

**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**BUREAU FOR AFRICA**  
*Analysis, Research and Technical Support Office*

*Analytical Agenda*  
*Fiscal Year 1992-1993*

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## FY 1992-1993 ANALYTICAL AGENDA

### I. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

#### A. THE ROLE OF INFORMATION

The Office of Analysis, Research and Technical Support is built on the premise that ideas are as important as dollars in promoting development in Africa. In a recent paper, Laurance Summers, the Chief of the World Bank, said:

... more bang is actually much more important for development than more bucks. Improving the efficiency with which resources are used will often make a greater difference than investing more heavily. Consider the following striking comparison: A two-tenths of one percent increase in total factor productivity in developing countries would do more for their standard of living than an additional \$100 billion of capital invested at historic rates of return.

Given the sorry state of institutions, policy and practices in Africa historically, this may well be a substantial understatement.

The currency of AFR/ARTS is ideas. Our job is to improve the way in which A.I.D., other donors, and host governments manage development and assistance. These ideas take a number of forms:

- What is happening in African development?
- What is the potential for and the constraints limiting further development?
- How can development assistance be made more effective?
- In any given area, what are the best practices?
- How effective or ineffective are A.I.D. programs?

If we can be helpful in furthering the development community's knowledge in any of these areas, we can make a major contribution to the people of Africa. For example, it has taken a substantial body of research into rural financial markets to confirm what theorists have long believed: (1) that financial services should emphasize saving as much as lending; and that (2) directed credit is an inefficient mechanism for providing financial services. This research is built upon the wreckage of millions (perhaps billions) of dollars of failed investments in agricultural financial institutions. For the most part, African governments and donors now realize that such institutions are seriously flawed. What we don't know is how to accelerate the development of suitable private alternatives to public sector agricultural banks and like institutions. However, we also know that the development of these financial intermediaries are crucial to the growth of the agribusiness sector, and thus to agriculture itself.

Another area where much remains to be learned is child survival. We know that infant and child mortality rates continued to fall during the 1980s. Was this continued decline, in the face of economic stagnation, totally due to donor funded interventions in inoculations and oral rehydration, or were there other causes? The key question is which programs, including programs in the education, nutrition and agricultural spheres, are the most cost effective in reducing infant and child mortality. If we knew the answer, we could work toward moving donor assistance and African Governments to supporting those interventions which were most cost effective in reducing infant and child mortality more quickly.

Of course knowledge is only useful if it is in the right minds. Thus, critical to the success of what we are doing, is linking the generation of new knowledge to its use, or, in other words, making our work demand driven. Our job is, thus, to determine what questions people (A.I.D. Missions, other donors, African Governments, A.I.D./W) are asking, and to direct our efforts to answering these questions.

### **B. ARTS' STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPING AND UTILIZING RELEVANT INFORMATION**

In order to be effective in managing an analytical process, the following issues have to be addressed:

*What are the questions to be examined?*

In particular, how can we ensure that the research agenda is responsive to the needs of our African partners, our Field Missions, and the Africa Bureau as a whole?

*How can we be sure that the research design is sound?*

In particular, how can we develop a peer review system that both uses and supplements the analytical skills of the whole Office?

*How can we manage our analytical agenda so as to ensure its effective implementation?*

In particular, how can we be sure that (1) we don't bite off more than we can chew, and (2) that there are systems in place to review and track implementation of the research.

*How can we be sure that analytical results are transferred to decision makers?*

We know that dissemination is the weakest link in this process. If we are successful in defining the agenda carefully so that it is largely demand driven, we will be better able to ensure that there is an interested audience.

*Finally, how can we monitor this activity to feel comfortable that we are either doing the right thing or making important mid-course corrections?*

In other words, we need to design an effective monitoring and evaluation plan.

Before going into these areas in a little greater detail, it might be well to list a few basic principles which are central to AFR/ARTS management of the analytical agenda process:

- Participation
- Integration
- Devolution of Responsibility
- Management Systems

*Participation.* In order to ensure relevance and competence, it is our intention, at each point in the analytic process, to involve as large and diverse a group of participants, from both within and without the Africa Bureau, as well as within and without A.I.D., as is possible. In particular, we intend, to the extent possible, to involve African researchers, policy makers, academics, and institutions in our whole analytical agenda process.

*Integration.* It is our intention, to the extent possible, to break the mold of narrow sectoral concerns, and to use the synergies available in a relatively small Office to promote an integrative perspective of development issues.

*Devolution of Responsibility.* It is our intention to maximize the responsibilities of each task or activity manager and to make these managers responsible for the competence, relevance, and effectiveness of each analytical activity.

*Management Systems.* In order to promote devolution, while at the same time ensuring competence and integration, it is necessary to develop management systems which will enable the Office's senior managers to understand what is being accomplished. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the senior managers to integrate the work into a comprehensive perspective of development in Africa and A.I.D.'s role in promoting that development.

### **C. THE ANALYTICAL AGENDA PROCESS**

Basically, we see the process for developing, implementing, disseminating, and monitoring the analytical activities of the Bureau as being part of a twenty-four month cycle. Thus for FY94 activities, we would expect the following time line:

<b>SOLICITING ISSUES</b> .....	September to November 1992
<b>ESTABLISHING AGENDA</b> .....	November to December 1992
<b>VETTING AGENDA WITH FIELD</b> .....	January to February 1993
<b>ESTABLISHING FINAL AGENDA</b> .....	March 1993
<b>GETTING BUREAU APPROVAL</b> .....	April 1993
<b>IMPLEMENTATION</b> .....	May 1993 to September 1994
<b>MONITORING</b> .....	Two years following

The exact timing would be determined by the analysis; some pieces might take three months, others several years. However, the bottom line is that the process doesn't end until we have some information on who the knowledge is being used (and even then it doesn't end). Moreover, each result affects succeeding analysis, by raising new questions, answering old ones, and making others moot.

### **1. Setting the Agenda**

The only way AFR/ARTS can be successful is to ensure early and broad collaboration in its agenda setting exercise. It is important to involve African Governments, other donors, A.I.D. Missions, and other Bureaus, such as R&D and POL and AFR/W. There are a number of mechanisms we intend to put in place to broad collaboration. These include:

- Regular meetings with interested parties in Washington.
- Using technical Conferences, such as the ADO workshop, to solicit and vet ideas.
- Holding collaborator meetings, as is regularly done in the natural resource management area, with interested parties outside of A.I.D.
- Encourage Mission technical officers and managers to visit AFR/ARTS during TDYs to Washington.
- Include analytical agenda issues when ARTS staff are on TDY in the field, and meet with technical counterparts of host governments.

What we have in mind is a process that would proceed from issue identification to issue selection. The identification process would be an opening up one, soliciting ideas from as many interested parties as possible. AFR/ARTS would be responsible for prioritizing the agenda, which would then be submitted to Bureau Management for review and approval.

### **2. Peer Review**

It is clear that if we are to be responsible custodians of a large research effort we need to do a better job of designing sound research activities. In order to do this, we will have to have a broader review of research designs, both within and without the Office. The HHRAA project already has set aside funds for the hiring of a research methodologist. But mechanisms need to be developed to get qualified researchers to review scopes of work and research designs for technical competence. We will be developing research review and oversight committees for each activity. These committees will be made up of interested individuals from the Africa Bureau, other Bureaus, and outside of A.I.D.

### **3. Managing the Agenda**

AFR/ARTS intends to set up management systems that will enable us to maintain control of implementation. Among those systems being developed are:

- Maintain a quarterly tracking system

- Have semi-annual reviews of work in process
- Limit analytical agenda to what can be effectively managed

The last of these principles is the most important. We expect more active management of the research process than has been heretofore the case. This will involve much more staff time of the activity manager. It will no longer be acceptable to put in up front time drafting scopes of work, choosing researchers, and setting up field visits, without spending sufficient time to monitor the progress, critique research, and disseminate results. The up front time is less than half of the management task. Moreover, given the other responsibilities of the Office, it is our intention that no more than 50% of any officer's time -- A.I.D. direct hire, or program-funded technical advisors -- will be devoted to managing research. The rest of that time is needed to provide technical support to the Bureau and aid in the dissemination process.

#### **4. Disseminating the Agenda**

We are determined to spend a lot of time ensuring that the results of our analysis get disseminated to the right people at the right time. This a daunting challenge. We all have full bookshelves and IN boxes of important information never read. By and large, decision makers at every level in every institution are overwhelmed by information. How do we get the one piece of information they need to do their job to them in such a way that they will recognize its importance to them and their job. We don't yet know how we will do this. The HRRAA project will be funding some expertise in the field of communications. Our intention is to use every means that is available:

- Publications of various sorts
- Conferences
- Face-to-face contacts
- Videos

As we said above, if the information is valuable we will have an easier time disseminating it.

#### **5. Monitoring and Evaluation**

We accept the fact that our success and the value of our product is far from a foregone conclusion. People are right to be skeptical because of our inability in the past to document the heritage and genealogy of ideas. We will develop a monitoring and evaluation system that will track the impact of our analytical agenda -- what difference it makes in A.I.D.'s programs, in those of other donors, and in those of the African recipients. We will develop performance indicators in these areas.

**D. WHAT HAVE BEEN SOME OF THE BENEFITS OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH?**

**1. Structural Adjustment and Poverty**

One of the major research activities that the Bureau has funded has been the ongoing work of Cornell University in examining structural adjustment and poverty. While final results are not yet in, sufficient work has been completed to begin disseminating preliminary findings to donors and African governments. A.I.D. presented a paper on this subject at the last meeting of the donors under the Special Program of Assistance to Africa (SPA). The results were surprising to many donors, and they have asked us for some of the background papers to the study. We understand that the Danish Aid Agency has held a seminar on the paper we delivered.

**2. Geographic Information Systems**

As a result of support AFR/TR provided USAID/Dakar in its CPSP development, the Mission requested a detailed arrondissement-level geographic information system (GIS) analysis of Senegal's human land carrying capacity projected out to the year 2000. These sets of analytic activities assigned the Mission staff in developing a consensus on USAID/Dakar's strategic objectives and formed part of the foundation for the analytic rationale (i.e., focus on rain-fed agriculture in part of Senegal and a natural resource strategy) of the CPSP that was reviewed in Washington later in 1991. The Mission used the "maps" produced as a result of this analytic work by USGS/FEWS in its discussions with the President of Senegal and other high officials on its proposed five year development assistance strategy. The Mission also benefitted as the data base underlying those maps was constructed specifically so that it could be transferred to USAID/Dakar. This data base has been added to by the Mission and is part of its management information system (MIS) for the CPSP and future Mission-oriented analytic activities.

**3. HIV/AIDS Testing**

An early impact of the HAPA Project was the evaluation of newly developed rapid tests for HIV. This multicenter trial, conducted in Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, and Zaire, evaluated one rapid assay for HIV as a screening test and two additional assays as confirmatory tests for HIV in field laboratories. The recently published results showed that these test are as sensitive as the currently used methods (ELISA and Western Blot) and perform well in field testing. These technologically-appropriate assays require neither instrumentation nor electricity, require minimally trained technicians, and are also much faster to perform and much less expensive than currently used technologies. This assessment led to a major policy change by the Government of Kenya to purchase rapid HIV tests for use in emergency situations such as emergency blood transfusion services and for routine use in district and rural hospitals. Other African countries are following suit, and these research findings will be very helpful to health program planners in many countries.

**4. Malaria Control**

Utilizing lessons learned from the ongoing Malaria Bednet Project (being implemented in Tanzania), the recently completed Africa Bureau-funded American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) study, "Malaria Development in Africa: A Cross-Sectoral Approach," and the R&D Bureau-funded study, "Malaria: Obstacles and Opportunities," as well as other on-going studies and analyses, the Africa Bureau is in the process of developing a malaria control strategy for USAID Missions to use in increasing their involvement in supporting host country malaria control programs in Africa. This strategy will emphasize community participation, the development of locally sustainable interventions, and establishing innovative, cross-sectoral approaches to expand malaria control beyond the health sector.

One early consequence of this process, even prior to the development of a comprehensive malaria control strategy, has been a major malaria-related policy change in Tanzania which resulted, in most part, due to early dialogue with the government on the importance of insecticide-impregnated bednets for malaria control by staff of the Africa Bureau-funded Malaria Bednet Project. The Government of Tanzania recently made the policy decision to waive duty taxes on the importation of malaria bednets. The cost of the nets was reduced from approximately \$25 to \$4, thus making bednets accessible to the general population.

**5. Locust/Grasshopper Control**

USAID/Mali has been buying into AFR's regional AELGA project since 1977, for a total of around \$5 million in all, to provide for strengthening to Mali's National Crop Protection Service, in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM). The main purpose was to address short- and longer-term management concerns relating to the locust and grasshopper outbreaks during the period. Working closely with the Mission and the GRM, we developed a "Supplementary Environmental Assessment for Locus/Grasshopper Control in Mali" (SEA), mandated by the Agency's Environmental Procedures. This document comprehensively laid out the best approach to locust and grasshopper control in the future, taking into account lessons learned from the past, new approaches and technologies for prevention and control, with a strong emphasis on environmental protection. Four Malian specialists participated in the drafting of the document, submitting various sections.

As a result of this sort of support, the Mission has now decided to proceed with the design of a bilateral integrated pest management project focusing on a broader range of crop protection needs in Mali. Likewise, it is designing an environmental protection project which will incorporate pesticide management issues.

**6. Technology Development and Transfer**

Much of our analysis to date has focused on efforts to learn from our research failures. For example, under the SPAAR exercise, we have learned about the scope for institutional reforms so that national agricultural research systems (NARS) can become more effective. We have

learned that producers are not only the actors in a commodity system and that there are other major clients of research, including consumers. As a result, Mali is now experimenting with appropriate sorghum varieties which can serve as substitutes for rice in consumption. We have also learned that there is much greater scope for private sector participation in the research agenda and that NARS can borrow much from private sector approaches to make their research programs more market oriented and client driven.

The key elements to effectively link analysis to research success are the actors in the analytical process and the methods and tools to be employed. The clients and users of research products must be active participants in the analytical/research process. This we know. What we don't know very much about are the best tools and methods to accomplish this. Our analytical agenda is designed to address this void.

### **E. THE ANALYTICAL AGENDA**

In order to better understand the analytical agenda, we are proposing for FY92-93, we have divided and sub-divided the topics. These are presented in tabular form in the following section and described in more detail in Annex A. There are three primary sets of activities, each related to one element of the goal statement of the DFA. These are:

- How can economic growth in Africa be accelerated?
- How can economic growth in Africa be made more equitable?
- How can economic growth in Africa be made more sustainable?

We will examine each of these topics in turn.

#### **1. How Can Economic Growth in Africa be Accelerated?**

After five years of economic reform and reinvestment, African countries are beginning to experience positive economic growth for the first time in decades. Most adjusting countries are experiencing growth rates of 4% or higher (as currently measured). While these rates of growth are admirable, the high rates of population growth (3% and above) mean that per capita growth, an indicator of welfare, is increasing by only 1% per year, and that consequently, it will take decades or even centuries to make major changes in people's welfare. Therefore, the most critical question we are facing is to better understand the growth process, and to determine what African governments and donors can do to increase growth rates by at least 5% to 6% per year, which would mean a doubling in welfare in 25 years (to that of Egypt), and a quadrupling in 50 years (to that of Turkey), and a level equal to current U.S. standards by the middle of the 22nd century.

We have divided this broad topic into seven sub-topics:

(a) *What do we know about adjustment and growth?*

We know that while growth rates have accelerated following adjustment, they've been disappointing. However, given external shocks, growth performance may actually be much better than measured. We intend to clarify this question. What are the linkages between policy change and growth, particularly (1) growth of factor productivity, and (2) mobilization of domestic resources? We also intend to follow up on the Winrock seminar and the roundtable discussion of Lessons for Africa from Asian Development with an indepth look at some of the lessons from Asia.

(b) *What role does an export-led strategy plan in African Growth?*

The fundamental lesson from the Asian experience and from thirty years of economic history is that open, export-led economies grow faster. What are the parameters of this relationship in Africa? What are the constraints to pushing non-traditional export growth and what can a donor do? How should exchange regimes be managed to promote exports?

(c) *What is the role of regional integration in African growth?*

It is widely believed that one constraint to African economic growth is the size of the domestic market. Regional integration is widely viewed as a solution to that problem. AFR/SWA is working with the World Bank in exploring some of these issues in the livestock sub-sector.

(d) *What can be done to increase private investment?*

Clearly, faster growth means the alleviation of constraints to private investment. What are these constraints? In particular, to what extent are the constraints institutional and microeconomic in nature -- the legal, regulatory and judicial system, for example, or the lack of competition in the financial system? And to what extent are the constraints macroeconomic -- monetary policy, for example? How can donors aid small and medium enterprises?

(e) *What can be done to increase agricultural productivity?*

Asian experience argues that agricultural productivity growth precede industrialization. Given the size of the agricultural sector, particularly in terms of employment and share of GDP, overall growth will be constrained by agricultural growth. Agricultural growth will come from technological change, from investments in processing and marketing, from investments in land

(particularly those that maintain soil quality), from new markets and new products. Some key questions to be looked at include: What is happening? Is there a budding agricultural transformation occurring? What has been the impact of technology development and how can the technology development process be improved? What are the forward and backward linkages between agriculture and the non-agriculture economy?

- (f) *What can be done to improve the human resource base?*

Thirty years of economic history have also demonstrated the absolute necessity of investing in people. Questions we wish to look at center on how to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions in health care and education, particularly primary education.

- (g) *What is the proper role of the market and what is the proper role of the State?*

The economic transformation of Africa is being accompanied by a political transformation. What are the linkages between the two? What functions or activities should be privatized and how can we best go about it? What activities should be decentralized?

## **2. How Can Growth be Made More Equitable?**

A.I.D. is not only interested in growth, but in the distribution of growth. The economic history of the past thirty years suggest that there are certain growth paths, ones based on human resource development and on exports, that lead to more equitable growth than other paths. There are two large sets of questions we wish to pursue in this arena:

- (a) *What is happening to the incomes and food security of the poor, and how can they be increased?*

In particular, we need to build on the work we have done on adjustment and poverty to (a) determine the profile of poverty in both rural and urban areas; (b) link poverty to certain types of assets, particularly human capital; (c) understand the dynamics of the informal economy and poverty alleviation; (d) understand the stratification of the rural economy and determine the best agricultural strategy for aiding poorer households; and (e) examine the effectiveness of directed assistance programs, particularly in rural civil works.

- (b) *How can access to social services be made more equitable?*

A number of our sector programs in health and education are aimed at increasing equity of access. Do we know how to do this, particularly in terms of gender issues and self-financing? How well are our programs achieving broader access?

**3. How Can Growth Be Made More Sustainable?**

In the first section we talked about the impact of high rates of growth on welfare. However, we know that these high rates of growth can only make a difference if they are sustained over long periods of time -- generations, not years or decades. But there are many factors that can impede sustainability. The first of these is rapid population growth which, by the magic of compound growth, puts great pressure on fixed resources such as land, and which, at the high rates of growth currently experienced in Africa, creates a large dependent population. This, in turn, leads to the need for substantial investments to increase human capacity in a time of scarce resources. Understanding the nexus of a relatively fixed natural resource base, the pressure that poverty places on current consumption at the expense of maintaining or investing in that resource base, a rapidly growing population and limited financial resources is critical. Moreover, these issues are vastly complicated by the threat of two important pandemics--HIV/AIDS and resurgent malaria.

(a) *What are the mechanisms for improving the management of natural resources?*

The analytical activities in the area of natural resource management center about two themes:

- the linkages between natural resource management practices and the biophysical resource base, and
- the linkage between policies, institutions and socioeconomic conditions and the adoption of the improved NRM practices.

In addition to these major themes, a third area of activity relates to developing of more effective tools to monitor changes in biophysical status.

(b) *What are the long-run linkages among population growth, environmental degradation and disease pandemics?*

In the future we will be looking more systematically at the nexus of these issues, as well as the connection between this land-labor dynamic and financial resources. For the next eighteen months, our agenda is much more modest, examining intervention strategies for HIV/AIDS and malaria as well as trying to understand the economic impacts of these two major pandemics.

(c) *How can development be financed in the long run in face of heavy debt-servicing burdens?*

The problems facing African governments in meeting the various demands on limited resources seem overwhelming. The costs of treating HIV/AIDS alone may swamp health budgets. Given the fact that 50% of the population is under 15, and that investments in children are necessary for development, where are the

savings to come from? How can resources be raised for investment in physical infrastructure and for investment in human capacity? How much can be financed by user fees? These are areas we will be examining in the future. For now we will be focusing on sustainable financing of child survival interventions.

- (d) *How can sustainable development organizations be built?*

We plan to scope out this area, looking at desk studies, prior to mounting a series of case studies on the necessary conditions for building sustainable organizations in Africa.

II. SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL ACTIVITIES BY TOPIC AND UNDERLYING QUESTIONS

OVERALL SUMMARY BY DFA STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND TARGET

Development Fund for Africa (DFA)		Number of Activities	Total Estimated Cost (\$000)
Strategic Objective			
<b>GOAL -</b>	<b>Broad based, sustainable, market-oriented Economic Growth</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,725</b>
S.O.	1 -- Improving Economic Management	23	2,345
	1-1 Improved Stability	(4)	(950)
	1-2 Reduced Government Involvement	(1)	(200)
	1-3 Improved Equity/Efficiency	(18)	(2,195)
S.O.	2 -- Strengthening Competitive Markets	13	2,390
	2-1 Liberalized Commodity Markets	(8)	(1,900)
	2-2 Liberalized Factor Markets	(5)	(490)
S.O.	3 -- Potential Long-run Productivity	30	5,270
	3-1 Improved Natural Resource Mgmt	(14)	(2,695)
	3-2 Agricultural Technology	(9)	(925)
	3-3 Expanded/Skills/Labor Productivity	(3)	(1,650)
S.O.	4 -- Food Security	13	2,220
	4-1 Year-to-Year Instability	(0)	(0)
	4-2 Increased Famine Preparedness	(1)	(250)
	4-3 Food/Income to At-Risk	(4)	(805)
	4-4 Increased Agricultural Production	(6)	(965)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>15,940</b>

# 1. HOW CAN GROWTH BE ACCELERATED?

<i>A. What are the Linkages between Adjustment and Growth Today?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
Poverty and Policy Reform/Structural Adjustment (Cornell)	Ongoing	Jun 1993	GOAL LEVEL	NA
• Follow-up set of studies on determinants of growth	Jan 1993	Jan 1998	GOAL LEVEL	NA
• What can Africa learn from Asian development?	May 1992	Jun 1993	GOAL LEVEL	NA
Structural adjustment in the Sahel	Aug 1992	May 1993	I	1
CFA strategies for A.I.D.	Aug 1992	Dec 1992	I	1
• What has been happening in African economic growth in the 1980s?	Jul 1992	Dec 1992	GOAL LEVEL	NA
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS			\$ 2,225,000	

• = Highest priority items

<b>B. What Role Does an Export-Led Strategy Play in African Growth?</b>				
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ONSET</b>	<b>COMPLETION</b>	<b>S.D.</b>	<b>TARG</b>
• Institutional Constraints on the Expansion of Non-traditional Exports	Jun 1992	Mar 1993	II	1
• Improving Exchange Rate Management in Sub-Saharan Africa	Apr 1992	Feb 1993	I	1
Export Development and Total Productivity Growth in Africa	Jun 1993	Jun 1995	GOAL LEVEL	NA
Export Regimes and Foreign Export Catalysts	Jun 1992	Jun 1995	II	1
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>			<b>\$ 1,100,000</b>	

• = Highest priority items

**FY 1992-93 ANALYTICAL AGENDA**

<i>C. What is the Role of Regional Integration in African Growth?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
Livestock trade in Mali/Burkina – Côte d'Ivoire corridor	Nov 1992	Dec 1993	II	1
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS			\$ 180,000	

<i>D. What Can Be Done to Increase Private Investment?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
• What are the policy, regulatory, institutional, and infrastructural constraints to agribusiness development?	Ongoing	Jun 1993	II	1
What financial services can be most effective in promoting agribusiness development?	Ongoing	Jun 1993	II	2
Induced innovation in African markets	Ongoing	Dec 1994	II	2
The possibilities for a regional capital market in West Africa	Ongoing	Sep 1992	II	2
Small and medium-sized enterprise development strategy	June 1992	Dec 1992	II	1
• What are the necessary legal, regulatory, and judicial frameworks for increasing private investment?	June 1993	June 1995	II	1
How can labor relations be improved to reduce industrial conflict and increase economic growth?	June 1992	June 1993	II	2
Informal finance in The Gambia	Mar 1992	Jun 1992	II	2
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS			\$ 890,000	

• = Highest priority items

## FY 1992-93 ANALYTICAL AGENDA

<i>E. What Can Be Done to Increase Agricultural Productivity?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
Review of agricultural productivity trends using macro-level data	Ongoing	Aug 1992	IV	4
Core funding to Food Security Project	Ongoing	Jun 1992	IV	4
• Design of strategic framework for agricultural research	Ongoing	Oct 1993	III	2
Intra-annual and Inter-annual Dimensions of Food Security	Ongoing	Sep 1992	IV	1
What factors limit private sector participation in technology development and transfer?	Ongoing	Mar 1993	III	2
What is the impact of regional research networks on performance of National Agricultural Research?	Ongoing	Sep 1997	III	2
• What has been the impact of investments in technology development and transfer?	Ongoing	Nov 1992	III	2
What are the economic returns to investment in agricultural research in Africa?	Ongoing	Mar 1993	III	2
What has been the impact of A.I.C. investments in agricultural technology development and transfer?	Jun 1992	Nov 1993	III	2
What policy and regulatory factors limit private sector participation in technology development and transfer?	Oct 1992	Aug 1993	III	2
How can the productivity and accountability of agricultural research systems be improved?	May 1992	Mar 1993	III	2
• What are the trends in agricultural productivity as reported using household data?	Nov 1992	Jun 1993	IV	4

<i>E. What Can Be Done to Increase Agricultural Productivity?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
What are the farm level constraints to improving agricultural productivity?	Jul 1993	Nov 1994	IV	4
* Is an agricultural transformation taking place in selected countries in Africa, and if so, why?	Oct 1992	Jun 1994	IV	4
What are the linkages between agricultural growth and the non-agricultural economy?	Jan 1993	Jul 1993	IV	4
What strategies, policies, and technologies have been most effective in minimizing impacts of pests on crop production and food availability?	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	III	2
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS			\$ 1,890,000	

\* = Highest priority items

## FY 1992-93 ANALYTICAL AGENDA

<i>F. What Can Be Done to Increase the Human Resource Base?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
CCCD Country Specific studies of HPN Behavior Change	Ongoing	Dec 1993	I	3
How can we improve case Management of the "sick child?"	Ongoing	Sep 1993	I	3
Study of African education policy formation process	Ongoing	Dec 1992	I	3
Epidemiological and economic impacts of selected infectious diseases	Ongoing	Dec 1992	III	3
CCCD end of project reports on immunization, malaria, health information systems, and integration of interventions	Ongoing	Sep 1993	I	3
Overview of current education and training programs in Africa	Ongoing	Sep 1992	III	3
DHS comparison analysis of HPN results in Africa	Ongoing	Sep 1993	I	3
Country specific reports on teenage and young adult women in SSA	Ongoing	Dec 1992	I	3
Development of African Base Education Data Base	Ongoing	Sep 1992	I	3
HPN Country Profiles	Ongoing	Dec 1993	I	3
How can country capacity to assess student learning be improved?	Mar 1992	Sep 1992	I	3
How can training be structured so as to contribute to development more surely, and how can impact be measured?	Jul 1992	Jun 1993	III	3

<i>F. What Can Be Done to Increase the Human Resource Base?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	\$ O.	TARG
How can we improve infant feeding practices through health and family planning programs?	Sep 1992	Jun 1994	1	3
• What are the early impact findings of U.S.A.I.D. education programs?	Mar 1992	Dec 1992	1	3
• What factors influenced the rate of decline of infant and child mortality in Africa during the 1980s?	Sep 1992	Sep 1993	1	3
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS			\$ 950,000	

• = Highest priority items

# FY 1992-93 ANALYTICAL AGENDA

<i>G. What is the Proper Role of the State and the Market?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
Political regimes, political transformation and economic growth	June 1993	Jun 1994	I	2
How are Sahelians at the local level arranging public service provision and NRM?	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	II	1
What are the critical requirements for a successful transition to democracy in Africa?	Mar 1992	Dec 1992	GOAL	
* How can we improve effectiveness of agricultural sector policies	Oct 1992	Aug 1993	I	1
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS			\$ 1,340,000	

\* = Highest priority items

## 2. HOW CAN GROWTH BE MADE MORE EQUITABLE?

<i>A. What is Happening to the Incomes of the Poor and How Can They Be Increased?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
Synthesis of work on policy reform and poverty	Ongoing	Jun 1993	GOAL LEVEL	NA
Policy and rural development	Ongoing	Oct 1993	IV	3
• What strategies have been most effective in providing access to food by low income groups?	Oct 1992	Dec 1993	IV	3
What is the relationship between availability, access, and nutritional well-being?	Oct 1992	Oct 1993	IV	3
Can significant improvements in food security be achieved through targeted employment expansion?	Sep 1992	Dec 1993	IV	2
Adjustment, the informal economy and urban poverty	May 1993	Dec 1994	II	1,2
How are the rural household in Africa stratified by ecological zone and what does this mean for poverty alleviation strategies?	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	IV	3
How can countries better achieve increases in agricultural productivity and food security?	Aug 1993	Aug 1995	IV	
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>			<b>\$ 2,005,000</b>	

• = Highest priority items

**FY 1992-93 ANALYTICAL AGENDA**

<i>B. How Can Access of Social Services Be Improved?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
* How well do the equity aspects of current education projects deal with the causes that are generating inequities?	Mar 1992	Jun 1993	1	3
What have we learned about community-based distribution of contraceptives?	May 1992	Sep 1992	1	3
* What are the most effective ways of measuring educational equity, quality, and sustainability?	Mar 1992	Oct 1992	1	3
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS			\$ 357,000	

\* = Highest priority items

### 3. HOW CAN GROWTH BE MADE MORE SUSTAINABLE?

<i>A. What are the Mechanisms for Improving Natural Resource Management?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
• What is the role of decentralized control and local governance in improving natural resource management?	Ongoing	Jun 1994	III	1
Synthesis of research on land tenure and natural resource management	Ongoing	Jun 1994	III	1
Effectiveness of National Environmental Action Plans in effecting policy change	Ongoing	Jun 1994	III	1
• What conditions and actions affect the success of policy reform programs?	Ongoing	Sep 1997	III	1
What are the biophysical impacts of a variety of NRM practices and behaviors?	Ongoing	Sep 1993	III	1
How can NGOs be better used to disseminate innovative natural resources management technologies and practices?	Ongoing	Mar 1993	III	1
How does one analyze biological diversity projects in sub-Saharan Africa so that, over time the impact on DFA and agency objectives can be assessed?	Ongoing	Sep 1993	III	1
How does human behavior affect the sustainability of the Congo Basin and what is the potential impact of climate change on the prospects for economic growth?	Ongoing	Apr 1993	III	1
• How can we better assist Missions in the use of analytical tools to manage projects and to report on impacts?	Apr 1992	Apr 1993	III	1

**FY 1992-93 ANALYTICAL AGENDA**

<b>A. What are the Mechanisms for Improving Natural Resource Management?</b>				
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ONSET</b>	<b>COMPLETION</b>	<b>S.O.</b>	<b>TARG</b>
What are the economic issues affecting adoption of improved natural resource management practices?	Apr 1992	Apr 1993	III	1
* What are the institutional policies and conditions that lead to improved natural resource management?	Mar 1992	Jul 1993	III	1
How can behavioral change in natural resource practices be affected even if they are income neutral in short-run?	Apr 1992	Dec 1992	III	1
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>			<b>¢ 2,345,000</b>	

\* = Highest priority items

<b>B. What are the Long Run Impacts of Population Growth, Environmental Degradation, and Disease Pandemics?</b>				
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ONSET</b>	<b>COMPLETION</b>	<b>S.O.</b>	<b>TARG</b>
Assessing population dynamics in SSA	Ongoing	Dec 1992	III	1
Malaria Bednet Study	Ongoing	Dec 1992	I	3
Socio-economic impact of malaria	Ongoing	Dec 1992	III	3
* How to best develop effective programs for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other STDs	May 1992	May 1994	I	3
* What are the optimal strategies and interventions for controlling resurgent malaria?	May 1992	May 1994	III	3
What are the emerging disease threats in Africa which are becoming significant obstacles to economic development?	Jun 1992	Jun 1993	I	3
HIV/Malaria impacts on productivity	Jun 1992	Jun 1993	III	3
How can the Bureau assist Missions in improving their assessment of environmental impacts of non-project assistance?	Jul 1992	Jul 1993	III	1
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>			<b>\$ 2,300,000</b>	

\* = Highest priority items

**FY 1992-93 ANALYTICAL AGENDA**

<b>C. How Can Development Be Financed in the Long Run in the Face of Heavy Debt Burdens?</b>				
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>ONSET</b>	<b>COMPLETION</b>	<b>S.O.</b>	<b>TARG</b>
What have we learned about sustainability of child survival projects?	Apr 1992	Sep 1993	1	3
How can long-term investments in human resource development be financed?	Apr 1993	Jun 1994	1	1
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>			<b>₹ 850,000</b>	

<i>D. How Can Sustainable Development Organizations Be Built?</i>				
ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	S.O.	TARG
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS				

**ANNEX - RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS ACTIVITY SHEETS**

## Organization of the Annex

The annex is divided into 13 sections. Each section is preceded by a table listing both ongoing and proposed activities. The two groups are divided by a thick line. Following the summary table (or matrix) are brief descriptions of all the new activities and some of the ongoing activities. The final table element indicates the type of analysis or research. The code is as follows:

<b>BP</b>	<b>Best Practices</b>
<b>BR</b>	<b>Basic Research</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>
<b>S</b>	<b>Strategy Development</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Indicator Development</b>
<b>DC</b>	<b>Data Collection</b>

The sections are as follows:

### ACCELERATING ECONOMIC GROWTH

- 1) What do we know about adjustment and growth?
- 2) What role does an export-led strategy play in African growth?
- 3) What is the role of regional integration in African growth?
- 4) What can be done to increase private investment?
- 5) What can be done to increase agricultural productivity?
- 6) What can be done to improve the human resource base?
- 7) What is the proper role of the state?

### MAKING GROWTH MORE EQUITABLE

- 8) What is happening to the incomes of the poor and how can they be increased?
- 9) How can access of social services be improved?

### MAKING GROWTH SUSTAINABLE

- 10) What are the mechanisms for improving natural resource management?
- 11) What are the long-run impacts of population growth, environmental degradation, and disease pandemics?
- 12) How can development be financed in the long run in the face of debt?
- 13) How can sustainable development organizations be built?

**1. HOW CAN GROWTH BE ACCELERATED?**

**A. What are the Linkages Between Adjustment and Growth Today?**

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. Poverty and Policy Reform/Structural Adjustment (Cornell)	Ongoing	Jun 1993	Macroecon	Macro - 10%	E
2. • Follow-up set of studies on determinants of growth	Jan 1993	Jan 1998	Macroecon RSSA	Macro - 10%	BR
3. • What can Africa learn from Asian development?	May 1992	Jun 1993	Instit Econ RSSA	Inst - 20%	BR
4. Structural adjustment in the Sahel	Aug 1992	May 1993	AFR/SWA/REGL	RSSA - 10%	BR
5. CFA strategies for A.I.D.	Aug 1992	Dec 1992	AFR/SWA/REGL		S
6. • What has been happening in African economic growth in the 1980s?	Jul 1992	Dec 1992	J. Smith	J. Smith - 5%	DC
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>			<b>\$ 2,225,000</b>		

• = Highest priority items

## POLICY REFORM AND POVERTY (1A1)

**THEME:** Poverty and Policy Reform/Structural Adjustment

**QUESTION:** *How has policy reform/structural adjustment affected the poor in Africa?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** In addition to the political economy and equity issues, the research activity could provide alternative policy strategies that might ameliorate substantial negative impacts on the poor.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Case studies for Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Tanzania and Zaire are completed or in process. Based on these case studies an integrative analysis will be undertaken to synthesize the results of the research program. Currently under review by Cornell University Press is a book covering many of major results of the research program through 1991, entitled "Economic Crisis and Reform in Africa." E.g., agricultural liberalization has not generated higher consumer prices for food products. Private sector traders have reacted favorably to the elimination of parastatal intermediaries, reduced real costs to the consumer even with increased real returns to agricultural producers. The impact of policy reform on labor markets was specifically discussed in two case studies: Ghana in which civil service retrenchment and private sector reemployment is being surveyed and Guinea where employment data generated by a household survey for Conakry have indicated a major shift of new jobs after policy reform toward the private sector (from 62 percent to 90 percent). In addition to the impact of agricultural liberalization, food market integration and security has received general attention. Ghana is a prime example covering food storage and imports and the integration of regional markets. The general conclusions of the research activity up to this point indicate that the impact of policy reform on the vulnerable groups in these SA countries has not been substantially negative. Rural groups, the major component of the poor population have generally benefitted. The impact on urban poor groups has been more mixed and variable.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** The research program is being conducted by the Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program (CFNPP) under a cooperative agreement with A.I.D. It commenced in FY 1988.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** USDH macroeconomist in AFR/ARTS/EA.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** As of Jan. 1992, the program has produced 9 monographs in English (two in French) and fourteen working papers (1 in French). A paper was also provided by CFNPP for the October 1991 SPA meetings in Tokyo. Monographs for Guinea, Tanzania and Zaire are now at the printers and will be available in 2-3 months.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Host country policy makers and technical staff, the donor development communities and A.I.D. staff (both policy and technical) are included.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** Project 698-0519 and Mission funds.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Project 698-0519 began in FY 1988. The PACD is 12/31/93. Completion planned for mid-1993.

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## **GROWTH STRATEGIES (1A2)**

**THEME:** Determinants of growth, the effects of different growth strategies for poverty alleviation and implications for the equitable distribution of benefits from growth.

**QUESTION:** *What are the appropriate roles of government and the private sector in fostering sustainable growth and what policy, institutional and public investment strategies produce broad-based sustainable growth?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** The increased emphasis on microeconomic and institutional factors, in addition to the better understood necessity of sound macroeconomic policy to bring about sustainable growth, creates a series of new questions that need answers if we are to provide sound advice to African governments on policies and institutions to promote growth.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** A continuation of work begun by the Cornell Food & Nutrition Policy Program (CFNPP) on poverty and equity. Specific questions on the role of government and its relationship to the private sector are now being formulated. The methodology will depend on the final set of questions.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** CFNPP, to build upon the insutitutional knowledge they have acquired and methodological investment which they have made.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** USDH macroeconomist in ARTS/EA.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A series of working papers, monographs, books and workshops to disseminate research findings and policy implications.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Senior African policymakers, Mission and AID/W personnel.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** EAGER

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** January 1993 - January 1998

## WHAT CAN AFRICA LEARN FROM ASIAN DEVELOPMENT? (1A3)

**THEME:** Recent research on Asian economics suggests another broad range of experience in which export-oriented development has been consistent with a variety of factor endowments and government approaches.

**QUESTION:** *The range of successful outcomes in Asia contrasts with the advice often given to African governments, based on a monolithic, laissez-faire, market-based strategy of development. From this new, more complex view of Asian development, is it possible to design more flexible and appropriate strategies for outward-looking industrialization in SSA?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** There may be appropriate and applicable lessons to be learned from the Asian experience that can be incorporated into SSA economic growth strategies. If so, the benefits are obvious. One of the four recommendations of the Winrock Conference, "African Development, Lessons From Asia", June 1991 was that the Agency should "Develop a research agenda for understanding the lessons from Asia in a more particular and specialized way" (p.22).

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** A series of papers will be prepared by a group of specialists familiar with industrial policy in both Asia and SSA. The range of topics include: (a) an issues paper clearly delineating the barriers to and opportunities for SSA industrialization; (b) an "Asian Model" of development; (c) exploiting primary resources for development; (d) macro-management; (e) financial markets; (f) SSA labor competitiveness; (g) government policies; (h) encouraging direct foreign investment and (j) the political economy of outward looking development strategies.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** The project will be undertaken by H.I.I.D. under the CAER contract with PRE.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** It will be managed by the USDH institutional economist with substantive input from the RSSA institutional economist.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** The output will be a book and a policy monograph covering the subject matter outlined above in item 4.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** The primary audience among others will be African policy makers, both public and private sectors.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** African Strategic Studies for the first part, EAGER for the dissemination activities in the second year.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** If approved, the work program could commence in April/May 1992. Draft papers would be available beginning early in calendar year 1993. The published book and policy monograph will be available in about 6-9 months toward the end of calendar year 1993. If the Bureau decides to go forward with a conference in Africa, that could be scheduled in the Spring 1993.

(1A4)

**THEME: Structural Adjustment in the Sahel**

**QUESTION:** *How should structural adjustment programs, or reform programs in general, be designed in a participatory manner so that they work?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Reform is not an event; rather it is a process that must be vetted by all parties to the reform (all beneficiaries and victims). When designing reform packages, the realities of implementation are often not taken into consideration, leaving all parties wondering later why a particular reform failed.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Case studies of successful and failed trade policy reforms within structural adjustment programs in Niger, Senegal, Mali, and possibly Gambia.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Elliot Berg of DAI.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** AFR/SWA/REGL and possibly the World Bank.

**THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Graphic lessons on successes and failures which should help African governments, USAID missions and the World Bank do a better job in getting desired reforms.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES:** African decision makers in governments undergoing or seeking structural adjustment; USAID economists in those countries; the World Bank.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE:** to be determined.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATE:** March 1992 - March 1993.

## **GROWTH ACCELERATION (1A5)**

**THEME: CFA Strategies for USAID**

**QUESTION:** *What would USAID do in the event of a devaluation of the CFA or a change in the monetary policy of Franc Zone states; and what should USAID be doing now to help prepare African decision-makers for such a change?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** The exchange rate issue has become a dominant preoccupation in Franc Zone countries. Any change in the monetary policy of the Franc Zone countries will have varying implications across the zone. USAID field personnel need to know how such potential changes would affect their programs and AID/W policy planners must have a strategy for reacting to policy changes.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Prepare an issues paper that will review the various arguments and evidence used in discussions to date, especially concerning economic performance of Zone economies, then draw from that recommendations for an USAID strategy.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** DAI, Elliot Berg

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** AFR/SWA/REGL

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Strategy document

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** USAID Missions in the CFA Franc Zone; AID/W policymakers who are planning strategy on the CFA.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** SPAP Project (625-0970)

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** 3rd Qtr FY 92 - 4th Qtr FY 92

## **AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROWTH (1A6)**

**THEME:** African Economic Growth

**QUESTION:** *How fast did African Economies grow in the 1980s if external shocks are taken into account?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** We do a great deal of analysis of the impact of structural adjustment based on the modest growth experienced after reform. However, if declining terms of trade, wars, and drought are taken into account is the growth experience really so modest?

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Econometric analysis of macroeconomic data

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Probably HIID through CAER

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Chief economist Smith

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A paper on what really happened to African economic growth in the 1980s

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** African Governments, donors and A.I.D.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** African Strategic Studies

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** July 1992 - October 1992

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**1. HOW CAN GROWTH BE ACCELERATED?**

*B. What Role Does an Export-Led Strategy Play in African Growth?*

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. • Institutional Constraints on the Expansion of Non-traditional Exports	Jun 1992	Mar 1993	Atukorola	Atuko - 10%	BR
2. • Improving Exchange Rate Management in Sub-Saharan Africa	Apr 1992	Feb 1993	J. Smith	Smith - 10%	BP
3. Export Development and Total Productivity Growth in Africa	Jun 1993	Jun 1995	intr'l econ RSSA	intr'l - 25% RSSA - 25%	BR
4. Export Regimes and Foreign Export Catalysts	Jun 1992	Jun 1995	Myers		BP
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>				<b>\$ 1,100,000</b>	

• = Highest priority items

## **INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS ON THE EXPANSION OF NONTRADITIONAL EXPORTS (1B1)**

**THEME:** A comparative study to identify the major institutional constraints to non-traditional exports.

**QUESTION:** *Given certain favorable conditions for the substantial expansion of non-traditional exports (relatively good infrastructure-physical and human, undistorted price signals and liberalized economic conditions, etc.), is the major constraint to this export outcome institutional issues? The institutional areas include laws and regulations affecting private sector activities and the quality and consistency of both public institutions implementing those laws and regulations and the private institutions established to collect and disseminate information, to lower transaction cost and to reduce risks.*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Many missions are engaging in export promotion activities. If the major constraints to increasing non-traditional exports can be identified as institutional in character, corrective action can be taken, and such a finding will have important implications for the design of mission activities.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** The design is essentially a pilot-project of two comparative studies, based on literature research and field studies. Relevant material from other SSA countries that have been successful in encouraging nontraditional exports will be used. USAID/Accra has agreed to participate in the study. USAID/Kenya has declined. The initial USAID/Madagascar was negative but is being reconsidered. USAID/Senegal view's on participating will shortly be requested.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** The proposal was submitted by Associates for International Resources and Development (AIRD) and Prof. A. Dirck Stryker will be the lead researcher. It will be contracted for under the Consulting Assistance for Economic Reform (CAER) project, an agency contract managed by PRE.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** AFR/ARTS/EA microeconomist will manage the study for the Bureau.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** The study will produce two country analyses and a synthesis report. If a French speaking country is selected, a French version of the outputs will be provided.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** The primary audiences are African policy makers and private sector donors, the donor/development community and A.I.D. staff.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** African Strategic Studies

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** A draft report will be submitted to A.I.D. within nine months of approval of the proposed study. A final report will be available within one year or about three months later.

## **IMPROVING EXCHANGE RATE MANAGEMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (1B2)**

**THEME:** The study will examine the changes needed in a selected group of sub-Saharan African countries (SSA) for exchange rate policy to become a constructive element in economic management.

**QUESTION:** *What measures are required to ensure that exchange rate management promotes economic development, considered within the context of each country's fiscal, monetary and trade policies? This proposed study is a logical follow-up to the recently completed H.I.I.D. study entitled, "Improving Monetary Management in Sub-Saharan Africa."*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Most SSA countries do not integrate exchange rate management with other macro-economic policies. The knowledge gained from the study should substantially improve, over the long-run, exchange rate management, the coordination and consistency of macro-economic policy making and increase the feasibility of sustainable economic growth within a shorter and less costly time frame. The results will upgrade the capabilities of host country policy makers and technical staff to implement a more effective and policy coordinated foreign exchange management program.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Four case studies are contemplated plus an integrative analysis comparing the lessons learned and the applicability of the results to other countries in SSA. The four cases tentatively selected are Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the West African Monetary Union. Copies of the scope of work were faxed to Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe on February 7-10, 1992. A copy of the SOW was DHL'd to Senegal on February 12, 1992. A copy of an earlier SOW was distributed at the A.I.D. Economists Conference in November 1991.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** The study will be undertaken by the Harvard Institute for International Development under the Consulting Assistance for Economic Reform (CAER) agency contract with PRE.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Chief Economist in AFR/ARTS/EA.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** The study will produce two reports and a series of working papers. The first report will summarize the results of a Cambridge-based literature review. The second report will present the results of the field work within a comparative framework. The working papers will cover the country and monetary zone (WAMU) studies and special topics related to exchange rate policy. The main reports as well as the working paper on the West African Monetary Union will be in French and English.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** The primary audience will be African policy makers, the donor/development community and USAID/Bureau staff.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** African Strategic Studies

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** April 1992 - February 1993.

## **EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH (1B3)**

**THEME:** Export development leads to higher growth rates by increasing productivity, not just total output.

**QUESTION:** *How has export development affected total productivity growth in African economies?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** The greater benefits of export-led growth are often simply asserted. This study will provide specific examples of African experience with export development and establish the effects of that development on the productivity of labor and capital employed in producing goods and services for export markets.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Case studies of export industries in selected African countries.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Competitive Procurement

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** The USDH international economist in ARTS/EA with substantive input from a RSSA trade economist.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Case studies, a synthesis of findings from the cases and workshops with African policy makers to disseminate the findings and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of attempting to increase the African share of world export markets.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** African policy makers, Missions engaged in export promotion or considering support for export promotion, and AID/W.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** EAGER

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** June 1993 - June 1995.

## **EXPORT PROMOTION (1B4)**

**THEME: Export Regimes and Foreign Export Catalysts**

**QUESTION:** *How can the constraints to local and foreign collaborators working together to increase non-traditional exports be reduced?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?**

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Through a grant to the World Bank's Industry and Energy Department to finance a study of export regimes and possible joint-ventures in two or three countries.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Yung Whee Rhee, Principal economist, Industry and Trade Division, World Bank

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** AFR/ONI

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?**

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?**

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?**

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** July, 1993 to July, 1996

**1. HOW CAN GROWTH BE ACCELERATED?**

*C. What is the Role of Regional Integration in African Growth?*

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. Livestock trade in Mali/Burkina -- Côte d'Ivoire corridor	Nov 1992	Dec 1993	AFR/SWA/REGL		BR
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>					<b>\$ 180,000</b>

45

(1C1)

**THEME: Livestock Trade in the Mali, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire Corridor**

**QUESTION:** *Where lies the comparative advantage in livestock production, processing, and marketing in the "central corridor" of West Africa and what are the incentives to producers in the that market chain? What is the relative impact of the overvaluation of the CFA on livestock exports from the Sahel.*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** AFR/SWA/REGL and the World Bank work in this area has focused on 1) study of marketing and transport costs for traders of livestock between the Sahel and coast and 2) an action plan for governments interested in regional integration of the livestock market. This study would expand on the previous work by adding analysis of production and processing costs for livestock producers. This information is necessary to direct public investment that would presumably follow integration efforts. The CFA sensitivity analysis would show the relative impact of any future devaluation on the competitiveness of various production and marketing systems.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** DRC analysis and comparative advantage.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** AIRD

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** AFR/SWA/REGL

**THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Policy guidance on regional integration for African decision makers, USAID Missions in the Sahel and USAID/W.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES:** African decision makers considering regional trade measures; Sahelian livestock exporters; the Mali livestock project (APEX - now in design).

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE:** SPAP Project (625-0970).

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATE:** July 1992 - September 1993.

# 1. HOW CAN GROWTH BE ACCELERATED?

## D. What Can Be Done to Increase Private Investment?

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. • What are the policy, regulatory, institutional, and infrastructural constraints to agribusiness development?	Ongoing	Jun 1993	Herlehy	Herlehy - 35%	BR
2. What financial services can be most effective in promoting agribusiness development?	Ongoing	Jun 1993	Herlehy	Herlehy - 35%	BR
3. Induced innovation in African markets	Ongoing	Dec 1994	Rosenberg	Herlehy - 35%	BR
4. The possibilities for a regional capital market in West Africa	Ongoing	Sep 1992	Myers	Rosenberg - 5%	BR
5. Small and medium-sized enterprise development strategy	June 1992	Dec 1992	Myers		BP, S
6. • What are the necessary legal, regulatory, and judicial frameworks for increasing private investment?	June 1993	June 1995	Instit econ RSSA	Instit - 20% RSSA - 30%	BR
7. How can labor relations be improved to reduce industrial conflict and increase economic growth?	Apr 1992	Apr 1993	Haines	Haines - 75%	BR
8. Informal finance in The Gambia	Mar 1992	Jun 1992	Myers		BR
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS				\$ 890,000	

• = Highest priority items

## **AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND AGRIBUSINESS (AMA) (1D1)**

**THEME: The Effectiveness of Agribusiness Development Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa (AMA-1)**

**QUESTION: *What are the specific policy, regulatory, institutional and infrastructural constraints to agribusiness development in Sub-Saharan Africa and what opportunities are available to promote private agribusiness activities?***

**ACTIVITY:** To analyze recent and current USAID agribusiness development programs and projects in order to: draw lessons learned; gather information on current approaches being taken to promote agribusiness development; develop common indicators to monitor and evaluate agribusiness programs and projects; identify the information needs of USAID Missions and African agribusiness firms; and develop an analytical agenda for more in-depth agribusiness research and analysis for the next three to five years. Despite more than six years of policy reform and market liberalization programs in Sub-Saharan Africa, private entrepreneurs have not yet initiated many new agribusiness activities. Private investment in agricultural marketing and agribusiness ventures is essential if the agricultural sector is to be the engine of growth for Africa during the 1990s and into the 21st century. Therefore, USAID needs to know what else can be done, in addition to policy and regulatory reform, to promote private agribusiness development, both in terms of new investments and expansion of existing activities.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Based on initial guidelines established in the Africa Bureau a strategic framework for promoting agricultural marketing and agribusiness development in sub-saharan Africa. It involves a review of the literature, especially USAID reports, and in-depth field studies in six countries (during the pilot phase) with potentially six additional countries added during the second phase of the activity. Interviews with agribusiness owners and operators in Africa and Mission personnel involved in agribusiness development programs will form the basis of the field work. Research is being done through the R&D/EID Agricultural Marketing Improvement Strategies (AMIS) Project. The primary contractor is Abt Associates, with a sub-contractor being the Post-Harvest Institute for Perishables. The Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) will also provide assistance with the field studies of private agribusinesses.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** T. Herlehy, USDA/OICD RSSA / AFR/ARTS/FARA.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A final report which addresses the issues and contains the information described above under "Activity" (item 3).

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** USAID Africa Bureau personnel in AID/W and the field who are involved in the design, management and evaluation of agribusiness development programs and projects. Also, African government policy makers, African agribusiness owners and entrepreneurs, and other donors.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** August 1992 - June 1993.

## **AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND AGRIBUSINESS (AMA) (1D2)**

**THEME: The Relationship Between Agricultural Marketing Development and Effective Financial Systems and Services (AMA-2)**

**QUESTION: *What financial services can be most effective in promoting agribusiness development and the growth of efficient agricultural marketing systems in Sub-Saharan Africa?***

**ACTIVITY:** -Analyze past and recent approaches to develop financial services for agricultural marketing systems in order to: (a) draw lessons learned; (b) gather information on current approaches being taken to promote financial services for agricultural marketing; and (c) develop an analytical agenda for more in-depth research and analysis for the next three to five years. A recent USAID study of Rural Credit Projects concluded that the full financial services and sound financial institutions and systems are essential to growth in the agricultural sector. In addition, agribusiness owners in Africa cite a lack of sound financial services as a key constraint to growth in marketing activities. Therefore, USAID needs to know what can be done to help promote the development of sound financial systems with diverse financial services which can support the investments and marketing activities of agribusiness entrepreneurs. For example, without adequate financial services, efforts to diversify and expand agricultural exports will not enjoy great success.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** based on initial guidelines established in the Africa Bureau a strategic framework for promoting agricultural marketing and agribusiness development in sub-saharan Africa. It involves a review of the literature, especially USAID reports, and pilot phase field studies in four countries (during the pilot phase) with potentially six additional countries added during the second phase of the activity. Interviews with financial institutional staff and agribusiness owners and operators in Africa and Mission personnel involved in agricultural marketing system development programs will form the basis of the field work. Research is being done through the R&D/EID Financial Resources Management (FIRM) Project. The primary contractor is Ohio State University.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** T. Herlehy, USDA/OICD RSSA / AFR/ARTS/FARA.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A final report, including an Annotated Bibliography, which addresses the issues and contains information described above under the "Activity" (item 3).

**WHAT ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** USAID Africa Bureau personnel in AID/W and the field who are involved in the design, management and evaluation of agricultural marketing and financial systems development programs and projects. Secondary audience: African government policy makers, African financial institutional staff and agribusiness owners and entrepreneurs, and other donors.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** June 1992 - June 1993.

## **INDUCED INNOVATION IN AFRICAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (1D3)**

**THEME:** This project will examine the endogenous response in banking systems to changing economic, legal and regulatory incentives.

**QUESTION:** *What are the primary variables and factors that are believed to interact on the financial innovation process in sub-Saharan Africa?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Many financial systems in SSA have recently completed restructuring and problems of insolvency and illiquidity. The implementation of sector reforms have begun to impact on the efficiency and performance of the financial system. Problems and issues remain to be resolved. What is clear is that a stable, efficient and innovative financial sector is an important requisite to sustainable economic growth in SSA.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** The research methodology includes two case studies. The research design covers four interrelated aspects of the innovation process: (1) the economic incentives to change banking practices; (2) the supply of financial innovation in existing or new financial institutions; (3) the demand for financial innovation in new contracts or services; and (4) the resulting performance of the financial system.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** The University of Minnesota under Cooperative Agreement No. AFR-0507-A-00-9075-00, signed August 1989. The PACD is 12/31/1994.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** The project is managed by AFR/ARTS/EA.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** *The expected output is two country case studies and a synthesis report.*

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** The primary audiences will be host country officials dealing with financial sector problems and issues, the donor development community and USAID staff.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** African Strategic Studies

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** The project has not really started as yet. It was initially delayed by one year because of confusion over the timing of the A.I.D. approval and the need for the major researcher to make academic commitments. The major researcher is currently working under a joint arrangement with the University of Minnesota and the World Bank. In June 1991, a tentative agreement was completed with the major researcher that the research program would be jointly undertaken with the IBRD on a cost sharing basis. The IBRD has agreed to this arrangement for the initial year of the research schedule. Without specific agreement by the IBRD for years 2 and 3 of the research activity, the major researcher can not make final arrangements for the utilization of research associates. In view of this conundrum it's suggested that the Bureau inform the major researcher that unless a final agreement with the IBRD is not forthcoming by June 30, 1992, the Bureau will deobligate these funds under this cooperative agreement.

(1D5)

**THEME: Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Strategy**

**QUESTION:** *Strategy studies accessing donor approaches to savings and crediting the informal sector, on technical assistance and training, and on policies affecting small enterprise development.*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** To assist missions develop more cost effective approaches to small enterprise development.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Desk studies, surveys, and evaluations of existing programs.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** CEC (Fred O'Regan)

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** ONI/PSD

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?**

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Missions and other donors

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** Funding out of existing contract (Africa Private Enterprise Fund)

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATE:** FY 92

## **LEGAL, REGULATORY & JUDICIAL FRAMEWORK (1D6)**

**THEME:** Create an "enabling environment" for the private sector.

**QUESTION:** *What are the necessary legal, regulatory and judicial frameworks for increasing private investment? How does a country "level the playing field" in order to attract domestic and foreign investment and stem capital flight?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Citizens of many SSA countries presently lack confidence in their own countries to improve the domestic savings rate and domestic investment, let alone attract foreign investors. The proposed research is a necessary first step in understanding the factors which would contribute to renewed confidence among investors.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** The methodology is to examine the legal and regulatory infrastructure of successful capital importers and determine the critical elements which could translate into the juridical framework and institutions of a given African country.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** To be determined through competitive procurement unless an existing Agency cooperative agreement is found to provide satisfactory capability to carry out such work.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** USDH institutional economist with substantive assistance from a RSSA institutional economist.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A set of papers identifying the critical elements of reform in the legal, regulatory and judicial institutions and at least one seminar/workshop. These are minimum outputs. Mission buy-ins, if any, will expand the workload and expected outputs.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Initially, AID/W and Mission staff, to introduce them to the issues. Buy-ins will determine if country specific reports and seminars/workshops for legislators and policymakers are needed.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** EAGER

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** June 1993 - June 1995.

## **LABOR RELATIONS IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (1D7)**

**THEME: Cross-sectoral Investment (ARTS 3)**

**QUESTION:** *How can labor relations be improved to reduce industrial conflict and increase economic growth?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Because a set of case studies on how labor, business and government can facilitate and contribute to peaceful industrial relations, free markets and a skilled labor force would provide the policy-makers in the Africa Bureau with critical information.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Using the methodology of comparative analysis this research project would synthesize current data and reconstruct new case studies.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Corrie Haines

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Corrie Haines

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A policy paper oriented to needs of senior management.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Africa Bureau and Missions

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA Project

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** June 1992 - June 1993.

(1D8)

**THEME: Informal Finance in The Gambia**

**QUESTION:**

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** This research will look at how commodity and product-linked financial systems operate, the magnitude of commodity, and financial flows involved and whether existing systems can be assisted to increase the financial flows, reduce costs and broaden access. The belief is that informal financial systems exist to facilitate trade, purchasing of inputs, and the purchasing, processing, and marketing of outputs, whether agriculture, textiles, or small manufacture. The study will try to document such systems in The Gambia, look at constraints on their operation, and assess potential for their expansion or duplication in a more formal system.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** As assessment and description of how the informal finance systems operate and meet the needs of users in The Gambia. A methodology for studying similar systems in other countries.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** OSU

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** R&D, assisted by ONI/PSD

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?**

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Gambia Mission, Gemini project participants, microenterprise enthusiasts worldwide.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** Africa Private Enterprise Fund

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATE:** March 1992 - June 1992

# 1. HOW CAN GROWTH BE ACCELERATED?

## E. What Can Be Done To Increase Agricultural Productivity?

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. Review of agricultural productivity trends using macro-level data	Ongoing	Aug 1992	D.A. Smith G. Gardner	Smith - 10% Gardner - 10%	BR
2. Core funding to Food Security Project	Ongoing	Jun 1992	D.A. Smith	Smith - 5% Lowdermilk - 5%	BR
3. • Design of strategic framework for agricultural research	Ongoing	Oct 1993	Fuchs-Carsch Hill	Fuchs-Carsch - 20% Hill - 45%	S
4. Intra-annual and Inter-annual Dimensions of Food Security	Ongoing	Sep 1992	D.A. Smith Lowdermilk	Smith - 5% Lowdermilk - 5%	BR
5. What factors limit private sector participation in technology development and transfer?	Ongoing	Mar 1993	Fuchs-Carsch Hill	Hill - 10%	BR
6. What is the impact of regional research networks on performance of National Agricultural Research?	Ongoing	Sep 1997	Fuchs-Carsch Hill	Fuchs-Carsch - 10% Hill - 20%	E
7. • What has been the impact of investments in technology development and transfer?	Ongoing	Nov 1992	Fuchs-Carsch Hill	Fuchs-Carsch - 5% Hill - 10%	E
8. What are the economic returns to investment in agricultural research in Africa?	Ongoing	Mar 1993	Fuchs-Carsch Hill	Fuchs-Carsch - 10% Hill - 10%	E
9. What has been the impact of A.I.D. investments in agricultural technology development and transfer?	Jun 1992	Nov 1993	Fuchs-Carsch Hill	Fuchs-Carsch - 5% Hill - 10%	E

**1. HOW CAN GROWTH BE ACCELERATED?**

*E. What Can Be Done To Increase Agricultural Productivity?*

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
10. What policy and regulatory factors limit private sector participation in technology development and transfer?	Oct 1992	Aug 1993	Fuchs-Carsch Hill	Fuchs-Carsch - 10% Hill - 10%	BR
11. How can the productivity and accountability of agricultural research systems be improved?	May 1992	Mar 1993	Fuchs-Carsch Hill	Fuchs-Carsch - 10% Hill - 15%	BP
12. • What are the trends in agricultural productivity as reported using household data?	Nov 1992	Jun 1993	D.A. Smith Gardner	Smith - 5% Gardner - 20%	DC
13. What are the farm level constraints to improving agricultural productivity?	Jul 1993	Nov 1994	D.A. Smith Gardner	Smith - 5% Gardner - 10%	BR
14. • Is an agricultural transformation taking place in selected countries in Africa, and if so, why?	Oct 1992	Jun 1994	D.A. Smith	Smith - 5% da Silva - 40%	BR
15. What are the linkages between agricultural growth and the non-agricultural economy?	Jan 1993	Jul 1993	Rosenberg D.A. Smith Gardner	Rosenberg - 5% Smith - 5% Gardner - 20%	BR
16. What strategies, policies, and technologies have been most effective in minimizing impacts of pests on crop production and food availability?	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	Knausenberger	Knausenberger - 25% Gaudet - 5%	BP
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>				<b>\$ 1,890,000</b>	

• = Highest priority items

## **TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER (TDT) (1E3)**

**THEME: TDT-1 The Demand for and Supply of Agricultural Technology**

**QUESTION:** *What guidelines are available to assist Missions design and implement a technology development strategy that will increase the utilization of agricultural technology through a more responsive and efficient system for technology development and transfer.*

**ACTIVITY:** Preparation of a Strategic Framework to guide the design and monitoring of demand-driven strategies for agricultural technology development.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** A review of the past 20 years of AID agricultural research and extension projects in Africa indicate that research has been supply oriented - built on an assumption that technology will be used if it is available. Further, there has been a disjoint between markets, policy and technology development that has limited the utilization of agricultural technology, and hence the impact of research. The development of a strategic framework will support Missions and the Bureau in the design of research assistance with a concern for increasing the utilization of agricultural technology and in turn increase the contribution of research to economic growth.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** The Strategic Framework will be based on a review of past AID experience, analytical work to identify approaches that have worked in Africa to integrate policy, market and economic analysis into the research process to identify and guide investment in technology development for processing, production and post harvest constraints limiting commodity system development and reform; and analytical work to better understand the private sector activities and role in technology development in Africa; and synthesis of the analytical work into a framework document.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Analytical work has been completed by a set of consultants. Synthesis will be completed by ARTS/FARA/TDT.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Jeff Hill & Mike Fuchs-Carsch.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A Strategic Framework For Agricultural Technology Development.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Missions and Offices in Africa Bureau (14 Missions have cabled in interest in the concepts embodied in the Strategic Framework), African NARS, the international research community (IARCs, Universities, Industry), other donors.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Analytical work in support of the Strategic Framework began in FY '91; Synthesis is ongoing, a draft document will ready for circulation to Missions by March 1992; the document will be published by July 1992.

## **TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER (TDT) (1E7)**

**THEME: TDT-2 The Policy and Institutional Environment for Technology Development**

**QUESTION:** *What policy and regulatory factors are restricting or limiting private sector investment in either the development of technology, transfer of technology or manufacture of agricultural inputs to increase its utilization in Africa.*

**ACTIVITY:** Policy and Regulatory factors affecting private sector investment in Technology Development and Transfer

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Intellectual property rights, and the enforcement of them, will be a major impediment to collaboration between the public and private sectors and private sector investment in technology in Africa. Analysis is needed to better understand: how IPR are applied to differing types of technology, differences that exist in the private and public application of property rights in Africa, opportunities that exist to effectively use them to stimulate and sustain technology development and transfer efforts, what are effective indicators that IPRs are being successfully used.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** A policy analysis will be completed of Intellectual Property Rights and their application to agricultural technology in two eco-regional areas of Africa.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Buy-in to APAP, Cornell, ISNAR

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** APAP project manager, oversight provided by Mike Fuchs-Carsch.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (a) Report on application of intellectual property rights in two eco-regional areas of Africa, (b) indicators to monitor the effectiveness with which IPRs are being used.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** (a) Missions, (b) AFR Offices, (c) NARS, (d) private sector.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** October 1992 - August 1993.

## **TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER (TDT) (1E9)**

**THEME: TDT-3, The Performance of Research Systems and Impact of Technology**

**QUESTION:** *What is the impact being achieved from USAID Mission investments in Agricultural Technology development and Transfer; are Missions capturing broad based utilization of technology; what indicators are most effective to capture improvements in utilization of agricultural economy.*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Approximately 2/3s of the USAID Missions in Africa have Targets in Technology Development in Africa financed with DFA funds. The API analysis attempts to capture lessons learned, impacts, progress being made to increase the utilization of agricultural technology. In FY 92 it anticipated that FARA/TDT will work with between 2 and 4 Missions to have a closer look at their TDT indicators and data collection of them. This will be a joint effort with Missions and FARA/TDT to build a better data base on TDT intermediate and higher level impacts from USAID efforts.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** A data base for Mission API reported data will be established, congruity analysts will be completed to assess whether indicators are consistent with targets, and synthesis of findings will be completed. In conjunction with Missions adoption studies may be completed, and a system to monitor changes in sales and household use of agricultural innovations may be completed.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Missions will complete or contract in-country data collection and analysis. Missions targeted for assistance include: Cameroon, Guinea, Uganda, and Lesotho.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Missions will manage in-country data collection, Mike Fuchs-Carsch will manage the activity. Jeff Hill will provide synthesis and technical support to Missions. Buy-in to RD/Tech Use Project.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (a) Report of API findings on impact of technology development targets, (b) Improved understanding of impact in Missions that are being worked with, (c) Improved understanding of the indicators for capturing broad based use of agricultural technology.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES:** (a) Missions, (b) AFR Offices, (c) Congress

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE:**

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATE:** Begin working with Mission in June. Analysis conducted in November. Report completed in January.

## **TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER (TDT) (1E10)**

**THEME: TDT-3 The Performance of Research Systems and Impact of Technology.**

**QUESTION:** *What is the impact being achieved from USAID Mission investments in Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer; are Mission capturing broad based utilization of technology; what indicators are most effective to capture improvements in utilization of agricultural technology.*

**ACTIVITY:** API analysis and indicator development for TDT.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Approximately two thirds of the USAID Missions in Africa have Targets in Technology Development in Africa financed with DFA funds. In line with DFA mandates the impact from these efforts need to be reported on. The API analysis attempts to capture lessons learned, impacts, and progress being made to increase the utilization of agricultural technology. In FY '92 it anticipated that FARA/TDT will work with between 2 and 4 Missions to have a closer look at their TDT indicators and data collection for them. This will be a joint effort with Missions and FARA/TDT to build a better data base on TDT intermediate and higher level impacts from USAID efforts.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** A data base for Mission API reported data will be established, congruity analysis will be completed to assess whether indicators are consistent with targets, and synthesis of findings will be completed. In conjunction with Missions adoption studies may be completed, and a system to monitor changes in sales and household use of agricultural innovations may be completed.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Missions will complete or contract in-country data collection and analysis. Missions targeted for assistance include: Cameroon, Guinea, Uganda, and Lesotho.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Missions will manage in-country data collection, Mike Fuchs-Carsch will manage the activity. Jeff Hill will provide synthesis and technical support to Missions. Buy-in to RD/Tech Use Project.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (a) report of API findings on impact of technology development targets, (b) improved understanding of impact in Missions that are being worked with, (c) improved understanding of the indicators for capturing broad based use of agricultural technology.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** (a) Missions, (b) AFR Offices, (c) Congress

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Begin working with Mission in June. Analysis conducted in November. Report completed in January.

## **TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER (TDT) (1E11)**

**THEME: TDT-2 The Policy and Institutional Environment for Technology Development**

**QUESTION:** *What actions are needed to improve the accountability and productivity of African research systems; and, of the research systems undertaking reform, what impact have the reform measures had on productivity of the research systems.*

**ACTIVITY:** Frameworks For Action to reform and revitalize research systems.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Financing and staffing trends in African NARS indicate that there is a decreasing amount of resources available per research worker; while costs required to do research in Africa are higher than other areas of the World: and the productivity of research systems is not reaching that of other developing areas of the World. SPAAR is a multi-donor initiative to bring together donors in support of efforts to reform and revitalize research systems. It aims to give NARS a major responsibility for management of the research resources for reforms in the processes used to plan, manage and account resources. At present FFAs have been prepared for the SAHEL and SADDC countries, and several NARS are beginning reform in line with the SPAAR concepts. Three additional FFAs need to be prepared, and more in depth study of the reforms most suitable to increase research motivation and productivity is needed.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Preparation of the FFAs include detailed studies on the type and levels of research being conducted, management procedures, technical issues impeding major commodity systems, a review of research priorities, and a review of resources available to support research. These are done in conjunction with NARS Directors of Research on an eco-regional basis.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** SPAAR, ISNAR, World Bank

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** SPAAR. Mike Fuchs-Carsch will provide oversight.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (a) An FFA for Coastal and Central Africa, (b) a report on the status and impact of reform in NARS, (c) A baseline on the productivity of NARS involved in FFAs, (d) guidance for Missions on NPA for agricultural technology development.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** African NARS.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Two FFAs are on going; FFA for Coastal and Central West Africa will begin May 1992. Study on Reform will begin May 1992 and complete in March 1993.

## **FOOD SECURITY AND PRODUCTIVITY (FSP) (1E12)**

**THEME: FSP-1 Agricultural Sector Productivity and Its Contribution to Sustainable Economic Growth.**

**QUESTION:** *What are the actual trends in agricultural productivity as reported using household budget and time allocation data? How do these trends differ from national account data? What insights can be learned regarding the reasons for these trends (e.g. changes in time allocation patterns, changes in crop-mix, demand for employment)?*

**ACTIVITY:** Review of total agricultural productivity using household budget data.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** To understand productivity issues and develop approaches which enhance productivity growth we must first understand what the productivity trends are. A secondary element is determination of the relative benefits lessons learned from alternative methodologies, i.e. is it necessary to invest in the more accurate household budget surveys to inform AID and HC decision-makers.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Utilize existing household budget data bases in selected countries-- Sahel, Eastern (High Potential) and Southern Africa.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** IFPRI/MSU

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** D.A. Snith/RSSA Agr. Productivity Coordinator (George Gardner).

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (1) Report on Findings; (2) Workshop for Agricultural and Program Economists to discuss findings and develop a coordinated approach.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Ministries of Plan and Agriculture, Mission ADOs and Program Officers.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** 4th Quarter FY 1992 - 2nd Quarter FY 1994.

## **FOOD SECURITY AND PRODUCTIVITY (FSP) (1E13)**

**THEME: FSP-1 Agricultural Sector Productivity and its Contribution to Sustainable Economic Growth.**

**QUESTION: *What are the form level constraints (factors of production) to improving agricultural productivity? How can the Host Country and A.I.D. improve the design and implementation of activities to better address factor constraints?***

**ACTIVITY: Form Level Constraints**

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** To achieve the objective of sustainable increase in farm productivity it is suggested that there need to be complementary policy reforms and investments in the areas of technology development, natural resource management, and agricultural marketing/agribusiness. Increase in productivity, however, are achieved through more efficient utilization of natural resources, labor and capital. The proposed study will provide insights into the African agricultural production function with suggestions as to how Missions/Host Countries can apply these findings.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Production Function/Regression Analyses of available data with cooperating Missions/Host Countries in selected countries-- Sahel, Eastern (High potential) and Southern Africa.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Harvard/IFPRI

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** D.A. Smith/RSSA Agr. Productivity Coordinator (George Gardner).

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (1) Report on Findings; (2) Workshop for Agricultural and Program Economists to discuss findings and develop a coordinated approach.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Ministries of Plan and Agriculture, Mission ADOs and Program Officers.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** FY 1993/1994.

## **FOOD SECURITY AND PRODUCTIVITY (FSP) (1E14)**

**THEME: FSP-1 Agricultural Sector Productivity and its Contribution to Sustainable Economic Growth.**

**QUESTION: *Is an agricultural transformation taking place in selected countries in Africa, and if so why?***

**ACTIVITY: Agricultural Transformation**

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Currently, the FARA Division's Objective is to encourage the transformation in the rural economy through sustainable increase in agricultural productivity. To achieve this objective there need to be complementary policy reforms and investments in the areas of technology development, natural resource management, and agricultural marketing/agribusiness. Host Countries and USAID Missions currently however do not have a good sense as to either the status of transformation of the rural economy or the probable contribution of alternative investments. The proposed study will assess the impact of previous reforms/investments with a view to improving the impact of future investment decisions.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** An initial review of household budget data (income, expenditures, time allocation, area cultivated) followed by a series of inter-related impact assessments in selected countries-- Sahel, Eastern (High Potential) and Southern Africa.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** APAP II/MSI

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** D.A. Smith/RSSA Agr. Economist (TBD).

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (1) Report on Findings; (2) Workshop for Agricultural and Program Economists to discuss findings and develop a coordinated approach.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Ministries of Plan and Agriculture, Mission ADOs and Program Officers.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** October 1992 - June 1995

## **FOOD SECURITY AND PRODUCTIVITY (FSP) (1E15)**

**THEME: FSP-1 Agricultural Sector Productivity and its Contribution to Sustainable Economic Growth.**

**QUESTION: *What are the linkages between the agricultural and manufacturing and service sector? How can these linkages be strengthened to improve the contribution of the agricultural sector to broad-based economic growth?***

**ACTIVITY: Agricultural Growth Linkages**

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** To date the rationale for investments in the agricultural sector has been largely due to the structure of African economies. However, to maximize the impact of our investments we need to better understand the linkages and income multiplier effects between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Host Countries and USAID Missions currently do not have a good sense as to the indirect benefits associated with investments in the agricultural sector.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Case Studies in selected countries-- Sahel, Eastern (High Potential) and Southern Africa.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** IFPRI/Cornell

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** D.A. Smith/RSSA Agr. Productivity Coordinator (George Gardner).

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (1) Report on Findings; (2) Workshop for Host Country and USAID Agricultural and Program Economists to discuss findings and develop a coordinated approach.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Ministries of Plan and Agriculture, Mission ADOs and Program Officers.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** 4th Quarter FY 1992 - 4th Quarter FY 1994.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (ENV) (1E16)

**THEME:** ENV-1 Issues in Pest and Pesticide Management for Sustainable Agriculture

**QUESTION:** *How can Pest and Pesticide Management Practices and Policies Optimally Support Increased Productivity and Sustainable Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa?*

**ACTIVITY:** What strategies, technologies and policies have been most effective in minimizing the impacts of pests on crop production and food availability?

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Important increases in agricultural production can be achieved through targeted improvements in crop protection technology and information, in policy environment and socio-economic context. To date, few successful introductions of IPM have occurred, despite significant investments made by A.I.D. and other donors to promote the development of IPM options for the protection of crops and livestock against pests. Analysis is needed to better understand the: (a) sustainable impact that investments have had and are having, (b) constraints influencing the development and adoption of IPM strategies to the benefit of agricultural production and farmer-level incomes, and (c) how pest management and related agronomic practices can be incorporated into the AFR/ARTS Natural Resources Management Impact Indicator framework.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Literature analysis, workshops on IPM implementation case studies, and field-based assessment in selected agro-ecologically distinct countries in Africa.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Work will be initiated under the R&D/ENR SARSA II project, with elements expected to be carried out in future years under R&D/ENR's EPAT project; R&D/AGR SANREM project, and the IPM CRSP. Workshops will be organized by FAO in cooperation with the UNDP-led International IPM Working Group.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Walter I. Knausenberger, ARTS/FARA/ENV

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (a) Workshop proceedings (workshops in May and October 1992, funded by FAO and other donors with UNDP IPM Working Group) to consider the research results and provide guidelines as discussed above; (b) Report with annotated bibliography and draft multi-disciplinary framework identifying workable strategies for IPM appropriate to low-input and high-input farming systems; (c) assessment of the linkages of this framework with the Natural Resources Impact Indicator (NRII) framework; and (d) assessment of the character of pest and pesticide management technology development and transfer activities in at least one Sub-Saharan country, with emphasis on private/public sector interactions.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES:** Mission, REDSO and AID/W specialists and decision makers, host government and regional organizations' personnel.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** AUGUST 1992 - AUGUST 1993.

# 1. HOW CAN GROWTH BE ACCELERATED?

## F. What Can Be Done To Increase the Human Resource Base?

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. CCCD Country Specific studies of HPN Behavior Change	Ongoing	Dec 1993	Ackerman	Ackerman - 5%	BP, S
2. How can we improve case Management of the "sick child?"	Ongoing	Sep 1993	Ackerman	Ackerman - 5%	BP
3. Study of African education policy formation process	Ongoing	Dec 1992	Rea	Rea - 10%	BR
4. Epidemiological and economic impacts of selected infectious diseases	Ongoing	Dec 1992	Lyerly Clark	Clark - 5%	BR
5. CCCD end of project reports on immunization, malaria, health information systems, and integration of interventions	Ongoing	Sep 1993	Ackerman	Ackerman - 10%	BP, E
6. Overview of current education and training programs in Africa	Ongoing	Sep 1992	Rea Wolf	Rea - 10% Wolf - 5%	BP
7. DHS comparison analysis of HPN results in Africa	Ongoing	Sep 1993	Sukin	Sukin - 10%	BR
8. Country specific reports on teenage and young adult women in SSA	Ongoing	Dec 1992	Rosario	Rosario - 5%	BR
9. Development of African Base Education Data Base	Ongoing	Sep 1992	Horn	Horn - 10%	I
10. HPN Country Profiles	Ongoing	Dec 1993	Sukin	Sukin - 5%	DC
11. How can country capacity to assess student learning be improved?	Mar 1992	Sep 1992	Horn	Horn - 5%	BP

**1. HOW CAN GROWTH BE ACCELERATED?**

***F. What Can Be Done To Increase the Human Resource Base?***

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
12. How can training be structured so as to contribute to development more surely, and how can impact be measured?	Jul 1992	Jun 1993	Renison Peuse	Renison - 15%	I
13. How can we improve infant feeding practices through health and family planning programs?	Sep 1992	Jun 1994	Sukin	Sukin - 5%	BP
14. • What are the early impact findings of U.S.A.I.D. education programs?	Mar 1992	Dec 1992	Rea	Rea - 20% Horn - 10%	E
15. • What factors influenced the rate of decline of infant and child mortality in Africa during the 1980s?	Sep 1992	Sep 1993	Sukin	Sukin - 10%	BR/E
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>				<b>\$ 950,000</b>	

• = Highest priority items

## **EARLY IMPACT FINDINGS OF BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS (1F11)**

**THEME:** Policy

**QUESTION:** *What are the early impact findings of education programs designed under the basic education earmark (post 1988)?*

**WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?** Since 1988, the Bureau for Africa has launched basic education programs in seven countries, and has designed follow-on initiatives in three other countries. To inform current implementation and future designs, it is imperative that the Bureau glean lessons learned from its experience. Indeed, while all of these programs aim to improve the policy environment for effective and equitable educational provision, and ultimately student learning, the approaches they use vary. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses of these alternative approaches are necessary to provide a basis for evaluating the equity, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and sustainability of these programs.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** This analytic work will take place in two phases. During the first phase, the analysts will develop a qualitative and quantitative database of indicators measuring the status and trends of policies, institutional practices, host-country interventions, donor coordination, and other factors associated with an effective, efficient, equitable, and sustainable basic education system. For example, these indicators will examine and track gender policies, practices, and outcomes; the extent of private/family participation in education; the presence of equity improvement interventions; etc. The emphasis will be on the indicators related to the policy and program goals of active basic education programs in Africa. The second phase will consist of an analysis of this database. This analysis will be complemented by a review of documents and consultations with field staff, contractors, and field surveys. Intensive case studies will follow.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** R&D/ED's IEQ, with participation of Robin Horn.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Julie Rea

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (1) A set of questionnaires designed to assess qualitative factors of program performance. (2) A database composed of the responses to this questionnaire. (3) An analysis of this database, complemented by interviews, field visits, and consultation with Missions. (4) Case studies of three programs.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Africa Bureau, Missions, designers of future projects/programs, host country governments, and other donors.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** March 1992 - March 1992.

## **IMPROVING THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT OF TRAINING PROGRAMS (1F12)**

**THEME:** High Impact Strategy Development

**QUESTION:** *How can training be structured in a development strategy and contribute to impact and be measured?*

**WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?** A.I.D. and World Bank research has shown that a significant share of donor and host government development resources have funded training over the years. The development impact of training has received scant attention, particularly in regard to building African human resources capacity. Although a lot has been written on training and impact, most of these efforts are qualitative and tell anecdotal success stories. The design, implementation and evaluation of training interventions have focussed primarily on inputs and outputs. This "body count" approach, numbers trained and returned, has stifled attempts to demonstrate impact. The proposed research will increase our knowledge of how to structure and implement training interventions in strategic frameworks that contributes to development impact and can be measured with quantifiable indicators.

This is a moderately important activity that will assist in Bureau reporting to Congress next year on achievements of the DFA for Target 3.3, "Expanded skills and productivity on the job." We should have some results by 4th quarter of CY 92.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Country field studies and Synthesis Paper. A "Training Impact Evaluation Methodology and Operational Guide" was prepared and discussed in 1991 under an IQC. Two different kinds of studies are required to evaluate training impact. First, there is a requirement to test and refine the methodology with on-the-ground case studies "looking back" on past interventions and investment. Second, ARTS should be using this methodology and framework to assist in the design of CPSPs, APIs, and impact indicators with Missions that have portfolios with significant new training activities.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Creative Associates and/or other IQC.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Bill Renison and Gene Peuse.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (1) Two or three retrospective country studies assessing training impact using the developed methodology with Missions that have made significant investments in training. (2) Two or three case studies assisting Missions with development of CPSPs, APIs and impact indicators. (3) Synthesis Paper and Operational Field Guide for HRDOs.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Missions and Contractors

**WHAT ARE THE FUNDING SOURCES?** HHRA, ATLAS, HRDA.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** FY 92 - 2nd QTR 93.

## **INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES (1F13)**

**THEME:** Improper infant feeding practices contribute significantly to infant and child mortality and morbidity in Africa; however, few child survival interventions include nutrition components.

**QUESTION:** *How can we improve infant feeding practices through health and family planning programs?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Evidence is available that by improving infant feeding practices, including promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and improved weaning practices, both infant and child mortality could be reduced in many African countries. Fifty percent of childhood deaths in Africa are associated with malnutrition. Most of our ongoing child survival and family planning programs do not include an infant feeding component. Recently a West Africa regional nutrition and child survival conference brought together high level Ministry of Health policy makers and program managers from 8 countries. The conference ended with a declaration to integrate infant feeding activities into ongoing diarrhea, MCH and family planning programs. The question now is what to do and how to do it. Field work is going on in a number of countries to test effectiveness of approaches. Experiences and lessons learned from these countries need to be synthesized and disseminated to other African countries.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Literature review and synthesis of lessons learned from ongoing field work.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Academy for Educational Development/Buy-in to R&D/Nutrition Communications Project.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Hope Sukin

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** 1) A Glossy "what should be done" brochure, bulletin for policy makers and program managers. 2) Possibly a video(incorporating what should be done with how it should be done) -one for West Africa and another for East and Southern Africa.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** African, A.I.D., other donor health and family planning program managers and policy makers.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** September 1992 - June 1994.

## **EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS (1F14)**

**THEME:** Policy

**QUESTION:** *How can country capacity to assess student learning be improved?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Throughout Sub-Saharan Africa, numerous strategies for improving primary school are being considered, including increasing the availability of textbooks, improving the effectiveness of teacher training, rehabilitating school buildings, and revising curricula. Choosing a cost effective mix of strategies can be enhanced when informed by assessments of system and student performance. Appropriate assessment makes it possible to answer important questions about the individual, classroom, school and educational system as a whole. Such knowledge provides a basis for decision making regarding educational goals and effective allocation of resources.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** This analytic activity is primarily focused on dissemination of research on assessment systems to senior testing and measurement specialists from African Ministries of Education and independent testing associations. The analytic work will consist of two phases. The first phase is the preparation of a series of modules based on a review of experience related to the development and implementation of a national assessment system. The second phase will be the workshop itself. In the workshop, a variety of assessment approaches will be discussed. The focus of the workshop will be on developing national systems of achievement assessment linked to measures of policy relevant variables. The workshop modules will address:

- Objectives and uses of assessments:
- Developing a national assessment system
- Interpretation and reporting of results for different audiences
- Personnel, skills, and training requirements
- Institutional and management issues in the development of a national assessment system.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** The modules will be prepared by the International Education Association, with the participation of Robin Horn and R. Bellew at the World Bank. The workshop will be implemented by EDI of the World Bank.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Robin Horn

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A set of 5 modules for workshop presentation; a workshop held in Zimbabwe in September 1992 for participants from education testing and measurement offices of all African English-speaking countries.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Ministries of Education

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** March 1992 - September 1992

## **CHILD SURVIVAL TRENDS (1F15)**

**THEME:** Infant and child mortality decreased in the 1980s in spite of continued economic stagnation and deterioration in most countries.

**QUESTION:** *What factors influenced the rate of decline of infant and child mortality in Africa during the 1980s?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Even in the face of serious economic deterioration, infant and under-five mortality in Africa continued to decline in the 1980s. With millions of dollars invested in child survival interventions, some experts believe that these interventions made a real difference even during such economic crises. Others believe that the motor for the decline came before CS in the form of better communications. The rate of infant and child mortality decline, however, has not kept up with the other regions of the world and the 1980s actually brought a widening gap between Africa and the other regions. Several A.I.D. Missions are reporting that infant and child mortality rates are leveling off and that rates will rise in the 1990s due to resurgent malaria and HIV/AIDS. In order to properly interpret child survival/health impact and performance data in the 1990s for API and DFA reporting, there is a need to bring together Demographic and Health Survey information, CCCD surveillance and program evaluation and other studies to understand the "real" progress made and constraints faced in the 1980s that contributed to infant and child mortality trends.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Synthesis of studies and evaluations, carried out by DHS, CCCD, Bureau of the Census, A.I.D., National Academy of Sciences.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Bureau of the Census and the Demographic and Health Survey Group, Macro Systems, Inc.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Hope Sukin

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** 1) A report synthesizing the findings with recommendations for data collection and analysis in the 1990s as well as programming implications; 2) Glossy summary report or bulletin for policy makers.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** African and A.I.D., other donor policy makers.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Fall 1992 - Fall 1993.

**1. HOW CAN GROWTH BE ACCELERATED?**

*G. What is the Proper Role of the State and the Market?*

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. Political regimes, political transformation, and economic growth	June 1993	Jun 1994	RSSA	RSSA - 30%	BR
2. How are Sahelians at the local level arranging public service provision and NRM?	Aug 1992	Aug 1993	AFR/SWA/REGL		BP
3. What are the critical requirements for a successful transition to democracy in Africa?	Mar 1992	Dec 1992	ONI/DG		BP
4. • How can we improve effectiveness of agricultural sector policies	Oct 1992	Aug 1993	D.A. Smith da Silva	Smith - 5% da Silva - 20%	BP
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>				<b>⌘ 1,340,000</b>	

• = Highest priority items

## **POLITICAL REGIMES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (1G1)**

**THEME:** Political Economy of Reform

**QUESTION:** *What do we know about the relationship between political transformation and economic reform?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** A.I.D. like other donors, is pushing both political and economic transformation. We need to know better how these processes interact, whether they are synergistic or contradictory.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Case studies

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Not yet determined

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Governance RSSA in ARTS/EA

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Case studies and Conference

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES:** Donors, A.I.D. senior management and African Governments

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE:** Eager

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** June 1993 - June 1994.

(1G2)

**THEME: Governance and Local Initiatives**

**QUESTION: *How are Sahelians at the local level arranging public service provision and managing renewable natural resources (RNR)?***

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** This work is important to African decision makers who are interested in governance (making public services more efficient and responsive to the citizens that use them) as well as to donors who are trying to promote improved governance. It is critical that both groups learn more about how Sahelians have arranged service provision at the local level will under (in spite of?) highly centralized government.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Follow-up to the previous work done through the DFM Project over the last three years and supported by AFR/SWA/REGL:

1. Senegal and Cape Verde: Working with CILSS teams, duplicate OECD decentralization study in Mali, focussing on two sectors, public services and RNR, with greater emphasis on the latter.
2. Praia Synthesis Paper: Summarize findings (in Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Cape Verde) about relationship between decentralization and provision of public services and between governance and sustained yield management of RNR. Translate and present at October 1993 regional conference at Praia on decentralization and governance.
3. Chad: Analyze decentralized public service provision, emphasis on public finance arrangements at local levels and on primary education.
4. Niger: Begin, in several sites, observation over several years of governance and management of RNR, similar to the World Bank and French projects in Mali.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Jamie Thomson (ARD) under DFM project.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** AFR/SWA/REGL and USAID Representative to the Club de Sahel.

**THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?**

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES:** African decision makers considering decentralization and governance programs, or considering rural code changes; donors.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE:** SPAP Project (625-0970).

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATE:** March 1992 - March 1993.

(1G3)

**THEME: Transition to Democracy**

**QUESTION:** *What are the critical requirements for negotiating, managing, and monitoring a successful transition to democracy in Africa?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** African countries are moving very quickly to democratic forms of government and are doing so through a variety of processes. The most uniquely African appears to be that of the national conference. It is important to take a look at these various processes to see what can be learned in terms of the sustainability of the process.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Research will be done through interviews, collection of other data and public opinion polls.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** The Global Coalition for Africa and the African Leadership Forum in conjunction with African Institutions in about 20 countries.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** The GCA and AFR/ONI, with the assistance of the ARD consultant, Mr. Robert Charlick.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Recommendations to assist African countries facing this transition process to work towards sustainable institution building. Development of research capacity in participating African institutions.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES:** African countries and donors.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE:** A.I.D., British, Swedes.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATE:** March 1992 - December 1992.

## **FOOD SECURITY AND PRODUCTIVITY (FSP) (1G4)**

**THEME: FSP-3 Impacts and Lessons of Agricultural Policy Reform.**

**QUESTION: *How can USAID Missions and Host Countries improve the effectiveness of Policy Reform?***

**ACTIVITY: Improving the Effectiveness of Policy Reform**

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** A critical element to increasing Agricultural Productivity and Food Security is the ability to design and implement effective policy modifications. While the concept is well accepted, there is a dearth of field information. This study is intended to provide guidance to Missions with regard to how to improve analyses during the design phase as well as develop recommendations on how to assure the necessary and sufficient conditions are in place to achieve outcomes.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** This study is a follow-up to the study done under APAP II in FY 1991. The methodology will be to use the existing desk-study as a foundation, but then to deepen the analyses through selected site visits. The analyses will rely upon both statistical indicators of performance as well as in-depth interviews of A.I.D. and Host Country participants.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Abt Associates (IPC or APAP II)

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** D.A. Smith and RSSA/Policy Coordinator (TBD)

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (1) Report, (2) Workshop for US and HC Decision-makers; (3) Technical guidance for indicator development.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Host Country Decision-makers (Plan, Fin,), Mission Decision-Makers, AFR

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** 4th Quarter FY 1992 -- 3rd Quarter of FY 1994

## 2. HOW CAN GROWTH BE MADE MORE EQUITABLE?

### A. What is Happening to the Incomes of the Poor and How Can They Be Increased?

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. Synthesis of work on policy reform and poverty	Ongoing	Jun 1993	Rosenberg	Rosenberg - 25%	BR/DC
2. Policy and rural development	Ongoing	Oct 1993	Atukorola	Atukorola - 5%	DC
3. • What strategies have been most effective in providing access to food by low income groups?	Oct 1992	Dec 1993	D.A. Smith Lowdermilk	Smith - 5% Lowdermilk - 20%	BR
4. What is the relationship between availability, access, and nutritional well-being?	Oct 1992	Oct 1993	D.A. Smith Sukin Lowdermilk	Smith - 5% Sukin - 5% Lowdermilk - 20%	BR
5. Can significant improvements in food security be achieved through targeted employment expansion?	Sep 1992	Dec 1993	Renison	Renison - 15%	BR
6. Adjustment, the informal economy and urban poverty	May 1993	Dec 1994	Microecon RSSA	Microecon - 20% RSSA - 25%	BR
7. How are the rural household in Africa stratified by ecological zone and what does this mean for poverty alleviation strategies?	Jan 1993	Jan 1994	Rosenberg Lowdermilk	Rosenberg - 5% Lowdermilk - 25%	DC
8. How can countries better achieve increases in agricultural productivity and food security?	Aug 1993	Aug 1995	D.A. Smith Lowdermilk Gardner	Smith - 5% Lowdermilk - 15% Gardner - 15%	BP
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>				<b>⌘ 2,005,000</b>	

• = Highest priority items

## **POLICY & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (2A2)**

**THEME:** Explore impacts of policy reform in rural Kenya and Tanzania.

**QUESTION:** *What is the village level impact of policy reform?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** To increase our understanding of the 'people level' impact of policy reform.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Investigate two rural communities in two countries (Kenya and Tanzania) with similar endowments but subject to different policy environments. Areas of investigation include land, labor, agricultural input markets, cropping patterns, investments in human and physical capital, income, and health.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Williams College, with Professor Thomas Pinckney as principal investigator.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** AFR/ARTS/EA, microeconomist

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Working papers (to be followed by a book) and semi-annual progress reports leading to an improvement in economic policy implementation at the village level.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** African policymakers and donor community in general.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** FY 91 PD&S

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** September 1991 - September 1993

## **FOOD SECURITY AND PRODUCTIVITY (FSP) (2A3)**

**THEME: FSP-2 The Agricultural Sector's Contribution to Food Security (Availability, Access and Utilization).**

**QUESTION:** *What strategies have been most successful in terms of providing access to food by vulnerable (low income or geographically isolated groups)? What is the impact on employment and incomes? Multiplier effects?*

**ACTIVITY:** An analyses of the impact of alternate methods addressing food access (non-intervention, targeted food, targeted income, employment generation, etc.)

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Historically we have focused on food availability issues. The food security in Africa and FEWS projects, however, demonstrate that access is a relatively greater constraint to food security. This finding is especially true of low-income or geographically isolated populations. In order to improve our food security performance we need to know: (1) the magnitude of the access constraint; and (2) an indication of the effectiveness of alternative approaches to addressing the issue.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Follow-up/Synthesis to Food Security in Africa, IFPRI, and FEWS research. Limited Site Visits to update data.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** MSU/IFPRI (F II) in conjunction with Tulane/Pragma

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** D.A. Smith and RSSA/Food Security Coordinator (M. Lowdermilk)--FEWS Coordinator (J. Olsson)

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (1) Report, (2) Workshop for US and HC Decision-makers; (3) Input to Strategic Framework on Food Security; (4) Technical guidance to Missions.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Host Country Decision-makers (Plan, Fin.), Mission Decision-Makers, AFR

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** 4th Quarter FY 1992 - 4th Quarter FY 1993

## **FOOD SECURITY AND PRODUCTIVITY (FSP) (2A4)**

**THEME: FSP-2 The Agricultural Sector's Contribution to Food Security (Availability, Access and Utilization).**

**QUESTION:** *What is the relationship between availability, access, consumption/nutritional well-being?*

**ACTIVITY:** Food availability, access and consumption

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Currently, we have performance indicators for availability but are relatively weaker in terms of access. We also have (in HHR) some information on nutritional indicators. What is missing is an understanding of the vertical linkages between availability and access on one level, and the higher objective of consumption and nutrition. What are these relationships? Can we utilize lower level proxies, e.g. When availability and access are met, there is a 95% probability of consumption/nutrition being realized or do the analysts need to do specific consumption studies?

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Utilization of existing data supplemented by limited field studies.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** MSU (F II)/ Tufts University

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** D.A. Smith and RSSA/Food Security Coordinator (M. Lowdermilk)--HHR: H. Sukin

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (1) Report, (2) Workshop for US and HC Decision-makers; (3) Input to Strategic Framework on Food Security; (4) Technical guidance for indicator development.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Host Country Decision-makers (Plan, Fin.), Mission Decision-Makers, AFR

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** 4th Quarter FY 1992 - October 1993

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## **FOOD SECURITY, PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT, & PUBLIC WORKS(2A5)**

**THEME:** Cross-Sectoral Analysis

**QUESTION:** *Can significant improvements in rural food security through employment expansion and productivity enhancement contribute to sustainable growth?*

**WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?** In Africa, there is an increasing consensus after 10 years of adjustment, that overcoming short-term imbalances and improving relative prices is a necessary, but not alone sufficient, condition to address growth, employment and income needs of rural areas. Hence, a variety of research (ILO, World Bank, IFPRI) has pointed to taking another look at labor-intensive public-works programs in combination with targeted food security interventions. A policy framework and operational guidance for employment-oriented food security interventions is needed. Cost-effective means of transferring income to the poor that can mitigate short-term negative consequences of adjustment and man-made and natural disasters. Over the long-term, these resources need to be targeted for areas of high growth potential that create both individual and community-based assets that have been depleted in many rural areas. The proposed research focusses on ways to target effectively those groups most in need through the refinement of a model on famine vulnerability and deliver a development-oriented assistance program through cost-effective interventions using local capacity building around early warning. The proposed research will develop linkages to the delivery of services, strategically using AID's food-aid and other resources for developmentally-oriented activities and promote a basic tenet of development..food security. This research will be applied to a specific country/or region enhancing African capacity to plan and implement activities that generate employment opportunities and create individual and community assets through targeted and appropriate rural labor-intensive works projects.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** (1) Desk study developing household modules for mapping food insecurity effectively linking early warning of food insecurity with early response in public action, (2) test effectiveness and efficiency of selected labor-intensive works programs for food security, (3) identify food security policy complementarities.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** IFPRI & FEWS/Mission.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Bill Renison

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Employment, Poverty and Food Policy Analytic Framework. Famine Vulnerability Model and Indicators Data Base. NPA.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Missions, Donors, Host Governments

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** FY 92/end - 4th QTR FY 93.

## **ADJUSTMENT, THE INFORMAL ECONOMY AND URBAN POVERTY (2A6)**

**THEME:** Economic Strategies of the Urban Poor During Adjustment

**QUESTION:** *What are the dynamic characteristics of the urban informal economy which contribute to growth of income and employment during the current period of economic structural adjustment and how have the urban poor participated in the informal economy?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** In spite of stringent austerity and sometimes radical reforms leading to visible stagnation of the formal economy and loss of employment, African societies have not exploded or rejected the reform process. While it has become conventional wisdom to say that the informal sector has acted as a shock absorber for much of the shock of adjustment, little is known about how the informal sector grows, finances its own expansion, and creates employment. Much sage advice is also given about bringing informals into the formal sector (principally for the purpose of taxing or controlling this activity, one suspects) without much thought about what incentives would be required (other than police batons and jail sentences) to encourage informal enterprises to become formal. How African countries deal with their growing informal sectors will be key to how dynamic its future growth becomes.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** The detailed approach will be worked out later, but it will necessarily involve primary data collection (as in the peri-urban economies work) because so little is known, much less understood, and some exploitation of data sets already constituted (e.g. the Kaolack and Dakar studies of informals). The data collection and analysis will attempt to identify factors which have been important to the growth and decline of informal industries in urban areas. It will also exploit household data in various places to examine the participation of the poor in the informal sector and whether the urban poor are acquiring skills and improving their incomes through on-the-job training as informals or simply surviving in dead-end informal employment.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Competitive procurement

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** AFR/ARTS/EA Microeconomist with substantive assistance from a RSSA microeconomist

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** To be determined

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** African policy makers, particularly urban planners and economic ministries (Commerce, Industry, Labor, Finance and Plan), USAIDs and Africa Bureau.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** EAGER

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** May 1993 to May 1995

## **RURAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION (2A7)**

**THEME: Strategies for Rural Poverty Alleviation**

**QUESTION: *How is rural poverty distributed across differing ecological zones and what does this imply for rural poverty alleviation strategies?***

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Africa is the only major region of the world where the absolute number of poor will increase during this decade, according to World Bank projections. Most of this increase will occur in rural areas. Only significantly better understanding of how to alleviate rural poverty and where to do so could change the expected trend.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Draw upon existing data sets

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Procurement through existing IQC

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Jointly managed by USDH economist and RSSA agricultural economist

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Synthesis of information

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** African policy makers, the donor community, missions and AID/W

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** EAGER

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** January 1993 - January 1994

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## **FOOD SECURITY AND PRODUCTIVITY (FSP) (2A8)**

**THEME: FSP-2 The Agricultural Sector's Contribution to Food Security (Availability, Access and Utilization).**

**QUESTION: *What strategies should African Countries follow to best achieve the twin goals of Increasing Agricultural and Rural Productivity and improve Food Security? What are the trade-offs? How can Food Security Policies be modified to contribute more effectively to Economic Growth?***

**ACTIVITY:** Strategies to improve both agricultural productivity and food security.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Many African countries are implicitly forsaking increases in productivity due to political and social insecurity in terms of their ability to meet the food needs of the population. Food Security and Productivity need not be incompatible.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Focused synthesis studies from data generated by IFPRI, Food Security in Africa Project, and APAP II Study

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** MSU and collaborators under F II.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** D.A. Smith and  
RSSA/Food Security Coordinator, M. Lowdermilk

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (1) Report, (2) Workshop for US and HC Decision-makers; (3) Input for Reporting to Congress; (4) Input to Strategic Framework on Food Security.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Host Country Decision makers, Mission Decision-Makers, AFR, Congress

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** 4th Quarter FY 1993 - 3rd Quarter FY 1995

**2. HOW CAN GROWTH BE MADE MORE EQUITABLE?**

*B. How Can Access of Social Services Be Improved?*

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. • How well do the equity aspects of current education projects deal with the causes that are generating inequities?	Mar 1992	Jun 1993	Wolf Rea	Wolf - 50% Rea - 5%	BP
2. What have we learned about community-based distribution of contraceptives?	May 1992	Sep 1992	Rosario	Rosario - 10%	BP
3. • What are the most effective ways of measuring educational equity, quality, and sustainability?	Mar 1992	Oct 1992	Horn	Horn - 20%	I
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>				<b>\$ 357,000</b>	

• = Highest priority items

## **IMPROVING THE EQUITY OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS IN AFRICA (2B1)**

**THEME:** Behavior Science Delivery

**QUESTION:** *What interventions addressing inequalities in education have been or are being tried and what can be learned from them that will improve the design and implementation of new equity projects?*

**WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?** As one watches governments taking the risk of admitting that inequities exist within their educational systems and creating projects to address those imbalances, it is apparent that everyone would benefit if these projects were as well designed and implemented as possible. When time, energy, and finances have been invested in an activity that achieves little because of a poorly thought out design or poor process of implementation, then it is hard to re-create that enthusiasm on any level. Due to a lack of readily available literature on what approaches to inequities have been tried, what their outcomes have been, and what problems and successes they have encountered and to the speed with which many educational projects are implemented, governments and USAID projects frequently adopt a somewhat random approach to addressing educational inequities.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** A review of previous equity projects will synthesize what options have been tried, what they were believed to be useful in doing, how well they succeeded and in what contexts, and what problems they encountered or created. To this base will be added descriptions of ongoing equity in education programs from the perspective of those involved in the process. Three types of data will be gathered: (1) A review of past projects that includes interviews with involved personnel and site visits. (2) Conference presentations by representatives from equity projects throughout the region. (3) At least one case study of the entire process involved in creating, implementing, and examining the outcome of an equity project. An analytic framework will be constructed for comparing and contrasting the specific interventions and policies.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Joyce Wolf

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Joyce Wolf

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A guidance document for designing equity components that reports on the relative costs and rewards of alternative interventions and that anticipates the kinds of difficulties these interventions are likely to experience.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Ministries of Education, USAID project design and field personnel, other donors, and consultants who design projects.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?**

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** March 1992 - June 1993

## **COMMUNITY-BASED DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRACEPTIVES (2B2)**

**THEME: Service Delivery (Supply)**

**QUESTION:** *What have been experiences and lessons learned about community-based distribution (CBD) of contraceptives? What guidelines can be drawn re how to select CBD workers, whether women, couples or men are more effective in which circumstances, how to train and supervise them in the most cost-effective manner, whether/when/how to pay them, whether/when to utilize workers who go house-to-house v. stationary workers who act as mainly as depots, whether there are phases in CBD programs and whether/how to sequence CBD program-phases, when it is advantageous to use single-purpose v. multipurpose/integrated workers, etc.*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** There has been vast experience with CBD programs, which are critical to increasing access to contraceptives, but the lessons have not been translated into operational guidelines for different types of country settings/circumstances.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Initially a desk study of African experience would be carried out, supplemented by experience in other regions that may be useful to inform particular areas of interest; possibly followed by field observations or field studies once critical issues/questions emerge.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** CDIE would do the initial literature search, with the detailed review and development of guidelines to be undertaken by the R&D/POP Strategies for Improving Service Delivery (Operations Research - OR) project implemented by the Population Council; alternatively, NAS or a university could be involved.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** J. Rosario assisted by population specialist and other program staff

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Operational guidelines for designing and implementing programs in different circumstances

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Project designers and managers--at both A.I.D. and host country institutions

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA project

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** May - September 1992

## INDICATORS OF EDUCATIONAL QUALITY AND EQUITY (2B3)

**THEME:** Policy

**QUESTION:** *What are the most effective ways of measuring educational equity, quality, and sustainability?*

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** The indicators that education policymakers, planners, and researchers currently use to monitor the performance of African education systems fall in the category of macro-system indicators--mostly constructed from national aggregate statistics. What is needed instead are micro-system indicators, focusing on institutional and school effectiveness, and measuring the dispersion of quality. These micro-indicators would be designed to help education planners *monitor* educational resources and *direct* these resources to assure that children in every part of the country have access to schools capable of supporting student achievement, and that sustainable systems are in place to prepare, manage, and deliver resources and talent. These indicators will be designed for the use of host countries themselves. USAID and donors will also be able to use these indicators to assess how effectively development assistance programs help a country's education system deliver effective, efficient, and equitable education services. They will measure performance at three levels--the school, the district or region level, and the central ministry. They are designed to provide the missing link between performance monitoring, on the one hand, and strategic and financial planning on the other.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** The analytic work will comprise four phases. The first part will develop a framework for analyzing objectives for basic education systems. The second phase will examine the adequacy of the education indicators in common use to track education system performance. The third phase of the analysis will present a new set of micro-level indicators that focus on learning, school quality, and the effectiveness and sustainability of the institutional systems. The final phase will present the mechanisms needed to implement the proposed indicators.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Consultants through a buy-in to R&D/ED's ABEL project.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Robin Horn

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A research study demonstrating the value of these new indicators. Operational guidelines for design and implementation.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Ministries of Education, AID/W, HRDOs, PDOs, other donors.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA; ADS for Horn's time/travel.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** March 1992 - October 1992.

### 3. HOW CAN GROWTH BE MADE MORE SUSTAINABLE?

#### A. What are the Mechanisms for Improving Natural Resource Management?

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. • What is the role of decentralized control and local governance in improving natural resource management?	Ongoing	Jun 1994	McGahuey	McGahuey - 10% Cohen - 5%	BP
2. Synthesis of research on land tenure and natural resource management	Ongoing	Jun 1994	Pryor	Pryor - 10% McGahuey - 5% Cohen - 5%	BR
3. Effectiveness of National Environmental Action Plans in effecting policy change	Ongoing	Jun 1994	Pryor	Pryor - 15% McGahuey - 5% Cohen - 5%	BP
4. • What conditions and actions affect the success of policy reform programs?	Ongoing	Sep 1997	Pryor	Pryor - 10% Cohen - 5%	BP
5. What are the biophysical impacts of a variety of NRM practices and behaviors?	Ongoing	Sep 1993	McGahuey	McGahuey - 20% Cohen - 5%	BR
6. How can NGOs be better used to disseminate innovative natural resources management technologies and practices?	Ongoing	Mar 1993	Resch	Resch - 10% Cohen - 5%	BP
7. How does one analyze biological diversity projects in sub-Saharan Africa so that, over time the impact on DFA and agency objectives can be assessed?	Ongoing	Sep 1993	Resch	Resch - 15% Cohen - 5%	BR

### 3. HOW CAN GROWTH BE MADE MORE SUSTAINABLE?

#### A. What are the Mechanisms for Improving Natural Resource Management?

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
8. How does human behavior affect the sustainability of the Congo Basin and what is the potential impact of climate change on the prospects for economic growth?	Ongoing	Apr 1993	Resch	Resch - 10% Cohen - 5%	BR
9. • How can we better assist Missions in the use of analytical tools to manage projects and to report on impacts?	Apr 1992	Apr 1993	Dworkin	Dworkin - 25% Gaudet - 5% Rennie 5% Olsson - 5%	BP
10. What are the economic issues affecting adoption of improved natural resource management practices?	Apr 1992	Apr 1993	Pryor	Pryor - 10% McGahuey - 10% Cohen - 5%	BR
11. • What are the institutional policies and conditions that lead to improved natural resource management?	Mar 1992	Jul 1993	Resch Pryor	Resch - 5% Pryor - 5% Cohen - 5%	BR
12. How can behavioral change in natural resource practices be affected even if they are income neutral in short-run?	Apr 1992	Dec 1992	Resch	Resch - 10% Cohen - 5%	BR
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS				\$ 2,345,000	

• = Highest priority items

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A1)**

**THEME: NRM-1 Policies, Institutions and Socioeconomic Conditions for Improving Natural Resource Management.**

**QUESTION: *What is the role of decentralized control and local governance of improved NRM?***

**ACTIVITY:** Field studies of local governance and autonomy-related NRM innovations and practices.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Analyses indicate that local political and economic control over resource use has a major impact on sustainability, especially in the Sahel. The DFM Project has the role of governance as an aspect of natural resources management as one of its objectives. By supporting DFM to synthesize their findings as well as to conduct additional research, the PARTS Project will build upon and complement the Mission-funded work. There has been little analysis as to whether local governance issues are similar in importance and approach in central and East and Southern Africa, nor is there a base of knowledge about the costs and benefits of establishing local authority been.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** DFM teams conduct rural appraisals using the DFM analytical framework and synthesize their findings from Missions' buyins. Relevant information will be organized into the PARTS data base and fed into the larger analytical agenda. Analysis will respond to the following questions: What are the various forms of decentralization and how does each contribute to the DFA/NRM Objectives? What are the mechanisms for establishing balances between local authority and responsibility for sustainable management of the NR base? What are the issues such as equity over use rights and what are the options for dealing with them? What are the policy, institutional, and human resource changes that contribute to the establishment of decentralization, and what are the costs and benefits of various options? What are reliable measures of progress for the theme?

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** R&D/EID, Decentralization: Finance and Management Project (DFM), with Associates in Rural Development

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** M. McGahuey, ARTS/FARA/NR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Field-based case studies, synthesis reports. Links expected to country programs through USAID buyins.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Mission and HG personnel, in particular Madagascar and other countries supporting NRM NPA activities.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** 4th Qtr FY 1992 - 4th Qtr FY 1994

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A2)**

**THEME: NRM-1 Policies, Institutions and Socioeconomic Conditions for Improving Natural Resource Management.**

**QUESTION: c. *What lessons can be learned from in-country research programs on land tenure?***

**ACTIVITY: c. Summary of experience with land tenure and its relevance to NRM, and linking of country-specific research programs**

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Last phase of ongoing research Program. The Land Tenure Center (LTC) has been active and supportive collaborator under NRMS, and has made great strides in carrying our research on the impact of the Forest Codes found throughout the Sahel on land tenure, on the role of tenure in terms of the sustainability of buffer zone programs, and other key topics. Under this activity, the LTC will pull together their work over the last decade in this area and develop definitive reports outlining lessons learned, the relative importance of land tenure as a condition to adoption, and other topics funded under these buyins. LTC has also received substantial support through mission buyins, which in turn have been linked through the NRMS/PARTS buyins. Countries developing or implementing parallel buyins include Madagascar, Uganda, Niger, Gambia, Senegal, and Rwanda.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Synthesis of findings, relying on USAID-funded country buyins. (Cost:benefit data from this Activity will contribute to analysis in Activity 1.a.)

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** R&D/EID; ACCESS II, Land Tenure Center

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** C. A. Pryor, ARTS/FARA/NR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Report that synthesizes findings, including identification of various costs and benefits.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** HG and Mission personnel, AID/W, and other collaborators. LTC has also received substantial support through mission buyins, which in turn have been linked through the NRMS/PARTS buyins. Countries developing or implementing parallel buyins include Madagascar, Uganda, Niger, Gambia, Senegal, and Rwanda.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Ongoing. One year funding.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A3)**

**THEME: NRM-1 Policies, Institutions and Socioeconomic Conditions for Improving Natural Resource Management.**

**QUESTION: *What conditions and actions affect the success of policy reform programs?***

**ACTIVITY:** How NEAPs affect policy change during their implementation and field review of ongoing NRM NPA and a review of policy reform programs.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** National Environmental Action Plans are the primary multi-donor mechanism developed to structure and manage environmental programs. World Bank-led NEAPs in Rwanda, Madagascar, and Lesotho are instrumental in organizing and focusing donor support in the environmental and natural resource sectors. WRI, in large part through NRMS buyins, has played a key role in assisting the Bank in designing the process of planning an NEAP, and in ensuring integration of PVOs and grassroots groups into the NEAP's design process.

NEAPs are not meant to be solely a planning tool, however, but rather a blueprint for implementation of coordinated interventions. However, experience with the implementation of NEAPs has been limited, especially the analytical approach. Under this buyin, WRI will undertake analysis of the problems in implementation of NEAPs, assisting the World Bank and other donors in developing impact indicators and monitoring systems for gauging progress in meeting NEAP objectives. There has been little examination of the constraints which affect the impact of NRM policy reform programs. Under NRMS for FY 91, IPC has been carrying out an initial review of implementation issues affecting NRM NPA and policy reform projects in Africa. This phase will include a series of country case studies, and further definition of critical problems affecting the realization of policy reform objectives.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Field and desk analyses, political sci. methods.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** EPM / Implementing Policy Change Project, R&D Bureau.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** C. A. Pryor, ARTS/FARA/NR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** An assessment of the effectiveness of NEAPs as a process that identifies the necessary and sufficient set of constraints and empirically identifies an array of promising options for addressing those constraints.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Mission and HG personnel, AID/W, and other collaborators. This activity will be the primary analytic link to the Bureau's NPA programs in natural resources.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Ongoing. Phase ends 6/94.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A4)**

**THEME: NRM-1 Policies, Institutions and Socioeconomic Conditions for Improving Natural Resource Management.**

**QUESTION: *What conditions and actions affect the success of policy reform programs?***

**ACTIVITY: Initiation of the Consultative Group on Natural Resource Policy.**

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** The Consultative Group has been developed to provide a level of quality control and advisory services not otherwise available to missions and the Bureau. NRM policy requires a mix of specialties and approaches, as well as the ability to learn gradually from field experiences. At the present time, the academic community involved with NRM policy tend to be removed from the body of practical experience and knowledge being generated at the mission level. Missions, on the other hand, often do not have the technical competence to evaluate approaches to NRM reform, adding to the difficulties in designing and implementing NRM policy programs.

The CGNRP is designed to: provide insight into natural resource management policy issues of significance to Africa; to share policy-related experiences between African countries; and to ensure improved policy analysis and program implementation in the context of the PARTS NRM analytic Agenda.

The buyin will fund the provision of peer review and advisory services for the Bureau, and cross-cutting regional studies. Mission buyins will fund mission-specific studies and long term interactive advisory activities.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** The Group may contribute individually or collectively. Members will be called upon to provide particular inputs specific to their fields.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Environmental Planning and Management Project.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** C. A. Pryor, ARTS/FARA/NR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Papers on particular problems, short-term technical assistance.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** PARTS and Missions' personnel, Other collaborators.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Ongoing. Initial meeting held. It is expected that in the next FY an increasing part of the analytic activities undertaken within this Theme will be undertaken through the CG.

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## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A5)**

**THEME:** NRM-2 NRM practices and their impacts on natural resource base productivity.

**QUESTION:** *a. What is the array of NRM innovations, adopted behaviors, and changes, and what are the impacts of each on short, medium and long term biophysical change?*

**ACTIVITY:** a. Review of the NRM Framework and links between levels from an ecological systems perspective, to evaluate whether that approach might provide a more realistic review of relationships between the levels of causality identified under the Framework.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** A key aspect of the Framework is the aggregated linkage between people-level adaption of change with sustained increases in income and productivity. The existing evidence has not yet been reviewed in terms of the relationships between those farm-level changes and macroeconomic impacts, which in turn affect, or are affected by productivity increases. This study will initiate a more detailed assessment of the validity of the linkages between NRM levels. The Forestry Support Program has initiated an inventory of environmentally and economically sustainable technologies and a testing of these technologies against the framework to validate and, if warranted, modify the framework so as to be responsive to DFA and mission interests. The analysis would examine correlations between levels of the framework, develop plausible connections, determine cause and effect, and relevant indicators to track impact of technology adoption on biophysical and socio-economic conditions. A practical outcome of this component will be validating the adoption of certain practices (Level III) as proxies for biophysical changes (IV). The Bio-diversity Support Program (BSP) will test and modify, if necessary, the framework for monitoring and evaluating bio-diversity activities.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Analysis of literature and experiences (secondary data) to consolidate existing data on the linkages between the adoption of practices and other levels. Some of this be carried out as part of Mission-level Sector Assessments and program development.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** ESFIL, EPAT, FSP

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** M. McGahuey, ARTS/FARA/NR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Assessment of the framework as an organizational and analytical tool, validation of various practices as proxies for biophysical changes, adaption of framework for monitoring and evaluation of bio-diversity activities, and improved reviews of API Reports.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** PARTS / Mission personnel and collaborators.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Ongoing. Phase ends September 1993.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A6)**

**THEME:** NRM-2 NRM practices and their impacts on natural resource base productivity.

**QUESTION:** *c. How can environmentally sound development by voluntary and volunteer organizations be facilitated?*

**ACTIVITY:** c. Analysis of voluntary and volunteer organizations as disseminators of innovative technologies and facilitators of technology transfer.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** A substantial portion of the natural resources portfolio is implemented by non-governmental organizations including international voluntary organizations as well as indigenous local organizations. Conventional wisdom is these organizations are essential for access to "grass roots" level and people-level impact. Parallel to this, the U.S. Peace Corps has over 150 volunteers working in environmental fields in Africa, representing about 15% of its volunteers in Africa. These volunteers are often the eyes and ears of national city headquarters of government services and AID. While well-meaning, these efforts by voluntary and volunteer organizations are occasionally misinformed about appropriate technologies and approaches. On the other end, these disparate, unlinked, small scale, spontaneous responses to common problems often identify technologies and approaches applicable at a broader level. That experience is often not captured.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Studies and information dissemination

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** PVO/NGO NRMS, a consortium of Experiment in International Living, CARE and the World Wildlife Fund; Peace Corps and PVO Initiatives project (PIP).

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** T. Resch, ARTS/FARA/NR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** An analytical strategy related to voluntary and volunteer organizations for ARTS/FARA. Design or design principles for a suite of linked activities to be managed by a combination of ONI, FHA/PVC, and missions all with analytical and technical support from ARTS/FARA.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** AID missions with NRM portfolios managed by PVOs, missions with PVO umbrella projects where NRM is a legitimate sector, Peace Corps countries throughout Africa.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** The PVO/NGO NRMS project is forward funded to March 1993. The PIP project is being evaluated and redesigned. Negotiations active for PIP to do an impact study of PVOs in NRM in Africa.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A7)**

**THEME:** NRM-3 Environmental Quality Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**QUESTION:** *b. How does one analyze bio-diversity projects in Africa so that, over time, the impact on DFA and agency objectives can be assessed?*

**ACTIVITY:** b. Approaches for analyzing the impact of bio-diversity conservation activities in Africa.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** AC/SI totals show Bureau commitments in Bio-diversity for FY 1993 at \$31.5 million. Bio-diversity projects represent a significant part of AID's NRM budget in Africa, but little is known about impacts, primarily because insufficient analytic effort has been undertaken to develop such approaches. It is essential that such approaches be developed now, since major new bio-diversity investments in Uganda, Madagascar and elsewhere are requesting assistance from AID/W in developing indicators for API reporting.

Fortuitously, AID has been funding a large number of small bio-diversity activities over the last five years, and under NRMS the BSP Program has initiated an effort, called the Bio-diversity Analysis for Africa Program (BAA), which has begun analyzing impact from these maturing projects. Under PARTS this effort will be expanded and completed.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Under phase II of the Bio-diversity Analysis for Africa (BAA) project, the analytic components of ongoing bio-diversity grants will be systematically analyzed through field studies and the review of primary and secondary data gathered through previously funded analytic grants. PARTS funding will support the monitoring of these impact indicator efforts in the field, and the preparation and validation of synthesis analyses.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** R&D/ENR; The Bio-diversity Support Program (BSP), a consortium of World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute and the Nature Conservancy.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** T. Resch, ARTS/FARA/NR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Synthesis report on evaluation of analytic components of bio-diversity programs, and recommendations to Missions on approaches for impact indicators related to bio-diversity/development programs.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** AID missions with bio-diversity portfolios including Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe and Congress and interest groups.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Phase II of BAA will start MAY 1992 and continue 12 months.

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## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A8)**

**THEME:** NRM-3 Environmental Quality Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**QUESTION:** *a. How does human behavior affect the sustainability of the Congo Basin and what is the potential impact of climate change on the prospects for economic growth.*

**ACTIVITY:** a. Design of a Central Africa Global Climate Change Project.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** In 1990, the U. S. Congress mandated that AID pursue a Global Warming Initiative, including systematic analyses of the use of tropical forest resources and tropical forestry assistance programs to key developing countries (cf. Public Law 101-513). Further legislation is pending that would reaffirm and extend this mandate. Africa Bureau responded with a study on the need and potential nature of a global climate change project focused on central Africa, the region of greatest potential contribution to global climate change.

The study began in November 1990 and will be completed in April 1992 with the formal release of four important products: 1) an executive report on causes and effects of global climate change in central Africa designed for managers; 2) a similar more comprehensive report designed for wide distribution; 3) satellite-based maps of land use for detection of critical areas of deforestation and biomass burning; 4) an action plan and options list for AID and other donors. The initial phase has also organized 5) an senior advisory group available to guide further action.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** The core team convened in Washington for the exploratory study will collaborate with ARTS/FARA members. Proposed activities will be discussed with Missions, Forestry Support Program, NASA/GSFC, USGS, and regional PVOs with a view to potential buyins and cooperative agreements.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** The Bio-diversity Support Program, a consortium of World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute and the Nature Conservancy. Effort will be in collaboration with NASA (Goddard Space Flight Center), USGS, and in-country NGOs (WWF, WCI).

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** T. Resch, ARTS/FARA/NR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** The project paper for the Central Africa Global Climate Change Project.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** National planning agencies, USAID Missions, and NGOs in central Africa; the international global climate change research community, including other USG agencies involved with the Climate Change effort.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** April 1992 - April 1993.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (ENV) (3A9)**

**THEME: ENV-2 Environmental Monitoring to Better Understand Environmental Degradation and Development Impact**

**QUESTION: *How can we use analytical tools to assist in the API process, the NRM Framework, in project management and evaluation and in the NEAPs.***

**ACTIVITY:** The Consultative Group on ENV/NRM on analytical tools, an Experts Group.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Analytical tools, spatial and non-spatial, are critical in both management, evaluation and reporting of impact.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** WRI will form a Consultative Group on Information Systems (CGIS). The members of the group will be available for assignments both independently and in teams to advise on methodology and assist in the implementation of analytical tools. They will provide expertise to AID/W and Missions to:

- o develop and disseminate research on the application of analytic tools to review of research proposals and design SOW for needed research; and undertake specific assignments such as developing workshops relating to the application of analytical tools.

A GIS Manual prepared under PD&S funding will provide general guidance to Missions which will be supplemented by the work of the CGIS.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** WRI through the EPM project and Clark University through the SARSA Coop. The NASA Goddard Space Center, the USGS EROS Data Center and the USDA NASS will be included as members of the CGIS.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Dan Dworkin, ARTS/FARA/ENV, with input and collaboration from FSP Unit(FEWS), and coordination with NRM Unit and others in ARTS/FARA, as needed.

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Ongoing advice to Bureau and Missions, periodic release of research notes and lessons learned, a pool of experts available to Missions through buyins who are knowledgeable about the ARTS/FARA interest in analytical tools and of the current state of the art research, research papers, workshops, demonstrations, and specific assignments developed as a result of Bureau interest.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Missions and the Bureau.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** 2nd Qtr FY 1992 - 4th Qtr FY 1995.

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## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A10)**

**THEME: NRM-1 Policies, Institutions and Socioeconomic Conditions for Improving Natural Resource Management**

**QUESTION: a. *How useful is existing economic theory and analysis in describing economic conditions affecting adoption?***

**ACTIVITY: a. Economic issues and approaches affecting the establishment of conditions leading to adoption of practices.**

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** While it is well established that certain policy, institutional, and socioeconomic conditions contribute to diffusion of agricultural technologies appropriate for sustainable and broad-based growth, the costs and benefits of establishing these are less known. In order to make informed decisions about which conditions to establish, host government and Mission personnel need analytical tools to compare programmatic options. A particular aim of this activity will be to enlarge the current (and short-term) focus on production incentives to include incentives for investing in the natural resources base, investments necessary to sustain productivity. In particular, this activity should assist Missions in the identification of NPA activities.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** A combination desk study and Mission-level analysis. Review of economic analyses from all NPA and policy reform NRM programs in Africa. Based on existing data, development of an analytical approach that compares short-term, on-farm risks from NRM initiatives with long-term economic benefits. Initial meeting in Month four to discuss interim findings and suggest areas for follow-on analysis. After initial meeting, team will work with one or two select Missions to conduct a program-level cost:benefit analysis of various policy and institutional options. Ideally, this will be conducted in conjunction with strategic planning or program development. Investigations of issues related to use of endowments for NRM support and of NR accounting will be conducted. At conclusion, preparation of four year plan for analytic activities related to environmental economics, sustainable agriculture, and economic theory.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** R&D/EID; EPAT, with Winrock et al.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** C. A. Pryor

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Final report with annotated bibliography. Two Mission-level cost benefit analyses of NRM program options. Resource accounting study initiated.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Collaborating organizations, and missions involved with NRM (Madagascar, Gambia, Lesotho, Niger, Senegal, Uganda and Rwanda).

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** ASAP, this phase completed in one year. Expected that follow-on phases will continue through PARTS.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A11)**

**THEME: NRM-1 Policies, Institutions and Socioeconomic Conditions for Improving Natural Resource Management.**

**QUESTION: *d. What are the institutional policies and conditions which lead to improved NRM actions?***

**ACTIVITY: d.** Field studies of public sector institutional constraints, with emphasis on financial and structural approaches to remedy problems, and local policy revision and institutional change.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Phase One of study initiated under NRMS. The Forest Service has been developing a compendium of issues related to the conflicts between public sector agencies involved with natural resources (such as forestry and parks departments, ministries of the environment and agriculture) and will undertake brief field studies of Gambia, Rwanda and Madagascar. By March 1992 will have prepared an initial report outlining key constraints, and approaches donors and governments have followed to mitigate some of these problems. Under Phase 2, the Forest Service will carry out an additional series of case studies to provide further information and detail. The focus of this phase will be on examples where AID or the World Bank have attempted to resolve these constraints. This phase will also further review the relevance of institutional constraints to the conditions affecting NRM adoption.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Use NRM framework to organize primary and secondary data in order to assess linkages of donors' inputs, institutional changes, and producer-level changes and impacts. Cost and benefit data on various institutional options will be used in cost:benefit analysis in 1.a. describing economic conditions leading to adoption.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** R&D/ENR, Forestry Support Program, RSSA with U.S.D.A. Forest Service.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** T. Resch, C. A. Pryor, ARTS/FARA/NR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Report that synthesizes findings and identifies costs and benefits of establishing various institutional policies and conditions (to be used in 1.a).

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Mission and HG personnel, AID/W, and other collaborators.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** First phase of initial TDYs being undertaken in Gambia, Madagascar and Rwanda between March and April 1992. This phase to begin ASAP for 16 months. Total length of time for all phases approximately 30 months.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (NRM) (3A12)**

**THEME: NRM-2 NRM practices and their impacts on natural resource base productivity.**

**QUESTION: b. *What are the effective factors in attitude and activity change?***

**ACTIVITY: b. Study on attitude and activity change from integrated conservation and development projects Africa-wide. Policy and education initiatives as a factor in change.**

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Motivation for peoples to change activity is key in actual change. Instances have been noted where charismatic leaders have gotten an environmental message either from ground swell (the environmental president) or analysis from specialists. In either event, they have lead their jurisdictions to large scale environmental actions. On the other end, individuals have been motivated to change their lifestyle to the benefit of the environment. While there are many instances where technology has made these changes financially positive for the individual, there are other instances where the life style change is financially neutral or even negative in the short term. Large scale activity change is key and yet we know little about why people are motivated to change. What little efforts are done have focused on environmental education for school children and, at the other end, papers and conferences aimed at opinion leaders. We need to verify this is an effective strategy.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** In this first phase of a new area of NRM analysis activity will include refinement of the question and survey of relevant literature. Planned approach is literature review, quantification and qualification of selected case examples and finally a state of knowledge paper. Specific analysis will focus on identification and analysis of the decision chain associated with implementation of large scale national environmental initiatives.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** R&D/ENR; The Bio-diversity Support Program (BSP), a consortium of World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute and the Nature Conservancy and the Forestry Support Program, RSSA with U.S.D.A. Forest Service.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** T. Resch, ARTS/FARA/NR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** collection of relevant documentation, annotated bibliography, state of knowledge report, summary report on history and impact of twenty years of environmental education experience in Africa.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Missions supporting initiatives to change public opinion and lifestyle will find initial results useful in their programs including Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** 4th Qtr FY 1992 - 4th Qtr FY 1993

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### 3. HOW CAN GROWTH BE MADE MORE SUSTAINABLE?

#### B. What are the Long Run Impacts of Population Growth, Environmental Degradation, and Disease Pandemics?

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	S.O.	TARG
1. Assessing population dynamics in SSA	Ongoing	Dec 1992	Rosario	Rosario - 5%	BR
2. Malaria Bednet Study	Ongoing	Dec 1992	Lyerly Clark	Lyerly - 5% Clark - 5%	BR
3. Socio-economic impact of malaria	Ongoing	Dec 1992	Lyerly	Lyerly - 5%	BR
4. * How to best develop effective programs for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other STDs	May 1992	May 1994	Lyerly	Lyerly - 10% Clark - 5%	BP
5. * What are the optimal strategies and interventions for controlling resurgent malaria?	May 1992	May 1994	Lyerly Clark	Lyerly - 5% Clark - 10%	BP
6. What are the emerging disease threats in Africa which are becoming significant obstacles to economic development?	Jun 1992	Jun 1993	Lyerly Clark	Lyerly - 5% Clark - 5%	BR
7. HIV/Malaria impacts on productivity	Jun 1992	Jun 1993	Lyerly Clark	Lyerly - 5% Clark - 10%	BR
8. How can the Bureau assist Missions in improving their assessment of environmental impacts of non-project assistance?	Jul 1992	Jul 1993	Gaudet Thomas	Gaudet - 10% Thomas - 20%	BP
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>				<b>\$ 2,300,000</b>	

\* = Highest priority items

**THEME: SERVICE DELIVERY (HPN (3B4))**

**QUESTION:** *How to best develop effective programs for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other STDs.*

**WHY IS THE QUESTION IMPORTANT?** HIV/AIDS will remain a major problem in Africa and most African governments now recognize the dimensions of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and its growing adverse impact on development. Increasingly, bilaterally supported programs in maternal/child and reproductive health, STD control, and family planning play a critical role in mobilizing local efforts and resources for HIV/AIDS prevention and control. Strategies for integration/consolidation of appropriate interventions are needed.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Desk and case studies, with short-term field operations research. Initial desk and case study analyses will identify potential appropriate interventions for incorporation into a integrated HIV/STD control strategy. These combinations of selected interventions (e.g., maternal/child and reproductive health, STD control, family planning, and possibly basic education) will be field tested, utilizing focused, short-term operations research methodologies, in selected field sites based on their potential for regional extrapolation of study results. Based upon the results of these studies to validate earlier desk studies, strategy recommendations will be developed.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** CDC, HHRAA contractor, and R&D ATSP (Family Health International)

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** William H. Lyerly, Jr., Tropical & Infectious Diseases Coordinator, AFR/ARTS/HHR (with assistance from JP Clark)

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Interim and Final Report Documents and Recommendations Workshops.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** A.I.D./W, Mission and Host Government

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA Project core funds.

**STARTING AND COMPETION DATES:** Start date: ASAP after HHRAA authorization.  
Ending date: 1994 (two year effort), with interim analysis reports every 4 months (3/year)

**THEME: HIGH IMPACT STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT (HPN 11) (3B5)**

**QUESTION:** *What are the optimal interventions and strategies for the control of resurgent malaria?*

**WHY IS THE QUESTION IMPORTANT?** The increasing magnitude and severity of the malaria problem in sub-Saharan Africa and its relationship to other diseases have heightened the urgency of addressing malaria as a major development issue in Africa. This R&A activity will contribute to the Africa Bureau's development of a malaria control strategy for USAID Missions to use in increasing their involvement in supporting host country malaria control programs in Africa. This strategy will emphasize community participation, the development of locally sustainable interventions, and establishing innovative, cross-sectoral approaches to expand malaria control beyond the health sector.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Desk and case studies, with short-term field operations research. Initial desk and case study analyses will identify potential appropriate interventions for incorporation into a regional malaria control strategy. These combinations of selected interventions (for specific malaria paradigms or topologies) will be field tested, utilizing focused, short-term operations research methodologies, in selected field sites based on their potential for regional extrapolation of study results. Based upon the results of these studies to validate earlier desk studies, strategy recommendations will be developed.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** CDC, NIH, HHRAA contractor, and R&D Vector Biology/Control Project

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** William H. Lyerly, Jr., Tropical & Infectious Diseases Coordinator, AFR/ARTS/HHR (with assistance from JP Clark)

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Interim/Final Reports and Workshops.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** A.I.D./W, Mission and Host Government

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA Project core funds.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** Start date: ASAP after HHRAA authorization.  
Ending date: 1994 (two year effort), with interim analysis reports every 4 months (3/year)

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**THEME: HIGH IMPACT STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT (HPN 14) (3B6)**

**QUESTION:** *What are the important emerging disease threats in Africa which are becoming significant obstacles to economic development?*

**WHY IS THE QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Compared to other regions of the world, an extremely high prevalence of infectious and parasitic diseases exists in Africa. Tropical and infectious diseases are the most important causes of morbidity and mortality in Africa, and although they have the most serious impact on young children, these diseases also cause the deaths of adolescents and adults more often than in other regions. This R&A activity will provide a proactive, forward-looking approach to identifying those emerging diseases and disease-related issues (such as tuberculosis and urbanization) which are increasingly affecting economic productivity and educational performance of Africans.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Desk and case studies.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** CDC, HHRAA contractor, and R&D/H Project/s

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** William H. Lyerly, Jr., Tropical & Infectious Diseases Coordinator, AFR/ARTS/HHR (with significant input and assistance from JP Clark, AFR/ARTS/HHR)

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Interim and Final Report Documents and Recommendations Workshops.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** A.I.D./W, USAID Mission and Host Government public health planners.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA Project core funds.

**STARTING AND COMPETION DATES:** Start date: ASAP after HHRAA authorization. Ending date: 1993 (one year effort), with interim analysis reports every 4 months (3/year)

**THEME: CROSS-SECTORAL INVESTMENT (ARTS 2-A) (3B7a)**

**QUESTION:** *Health impact on productivity—malaria and HIV (Geographic Information System and modeling)*

**WHY IS THE QUESTION IMPORTANT?** HIV/AIDS threatens to halt or reverse the social and economic gains (including child survival and human resource development) made in many African countries. AIDS kills people in their most productive years. This affects the trained labor force, making investment in education unproductive as the young and educated become infected. Per-capita incomes could eventually decline in the most severely affected countries. Malaria in sub-Saharan Africa also is an increasingly significant problem, the dimensions of which are unlike those seen anywhere else in the world today. This R&A activity will analyze the impact of HIV/AIDS and malaria in Africa in terms of socio-economic burden and economic costs.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Desk and case studies, limited field data collection, Geographic Information System (GIS) application and econometric and epidemiologic modeling/analysis. Once the GIS-based process is established for malaria, it will be applied to additional countries and also to HIV/AIDS, utilizing the BUCEN's HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** BUCEN, FEWS (USGS), CDC, HHRAA contractor, R&D VBC Project (with collaboration of Malaria/HIV GIS Working Group members)

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** William H. Lyster, Jr., Tropical & Infectious Diseases Coordinator, AFR/ARTS/HHRAA (with assistance from JP Clark)

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** GIS & data base with demographic and economic analyses on the costs of malaria (and subsequently HIV/AIDS) in terms of labor productivity and GDP.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** A.I.D./W, Mission and Host Government

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA Project core funds.

**STARTING AND COMPETION DATES:** Start date: ASAP after HHRAA authorization. Ending date: 1993 (one year effort), with interim analysis reports every 4 months (3/year)

**THEME: CROSS-SECTORAL INVESTMENT (ARTS 2-B) (3B7b)**

**QUESTION:** *Health impact on productivity--malaria and HIV (HIV/AIDS Sectoral impact studies and analysis)*

**WHY IS THE QUESTION IMPORTANT?** HIV/AIDS threatens to halt or reverse the social and economic gains (including child survival and human resource development) made in many African countries. AIDS kills people in their most productive years. This affects the trained labor force of a country, making investment in education unproductive as the young and educated become infected. Per-capita incomes could eventually decline in the most severely affected countries. This R&A activity will analyze the impact of HIV/AIDS in terms of its impact on specific economic sectors (such as mining and agriculture) in selected countries.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Desk and case studies, with field data collection and econometric modeling/analysis. Using a case study approach, a quantitative assessment of the potential economic and social impact of HIV/AIDS on critical socio-economic sectors in selected African countries will be performed. Particular attention will be given to work-force requirements, developmental issues relating to women/children and the family unit and to projecting sector specific impact of AIDS-related illnesses. The information obtained would provide a framework for appropriate policy formulation and action.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** UN/DESD (with WHO/GPA, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF input and collaboration), BUCEN, R&D Project/s.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** William H. Lyerly, Jr., Tropical & Infectious Diseases Coordinator, AFR/ARTS/HHR (with assistance from JP Clark)

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** Interim/Final Reports and Workshop

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** A.I.D./W, Mission and Host Government

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** HHRAA Project core funds.

**STARTING AND COMPETION DATES:** Start date: ASAP after HHRAA authorization.  
Ending date: 1994 (18 month effort), with interim analysis reports every 4 months (3/year)

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (ENV) (3B8)**

**THEME:** ENV-3 Environmental Analysis - Long-run environmental impacts of policy reform and program assistance

**QUESTION:** *What are the long-run environmental impacts of policy reform and/or program assistance? What kind of analysis, research and guidelines are needed, especially in the area of design of environmentally sound policy-reform programs and Non-Project Assistance?*

**ACTIVITY:** Long-run environmental impacts of policy reform and program assistance.

**WHY IS THIS QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Section 496 of the Foreign Assistance Act, which sets out the terms of the DFA specifically requires that "policy reforms shall also include provisions to protect...long-term environmental interests from possible negative consequences of the reforms." Meeting this requirement will be difficult, because little is known for sure either about the impacts of policy reform on the environment or about how to assess those impacts. This requirement of the FFA calls for an analytical consideration of the kinds of policy reforms which are likely to have an impact on the management of the environment in the long run.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** AFR/DP, utilizing the services of MSI, is presently starting up an assessment of Mission performance under existing Africa Bureau DOA 551 authorities to: a) assess Mission use of the authorities (incl. project/NPA review, approval, authorization and obligation); and b) provide the basis for future Bureau decisions on delegating further authority to the field. The assessment will be carried out on 29 selected projects/ programs and all documents will be stored as hard copy or micro-fiche. AFR/ARTS will: 1) take advantage of the MSI work to carry out a parallel desk-top study on 14 of the MSI cases, specifically to look at: conditions set out in Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs); DOAs for local approval of IEEs; and any Conditions Precedent related to environmental impacts of project and program implementation; 2) Based on the results of this desk-top study, develop Mission guidance on assessing environmental impacts of NPA.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** The R&D EPAT Project, also coordination with the FSP Unit in terms of Efficiency of Program Reform, and any parallel activities in other Units, e.g. with the NRM Unit.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Bill Thomas & John Gaudet ARTS/FARA/ENV

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** An assessment relative to the application of A.I.D. environmental regulations.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Missions and AID/W

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** July 1992 - July 1993.

**3. HOW CAN GROWTH BE MADE MORE SUSTAINABLE?**

*C. How Can Development Be Financed in the Long Run in the Face of Heavy Debt Burdens?*

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
1. What have we learned about sustainability of child survival projects?	Apr 1992	Sep 1993	Ackerman	Ackerman - 20%	BP
2. How can long-term investments in human resource development be financed?	Apr 1993	Jun 1994	Macroecon	Macroecon - 20%	BR
<b>TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS</b>				<b>\$ 850,000</b>	

## **CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY (3C1)**

**THEME: SERVICE DELIVERY (SUSTAINABILITY); HPN8**

**QUESTION:** *What have we learned about sustainability from closed out ACSI-CCCD projects in Malawi, Rwanda, Lesotho and Guinea?*

**WHY IS THE QUESTION IMPORTANT?** Although there is a great deal of interest in sustainability of child survival achievements and efforts, few experience-based lessons have been learned in Africa because programs in this region are still quite young. Over a three year period with expert technical assistance, a sustainability strategy was developed under the ACSI-CCCD project. The strategy identifies five factors that contribute to sustainability; effectiveness of technical interventions, integration of project activities into existing institutions, increasing portion of overall budget funded through alternative sources, strong training program and mutually negotiated project design efforts. This agenda item will involve application of the sustainability strategy in four countries where ACSI-CCCD projects have been completed -- Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi and Rwanda. In each country, a team will determine to what extent and why ACSI-CCCD activities and achievements have (or have not) been sustained. Four case studies of actual experience with project sustainability in Africa will yield useful insights and information on how to design, implement and phase out projects to ensure maximum sustainability.

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Assessment visits to Malawi, Rwanda, Lesotho and Guinea, using an adapted version of the ACSI-CCCD project sustainability strategy.

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Contractor, most likely an 8(A) firm.

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** Laurie Ackerman, HHR

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** (a) Lessons learned on sustainability;  
(b) operational guidance for project design and implementation.

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Policy makers and program managers in African governments, A.I.D. and other donor agencies.

**WHAT IS THE FUNDING SOURCE?** ACSI-CCCD Project.

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** May 1992 - September 1993

## **FINANCING INVESTMENTS IN HUMAN RESOURCES (3C2)**

**THEME: SUSTAINABLE FINANCE**

**QUESTION:** *How are increased investments in human resource development to be financed?*

**WHY IS THE QUESTION IMPORTANT?** With high levels of population growth, the population of children makes up 50% of African population and is growing at 3% per year. If long-term development depends on investments in human capital, how can such a large investment be financed?

**WHAT IS THE RESEARCH DESIGN?** Economic modelling of various scenarios

**WHO IS GOING TO DO IT?** Undetermined

**WHO IS GOING TO MANAGE IT?** ARTS/EA macroeconomist and governance RSSA

**WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED OUTPUTS?** A computer modelling framework for planning long term sustainable financing of human capital development

**WHO ARE THE PRIMARY AUDIENCES?** Africa: Governments and donors

**STARTING AND COMPLETION DATES:** April 1993 - June 1994

**3. HOW CAN GROWTH BE MADE MORE SUSTAINABLE?**

*D. How Can Sustainable Development Organizations Be Built?*

ACTIVITIES	ONSET	COMPLETION	MANAGER	TIME	TYPE
TOTAL FY 1992/1993 COSTS					8