, better, in the form of an "IEE GENERATOR" managed thru DBase (or another data management software).

In its current format the IEE Decision Making tool can be used two ways: within a file while preparing an IEE or using directly the VS helper file.

Explanation of how the information or technology was utilized:

The system is being prepared to reduce the time spent in preparing IEEs. The most time consuming part in IEE preparation occurs during the search, in the regulations, of environmental actions to be taken for each activity. The system is intended to provide a fast and accurate search system.

ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Section I. Identification

Name: Suzanne Grant Lewis
Position Title: Basic Education Advisor
Location: AFR/TR/EHR
Period Covered: April 1 - September 30, 1990

Section II. Task Summary

The following are listed in the order of appearance in the Annual Workplan.

- A. Task Name: Uganda Basic Education Sector Analysis and Options
- B. Country: USA
- C. Completion Date: In progress
- D. Level of Effort: 7 days
- E. Product: Briefing Memo, "Uganda Education: Options for USAID Assistance"
- F. Information Users:
Africa Bureau AID/W staff and Kampala Mission
- G. Dissemination Mode:
 - (1) Memo sent to AFR/TR, AFR/EA, AID/Kampala for review. English only.
 - (2) Discussions with World Bank

- A. Task Name: Analysis of Policy and Institutional Constraints to Girls' Persistence in Malawi Primary Schools and Women's Employment in the Education Sector
- B. Country: Malawi
- C. Completion Date: In progress

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D. Level of Effort: 45 days

E. Product: Report entitled "Constraints to Girls' Persistence in Primary School and Women's Employment Opportunities in the Education Sector."

Includes annotated bibliography on Malawian research on girls' education and report of research roundtable at Chancellor College to share preliminary findings of ongoing research.

F. Information Users:

Africa Bureau AID/W staff, PPC/WID, S&T/ED, USAID/Lilongwe, World Bank, Government of Malawi's Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Community Services, and CCAM, Chancellor College, Rockefeller Foundation, ODA, UNICEF, UNDP

G. Dissemination Mode:

- (1) Research roundtable at Chancellor College
 - (2) Seminar with Government at Ministry of Education and Culture
 - (3) Draft report circulated to Africa Bureau AID/W staff, PPC/WID, S&T/ED, USAID/Lilongwe, World Bank, Government of Malawi's Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Community Services, and CCAM, Chancellor College, Rockefeller Foundation, ODA, UNICEF, UNDP
 - (4) Seminar for Africa Bureau AID/W staff
 - (5) Oral presentation to the Donors to African Education Working Group on Equity
 - (6) Follow-up meetings at the World Bank
 - (7) Final report circulated to USAID/Lilongwe and Government of Malawi offices
- All reports and presentations in English.

A. Task Name: Reappraisal of target countries for basic education starts

B. Country: USA

C. Completion Date: In progress

D. Level of Effort: 6 days

E. Product: Package of overheads and database

F. Information Users: Africa Bureau AID/W staff

G. Dissemination Mode: Presentation to DAA, DP

- A. Task Name: Provide analysis to project identification, design and evaluation process for new and ongoing basic education programs
- B. Country: USA
- C. Completion Date: In progress
- D. Level of Effort: 5 days
- E. Product: Memo providing technical review of Ghana PAAD including proposals for C.P.'s and covenants
- F. Information Users: USAID/Ghana, AFR/TR and PPC/WID
- G. Dissemination Mode:
- (1) Memo provided to PPC/WID and AFR/TR (English)
 - (2) National Governor's Conference on relevance of US education experiences to developing countries
 - (3) Technical dialogue on Guinea PAAD
 - (4) Technical dialogue on Ghana PAAD

- A. Task Name: Explore electronic networking options
- B. Country: USA
- C. Completion Date: June 26, 1990
- D. Level of Effort: 3 days
- E. Product: (1) Memo providing technical review of unsolicited proposal
(2) Memo on DEC initiatives in electronic networking
- F. Information Users: AFR/TR
- G. Dissemination Mode:
- (1) Memorandum to AFR/TR/PRO and AFR/TR/EHR providing technical review of unsolicited proposal
 - (2) Workshop at AAAS on DEC initiatives
 - (3) Electronic bulletin board discussions
 - (4) Seminar at BOSTID
English

- A. Task Name: Review of information technologies in the classroom and for educational planning and management
- B. Country: USA
- C. Completion Date: In progress
- D. Level of Effort: 2 days
- E. Product: Notes to the file
- F. Information Users: AFR/TR/EHR and S&T/ED
- G. Dissemination Mode:
(1) Substantive review of Educational Technologies Project
(2) BRIDGES Seminar (participant)
(3) Technical dialogue with IIR

- A. Task Name: Develop systems for monitoring and evaluating basic education programs for DFA reporting purposes
- B. Country: USA
- C. Completion Date: In progress
- D. Level of Effort: 12 days
- E. Product: Draft review of AID's previous education programs and projects in Africa (initiated by Advisor, completed by others)
- F. Information Users: Africa Bureau AID/W staff and CDIE
- G. Dissemination Mode:
(1) Draft review
(2) Series of discussions with CDIE staff regarding monitoring and evaluation indicators
(3) Discussions with USAID/Zimbabwe and consulting team re: evaluation of BEST project

Section III.

Significant Tasks

Analysis of Policy and Institutional Constraints to Girls' Persistence in Malawi Primary Schools and Women's Employment Opportunities in the Education Sector

Abstract: If Malawi is to realize the economic and social benefits of increased levels of female education, improvements in the retention of girls in primary schools are needed. This study identifies and analyses existing policy and institutional constraints to female persistence and suggests points of intervention. Concern with the employment and advancement of women in education service arises from a perceived need to change the public perception of school as a male institution (and thus stimulate demand for girls' education) and to ensure for equity and efficiency purposes that women are participating in decision making in the local and central government's administrative, planning, and policy making institutions. This study explores the government-mediated factors in the supply of education as well as government policy factors which can stimulate demand. Both policy and institutional practices receive attention. A constellation of policies and practices are identified which require a multi-prong approach to promoting change.

The analysis builds upon earlier discussions in national fora of girls and women's education and training opportunities. The study is unusual for its attention to existing and ongoing Malawian research on related topics.

Utilization of the Analysis: The study forms the major background analysis for the design of the new USAID/Malawi basic education program, a program for up to \$30 million. While it is uncertain what shape the new program will take, the report's discussion of policy and institutional issues has already formed the basis for policy discussions between USAID/Malawi and the Government of Malawi. It has been discussed within various government offices including CCAM, the National Commission for Women in Development, the Ministry of Community Services and the Ministry of Education and Culture. The annotated bibliography of Malawian research and the summaries of ongoing research as reported at the Research Roundtable have stimulated increased support for research by Malawians on girls' education. Other donor agencies and USAID projects are using the study to advance their own analyses. These include the World Bank in its revision of the Women and Development in Malawi report, the UNICEF/UNESCO national paper on girls' education, the Donors to African Education Working Group on Equity in its efforts to identify areas of research need, and the Advancing Basic Education and Literacy project (ABEL) in its literature review of social and economic returns to girls' education. The study's value is in both the analysis of the Malawian context and the framework which is applicable to other settings.

Uganda Basic Education Sector Analysis and Options

Abstract: The problematique for USAID assistance to Uganda's education system is how to provide considerable financial resources without causing the fragile shell of a functioning system to collapse under the weight of such resources and the demands of funding agencies. Following on from the sector review conducted in the previous reporting period, the Advisor worked with the Sector Review team and AFR/TR/EHR to re-examine the options for USAID assistance in light of Government's delay in setting priorities and the World Bank's eagerness to put in place a policy-based reform program in FY91.

Utilization of the Re-examination: The resulting technical memo will continue to guide USAID/Kampala and Africa Bureau AID/W staff in the design of the new program. The memo also provides the Kampala Mission (which has no education staff) with a substantive piece on which to base continued discussions with the Government of Uganda and visiting World Bank missions.

The re-examination and subsequent discussions have also signalled to the World Bank USAID's areas of concern, especially regarding the speed and size being considered for a IDA Sector Credit. A strategy for the development of a new USAID program for FY92 resulted, including a schedule to coincide with the Government's and World Bank's policy reform discussions.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR AFRICA
Office of Technical Resources
Washington, DC 20523-1515

January 29, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: Randy Roeser, AFR/TR/PRO

FROM: George Gardner, AFR/TR/ANR/PA 

SUBJ: African Development Support (ADS) Project (698-0464),
Advisor Semi-Annual Progress Report

REF: (1) Roeser memo of October 3, 1990
(2) State 322182 (22 September 1990)

Attached is the subject semi-annual progress report. It is overdue, as I was in Africa on TDY at the time it should have been completed.

The report is for the April 1 - September 30 period, covering 26 weeks with 130 potential work days. During the reporting period, however, there were three public holidays, and I used 14 days of annual leave plus 2 days of sick leave. This adjustment leaves a total of 111 work; however, I worked a total of 10 days of Saturday, Sunday and holiday (May 28) time while on TDY's in Africa during the period. This adjustment brings the total days worked back up to 121 during the period.

ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Section I: **IDENTIFICATION**

Name: George R. Gardner, Ph.D.
Position Title: Policy Analyst (Agricultural Economist)
Location: AFR/TR/ANR/PA
Date: December 20, 1990
Period Covered: April 1, 1990 - September 30, 1990

Section II: **TASK SUMMARY**

- A. **Task Name:** Evaluation of Malawi AEPRP Fertilizer Subsidy Removal Program
- B. **Country:** Malawi
- C. **Completion Date:** September 30
- D. **Level of Effort:** 34 days (22 in Malawi and travel, 12 in U.S.)
- E. **Product:** Evaluation report entitled "The Malawi Fertilizer Subsidy Reduction Program: the Impact of the African Economic Policy Reform Program", AID/PPC/CDIE Working Paper Report No. 143, December 1990
- F. **Information Users:** Ministry of Agriculture, Gov't of Malawi; Ministry of Economy, Gov't of Malawi; USAID/Malawi; AID/W
- G. **Dissemination Mode:** Briefing of Gov't of Malawi officials; briefing of USAID/ Malawi officials; briefings and seminar in AID/W; publication and distribution of formal report and technical annexes.
- A. **Task Name:** Design of a price survey to monitor impact of policy changes on agricultural producers in Guinea-Bissau

- B. Country: Guinea-Bissau
- C. Completion Date: June 30
- D. Level of Effort: 28 days (18 in Guinea-Bissau and travel, 12 in U.S.)
- E. Product: Report entitled "Guinea-Bissau Producer Price Survey: Design Considerations for Economic Analysis"
- F. Information Users: Ministry of Agriculture, Gov't of Guinea-Bissau; Ministry of Plan, Gov't of Guinea-Bissau; USAID/Bissau; USAID/REDSO
- G. Dissemination Mode: Numerous briefings in Ministry of Plan; briefings in USAID/Bissau; briefing in AID/W; report distributed in English and Portuguese.

A. Task Name: Design of research indicators and refinement/implementation of a monitoring and evaluation methodology for the "Strengthening African Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture" (SAARFA) project

B. Country: Kenya, Rwanda, Malawi, Uganda

C. Completion Date: October (travel extended into next reporting period)

D. Level of Effort: 19 days (13 days in Africa, 5 days in U.S.)

E. Product: Report on the amended monitoring and evaluation methodology; data collected in field for measuring impact of project activities vis-a-vis DFA goals.

F. Information Users: African managers of agricultural research commodity networks funded under the SAARFA project

G. Dissemination Mode: On-site working sessions with directors and staff of research networking projects in Africa; briefings at AID/REDSO; briefings at AID/W; trip report.

A. Task Name: Design of the Subsaharan Africa Agricultural Database and technical lead on same

B. Country: U.S. (database covers all Subsaharan countries)

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- C. Completion Date: On-going
- D. Level of Effort: 18 days
- E. Product: A comprehensive, systematically up-dated database covering production, consumption, trade and utilization of major cereal grains for use by USAID missions throughout Africa
- F. Information Users: Various USAID missions; various academic institutions and other contractors working on AFR/TR scopes of work; several AID/W offices, including AFR/DP, PPC/CDIE, BIFAD, and MDI
- G. Dissemination Mode: The Subsaharan Africa Agricultural Database is available to users in several ways: a) it is maintained on the AFR/TR LAN network; b) it is copied onto diskettes and distributed to USAID's; c) it is also provided in hard copy (printed) format upon request.

A. Task Name: Participation in "Workshop in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for International Land and Environmental Management Programs"

B. Country: EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

C. Completion Date: September 21 (on-going application)

D. Level of Effort: 10 days (6 days in workshop and travel, 4 days follow-up activities)

E. Product: Training in use of GIS methodology for analysis

F. Information Users: Ministry officials in various African countries with USAID missions; USAID officials in same

G. Dissemination Mode: Having completed GIS training, I am now advocating its use in many of my analytical tasks in various African countries, where appropriate.

A. Task Name: Participation in the "Agricultural Research Impact Assessment Workshop", April 23-25

B. Country: U.S.

C. Completion Date: April 30

D. Level of Effort: 5 days

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- E. Product: An active participant in this workshop, I also wrote a report which summarized the workshop conclusions dealing with future directions of efforts to measure the impact of agricultural research projects within the context of the DFA.
- F. Information Users: Workshop participants, including contractors conducting agricultural research in Africa; agricultural development officers in USAID missions throughout Africa
- G. Dissemination Mode: Findings and recommendations of the workshop were communicated to the field through a reporting cable and a summary written report.

A. Task Name: Participation in a "Presentation Skills Workshop"

B. Country: U.S.

C. Completion Date: May 11

D. Level of Effort: 3 days

E. Product: Training; new skills acquired for communicating research and policy analysis to groups.

F. Information Users: This task was primarily training; therefore it will be reflected to some degree in all my presentations---especially in cross-cultural settings, such as when working with a given ministry or office in Africa.

G. Dissemination Mode: n/a

A. Task Name: Work on the "Agriculture and Natural Resources Strategy Statement"

B. Country: U.S.

C. Completion Date: On-going

D. Level of Effort: 6 days

E. Product: During the reporting period, my work on this document included compilation of statistical data to support the analysis, design of graphics to present the data, review and refinement of portions of the document drafted by other analysts, and attending review meetings.

- F. Information Users: USAID missions throughout Africa
- G. Dissemination Mode: After final AID/W approval, the ANR Strategy Statement will be distributed as official policy guidance throughout the Africa Bureau.

Section III: SIGNIFICANT TASKS

EVALUATION OF THE MALAWI AEP RP FERTILIZER SUBSIDY REMOVAL PROGRAM

1. ABSTRACT: AID obligated \$15 million for the Malawi Economic Policy Reform Program in 1985, intended to reduce budget deficits, save foreign exchange, improve efficiency of resource use in smallholder agriculture and strengthen associated institutions. The purpose of this evaluation was to assess the impacts of the program, and to quantify them to the extent possible within the three-week period spent in-country.

The Impact Evaluation Report, including its technical annexes, presents quantitative estimates of the economic and institutional impacts in detail. Technically sound methodology from macroeconomics and agricultural economics was used to derive the estimates, the presentation of which is enhanced by ample use of graphics. No technical analysis of the impact of the program had been attempted previously. Lengthy interviews with most of the key actors and thorough analysis of institutional records was combined with technical analysis to complete the task. Major findings included evidence of government policy bias against smallholders which prevents them from maximizing their income potential by prohibiting the growing of burley tobacco, and the extent to which the shift to import of high-analysis fertilizer has effected budgetary savings for the government

2. UTILIZATION OF THE IMPACT EVALUATION AND TECHNICAL ANNEXES: The major findings of the report were shared with top-level officials of the Government of Malawi in the ministries of agriculture, economy, and planning. The report has subsequently been utilized by the USAID mission as a basis for policy dialogue regarding future assistance in the agricultural sector. Indeed, one of the requirements of the new USAID program is that the government drop a policy which prohibits the growing of burley tobacco by smallholders--directly attributable to the impact evaluation report.

DESIGN OF A MARKET PRICE SURVEY TO MONITOR IMPACT OF POLICY CHANGES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS IN GUINEA-BISSAU

1. ABSTRACT: The Government of Guinea-Bissau is in the process of liberalizing its control of the agricultural marketing system. This change in course was undertaken with strong USAID

encouragement, but with no knowledge whatsoever of what impact the policy changes are having on the income of small farmers throughout the nation. The government went to USAID for assistance in this area, and the mission in turn requested that the ADS advisor join a statistician from the Bureau of Census in the design of a national, institutionalized, statistically valid producer price survey which could be used to monitor the impact of policy changes. The design was completed during May and June in the Ministry of Plan, Directorate General of Statistics, where the ADS advisor worked directly with government technicians and officials.

2. UTILIZATION OF THE SURVEY DESIGN WORK: A report detailing design recommendations was prepared in English and Portuguese, and was distributed and reviewed in detail with Ministry officials in Guinea-Bissau. Subsequently, they proceeded with the implementation of the producer price survey. (In fact, the ADS advisor was asked to return to Guinea-Bissau again later in the year to assist with the analysis of the first statistical results obtained in the survey.) The results of the producer price survey are also being used by USAID and REDSO in the design of a new agricultural sector assistance program for Guinea-Bissau. See attached cable for evidence of same.

UNCLASSIFIED
AGENCY FOR INT'L DEV.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS CENTER

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 ABIDJA 26361 210947Z 4220 053924 AID3540
ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFTR-05
INFO AFCW-03 AFPD-04 AAAF-03 ES-01 AMAD-01
/017 A0 21/04F6Z

INFO LOG-00 AF-00 /002W
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R 210945Z DEC 90
FM AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN
TO AMEMBASSY BISSAU
SECSTATE WASHDC 4440

Morgan

UNCLAS ABIDJAN 26361

AIDAC

SECSTATE FOR AFR/TR/ANR GEORGE GARDNER

E. O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: GUINEA-BISSAU PRODUCER PRICE SURVEY

REDSO/WCA HAS RECEIVED COPY OF INQUERITO SOBRE PRECOS AU
PRODUTOR PRODUCED BY THE GENERAL STATISTICAL DIRECTION,
MINISTRY OF PLAN, FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1990. THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRODUCER PRICE SURVEY IS AN
ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND
FOOD STATISTICS, GENERAL STATISTICAL DIRECTION. NO SUCH
CAPACITY EXISTED PREVIOUSLY IN GUINEA-BISSAU. IN THE
PAST, THE AVAILABLE TIME SERIES OF AGRICULTURAL DATA
WERE LIMITED TO OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT PRICES, BUT EXCLUDED
THE PRICES ACTUALLY OBSERVED IN RURAL MARKETS. THE
SURVEY WORK REPRESENTS THE BEGINNING OF A SYSTEM FOR
STATISTICALLY SAMPLING AND ANALYZING PRICES RECEIVED BY

FARMERS. IF DEFLATED AND COMBINED WITH PRODUCTION DATA
FROM OTHER SOURCES, THE DATA WILL HELP TO ESTIMATE
IMPACTS OF POLICY REFORMS, SUPPORTED BY DFA RESOURCES,
ON RURAL PEOPLES' INCOMES. THIS IS CRUCIAL INFORMATION
FOR ASSESSING THE RESULTS OF DFA PROGRAMMING AND
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS IN AFRICA GENERALLY. DUE
TO SEASONAL AND OTHER FACTORS, PRICE SERIES OF 3 TO 5
YEARS, AT A MINIMUM, ARE REQUIRED. REDSO/WCA RECOMMENDS
THAT OAR/BISSAU CONTINUE ITS SUPPORT FOR PRODUCER PRICE
SURVEY WORK IN GUINEA-BISSAU. BROWN

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR AFRICA
Office of Technical Resources
Washington, DC 20523-1515

November 6, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Randy Roeser, AFR/TR/PRO

THROUGH: Thomas D. Hobgood, Branch Chief AFR/TR/ANR/PA

FROM: Thomas J. Herlehy, ANR/PA 

SUBJECT: African Development Support (ADS) Project
(698-0464) Advisor Semi-Annual Progress Report

REF: (1) Roeser Memo of October 3, 1990
(2) State 322182 (22 September 1990)

Attached is the subject semi-annual progress report.

Per your Memo of October 3, I have followed the reporting format indicated in State 322182.

I have reported on the period ending September 30, 1990. This means that my report only covers a period of about five months and two weeks. My previous report covered the first six months that I was employed (i.e. October 16, 1989 - April 15, 1990). But I have modified the reporting period for the current semi-annual report to coincide with the Fiscal Year, per your Memo. Future reports will also coincide with that reporting cycle.

The report is based on a total of 120 potential work-days (24 weeks). During the reporting period, however, there were three public holidays (Memorial Day, Independence Day and Labor Day), and I took a total of nine days of paid leave, for a total of 12 days that I was not at work, leaving 108 work days. This is offset by my TDY in Uganda during which I worked on three Saturdays and one Sunday (4 extra days) and my TDY to Chad during which I worked on a Saturday and Sunday (2 extra days), bringing my total workdays back up to 114.

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ADS ADVISOR SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Section I:

IDENTIFICATION:

Name: Thomas J. Herlehy
Position Title: Agricultural Marketing Specialist
Location: AFR/TR/ANR/PA
Date: October 31, 1990
Period Covered: April 16, 1990 - September 30, 1990

Section II:

TASK SUMMARY:

- A. Task Name: Agricultural Marketing Strategic Framework Design
B. Country: USA
C. Completion Date: In Progress
D. Level of Effort: 42 days
E. Product:
Report entitled: "A Strategic Framework for Promoting Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness Development in Africa."
F. Information Users:
Africa Bureau AID/W staff and field mission personnel
G. Dissemination Mode:
(1) Summary of the report transmitted to field mission by cable (State 257487) on 04 August 1990;
(2) Draft report sent to AFR field Missions for review and comment;
(3) Draft report circulated throughout the AFR Bureau in AID/W for review;
(4) Two seminars within AFR/TR.
[Language of the report: English.]
- A. Task Name: Synthesis Report on Rural Financial Markets
B. Country: USA
C. Completion Date: In Progress
D. Level of Effort: 7 days
E. Product:
Report entitled: "The Impact of Rural Credit projects in Africa: A Synthesis Report."
F. Information Users:
Africa Bureau AID/W staff and field mission personnel.

- G. Dissemination Mode:
 (1) Draft report sent to AFR field missions for review and comment;
 (2) Draft report circulated within AFR Bureau technical offices for review and comment.
 [Language of the report: English.]
- A. Task Name: Identify Agricultural Sector Policy Issues in Specific African Countries by Analyzing Project Papers and Country Development Strategy Statements
- B. Country: USA
- C. Completion Date: In Progress
- D. Level of Effort: 8 days
- E. Product:
 Reports to Africa Bureau AID/W staff and field mission staff in Guinea (Conakry)-and Zaire (Kinshasa).
- F. Information Users:
 Africa Bureau AID/W staff and field mission personnel.
- G. Dissemination Mode:
 Memos to relevant AFR Bureau AID/W staff and field mission staff.
 [Language of memos: English]
- A. Task Name: Identify Agricultural Sector Policy Issues in Specific African Countries
- B. Country: Chad
- C. Completion Date: September 16, 1990
- D. Level of Effort: 15 days
- E. Product:
 (1) Project Paper entitled "Agricultural Marketing & Technology Transfer (AMTT) Project (677-0062);"
 (2) Two memos to the USAID/Chad Mission staff regarding the technical review of the AMTT project paper;
 (3) One memo to the USAID/Chad Mission staff regarding potential future non-project assistance programs to improve agricultural marketing in Chad.
- F. Information Users:
 (1) Project Paper: AFR Bureau (AID/W) staff, USAID/Chad Mission personnel and members of the Government of Chad project committee;
 (2) Memos: AFR Bureau (AID/W) staff and USAID/Chad Mission staff
- G. Dissemination Mode:
 (1) Project Paper;
 (2) Memos to relevant AFR Bureau AID/W staff and USAID/Chad Mission staff.
 [Language of report and memos: English]

- A. Task Name: Evaluate the Performance of USAID Agricultural Marketing Activities in Specific African Countries
- B. Country: Uganda
- C. Completion Date: August 16, 1990
- D. Level of Effort: 35 days
- E. Product:
 - (1) Impact Evaluation report of the USAID "Agricultural Non-Traditional Export Promotion (ANEP) Program;"
 - (2) Report entitled "The Agricultural Marketing System of Uganda."
- F. Information Users:
 - (1) Impact Evaluation report: officials in the Government of Uganda, private businessmen in Uganda, staff of the USAID/Kampala mission, and AID/W staff, especially in the AFR Bureau;
 - (2) Report on the "Agricultural Marketing System:" officials in the Government of Uganda, staff of the USAID/Kampala mission, and AID/W staff in the AFR Bureau.
- G. Dissemination Mode:
 - (1) Impact Evaluation report;
 - (2) Report.
 - [Language of the reports: English]

Section III: SIGNIFICANT TASKS:

DESIGN OF A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

1. ABSTRACT: Despite more than twenty-five years of development assistance to the agricultural sector in Africa, there have been few improvements in its productivity and efficiency. Based on an historical analysis, the strategic framework suggests that these poor results are attributable to an approach that has focussed too much on supporting the public sector and that has been overly concerned with research and other production-oriented activities (i.e. increasing the supply of agricultural products).

The strategic framework recommends that the Africa Bureau of USAID change its approach to the agricultural sector by supporting the private sector, especially agribusinesses, and by promoting activities that are market-oriented (i.e. demand driven).

The framework defines the agricultural marketing process and analyzes the key elements in the agricultural marketing system. The framework advocates that a comprehensive, flexible and balanced approach be taken by donors and African governments to market development. The framework indicates that the policy and

regulatory environment must provide the appropriate incentives to private individuals and agribusinesses to increase efficiency and productivity. Moreover, there must be adequate infrastructure, institutions and services to ensure that increases in productivity and efficiency are accomplished and sustained.

Based on a model of market development that involves five stages, the strategic framework recommends that USAID promote competition in marketing, encourage activities which increase the value-added to commodities, and support the production and marketing of crops for which African countries possess a known or potential comparative advantage.

2. UTILIZATION OF THE FRAMEWORK: Once the "Strategic Framework" is approved by the management of the AFR Bureau (which is expected during the beginning of the next reporting period), it will serve as a guide to USAID missions, African governments, and AID/W in the design of agricultural marketing and agribusiness development activities. The outcome expected is that there will be more comprehensive, integrated approaches to agricultural sector development, especially in marketing and agribusiness.

For example, even though it was still in draft format, the "Strategic Framework" was utilized by USAID/Chad in the final design of a \$13.85 million project in support of agricultural marketing. The framework provided USAID/Chad and the Government of Chad with guidance for the types of activities that might be most appropriate given the stage of development of Chad's marketing system for domestic cereals and horticultural products.

DESIGN OF A SYNTHESIS REPORT ON RURAL FINANCIAL MARKETS

1. ABSTRACT: There is a generally accepted belief that lack of access to credit is a key constraint to agricultural investment and growth. During the 1980s, USAID tried two approaches to address this constraint, : first, target specific farmers and direct production credit towards them through institutional channels; and second, identify credit unions or institutions and direct training, technical assistance and financial resources to them in an effort to improve their capacity to serve their members' credit needs.

This report is a synthesis of the impact evaluations done on five USAID-funded rural credit projects that took these approaches to agricultural investment. The report analyzes five important issues: the impact of the macroeconomic environment on the rural credit projects; and the impact of the projects on agricultural production, on farmers' socio-economic welfare, on rural lending institutions, and on rural financial market development.

The synthesis report draws three important lessons learned from the impact evaluations. These relate to the importance of encouraging local participation in project activity, the importance of offering both savings and credit services to rural households, and the importance of promoting sound management and financial viability in the operation of agricultural credit institutions.

2. UTILIZATION OF THE SYNTHESIS REPORT: During this reporting period the draft report was reviewed by the five USAID missions whose rural credit projects were the subject of the study. After receiving comments from those mission, the synthesis report was revised and sent to the printers for final printing.

Once the "Rural Credit Synthesis Report" is prepared by the printers, it will be sent to all USAID missions in Sub-Saharan Africa, and widely circulated within the AFR Bureau and technical offices within AID/W. There have also been requests for the Synthesis Report from professionals (consultants and college professors) who are involved in rural financial market issues. The report will also be made available to them. We expect that the report will prove useful to the AFR Bureau and field missions as they design projects or programs to improve rural financial markets. The result should be more sound strategies for and more balanced approaches to financial market development in rural African communities.

IDENTIFY AGRICULTURAL SECTOR POLICY ISSUES IN SPECIFIC AFRICAN COUNTRIES: CHAD

1. ABSTRACT: Chad has experienced periodic shortages of food in certain areas of the country while other parts of the country have been able to generate a surplus. A preliminary analysis of the marketing system in Chad indicated that a market information news service might help alleviate this regional imbalance between production and consumption within Chad. Therefore, USAID will support the efforts of the Government of Chad to establish a market news information service that will provide data to marketing agents and farmers. This data should assist producers and traders alike to be more informed and more market-oriented (demand-driven) in their production and marketing decisions. The market news information service will facilitate the movement of produce from food surplus areas to food deficit areas and it will also disseminate information on other market opportunities (such as the market for horticultural crops in domestic urban or foreign markets).

More information on the agricultural marketing system of Chad is also needed. Therefore, USAID will support studies of the policy and regulatory climate affecting marketing activities will also be undertaken. In addition, there is a shortage of technical information and skills needed to facilitate the growth and

development of domestic agribusinesses. Therefore, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to a private sector venture (an agribusiness support center) that will work with private entrepreneurs to establish viable agribusiness activities.

2. UTILIZATION OF THE INFORMATION: The Project Paper which was developed by the USAID/Chad mission reflected significant amounts of input from recommendations made by the ADS advisor during earlier reviews in Washington (during the last reporting period). The ADS advisor provided technical assistance in the final review of the project paper and made suggestions regarding the nature of the assistance (encouraging more training of Chadian personnel), and the need to link the project more strongly with government policy and regulatory reform (especially reform of the regulations affecting agribusinesses, such as customs duties on private sector imports, the business registration act and the business tax structure). In addition, based on recommendations made by the ADS advisor, the Mission is exploring with the Government of Chad the opportunities for financial sector reform and additional policy and regulatory reform that will provide more incentives to agribusinesses operating in Chad.

EVALUATE THE PERFORMANCE OF USAID AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES IN SPECIFIC AFRICAN COUNTRIES: UGANDA

1. ABSTRACT: The "Impact Evaluation Report" for the USAID Agricultural Non-Traditional Export Promotion (ANEP) Program suggests that the policy and regulatory reforms that have been supported by USAID/Uganda have helped facilitate growth in non-traditional exports (commodities other than coffee) between 1987 and 1989. However, the growth in non-traditional exports has occurred primarily for commodities that are easily produced by Ugandan farmers (i.e. they have no special technical production requirements), and are easily traded in bulk in regional markets (e.g. to Zaire, Kenya and Rwanda), or exported in dry, relatively unprocessed form by truck or by sea. This includes maize, beans, hides and skins, timber, tea, and smoked or dried fish.

The Impact Evaluation Report technical annex, entitled "An Analysis of the Agricultural Marketing System of Uganda," examines these points in detail. It recommends that additional policy and regulatory reform be supported during the next phase of USAID's activities in support of market development. For example, specific reforms are needed in the area of business licenses, the tax structure and the import/export permit system. In addition, the annex report recommends that more investments be made in infrastructural development to facilitate high-value exports of non-traditional commodities, such as processed fish, spices, and other horticultural crops (e.g. pineapples, passion fruit, chili peppers, etc.).

2. UTILIZATION OF THE IMPACT EVALUATION & ANNEX: The full report was shared with top-level officials in the Government of Uganda, members of the Ugandan private sector involved in the production and marketing of non-traditional agricultural exports, the staff of the USAID mission and members of the AFR Bureau in AID/W. The report was utilized by the USAID mission in their policy dialogue with the Government of Uganda regarding measures which could increase the incentives to the private sector involved in agricultural marketing, especially for agribusinesses. Based on the recommendations made in the Evaluation, the Government of Uganda and USAID agreed to initiate a second program of assistance for non-traditional agricultural exports and agribusiness development.