

Privatization: Right Step, Right Time

by Bill Outlaw

Privatization can be the right step at the right time to liberate developing countries' economies from slow growth or stagnation," Administrator Peter McPherson said in his keynote address at last month's AID-sponsored International Conference on Privatization.

An estimated 450 people from more than 40 countries attended the Washington, D.C.-based conference, which offered workshops on privatization and included technical experts from the World Bank, international development banks and

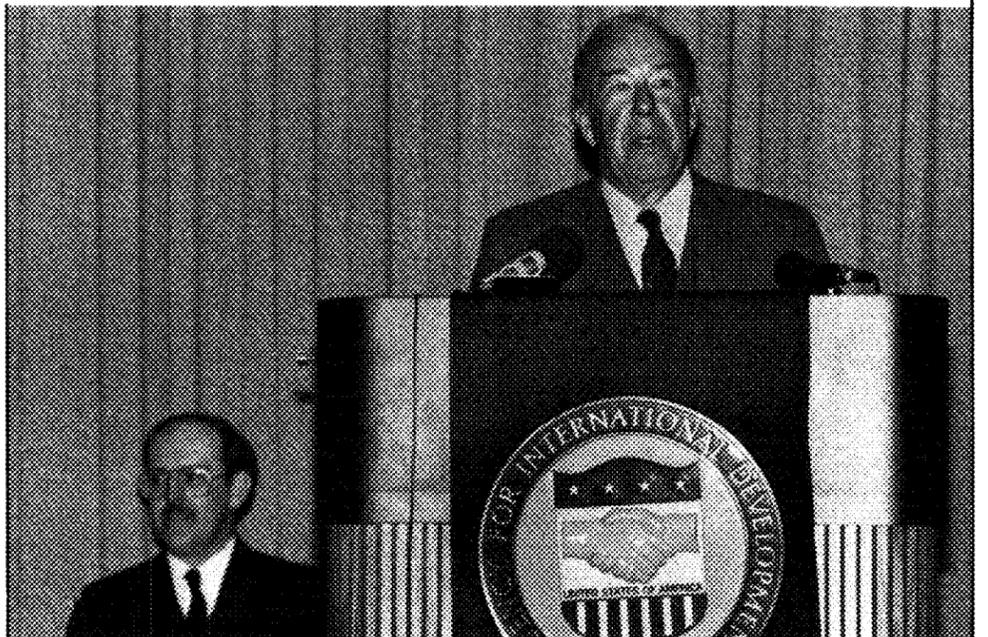
other institutions such as the Adam Smith Institute and the Institute for Contemporary Studies as well as from Great Britain, which has led the way in privatizing numerous enterprises previously in the public sector. The Sequoia Institute coordinated the conference.

The experts presented their analyses of the steps necessary to proceed with privatization and answered questions from representatives of less developed countries.

"Never before have so many decision-makers and technical authorities from so many countries been brought together to discuss, deliberate and, when we leave here, act on privatization," McPherson said, in pointing out that the conference was a "symbol of change" representing a gradual but profound shift in attitudes about the beneficial role the private sector can play in the world's economy.

President Reagan took note of the occasion in a written message to participants in which he said privatization means that the time-honored truths of the "magic of the marketplace" are experiencing a rebirth in countries worldwide.

"In the equation of real world



Following his introduction by Administrator Peter McPherson, Secretary of State George Shultz says governments can improve services by privatizing state-owned enterprises.

economics, individual initiative rises as rigid government control declines," the message said. "The proper economic role of government is to provide a policy environment that will unleash the creative capacity of the people and foster reliance on free market forces."

The President said strong economic systems depend on private ownership that works, the freedom to innovate, healthy competition, reliance on market forces and faith in the strength and inventiveness of the individual citizen.

(continued on page 6)

AID Wins President's CFC Award

The Agency has received the President's Award for contributions to the 1986 Combined Federal Campaign, according to R. T. Rollis, Jr., assistant to the administrator for the Bureau for Management and vice chairman of the AID campaign.

In presenting the award plaques and certificates Feb. 11, he pointed out that although it is the first time the Agency has earned the campaign's highest award, the 1986 campaign marks the third successive year in which the Agency has exceeded both its goal and the previous year's record in the annual humanitarian fund drive. Rollis reported that more than \$260,000 was donated to the campaign.

"AID employees help so many people in less developed countries," he said, "it's heartening to see we also care for our fellow Americans who are in need." Rollis thanked the individual officers who were responsible for talking with their colleagues and securing the donations as well as the missions and retirees for "the tremendous outpouring of gifts that helped put the Agency over the top."

The **President's Award** also was presented to the following units of 25 or more employees and their coordinators for contributions averaging at least \$75:

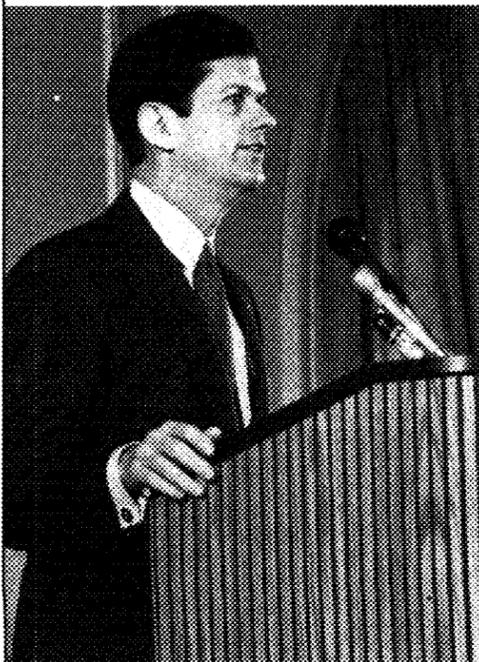
Administrator/AID-Executive Secretariat, Diana Lopez; Bureau for Africa, Betty Williams; Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, Stephen Wingert; Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance, Barbara Blackwell; Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, John Welty; Bureau for Private Enterprise, David Grossman; Bureau for Science and Technology, Aldona Affleck; Bureau for External Affairs, Barbara Barnes; Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, Frances Vanech; Office of the General Counsel, Barbara Thompkins; Office of the Inspector General, Joy Lyles;

(continued on page 4)

Fund Will Help LDCs Agency Boosts Privatization Effort

Because more and more developing countries are turning away from statism and looking to the private sector to boost their economies, AID is setting up a privatization fund to assist them in divesting their state-owned enterprises.

"The fund will provide technical assistance for the actual implementation of a privatization strategy and divestiture of certain state-owned companies," Deputy Administrator Jay F. Morris said in announcing the establishment of the fund at the Agency's International



Deputy Administrator Jay F. Morris points out that many countries now recognize that privatization offers a better future than statism.

Conference on Privatization.

The fund will be administered through the Bureau for Private Enterprise. It will help missions prepare and adopt the specific financial, legal, management and labor relations actions or agreements necessary to carry out privatization activities.

In addition to the fund, Morris said the bureau's privatization services program will provide comprehensive support in this effort.

To take advantage of the momentum brought about by the conference, Morris said the Agency is asking each of its 40 principal missions to engage in discussions about privatization with its host country.

"Our goal is for AID to be involved in an average of at least two privatization activities in each of these principal countries by the end of 1987," he said.

Morris said the Agency will expand and reinforce its current efforts and act as a catalyst as developing countries build on AID-funded activities.

The Deputy Administrator pointed out that the approach of using large governmental bureaucracies with centralized government control has proven to be inefficient and even, in some cases, destabilizing.

"We're talking about a new approach to development," Morris said, "one based on a central role for the entrepreneur and the private sector."

"We're talking about the encouragement of individual initiative. We're talking about proper market-

oriented policy environment. We're talking about a decentralized approach to government, and *yes*, we're talking about privatization.

"It's on this basis—and only on this basis—that developing countries' economies have a realistic chance to grow," he emphasized.

Many countries now recognize that privatization offers a better future than statism, and this will become even more evident as knowledge about privatization increases, Morris said.

"The more people compare the results of market-oriented economies to those of centrally-planned regimes, the more advocates privatization will gain," he said.

Morris also discussed the benefits of privatization, including:

- Increasing the quality of goods and services available in the market while keeping them responsive to consumer need and demand;
- Enabling governments to reduce their deficits by ending the costly subsidies they pay to keep inefficient parastatals afloat; and,
- Allocating resources, thus creating more jobs and opportunities for all.

"The road to privatization is not a superhighway. It is a long, winding and tortuous path fraught with peril," he said.

"But its potential for opening an avenue of unlimited opportunity for economic growth is so great, we simply must pursue it, whatever the obstacles."

— Bill Outlaw

Brady Stresses AID's Cooperative Effort



Nyle Brady (left), senior assistant administrator of the Bureau for Science and Technology, emphasizes the importance of proper university training for scientists and technicians during his Feb. 6 address to a visiting delegation of deans of Indian agricultural universities. Anson Bertrand, Agency director for Food and Agriculture, is shown at center.

Because of its developed scientific and technological resource base and broad experience, India is well prepared to collaborate with AID in the areas of science and technology. This was the main thrust of remarks delivered by Nyle Brady, senior assistant administrator of the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T), to a visiting delegation of deans of agricultural universities in India.

Speaking at the State Department Feb. 6, Brady emphasized that AID continues to be a major participant in the scientific and technological cooperation between India and the United States.

"The Agency is in the forefront of innovative scientific and technological efforts to improve conditions in the developing world," he said, explaining that AID is more than just a funding source.

Brady also discussed AID's increasing commitment to science and technology in developing countries such as Thailand and Egypt, as well as India. He then indicated AID's intention to apply lessons learned in Asia over the last quarter of a century to help less developed countries, particularly in Africa, to build and improve their agricultural universities and commodity networks.

To emphasize the importance of universities in properly training and educating scientists and technicians, Brady recalled the many well-trained scientists from India who came to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines for postdoctoral research while he was director-general of IRRI (1973-1981).

Brady said that many building blocks have gone into the science and technology infrastructure India and the United States have created during the last 25 years. In the late 1950s and 1960s, a number of U.S. land grant universities helped India create new and innovative agricultural universities focusing on agri-

cultural research, education and extension.

In 1982, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Ronald Reagan created the Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Initiative (STI), a "model" bilateral research program in which AID plays a major role.

A year later, planning began for the Indo-U.S. Research and Technology Development program (R&TD). Co-administered and jointly funded by the government of India and AID, R&TD focuses on India's priority development needs in agriculture, health, energy, the private sector and science and technology.

In addition to R&TD, Gandhi and President Reagan also endorsed the Vaccine Development Action program, an effort in which AID also is involved.

Brady concluded by inviting Indian scientists to cooperate more actively with AID in helping less developed countries overcome major barriers to sustained economic and social progress. He also stressed the need for close collaboration between universities and the private sector.

The nine Indian delegates, headed by Maharaj Singh, deputy director-general (education), Indian Council of Agricultural Research, came to the United States Jan. 19 as guests of the U.S. land grant university community, AID and the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development.

From Jan. 21 through Feb. 5, following individual itineraries, the delegates visited 15 U.S. land grant universities. They reassembled in Washington, D.C., for three days of group discussions, individual meetings and a tour of the U.S. Department of Agriculture laboratories in Beltsville, Md.

Marcia Packer is a writer/editor in the Science and Technology Program Office.

CONTENTS Vol. 25, No. 3

NEWS & FEATURES

3 JUSTICE PROJECT STRENGTHENS DEMOCRACY

by Suzanne Chase

A new AID program to support judicial reform and bolster democratic institutions in Central American democracies underscores the U.S. commitment to strengthen the trend toward democracy in Latin America.

5 GRENADIANS WELCOME PRESIDENT REAGAN

The President gets a firsthand look at AID's program in Grenada.

5 AID GRANT TO ACCELERATE ONCHO CONTROL PROGRAM

A \$15 million agreement will continue onchocerciasis control in western Africa.

7 SOLAR TECHNOLOGY MAY REDUCE DISEASE

by Ken Greenberg

A new model of a solar box cooker promoted by AID and USDA may provide the cure for diseases caused by contaminated water.

8 MISSION OF THE MONTH

AID in Guinea-Bissau

DEPARTMENTS

10 AID BRIEFS

11 BIFAD—Kearns Sworn In as BIFAD Member

11 Sector Councils' Report—Reducing the Burden of the Public Sector

12 WHERE IN THE WORLD?

12 AFR—Fair Depicts AID's Collaborative Role

13 PPC—AID's Efforts Help Development Banks

13 OSDBU—Established Guidelines Help Minorities Get Contracts

14 CDIE—Updating Mailing List

14 SCI—Natural Enemies Control Pests

15 S&T—CIFRAI Assists Fisheries Program

15 FVA—Food for Work: A Development Resource

15 FLO—Seminar Set for Educating Foreign Service Children

Back Cover—WHO'S WHO IN THE FIELD

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Cover Photo: Guinea-Bissau is webbed by rivers that link its interior with the Atlantic and one of the largest continental shelves in Africa. Mission of the Month begins on page 8.

Justice Project Strengthens Democracy

by Suzanne Chase

Americans take it for granted that the law will be enforced fairly and impartially in U.S. courts. In Central American democracies, however, this is not always the case, despite the existence of laws that provide for equal rights and remedies for social wrongs.

To support Latin American efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and move toward institutionalizing democratic processes such as free elections, participatory government and legal systems that respect human rights, AID has launched a \$25 million program aimed at improving the administration of justice in Latin American democracies and strengthening local democratic institutions.

"Although this is a new area of activity for AID, it is a natural outgrowth of the Agency's concerns," says Malcolm Butler, deputy assistant administrator of the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). "AID is concerned not only with supporting economic growth in the developing world, but with ensuring that the poor share in the benefits of this growth. Democracy is fundamental to that objective, and

administer its budget and, therefore, is dependent on the Ministry of Justice in the executive branch for all expenditures.

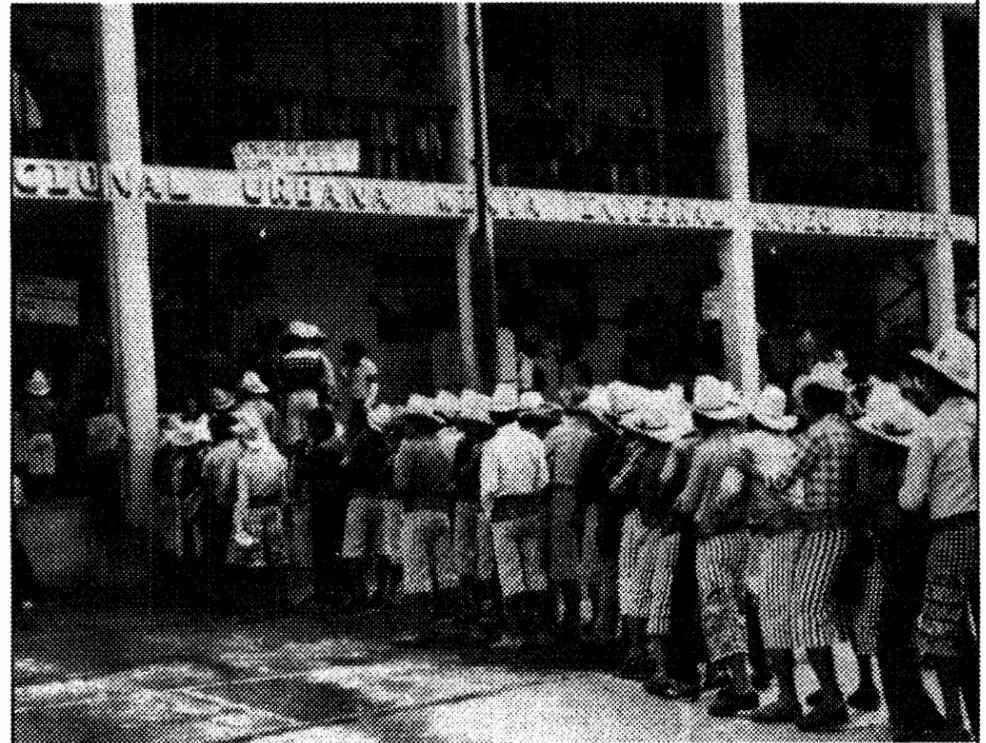
"The AID program is intended to help these democracies establish the rule of law by establishing an independent judiciary," says Geiger. "This is accomplished by giving the justice system budgetary and administrative independence and, to the maximum extent possible, freedom from political and other pressures in the selection, tenure and discipline of judges.

"That is policy reform and something the countries must do for themselves. Through policy dialogue, however, AID can be a catalyst for judicial reform."

Geiger points to other problems in the Central American judicial system. Courts are overwhelmed by caseload demands, and in many countries there are long delays before the accused is brought to trial.

"Preventive detention is the rule in Latin America," he says, adding that many people spend more time in jail prior to their trial than a guilty sentence on the charge may call for.

This is in part a result of the civil law system prevalent in Latin Amer-



AID's Strengthening Democracy program for Central America provides assistance in elections and works with indigenous organizations in supporting development of democratic institutions.

"We are not attempting to impose our system of justice in this region. We provide support for Latins teaching Latins how to improve their judiciary."

a fair system of justice is essential to the democratic process."

"The rule of law is basic to democracy," says Tom Geiger, director of LAC's Office of Administration of Justice and Democratic Development that oversees the program. "In a democracy, people elect leaders who share their ideas and enact laws in their interest. What good are these laws if they cannot be enforced in court? In terms of economic growth also, investors must be able to depend upon the predictability of law.

"In Latin America, the rule of law is not well established," Geiger continues. "Serious problems exist that hamper the effectiveness of the judicial system and undermine the confidence of the people in their judicial institutions."

For example, there is no system that ensures tenure or salary for judges, resulting in a situation in which judges are vulnerable to political and other pressures in ruling on a case, he says. In some countries, members of the legislature who nominate judges are permitted later to practice law before those judges.

With the exception of Costa Rica, Central American justice systems also suffer from inadequate government budgets, ineffective civil service systems and a serious lack of trained personnel, according to Geiger. Of critical importance also, he says, is the fact that the judiciary has no administrative apparatus to

ica in which a number of government agencies each conduct a separate, independent investigation of the alleged crime. "This is a very cumbersome process in which you have a layering of investigations," says Geiger, "and in the meantime, the accused remains in jail, denied his fundamental right to liberty."

Recognizing the need to overcome these problems, Central American democracies recently have initiated important judicial reforms, such as establishing law reform commissions, increasing salaries and benefits for judicial personnel and granting the judiciary control over its budget.

To support this trend, the Administration of Justice and Democratic Development program provides training and resources for judges, judicial staff and prosecutors; offers, through the Department of Justice, instruction in modern methods of criminal investigation; supplies law books; assists law faculties at Central American universities; and supports local, national and regional bar associations.

The AID program reflects a 1982 Reagan Administration policy decision to strengthen the infrastructure of democracy in the Third World. It also responds to the Kissinger Commission's report on Central America, which noted deficiencies in the area of judicial administration and made specific recommendations that AID initiate programs in sup-

port of judicial reform.

"The program is a U.S. government initiative, rather than an AID initiative per se," says Geiger, "and is very much an interagency effort."

He points out that AID works closely with the U.S. Information Agency, the Department of Justice and the Department of State whose principal deputy assistant secretary of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, James Michel, is chairman of the Interagency Working Group on the Administration of Justice.

The AID program began in 1984 with a \$9.2 million El Salvador Judicial Reform project initiated to strengthen El Salvador's court system and investigative and judicial protection capabilities.

"As we began work in this area in El Salvador, we saw similar problems in other countries of the region and realized the need for a more broadly-based program of this type," says Geiger.

"Because there is a tradition of regional cooperation in Central America and because of the need to share ideas and experiences, we decided to develop a regional approach."

The five-year regional Administration of Justice project was launched in March 1985 when a \$9.5 million grant agreement was signed with the U.N.-affiliated Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD).

Based in San Jose, Costa Rica, ILANUD was established in 1975 through an agreement between the United Nations and Costa Rica. Dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice, the organization has been conducting training courses for Central American judges and prosecutors for more than a decade.

ILANUD is carrying out the AID project by providing technical assistance and training on a regional and country basis to improve Central American judicial systems.

AID funds are used for ILANUD's continuing legal education program, consisting of two- to four-week courses for judges, prosecutors, legislators and others in the legal community in a wide range of areas. White-collar crime, sentencing, criminal procedures, establishing public defender services and court administration are among course topics.

Curriculum is determined by ILANUD and national commissions in each participating country—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Panama and the Dominican Republic. Composed of judges, leaders of the bar, attorneys from justice ministries and law school representatives, the commissions set national priorities for judicial reform and identify relevant projects.

To determine regional and country priorities, ILANUD, in conjunction with the commissions, is conducting detailed assessments of the justice systems in individual countries. Other activities include collecting criminal statistics, assisting court administrators to determine staffing patterns of judges based on caseload demands and supporting local law libraries.

ILANUD also is assisting in a pilot project to compile digests of statutes and court decisions. Because digests are virtually nonexistent in many Latin American countries, judges often have difficulty determining applicable law in a given case.

While many of these improvements are aimed at streamlining the judicial system, Geiger emphasizes that efficiency is only half of the equation. "If you have efficiency without conscience, you have a potential tool for repression," he cautions.

Therefore, ILANUD works closely with the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights, also located in Costa Rica, to develop courses that emphasize internationally recognized human rights. "We feel strongly

(continued on page 4)

Grenadians Welcome President Reagan

President Reagan cited AID's work in helping Grenada rebuild during his speech there last month and announced that the United States will triple the number of Caribbean participants in U.S. training programs in the next three years.

Reagan was invited to Grenada by Prime Minister Herbert Blaize for bilateral discussions and for a meeting with Eastern Caribbean leaders.

While addressing a crowd of about 35,000 Grenadians, Reagan also commended AID and Peace Corps personnel for "doing a terrific job in fostering the spirit of freedom and opportunity" on the island.

"AID has been working on everything from repairing your roads and water system to finishing up your new airport," the President said in his Feb. 20 speech, marking the improvements on the island since U.S. and Eastern Caribbean forces landed three years ago to rescue U.S. medical students and the Grenadian people from the Marxist government in power at the time.

Reagan made note of AID's contributions to Grenada's rebuilding efforts after announcing the

"We won't be satisfied until all the people of the Americas have joined us in the warm sunshine of liberty."

establishment of the Presidential Scholarship Initiative for the Caribbean region that will enable about 1,500 individuals from Caribbean nations to study in the United States by 1988.

"When these young people finish their education and training, we want to make certain that a growing, healthy economy is ready for them," Reagan said.

The President said he believes the Caribbean Basin Initiative, launched more than two years ago, will help spur growth and investment in the region.

"The progress resulting from our efforts has been slow but steady," he said. "But nothing happens fast. It takes patience. It takes work on everyone's part."

The President also announced a special program that will guarantee access to the U.S. market for Caribbean-produced clothing made from material woven and cut in the United States.

"This will be good for the U.S. textile industry," he said, "and it will mean jobs for the people of the Caribbean."

Another initiative being considered by Congress that could be a boost to the people of the Caribbean is a change in the tax code to permit funds from Puerto Rico's Develop-



During a February visit to Grenada to meet with Grenadian and other Eastern Caribbean leaders, President Reagan offers continuing U.S. support to democracies in the region. With the President are (from left) Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, Grenada Prime Minister Herbert Blaize and Governor-General Senior Paul Scoon of Grenada.

ment Bank to be used for investment loans elsewhere in the Caribbean.

Reagan said the proposal, worked out with Governor Hernandez Colon of Puerto Rico, has his endorsement as well as bipartisan support in Congress.

"The governor has spearheaded a drive to persuade U.S. firms in Puerto Rico to invest in plants in other parts of the Caribbean.

"And, he is committed to the ambitious goal of \$100 million in new investment into Caribbean Basin countries each year," the President said.

Reagan also announced that the United States is undertaking, in conjunction with Caribbean governments, a five-year, \$5.5 million program to help support the free and independent judicial systems of the English-speaking Caribbean islands.

Reagan went on to talk about private sector initiatives that have been started in Grenada since U.S. troops drove out the Marxist government.

"Having been in the film business, I am excited that the Discovery Foundation has provided the equipment and helped you set up a new television station," Reagan said.

He also called attention to the many people-to-people projects in the area, such as Project HOPE, in which professionals and others are working on their own time to donate medical and health-related services in the Caribbean region.

The President told Grenadians that it is important for their government to create the right conditions that can allow free enterprise to flourish.

"High taxes, over-regulation, artificially high exchange rates and bureaucratic red tape kill enterprise and hope for the future," he said.

He said what Grenadians do to reform their systems and create the right environment for jobs and progress is up to them.

"That's the democratic challenge," he said. "But remember, whatever you do, the people of the United States are on your side. We want you to succeed and prosper."

Reagan said he is optimistic about the future prospects for the region.

"I see businessmen flocking to the Caribbean. When they do, they will find a bounty of opportunity. They'll find honest, hard-working people, happy and warm people.

"And, they will find a democratic government. That has to be a formula for good times."

Reagan pointed out that seven Latin American countries have returned to democracy in the last five years—Brazil, Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, Bolivia, Uruguay, El Salvador—and Grenada.

He said 27 of 33 independent countries in the hemisphere either are democratic or are in transition to democracy.

"And we won't be satisfied until all the people of the Americas have joined us in the warm sunshine of liberty and justice."

Reagan reminded the audience, however, that there are dictators such as Fidel Castro who will do everything in their power to impose communist rule on the rest of the region.

"Castro's tyranny still weighs heavy on the shoulders of his people and threatens the peace and freedom of this hemisphere," he said.

The President said Cuba has sent troops and military equipment to other countries and reminded the crowd of Cuba's involvement in Grenada before the United States was asked by other countries in the region to intervene.

"When one recalls the tons of military equipment that were captured here, we can thank God things were changed before young Grenadians too were sent off to fight and die for an alien ideology," he said.

Reagan told the crowd that freedom and progress go hand-in-hand and that people in the developing world are rejecting socialism because they can see that it doesn't work.

The President concluded by reminding the crowd that the United States suffered casualties when it sent troops to protect U.S. students and to save a neighbor in distress. But it did so because the cause was right.

"Nineteen of our sons died here," he said. "Many were wounded. Our brave lads risked all because they believed in these ideals . . . justice, freedom and opportunity.

"Let us pledge that their sacrifice was not made in vain," he continued. "Let us recapture the joyous spirit of liberty that is truly the dream of all the Americas and spread it throughout this hemisphere."

— Bill Outlaw

AID Grant to Accelerate Oncho Control Program

AID signed a \$15 million, six-year grant agreement Feb. 4 to continue and accelerate the Onchocerciasis (river blindness) Control Program in western Africa through its third phase (1986-91).

The disease, which is transmitted by black flies that lay their eggs on the foam of turbulent sections of rivers, threatens the eyesight of 30 million people.

The Agency, in cooperation with the World Bank, World Health Organization and other donors and organizations, began a concerted drive in 1974 to control and reduce the incidence of river blindness in the areas of Africa most at risk.

The Phase III funding agreement enables the expansion of the fly larva control program from seven to 11 west African countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone). The expansion doubles the Onchocerciasis Control Program land

area treatment, providing protection to 25 million people.

Since it began a decade ago, the program has been credited with:

- Preventing 27,000 cases of blindness;
- Reducing the prevalence of infection from 90% to 50% in the past two years;
- Protecting from the disease the majority of the 3.5 million children born since 1974;
- Stopping or significantly diminishing transmission of river blindness in 90% of the 295,000 square miles of the program area; and,
- Permitting resettlement and development of productive river valley land.

The agreement was signed by Administrator Peter McPherson, World Bank President A. W. Clausen and ambassadors and representatives of the participating countries and organizations.

Total cost of the Phase III program is an estimated \$133 million.

Developing countries in Africa need policies and tax laws that enable an indigenous, viable private sector to be in place before privatization can be successful, said Babacar N'Diaye, president of the African Development Bank.

N'Diaye, in a speech before the AID-sponsored International Conference on Privatization, said another factor needed for successful privatization is the existence of a mechanism or institution that can evaluate and handle the transfer of ownership from the public to the private sector.

"For capital markets to function smoothly requires the availability of entrepreneurs, individuals and institutions willing and able to issue or purchase ownership instruments," he said.

Since most African countries do not have viable capital markets or private sectors, they need "deliberate government regulatory measures and policies designed to promote the development of capital markets," N'Diaye said.

He said it is the basic responsibility of developing countries to adopt policies and programs favorable to the private sector.

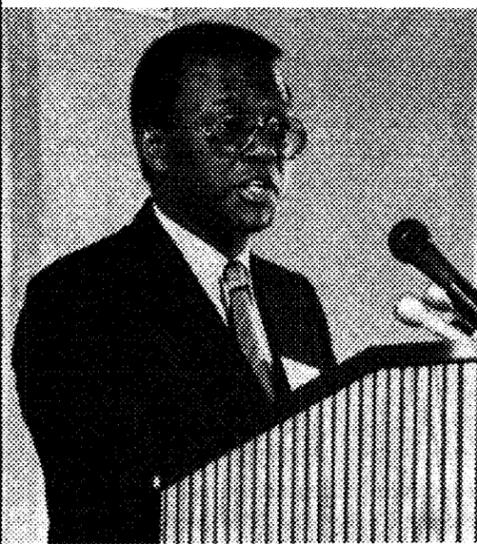
"Appropriate government policies will be required to control inflation, to encourage earning of dividends and capital gains and to make holding financial assets more attractive than holding real assets."

N'Diaye said an examination of the tax laws of five African countries with stock exchanges reveals a tax structure that is designed to encourage the holding of securities, particularly shares.

For example, in Kenya, Morocco and Zimbabwe, dividends in certain cases are exempt from income tax while the favorable tax rate on dividends earned by companies ranges from 12% in the Ivory Coast to 12.5% in Kenya and Nigeria to 20% in Zimbabwe (if dividends are distributed by a foreign country).

"The effect of this is to encourage the purchase or issue of new shares—a process that generates new invest-

Africa Considering Privatization Policy



African Development Bank President N'Diaye says most African governments now are considering privatization.

ment funds," N'Diaye said.

N'Diaye pointed out that current moves by African governments to strengthen economic groupings, such as the Economic Community for West African States, the Economic Community for Central African States, the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, will widen the size of the market and offer opportunities for growth.

"On the other hand, trade liberalization measures in more developed countries would certainly facilitate the growth of the export sector in the Third World," N'Diaye said.

"Governments of the industrialized countries also can shape the environment through their aid and trade policies and programs," he added.

He said the trade policies of industrialized countries can influence, either positively or negatively,

the economic development of less developed countries (LDCs).

"For instance, protectionist measures in industrialized countries do reduce the size of markets for exports of enterprises in LDCs," he said.

Foreign donor agencies can play an important role in promoting private sector development by providing financing, either directly or indirectly, and extension services to the private sector in LDCs.

"Here the role that AID plays in LDCs and the new initiatives it has taken to promote the private sector is a case in point," N'Diaye said.

Foreign private enterprises in Africa also can play a role. Because foreign banks and financial institutions are widespread in LDCs, they can promote private sector growth by mobilizing savings and lending activities.

"However, to perform this function effectively, these institutions would need to be active or supply-leading in their behavior, particularly in the area of channeling investable funds into productive economic activities," N'Diaye said.

Production by foreign enterprises can play a positive role through their willingness to take part in joint ventures and subcontracting with indigenous enterprises.

For the foreign private sector, N'Diaye said laws governing foreign investment protection, repatriation of profits, dividends and capital are critical.

Most LDCs do provide investment incentives to foreign companies, but studies have shown that some developing countries may be incurring net losses in the competition to attract business.

N'Diaye said the African Development Bank expects to engage in policy dialogue with LDCs to get

countries to adopt sound development policies and, when appropriate, to stress the potential role of the private sector.

"It would be helpful," he said, "if foreign investors could reform their financial policies to bring needed capital into the host country."

He said that many African heads of state and governments already recognize domestic policy shortcomings as one of the factors behind the current debt crisis. Regional member countries also have requested the bank's assistance in policy advice, enabling the bank to earmark human and financial resources and play a more supportive role in policies of these countries.

The willingness to consider privatization came after African governments realized that many public sector enterprises have been run inefficiently.

"From this reappraisal, a view has emerged—the need for enhancement of the role of the private sector in development," he said.

Most African governments obtained their independence in the 1960s, and the new governments took a large role in their economies, maintaining control of national resources and foreign enterprises.

As a result, the public sector expanded fairly rapidly from the 1960s to the 1970s, N'Diaye explained. Parastatal enterprises were established in virtually all economic sectors.

He pointed out that over a period of time, the majority of these public sector enterprises performed poorly and have become a drain on the national treasuries.

N'Diaye said most African governments are facing a challenge and are trying to meet it by creating a good environment to allow the private sector to grow.

"I would like to say that we are ready and willing to cooperate with any agency whose objective is to contribute to the socioeconomic development of our countries," he concluded.

— Bill Outlaw

Privatization

From page 1, column 4

"Privatization is premised on all of these principles and offers us the surest road to economic renewal and unprecedented prosperity for families and nations," the President concluded.

Secretary of State George Shultz spoke at a luncheon on the second day of the conference and pointed out that privatization offers a positive solution to many of the world's problems.

"This conference is a symbol of the revolution in economic thinking of recent years," Shultz said. "It's been an unusual revolution in that this is a return to principles that we once adhered to from which we had strayed—principles first advanced more than 200 years ago.

"In every continent . . . we are seeing efforts to cut back the excessive intervention of the state to the

private creation of wealth."

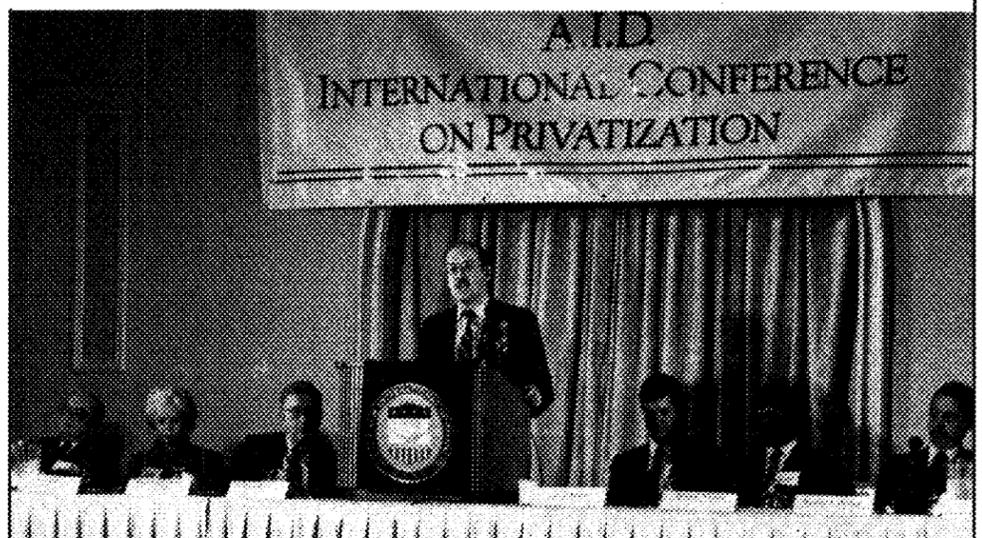
Shultz said privatization leads to the efficient operation of a free market that results in improved services for the public.

Another key aspect of privatization is that it involves a move away from the philosophy that countries should build their economies based on debt.

"It is a move from debt to equity," Shultz pointed out.

Kathryn Eickoff, associate director for economic policy for the Office of Management and Budget, told the conference that placing greater reliance on the private sector is the centerpiece of the Administration's program of accelerated and sustained economic growth through market-oriented policies.

"Developed and developing countries alike that have overextended the role of the public sector and restricted the operation of the private sector have generally experienced slow growth, heavy budget



Administrator Peter McPherson: "Privatization leads to open, competitive economies that produce wealth and jobs."

deficits and rising debt burdens," she said.

She pointed out that the reason Asia has had the fastest growing economy in the developing world is because it has relied heavily on

free markets.

"The governments of South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Taiwan have made conscious decisions to rely on the

(continued on page 7)

Solar Technology May Reduce Disease

by Ken Greenberg

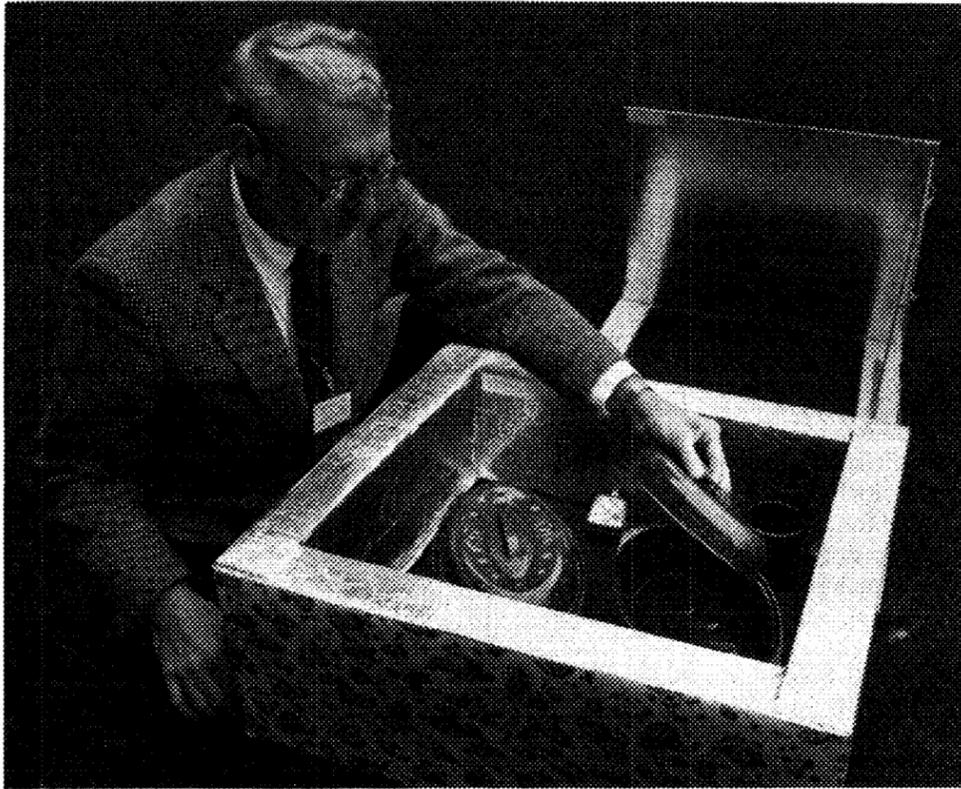
As many as five million people die each year from sicknesses brought on by drinking impure water.

Now solar technology may well provide the cure for diseases caused by contaminated water. Solar box cookers can be used to purify water and, at the same time, cook meals without using fuelwood. This helps conserve wood supplies that are scarce in developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Office of International Cooperation and Development (OICD) and AID's Office of Nutrition recently sponsored a project aimed at promoting the use of more efficient solar box cookers in developing countries where the proper climatic conditions exist. Robert Metcalf of California State University at Sacramento, who has experimented with solar box cookers for more than seven years, collaborated with OICD on the project.

By using solar ovens, people in developing countries can conserve fuelwood, spend their limited income on food rather than on wood or other fuel and improve the quality of water used in their homes. Time normally spent on wood-gathering chores could be freed for preparing more nutritious meals or increasing family income through additional employment.

The solar box cooker (SBC) is an



Fred Barrett, OICD food technologist and coordinator for the project:
"Widespread use of solar cooking could significantly reduce the need to use scarce forest resources as well as greatly diminish the costs associated with the purchase of fuel."

insulated box with a glass lid that admits and then retains the energy generated by the sun's rays. Sunlight is absorbed and converted into infrared heat by using dark cooking pots and a darkened drip pan at the bottom of the cooking chamber. The inside temperature rises to between 250 and 300 degrees Fahrenheit, which is sufficient to cook and bake a variety of meats and vegetables

over a period of several hours.

"The SBC has the dual advantage of being able to cook food and make potable water by destroying microbial contaminants," said Fred Barrett, an OICD food technologist and coordinator for the project. "Widespread use of solar cooking could significantly reduce the need to use scarce forest resources as well as greatly diminish the costs

associated with the purchase of fuel. The greater availability of potable water could curtail the transmission of diseases by contaminated drinking water."

Solar box cookers can be constructed from either a special kit, costing about \$50, or from scrap materials, costing about \$20. The kits are portable and lightweight. They consist of pre-cut cardboard pieces, a prefabricated glass top and a reflector lid. Aluminum foil and glue also are needed for assembling the kit. For a more permanent oven, plywood would replace the use of cardboard. Because the solar oven achieves maximum efficiency in direct sunlight, it is most effective in areas of the world located between latitudes 25 degrees north and south of the equator.

An added advantage of the model of solar cooker being promoted by AID and USDA is that there is no need to monitor the food during the cooking process. Although cooking time is increased, the oven does not need to be reoriented to the position of the sun as it moves across the sky. Thus, users are able to tend to other tasks while their food is being cooked.

"Many different foods common to the Third World have been prepared in the solar box cooker with modified recipes to allow for the differences in cooking time," said Barrett. "Since foods cooked in an SBC are covered and require no additional water, no nutrients are lost in the discarded cooking water. Therefore, the nutritional value of vegetables and other foods is preserved."

The model SBC used by OICD and California State University at Sacramento was developed by Barbara Kerr and Sherry Cole of Tempe, Ariz. The two women have a patent on the design, and their company offers the kit for sale. However, Kerr and Cole said they have no objection to having their design used for building units in developing countries.

OICD is evaluating various alternatives for working with private voluntary organizations and interested universities to carry out field tests in several developing countries. Although substantial evidence supports the effectiveness of the cooker, it still needs to prove its adaptability in actual settings.

Solar box cookers are not considered a cure-all for the multitude of difficulties facing developing countries, said Barrett, but they can alleviate some important day-to-day problems and make life easier and better for many people in the developing world.

For more information on solar box cookers, contact Dr. Fred Barrett, Food Technology Branch, Technical Assistance Division, Office of International Cooperation and Development, room 4300-AUD, 14th and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250, (202) 447-9206.

Greenberg is an OICD information specialist.

efficiency and innovation of the private sector," she said.

"Privatization success cuts across all sectors of these economies, from transportation to shipping, banking, social security, telecommunications; the list goes on."

In his address, McPherson noted that developing countries have discovered in recent years that state-owned enterprises have not generated the resources and rapid development expected.

Instead, he said these state-run enterprises have become roadblocks to progress.

"These enterprises, more often than not, have wasted money, been ineffective and put severe strains on scarce national resources—scarce resources that could have been used to better educate children or help create real jobs," the Administrator noted.

Privatization has moved forward more rapidly where leaders of developing countries have made highly visible political commitments to economic reform, McPherson said.

McPherson pointed out that several developing countries already have turned to privatization to improve their economies. AID has responded to this increased interest by giving technical assistance and working with host governments.

He cited several examples:

- In Jamaica, a 1984 agreement

included private sector lease or management agreements involving 40 public sector companies. The lease of government-owned hotels was provided in a later agreement.

- In Costa Rica, AID responded to a request from the government to establish a private trust fund to finance the sale or liquidation of 18 enterprises owned by the state holding company, CODESA.

- In Mali, the AID mission has established an Economic Policy Reform program aimed at the privatization or liquidation of selected public enterprises.

- In Bangladesh, AID has worked with the government to privatize the distribution of fertilizer, a major business in that country.

AID also has contracted with a team of companies to provide the technical assistance so often required to take privatization off the drawing boards and put it into action.

McPherson said the consortium of firms is using its experience in international corporate and financial matters by sending short-term consultants on request from AID missions worldwide. The contract is managed by AID's Bureau for Private Enterprise.

The technical expertise is employed in countries to analyze the financial status of state-owned companies and to develop specific strategies and projects involving

divestiture.

"In this way, AID missions and host countries can identify privatization targets, analyze roadblocks and provide solutions," he said.

AID also is preparing a detailed manual on the divestment and privatization process for use in Washington, D.C., and the field. In this effort, AID is drawing on the experiences of the developing countries to help each other.

Multinational organizations also are involved in helping developing countries.

"Interest in financial reform by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund has been an important stimulus to the privatization trend," McPherson said.

The World Bank is helping developing countries prepare divestment plans and is reviewing the current position of state-owned companies in selected countries to help them improve their managerial operations.

"We are here to rekindle in all of us a commitment to explore market solutions to short- and long-term development problems," McPherson said.

"Privatization is more than a way to cut government costs," he concluded. "Privatization leads to open, competitive economies that produce wealth and jobs."

Outlaw is a senior writer-editor in the Bureau for External Affairs.

MISSION OF THE MONTH

Guinea-Bissau

When Portuguese explorers arrived in Africa in the 15th century, they came to Guinea-Bissau first. Gold, ivory, red pepper and eventually the slave trade made the region an attractive colony. But after the abolition of slavery, Guinea-Bissau became a forgotten corner of the Portuguese colonial empire. The nation won its independence in 1974 after almost two decades of hostilities.

Guinea-Bissau today is one of the smallest—some 36,000 square kilometers in size—countries in Africa. It is also one of the poorest in the world.

The independence movement significantly weakened the nation's economic infrastructure. Poverty is widespread in this predominantly agricultural land. The estimated per capita income is \$170 per year. Only one out of 10 Guineans has access to potable water. Gastro-intestinal diseases, malaria and tuberculosis are common. Infant mortality is high. For every 1,000 infants born, 150 will die. Those who survive can expect to live just to age 37. Only 15 out of every 100 Guineans are literate.

Rich in Diversity

This small tropical nation with a population of 827,000 is, however, wealthy in cultural diversity. Guineans comprise some 23 ethnic groups including the Balantas, Manjacos, Fulas, Mandingas and Bijagos. While Portuguese remains the official language, most of the population speak creole and one or more of the 21 tribal languages. The majority of the people follow the traditional animist beliefs of their ancestors.

Situated between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea on Africa's western coast, Guinea-Bissau is webbed by rivers that link its interior with

the Atlantic. Deep estuaries make the low-lying, marshy coastal region rich in rice paddies and mangrove swamps. With 160 miles of sea-coast, it is not surprising that Guinea-Bissau has one of the largest continental shelves on the African continent.

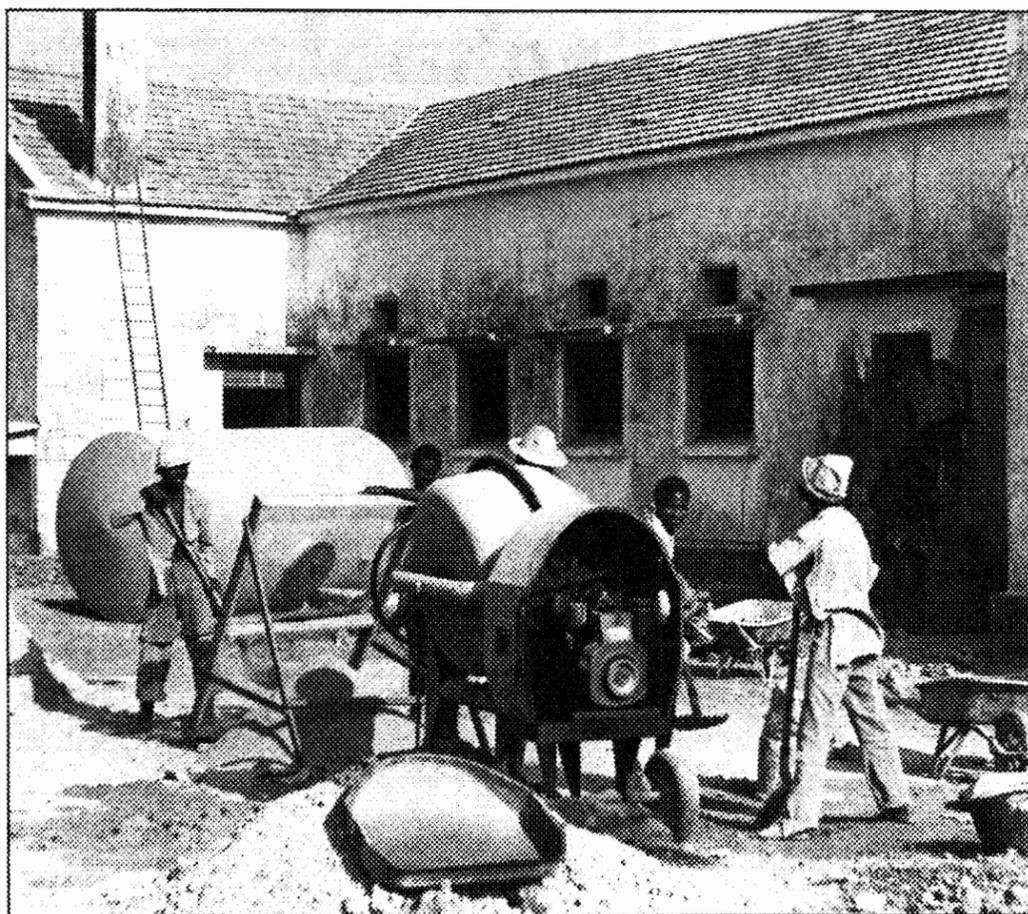
Small offshore islands, including Bolama, Pecixe, Jeta and the Archipelago of Bijagos, dot the coast. The archipelago is formed by some 15 small islands, including Bubaque with its beautiful beaches and promise of tourism. The interior of the country consists of gently rolling savannahs and low plateaus with the highest point about 900 feet above sea level.

The U.S. foreign assistance program in Guinea-Bissau started shortly after independence. In 1975, the nation approached the United States regarding possible economic assistance. As a result, AID helped resettle over 150,000 Guinean refugees displaced by the "war for independence" and approved a program of training and agricultural assistance.

"Self-sufficiency in food production, rural development and training are mutually reinforcing elements of our program here," notes AID Representative Gussie Daniels. "These elements are vital to economic growth and future stability."

Since Guinea-Bissau's independence, the United States has provided \$47 million in project assistance and emergency food aid.

"Because Bissau is predominantly an agricultural nation with some 90% of the working population engaged in farming," says Daniels, "helping the country achieve food self-sufficiency is a major part of our program. We are focusing our limited resources on the production of stable food crops such as rice, sorghum and millet. We also are



Guineans provide the labor for construction of the new AID-funded National Crop Protection Headquarters.

supporting activities in seed multiplication, integrated pest management, transfer of improved technology and technical assistance to key institutions in the sector."

Presently, programs in food production using differing production techniques are under way in two regions of the country.

Self-Sufficiency—the Goal

Norman Garner, chief of the AID Agricultural Development Office in Guinea-Bissau, emphasizes, "Meeting food self-sufficiency objectives is of paramount importance because as a result of the war for independence, Guinea-Bissau has gone from a net food exporter to a food importing country. We can have an influence not just on rural areas where the majority of the population live, but in other sectors such as health, nutrition and the country's balance of payments."

To address the problem of food production, AID instituted the Agricultural Development project in 1976 as a multidisciplinary program to boost rice production, reclaim farmland and train personnel in agronomy and seed production.

Pre-independence hostilities destroyed many dikes, allowing ocean water to cover valuable mangrove and rice-producing lowlands. The Agricultural Development project has helped rebuild the dams that keep out seawater while allowing rainwater to leach salt from the land. Over 5,000 hectares of rice paddies have been returned to production as a result. Before the project was launched, farmers in some areas were harvesting as little as 350 kilograms of rice per hectare. Through the introduction of pest control technology, fertilizers and improved seed planting techniques, rice harvest has improved to 4,000 kilograms per hectare on test plots.

Project Manager Tim Rosche points out, "We also are helping to

reduce the necessity of importing costly seed stock and to establish the means to process, store, package and deliver seeds to farmers." The project also will assist in identifying and recommending treatment for plant diseases.

In 1978, an invasion of grasshoppers threatened the nation's millet crop. Responding to a request from the government of Guinea-Bissau, AID trained 28 crop protection agents in pest identification and safe application of pesticides. The field agents now in place in all regions of the country are able to respond within a matter of hours to reported outbreaks of pests or crop diseases. This effort resulted in the development of the Food Crop Protection project to control such problems as blister beetles, rice blast disease and birds.

In 1985, an AID-sponsored survey demonstrated the severity of the pest problem. In urban vegetable gardens, for example, 22 genera of roundworms were found. Because of pests, crop specialist Carl Castleton points out, "A third of the food grown never reaches farmers' bowls."

Garner says that efforts in food crop protection are meeting with success. "The government of Guinea-Bissau's National Crop Protection Service has developed from a paper organization into a valuable functioning organizational entity for pest control," he says.

Since 1981, the Food Crop Protection project has emphasized integrated pest management. Integrated pest management strategies have been drafted for crops such as cassava, rice, vegetables and some stored products. "These include not only cultural controls but biological controls as well," Garner says.

This approach is having an influence. For example, an unusual solution was found to the mealy bug infestation problem. Mealy bugs were destroying 40% of the cassava crop. "To control them," Castleton explains, "we imported predators and parasites, so-called 'good bugs,' from Nigeria and released them into the affected areas. Initial results are promising in that one species of good bugs is multiplying and spreading to other infected parts of the country. It's still too early,



AID Representative Gussie Daniels (from left), Stevenson Mollvaine, former chargé d'affaires, and Guinea-Bissau Minister of Rural Development Carlos Correia exchange copies of the recently signed \$1.5 million Food Crop Protection project.

however, to assess the impact on the cassava yield."

Information dissemination is another part of the Food Crop Protection project. All available media sources are being used, including radio, newspapers, conferences and seminars. Even parades have been effective in teaching people not to kill "good bugs." In the annual carnival parade, last year's crop protection entry, with six-foot-tall masks of insects, won first place in many categories.

Because of the low literacy rate in farming areas, training materials must be almost totally graphic. Posters, calendars and printed cloth are used as teaching tools. For those able to read Portuguese, there are crop protection books. "Information is our most important weapon in the war against pests," Castleton says. "Our objective is the maximum control of pests at the least cost to the farmer by using techniques that are environmentally compatible."

Training Brings Results

Guineans trained in agricultural development abroad through AID-supported efforts are now beginning to have an influence on food production in their nation. "Two long-term trainees at the bachelor's degree level recently returned and joined the Ministry of Rural Development," Garner says. "In addition, we help conduct training seminars on a continual basis for all field agents as well as for extension agents and officials at the ministry level."

As a result of such training sessions, the link between the Crop Protection Service and the extension service has been developed and strengthened. The success of this activity has resulted in a \$1.25 million bilateral follow-up Phase III project to begin this year.

With rice a staple crop, AID initiated the Rice Production project to introduce improved farming technology to the bottomland regions. Launched in 1980, the project, located in the north-central part of the country near Contuboel, involves approximately 1,200 small farm families in improved rice technology. Garner notes, "We are providing training in advanced rice technology, and the rice harvest has improved substantially." Also, roads, small bridges and dams have been constructed to help speed harvests to market.

"After some initial problems," Garner says, "we re-evaluated and redesigned the project. Its emphasis was changed. We now are working at a more appropriate level of technology using animal traction and manpower rather than depending on machinery."

Project technical assistance is provided by the Aurora Associates team of Linda Smith and Naraina P.S. Varde and by AID's rice specialist, Donald Broussard. Johnson explains, "The program is constantly being reviewed to expand and accelerate the impact of our activities on food production."

In the southern rice-growing area near the city of Catio in the Tombali region, the South Coast Agricultural Development project is getting under way. Housing is being constructed for technicians who will work to strengthen the Department of Hydrology and Soils' capability in the region, facilitate extension services and improve water management. Future plans include dam construction and local personnel training in hydrology.

"Guinea-Bissau's future development is dependent on having an expanding cadre of human resources—educated and trained to run the country," Project Officer Joan Johnson stresses. At the time of independence, the country had less than 16 indigenous people educated at the university level.

"In 1976, AID initiated a special manpower training program to provide both long- and short-term training in a wide spectrum of critical areas. Participants attended universities in the United States, Portugal and Brazil to study agricultural extension, agronomy, soils and plant pathology, fisheries, forestry, economics, medicine and engineering," Johnson says. In the eight years that the training program has existed, 176 participants have been funded. Currently, 35 are working for the government of Guinea-Bissau.

A new five-year regional training program (AFGRAD) approved in fiscal 1985 is funding graduate and undergraduate scholarships for up to five Guinean participants per year.



A participant in the partially AID-funded urban vegetable gardening project maintains her plot.

AID also manages direct regional funds for undergraduate scholarships and short-term training.

In addition to the regional program, AID has funded 10 long-term degree program participants through a bilateral project, primarily in agricultural disciplines. The country's first graduate to receive a master's degree in seed pathology has just returned to assume duties as director of the National Seed Laboratory.

The AID project list was expanded in 1984 to include training and provide resources for credit to strengthen the ability of the private sector to take advantage of investment and trade opportunities. This effort includes a trilateral project for technical skills training, the first AID trilateral project of its kind involving a lusophone country. The project, signed and funded by the United States, Portugal and Guinea-Bissau, includes training for mid-level government officials and small businessmen in accounting, administration and management.

"The United States, as part of this trilateral agreement, is providing \$1.5 million under the first phase for studies to identify agro-industrial businesses for the private sector,"

Johnson points out. "An experimental resource investment credit fund will be set up, and technical assistance will be provided to the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau. We are cautiously optimistic about the prospects for private sector development here and the important role this sector could play in economic stabilization and recovery."

"The government of Guinea-Bissau has for some time had an open-door policy to members of our AID staff," Daniels notes. "Meetings with government officials are friendly, and government personnel are not reluctant to mention problems or to discuss suggestions."

Mission Life

The AID office is staffed by 23 people representing a wide array of cultures. Working with the seven Americans are 10 Guineans, two Portuguese, one Italian, one Gambian, one Indian and one Panamanian.

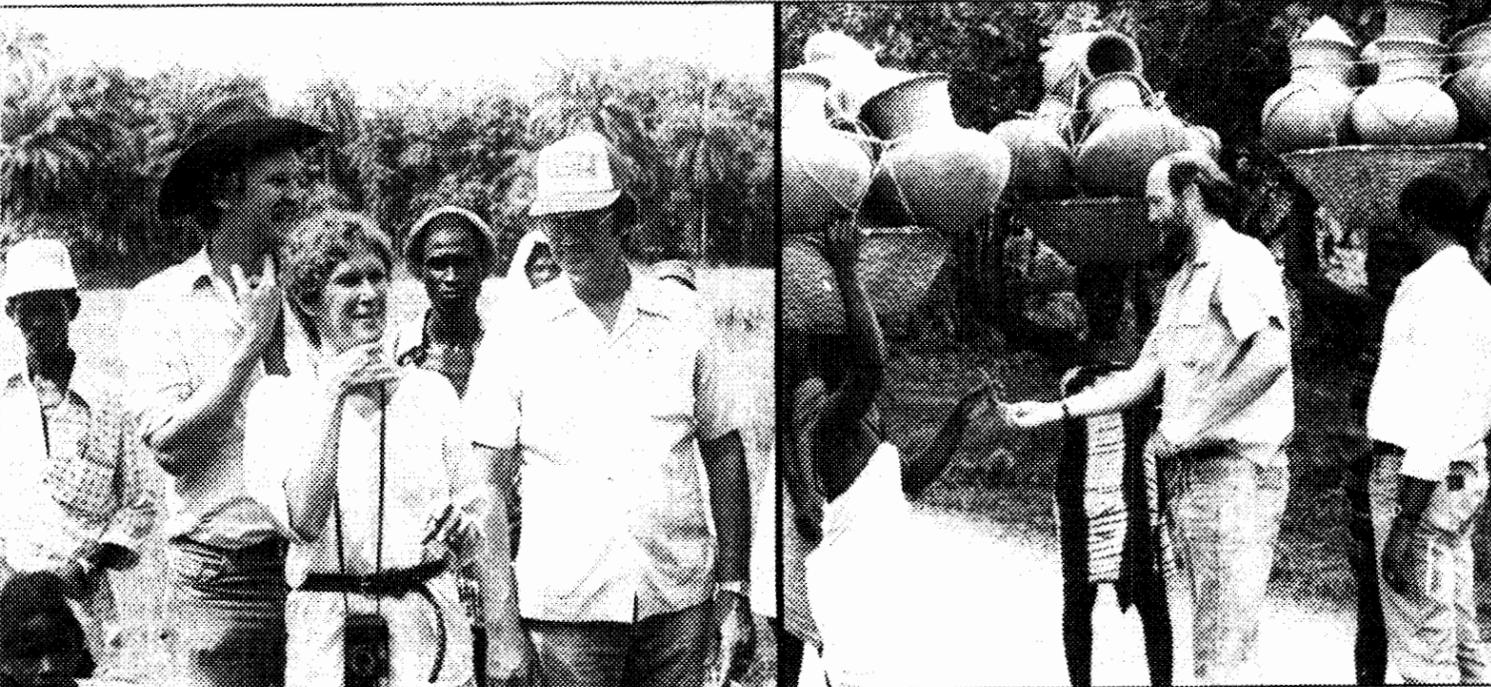
Grace Mayberry, executive assistant, is very upbeat and realistic about life in Guinea-Bissau. "This is a hardship post, so there were adjustments to make, but people are friendly, and it's safe to walk the streets—even at night," she says. "Working in the field has given me an opportunity to see firsthand what good things AID is accomplishing overseas, and I'm proud to be a part of it." This is her first tour since transferring from the Civil Service.

Garner says he finds life in Guinea-Bissau fascinating. "I requested this post," he says. He also provides an important community service. Known as the "Dog Doctor" by local children, Garner spends many weekends treating dogs for sarcoptic mange. "I enjoy helping children and their pets," he explains.

When it comes to rest and relaxation, life in Guinea-Bissau calls for some creative approaches. There are few restaurants, theaters or cultural centers for families. Most entertaining is done at home. There is no television or English-language radio. Many AID staffers have videocassette players for movies and short-wave radios for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) or Voice of America (VOA) broadcasts. Sundays often find the local diplomatic community at the U.S. compound playing volleyball and tennis or swimming.

"We are fortunate to have a small but very knowledgeable and dedicated group of people on our AID staff," Daniels points out. "We are committed to helping prepare the country for the future by increasing food production, building a human resource base and transferring elements of our technology to deal with the problems of this country. It's a privilege to lay the groundwork for a more prosperous and hopeful tomorrow for the people of Guinea-Bissau."

Dennis McDermott coordinated the writing of the mission story and took the photographs. Other contributors to the text included Tristi Nichols, Maurcen McDermott, Wendy Castleton and Leslie Daniels.



Tim Rosche (from left), Linda Smith and Don Broussard accompany a group of villagers to experimental rice plots in the Contuboel region.

Crop Specialist Carl Castleton and driver Ussamane Mane distribute information on crop protection to women from a small village near Bissau.

SFS Officer Promotions Announced

Sarah Jane Littlefield, the first woman at AID ever to be promoted to the rank of career minister, is among 45 members of AID's Foreign Service promoted within and into the Senior Foreign Service (SFS).

Because promotions of SFS career officers are appointments by the President, officers must be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The promotions become effective the first pay period after the President attests to the Senate confirmation.

The following list includes all promotions into and within the SFS:

To Career Minister

Peter W. Askin	John W. Koehring
Owen P. Cylke	Sarah Jane Littlefield

To Minister-Counselor

Peter J. Bloom	Robert G. Huesmann
Laurance W. Bond	William C. Paupe
William R. Brown	James R. Phippard
Dennis M. Chandler	Jimmie M. Stone
Charles E. Costello	Charles D. Ward
Richard M. Dangier	Charles F. Weden, Jr.

To Counselor

Ellsworth Amundson	Hjalmar Peter Kolar
Byron H. Bahl	G. Franklin Latham
Peter Benedict	Lynn M. Lee
Charles C. Brady	Charles R. Mathews
Douglas J. Clark	Dayton L. Maxwell
Phyllis L. Dichter	Richard C. McClure
Sara A. Frankel	Duncan R. Miller
Paul W. Fritz	Linda E. Morse
Myron Golden	William B. Nance
Howard R. Handler	Raymond Rifenburg
Robert Hechtman	Satishandra P. Shah
Harry R. Johnson	Nancy M. Tumavick
Richard A. Johnson	Paul E. White
Francis J. Kenefick	Aaron S. Williams
	Frederick A. Zobrist

Retirement Home Idea Proposed

A foreign service retirement home, modeled after existing Army, Navy and Air Force retirement facilities, was proposed at a recent meeting of the American Association of Foreign Service Women (AAFSW).

Dolores Ortiz, a foreign service spouse for 35 years, suggested that a non-profit corporation be formed by members of the foreign service community to plan and raise funds for a retirement center in the Washington, D.C., area.

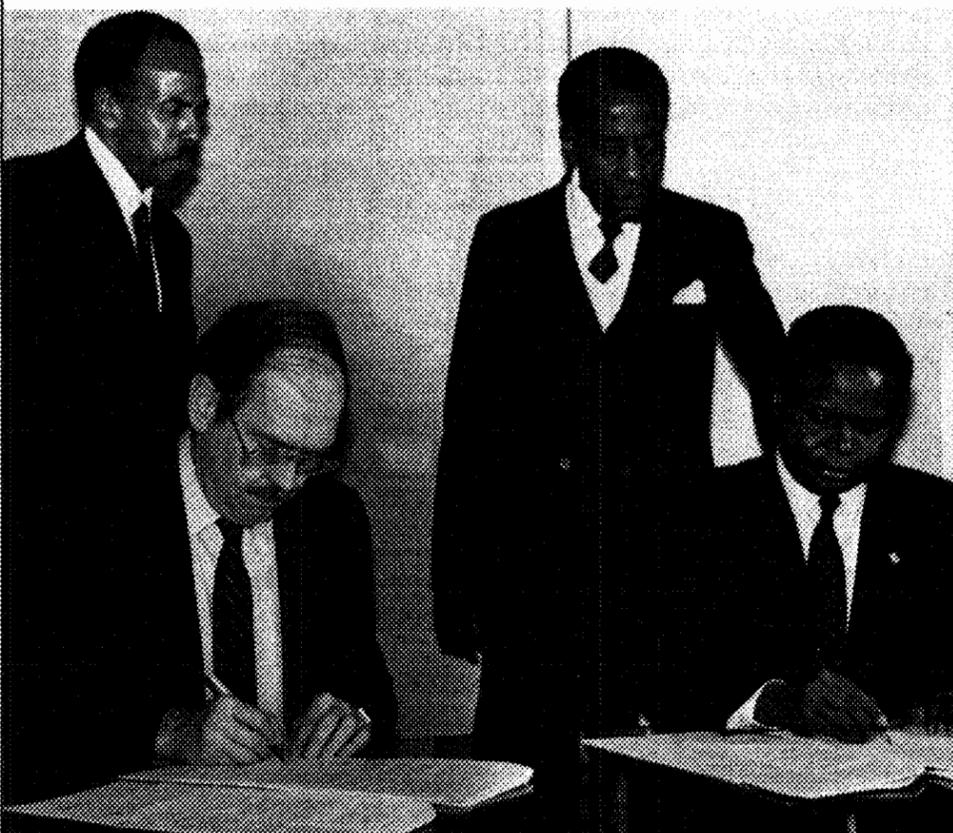
The facility would serve retired foreign service officers and spouses, as well as retirees from other organizations active in foreign affairs such as other government agencies, multilateral organizations and international corporations.

Anyone interested in initiating or working on such a project should contact the AAFSW Housing Office at the State Department, (202) 647-3086/3573.

AID BRIEFS



William and Melva Kohrs (center and right) of Lake City, Minn., are welcomed to AID by Neal Peden, assistant administrator of the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE). The Kohrs, who recently returned from a one-month volunteer assignment in Belize, are the first of 21 U.S. farmers to return from technical assistance tours in Latin America and the Caribbean as part of AID's Farmer-to-Farmer program. The Kohrs worked with the Macal Industrial Cooperative in San Ignacio to help increase milk production and upgrade milk handling procedures. The pilot program is funded by PRE and conducted by Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance. Also pictured are Malcolm Novins (left front) and Herb Wegner, both of PRE.



Administrator Peter McPherson (left) and Cameroon Minister of Plan and Regional Development Sadou Hayatou sign program documents obligating \$18.1 million of the \$20.8 million AID is providing to Cameroon in fiscal 1986 at a Washington, D.C., ceremony Feb. 26, following the Administrator's meeting with Cameroon President Paul Biya. The five projects funded through the grant and loan agreements include Agriculture Management and Planning; National Cereals Research and Extension II; North Cameroon Seed Multiplication II; Agriculture Education; and Support to Primary Education. Also shown are Jay Johnson (standing left), Cameroon mission director, and Paul Ponti, Cameroon Ambassador to the United States.

AID Supports Red Cross Bloodmobile

Despite the inclement weather, which caused late arrivals and some missed appointments, 56 dedicated blood donors reported for the Rosslyn Bloodmobile Feb. 11.

Dana Lund, AID blood donor coordinator, said that even with deferrals for medical reasons, the Agency exceeded its goal of 45 units of blood.

Lund credited the response to the unselfish attitude of long-time donors, many of whom have given more than 32 units (four gallons) each. He also pointed out that AID is beginning to see a resurgence of first-time donors.

Publicity concerning the shortage of blood supplies may have played an important role in increasing donor participation, said Lund. Recent publication of the fact that AIDS cannot be contracted by donating blood has helped considerably to reduce fear. Additional precautions, including testing of each unit of blood drawn and a procedure for confidential withholding without embarrassment or censure, also have helped to gain donor confidence.

IIAA Reunion Set for May

A reunion of staff members who served with the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (IIAA), an AID predecessor organization, will be held May 4 from 1-4 p.m. at the Glenmont-Connecticut Avenue Recreation Center, 3201 Randolph Road, Wheaton, Md.

For further details, contact Dr. Eugene Campbell at (301)656-2589.

Government Offers Free Book Catalog

The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) has a free catalog of almost 1,000 of the government's bestsellers. As official sales agent for U.S. government publications, GPO stocks more than 15,000 titles, including 550 subscriptions.

To create the catalog, popular and general-interest titles were selected from the inventory. Featuring books on children, energy, gardening, history, space travel and more, the illustrated, annotated catalog is designed to make government books more accessible to the general public.

The *U.S. Government Books* catalog is part of an extensive program undertaken by the Government Printing Office to make Americans aware of the information resources available to them through government publications. The free catalog may be obtained by writing New Catalog, P.O. Box 37000, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Kearns Joins Board

BIFAD Jean Kearns was sworn in Feb. 25 as a member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD).

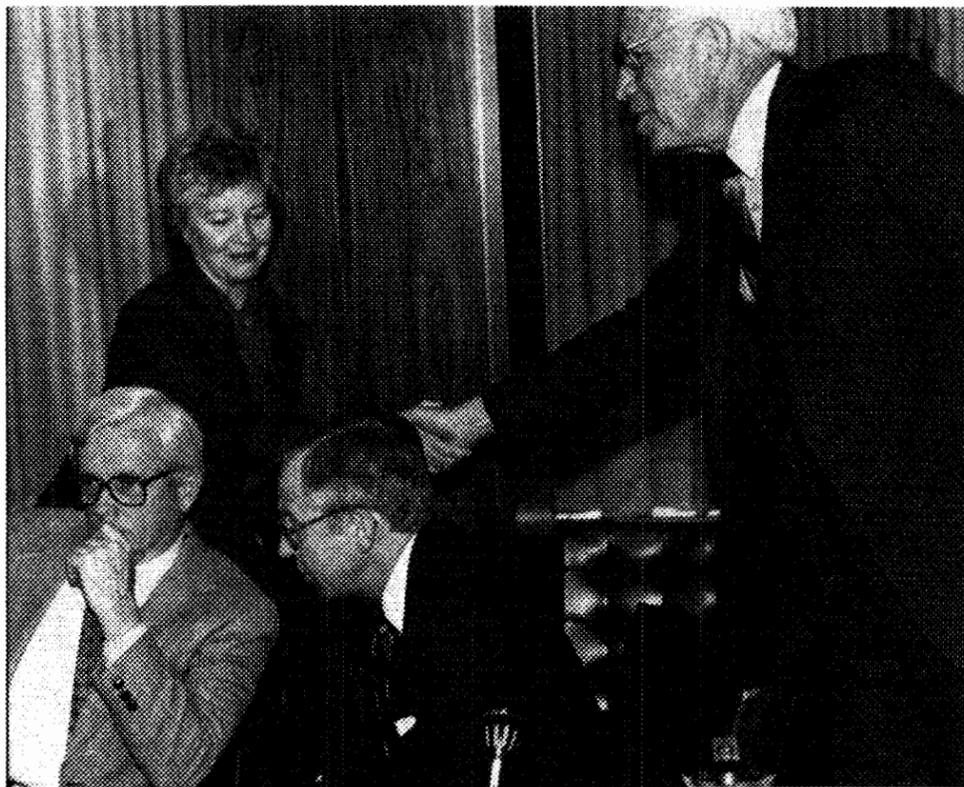
Kearns was appointed to BIFAD by President Reagan and was sworn in by Administrator Peter McPherson in a Washington, D.C., ceremony.

Previously assistant director for the Consortium for International Development, Kearns also has held a number of positions at the University of Arizona, including assistant executive vice president, professor and chairman of the Division of Child Development and Family Relations. She was selected to the university's Hall of Fame and also received the John Henry Cardinal Newman Outstanding Faculty Award.

Kearns has taught overseas as a Fulbright professor at the Singapore Teachers Training College and as a visiting professor at the Philippines Women's University.

REGIONAL TITLE XII SEMINARS HELD

Representatives from 70 universities had an opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences with AID and BIFAD staff at the Regional Title XII Seminars held in late January at New Mexico State University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and



BIFAD Chairman E.T. York, Jr. congratulates new member Jean Kearns at her Feb. 25 swearing-in ceremony. Also shown are BIFAD members Paul Findley (left) and Duane Acker.

State University.

A highlight of the seminars was a discussion of the AID Plan for Agricultural Research and Faculty Development in Africa. Marcus Winter and Calvin Martin of the Bureau for Africa stressed AID's commitment to a 20-year-minimum plan to achieve agricultural progress through strengthening national agricultural research systems in core countries and assisting to adapt technologies to local environments.

Representatives from the AID regional bureaus reviewed projects in agricultural and rural development of potential interest to U.S. universities, re-emphasizing the vital role universities play in AID's develop-

ment efforts overseas.

Several sessions addressed project implementation issues. Kathryn Cunningham and H. T. Simon of AID's Office of Acquisitions and Assistance Management in the Bureau for Management explained new procurement regulations. Various support grants available to universities through AID were described by David Hansen, a contractor with the Bureau for Science and Technology, and Dale Harpstead of BIFAD.

Future program directions and needs also were discussed in light of the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction legislation. Marshall Brown, counselor to the Agency, said that budgetary reductions this year and

in fiscal 1987 will reinforce the trend at AID toward fewer but longer-term programs. In addition, he stressed the Agency's policy of decentralization, delegating more authority to the field for program development.

To help mobilize support for foreign aid programs threatened by budgetary constraints, university representatives recommended that the Title XII community play a more effective role in strengthening public support for U.S. development assistance. They advocated mounting public education campaigns and establishing working relationships with members of Congress to foster support for development programs.

The seminars also included sessions on education and training strategy, women in development and agricultural technology transfer.

BERTRAND APPOINTED CO-CHAIRMAN OF JCARD

Anson Bertrand, director of AID's Office of Agriculture in the Bureau for Science and Technology, has been appointed co-chairman of BIFAD's Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development.

Bertrand joined the Agency in 1982 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He also serves as AID's director for Food and Agriculture.

Nyle Brady, senior assistant administrator of the Bureau for Science and Technology, nominated Bertrand, and the appointment was approved jointly by Administrator Peter McPherson and BIFAD Vice Chairman Duane Acker, acting for Chairman E.T. York, Jr.

Bertrand replaces former JCARD Co-Chairman John Robins who retired in January.

—John Rothberg

SECTOR COUNCILS' REPORT

REDUCING THE BURDEN OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

The dependence of Third World governments on the public sector to spur economic growth has caused an unmanageable public sector burden on the economies of less developed countries (LDCs), said Robert Shoemaker, Office of Rural and Institutional Development in the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T).

Speaking at the first of the Rural Development Sector Council's technical presentations, "Reducing the Burden of the Public Sector," he explained that the burden was caused in part by employing too many public workers and by losses resulting from inefficient publicly-owned enterprises. Excessive regulation and taxation of the private sector also contributed to the problem.

Shoemaker recommended a short-term strategy that emphasizes practical policy and institutional change to relieve the economic and fiscal crisis by reducing the public sector burden. The long-term strategy should strive for policy and institutional reform to enable LDCs to

establish and maintain the prerequisites of a competitive market economy, he said.

Sheldon Gellar of Indiana University spoke about the Mali Economic Policy Reform Program (EPRP) that he recently helped design with AID funding. The program's objective is to reduce the burden of Mali's public sector and encourage private sector growth and employment through regulatory reform, budget restructuring and tax reform.

Gellar said Mali's rapidly expanding public sector includes state enterprise development, scholarships for post-secondary school students and guaranteed public employment for high school and university graduates.

There are political risks and costs associated with policy and institutional transition, he noted. EPRP is trying to reduce the public sector's burden with programs offering financial grants to cover potential short-term revenue shortfalls caused by tax reform. It also plans to provide grants that can defray budget shortfalls—giving the Malian government the chance to encourage volun-

tary resignations by public sector employees by offering generous severance payments, early retirement payments and loans for business investments.

The program is in its initial stages, and it will be some time before the outcome can be evaluated, Gellar stressed.

The privatizing of state agricultural marketing boards that provide subsidized food for urban consumers was analyzed by Gray Cowan of the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC). He said low prices for urban consumers, unfortunately, serve as subsidies to employers, who can pay lower wages because workers need less to live on.

PPC is researching the relationship between food subsidies and political stability. Cowan said that boards cannot be eliminated abruptly because institutions do not exist to replace them.

Steve Ryner of the Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) related LAC's experience in helping the Grenadian government divest nine state-owned enterprises, but he pointed out that forces such as values, family influences and donors often work against divestiture.

However, he said, the potential for privatization exists if detailed analysis of individual firms is carried out, if hard data showing the fiscal drain of inefficient state enterprises is presented to LDC governments, if incentives for carrying out divestiture are clearly spelled out by donors and if a detailed plan and time frame with clear progress benchmarks are developed.

Using this framework, LAC gained Grenada's acceptance of a program calling for the immediate divestiture of seven enterprises and more in the future.

The speakers agreed that reforms aimed at reducing the powerful influence of vested interests will involve considerable political and social risks and uncertainty as well as additional costs.

Participants concluded that a long-term commitment to policy and institutional reform is required on the part of host governments. Success depends on the quality of donor community support, which must be sustained and consistent and must aim at reducing and sharing the political risks and costs associated with such reform.

—Eric Chetwynd and Robert Shoemaker

RETIRED

Albert Printz Jr., SAA/S&T, environmental specialist/adviser, after 10 years

Harold Gill, IG/RIG/A/W, supervisory auditor, after 18 years

Patrick Griffin, IG/RIG/A/W, auditor, after 24 years

Fred Reed, IG/RIG/A/W, auditor, after 1 year

Alice Helm, GC/EPA, attorney advisor general, after 1 year

Hortense Patrick, GC/ASIA, secretary stenographer, after 22 years

Robert Bourquein, SUDAN/CONT, controller, after 18 years

David Steinberg, PPC/CDIE/PPE, program officer, after 16 years

John Robins, S&T/FA, agency director food/agriculture, after 2 years

Robert Jackson, S&T/AGR/AP, agronomist, after 7 years

John McKigney, S&T/N/ST, nutritionist, after 9 years

Bessie Harriston, S&T/IT/PP, development training specialist, after 31 years

Donald Anderson, S&T/MD/RI, rural development officer, after 19 years

Edmund Aughter, FVA/PPE/PAD, program economics officer, after 18 years

Laurel Stanfield, M/SER/AAM/R/ANE, supervisory contract specialist, after 16 years

Richard Biava, M/SER/MO, executive officer, after 22 years

Margaret O'Rourke, M/SER/MO/RM/AP, supervisory general services officer, after 26 years

E. Ray Summerlin, M/F/PAFD/BPC, financial analyst, after 25 years

Bert Crystal, M/FM/PAFD/BPC, financial management specialist, after 33 years

Edward Donoghue, AFR/DP, program analyst officer, after 35 years

David Walsh, AFR/CCWA/SIGNE, program officer, after 19 years

Weston Emery, AFR/SA/ZMBL, program officer, after 26 years

Eugenia Maria Maas, ANE/ASIA/PD/PCS, program operation assistant, after 18 years

James Roberts, ANE/MENA/M, program officer, after 23 years

Arthur Bjorlykke Jr., EGYPT/IS/CS, contract officer, after 19 years

Stanley Nevin, MOROCCO/RCO, contract officer, after 20 years

John Stuart Jr., INDIA/MGT, contract officer, after 14 years

Fred Lee Zumwalt, PAKISTAN/D, special projects officer, after 18 years

Douglas Butchart, PAKISTAN/ARD, agricultural development officer, after 19 years

James Dawson, PHIL/RAD/RD, supervisory rural development officer, after 21 years

Olga Wohlgemuth, MOROCCO/CONT, executive assistant

Rutherford Poats, DAC/PARIS, chairman development assistant coordination (DAC), after 4 years

Mary Mohrmann, RIG/II/CAIRO, secretary, after 5 years

Francis Dimond, COMP/REASSIGN, program officer, after 28 years

WHERE? IN THE WORLD ARE AID EMPLOYEES

Charles Witten, COMP/REASSIGN, health development officer, after 21 years

Norman Ulsaker, COMP/REASSIGN, agricultural development officer, after 22 years

Years indicate AID service only.

MOVED ON

Phyllis Gale Addison, ANE/E

Audrey Denise Benson, FVA/PVC/ITA

Gloria Booker, M/SER/AAM/A/SUP

Nancy Marie Buchanan, M/FM/CONT

Nina Elizabeth Buchanan, PPC/EMS

Kathleen Butler, M/PM/FSP/AB/SS

Philip Caruso Jr., M/PM/PP

Joy Cothran, COMP/CS/DS

Cynthia Gail Crockett, M/PM/PP

M.A. Davis, M/RM/PAFD/BPC

Alice Dexter, FVA/FFP/II

Donald Ferguson, S&T/H/HS

Earldine Fisher, M/SER/AAM/ST/FA

Charles Irvin Foltz, IG/SEC/PS

David Fredrick, COMP/FS/DS

Frank Goldman, PPC/EMS

Dale Christine Graham, FVA/PPE

Caldwell Hahn, S&T/FNR

Patricia Hill, S&T/POP/CPS

Kathryn Hohman, AA/PRE

Raja Jaffan, COMP/CS/DS

Barbara Lane, M/SER/AAM/ST/R

Anna Lee, PPC/PB

Lucinia Lowery, S&T/POP/OCS

Catherine Mallet, AFR/PD/CCWA

Deborah Maxwell, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Edna Meek, M/SER/IRM/WMS

Jennifer O'Connor, M/SER/EOMS/EMS

Julia O'Connor, ANE/TR

M. Greta Patten, OFDA/OD

Francis Polito, GC

Gloria Proctor, M/SER/MO/RM/AP

Dana Smith, COMP/CS/R

Rose Mary Swindell, M/SER/AAM/ST/R

Dana Stephanie Underwood, M/PM/RP

Judy Van Rest, XA/PA/P

Frances Vanech, OFDA/OD

Christopher Walker, AFR/DP/PPE

PROMOTED

Anne Hoard, AA/FVA, administrative operations assistant

Robert Hudec, PPC/PB/RPA, program analyst

William Miller, M/SER/AAM/A/SUP, supervisory contract technician

Debi Mukherjee, M/FM/CAD, clerk typist

Barbara Sadler, AA/AFR, secretary stenographer

REASSIGNED

Pamela Lane Baldwin, program analyst, S&T/EY, to financial economist, PPC/DC/DAC

Ross Bigelow, program analyst, FVA/PVC/ITA, to geographer, S&T/RD/SEE

Winfield Collins, engineering officer, COMP/FS, to project development officer, AFR/PD/SWA

Benjamin Severn, program economics officer, LAC/DR, to supervisory program economics officer, PPC/PDPR/EP

Peter Shirk, contract specialist, M/SER/AAM/O/LAC, to contract officer, YEMEN

John Slattery, special projects officer, AFR/RA/P-I, to program officer, AFR/EA/SDE

Cam Wickham, program economics officer, PPC/DC/DAC, to PPC/EA

Fair Depicts AID's Collaborative Role

AID The United States, seeking to underscore America's role in the socioeconomic development of Zaire, participated for the first time in the biennial International Fair of Kinshasa.

"President Mobutu has declared agriculture to be Zaire's number one priority, and the United States had 'U.S. Contributions to African Agriculture' as the theme of its exhibit," Brandon Grove, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to Zaire, said in a speech to 150 visitors at the U.S. pavilion during "American Day" ceremonies.

Fourteen countries sponsored exhibits at the fair, which was held in the capital city of Kinshasa. La Foire Internationale de Kinshasa (The International Fair of Kinshasa) has been held every other year since 1969.

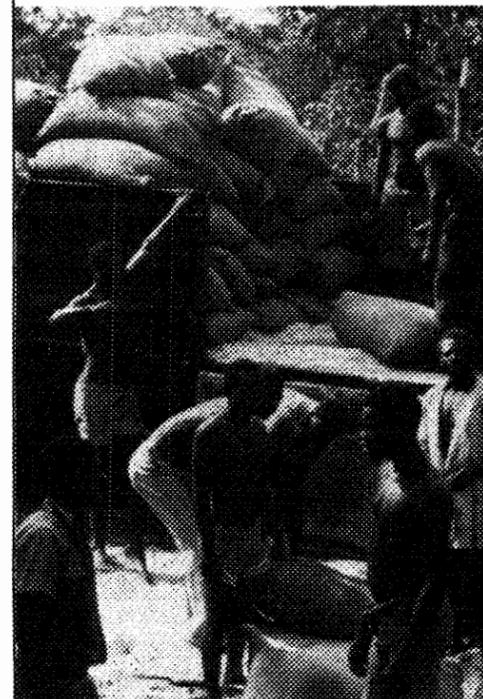
AID, the Peace Corps and 12 U.S. companies with branches in Zaire took part in the fair.

The AID booth featured a 30-minute video presentation on AID-assisted activities in Zaire, primarily in agriculture and health. The mission also displayed approximately 80 photographs of AID-assisted projects.

Projects included an AID-Peace Corps fish production program, agricultural research, seed production, marketing, sector studies and health.

Zaire's ministries of Agriculture and Health featured AID-sponsored projects in their exhibits.

"That the ministries used the AID projects as the core of their exhibits, often displaying the AID handclasp symbol alongside the Zairian flag, illustrates the importance of the collaborative effort we have undertaken," said Richard Podol, AID's



President Mobutu has declared agriculture to be Zaire's number one priority.

mission director.

The displays varied considerably. The Area Nutrition project staff at the National Nutrition Planning Center weighed babies to demonstrate the importance of growth monitoring and good nutrition. The regional project for Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases provided illustrated instructions for parents in family health problems in the local language.

The Applied Agricultural Research project displayed photographs of laboratory work being conducted on improved varieties of crops.

"This pavilion represents a marriage of government and private enterprise, of commerce and cooperation, all working together in many ways that make Zaire a stronger, more prosperous nation," Grove said, as he emphasized the role of private enterprise in Zaire.

AID's participation in the fair was successful in explaining the purpose and activities of the mission to many of the three million people in Kinshasa as well as numerous others who represented the rest of the 30 million people who live in Zaire, Podol said.

He added that AID plans to participate in the 1987 fair to further explain the collaborative role the United States plays in the development of Zaire.

Natural Enemies Help Control Pests



In the ongoing battle against insect pests, insects are all too often the winners. Aside from the enormous damage they cause to agriculture, insects are major carriers of many human and animal diseases.

While chemical pesticides are useful in many health and agricultural applications, there is growing concern about their effects on the environment and human health, their potential for misuse and increasing insect resistance. Such concern has led to a renewed interest in biological control—the use of natural enemies such as parasites, pathogens and predators to check the spread of insect pests and disease vectors.

Mosquito-borne diseases annually affect the lives of over two billion people, most in less developed countries (LDCs). Despite over 40 years of synthetic pesticide use, an estimated 300-400 million cases and two million deaths worldwide occur annually from malaria alone.

The dramatic increase in worldwide malaria incidence in the late-1960s and early-1970s is associated with increased mosquito resistance to DDT and increased resistance of the plasmodium parasite to various drugs.

However, a major breakthrough in biological control occurred in 1977 when Israeli scientist Joel Margalit noticed a large number of dead mosquito larvae in a pool of stagnant water in the Negev desert. After

investigating and eliminating a variety of other possible explanations, Margalit discovered a new variety of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (BT). Now called *BT var. israelensis* (BTI) after its place of discovery, this new bacteria produces spores containing a highly potent, selective insect endotoxin.

The subject of subsequent intensive research, BTI toxin has been shown to be highly effective and lethal against the larvae of mosquitoes and blackflies that can carry malaria and "river blindness." For example, it can kill 50% of the larvae of some *Culex* mosquito species within 15 minutes. Yet, the toxin has little, if any, effect on non-target organisms. Both the World Health Organization and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency endorse its use for several specific biological control applications.

Increasing the duration of BTI's larvicidal activity is the most pressing operational problem hindering widespread acceptance of BTI in the field. Local production of BTI offers attractive possibilities in developing countries, but the cost of repeated applications is high.

Although BTI is effective within minutes, its effectiveness is measured in hours. Larvae hatching 24-48 hours after a BTI application may be almost totally unaffected.

One problem appears to be that BTI settles into the bottom sediments, where it has little contact with larvae. Possible solutions include mixing the toxin with more

buoyant materials or splicing the DNA coding for the toxin into more environmentally appropriate bacteria or algae. The gene itself has already been isolated and cloned.

Israel has developed considerable expertise in the microbial and viral control of insect pests. This is one of several areas of emphasis in AID's U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) program, a new, Congressionally-mandated program that seeks to promote



Aside from the enormous damage they cause to agriculture, insects are major carriers of many human and animal diseases.

Israel-LDC research partnerships in significant development problems.

Since it began a year ago, CDR already has reviewed over 500 joint research proposals from LDC and Israeli scientists. About a fifth of the 52 innovative research projects already funded or selected for funding are related to biological pest control. Other innovative research in this area is sponsored by AID's Program in Science and Technology Cooperation.

Through an AID grant, Margalit now is exploring the physical and biochemical factors that influence BTI effectiveness and larvicidal activity in the field. Another Israeli scientist, Eliezer Zomer, is studying how BTI toxin works to disrupt the normal function of the midgut of its larvae victims.

In Thailand, Somsak Pantuwantana is using genetic engineering methods to insert the BTI toxin gene into *E. coli*, a widely used bacterial model system. He has produced and tested over 30,000 transformed *E. coli* clones, 21 of which produce toxins similar to BTI. Their identity and larvicidal activity are being tested.

Abraham Kalfon of Israel and Almany Traore of Guinea intend to use similar techniques to improve the potency of *B. sphaericus*, another biological control agent with less "punch" but longer effectiveness than BTI.

Israeli scientists also will be collaborating with Kenyan colleagues at the International Center for Insect Physiology in Nairobi to apply similar biological methods to the control of the African armyworm (*Spodoptera exempta*), a major East African pest.

—Irvin Asher



CDIE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

UPDATING MAILING LIST

The Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE) is striving to improve the dissemination of its evaluation reports and other information on AID experience in development programs.

Information is available through a variety of documents that provide insights on various planning, policy, management and development perspectives.

Future evaluation studies include:

- A series on development program management in Africa;
- Guidelines for data collection, monitoring and evaluation plans;
- A manual for evaluating small-scale enterprise development projects;
- Women in development: a review of a decade of projects;
- An analysis of school feeding programs in LDCs;
- Issues in technology transfer; and,

- Reviews of agricultural education, research and extension.

CDIE has been maintaining a mailing list of AID personnel in Washington, D.C., and in the field as well as of other individuals and organizations who have requested information. To better serve the Agency, the center now is seeking to develop a more precise dissemination plan that will target reports to specific user audiences.

If you are currently a recipient of CDIE publications, you will receive a "Distribution Request Form" with the next mailing. If you want to continue receiving the evaluation studies or wish only to receive those documents in your area(s) of interest, it is requested that you complete the form and return it to the Document Information Handling Facility.

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Food for Work: A Development Resource



Food for Work (FFW) can provide income supplements to poor households and employment opportunities for women, many of whom are heads of households. FFW can help create important assets such as roads and forests while it strengthens the ability of local organizations to address development problems. And, FFW can serve to channel food aid rapidly to targeted populations during disasters.

These are the conclusions and evaluations of a recent Food for Work workshop.

In a statement read to participants, Administrator Peter McPherson promised to "continue to support efforts to increase the developmental effectiveness of this valuable resource."

Sponsored by the offices of Program, Policy and Evaluation and Food for Peace in the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (FVA), the meeting provided guidance on how to manage FFW as a developmental resource and how to guard against any negative effects.

Lessons learned from existing Food for Work efforts were presented, new approaches were highlighted and initial action plans for improving FFW programs were developed. The role of FFW in the transition from emergency assistance to development assistance in Africa also was discussed.

Country presentations illustrated the variety of Food for Work uses and its influence on activities. They also detailed the significant levels of employment achieved through FFW. For example, in India more than 700 million person days per year of employment, primarily for very poor families, are provided by the gov-

ernment, the World Food Program (WFP) and Catholic Relief Services through Food for Work.

In Lesotho, FFW activities provide over 11,400 person years of employment — more than 33% of the existing wage labor force.

Participants also gave examples of how Food for Work is used to create resources that are necessary to other activities. Bolivia relies on FFW for water development, roads, natural resource management and home vegetable production. And,

"Countries with little previous Food for Work experience have used it successfully in emergencies."

FFW helps in the manufacturing of tools that will be incorporated in agricultural production projects in Mauritania.

Countries in all regions reported on the use of Food for Work in managing emergency situations and as a transition from emergency to development assistance.

An example is Peru, where 70% of all Title II activities are FFW. In 1983-84 an emergency feeding program was carried out by the government of Peru, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and AID in which 80% of all emergency food resources were channeled into FFW rehabilitation and reconstruction programs. Approximately 40,000 metric tons of Title II commodities with a value of \$15 million were involved plus \$4.5 million of emer-

gency grants to PVOs.

Other countries with little previous Food for Work experience also have used it successfully in emergency situations.

For instance, FFW was used to resettle Ghanaians expelled from Nigeria at a time when extreme food shortages existed in the rural areas (1983-84).

Mauritania has made a policy decision to use FFW rather than free food distribution in emergencies. It established a governmental FFW unit that identified six pilot activities. Sudan also identified ways in which FFW could contribute to managing the emergency situation and the transition to recovery and long-term development.

The workshop prepared the groundwork for a major effort in strengthening the use of the FFW resource. Country teams will build on this base when they design their new program plans later this spring. AID and PVO headquarters will be supporting this effort with follow-up technical assistance and training to develop new or improved FFW models.

Results of the workshop include:

- Recognition that Food for Work is a development resource, not a project. As such, it should be linked to host country government development priorities and to PVO, AID and other donor projects as appropriate. FFW also was targeted as a method for involving the poor and stimulating local initiative in projects.

- Identification of strategies for using Food for Work in the transition from emergency to recovery and rehabilitation and for long-term development in African countries affected by drought. Several of the country teams from Africa have committed themselves to transition

strategies using FFW.

- Analysis of limitations and opportunities of Food for Work such as a wage for public works, incentive for community development or subsidy for educational activities, depending on country-specific circumstances.
- Agreement on the importance of establishing communication channels and coordination mechanisms at all levels — not only within countries, but also among FVA, AID regional bureaus and the field.

A report of the workshop, held Dec. 3-6 in Annapolis, Md., is being compiled by FVA/PPE. The report will contain all the workshop products as well as many of the preparatory pieces, including a concept paper outlining strengths and weaknesses of FFW and a resource guide that annotates available FFW literature.

Copies of the report and other documents may be obtained from Judith Gilmore, FVA/PPE, room 205, SA-8.

—Judith Gilmore

Seminar Set for Educating FS Children



"I received information about things I didn't know existed" . . . "The talk on boarding schools made me rethink some of my stereotyped attitudes" . . . "Having so many different resource people to talk with about so many different topics really helped me" . . . These comments are just a few from participants in the 1985 seminar, "Educating the Foreign Service Child While Posted Abroad."

Families with school-age children preparing to go overseas this summer have an opportunity to attend the 1986 seminar April 9. Sponsored jointly by the Family Liaison Office (FLO) and the Overseas Briefing Center, the seminar will be held at the Foreign Service Institute (SA-3) from 9:15 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The seminar will include panel discussions on schooling alternatives abroad, parental involvement in overseas schools and the boarding school option. A new segment will focus on safety and security of children overseas, and a special panel of foreign service youth will discuss their own educational experiences.

An optional discussion from 3 to 4 p.m. will address the education of children with special needs (learning disabled, gifted and talented).

Representatives from State's Office of Overseas Schools and Employee Consultation Service will join Judith Livingston, FLO's education counselor, in presenting the program.

Though the seminar is free, interested persons must register by calling the Overseas Briefing Center, (703) 235-8784.

CIFRAI Assists Fisheries Program



The development of the fisheries industry in less developed countries (LDCs) is encouraged by AID as an important source of protein for national consumption and for its potential in the export market.

To develop a coordinated fisheries assistance program, the Office of Agriculture in the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T/AGR) recently assisted in organizing the Committee for International Fisheries Research and Assistance Institutions (CIFRAI), comprised of representatives of institutions with fisheries projects funded by AID.

Through the coordinated program, CIFRAI will be better able to provide missions and LDCs with technical assistance, technology and training in the development of the fisheries sector, as well as to share expertise and resources among committee members. As additional support, S&T/AGR has developed an electronic mail system to pro-

vide information exchange among CIFRAI members, which will be available in some LDCs, starting with the Philippines.

Founding members of CIFRAI are Auburn University, the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM), the University of Maryland, the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Oceanic Institute of Hawaii, Oregon State University and the University of Rhode Island.

The University of Maryland and Oregon State University manage the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) in fisheries stock assessment and aquaculture pond dynamics, respectively. Auburn and Rhode Island universities have cooperative agreements with the Agency to provide, through AID missions, short-term technical assistance and training to LDCs in aquaculture and marine capture fisheries.

The National Marine Fisheries

Service is contracted through a Resources Support Service Agreement to provide technical experts to the Office of Agriculture and additional technical assistance to marine fisheries. ICLARM is partly supported by an AID grant to conduct research in aquaculture and capture fisheries in LDCs. The Oceanic Institute is conducting research on the reproductive biology of milkfish through a cooperative agreement.

Also participating in CIFRAI are other universities active in CRSPs, including the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, the University of Hawaii, the University of Washington, the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff and the University of California, Davis.

Missions may use the expertise of these institutions through a contract, cooperative agreement, buying into an existing S&T project or cost-sharing in a project.

Further information on CIFRAI is available from the Renewable Natural Resources Division, S&T/AGR.



AFRICA

Botswana Gaborone
Director J. Paul Guedet

Burkina Faso Ouagadougou
Director Herbert N. Miller

Cameroon Yaounde
Director Jay P. Johnson
Deputy Director Moshina H. Jordan

Ghana Accra
Director William S. Lefes

Kenya Nairobi
Director Charles L. Gladson
Deputy Director Barry M. Riley

Lesotho Maseru
Director Jesse L. Snyder

Liberia Monrovia
Director Mary C. Kilgour
Deputy Director Michael A. Rugh

Mali Bamako
Director Eugene R. Chiavaroli
Deputy Director Wilbur Thomas

Mauritania Nouakchott
Director Donald F. Miller

Niger Niamey
Director Peter Benedict
Deputy Director Robert C. Coultter

Senegal Dakar
Director Sarah Jane Littlefield
Deputy Director Carole H. Tyson

Somalia Mogadishu
Director Louis A. Cohen
Deputy Director Gary L. Nelson

Sudan Khartoum
Director William R. Brown
Deputy Director Melvin L. VanDoren

Swaziland Mbabane
Director Robert G. Huesmann
Deputy Director Harry R. Johnson

Tanzania Dar es Salaam
Director Frederick E. Gilbert (Acting)
Deputy Director Frederick E. Gilbert

Uganda Kampala
Director Irvin D. Coker

Zaire Kinshasa
Director Richard L. Podol
Deputy Director Arthur S. Lezin

Zambia Lusaka
Director John A. Patterson

Zimbabwe Harare
Director Roy A. Stacy
Deputy Director Scott Smith
Deputy Director for Regional Programs Dale B. Pfeiffer

AID Offices

Burundi Bujumbura
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AID Representative John B. Woods

Djibouti Djibouti
AID Representative John A. Lundgren

Ethiopia Addis Ababa
Coordinator of U.S. Emergency Assistance Fred C. Fischer

The Gambia Banjul
AID Representative Byron H. Bahl

Guinea-Bissau Bissau
AID Representative Gussie L. Daniels III

Malawi Lilongwe
AID Representative John F. Hicks

Rwanda Kigali
AID Representative Emerson J. Melaven

Togo/Benin Lome/Cotonou
AID Representative Myron Golden

Sections of Embassy

Guinea Conakry
AID Affairs Officer Mark G. Wentling

Mozambique Maputo
AID Affairs Officer Alan A. Silva (Acting)

Nigeria Lagos
AID Affairs Officer Elizabeth Keys MacManus

Sierra Leone Freetown
AID Affairs Officer James W. Habron

Republic of South Africa Pretoria
AID Affairs Officer Jimmy O. Philpott

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. Mission to the United Nations
(including U.S. Secretariat, UNDP, UNICEF, UNCDF, UNFPA)
New York, New York
Development Coordination Officer—Harold S. Fleming

U.S. Mission to the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organizations
(including FAO, WFP, WFC, IFAD)
Rome, Italy
U.S. Executive Director to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)—Allan R. Furman
Attache for Development Affairs—H. Peters Strong, Jr.

U.S. Mission to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Paris, France
U.S. Representative to the Development Assistance Committee—David Lazar
Office of the U.S. Executive Director to the Asian Development Bank
Manila, The Philippines
AID Development Adviser to the U.S. Executive Director—Kevin Rushton

WHO'S WHO IN THE FIELD

Regional Economic Development Service Offices

East & Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA)
Nairobi, Kenya
Director John W. Koehring
Deputy Director Arthur M. Fell

West & Central Africa (REDSO/WCA)
Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Director Laurence W. Bond
Deputy Director Archibald G. MacArthur



ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST

Bangladesh Dhaka
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Deputy Director Bonnie Pounds

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AID Representative Charles D. Ward

Egypt Cairo
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Deputy Director Arthur M. Handly

India New Delhi
Director Owen Cylke
Deputy Director Richard Blue

Indonesia Jakarta
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Deputy Director Janet Ballantyne

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The Philippines Manila
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Yemen Sanaa
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AID Representative Hugh L. Dwellley

Oman Muscat
AID Representative Furman G. Towery

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Jamaica Kingston
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Peru Lima
Director John A. Sanbrailo
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Regional Office for Central American Programs (ROCAP)
Guatemala City, Guatemala
Director Nadine M. Plaster
Deputy Director John R. Eyre

Regional Development Office/Caribbean (RDOC)
Bridgetown, Barbados
Director James S. Horitaway
Deputy Director Robert K. Clark
Associate Director for Grenada William B. Erdahl

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AID Representative Howard Lusk

Colombia Bogota
AID Representative Jim Smith

Mexico Mexico City
AID Representative Samuel Taylor

Paraguay Asuncion
AID Representative Paul W. Fritz

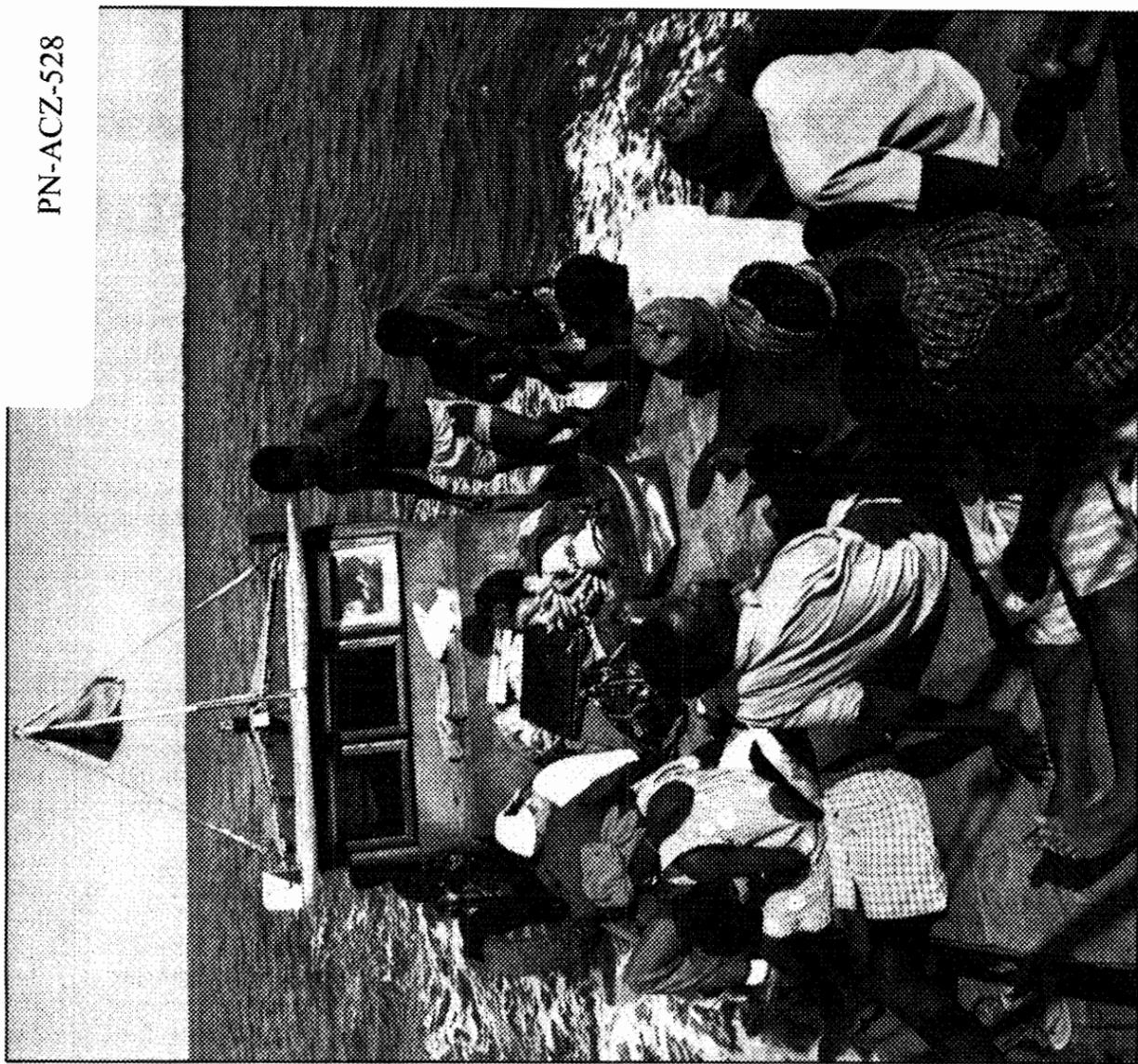
FRONT LINES

THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MARCH 1986

the front lines of a long twilight struggle for freedom — John F. Kennedy

PN-ACZ-528



AID IN GUINEA-BISSAU

Privatization: Right Step, Right Time

Agency Tops CFC Goal