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**Agency for International Development  
Center for Development Information and Evaluation**

**An Annotated Bibliography  
of Selected Sectors in  
International Development**

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**FOL/CDIE/DI  
Room 209 SA-18  
Washington, DC 20523-1802  
Phone (703) 875-4807  
Fax (703) 875-5269**

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## INTRODUCTION

This annotated bibliography brings together selected writings on several sectors represented in the A.I.D. program: Democracy and Governance, Education, Environment and Natural Resources, Food Aid and Disaster Assistance, Health and Population, Private Sector, and Women in Development. The bibliography is not intended to be an exhaustive list of materials or sectors. Instead, it is intended to provide readers with an overview of major program areas and the issues associated with each.

The cited sources were chosen from literature produced by A.I.D., the World Bank, other international donors, and non-governmental groups and individuals. To obtain copies of these documents, please telephone POL/CDIE/DI's Research and Reference Services, (703) 875-4807.

## DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

Agency for International Development. *Democracy and Governance Policy Paper*.  
Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., 1991. PN-ABL-224.

The policy paper on democracy and governance describes the opportunities for A.I.D.'s involvement in assisting democratic change in developing countries. With the end of the Cold War, A.I.D.'s foreign assistance program recognizes that politics are a development issue. Although democracy alone does not guarantee successful development, the policy paper asserts that democracy can be highly supportive of efforts to address development problems effectively. The paper outlines the primary areas of focus of the Democracy Initiative as follows:

- (1) Strengthening democratic representation--including elections through universal suffrage, representative political institutions, civil society, and the free flow of information.
- (2) Supporting respect for human rights--through human rights education, the rights of women, children, cultural and religious minorities, and support for institutions that monitor and advocate respect for human rights.
- (3) Promoting lawful governance--through legal and judicial systems, and an accountable of the executive branch.
- (4) Encouraging democratic values--through activities in civic education and leadership training.

*Strengthening Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean: USAID's Experience to Date and Plans for the Future*. Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., 1990. PN-ABI-778.

This paper describes A.I.D.'s programs -- current and historical -- and presents lessons learned strengthening democratic institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean. General lessons include the following:

- (1) The programs are working despite their political sensitivity, but only when they are designed and implemented with considerable host country participation.
- (2) Smaller efforts which established cooperation and trust with the participating host country institutions laid the foundation for these programs.
- (3) Because of their political sensitivity and high visibility, the programs are best implemented using a coordinated approach involving all interested agencies.

- (4) Success requires strong host country commitment to strengthening democratic institutions.
- (5) The programs should not be used by either the donor or the recipient as a weapon to achieve short-term political objectives. Instead, they require a long-term commitment, since institution building objectives will not be achieved in a 2-4 year time frame.
- (6) Flexibility is crucial to program success.
- (7) The donor must be reactive as well as proactive. The most successful projects originated from proposals designed by host country institutions.
- (8) While democracy must be established and nurtured by each country's own citizens, regional programs can help accelerate that growth through the sharing and adapting of ideas and experience.
- (9) Small regional grants have been useful as pilot efforts to lay the groundwork for more ambitious programs.
- (10) Highly sensitive matters can be approached effectively in an academic environment, where expression of differing views is welcome and often constructive.
- (11) In design of projects, it is important to aim at one strategic objective, rather than several.
- (12) Consultants must be completely fluent in the local language and experienced in the workings of host country institutions.

*Transition to Democracy: Proceedings of a Workshop.* Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1991. PN-ABH-192.

The recent movements toward democracy in many areas of the world have prompted A.I.D. to rethink its strategies for fostering democratic political and economic processes and institutions. These workshop proceedings present the views of experts in a variety of fields -- including political science, sociology, economics, and legal studies -- as well as of people actively involved in programs to foster democracy. Papers from the plenary sessions treat the political, economic, and social aspects of democracy; the steps to democracy; and threats to democracy. The reports of seven working groups are also presented, covering the following themes: (1) institutions and processes for debate, consensus, and conflict management; (2) institutions and processes of state power (police and civil/military relations); (3) the relationship between approaches to democracy and

economic development; (4) market- oriented economic reforms and democracy; (5) intermediary institutions that operate between the citizen and the state (unions, associations, interest groups, business organizations, and political parties); (6) special problems of divided societies; and (7) the relationship between "top-down" and "bottom-up" development strategies and the role of traditional cultures.

Regional perspectives on Asia, Near East and North Africa, Eastern Europe, Africa, and Latin America are presented. A final section presents recommendations for an action agenda.

Brautigam, Deborah. *Governance and Economy: A Review*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1991.

Governments determine how well, or how poorly, markets function. This simple truth explains the current concern with "governance" as the world shifts toward an overwhelming endorsement of markets as the base of economic activity. If governments are assumed to be neutral, and committed to serving the public good, then deviations from optimum economic performance can generally be corrected simply through policy reform, or through improving information systems. To understand economic performance, it is important to factor in the political role of governments. The exercise of power and authority lies at the heart of governance. Governments use their power and authority to establish and maintain the formal and informal framework of institutions that regulate social and economic interaction.

This paper attempts to give the current concern with governance an historical dimension, and to locate governance as a technical and intellectual issue within a body of literature that has long addressed these concerns. It examines a limited number of governance dimensions -- accountability (including legitimacy, institutional pluralism and participation), openness and transparency, and predictability (or the rule of law) -- in a selective review of recent social science literature. The paper makes no claim to be exhaustive, but rather to offer an introduction to recent work which is built in part upon the analysis of how politics and economics interact in shaping economic development.

Huntington, Samuel P. *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*. Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991.

Huntington distinguishes three "waves" of democratization. The first, from 1828 to 1926, includes the democratization of the U.S., Western Europe, of settler colonies from Australia to Canada and Chile, and the proclamation of democracy in Eastern and Central Europe after 1918. The second wave of 1943 to 1962 encompasses the rise of democracy in West Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan, India, the Philippines, Israel, Nigeria, and Jamaica. Huntington's third wave began in 1974, when democracy came

to Portugal, Spain, and Greece, swept across Latin America and parts of Asia and Africa in the 1980s, and culminated with the collapse of communism in Europe.

Huntington sees five causes as propelling recent transitions to democracy:

- (1) Legitimacy dilemma--a dictatorship may have been proclaimed to save the country from civil violence or acute economic crisis, only to find that by accomplishing its goal it lost its purpose.
- (2) Unprecedented economic growth--in recent decades, economic growth has raised levels of education at home and levels of trade and communications abroad.
- (3) Religious changes--such as the spread of Christianity (as in South Korea) and striking changes in the doctrine and activities of the Catholic Church since the 1960s.
- (4) Role of external actors--including the European Community's policy of limiting new membership to democracies, the repercussions of Gorbachev's perestroika in Eastern Europe, and U.S. policies under Ford, Carter, and Reagan.
- (5) Demonstration effects--a "snowballing" effect resulted from instant, mass communication reporting on democratic transitions.

Mason, John P. *A.I.D.'s Experience with Democratic Initiatives: A Review of Regional Programs in Legal Institution Building*. Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., 1990. PN-AAX-232.

A.I.D.'s experience in promoting democratic institutions in developing countries has produced only modest results. To review A.I.D.'s involvement in this area, this report examines the Agency's legal institution building programs, using a set of four criteria - management organization, institution building effectiveness, improvements in human rights, and sustainability. The assessment revealed real constraints in the management organization of the programs and projects. While these may result from inadequate coordination with the Mission or A.I.D./W, they may also reflect a lack of full commitment by the Agency to democratic development. Further, the more ambitious goals of legal reform or transformation of judicial systems have simply not been met. Much the same is true of human rights improvements; no sense of broad societal changes in attitudes or behavior could be detected. Moreover, in cases tested, it did not appear that democratic initiatives would be sustained after the withdrawal of A.I.D. funding. The report argues, however, that A.I.D. can make a significant contribution to improving legal institutional structures in a country which initiates such improvement and openly accepts U.S. assistance. It is probably also necessary that the initiating country already possesses a basic legal system on which it can build. Lessons learned are:

- (1) To achieve success, the Agency as a whole must transmit the substance and process of democratic development, and not simply the form, to developing countries;
- (2) Regional bureaus must gear program priorities for democratic initiatives to country-specific needs; and
- (3) Missions must be actively involved in designing and implementing democratic initiatives and not depend simply on a centralized A.I.D./W effort.

Muravchik, Joshua. *Exporting Democracy: Fulfilling America's Destiny*. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1991.

This study argues that the exportation of democracy is the way to fulfill America's destiny now that the Cold War against the Soviet Union and its communist allies has been won. If the U.S. succeeds in spreading the ideal of democracy to countries such as Russia and China, Muravchik writes, "we would stand triumphant for achieving by our model and our influence the visionary goal stamped by the founding fathers on the seal of the United States: *novus ordo saeculorum*, a new order of the ages." His argument consists of two parts. First, he stresses that the United States needs to remain an active player in world affairs. Second, he maintains that the promotion of democracy should be the main objective and that active programs of educational change, foreign broadcasting services and political aid should be developed as basic instruments of U.S. foreign policy.

Nelson, Joan M., Waterbury, John, et al. *Fragile Coalitions: The Politics of Economic Adjustment*. Washington, D.C.: Overseas Development Council, 1989.

The global economic crisis of the 1980s forced most developing nations into a simultaneous struggle for short-run economic stabilization and longer-run structural reforms. Now policymakers and analysts are striving to design strategies for adjustment and growth that are both more economically effective and politically sustainable. At the same time, a wave of political liberalization is sweeping the developing world.

This study explores the situations within individual countries where these reform trends are strongly contested and in some cases in danger of being reversed. Authors argue that successful consolidation is reliant on fragile coalitions, and political liberalization may take decades for several reasons. Governments must balance pressures from external agencies seeking more rapid economic adjustment in return for financial support and the demands of domestic interest groups opposing such reforms. Political liberalization and growing emphasis on "adjustment with a human face" pose additional questions: Do increased equity and political acceptability go hand in hand? Or do more pro-poor

measures add to the political difficulties of adjustment. The authors point out that external financial institutions must recognize the political dynamics of long-haul economic and political liberalization.

Sims, Beth. *National Endowment for Democracy (NED): A Foreign Policy Branch Gone Awry, A Policy Report*. Washington, D.C.: Council on Hemispheric Affairs, 1990.

This report summarizes the preliminary findings of research on the structure and operations of NED. It examines issues raised by NED's unusual structure and its controversial activities around the world. The critique concludes the following:

- (1) **Structural Issues:** NED functions as an arm of the U.S. government and partakes of services usually reserved for branches of the U.S. government, such as interagency logistical support and provision of personnel. The near complete reliance of NED on government funding reinforces its role as a branch of U.S. foreign policy.
- (2) **Programming Issues:** NED has acted as an international political action committee (PAC) dispensing U.S. government funds to certain partisan political projects around the world. Despite its mandate to strengthen the indigenous democratic process, NED often interferes with that process by creating or supporting organizations that conform to a narrow, interventionist U.S. political agenda. NED has provided assistance to extremist and militaristic groups involved in or associated with paramilitary forces, armed insurgencies, dictatorships, and the violent right wing. Economic programs funded by NED maximize the power of large businesses and rarely address the needs of the poor.
- (3) **Oversight and Conflict-of-Interest Issues:** Congressional oversight of NED's activities has been unsystematic, ineffective, and ignored substantive questions about the nature of NED's grantees and the programs it funds. NED demonstrates a pattern of secrecy that impedes investigation and obstructs full understanding of its operations.

World Bank. *Governance and Development*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1992.

In this booklet, governance is defined as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development. Good governance is synonymous with sound development management. The Bank's experience has shown that the programs and projects it helps finance may be technically sound, but fail to deliver anticipated results for reasons connected to the quality of government action. This booklet identifies four areas of governance that are consistent with the Bank's mandate: public sector management, accountability, the legal framework for

development, and information and transparency. It focuses on the last three areas, analyzes issues of relevance to the Bank, and cites examples of Bank experience and best practice in the area.

## EDUCATION

Agency for International Development. *A.I.D. Education Sector Strategy*. Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., 1983. PN-AAL-034.

A summary report of 12 evaluations of education projects which varied by regional location, diversity of components, as well as their focus on particular sector aspects so as to provide policy makers with information necessary to make more informed choices concerning future policies and programs in the sector.

*Basic Education and Technical Training*. A.I.D. Policy Paper. Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., 1982. PN-AAM-190.

This policy paper states A.I.D.'s support of the broad agreement among development agencies to assist countries to establish more efficient systems of education, to moderate their recurrent cost and administrative burdens, and to relate them more effectively to employment opportunities and trained manpower needs. Efforts to raise the levels of basic education and to relate technical training systems more effectively to productive employment are essential to the Agency's development strategies focused on: the fuller application of science and technology in development programs; reliance on market mechanisms and the private sector to stimulate economic development; strengthening of institutions which are key to the development process; and reinforcement of the efforts of local leaders to address their own development problems and to improve the administration and management of local resources. Accordingly, increasing the efficiency and improving the distribution of basic education and skills training - that is, schooling for children 6-14, vocational education and functional skills training for adolescents and self-employed adults, and technical skills training for wage employment - are among the priorities of A.I.D.'s assistance programs. While A.I.D. policy is to focus first on problems of resource utilization and internal efficiency, this focus is expected to lead over time to improved access and more broadly based distribution of educational opportunities.

*Education and Economic Development: A.I.D.'s Role in the 1990s*. Statement of USAID's Partnership for Basic Education.

This brief states U.S. Agency for International Development commitment to work in partnership with governments worldwide to improve basic education as a cornerstone of its assistance policy. A.I.D.'s principal objective is to assist greater numbers of children to achieve the required levels of learning. A.I.D. focuses its program in four types of activities: policy dialogue; management; learning technologies and materials; and educational research and development. This overview also reviews the goals and

program strategies for each of the regional bureaus as well as for the Bureau for Research and Development.

Haddad, Wadi D. *Education and Development: Evidence for New Priorities*. World Bank Discussion Paper No. 95. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1990.

Education has been recognized as critical to the success of economic policies, equitable income distribution and the reduction of poverty. However, just when more and better education is needed, much of the world's population is being left behind. As successful participation in the world economy becomes more knowledge-intensive, many countries face the challenge of improving their educational systems. To varying degrees they must: a) bring their education up-to-date in transmitting knowledge and skills for dealing with the problems of the future; b) equalize access to high quality schooling; c) raise the level of math, language, and science acquisition; d) improve the effectiveness of educational resources; e) develop new approaches to schooling the disadvantaged; and f) develop mechanisms for the generation, acquisition, and application of appropriate knowledge.

Lindblom, Eric N. *Building on Basics: A Report on the Global Education Crisis and U.S. Foreign Aid to Basic Education*. Washington, D.C.: RESULTS Educational Fund, 1990.

This paper argues that it is well past time for the U.S. Government to increase its foreign aid commitment to basic education. It states that studies show that sustained development or economic growth is virtually impossible in countries with literacy rates of less than 40 percent; and the social rate of return to poorer nations from investments in basic education has been calculated at 27 percent or higher, well in excess of virtually all other development spending options. The direct private returns to individuals, in the form of increased income and the like, are even higher - making basic education one of the best ways to promote self-sufficiency and fight poverty. The returns of educating females is even higher than for males. The paper makes some specific recommendations with regard to U. S. foreign assistance to basic education, both in terms of bilateral assistance, and funds provided to multilateral development institutions. The author suggests that the United States need not increase its total foreign assistance, but direct a larger portion to basic education; A.I.D. should adopt and follow the goals and framework adopted by the World Conference on Education for All in developing and implementing its basic education strategy, encourage and facilitate the development of education strategies or national plans of action in countries receiving U.S. assistance, and encourage the World Bank and other multilateral donors to commit more of their resources to promoting the full range of basic education activities.

Lockheed, Marlaine E. *A World Bank Policy Paper - Primary Education*. Report No. 9063. Washington, DC: World Bank, 1990.

This report presents policy options for improving the effectiveness of schools in developing countries. The recommendations are based on a broad program of research and evaluation that takes into account various country conditions and experiences. The text focuses on problems common to most developing countries and presents an array of low cost policy alternatives that have proved useful in a variety of settings. The report is organized into six sections: the first describes the importance of primary education and the present failure of education systems to meet their objectives. The second section discusses three areas for improvement: enhancing the learning environment, improving the preparation and motivation of teachers, and strengthening educational management. The third section addresses the need to increase equitable access to schooling. The fourth section covers strategies to strengthen the financial base for primary education. The fifth section presents implications for World Bank action. A summary of policy recommendations concludes the report.

Rihani, May, et al. *A.I.D. Policies and Programming in Education: Volume II - The Role of Education in Development: A Synthesis of Recent Literature*. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development, 1986. PN-AAV-425.

The issue of whether A.I.D. resources should be allocated to the education sector is no longer in question, but debate continues over how to allocate limited funds. This second of a 3-volume report on A.I.D. policy and programming in education synthesizes information on the role of education in international development to enable policymakers, technical officers, project managers, and planners to make an informed appraisal of the value of investing in the education sector. Over 50 publications, including A.I.D. studies and evaluations, World Bank reports, UNESCO publications, and other academic materials, were consulted and are listed in the bibliography. The volume's two central sections discuss: (1) measuring the impact of education on social and economic development, and the contribution of education to productivity, fertility declines, health, technology transfer, the private sector, and women in development; and (2) the external efficiency of spending in education subsectors and internal inefficiencies undermining the effectiveness of education in the 1980's.

Summers, Lawrence H. *Investing In All the People*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1992. Report No. WPS-905.

Recent research has convinced the author that once all the benefits are recognized, investment in the education of girls may be the highest return of investment available in the developing world. The author stresses five major points: (1) higher death rates are symptomatic of the more general pattern of female deprivation in the developing world;

(2) underinvestment in girls is an economic problem resulting from a vicious cycle caused by distorted incentives; (3) educated women choose to have fewer children and can provide more for those they do have; (4) the social benefits alone of increased female education are more than sufficient to cover its costs; and (5) priorities should be to reduce the cost of schooling for girls and make special efforts to accommodate parent's practical needs. Major initiatives to increase female education can transform society over time. If more girls had gone to school a generation ago, millions of infant deaths could have been averted each year, and tens of millions of families could have been healthier and happier.

UNDP. *Education and Training in the 1990s: Developing Countries' Needs and Strategies. UNDP Discussion Paper.* New York: United Nations Development Program, 1989.

This paper provides an assessment of education and training needs in developing countries over the next decade and of the role that international technical assistance and support can play in addressing major problems and is the product of a meeting of a group of technical experts, and the results of a survey distributed to over one hundred researchers, policy-makers, and planners from 33 developing countries. The major themes which emerge from the study are those of quality, access and cost. The 1990s will be a time of limited resources, when many countries which have made great strides in expanding enrollments will be attempting to resolve the problem of improving educational quality while at the same time holding the line on expenditures. For many countries access will be a major issue, especially for women. Six policy goals are suggested: increasing the use of educational technologies and new instructional systems; developing systems for the financing of education that take into account programmatic and economic reality; undertaking initiatives to improve, first, educational efficiency and, second, equity; improving policy, planning, and management infrastructure, and; carrying out needed research and development efforts.

UNESCO. *Education for All.* Bulletin of the UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Thailand: Unesco Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 1990.

This bulletin describes the context in which Education for All programs have been developed and the steps still necessary to make this a reality. Education for All takes the stand that the ultimate goal of education for all is to establish a full learning environment; a system of learning as opposed to a system of education. This would include not only education as it is presented in formal settings, such as schools, but also non-formal education and even informal learning. This latter element is all encompassing, based on the philosophy that an individual learns at all moments, in all situations. Literacy and basic education stimulate the capacity to learn and develop the individual's capacity for critical thinking.

World Bank. *The Dividends of Learning: World Bank Support for Education*. Report No. 8476. Washington, DC: World Bank, 1990.

Education is fundamental to social welfare and economic development. Therefore, investing in education is becoming increasingly important. In the 1990s and into the next century, the Bank will strengthen its support of government efforts to improve education and training. Priority will be given to the following 6 areas: 1) improving primary education effectiveness and efficiency; 2) increasing the access of women and girls to education; 3) strengthening science and technology education; 4) improving the efficiency and flexibility of training systems; 5) strengthening the contributions of higher education and science and technology institutions to development; and 6) continuing support for project related training and the development of sectoral related training capacity. With these priorities in mind, the Bank's programs will be based on the analysis of several critical issues: a) the relationship between education policies and the national economy; b) the feasibility of implementing educational reforms; and c) the capacity of national institutions to carry out educational policies. A flexible and collaborative approach will be maintained, seeking to understand the unique needs of each country in order to respond most effectively.

*Vocational and Technical Education and Training. A World Bank Policy Paper*. Report No. 9679. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1991.

Developing countries need to improve productivity throughout the economy if they are to compete successfully in an era of rapid economic and technological change. This requires not only capital investment, but also a work force that has the flexibility to acquire new skills for new jobs as the structures of economies and occupations change. The level of competence of a country's skilled workers and technicians is centrally important to the flexibility and productivity of its labor force. Skilled workers and technicians enhance the quality and efficiency of product development, production, and maintenance, and they supervise and train workers with lesser skills. This paper proposes policies that can help governments make the transition to a more dynamic and efficient use of public resources to ensure that the skills needed to meet the challenges of economic change are developed and that equity objectives for the poor and the socially disadvantaged are effectively addressed. Progress can be made by: strengthening primary and secondary education; encouraging private sector training; improving the effectiveness and efficiency of public training, and; using training as a complementary input in programs designed to improve the incomes of the poor and socially disadvantaged.

## ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Agency for International Development. *Agency Environment Strategy (Draft)*.  
Washington, D.C., 1992.

Wise use of natural resources and environmental protection are fundamental to development and critical to USAID's assistance program. Broad-based development, expanded participation in the benefits of economic growth, and improvements in the quality of human existence throughout the developing world are inseparably linked to environmental conditions.

USAID's Environment Strategy reconfirms the environment as a high priority for USAID and ensures that the Agency will, with available means, and within current and anticipated fiscal and political realities, assist host country efforts to protect the environment as an integral component of its development assistance program. The strategy identifies the major environmental problems threatening development, sets forth criteria for focusing resources to address the most critical issues, establishes criteria for selecting appropriate interventions, and identifies priority approaches to environmentally sound development, including those unique to each bureau.

USAID has a long history of attention to the environmental dimension of development. This strategy builds on the Agency's extensive experience in integrating concern for the environment with its development objectives, beginning in the 1970s with formal environmental regulations. The strategy refines and updates previous environmental guidelines, including the 1988 Policy Paper on Environment and Natural Resources, the 1990 Environment Initiative, and the 1992 Environmental Strategic Framework. With its strong field presence and access to highly qualified expertise, USAID is well positioned to enhance its environmental programs to meet the needs of the 1990s and beyond.

*Tropical Forests and Biological Diversity: USAID Report to Congress 1990 - 1991.* U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C., May 1992. PN-ABL-711.

Over the last few years environmental concerns have moved to the forefront of USAID's agenda. This report to Congress reviews USAID's efforts to conserve and protect tropical forests and biological diversity during FY's 1990-91. Following an introduction that summarizes the mounting worldwide problems of biodiversity loss and deforestation, Section 1 reviews funding trends for and initiatives in these two areas. Section 2 provides an overview of centrally funded activities, including the Forest Resources Management Project, the Biodiversity Support Program, the Development Strategies for Fragile Lands Project, and the Coastal Resources Management Project. Individual

sections then cover USAID activities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Interspersed throughout the report are brief topical summaries which discuss subjects such as U.S. legislative mandates, the Global Environmental Facility, USAID agroforestry activities, African elephant conservation, and the protection of threatened national parks. Annexed is an annotated list of all projects mentioned in the report.

*Global Climate Change: Guidelines for A.I.D. Missions and Bureaus.* A.I.D., Washington, D.C., June 1991. PN-ABK-859.

This document provides guidance to U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) Missions and Bureaus for the design of assistance and collaborative activities with developing countries to mitigate climate change. Such activities entail primarily efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and, as a lesser priority, to support programs which would assist developing countries to adapt to climate change. The document provides background on the nature of the problem; legislative directions to A.I.D.; and ongoing and planned international, U.S., and A.I.D. activities and programs. It suggests programmatic approaches for the design of new A.I.D. activities and provides examples of such activities. The "no regrets" policy and the concept of "key" countries are discussed and a summary is provided of A.I.D.'s ongoing climate change activities in these countries. Finally, a budget summary is provided of all climate-related activities as well as those that are specifically designed for climate change purposes, along with a listing of projects which can be called upon by A.I.D. Missions to provide assistance to them in developing country-specific strategies, policies and programs, and which provide, for example, opportunities for training host country participants.

*U.S.- Asia Environmental Partnership.* Washington, D.C., 1991.

The United States - Asia Environmental Partnership is an unprecedented coalition of American and Asian businesses, governments and community groups working together to enhance Asia's environment and promote economic progress. The program has four components: Environmental Fellowships and Training, Technology Cooperation, Environmental Infrastructure, and Regional Biodiversity Conservation Network.

Capistrano, Ana Doris, Dickinson, Joshua C., et al. *Sustainable Urban and Industrial Environmental Management Review: A Review of the Present Status With Recommendations for Future Directions.* Tropical Research and Development, Inc., Gainesville, FL., May 1991. PN-ABJ-564.

In the Philippines, there is little cohesive government structure capable of attacking the country's environmental problems or preventing new development from adding to them. This report focuses on the Philippines' administrative and political framework for dealing

with urban and industrial environmental problems. The report covers: (1) major environmental subsectors -- surface and subsurface water resources, domestic water supply and sewerage, the coastal zone, solid waste (domestic and industrial), and gaseous waste; (2) relationships between the environment and the economy; (3) government and private sector roles; (4) research, information, and TA needs; and (5) a role for USAID. The report finds that environmental degradation is visible in most urban centers of the country. While it has been easy to point to industry as the major cause of environmental problems, in fact domestic sources contribute the majority of byproducts and residuals to water, air, and ground. The public sector is bogged down by a maze of agencies, statutes, and layers of government, and there is no mechanism in place to coordinate government environmental actions. On the bright side, however, there is convincing evidence that many major firms, both private and government-controlled, are willing to fully cooperate with government agencies in bringing industrial pollution under control. Numerous recommendations are made.

Caribbean Conservation Association, The Garrison, and Island Resources Foundation.

*Environmental Agenda for the 1990's: A Synthesis of the Eastern Caribbean Country Environmental Profile Series.* St. Thomas, V.I. PN-ABJ-862.

The natural resource base of the Caribbean has over time been subjected to overexploitation, misuse, and mismanagement as people have continuously taken more from the environment than they have given in return. This document summarizes the key issues and problems identified in recent A.I.D.-funded environmental profiles of six Eastern Caribbean countries -- Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The synthesis is organized much like the profiles it summarizes. An introductory chapter provides background information on the historical, economic, and social context of the Eastern Caribbean, succeeded by chapters devoted to forests and forestry, wildlife and biodiversity, freshwater resources and watershed management, coastal and marine environments, agriculture, tourism and industry, pollution, parks and protected areas, and institutional capabilities, each chapter concluding with a list of the principal issues facing the sector in question. A final section highlights recommendations common to the country profiles, thereby providing an updated framework for environmental management and policy in the six countries.

Central American Commission on the Environment and Development. *Plan de Accion Forestal Tropical Para Centroamerica (Tropical forestry Action Plan for Central America)*. U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, Guatemala City, 1991. PN-ABK-281.

This Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) for Central America was requested by the Presidents of that region in response to the rapid destruction of the region's forests.

Deforestation in highland watersheds is causing soil erosion, floods, and drought, resulting in the loss of productivity in forestry and agriculture, a decline in biodiversity, and a general decline in the quality of life for Central Americans. The plan promotes regional responses to the process of deforestation through three principal programs: (1) forestry and land use planning, to promote regional mechanisms to complement the national TFAP's and increase awareness of forestry problems among decisionmakers; (2) sustainable development of forest resources, which includes three subprograms to coordinate regional actions in the areas of forestry-based industrial development, fuelwood and energy, and conservation of forest ecosystems; and (3) forestry institutional development, which aims to strengthen national institutions, including forest services, educational centers, and NGO's, and includes actions to reform the region's environmental policy, legal, and political framework. Section I of this paper is an introduction; Section II overviews the forestry sector in Central America; Section III contains a description of the TFAP: its objectives, the three programs, and a financial strategy. The second volume focuses solely on detailed descriptions of projects which would be implemented under the plan.

Environmental and Energy Studies Institute (EESI). *Partnership for Sustainable Development: A New U.S. Agenda for International Development and Environmental Security*. Washington, D.C., May 1991.

This report is the product of a Task Force of Congressional, NGO, research, foundation, and education leaders. It presents 12 solid recommendations for development, trade, and environmental policy.

Inter-American Development Bank and United Nations Development Programme. *Our Own Agenda*. Latin American and Caribbean Commission on Development and Environment, 1990.

This report is designed to provide a multi-faceted overview of the subject, projecting a political as well as a technical vision firmly grounded in the region itself. The work of the Commission is based on the conviction that humanity must renew its pledge of global solidarity to insure a balance between the developing countries' priorities - to combat poverty and foster economic development - and environmental priorities which are of worldwide concern.

Heaton, George, Robert Kepetto, and Rodney Sobin. *Backs to the Future: U.S. Government Policy Toward Environmentally Critical Technology*. WRI, Washington, D.C., June 1992.

Without a dramatic technological transformation throughout the economy, economic and population growth will create increasingly severe environmental pressures. New technologies are needed that markedly increase the efficiency with which energy and raw materials are used, and that eliminate virtually all of the pollution from agricultural and industrial processes.

The authors argue that public support for technology R&D is especially needed at the "precompetitive" stage that yields ideas and generic techniques, not products that are ready to market. They call for U.S. policies that provide funding, information, facilities, and other incentives that would encourage public-private partnerships among universities, industry, and the national research laboratories.

Speth, James Gustav. "A Post-Rio Compact", *Foreign Policy*, No. 88, Fall 1992.

United States Senate. *The Environmental Performance of the Public International Financial Institutions and Other Related Issues*. Testimony before the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C., July 25, 1990.

Vig, Norman J. and Michael E. Kraft, eds. *Environmental Policy in the 1990s*. Congressional Quarterly Press, Washington, D C., 1990.

The authors seek to explain the most important developments in environmental policy and politics over the past two decades and to analyze the central issues to be faced in the decade ahead. Part I provides a framework for analyzing policy change in the United States. Part II details policy dilemmas that will need to be resolved of environmental progress is to resume. Part III discusses alternative institutional mechanisms for reconciling conflicting interests and coordinating policies. Part IV addresses the new global environmental agenda. Part V raises the troubling issue of whether democratic political institutions are capable of resolving the crucial ethical and value conflicts that underlie environmental politics.

This report addresses, as its main issue, the question of how economic growth translates - or fails to translate - into human development. The focus is on people and how development enlarges their choices. The report sets forth strategies for human development in the 1990s, emphasizing the importance of restructuring budgetary expenditures and creating an international economic and financial environment conducive to human development.

World Bank. *World Development Report 1992 - Development and the Environment*. Oxford University Press, 1992.

The main message of this report is the need to integrate environmental considerations into development policy-making. It argues that continued, and even accelerated, economic and human development is sustainable and can be consistent with improving environmental conditions, but that this will require major policy, program, and institutional shifts. A two-fold strategy is put forth. First, the positive links between efficient income growth and the environment need to be aggressively exploited. Second, strong policies and institutions need to be put in place which cause decision-makers to adopt less damaging forms of behavior.

World Resources Institute. *A New Generation of Environmental Leadership: Action for the Environment and the Economy*. Proposals for the New Administration and the New Congress (pre-publication), Washington, D.C.: WRI, November 1992.

*Crucial Decade: The 1990s and the Global Environmental Challenge*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Policy Research, January 1989. PN-ABM-163.

*Toward An Environmental and Natural Resources Management Strategy for ANE Countries in the 1990s*. Washington, D.C.: Center for International Development and Environment, January 1990. PN-ABJ-307.

An initial draft of an environmental and natural resource strategy for the Asia Near/East region in the 1990's is presented. The report contains five chapters. Chapter I provides an analytic framework that links natural resources, their extent, quality, and management with economic growth in the region. Chapter II contains a more detailed description and analysis of key resource problems that are restricting economic growth and have a severe negative impact on standard of living and quality of life. The most serious of these are soil and water degradation; destruction of natural forests, wetlands, and coastal zones; inefficient energy use and industrial pollution; and lack of environmental services. Chapters III and IV describe 20 specific opportunities for working toward sustainable economic growth through protection and enhancement of the natural resource base. Opportunities for action were chosen on the basis of the urgency and importance of the problems, the availability of examples and approaches that have proven successful within the region, and the expectation that government, the private sector, NGO's, and donors working together can make a measurable difference. Chapter V recommends a set of principles and criteria to be used in establishing priorities for action in individual countries and in the region. Appendices include a set of statistical indicators for individual countries and a list of the 17 background and issues papers used in developing the draft strategy.

## FOOD AID AND DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Bremer-Fox, Jennifer and Laura Bailey. *Development Impact of U.S. Program Food Assistance: Evidence From the A.I.D. Evaluation Literature*. Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C., U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, Office of Program Policy and Management, Washington, D.C. (Sponsor), August 1989, xii, 120 p. + 2 appendices. NTIS: PB90-261942, PDC-0000-I-39-6135-00. PN-ABD-893.

U.S. program food aid is provided on a loan or grant basis and is generally sold to generate local currency for developmental purposes. In FY 1988, such commodities, totaling 5.4 million MT, accounted for half of all food aid and 16% of economic assistance. This study, largely a synthesis of program evaluations, audits, and related studies, evaluates the development impact of this aid, with special attention to macroeconomic performance, the food sector, and program management. In general, program food aid appears to have a positive impact on the performance of recipient countries at the macroeconomic and sectoral level. However, the increasing emphasis on promoting policy reform has produced mixed results, with just over half of evaluations reporting an improved policy environment. Moreover, given the current program design, food aid is unlikely to have an immediate or direct impact on its primary target - the urban and rural poor. Serving primarily as a balance of payments support, program food aid has generally not added to the food supply available for consumption. Recommendations for program modification focus on (1) increasing the grant component to reduce the impact on future debt and maximize policy leverage and (2) encouraging the use of food aid-generated resources to alleviate the immediate negative impact of structural adjustment on the poor.

Bryson, Judy C., John P. Chudy, and James M. Pines. *Food For Work: A Review of the 1980s With Recommendations for the 1990s*. Wu P'i, Inc., Cambridge, MA, International Trade Services Group, Cambridge, MA, U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, Office of Program Policy and Management, Washington, D.C. (Sponsor), February 1991. 70 p. NTIS: PB92-153667, OTR-0700-C-00-9133-00. PN-ABH-222.

Food for Work (FFW), provided under P.L. 480 Title II, is used by private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and the World Food Program (WFP) in development projects and emergency operations as a mode of food aid delivery which requires individuals to work in return for food. This report documents the impact of FFW programs in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East/North Africa during the past decade. The findings are generally favorable. (1) FFW programs have succeeded in reaching poor areas, targeting poor people and women, and delivering emergency food supplies in a number of countries. They are especially useful in food-deficit areas and in community

development projects where meals at work sites make sustained mobilization of labor possible. How to harmonize management and accountability requirements in such situations remains problematic, however. (2) The requirement for active participation as well as the increased provision of resources other than food (e.g., tools, materials, technical, and administrative supervision) has created an opportunity to achieve development results. However, regulations, procedures, and commodity management requirements need to be improved to more fully support development objectives. (3) Acceptable labor productivity is achieved where FFW is provided for tasks achieved or to gangs working on contracts. (4) During the 1980's, FFW programs benefitted from new forms of commodity use. In some countries, PVOs entered into barter arrangements to exchange imported commodities for locally grown foods available closer to project sites. This practice reduced transport costs, increased demand for local commodities, and avoided problems of food acceptability. Closed monetization, which provides low-paid workers the option of receiving cash wages or food subsidies, achieved similar ends, though difficulty was experienced in programming the resulting currencies. A final section of the report presents recommendations for future programming.

- General Accounting Office. *Foreign Disaster Assistance - A.I.D. Has Been Responsive But Improvements Can Be Made*. Report to the Chairman, Legislation and National Security Subcommittee, Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives. U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C., October 1992. GAO/NSIAD-93-21. PC-AAA-285.

The purpose of this report on A.I.D.'s Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) was to (A) assess OFDA's responsiveness to overseas disasters; (B) evaluate A.I.D.'s budget procedures for disaster assistance from 1981 to 1990; (C) review A.I.D.'s policy on responding to costly long-term or ongoing disasters; and (D) evaluate whether OFDA provides even-handed disaster assistance.

### Principal Findings

(1) OFDA is responsive. OFDA is viewed as responsive and effective by officials from relief agencies, the United Nations, and other donors. Its responses are generally timely and appropriate, and its responsiveness depends in some measure on its ability to use special authorities to approve purchases, provide supplies and technical assistance speedily, and adjust spending and programming goals to respond to new or emerging needs. OFDA's responsiveness is also a result of its work with private voluntary agencies: OFDA encourages them to share information and resources to build more effective relief programs.

(2) Development and disaster assistance are not fully integrated. A.I.D. policies that link OFDA activities with A.I.D.'s ongoing development programs are unclear. Although disaster assistance and development programs should ideally be integrated, certain

operational differences between OFDA and A.I.D.'s regional bureaus and missions impede the full integration of these activities. This has been a particular problem for long-term disasters, such as in several areas of Africa, because the assistance policy does not specifically address the respective responsibilities of OFDA and A.I.D.'s regional bureaus and missions. Because the policy is unclear, OFDA has assumed an increased role in some African countries and there has been friction and disagreement between the Africa Bureau and OFDA.

(3) OFDA tries to be even-handed. OFDA's policy is to provide disaster assistance to those most in need, regardless of the political alliances of the host country or the persons in need. However, OFDA often provides assistance in politically charged environments (countries experiencing conflict or civil strife), and the agency occasionally receives pressure or instructions from Congress or higher level executive branch authorities, including the Department of State and the National Security Council, regarding the timing and extent of assistance. In general, OFDA officials have advocated nonpolitical humanitarian assistance and made a good-faith effort to ensure that assistance is provided equitably.

#### Recommendations

To improve A.I.D.'s overall effectiveness in responding to foreign disasters, GAO recommends the Administrator of A.I.D. identify and provide for adequate OFDA staffing levels; require regular post-disaster response evaluations; submit more realistic OFDA budget requests; develop strategies to better integrate disaster assistance with country development programs; and update A.I.D.'s policy on disaster assistance, including an elaboration of responsibilities for delivering long-term relief.

*Status Report on GAO's Reviews on PL-480 Food Aid Programs: Statement of Allan I. Mendelowitz, Director, Trade, Energy, and Finance Issues, National Security and International Affairs Division. U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C., 21 March 1990. GAO/T-NSIAD-90-23. PC-AAA-146.*

GAO testimony before the Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, House of Representatives.

Mora, Jose, Joyce M. King, and Charles H. Teller. *Effectiveness of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Supplementary Feeding Programs: An Analysis of Performance in the 1980's and Potential Role in the 1990's*. Logical Technical Services Corp. International Nutrition Unit, Trenton, NJ, U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, Office of Program Policy and Management, Washington, D.C. (Sponsor), September 1990. NTIS: PB91-210179. PDC-0262-I-00-7151-00.

PN-ABG-242.

Title II food aid played an important role in supporting maternal/child health (MCH) feeding programs in the developing world during the 1980's. If this role is to continue, however, major changes will need to be made in program orientation, design, funding, and implementation, according to this report. The study, which assesses MCH feeding programs from 1976-1989 and examines their potential for the 1990's, found that programs which are properly designed and implemented can be effective in improving the nutritional status of the recipients. In addition, while the need for MCH supplementary feeding is increasing (particularly in sub-Saharan Africa), the number of programs and beneficiaries is on the decline. The report identifies the following as key elements of program success: (1) adequate initial assessment of the magnitude and causes of the nutrition problems; (2) locally appropriate project designs; (3) community participation (especially by women); (4) sustained supply of culturally appropriate food; (5) strong administrative capacity of the implementing agency; (6) complementary inputs, e.g., education and primary health care; (7) feasible, cost-effective targeting of those in need; and (8) functioning logistics and monitoring/evaluation systems. Major program constraints are also listed: (1) inadequate needs assessment and design; (2) inadequate implementation and evaluation; (3) insufficient resources of the implementing organization; (4) the low priority accorded supplementary feeding by PVOs and governments; (5) funding gaps unmet by host governments or donors; and (6) cumbersome administrative requirements. Twelve specific recommendations are provided.

Hyden, Goran and Shlomo Reutlinger. "Foreign Aid in a Period of Democratization: The Case of Politically Autonomous Food Funds." *World Development*, Vol. 20, No 9, 1992, pp. 1253-1260.

This article suggests a new model of dispensing foreign aid that transcends the limits of conventional one-way transfers and responds to the particular challenges and opportunities associated with the ongoing process of democratization. Applied here specifically to food aid, it illustrates how such dispensations could be better utilized in the context of politically autonomous Food Funds, administered in recipient food-poor countries. It indicates how current food aid allocations could be used more efficiently and with better results, particularly in terms of strengthening the position of the poor segments of the population.

International Food Policy Research Institute. *Towards a New Agricultural Revolution: Research, Technology Transfer, and Application for Food Security in Africa*. International Service for National Agricultural Research, The Hague, Netherlands, U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. (Sponsor), 1991. PN-ABK-044.

Lavy, Victor. *Alleviating Transitory Food Crisis in Africa: International Altruism and Trade*. World Bank Report No. WPS0494. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, August, 1990.

This paper focuses on criticism about the use of emergency food aid in sub-Saharan Africa. More specifically, it examines the response of the donor community to unexpected or transitory drops in domestic food production in 26 countries. The study compares the role of food aid and commercial food imports in offsetting these shocks and covering the shortfall in food consumption. Several hypotheses that determine the tendency of donors to respond to the needs of different countries are tested. The results suggest that food aid and commercial food imports stabilize food consumption and neutralize the effects of random shocks to domestic production. Food aid compensates for up to 50 percent of the drop in food production; imports make up an additional 30 percent. This paper documents the stylized facts of food insecurity in Africa and shows the relative importance of emergency and total food aid to food production and food shortages. The paper includes an empirical framework for the estimation and analysis of the correlation between food aid and food production and presents the results. Lastly, the paper elaborates on the economic and political determinants that affect the global response to the emergency needs of countries in Africa.

Rau, Bill. *From Feast to Famine: Official Cures and Grassroots Remedies to Africa's Food Crisis*. Zed Books, 1991. ISBN: 0862329264.

Siegel, Stanley, Harvey Gutman, et al. *The U.S. Response to the African Famine, 1984-1986. Volume II: An Analysis of Policy Formation and Program Management*. Development Associates, Inc., Arlington, VA, U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Center for Development Information and Evaluation, Washington, D.C., (Sponsor). A.I.D. Program Evaluation Report No. 17, November 1986. NTIS: PB87-215067. PN-AAL-083.

While the efforts of U.S. and international donors saved many African lives during the 1984-86 drought and related famine, coordinated disaster relief (DR) needs improvement. This paper reviews the policy formation and management of the U.S. food response and suggests methods for improving DR for future emergencies. An opening section presents a history of past and present DR efforts and the prospects for implementing successful future programs in the face of an increasingly difficult world economic, environmental, and political situation. Given that disasters often occur across national borders or in "unfriendly" countries, the political aspect of DR (including management issues and the level and mode of emergency famine assistance) weighs heavily. In response to this, the report recommends that an international task force, composed of African and donor representatives, be created under the aegis of the World Bank. Plans are presented for gaining the necessary legislative and economic (including supplemental funding) support for DR. Methods for utilizing and/or upgrading existing early warning systems (EWSs)

to better anticipate emergency situations are given and recommendations are presented for: integrating national EWSs; defining the role of host governments; using EWSs in development programs; and evaluating EWS projects. Because the U.S. will probably play a key role in future DR programs (as it has done in the past), attention is given to which management structure the U.S. should adopt. Recommendations are also given for managing assistance to refugees and coordinating the inputs of other agencies. A thorough review and detailed recommendations for implementing DR programs is given including logistics and transportation, and the coordination of donor activities. Much of the implementation of past DR programs has been dependent on PVOs which, because they are in the field, play a large role in disbursing relief goods. Recommendations are given for maintaining good relations with the public and Congress, both of which provide important DR support. Because emergency relief is, by nature, short-term, methods are given for turning DR into recovery and eventually development efforts; ways of doing so and the roles of donors and host governments comprise the subjects of the final chapter.

Vondal, Patricia. *Development Impacts of Program Food Aid: A Synthesis of Donor Findings and Current Trends and Strategies*. U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Center for Development Information and Evaluation, Washington, D.C. (Meeting of the Expert Group on Evaluation of the Development Assistance Committee, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, U.S., February 1990). A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper, No. 30, June 1990, NTIS: PB91-126631. PN-AAX-239.

Over the past two decades, donor food aid programs have had their greatest impact on the macroeconomic level in the form of balance of payments and budgetary support; in many cases, these programs were critical to sustaining debtor governments. Recently, however, the severe strain of structural adjustment programs on the poor has renewed interest in the uses of program food aid for its original objective -- the alleviation of hunger. Accordingly, many donors have attempted to influence recipient governments to use local currency generations for agricultural projects and to reform their food policies. In general, however, this approach has been hampered by limited managerial and financial resources when only one donor is involved, as well as by the complexity of food security issues. Multi-donor approaches, which have been coordinated by the World Food Programme and focused on implementing food and agriculture policy reforms, have proven more promising. Several related lessons have been learned from these coordinated efforts. (1) To attain the goal of food security, donors and recipient governments must negotiate a set of mutually supportive strategies for the use of donor common funds. (2) These negotiations must be supported by multi-year commitments of donor support. (3) The strategies developed must be based on a joint, unbiased analysis of the underlying causes of food insecurity in the recipient country. (4) The use of food aid to alleviate hunger requires that vulnerable groups be identified at the program planning stage.

Wood, Dennis H., Albert Baron, and Vincent W. Brown. *The U.S. Response to the African Famine, 1984-1986. Volume I: An Evaluation of the Emergency Food Assistance Program: Synthesis Report*. Devres, Inc., Washington, D.C., U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, Office of Program, Policy and Evaluation, Washington, D.C. (Sponsor). A.I.D. Program Evaluation Report, No. 16, November 1986. PN-AAL-082.

Provided herein is a detailed examination of the U.S. Food Assistance program in Chad, Mali, and the Sudan during 1984-85. The program helped 6 million people in Sudan, 2 million in Mali, and over a million in Chad cope with the worst food crisis of written record. The program succeeded by identifying food distribution channels - especially PVOs and the private sector (coordination with other donors helped in Mali and Chad only) - and by utilizing all distribution modes, including specialized feeding programs (which allowed targeted beneficiaries to be reached regularly), monetization (a key component in all 3 countries), and general distribution (effective when well-monitored). Also, the traditional coping mechanisms (e.g., sharing, use of famine foods) of the affected populations served greatly to extend the distribution of emergency foods. Program effectiveness was enhanced by the use of socioeconomic and nutrition/health data to target needy persons and areas for supplemental feeding. This was especially evident in Chad; lack of supplemental feeding in Sudan and Mali reduced the impact on those most at risk, especially children. Packaging of resources (e.g., providing technical assistance, money, seeds, transport as well as food) also increased effectiveness, particularly for certain distribution modes such as resettlement in Chad. Although the 3 USAID's performed well, given limited staff resources, program management suffered in that it was attempted within normal development channels, and mostly by persons with little or no emergency food aid experience. There was a striking lack of preparedness - although the drought was already in its third year - on the part of USAIDs, donors, and host governments; needs assessments were far off the mark, due to lack of accurate data. Also, monitoring was introduced late and focused more on adherence to procedures than on impact assessment. Development programs in the three countries were not being aimed at raising inadequate income levels - the root of both underdevelopment and food emergencies. Nor, except for resettlement efforts in Chad and minor Food for Work projects in Mali, did the program address the income problem. Included is a detailed strategy, based on lessons learned during the program, for achieving U.S. emergency food assistance objectives.

## HEALTH AND POPULATION

Agency for International Development. *AIDS in the Developing World*. Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., August 1992.

The most recent edition of A.I.D.'s annual report to Congress on A.I.D.'s program for prevention and control of HIV infections. Describes the progress of the disease in developing countries, a description of principal elements of the program, and a region by region description of A.I.D.'s program, with summaries for principal countries.

*A.I.D.'s Population Program: Response to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate*. Office of Population. Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., March 15, 1991.

This report addresses concerns about A.I.D.'s population program raised by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, following a Committee-initiated GAO study issued in May 1990. This response is in two parts. The first explicitly addresses the issues raised by Congress, [including the population program's focus, goals, coordination and management], and the second describes A.I.D.'s current policies and programs."

*Child Survival*. Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., April 1992. PN-ABL-062.

The most recent edition of A.I.D.'s annual report to Congress on its child survival program, which is by far its principal health program. It reviews the significant progress in the 1980's in adopting basic child health measures. It sets out challenges for the nineties including consolidating past gains and confronting new challenges such as AIDS.

Conly, Shanti R., Joseph Speidel and Sharon Camp. *U.S. Population Assistance: Issues for the 1990s*. Washington, D.C.: Population Crisis Committee, 1991. PC-AAA-207.

The U.S. population assistance program, initiated in 1965, has been a bold and pioneering effort for much of its history. A.I.D.'s programs have generally had a more measurable impact than those supported by other donors. However U.S. financial support for population activities has not kept pace with inflation, with the increase in numbers of couples of childbearing age worldwide, or with the growing demand for family planning in developing countries. Currently, A.I.D.'s country level programs in Asia, the Near East, and Latin America are starved for lack of funds. The allocation of population aid resources bears little relationship to global demographic needs and priorities. The geographic coverage of A.I.D.'s program is also relatively limited. A high priority should be to resume adequate financial support to the United Nations Population Fund and the International Planned Parenthood Foundation. A.I.D. should

undertake the recruitment of a substantial number of additional population staff, with first priority to field missions, particularly those in the Africa Bureau. Substantial support for providing supplies of contraceptives must continue, combined with efforts to establish new multilateral programs for worldwide contraceptive procurement. Greater emphasis must be put on improving the quality of care in large national family planning programs.

General Accounting Office. *Combating HIV/AIDS in Developing Countries*. Washington, D.C.: GAO, June 1992. PC-AAA-236.

The principal outside evaluation of A.I.D.'s HIV/AIDS prevention and control program, the study makes recommendations for improving A.I.D.'s response to HIV/AIDS, including evaluation of the effect of HIV/AIDS on its development programs, improved implementation of the large-scale AIDS technical support project, and inclusion of HIV/AIDS-related development issues in formal program and budget planning processes.

Mauldin, W. Parker and John A. Ross. "Family Planning Programs: Efforts and Results, 1982-89." *Studies in Family Planning*, Vol. 22, No. 6, 1991. pp. 350-67.

According to a set of 30 indices that assess the strength of large-scale family planning programs in developing countries, a strong upward shift in effort scores occurred between 1982 and 1989. During that period, many countries established or augmented their family planning programs, and effort scores improved in all developing regions and in all four dimensions of effort--policies and stage-setting activities, service and service-related activities, record keeping and evaluation, and availability of contraceptive methods. By region, the sharpest improvement was not in East Asia, where levels were already high, but in sub-Saharan Africa, where the movement was clearly upward, from a low base. Early associations between program effort and fertility declines are reaffirmed, additive to the contribution of socioeconomic improvements. For the fertility decline to match the medium population projections of the United Nations, however, a substantial enlargement in the number of contraceptive users is necessary, not only to compensate for the enlarging base of couples, but also to increase the proportion who use contraceptives.

Population Crisis Committee. *Policymaker's Chartbook on World Population Issues*. Washington, D.C.: Population Crisis Committee, March 1992.

With information collected from a variety of sources, this is a good reference guide for general information on population programs and trends. Sections are included on birth control technology, family planning and family welfare, population impact on poverty, trends in donor support, and others.

U.S. Department of State. *The Global AIDS Disaster: Implications for the 1990s*.  
Washington, D.C.: State Department, July 1992.

This State Department white paper, originally produced and issued by the Central Intelligence Agency in August 1991, examines some of the economic, political and military ramifications of the AIDS pandemic. The paper identifies three basic foreign policy problems that donor countries will face: "How to allocate assistance for AIDS prevention, how to manage the testing and distribution of vaccines, and how to assist countries that are heavily afflicted with AIDS and that consequently undergo substantial socioeconomic and political change."

## PRIVATE SECTOR

Agency for International Development, Bureau for Private Enterprise. *Analyses of: The Contribution of Capital Projects to Development, The Tied Aid Practices of Donor Countries and The International Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits.* Prepared by Arie Beenhakker. Coopers & Lybrand, Washington, D.C.: July 1992.

This study examines the creation of A.I.D.'s Capital Projects Fund with the primary objectives to: (1) assess the contribution of capital projects to economic development; (2) to examine tied aid practices of donor countries other than the U.S.; and (3) to study the existing OECD rules and proposed guidelines for implementation and enforcement.

Center for Development Information and Evaluation. *Export and Investment Promotion: Sustainability and Effective Service Delivery. A.I.D. Program and Operations Assessment Report No. 2. Vol. 1: Synthesis of Findings From Latin America and the Caribbean.* Nathan Associates, Inc., and Louis Berger International, Inc., Washington, D.C.: June, 1992. PN-AAX-258

This study surveys the experience of trade and investment promotional institutions in the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) region and Chile to answer the following questions: (1) Do trade and investment promotion organizations merit continued support from A.I.D.?; and (2) If so, which programs have the most impact on exports and investment?

The study attempts to measure the impact of promotional programs on three levels: assisted firms, national export performance, and total economic return. On the basis of these findings, the study assesses the strategies used by successful promotional programs to suggest the institutional structure and service mix promising the greatest impact on exports, investment, and jobs.

*The Partnership for Business and Development.* Washington, D.C.: December, 1990.

This report outlines A.I.D.'s Partnership for Business and Development Initiative. This Initiative is designed to engage the American private sector participation in an effort to develop and sustain free-market principles and broad-based economic growth in developing countries.

The Partnership includes six activities: (1) The Capital Projects Fund; (2) The Business and Development Network; (3) The Business Advisory Council; (4) Emerging Sectors in Development; (5) Competitiveness Through Universities; and (6) Business Internship Program for Emerging Markets.

*Trends and Benefits of A.I.D.'s Privatization Program.* Dudek & Company, Washington, D.C., April 1990. PN-ABJ-696.

This report provides an overview of A.I.D.'s privatization program from its formal inception in 1986 through mid-1989. The purpose of the study is to describe the program and determine, within broad parameters, the extent to which it has succeeded, and what changes might be made in the future to improve it.

Congressional Research Service. *The Private Enterprise Initiative of the Agency for International Development.* Prepared for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989.

This report supports a Congressional review of the U.S. foreign assistance program. It evaluates A.I.D.'s Private Sector Initiative and explores the concepts of this Initiative. The study examines the formulation of the Initiative, the range of private enterprise activities conducted by A.I.D. and a number of policy related issues.

Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration. *International Financing Programs and U.S. International Economic Competitiveness.* Washington, D.C., September 1990.

Mandated by Congress, this study was completed by the Department of Commerce to examine the use of foreign assistance and other government international financing programs to advance national economic interests on the part of the United States, France, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom. The study emphasizes the exploration of mechanisms to enhance U.S. international economic competitiveness through these financing programs.

General Accounting Office. *Foreign Assistance: AID's Private-Sector Assistance Has Mixed Results, Program at Crossroads.* Washington, D.C., October 1992.

This report responded to a Congressional request to review the activities supported by A.I.D. to facilitate private-sector-led growth in developing countries. The purpose of the report was to clarify the role of A.I.D. in facilitating private-sector development, specifically evaluating: (1) the nature and extent of A.I.D.'s commitment to private-sector development; (2) the results of this assistance, including sustainability and impact on the poor; and (3) the orientation of A.I.D.'s private-sector assistance for the future.

Groth, Carl, et. al. *The Impact of U.S. Economic Assistance on the U.S. Economy: Interim Report.* Logistics Management Institute. Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., 1991.

This study analyzes the impact of the U.S. economic assistance program on the U.S. economy. It assesses the expenditures of seven A.I.D. country missions to determine the "flowback" proportion of A.I.D.'s assistance -- with findings indicating that the flowback proportion varied as a function of the A.I.D. program.

In its attempt to complete a macroeconomic assessment that correlates U.S. economic assistance and exports over time, the results indicated that: 36 cents of additional U.S. merchandise exports worldwide can be associated with the last dollar of economic assistance. In general, it was also found that projects aimed at policy reform, private enterprise, and sectoral development appear to have the potential for a continuing stream of U.S. exports beyond the life of these projects.

Krueger, Anne et al. *Aid and Development*. Baltimore and London: The John Hopkins University Press, 1988.

Thomas, Vinod. *Issues in Adjustment Lending*. Country Economics Department. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 1988.

In an effort by the Bank to examine some of the broad ranging issues of economic policy reform, this report examines some of the outstanding issues and policy concerns confronting their success. Traditional policy reform programs are examined and options for more effective programs are discussed.

In summary, the report indicates that the attention of future programs need to be placed on the commitment to price reforms and on non-price areas. That there must be greater government commitment to building support for the reforms - as well as flexibility in the external financing community.

## WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Blumberg, Rae Lesser, and Mari H. Clark, eds. *Making the Case For the Gender Variable: Women and the Wealth and Well-Being of Nations*. U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Office of Women in Development. Technical Reports in Gender and Development, No. 1. Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., October 1989. 115 p. PN-ABA-454.

Although virtually all international development agencies have policies to integrate women into economic development, the perception persists that resources targeted to women will have little impact beyond the women themselves. This monograph presents evidence from empirical, quantitative, and computer modeling studies showing that such assistance actually has a multiplier effect that spreads benefits through the woman and her family to whole nations and even regions. Evidence is marshalled to stress the importance of supporting: (1) women's economically productive activities, which contribute significantly to the food supply, the large informal sector, the service and farm labor forces, and the export manufacturing labor force; and (2) women's education, which affects health, fertility, formal labor force participation, and economic growth. The report also presents evidence that the development impact of women's economic activities, as well as women's overall status and decisionmaking power within the household, is intensified when women control the use of income (usually spending it for child nutrition and the family's basic needs); included is a critique of the standard gender-disaggregated model of the household economy. The report points out the grave implications of these findings for the food crisis in Africa, where women, the producers of up to 80% of local food crops, are almost always bypassed by extension, input, and credit programs.

Coopers and Lybrand Associates, Ltd. *Poland: Gender Issues in the Transition to a Market Economy*. U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Private Enterprise, Bureau for Research and Development, and Office of Women in Development (Sponsors), Washington, D.C.: A.I.D., December 1991. 59 p. + 4 annexes. PN-ABL-103.

As Eastern European countries shift to market-based economies, it is important to consider how this transition may affect women. This study documents how women in Poland are so far bearing the brunt of hardship due to the country's economic and political reforms. Women make up less than half of the Polish workforce, yet under economic reform, women comprise the majority of the unemployed. Polish women are highly educated, but many of the skills acquired under socialism will no longer be relevant in a market economy. On the other hand, women are likely to be viewed as a valuable resource because of their lack of association with the former managerial cadre. This study examines gender issues in four critical areas. Chapter II illustrates the

different roles women and men play in the labor force in terms of the sectors in which they are employed, their roles in management, and their incomes. Chapter III looks at emerging trends in unemployment and re-employment from a gender perspective. Chapter IV describes opportunities for and constraints to women entrepreneurs. Chapter V examines institutional change from a gender perspective, covering changes in law, policy, administration, and decisionmaking processes. Chapter VI provides recommendations for integrating gender issues into U.S. assistance to Poland. Appendices include a list of contacts and profiles of women in business. (A companion study on gender issues in Hungary's economic transition is available through the Office of Women in Development at A.I.D.)

Downing, Jeanne. *Gender and the Growth and Dynamics of Microenterprises*. Development Alternatives, Inc., Washington, D.C.: U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of Rural and Institutional Development (Sponsor). GEMINI Working Paper, No. 5, September 1990. 29 p. + 3 appendices. PN-ABG-351.

Growth-oriented economic strategies, which favor the allocation of government resources to high-growth sectors, are often criticized by women in development (WID) researchers, because of the concentration of women in low-growth, low-return microenterprises. This report argues the compatibility of the two concerns by delineating the potential for women entrepreneurs to participate in and contribute to regional and national economic growth processes. The paper establishes the importance of gender variables to microenterprise development, explores apparent contradictions between WID and growth-oriented approaches, and proposes a strategy that bridges growth- and gender-oriented approaches and capitalizes on their strengths and complementarities. The practicalities of implementing this strategy are explored in terms of entrepreneurial behavior that impedes or enhances adoption of a growth orientation, the effect of different income strategies on enterprise growth patterns and in particular on enterprise specialization and productivity, and the special constraints and disincentives female entrepreneurs face in increasing the level and stability of their enterprise or portfolio income. Gender-sensitive hypotheses and research questions are presented as a guide to future research. The research questions suggest specific avenues for investigating each hypothesis, while policy implications at the macro, subsector, and micro levels link research with program concerns.

Floro, Maria and Joyce M. Wolf. *Economic and Social Impacts of Girls' Primary Education in Developing Countries*. Creative Associates International, Inc. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Agency for International Development (Sponsor), December 1990. 105 p. PN-ABJ-598.

Girls' education has been shown to have a direct and strong positive impact on the well-being of families in the developing world. Providing girls with at least five years of primary education has been shown to have unparalleled benefits on their health and earning power, as well as on the lives of their future children. Yet girls' education continues to lag well behind boys' in most developing countries. From 1965 to 1985, the primary school enrollment rate of boys was 20% higher, on the average, than that of girls. Obstacles to female education include perceived irrelevance of educating girls, cultural attitudes and expectations about girls, and educational practices utilized within the schools. This paper examines the impact of girls' education worldwide, particularly at the primary level. The study first addresses the economic impact of education on women's labor force participation, employment, performance in the informal sector and self-employed activities, and nonmarket and home production activities. It then examines the social impact of education in both urban and rural settings, describing changes in attitudes, shifts in status and power, and the impact on the larger society. The report concludes that primary education enhances women's ability to perform economic activities and to learn new methods that contribute to economic development and the well-being of their families and themselves. In addition, schooling tends to increase women's knowledge of family planning, health, and nutrition, and develops self-esteem, confidence, and communication abilities. However, the positive outcomes of girls' education are conditioned by the prevailing economic, social, and cultural environments. The following factors are particularly important in determining the degree to which women use their education-acquired skills: type of economic policies; distribution of resources, especially land and credit; gender discrimination; cultural and social norms; and socioeconomic background. Areas needing further research are detailed in conclusion.

Hood, Ron, Mary Altomare, et al. *Gender and Adjustment*. Mayatech Corp., Silver Spring, MD. U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Research and Development, Office of Women in Development, Washington, DC, (Sponsor). Gender series, No. TR 91-1026-02, October 1992. 194 p. PN-ABI-677.

Structural adjustment programs typically have two phases: economic stabilization measures, followed by structural reforms to stimulate growth. This report presents case studies of the impact of each of these phases on women's welfare in Jamaica, Pakistan, Ghana, and Cote D'Ivoire. In the first phase, government austerity measures tend to be harder on women for a number of reasons. (1) Women are frequently poorer to start with, so reductions in living standards are more critical for them. (2) Women are often more dependent on public services because of their childbearing and childrearing roles. (3) Education, a key factor in women's economic and social advancement, is often a victim of economic restraint. (4) Women tend to absorb the effects of austerity, curtailing their own consumption and increasing their work effort. The evidence here is mixed, however, and indicates pockets of hardship rather than a broad-based decline in women's well-being. The impact on women is less clear during the second phase of

adjustment, although several points emerge into focus. (1) Export crop promotion can pressure women to reallocate their time toward production of "men's" crops and may reduce the amount of land available to women for subsistence farming. (2) Women's participation in agriculture is constrained during adjustment by a lack of access to credit and land, unequal control over family resources, and other factors. (3) Civil service retrenchment hits women harder than men, since they are more likely to be fired. (4) The manufacturing sector offers opportunities for women's advancement, due to the increase in less capital-intensive technologies. (5) In the service sector, especially the informal part in which women are well represented, competition increases at first, then tends to thin during economic recovery. Includes lessons for A.I.D. and a 14-page bibliography.

Jacobson, Jodi. *Gender Bias: Roadblock to Sustainable Development*. WorldWatch Institute, 1992.

During the 1980s, per capita income dropped in at least 50 countries. This study points to one of the major reasons for the growing impoverishment of many developing nations: discrimination against women, reenforced by conventional strategies of economic development. Women are the primary breadwinners in subsistence economies, which include 3 billion of the world's 5.5 billion people. Research shows that they work longer hours and devote a larger share of their earnings to supporting their families than men do. Yet, according to the author, gender bias in these countries persists. "Gender bias in subsistence economies ranges from wage discrimination, to exclusion from development programs, to legal barriers to owning land, to systemic violence against women. This discrimination exacerbates poverty by preventing hundreds of millions of women from obtaining the credit, education, training, health services, child care, and legal status needed to improve their prospects. As a result, not only do families remain poor, but the economies of many Third World nations lag far below their economic potential."

The study documents the various ways in which women's control over land, cash, and other resources has actually declined over the last decade. "If women in subsistence economies are the major suppliers of food, fuel, and water for their families, and yet their access to productive resources is declining, then more people will suffer from hunger, malnutrition, illness, and loss of productivity....In fact, investing in women is the fastest way to simultaneously increase food security, reduce population growth and relieve pressure on the environment."

Krieger, Nancy and Margo Glen, eds. "Women and AIDS: Special Section." *International Journal of Health Services*, Vol. 21, No. 1, 1991. pp. 127-156.

Around the world, more and more women--principally poor women--are being diagnosed with and are dying of AIDS, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Yet, effective and appropriate prevention programs for women are sorely missing from the global program to control AIDS. To help us understand why this gap exists, and what we must do to close it, the three articles in this issue focus on women and AIDS. Examining the situation in such countries as Zimbabwe and South Africa, as well as in other economically underdeveloped and developed regions, the authors argue that women with the least control over their bodies and their lives are at greatest risk of acquiring AIDS. For example, the high rate of infection among women in Africa cannot be understood apart from the legacy of colonialism (including land expropriation and the forced introduction of a migrant labor system) and the insidious combination of traditional and European patriarchal values. Only by recognizing the socioeconomic and cultural determinants of both disease and sexual behavior, and only by incorporating these insights into our AIDS prevention programs, will we be able to curb the spread of this lethal disease.

Rodda, Annabel. *Women and the Environment*. ZED Books, 1990. 180 p.

This book focuses on the importance of women in relation to environment and development. In the developing countries, many women's relationship with the environment is vital to their daily lives, for example, in the provision of water, fuel, food, and other basic needs. These women not only bear the brunt of environmental degradation, but also play a crucial part in environmental management. Their importance as key agents in achieving sustainable development cannot be overstated. In addition, women everywhere are influencing the environmental debate in many ways--as consumers, as campaigners, and as educators and communicators.

The issue of women, environment, and development is now recognized in some areas, but does not yet feature as the prime focus of many programs of the UN system or other organizations. It is an issue which is highly relevant, especially given the focus on women during the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The information in this book brings together material from a wide range of sources; it provides numerous examples and includes original contributions from experts. The role of women as users, producers, consumers, and managers is discussed, as are the effects of environmental degradation on women's capacity to care and feed themselves and their families. Case studies of successful women-centered strategies toward conservation and natural resource management are presented.

Schuler, Margaret, ed. *Empowerment and the Law: Strategies of Third World Women*. OEF International: 1986. 454 p.

One of the premier works on women and law in the developing world, this volume presents more than 50 case studies documenting the legal constraints faced by women and efforts to overcome them. The net result of many development processes today is the political and economic advancement of certain groups and the marginalization, exclusion, or subordination of others--particularly women. Women are often the last to benefit from formal development efforts due to their inferior economic, social, and political position. While most WID activities to date have attempted to incorporate women into existing development efforts, major systemic or structural issues such as political power and legal rights have rarely been addressed. In the last few years, awareness has been growing about the role the law plays in upholding and legitimizing women's social and economic subordination and marginalization in the development process. Throughout Asia, Latin America, and Africa, women's organizations have begun implementing legal programs to educate women about their rights, to redress grievances, and to change discriminatory legislation and policies. This book documents these processes and strategies.

Tinker, Irene, ed. *Persistent Inequalities: Women and World Development*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990. 302 p.

This book provides an updated and thorough introduction to the field of women in development. It provides an overview of the past and current debates in the WID field that have challenged many earlier assumptions about development and the reality of women's work and lives within and outside the household. In addition, the book shows both the connection between the WID field and the global women's movement and the impact that these advocates and new scholarship on women have had on the policies and programs of development agencies. Authors included in the volume, coming from both developed and developing countries, represent some of the main theorists and practitioners in the field today. Each discusses why inequalities persist and to what extent current assumptions about development and women are inaccurate and/or biased. Chapters cover such issues as technology and education, women's work in export factories, the sexual division of labor, and intrahousehold distribution of resources.