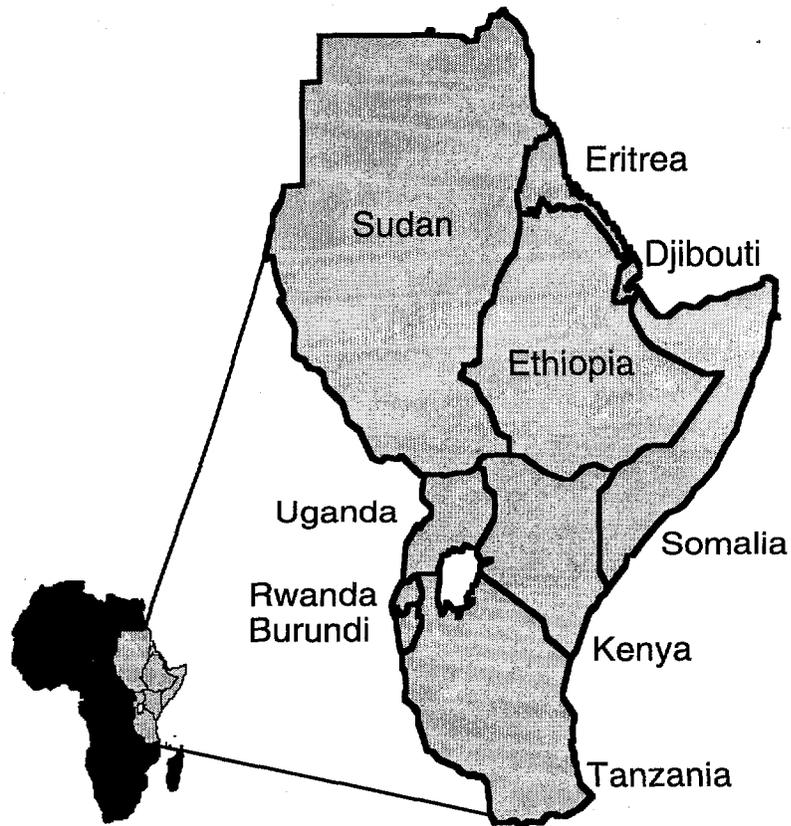


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In Support of the
Greater Horn of Africa

A Directory of USAID/W
Activities for the Region



July 1996

*Compiled and edited by Rita Aggarwal. Further valuable assistance provided
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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 GHA. 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.

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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
Contracting Mechanism:	DHR-5453-A-00-9078
Ordering Agreement:	DHR-5453-A-00-9048
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: Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance (AELGA) Project
Project Number: 698-0517
Contracting Mechanism: USDA/RSSA and grants
Life of Project: March 1987 - April 1997
Project Manager: John Rifenbark, AFR/AA/DRC
Tel.: 202-657-5566
Fax: 202-647-3808
Internet: jrifenbark@usaid.gov
Allan Showler (senior technical advisor)
Tel.: 703-235-5265
Fax: 703-235-5265
Internet: ashowler@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The GHA is one of the key breeding and plague development areas for the Desert Locust. The region also suffers from frequent invasions and attacks by other species of locusts and grasshoppers and a number of emergency and migrant pests including armyworm, quelea birds and rodents. These pests cause substantial damage to crops, exacerbating the region's already chronic food shortage and lack of self-sufficiency.

The Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance (AELGA) Project has been playing a key role in locust/grasshopper control operations in the Greater Horn of Africa. In addition to providing emergency assistance, AELGA focuses on institutional strengthening and national capacity building through training to promote and ensure sustainability and self reliance in the region.

AELGA has also initiated biological control research in Eritrea that aims to develop environmentally benign alternatives to chemical pesticide means for locust/grasshopper control. It is anticipated that full scale development and production of biopesticides in the region will not only ensure availability of effective and environmentally safe means of control, but also generate much needed revenue for the region.

Work already done for GHA

AELGA has:

- Developed Supplementary Environmental Assessments (SEAs) for locust/grasshoppers and armyworm for Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Tanzania, and completed locust/grasshopper SEAs for Kenya and Somalia;
- Conducted bilateral training in locust/grasshopper control for Eritrea and Ethiopia crop protection agents and field development agents. Also provided training for farmers in Eritrea;
- Conducted a highly specialized regional training course on biological control of locusts and grasshoppers for technical staff and researchers from the GHA;
- Provided training materials and supplies for Eritrea and Ethiopia;
- Provided technical assistance, pesticides, and safety equipment;
- Provided assistance for locust/grasshopper and armyworm survey and control operations;
- Initiated and supported locust and grasshopper biological control research and studies on the use of sesame for locust/grasshopper control;

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

- Provided grants to the United Nations's Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Emergency Center for Locust Operations (ECLLO) to support locust/grasshopper survey and control activities in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, and to support the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa;
- Assisted pesticide disposal activities in Tanzania.

Institutions worked with in the GHA

- ◆ Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa, Addis Ababa
- ◆ Eritrea Ministry of Agriculture
- ◆ Ethiopia Ministry of Agriculture
- ◆ International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology, Nairobi
- ◆ International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa, Zambia
- ◆ Kenya Ministry of Agriculture
- ◆ Tanzania Ministry of Agriculture

Project Title:	Agribusiness and Marketing Improvement Strategies (AMIS II)
Project Number:	936-5447
Contracting Mechanism:	Contract AEP-5457-C-3061-00 AEP-5457-C-3061-00
Life of Project:	September 30, 1998
Project Manager:	Thomas J. Mehen, G/EG/AFS 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 marketing and processing of food crops for both the 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 subcontracts with several U.S. 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:	Cooperative agreement with Michigan State University
Life of Project:	September 30, 1997
Project Manager:	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 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 laboratory 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

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Project Title: **Broadening Access and Strengthening Input Market Systems (BASIS) Program**
Project Number: 936-4213
Contracting Mechanism: Collaborative Research Support, Task Ordering Contract
Project Manager: Pamela Stanbury, G/EG/AFS
Tel: 202-663-2535
Internet: pstanbury@usaid.gov

The Broadening Access and Strengthening Input Market Systems (BASIS) Program focuses on improving rural households' access to equitable and efficient land, labor and financial capital markets in developing countries. The theme areas include: (1) securing access to land and water resources; (2) improving the coordination of labor demand and supply; and (3) reducing transactions costs and broadening access to financial markets. In addition, the program addresses two cross-cutting issues: linkages among land, labor and financial capital markets and gender issues.

The program has two components: (1) a collaborative research support program (CRSP) for research on input markets, led by a U.S. Title XII University; and (2) a task ordering contract (TOC) for technical assistance on input markets to meet USAID Mission and host country needs.

Both the CRSP and TOC will support activities in the GHAI region, particularly issues related to land tenure. [The CRSP was awarded in June 1996; the TOC is expected to begin in October 1996.]

Project Title:	Costal Resources Management II Project (CRMP)
Project Number:	936-5518
Life of Project:	FY 1995 - 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 Costal Resources Center (CRC), working in collaboration with UNEP's Eastern Africa Regional Seas Program, is developing integrated coastal management strategies for two sites within East Africa; Bamburi, in Kenya, and Chwaka Bay-Paye, in Zanzibar. CRC, through the Global Bureau's CRMPs, has more than 10 years experience in integrated coastal management in developing countries, and has created an effective and dynamic process with results in differing locations worldwide. CRC uses a two-track strategy, which produces local ownership, improved public education and participation, and technical and practical capacity-building for planning and implementation of coastal management. At the same time, CRC serves as a catalyst for developing governmental support for integrated management at both the policy and grassroots level. Both East African demonstration sites are under the pressure of unmanaged growth, primarily from tourism development, which is having a destructive impact on both the environment and the local way of life. An integrated management strategy for these sites, which is supported by all stakeholders, can help sustain the rich biodiversity of the ecosystems, while maintaining a growing tourism industry that does not jeopardize traditional economic sectors, such as local fishing industries.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

Draft strategies for integrated coastal management in both sites have been prepared by national intersectoral teams, in consultation with key stakeholders. National workshops in both Kenya and Zanzibar have endorsed their strategies and early implementation activities are underway. Substantial education and training for coastal managers in East Africa has taken place through the project. Those involved in coastal management are now not only learning by doing on their own, but from other practitioners in the region. Mentor programs are taking shape, and the formation of long-term collegial relationships indicate a strong potential for sustaining the integrated coastal plans. More and diverse sources of funding are also emerging, providing optimism for future expansion and success.

Project Title:	Conservation of Biological Diversity
Project Number:	936-5554
Contracting Mechanism:	Cooperative agreement, grants
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:	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

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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.

Project Title:	Environment & Natural Resources Policy and Training (EPAT)
Project Number:	936-5555
Contracting Mechanism:	With Winrock International and several subcontractors; cooperative agreement with the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities
Life of Project:	August 31, 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 resources policies and the capacity to analyze policy options and their consequences are important to sustainable development in GHA.

EPAT helps countries to adopt economic policies that promote sustainable use of natural resources and preservation and enhancement of environmental quality. EPAT advances recognition by country policymakers of the linkages between economic policy and sustainable environmental use and development. The project seeks to ensure that countries have 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:	Contracts with the Academy for Educational Development (AED); PCE-5839-C-00-3068
Life of Project:	September 30, 2001
Project Manager:	Kate Barba, G/ENV/ENR Tel: 703-875-5656 Fax: 703-875-4346 Internet: kbarba@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. The involvement of target groups assists in the identification of alternative solutions.

GreenCOM builds on 15 years experience in social marketing, education and communication to develop capacity of host country institutions to design, develop and implement public awareness campaigns and targeted behavior change interventions. The project works with municipalities, schools, NGOs and community-based groups to identify and understand target audiences, and develop alternative solutions to environmental problems.

Project Title:	Environment Planning and Management (EPM)
Project Number:	936-5517
Contracting Mechanism:	Cooperative agreement with World Resources Institute (WRI)
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

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:

- agriculture-environment nexus;
- agricultural export strategies, in particular nontraditional agricultural exports;
- legislation and statutory regulations, particularly as they relate 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;

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- opportunities for community participation in the policy-making process;
- institutional arrangements for effective resource management;
- environmental and natural resource regulatory systems; and
- regional approaches to trans-boundary natural resources 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; and
- 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).

At the request of the USAID REDSO/East, WRI and IUCN have prepared a concept paper for a “stakeholder analysis” to help launch the environmental aspect of the GHAI initiative. A principal focus will be to better understand and address the relationships and linkages between natural resources management, conflict and food security. The general perception is that environmental degradation is a root cause of food security, civil unrest and war.

The WRI/IUCN effort will identify: 1) natural resources management issues that are of regional importance; 2) opportunities for improved food security through better natural resources management; 3) urgent regional needs to enhance dialogue for the development of harmonious resource management-related policies; and 4) key stakeholders and other principles for these needs and opportunities. These activities will be accomplished through a range of tools and techniques, including surveys, small workshop/consultations, regional seminars, focused group discussions, and individual interviews. These efforts will create mechanisms for resolution of potential natural resources conflict, as well as increasing institutional and human capacity for analysis of regional perspectives on food security, conflict and natural resources management.

Project Title:	Environmental Pollution Project (EP3)
Project Number:	936-5559
Contracting Mechanism:	Prime Contract with Hagler Bailly Consulting, Inc.; 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: 703-875-4384 Internet: jgallup@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

EPP3 works with local collaborating institutions, industry and governments to build sustainable pollution prevention programs. 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.

EP3 also offers technical and support services to support G/ENV's 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 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
Contracting Mechanism:	USDA with funding through a PASA with OFDA. The PASA has been amended easily in the past to include Mission-funding (through a PIO/T).
Life of Project:	December 31, 1996
Project Manager:	Ray Meyer, OFDA/PMPP Tel: 703-875-1522 Fax: 703-875-1708 Internet: rmeyer@usaid.gov and Beth Stanford, USDA/FAS/ICD Tel: 202-690-1913 Fax: 202-690-0847 Internet: bstanfor@usaid.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 necessary 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 PVOs/NGOs and the 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 has provided technical assistance to several missions in the development of country food security strategies and project proposals linking relief needs to rehabilitation efforts. FMA collaboration with World Food Program (WFP) in developing country strategy outlines has strengthened linkages between WFP and USAID programs. Further assistance to WFP provides support in institutional strengthening to conduct vulnerability assessments and mapping, project identification and formulation, and staff training.

Project Title:	Food Aid and Food Security Analysis System (FAFSAS)
Project Number:	938-0800
Contracting Mechanism:	Direct grant to Center for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD), Iowa State University, Ames
Life of Project:	November 1996
Project Manager:	Shirley Pryor, G/EGI/AFS Tel: 202-663-2545 Fax: 202-663-2552 internet: spryor@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The FAFSAS is a four-tier quantitative analytical framework to assess the consumption and nutritional impacts of economic, 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 that analyzes 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 translates changes in consumption into nutritional intake; and
- Tier Four: Describes Tier One through Three impacts by demographic characteristic, e.g. gender, family size, 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);
- developing detailed farm-level data bases for food policy analysis (e.g., Rwanda);
- analyzing factors affecting agricultural productivity growth in different agro-ecological zones in Africa (including Rwanda);
- evaluating impact of marketing, processing and trade policies on household access to food by the poor (several countries throughout Africa);
- creating strategies for post-war rebuilding of food and cash-crop markets to improve household food access (Mozambique); and

-
- improving 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 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 with 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 ASERCA 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 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 30, 1995

Project Manager: Judith Chambers, G/EG/AFS
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 vaccine has a number of advantages over the Plowright vaccine:

- less expensive to produce;
- does not require a cold chain for storage and thus is more easily distributed; and
- 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-0-3053-00
Life of Project:	September 28, 2003
Project Manager:	Robert C. Hedlund, G/EG/AFS/ST Tel: 202-663-2516 Fax: 202-663-2948 Internet: bhedlund@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 from March-September 1996. A participatory workshop on IPM implementation was held in Uganda in 1995 and follow-up activities, including collaborative research on IPM, are underway in 1996.

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 depleted. 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.

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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.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

The NOAA senior fisheries advisor worked with personnel of the Fisheries Stock Assessment CRSP (University of Washington and University of Rhode Island) to provide technical assistance to the Eritrean Ministry of Marine Resources in 1994. Assistance included two weeks of training on fisheries stock assessment methods and provision of computers to the staff of the ministry and the University of Asmara. A separate course was given to foreign fisheries observers. In addition, a strategy for assistance to the marine resources and coastal sector for Eritrea was developed.

Project Title:	Policy Analysis, Research, and Technical Support (PARTS)
Project Number:	698-0478
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants & cooperative agreements
Life of Project:	September 30, 1998
Project Manager:	Doral Watts, AFR/SD/PSGE
	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 midterm 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
- regional trade study, which analyzes current trading patterns in the region, in an effort to quantify the magnitude of informal trade taking place in the region.

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

Project Title:	Pond Dynamics / Aquaculture
Project Number:	936-4023
Contracting Mechanism:	Direct grant with Management Entity, Oregon State University
Life of Project:	July 31, 2001
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 Djibouti 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

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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:	September 30, 1998
Project Manager:	A. Rich Bennett, G/EG/AFS 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, re-
search 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.

Project Title:	Sorghum/Millet Collaborative Research Support Program (INTSORMILCRSP)
Project Number:	931-1254
Contracting Mechanism:	Grant-based, DAN-1254G-40-2100
Life of Project:	September 30, 1997
Project Manager:	Phil Warren, G/EG/AFS Tel: 202-663-2521 Fax: 202-663-2948 Internet: phwarren@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 is accomplished through the production of new seed for distribution through NGOs/PVOs. INTSORMIL can provide technical assistance to assist with building national research systems for sorghum and millet development within national systems.

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On site training programs in sorghum/millet production or long term training programs for institutional strengthening are available. Technical assistance 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 technical assistance 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 I 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 for 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
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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
	Internet: abartlett@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

The GHA countries—notably Sudan, Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Somalia—have some of the highest rates of child malnutrition, morbidity and mortality in the world. Interventions, including immunization, diarrheal disease control and oral rehydration, have proved 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:	936-6006-50
Project Title:	War Victims' Fund
Project Number:	936-6006-55
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants & cooperative agreements
Life of Project:	Annual Funds
Project Manager:	Lloyd Feinberg, G/PHN/HN/EH
	Tel: 703-875-4512
	Fax: 703-875-4686
	Internet: feinberg@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 especially vulnerable to food insecurity and other risks associated with health and safety, such as "unaccompanied children affected by war," and "civilian victims of war."

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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 economically productive through income/employment generation activities, and have access to health care and formal and nonformal education.

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.

Project Title:	Environmental Health Project
Project Number:	936-5994
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants, cooperative agreements
Life of Project:	September 30, 1998
Project Manager:	Dennis Carrol, G/PHN/HN/EH
	Tel: 703-875-4477
	Internet: dcarroll@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, and policy issues related to 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 decrease smoke exposure.

Project Title:	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring (IMPACT)
Project Number:	936-5110
Contracting Mechanism:	Grants & cooperative agreements
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 that are 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

With 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 provide the greatest promise. Innovative 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 impact in that food-based solutions to malnutrition can be promoted, such as through home gardening.

A critical focus of IEC should be on breast-feeding. Breast milk is the major source of food for virtually all infants born in the GHA. Since breast-feeding helps increase birth spacing, it is doubly advantageous in promoting food security. Because it is a complete food, breast milk helps to prevent micronutrient 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 breast-feeding practices, both at home and in the work place. In

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addition, breast-feeding 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 breast-feeding practices.

Breast-feeding 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 breast-feeding, and the effect of refugee status on maternal perception of ability to breast-feed. These issues are important for formulating food aid packages and policies which encourage breast-feeding, 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:	Francis 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 the 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 nutritional 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 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:	Options for buy-ins
Life of Project:	August 1997, with options to extend to June 1999
Project Manager:	Orest Koropecky, G/EG/EIR Tel: 202-663-2358 Fax: 202-663-2149 Internet: okoropecky@usaid.gov

How this project can help the Greater Horn of Africa

CAER II is based on the premise that policy dialogue and economic policy reform are crucial determinants for developing nations' growth rates. Project

goals include strengthening markets and promoting broad-based and sustainable economic growth. The project seeks to assist developing countries to introduce and maintain appropriate economic policies.

CAER II 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 macro and microeconomics, fiscal and monetary policy, international trade and investment, public and local government finance, financial markets and services, micro- and small-enterprise development policy, labor markets and income distribution policy, women in development policy, political economy of policy reform, environmental policy, agricultural economics, pricing policy, and regulatory policy.

Work already done for the Greater Horn of Africa

Illustrative work completed 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 processes foods, and summarizes the principal problems that have been encountered in the process of liberalization.
- **Public and Private Trading in Ethiopia:** A paper that analyses marketing activities of the public and private sectors in grains and consumer goods to assist 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 that investigates ways in which public policies and investments in sub-Saharan Africa can be designed most effectively to aid the poor.

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- Asia and Africa: “Legacies and Opportunities in Development,” a book 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 experiences over the past decade with a variety of partial reforms.

Institutions worked with in the Greater 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: pthormann@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 Greater 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 will be considered under these two themes, including comparative advantage, barriers to trade, and promotion of

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nontraditional exports. Increased income from trade that may benefit from this study is expected to contribute to increased food security in these countries.

2. Public Strategies for Growth and Equity: Under a cooperative agreement with the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID) consortium, research will take 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 estimated distribution consequences. By participating in these activities, countries in the GHA are expected to 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-5451-100-2058 with Nathan Associates and EAP-5451-1-00-2058 with Development Alternatives, Inc.
Life of Project:	September 1995; follow-on IQC contracts 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 Greater Horn of Africa

Services will provide 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 variety of policy analysis in macroeconomics and international trade.

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Tasks 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; and integration and trade agreements (including GATT issues);
- Multisector and sector policies, including sector policies in a general equilibrium context;
- Financial markets: the banking system; equity and futures institutions; financial markets and systems; nonbank 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 competition and the scope of market forces.