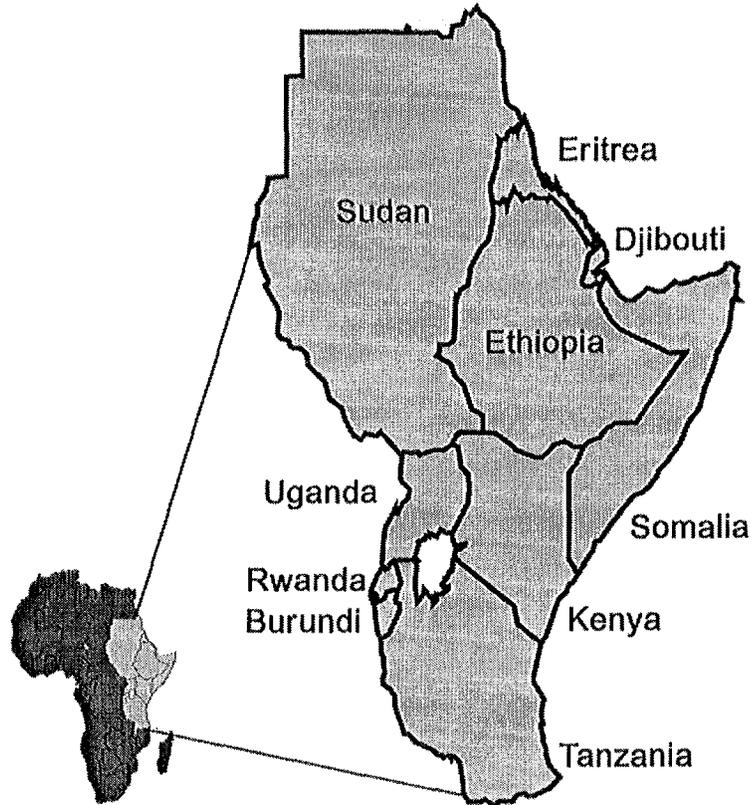


PN-ABZ-261

In Support of the ⁹¹⁸⁰⁷ Greater Horn of Africa

*A Directory of USAID/W
Activities for the Region*



July 1995

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1. Introduction

There is an evolving collaborative, international effort—among African states, nongovernmental organizations, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, and concerned citizens—to address the root causes of food insecurity in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA). It is in the interest of the international community to prevent further human suffering and political deterioration in the GHA, and to work together to create an environment where future investments will result in improvements in food security for the people of the region.

This directory* of USAID/W resources has been compiled for use by USAID field missions and African organizations involved in the analysis and planning of food security strategies in the G H A . It is part of a larger U.S. effort to engage African leadership in a dialogue on accelerating the achievement of sustainable food security in the region.

Institutions interested in seeking possible support from the projects described in this directory should coordinate their request with local USAID offices whenever possible.

* This directory is an illustrative, but not comprehensive, compilation of USAID/W activities.

2. Environment, Agriculture and Food Security

**Improving Food Security Through Relevant Environmental,
Agricultural and Food Security Interventions in the
Greater Horn of Africa**

Project Title:	Access to Land, Water and Other Natural Resources II
Project Number:	936-5453
Cooperative Agreement:	DHR-5453-A-00-9048
Ordering Agreement:	DHR-5453-B-00-9078
Life of Project:	1989-1999
Project Manager:	Pamela Stanbury, G/EG/AFS Tel: 202-663-2535 Fax: 202-663-2552 Internet: pstandbury@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The Access to Land, Water and Other Natural Resources (ACCESS II) project focuses on improving food security in the Greater Horn

of Africa (GHA) through assistance on land, water and other resource tenure interventions. It has three theme areas:

- (1) land markets;
- (2) tenure and the management of natural resources; and
- (3) the institutional dimensions of tenure change.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

The project, implemented by the University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center (LTC) has a number of past, on-going and proposed activities in the GHA. LTC has extensive experience in land-access issues, particularly in southern Africa, where it has been conducting long-term collaborative work on state farm divestiture.

In Uganda: Under the ACCESS II project, LTC has a long-term applied research program in Uganda: "Access to Land and Other Natural Resources: Research and Policy Development Project." The project activity has provided information about security of tenure, protection of endangered natural resources and land administration which are critical to the GOU's ongoing land and resource policy reform process. The activity is focusing on:

- common property resource management, including analysis of existing patterns of access, management and control of land;
- land tenure issues in buffer zone management around parks and protected areas;
- rehabilitation of the land registry; and
- property taxation.

Project Title: **Agribusiness and Marketing Improvement Strategies (AMIS II)**
Project Number: 936-5447
Contracting Mechanism: Contract AEP-5457-C-00-3061-00
AEP-5457-Q-00-3062-00
Life of Project: September 30, 1998
Project Manger: Thomas J. Mehen
G/EG/AFS/AEMD
Tel: 202-663-2593
Fax: 202-663-2507
Internet: tmehen@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The AMIS II project can help the GHA with the marketing and processing concerns for food systems for both Horn's domestic and export markets. The project can call on a wide range of private sector specialists who can bring expertise to bear on the problems of diagnosing food systems constraints, assessing intervention strategies, and implementing programs to improve performance. A principal interest of AMIS II is assisting the development of small agribusinesses. To this end it has strong capacity in the design and development of small business centers and incubators. Also the project has sub contracts with several US trade associations which can provide support and enhance agribusiness association development.

Project Title:	Agricultural Biotechnology for Sustainable Productivity (ABSP)
Project Number:	936-4197
Contracting Mechanism:	Core funding from G/EG/AFS and "buy-in" capability either through an OYB transfer into the core account or as an informal buy-in via direct mission or regional bureau funding to the contracting institution - Michigan State University.
Life of Project:	September 1991 - September 1997
Project Manager:	Dr. Judith Chambers G/EG/AFS/AEMD Tel: 202-663-2598 Fax: 202-663-2507 Internet: jchambers@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The project applies U.S. technical advancements in the area of agricultural biotechnology to address production constraints in LDC's, especially those caused by plant pests and disease. It works on a number of different crops but the one most relevant to the GHA is sweet potato, which is a root crop particularly suited to marginal soils and climatic conditions.

Throughout most of Africa, the production of this crop has been negatively affected by plant virus infection. In some areas of Africa, such as the GHA, production may be decreased by as much as 70 percent due to virus infection. ABSP has given a subcontract to

A Directory of USAID/W Activities for the Greater Horn of Africa

Monsanto Company to genetically engineer African varieties of sweet potato for resistance to African plant viruses.

Currently, this work is being carried out in Monsanto's laboratories by a Kenyan scientist with U.S. supervision. This technology is particularly well suited to resource poor areas, like the GHA, because the only way to control the virus is to control the insect vector which spreads it, via chemical pesticide applications, which are both expensive and usually ineffective. The project's ultimate goal is to field test the genetically engineered material in Africa (presumably Kenya, initially) to verify efficacy and then to distribute them widely throughout Africa. Monsanto has given a royalty free license for the use of their technology in sweet potato for Africa.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

Kenyan scientists have been trained at Monsanto's laboratory in St. Louis to utilize this technology on African genotypes of sweet potato. The African variety of the virus has been isolated and cloned. Groundwork on creating an appropriate regulatory environment in Kenya which will allow testing of the genetically engineered material in Kenya has been initiated.

Kenyan scientists have participated in ABSP sponsored internships and workshops on biosafety and the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute has recently developed an institutional set of biosafety guidelines to review field testing of these types of genetically engineered plants.

Institutions worked with in the Greater Horn of Africa

- ♦ Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

Project Title:	Conservation of Biological Diversity
Project Number:	936-5554
Contracting Mechanism:	Cooperative Agreement/Grants/PSSA
Life of Project:	September 30, 1998
Project Manager:	Jerry Bisson G/ENV/ENR Tel: 703-875-4539 Fax: 703-875-4639 Internet: jbisson@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The Conservation of Biological Diversity program of USAID's Center for the Environment has a number of components managed under cooperative agreements and grants. This work is largely focused on rich biodiverse areas and countries worldwide with no activity so far in the GHA. In the near future, however, the largest cooperator, the Biodiversity Support Program (a consortium of World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, and The Nature Conservancy), is beginning an analysis looking at linkages between biodiversity and sustainable agriculture in Kenya and possibly in other areas of the GHA. This project will address such issues as the use of wild plant species and how they fit into the food security strategies of resident households.

Project Title:	Cooperative Resources Support Program (CRSP) [INTSORMIL]
Project Number:	931-1254
Contracting Mechanism:	Grant-based, DAN-1254G-40-2100
Life of Project:	September 20, 1997
Project Manager:	Phil Warren G/EG/AFS Tel: 202-663-2521 Fax: 202-663-2948 Internet: pwarren@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

INTSORMIL seeks to improve GHA host country and donor community capacity for food security by providing replacement supplies of improved adapted sorghum and millet seed where local supplies of varieties have been decimated because of civil disaster. This would be accomplished through producing new seed for distribution through NGOs/PVOs. INTSORMIL can provide TA to assist in re-establishment of national research systems for sorghum and millet development within National systems. On site training programs in sorghum/millet production or long term training programs for institutional strengthening are available. TA to NGOs, PVOs, NARS, and regional organizations in sorghum/millet production technologies and for alternative uses of sorghum and millet (traditional food products, weaning foods, etc.) for promotion of long-term food security is available.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

- Eight Striga resistant sorghum varieties have been developed and are being distributed in the GHA under the auspices of World Vision.
- INTSORMIL has provided TA and collaborative assistance in sorghum breeding programs in Kenya. This has included institutional strengthening activities through training and research collaboration.
- Collaborative research programs in Sudan have resulted in the release of a major sorghum hybrid Hageen Dura 1 which has contributed to food security in Sudan. INTSORMIL has trained scientists in Ethiopia in agronomy, physiology, and breeding. Scientists in Tanzania have been trained to M.S. and Ph.D. programs in sorghum production technologies.

Institutions worked with in the Greater Horn of Africa

- ◆ World Vision
- ◆ Agriculture Research Corporation/Sudan
- ◆ Institute of Agricultural Research/Addis Ababa
- ◆ Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)/Kenya
- ◆ Department of Agricultural Research,
Ministry of Agriculture/Uganda

Project Title:	Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Training (EPAT)
Project Number:	936-5555
Contracting Mechanism:	grants and cooperative agreements
Life of Project:	June 30, 2001
Project Manager:	Russ Misheloff G/ENV/ENR Tel: 703-875-4046 Fax: 703-875-4639 Internet: rmisheloff@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

Improving environmental and natural resource policies and the capacity to analyze policy options and their consequences are important to sustainable development in GHA.

The Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Training (EPAT) project helps countries to adopt economic policies that promote sustainable use of natural resources and preservation and enhancement of environmental facilities. EPAT advances recognition by country policy makers of the linkages between economic and sustainable ENR use and development. The project seeks to ensure that countries have available to them the requisite analyses to develop appropriate policy options and the technical resources to perform such analyses.

Project Title:	Environmental Education and Communication (GreenCOM)
Project Number:	936-5839
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants and cooperative agreements
Life of Project:	September 30, 2001
Project Manager:	Anthony Meyer G/HCD/FSTA (with G/ENV) Tel: 703-875-4782 Internet: ameyer@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

Sustainable development activities in food security-related programs require public awareness and understanding of the problems and issues. Public support is essential to the success of any initiative, and targeted awareness campaigns are the first step in motivating audiences to change, modify or reinforce positive behaviors. Public participation is essential to the sustainability of development initiatives, and social marketing provides the tools and methodologies needed to identify and understand the motivations for specific behaviors, and actively involves target groups in the process of identification of alternative solutions.

GreenCOM builds on 15 years of experience in social marketing, education and communication to develop the capacity of host country institutions to design, develop and implement public awareness campaigns and targeted behavior change interventions. The Project works closely with municipalities, schools, NGOs and community based organizations to identify and understand target audi-

ences, and develop alternatives and solutions to environmental problems.

Project Title:	Environmental Planning and Management (EPM)
Project Number:	936-5517
Contracting Mechanism:	Cooperative agreement with The World Resources Institute (WRI) CA#: LAC5517-A00-5077
Life of Project:	September 20, 1998
Project Manager:	John Wilson G/ENV/ENR Tel: 703-875-4062 Fax: 703-875-4639 Internet: jwilson@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The World Resources Institute (WRI) provides support and technical assistance to strengthen indigenous capacity to identify, analyze, and research policies affecting environmental management and food security. In the GHA, possible areas of policy analysis include:

- the agriculture-environment nexus;
 - agricultural export strategies, in particular nontraditional agricultural exports;
 - legislation and statutory regulations, particularly as they relates to community-based resource management;
-

-
- economic incentives and fiscal disincentives for effective resource management;
 - decentralizing environmental and natural resource policy, legislation, planning, financing, information, and implementation;
 - opportunities for community participation in the policy-making process;
 - institutional arrangements for effective resource management;
 - environmental and natural resource regulatory systems;
 - regional approaches to trans-boundary natural resource management.

In a similar vein, as national environmental and sustainable development planning efforts are expanded and authority to make decisions is extended to new institutions at national, local, and regional levels, policymakers need better information to make policies, develop strategies, design and implement programs, and assess progress. Technical assistants would work with regional specialists to help policy analysts compile, access, analyze, and better use information on natural resources and the environment. WRI can provide support for the following information-related activities:

- state of the environment reporting;
- electronic networking and information sharing;
- development of policies that support the exchange, quality control, and documentation of environmental information;
- identification of critical research issues in the analysis and assessment of spatial data;
- development of guides and directories.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

WRI has a long history working in the GHA. The work has focused in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Rwanda (before the civil strife). WRI has also worked in Ethiopia and the Sudan. These activities have emphasized policy, legislation, and institutional issues for improved environmental conservation, particularly community-based natural resource management. WRI has also worked with governments (national and sub-national) and a host of independent groups and international agencies in support of various national planning exercises, including the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP).

Project Title:	Environmental Pollution Project (EP3)
Project Number:	936-5559
Contracting Mechanism:	Prime contract with Hagler Bailly Consulting, Inc. and 16 subcontractors; cooperative agreement with Water Environment Federation (WEF); RSSA with EPA
Life of Project:	September 30, 1999
Project Manager:	Jim Gallup G/ENV/ENR Tel: 703-875-4518 Fax: 703-875-4639 Internet: jgallup@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

EP3 provides technical assistance and training to owners and operators of industrial and urban enterprises to educate them on the economic and environmental benefits associated with reducing pollution using simple low and no-cost measures that also increase productivity and improve product quality. Plants undertaking pollution prevention programs can often reduce or avoid investments in expensive pollution control equipment.

EP3 also offers technical and support services to support G/ENV sustainable cities initiative. EP3 provides direct assistance to cities participating in sustainable cities programs, including preparing community environmental profiles; increasing environmental awareness of urban management and industrial pollution problems; and providing information on clean technology. EP3 also offers training and technical support to develop capabilities as needed of selected institutions (local government, NGOs, public/private enterprises, financial institutions) to plan, finance and manage urban environmental improvement programs.

Project Title: **Famine Mitigation Activity (FMA)**
Project Number: AFR-1526-P-AG-1129
Life of Project: December 31, 1996
Contracting Mechanism: FMA is administered by USDA with funding through a PASA with OFDA. Limited funds are available to provide technical services and travel. The PASA has been amended easily in the past to include Mission-funding (through a PIO/T). The issue can be negotiated depending on the scope of work to be completed.
Project Manager: Ray Meyer, OFDA/PMPP
Tel: 202-647-7947
Fax: 202-647-4036
Internet: rmeyer@usaid.gov
and
Beth Stanford, USDA/FAS/ICD
Tel: 202-690-1913
Fax: 202-690-0847
Internet: bstanfor@ag.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The Famine Mitigation Activity (FMA) provides staff and services for disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness in the food sector. As OFDA becomes increasingly involved with prolonged complex emergencies, the FMA supports interventions that shorten the recovery period and return populations to preconditions neces-

sary for development. Adoption of famine mitigation strategies will achieve a reduction in the need for emergency famine response.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

FMA is collaborating with the Fragile Lands (DESFIL) project on a complementary activity to the successful Seeds-of-Hope/Rwanda initiative. The effort focuses on PVO/NGO capabilities and needs in supplying quality seed for more effective relief/rehabilitation activities to improve PVO/NGO capacity. Links between PVO/NGOs and research community will be strengthened.

In addition to seeds and tools interventions, FMA supports livestock interventions to improve the coping capacity of vulnerable populations. FMA funds a grant with Tufts University to implement the Thermostable Rinderpest Vaccine Transfer of Technology project which works extensively in the GHA. The activity directly effects the food security of pastoralists and other livestock owners. Discussions are underway to further collaborate on possibilities to expand and integrate livestock interventions.

FMA is providing technical assistance to USAID/Eritrea in the development of a country food security strategy. The Mission's statement is strengthened through FMA collaboration with WFP in developing its country strategy outline which is in sync with the Mission's. Further assistance to WFP provides support in institutional strengthening to conduct vulnerability assessments and mapping, project identification and formulation and the training staff.

Project Title: **Food Aid and Food Security Analysis System (FAFSAS)**
Project Number: 938-0800
Contracting Mechanism: Direct grant to the Center for Agriculture and Rural Development, Iowa State University / Ames.
Life of Project: December 31, 1995
Project Manager: Francesca Nelson
BHR/PPE
Tel: 703-351-0123
Fax: 703-351-0118
Internet: fnelson@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The FAFSAS is a four tiered quantitative analytical framework to access the impacts of basic macroeconomic, trade, food and food aid and agricultural policies and programs on food security, from the macro level to the micro household level. Tier One: World markets, carried to country level; Tier Two: A country or regional specific framework which allows transmittal of world events and domestic policies as they effect prices and consumption; Tier Three: Translates changes in price at retail levels into consumption of basic foods by income group, and also translates changes in consumption into nutritional intake; Tier Four: Describes Tier One through Three impacts by demographic characteristic, e.g. women head of households, family size greater than six, and occupational status.

Project Title:	Food Security II Cooperative Agreement (FS II)
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants, cooperative agreements
Life of Project:	August 31, 1997
Project Manager:	Shirley Pryor G/EG/AFS/FPD Tel: 202-663-2545 Fax: 202-663-2552 Internet: spryor@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

Areas addressed by FS II include developing “market-friendly” strategies for food-aid monetization (Ethiopia, Mozambique); fostering private-sector-driven food markets that improve the access of the poor to food; building market information systems (Mozambique, Mali, Ethiopia); development of detailed farm-level data bases for food policy analysis (e.g., Rwanda); analysis of factors affecting agricultural productivity growth in different agro-ecological zones in Africa (including Rwanda); impact of marketing, processing and trade policies on household access to food by the poor (several countries throughout Africa); strategies for post-war rebuilding of food and cash-crop markets to improve household food access (Mozambique); and improved strategies for planning of agricultural research and necessary complementary investments.

In addition, the project has been involved in regional research, policy reform, and donor coordination efforts in the Sahel, from which lessons can be drawn for similar regional efforts in the GHA.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

Sound market reform policies that are crucial for the GHA include food aid management, enhancing sustainable agricultural productivity, and agricultural technology development to improve household access to food. The Food Security II (FS II) Cooperative Agreement with Michigan State University has been effectively contributing to the development of such policies and technologies since 1992.

Work has been carried out in two countries within the GHA (Rwanda and Ethiopia), and work conducted elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa under FS II has important lessons for the Greater Horn. In addition, support of regional policy work with ASERECA is currently under discussion.

Project Title:	Improved Vaccine Through Biotechnology Phase I: Rinderpest
Project Number:	936-4178
Contracting Mechanism:	Core funding from G/EG/AFS and "buy-in" capability either through an OYB transfer into the core account or as an informal buy-in via direct mission or regional bureau funding to the contracting institution - University of California, Davis.
Life of Project:	September 1986 - September 1995 (currently being extended)
Project Manager:	Dr. Judith Chambers G/EG/AFS/AEMD Tel: 202-663-2598 Fax: 202-663-2507 Internet: jchambers@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

Rinderpest is a virus disease afflicting cattle and buffaloes and is nearly always fatal to the infected animals. It has been, over the years, a severe problem in the GHA, particularly in the countries of Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. In the past it has been responsible for widespread incidence of famine.

A tissue culture vaccine (the Plowright vaccine) has been in use over the years and was actively deployed during the Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (in the 1980s). However, it requires a cold chain for storage and is expensive to produce, with the result that over the years, as donor involvement in the vaccine's distribution in the region has declined, incidence of the disease has again increased. This has been particularly true in areas prone to civil strife. The development and deployment of a genetically engineered vaccines has a number of advantages over the Plowright vaccine:

- it is less expensive to produce;
- it does not require a cold chain for storage and thus is more easily distributed; and
- it allows one to distinguish between infected vs. vaccinated animals and thus could potentially contribute to increased livestock trade in the region.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

An effective recombinant vaccine and accompanying diagnostic test has been developed by researchers at the University of California, Davis. A Kenyan post doctoral scientist was trained at Davis on this project. The vaccine was recently tested in cattle in Kenya in a

contained field trial with excellent success. Plans are underway to continue the field test to monitor the duration of the immunity. Ultimately, the vaccine will be developed for distribution throughout Africa.

Institutions worked with in the Greater Horn of Africa

- ◆ Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

Project Title:	Integrated Pest Management Collaborative Research Support Program (IPM CRSP)
Project Number:	936-4196
Contracting mechanism:	Grant LAG-4196-G-00-3053-00
Life of Project:	Sept. 29, 1993 - Sept. 28, 2003
Project Manager:	Robert C. Hedlund, G/EG/AFS/ST Tel: 202-663-2516 Fax: 202-663-2552 Internet: rhedlund@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The IPM CRSP can help host countries develop expertise and experience in sustainable pest management using an integrated approach. Integrated pest management minimizes the use of expensive, environmentally harmful and dangerous chemical inputs.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

The IPM CRSP will conduct IPM training courses in Eritrea later this year. A participatory workshop on IPM implementation is scheduled for Uganda in July of 1995 with follow-up activities scheduled for September/October of 1995.

Institutions worked with in the Greater Horn of Africa

- ◆ Eritrea Ministry of Agriculture
- ◆ Makerere University, Uganda

Project Title:	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Project Number:	936-5517
Contracting Mechanism:	RSSA # PCE-5517-R-CC-4009-00
Life of Project:	September 30, 1998
Project Manager:	John Wilson G/ENV/ENR Tel: 703-875-4062 Fax: 703-875-4639 Internet: jwilson@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

For three principal reasons, fisheries development and management should be included as an element of the overall strategy for addressing food security issues in the GHA. First, human populations are increasing in the region and it is unlikely that agricultural production

can keep up. However, fish are presently sufficiently abundant to supply a large part of the food needs, especially for protein, in the region. Second, other nations are fishing east African waters with increased frequency, especially as other locales become overfished. Much of the foreign fishing is done by trawlers, and is unregulated and without permit. Often considerable damage is done and Greater Horn nations are losing both financial and nutritional benefits.

Immediate attention should be paid to proper development of marine fisheries in the region. Other priorities include developing aquaculture potential and promoting integrated coastal management and (in Eritrea) coastal tourism development.

Building on NOAA's experience, technical assistance in the GHA could be provided to promote integrated coastal management and assist in the development of fisheries for Eritrea, including stock assessment, quality control, and foreign fishery management. In Ethiopia, assistance could be provided in development of aquaculture and fisheries management.

Project Title:	Policy Analysis, Research and Technical Support (PARTS)
Project Number:	698-0478
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants, cooperative agreements, etc.
Life of Project:	September 30, 1998
Project Manager:	Doral Watts
	Tel: 202-647-7622
	Fax: 202-736-7130
	Internet: dwatts@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The goal of PARTS is to contribute to sustainable increases in African agricultural productivity through increased utilization of analysis for more effective development strategies, policies and programs in the agricultural and natural resources sector. An important aspect of the project activities is the effort to involve Africans in the entire process, which is expected to increase the indigenous analytical capacity in Africa.

A fundamental component of the project is the availability of its project staff to travel in support of field missions and African Institutions, which provides the most effective mechanism for disseminating research results to the field. A key finding in the mid-term evaluation of PARTS was praise for the analytical advice provided by the project staff.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

There are many examples of PARTS-funded activities in the GHA. These include:

- the original draft of two country food strategies in the Horn were written by PARTS project staff;
- funding for a number of Agricultural research networks, as well as support to the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa;
- an agribusiness studies and analysis project.; and
- the Regional Trade Study, which analyzes current trading patterns in the region and comparative advantage.

PARTS also facilitates a variety of natural resources management and environmental protection activities in the GHA.

Institutions worked with in the Greater Horn of Africa

- ◆ University of Nairobi
- ◆ Host-country institutions and ministries
- ◆ National agricultural research institutes
- ◆ Technoserve, Inc.
- ◆ African Wildlife Federation (AWF)
- ◆ World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

Project Title:	Pond Dynamics / Aquaculture CRSP
Project Number:	936-4023
Contracting Mechanism:	Direct grant with Management Entity, Oregon State University
Life of Project:	April 30, 1996 (current grant)
Project Manager:	Harry Rea, G/EG/AFS Tel: 202-663-2514 Fax: 202-663-2948 Internet: hrea@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

Fish are an important source of animal protein throughout the GHA. However, the production of fish from natural sources (i.e., lakes, rivers, oceans) is decreasing while human populations are increasing. Also, fish harvested from natural sources often do not reach distant areas due to post-harvest spoilage or transportation difficulties. Aquaculture can play a critical role in addressing food security

issues in the region. In fact, aquaculture is already being practiced to varying degrees in all GHA countries except Djibuti and Somalia.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

The Pond Dynamics/Aquaculture CRSP (PD/A CRSP) can provide technical assistance in a wide variety of aquaculture research and development activities including project feasibility studies, project design, training, computer modeling, etc. The PD/A CRSP was active in Rwanda from 1982-1994 at the National University of Rwanda in Butare, as well as at numerous field sites throughout the country. The CRSP is investigating the possibility of establishing a new site in Kenya in collaboration with the Kenyan Department of Fisheries. A CRSP representative has also visited Eritrea.

Institutions worked with in the Greater Horn of Africa

- ◆ National University of Rwanda

Project Title:	PostHarvest Collaborative Agribusiness Support Program (CASP)
Project Number:	936-4195
Contracting Mechanism:	OYB transfers
Life of Project:	FY 1994 - FY 1998
Project Manager:	Dr. A. Rick Bennett G/EG/AFS/AEMD Tel: 202-663-2629 Fax: 202-663-2507 Internet: rbennett@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

CASP has been designed to provide the GHA and USAID field missions worldwide with access to broad postharvest expertise from Mississippi State University, Kansas State University, University of Illinois, and the University of Idaho, as well as the U.S. private sector. Initial support may include the following services:

- strengthen and develop small to medium postharvest enterprises and market systems by assessing and recommending facilities and equipment needs, training programs, maintenance programs, research planning and management, and technical assistance:
- conduct economic / technical studies in agribusiness design;
- conduct loss assessment studies, recommend cost effective methods for storing and marketing postharvest products; and
- design training courses and internships for private agribusiness people in food storage and marketing.



3. Population and Health

Improving Food Security Through Relevant Population and Health Interventions in the Greater Horn of Africa

Project Title: BASICS
Project Number: 936-6006
Contracting Mechanism: Grants, cooperative agreements
Life of Project: December 3, 2003
Project Manager: Al Bartlett
G/PHN/HN/CS
Tel: 703-875-4514
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How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The GHA countries, notably Sudan, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Somalia has some of the highest rates of child malnutrition, morbidity and mortality. Interventions, including immunization, diarrheal disease control and oral rehydration have proven to be cost effective ways

to dramatically improve child survival. If sustained in the long term, this improved survival may be a precondition for achieving major reductions in fertility rates. Family planning and child survival programs are mutually reinforcing, with both depending on the same type of support services.

The project will promote the integration of child survival interventions into primary health care delivery. Activities would include a strong training component for health personnel, as well as logistical, managerial and other forms of systems support.

Project Title:	Displaced Children's Fund
Project Number:	936-6004.50
Project Title:	War Victim's Fund
Project Number:	936-6004-55
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants, contract agreements, etc.
Life of Project:	Annual funds
Project Manager:	Lloyd Feinberg G/PHN/HN/EH Tel: 703-875-4512 Fax: 703-875-4686 Internet: lfeinberg@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

These funds focus on the improvement, expansion, and/or replication of existing programs which have a demonstrable track record assisting victims of war and displaced children and orphans.

Since 1990, two special funds have supported interventions in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Uganda. Support is given to groups ultra-vulnerable to food insecurity and other risks to health and safety: “unaccompanied children affected by war”, and “civilian victims of war.”

In the immediate phase of rehabilitation and relocation, interventions would address medium and long-term physical and psychosocial needs of refugee and displaced children.

The medium to long term goal is to facilitate the return of these populations to their places of origin, establish community care and support mechanisms so that they become (a) economically productive through income/employment generation activities; and (b) have access to health care, formal and non formal education, etc.

Assistance under the War Victims Fund would provide medical, physical, and vocational rehabilitation, with an emphasis on prosthetics. Additionally, special activities in the GHA have and would continue to address the problem of children living and working in the streets, and HIV/AIDS orphans, which are funded under the “Displaced Children and Orphans Fund” (DCOF).

Project Title:	Environmental Health Project
Project Number:	936-5994
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants, cooperative agreements
Life of Project:	September 30, 1998
Project Manager:	Dennis Carroll G/PHN/HN/EH Tel: 703-875-4477 Internet: dcarrall@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

Environmental Health programs in the GHA have barely kept pace with population increases in the rural and urban areas. Unsettled conditions in the area have increased the severity of environmental health conditions. Conditions in peri-urban areas and in resettlement areas have fallen far short of basic needs in water supply, sanitation, housing and in general living conditions as considered minimal by international organizations. Since these undeserved rural and peri-urban populations serve as the basis for economic productivity, provisions for basic environmental health services is a mandatory first step towards improved health and economic development.

The focus of these services will be the provision of technical assistance and demonstration projects to assist communities and governments in technical, institutional, policy, public health, community participation, information services, epidemiology, finance and health information development in the areas of water supply, sanitation, solid waste and air pollution (indoor and ambient).

Infant and child mortality as a result of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) has multiple risk factors, among which are environmental factors such as indoor smoke. This is a problem in both rural and peri-urban areas. ARI may be a bigger factor in the GHA than enteric diseases. In collaboration with other ARI-related activities designed to reduce ARI-related mortality and morbidity, EHP will work to change behaviors at the personal and household levels to effect decreased smoke exposures.

Project Title:	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring (IMPACT)
Project Number:	936-5110
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants, cooperative agreements, etc.
Life of Project:	September 30, 1997
Project Manager:	Eunyong Chung G/PHN/HN/NMH Tel: 703-875-4074 Fax: 703-875-4686 Internet: echung@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

This project sets out to improve GHA host country and donor community capacity for food security data gathering and analysis, including early warning systems. This would involve strengthening both health services and community-based information systems, and exploring innovative approaches including risk mapping, sentinel sites, and rapid appraisal techniques.

The project's emphasis would be on cost-effective, action-oriented systems sensitive enough to monitor food security at the local level. This would result in more timely identification of food insecure regions and populations at risk, continuous monitoring of trends, and evaluation of projects' impact.

Regional capacity to monitor food security, health and other conditions could be strengthened through supporting a regional data center, which would analyze aggregated data and facilitate contact between GHA countries.

Project Title:	HEALTHCOM, Nutrition Communications Project. (Follow-on project, 1996-2000, TBD)
Project Manager:	Melody Trott G/PHN/HN/CS Tel: 703-875-4525 Internet: mtrott@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

Amidst widespread poverty and scarce health resources, promoting appropriate health and nutrition behavior provides a sustainable, cost effective and culturally appropriate means of promoting food security, and improved health. This is especially relevant in areas such as HIV/AIDS, in which behavior-based solutions provided the greatest promise. Innovative IEC programs would involve community participation in the identification of key messages and selection of communication channels, from the mass media to interpersonal counseling.

This approach provides an especially sustainable effect in that food-based solutions to malnutrition can be promoted, such as through home gardening.

A critical focus of IEC should be on breastfeeding. Breast milk is the major source of food for virtually all infants born in the GHA. Since breastfeeding helps increase birth spacing, it is doubly advantageous in promoting food security. Because it is a complete food, breast milk helps to prevent micro-nutrient deficiencies and is especially important in preventing vitamin A and iron deficiency among infants and young children.

This activity would promote policies at the national level which would facilitate breastfeeding practices, both at home and in the work place. In addition, breastfeeding would be further included in family planning programs as a means of enhancing birth spacing which is associated with improved nutritional status and child survival. In hospitals and maternities, training would occur within the context of formal curriculum development, in order to strengthen optimal breastfeeding practices.

Breastfeeding promotion for child survival, maternal health, and effective child spacing would also be implemented at the community level through the training of health workers, outreach to women, and social marketing.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

A new research initiative is about to begin in Rwanda which will investigate infant feeding in emergency situations. This will assess the impact of various food packages, especially those containing infant formula or other forms of milks (powdered, condensed, etc.), on breastfeeding, and the effect of refugee status on maternal perception of ability to breastfeed. These issues are important for formulating food aid packages and policies which encourage breastfeeding, thereby enhancing infant nutritional status, maximizing child spacing potential for the mother and extending food aid resources.

IEC will also be an important complement to the other activities cited; they communicate other key messages of child survival (i.e., vaccination awareness) and utilization of integrated health services.

Project Title:	Opportunities for Micronutrient Interventions (OMNI)
Project Number:	936-5122
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants, cooperative agreements
Life of Project:	September 30, 1998
Project Manager:	Frances Davidson G/PHN/HN/CS Tel: 703-875-4003 Internet: fdavidson@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

Micronutrient malnutrition—especially among the acutely and chronically food insecure groups such as displaced persons and refugees—is a pervasive problem in the GHA, with significant effects on health (morbidity and mortality), worker productivity, and learning capacity.

In the short term, this activity will support host country capacity to conduct assessments of micronutrient status, and plan appropriate interventions and follow-on activities. Where appropriate, vulnerable populations will be targeted in micronutrient supplementation programs, in coordination with existing health care and family planning services for longer term amelioration.

In the medium to long term, the project will work with host countries to develop national micronutrient / food fortification policies and regulations, as is being done with salt iodization in Eritrea. This will be done in close collaboration with food industry and private sector. Ultimately, food based approaches will be the long term priority, through activities such as diet diversification, and

increased production of micronutrient rich foods, including home and community gardening.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

As mentioned above, the project is working in Eritrea on salt iodization to develop national micronutrient / food fortification policies and regulations.

Project Title:	Quality Assurance Project Health Care Financing and Sustainability
Project Number:	936-5974
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants, cooperative agreements
Life of Project:	November 30, 1996
Project Manager:	James Heiby G/PHN/HN/NMH Tel: 703-875-4576 Internet: jheiby@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The cost-effective delivery of health services is an important element of food security in the Horn. The delivery of clinical and preventive services is critical to addressing the interaction between nutrition status and infection. Yet, despite severe resource constraints, delivery systems in the region are highly inefficient in applying these resources. USAID has extensive experience in analyzing and addressing the underlying weaknesses in health systems,

addressing issues such as management, supervision, quality assurance, logistics, and the financing of services. Failure to address these less obvious functions risks undermining investments in technical training and commodities.



4. Economic Growth and Private Business

Improving Food Security Through Relevant Economic Growth and Private Business Interventions in the Horn of Africa

Project Title:	Consulting Assistance on Economic Reform (CAER) II Project
Project Number:	940-0405
Contracting Mechanism:	USAID Contract to be awarded in June 1995
Life of Project:	June 1995—June 1997, with option for extensions through June 1999.
Project Manager:	Forest Duncan G/EG/EIR Tel: 202-663-2357 Fax: 202-663-2149 Internet: fduncan@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Horn of Africa

CAER II is based on the premise that policy dialogue and economic

policy reform are crucial determinants of developing nations' growth rates. Project goals are to strengthen markets and to promote broad-based and sustainable economic growth. The project seeks to assist developing countries to introduce and maintain appropriate economic policies.

Project services include economic policy analysis; workshops, seminars, and conferences; and short- and medium-term training of host country decision-makers and technical experts in economic policy analysis. These services are available in technical areas such as: macroeconomics and microeconomics, fiscal and monetary policy, international trade and investment, public finance, local government finance, financial markets and services, capital markets, micro and small enterprise development policy, labor markets and income distribution policy, women in development policy, institutional economics, political economy of policy reform, environmental policy, agricultural economics, pricing policy, and regulatory policy.

Work already done for the Horn of Africa

Illustrative work done to date includes the following:

- **Assessment of Market Liberalization in Ethiopia:** A study that examines the changes that have occurred with the parastatals that have controlled marketing of grains, consumer goods, and processed foods, and summarizes the principal problems that have been encountered in the process of liberalization.
- **Public and Private Trading in Ethiopia:** A paper that analyzes marketing activities of the public and private sectors in

grains and consumer goods at a time well into liberalization of marketing in Ethiopia under the New Economic Policy.

- **Linking Macroeconomic and Sectoral Policies and Investments with the Alleviation of Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa:** A study which investigates ways in which public policies and investments in sub-Saharan Africa can be designed most effectively to aid the poor.
- **Asia and Africa:** A book, "Legacies and Opportunities in Development, " edited by David Lindauer and Michael Roemer, which identifies the policies that were, and were not, essential to rapid growth in Asia, and assesses the Asian legacy for countries in Africa.
- **Improving Exchange Rate Management in Sub-Saharan Africa:** A four-country study, which includes Uganda, draws lessons for exchange rate management in Sub-Saharan Africa from the experience of four countries that have experimented over the past decade with a variety of partial reforms.

Institutions worked with in the Horn of Africa

- ◆ Ethiopian Agricultural Marketing Corporation
- ◆ Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Corporation
- ◆ Ethiopian Food Corporation
- ◆ Ethiopian Agricultural Input Supply Corporation
- ◆ Ethiopian Freight Transport Corporation

Project Title:	Equity and Growth through Economic Research (EAGER)
Project Number:	698-0546
Contracting Mechanism:	Cooperative agreements and contract 1995
Life of Project:	September 30, 1999
Project Manager:	Peter Thormann, AFR/SD/SA, Tel: 202-647-8861 Fax: 202-647-2993 Internet: pthorman@usaid.gov Yoon Lee, AFR/SD/SA Tel: 202-647-8737 Fax: 202-647-2993 Internet: ylee@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Horn of Africa

1. Trade Regimes and Growth: Under a cooperative agreement with Associates for International Resources and Development, research will be taken in the following areas:

- strategies to reverse the decline of traditional exports and accelerate nontraditional exports in Africa; and
- economic integration.

A broad range of research topics is considered including comparative advantage, barriers to trade, promotion of nontraditional exports. Increased income from trade which may result from this study is expected to contribute to increased food security in these countries.

2. Equity and Growth: Under a cooperative agreement to be awarded soon, research will be taken on broad topics including: promotion of domestic savings and its contribution to investment, food security and producer risk reduction; emergence of efficient commodity markets and the role of state; participation of the poor in wage labor and the role of private sector; role of the informal sector in economic growth and equity; and poverty profiles and the estimated distribution consequences. By participating in these activities, countries in the GHA are expected to get benefit in developing food security strategy and overall economic development.

Project Title:	Macro and International Economic Analysis IQC
Project Number:	940-0001
Contracting Mechanism:	Two IQC contracts: AEP 5451-I00-2058 with Nathan Associates and AEP-5451-I-00-2058 with Development Alternatives, Inc.
Life of Project:	September 1992—September 1995. Follow-on IQC contracts to be awarded in next few months will extend access to September 1998.
Project Manager:	Forest Duncan G/EG/EIR Tel: 202-663-2357 Fax: 202-663-2149 Internet: fduncan@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Horn of Africa

Services may be provided in the context of program or project planning, design, evaluation or implementation. Services may include:

- broad country, regional, sectoral, or global program analyses;
- limited-scope studies in support of identification, design, start-up, or evaluation of specific programs and projects;
- design of planning, implementation, and evaluation methodologies,
- development of associated agency and cooperating agency methodologies and procedures and the teaching of these methodologies and procedures; and
- preparation of a wide variety of policy analyses in the areas of macroeconomics and international trade.

Tasks that may be assigned under delivery orders may involve the following subject areas:

- Macroeconomics: monetary policy including banking, credit and interest rates; fiscal policy; national income accounts; national budgets; expenditure patterns and trends; investment planning; and budgeting;
- Balance of payments: mechanisms of adjustment, exchange rates, financial flows, foreign reserves, international debt, and debt service payments;

- International trade, investment and debt: merchandise and service exports and imports; foreign investment activities and policies; commercial policies; debt structure, policy and performance; nominal and effective rates of protection;
- International economy and LDCs: international trade (volume and prices) trends and patterns, international monetary system, integration and trade agreements (including GATT issues);
- Multi-sector and sector policies, including sector policies in an economy-wide context;
- Financial markets: the banking system, equity and futures institutions; financial markets and systems; non-bank financial and credit institutions; and
- Public sector-private sector roles: pricing and subsidy policies; regulations; public and quasi-public institutions; denationalization and privatization; measures to increase competitions and the scope of market forces.

Project Title:	Development Strategies for Fragile Lands Project (DESFIL)
Project Number:	986-5438
Contracting Mechanism:	Prime contract with Chemonics; unlimited buy-in capacity.
Life of Project:	September 30, 1996
Project Manager:	Barry Hill, G/ENV/ENR Tel: 703-875-4122 Fax: 703-875-4639 Internet: bhill@usaid.gov

How this Project Can Help the Greater Horn of Africa

The Development Strategies for Fragile Lands Project provides technical assistance to the Missions for planning, implementation, and assessment of program strategies and results packages that are aimed at development and conservation of natural and human resources for sustainable agricultural production, forestry/agroforestry, and disaster prevention and mitigation in fragile lands areas.

The project's work in the past three years has been organized into several programs, four of which are directly relevant to food security in the GHA:

- assisting Mission programs to establish indicators and systems related to natural resources management and agriculture;
- options for integrating development objectives into disaster relief and mitigation activities; and
- supporting, strengthening, and fostering cooperation between government agencies, and NGO's through development and

implementation of National Environmental Action Plans (NEAPs).

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

An activity already underway in the GHA is DESFIL and USDA's Famine Mitigation Activity which is examining how to enhance the use of seeds for disaster mitigation and recovery. This activity will articulate lessons learned through initiatives such as the Seeds of Hope, that have linked NGO's and government agencies. The activity will also develop practical tools for NGO's, such as cultivar maps and a seed source database for traditional and improved cultivars.

Institutions worked with in the Greater Horn of Africa

- For the Famine Mitigation Activity, DESFIL is linked to CIAT/Tanzania and Uganda; CIMMYT/Ethiopia and Kenya; CIP Kenya; ICARDA/Damascus; ICRAF; ICRISAT/Kenya; IMI/Sudan; and the National Agricultural Research Institutes (NARIs) in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda.