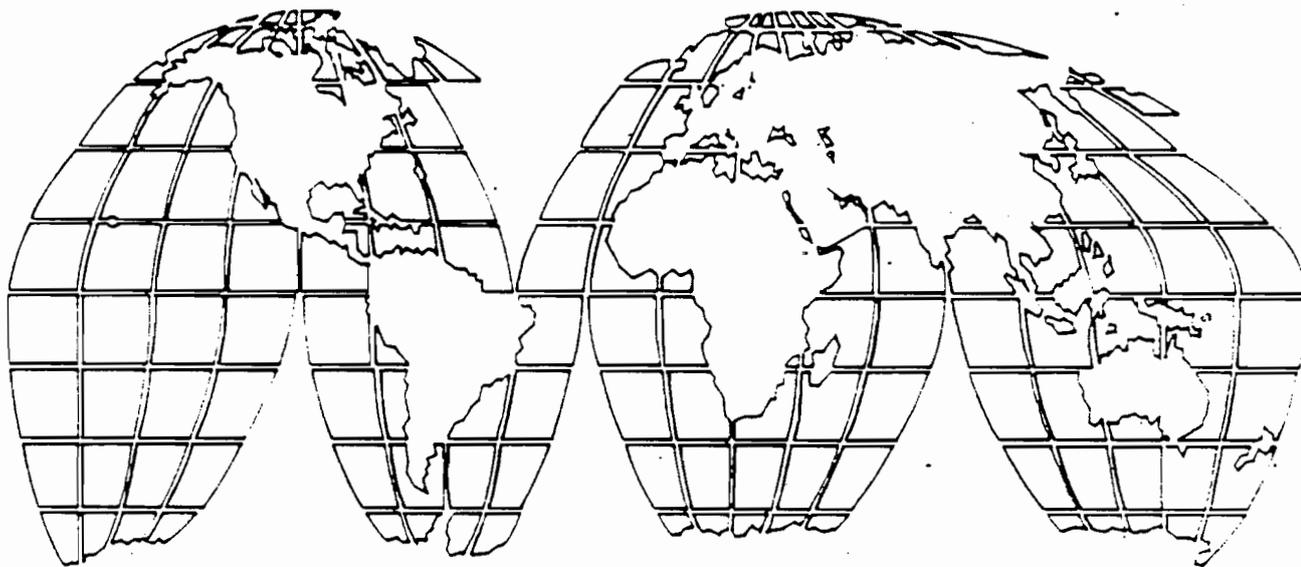


U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



A.I.D. DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION PROGRAM



Sponsor: Agency for International
Development
Bureau for Program and
Policy Coordination
Center for Development
Information and Evaluation
Washington, D.C. 20523

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CDIE

DESCRIPTION

CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION AND EVALUATION (CDIE)

- * What information do you have on lessons learned from past A.I.D. projects relating to rural health delivery systems?
- * Can you produce an historical list of all A.I.D. development assistance projects in Kenya?
- * What is the latest information on low-cost energy system technology?
- * Can you provide technical assistance to establish a development information center?
- * Are labor force statistics by sex available for all A.I.D.-assisted countries?
- * Can you assist the National Statistical Office in Thailand in developing a National Household Surveys Program?

CDIE receives and answers requests similar to those above every day.

Development Information Users

CDIE provides information services to A.I.D. staff located worldwide, A.I.D. contractors, developing country individuals and institutions, Peace Corps, voluntary organizations engaged in development assistance programs, and international and national donor organizations.

Development Information Activities

CDIE acquires, maintains, and disseminates the A.I.D. development assistance experience memory. The memory consists of project design, evaluation and implementation documentation, feasibility and research studies, conference papers, technical and periodic reports generated from A.I.D. projects, programs and contracts.

CDIE also collects, maintains and distributes combined economic and social time-series data from major international sources for virtually all countries worldwide.

In addition, CDIE maintains cooperative working agreements with USDA, Bureau of the Census, National Technical Information Service, National Library of Medicine, Library of Congress, World Bank, IMF, International Development Research Center(Canada) and other institutions which enable CDIE to provide both comprehensive on-line access to bibliographic, project and statistical development information resources and technical assistance in the disciplines of information science, data collection and data analysis.

Development Information Division Services

Reference and research services are provided by the A.I.D. Library and DI Research Staff. The Library contains 150,000 reports and publications related to development assistance in both hardcopy and microfiche formats. The reports include A.I.D. program and project-related documents and development-related commercial, scientific and technical literature.

The research and reference staff perform on-line database searches which access CDIE computerized development information systems and over 350 commercially available bibliographic and economic databases such as Agricola, Energyline, Medline, Popline, NTIS, and Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau (CAB). On-line interlibrary loan services are available through a network of over 1900 major special, academic, and technical libraries in the U.S.

Computerized Development Information Systems

The Development Information System (DIS) provides on-line access to development assistance experience from over 4,300 A.I.D. projects and 30,000 A.I.D.-generated technical, evaluation, and research reports.

The Economic and Social Data Bank (ESDB) is an automated system for the storage, analysis, and dissemination of economic and social statistical data from the World Bank, IMF, USDA, and A.I.D. sources. ESDB has country-level, time-series, macro data for approximately 450 data elements covering 130 countries world wide.

A.I.D. Document and Information Handling Facility (DIHF)

This facility acquires, catalogs, indexes, abstracts, microfilms, and inventories A.I.D. projects and technical documents, and development-related commercial publications. An on-demand A.I.D. document request service is provided. The DIHF maintains the A.I.D. Development Information System (DIS). Products of the system are tailored bibliographies, acquisitions lists, and such periodic awareness publications as A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts (ARDA). A comprehensive A.I.D. Development Thesaurus has been developed and is maintained by the DIHF.

Economic and Social Data Services

CDIE supplies computerized statistical economic and social data services for A.I.D. With access to similar centers at the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other institutions, CDIE can tap a very large repository of economic and social development-related data bases. CDIE provides economic services including statistical analysis, tabulations, graphics, and econometric forecasting models. Through a contract arrangement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, a staff of 30 professionals provides technical assistance in data collection and institutional development.

Services include:

- * Statistical Library
- * Automated International Databases
- * Statistical Reports
- * A.I.D. Micro-Data Inventory
- * Graphics Capability
- * Software Programs
- * Econometric Models

CDIE Technical Assistance

Information Management

CDIE provides assistance in the design, implementation and evaluation of A.I.D. projects having development information components, including publication and information clearinghouses and centers, libraries, and manual and automated library information support systems.

Data Collection and Analysis

CDIE provides technical assistance in data collection and analysis to researchers, analysts, economists, and project designers in the following areas:

- * Sector Surveys, Project Design and Evaluation
- * Institution Building Abroad
- * Software Development, Installation, and Support
- * A.I.D./W Technical Review of Project Documents

Current CDIE Publications

- * A.I.D. Evaluation Publication Series -- Program Evaluation Discussion Papers; Program Evaluations; Project Impact Evaluations; Special Studies; Program Design and Evaluation Methods.
- * A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts (ARDA), a quarterly announcement bulletin, presents abstracts of recently published A.I.D.-supported research, technical, and evaluation reports.
- * Selected Statistical Data by Sex provides demographic data for 69 countries.
- * Country Development Strategy Statement Data Abstracts (available for 46 A.I.D.-assisted countries)
- * Indicators of Nutrition in A.I.D.-Assisted Countries, statistical profile series, April, 1982.
- * Inventory of A.I.D. Micro-Data Sets for Developing Countries supplies information for A.I.D.-supported data collection survey efforts.

How To Contact CDIE

Information requests can be made by letter, cable, phone call, or personal visit. Be as specific and detailed as possible in describing your information need. Your intended use of the information, language needs, and other special requirements will help us select and tailor the response to your particular request in the shortest period of time.

To request CDIE publications or services contact:

U.S. Agency for International Development
PPC/CDIE
Washington, D.C. 20523
Phone: (703) 235-2753

A Reminder

AID/Washington and Mission staff are urged to send CDIE copies of all A.I.D.-generated project, program, and technical reports. We want to serve your information needs better but can only do so with your cooperation.

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

SYSTEM

Agency for International Development
Center for Development Information and Evaluation

DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

(DIS)

The DIS is an automated on-line information storage and retrieval system which provides access to:

- * Project experiential information for AID development projects
- * Project and program documentation for AID projects
- * AID-funded technical research and development reports
- * A development thesaurus of AID terms used to index AID's development experience found in program, project, and technical documentation which is AID-generated or AID-funded

The DIS is designed to support AID's information needs for:

- * Program and policy planning
- * Project design (Pre-PID, PID and PP stage)
- * Project evaluation
- * Transfer and application of development technologies
- * Basic and applied research in development

Requests for DIS information can be initiated by contacting:

Agency for International Development
Center for Development Information and Evaluation

AID Library
PPC/CDIE/DI
Room 105, SA-18
Washington, D.C. 20523
U.S.A.
(703) 235-1000

Research Staff
PPC/CDIE/DI
Room 215, SA-18
Washington, D.C. 20523
U.S.A.
(703) 235-2753

AID Project Experience

The development project experience memory includes AID projects which were active in September 1974 or which have become active since that date. This collection of project experience reflects the results of the "New Directions" foreign assistance legislation passed by Congress in 1973. Alternative project development approaches and lessons learned from the implementation of these specific project designs are recorded for future DIS users (AID program officers, project designers and evaluators) by abstracting and indexing AID's project design and evaluation documentation. The project design description consists of a project summary and the four narrative logical framework cells: goal, purpose, outputs and inputs. The project summary includes information describing the development problem addressed by the project, the general strategy approach for eliminating or alleviating the problem, the major project activities or components, project management, beneficiaries, participants, donors, formal implementing agency, special development concerns and key assumptions made in the project design. The project evaluation abstract includes a statement of methodology, degree of attainment of project purpose and outputs, evaluation findings and lessons learned.

AID Project and Program Documentation

AID project and program documents are cataloged, indexed, and abstracted for principal design documents (project papers, non-capital assistance project proposals, loan/capital assistance papers, operational program grant proposals, etc.), principal evaluative documents (project evaluation summaries, special evaluations, project appraisal reports, audit reports, final reports, etc.) and other major document types such as feasibility studies, sector studies and discussion papers.

AID Technical Research and Development Materials

Technical R&D materials produced by AID programs are cataloged, indexed and abstracted. These documents represent findings and results produced in the search for expanded knowledge and new approaches to development problems. The reports encompass the period from 1962 through the present. The subject fields covered are: agriculture, health, nutrition, rural development, education, energy, human resources, urban development, development assistance, economics and selected problems in science and technology and in various branches of the physical and social sciences. Those documents which are abstracted appear in the AID Research and Development Abstracts (ARDA) publication which is produced quarterly.

Development Thesaurus

The DIS formerly used several descriptor lists for indexing project documentation and technical reports, analyzing requests for information and searching the DIS, and creating subject indexes in AID database publications.

A new AID development thesaurus has been constructed which incorporated the concepts contained in the former DIS term lists in addition to those contained in other development-related thesauri such as the OECD Macrothesaurus, VITA Thesaurus, AGROVOC, and the UNESCO Thesaurus. The new thesaurus provides complete geographic and subject coverage for document indexing, information retrieval, and reporting requirements of the DIS system user. A hierarchical structure in the thesaurus permits the user to move from broader to narrower concepts and reminds the users of related concepts. The printed and on-line versions of the new thesaurus, coupled with new indexing guidelines, will facilitate access to AID development information.

DIS Retrieval/Access Points

Project and technical information can be retrieved quickly and easily through a variety of search fields. The most commonly used access points to the DIS system are:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| * Project number | * Document identification number |
| * Project title | * Document type |
| * Project status | * Document title |
| * Subject descriptor | * Author |
| * Geographic descriptor | * Publication date |
| * AID Bureau name | * Institution |

DIS Reports

Several standard production reports and publications are produced by the DIS system on-demand and as current awareness tools for information dissemination. The on-demand reports which may be requested by DIS users include:

- * Project title list
- * Project experience summary report
- * Country profile list
- * Project document citation report
- * Technical document citation report

The current awareness publications and reports include:

- * AID Research and Development Abstracts (ARDA)
- * Catalogue of Research Literature for Development
- * AID Bibliography
- * AID project history list
- * AID document title list
- * AID document author list

Examples of three citations from the DIS are attached to this overview:

- * Project experience summary
- * Special evaluation report citation with abstract
- * Technical document report citation with abstract

5180015 Ecuador

Integrated Rural Health Delivery System

FY 81 - 86 Status: A Total LDP Cost (x000): \$ 8365

Loan or Grant / Appropriation Code / LDP Cost: L / HE / 7235

G / HE / 1130

<<< ABSTRACT >>>

Project to develop a replicable model of primary health care (PHC) delivery in the rural areas of Salcedo, Quimiag-Penipe, and Jipijapa, Ecuador. The project, to be implemented by the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Ecuadorean Institute of Sanitary Works (IEOS), aims to improve PHC management and upgrade PHC water supply, sanitation, and nutrition.

The institutional capabilities of Ecuadorean PHC planners and providers will be upgraded at the sub-provincial (area), provincial, and national levels. The National Health Council (NHCC) will be helped to conduct up to 10 studies of key health concerns, evaluate the impact of low-cost health technologies, and organize or participate in PHC workshops and seminars. Three MOH area health chiefs will be trained for 3 months in Cali, Colombia to be PHC supervisors. Training will also be provided to area doctors, nurses, and midwives (30-35) and to 40 auxiliary nurses. Six MOH provincial chiefs and their staffs will be trained for 3-4 months in analysis, organization, evaluation, problem identification, and strategy development. At the national level, 8 MOH and university personnel will receive overseas M.S. training in health management and planning. In-country executive seminars will be held for 10 senior MOH officials.

To help IEOS test and implement water supply/sanitation (WS/S) projects, a national WS/S unit will be established; and a field level program including training, structural changes, equipment provision, and development of a maintenance capability will be undertaken. Field trials of new low-cost technologies will be financed, and provincial IEOS directorates strengthened. Support will be provided for baseline studies and surveys to be conducted by the Ecuadorean Food and Nutrition Project. Also, funds will be provided to enable the Secretariat to promote replication of WS/S technologies by producing handpumps, plastic faucets, water seal toilets, and a supply of disinfection devices.

The project will also implement PHC demonstration activities by training 35 campesino health promoters and 75 midwives, establishing 40 health sub-centers and several health centers, and initiating programs for diarrheal disease and vector control, immunizations, and health education. To develop WS/S systems, the project will build 16 and upgrade 13 gravity flow water systems, develop 100 wells with handpumps, and install 5,600 pit latrines and campesino toilets. Finally, to improve nutrition, the project will fund trucks, training, and staff for the MOH Leche-Avena supplemental feeding program; establish 8 food outlets and 2 food storage centers; initiate a school feeding program; and develop local weaning foods. The IRD Secretariat will coordinate this component; USAID/E will provide equipment and commodity support.

SOURCE: PD-AAJ-659)

Descriptors: /Instit building/ /Health delivery/ /Integ hlth devl/ /Basic
 hlth srvc/ /Rural health/ /Ecuador/ - /Water sup hlth/ /Rural sanitatn/
 Immunization/ /Partic training/ /Latrine constr/ /Health training/
 Supplement feed/ /Hlth auxiliary/ /Hlth cntr cnst/ /Hlth promoter/ /Rur hlth
 educ/ /Hlth interagcy/ /Food processing/ /Food storage/ /Midwife trng/
 Indigenous trng/ /Health plan pol/

PN-AAJ-608 Special Evaluation Report

ISM=1707

Sederhana: Indonesia small - scale irrigation
Holloran, Susan; Corey, Gilbert L.; Mahoney, Timothy
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Program and Policy
Coordination. Office of Evaluation, Washington, DC, US
A.I.D. project impact evaluation report, no.29, Feb 1982, xi, 12p. + 4
annexes, En
4970242

A.I.D.'s Sederhana project was designed to increase Indonesian rice production by rehabilitating or constructing small, technically simple irrigation systems. An A.I.D. team visited 29 subprojects (SP) to prepare this review of Sederhana's impact.

The project proved difficult to administer. Only 52 of 600 SP's completed or underway by June, 1980 had been reimbursed by A.I.D. due to start-up problems, design and construction faults that required work to be redone, and to the Fixed Amount Reimbursement method which allowed payment only after technical certification of completed construction. Nonetheless, the project led to substantial increases in rice production on Java and Sulawesi, confirming the assumption that farmers could make immediate use of additional water. In Sumatra, however, the production impact was not encouraging, due to adverse environmental conditions and farmer resistance to growing labor-intensive, non-cash crops. In most SP's, increased production benefited both landowners and permanent tenants, but sometimes affected sharecroppers and landless laborers adversely, as landowning families filled many of the jobs created by the increasingly profitable Sederhana system.

Key problem areas were a trade-off between SP quantity and quality due to a highly centralized implementation process, which should be altered to increase participation from the provinces and especially from farmers (whose participation, especially in geographically scattered projects such as Sederhana, is essential); lack of coordination between implementing agencies, a factor essential to the success of any project; and the lack of technical assistance which early on led to costly errors and the failure to build an experienced cadre in government agencies - technical assistance should be increased as the project moves to marginal areas, with a focus on improving local construction and management skills. The project also demonstrated the need for baseline data to assess a project's progress and the fact that programs such as Sederhana, while they can substantially benefit the rural poor, cannot result in the redistribution of wealth.

Appendices include an analysis of the project's irrigation and water management systems and a September, 1979 A.I.D. audit of the project.

Descriptors: /Indonesia/ /Irrigation/ /Rice/ /Agricultural production/
Evaluation/ /Rural development/ /Construction/ /Land reclamation/ /Project
impact evaluation/

> browse

PN-AAL-872 A.I.D. Supported Study

ISN=15047

Safe water and waste disposal for rural health: a program guide

Morgan, Mary E.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Science and Technology
, Washington, DC, US (Sponsor)

National Demonstration Water Project, Washington, DC, US

Environmental Services Corp.

Institute for Rural Water, Washington, DC, US

National Environmental Health Association

Water for the world, 1982, vii, 232p., En

Published by National Demonstration Water Project, Washington, DC, US

Executive summary: PN-AAL-447

Program planning: PN-AAL-449

9311093

AID/DSAN-C-0063

Available from U.S. Agency for International Development. Development
Information Center

Providing adequate water supply and sanitation (WS/S) to rural peoples has been described as the most urgent need facing developing countries today. This three-part guide, prepared as part of the National Demonstration Water Project's <<Water for the World>> series, provides an overview of information needed by people who promote, design, and carry out programs to meet WS/S needs.

Part One of the guide describes the link between inadequate WS/S and disease, which affects children in particular. Water-related diseases, which may be transmitted by insects which breed near water, by contact with water-borne vectors, by ingestion of water-borne microbes, or by the lack of water for hygienic purposes, are listed. They include malaria, schistosomiasis, cholera, diarrhea, onchocerciasis, and scabies. Methods for developing water quality standards for use in preventing such diseases are discussed.

Part Two presents WS/S technologies appropriate to rural areas in developing countries. Steps identified for setting up a WS system are: locating a surface or groundwater source; retrieving water through the use of wells, intake structures, windmills, and/or pumps; removing contaminants through filtration, boiling, chemical disinfection, or more advanced methods; storing and distributing water; and operating and maintaining the system. Systems described for disposing of human, domestic, industrial, and solid wastes range from primitive latrines and overhang toilets to oil- and water-flushed toilets, septic tanks, cesspools, landfills, incineration, and advanced sewage treatment plants.

Part Three describes how to establish and implement programs that effectively match technical solutions to specific WS/S problems. Models and guidelines are offered for national, regional, and community level WS/S planning. Finally, methods to encourage community participation and provide WS/S training are described and strategies for funding WS/S system construction and operation are outlined.

Each chapter concludes with lists of sources and pertinent <<Technical Notes>> from the <<Water for the World>> series. The text is highlighted by 30 tables and 15 figures. Appended are a glossary of terms and a full listing of the <<Technical Notes>> prepared in the <<Water for the World>> series.

Descriptors: /Rural water supply/ /Sanitation/ /Water supply/ /Water supply

ANALYSIS AND
SYNTHESIS

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS CAPABILITIES**

CDIE staff will research, analyze, and synthesize AID and other donor experience for AID personnel. In the process of responding to requests for experiential information, research analysts draw upon library resources, computerized databases, and subject experts.

The following is a sample of a Mission request received by PPC/CDIE/DI and the response prepared by the research staff.

**This service is only provided to AID employees and AID contractors.

SAMPLE OF MISSION REQUEST

RECEIVED BY

PPC/CDIE/DI

and

RESPONSE PREPARED BY

RESEARCH STAFF

Department of State

INCOMING TELEGRAM

PAGE 01
ACTION AID-00

MOGADI 08815 130611Z

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UNCLAS MOGADISHU 08815

AIDAC

FOR S & T/DIU, AFR/TR/EHR, AFR/RA

E. O. 12356: N/A
SUBJ: EVALUATION OF MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROJECTS

1. MISSION IS DESIGNING A MAJOR PROJECT TO PROVIDE TRAINING TO MID AND UPPER LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT IN BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS. THE PROJECT PURPOSE IS TO INCREASE THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF MANPOWER NEEDED FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF DEVELOPMENT-RELATED ACTIVITIES. MISSION REQUESTS INFORMATION ON EXPERIENCE OF SIMILAR PROJECTS IN AFRICA AND ELSEWHERE TO IMPROVE PROJECT DESIGN.

2. MISSION PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN COMPARING THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF: A. INDIVIDUAL AND SMALL GROUP IN-COUNTRY TRAINING BY TECHNICAL ADVISORS; B. LARGER GROUP IN-COUNTRY TRAINING BY TRAINERS; C. OVERSEAS SHORT-TERM TRAINING; D. OVERSEAS LONG-TERM TRAINING; AND E. THE OPEX TRAINING MECHANISM.

3. PLEASE POUCH EVALUATIONS OF MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROJECTS INVOLVING ANY OF THESE METHODS TO USAID PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OFFICE. WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE CABLE PROVIDING AID/W INSIGHTS BASED ON AID AND OTHER DONOR EXPERIENCE. HIRSCH

27 COCS ORDERED
SYNTHESIS PREPARED (PC/D)
DOCS FROM S&T/RD

To: USAID/Mogadishu

From: James J. Turner, Research Analyst, PPC/CDIE/DI

Re: Synthesis of Management Training

Date: November 5, 1984

There have been a large number of projects which involve management training. I reviewed 295 evaluations or audits on a global basis involving a management training component. These were narrowed down to projects that fitted your criteria. These were further pared down by looking at whether a project had significant lessons learned or was particularly successful.

The majority of projects involved direct participant training of managers by AID contractors, either in-country or out-of-country, rather than strengthening host country training institutions. Most project designers did not restrict themselves to one mode of training but mixed training modes. There was short and long term in-country training carried out by AID contractors or host government agencies, and short or long term out-of-country training carried out by AID contractors. This and the fact that the issue was not often addressed in evaluations made it difficult to examine cost-effectiveness.

Problems with projects varied greatly; however, several patterns clearly emerged, highlighting problem areas.

Key issues:

--A longer time period and higher levels of funding are necessary for successful training.

--Relationships between AID/Contractors/Host Governments and Host country institutions must be detailed with outlined responsibilities.

--In-country training is generally recommended except where U.S. or third country training is the only way to provide needed expertise.

--Involvement of the host government is crucial.

--Candidates must be chosen carefully to ensure their personal success and to maximize the impact on the country's development.

--English language abilities are important for candidates' success.

Problems:

There were problems with all actors involved, AID/Washington and AID/Missions, AID contractors, host governments, and candidates for training.

AID Problems:

Many projects required a longer period for training than was envisaged by project designers--(1, 4, 7, 19). Neither U.S. nor host country inflation was factored into project design--(6, 9, 11, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26). In-country training was strongly recommended in a number of evaluations where it had not been planned for in the projects. In others, in-country training was not carried out due to problems or delays with contractors or host governments--(1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 23).

A major problem was that training did not apply to problems that each country faced--(2, 3, 6, 12, 15, 26). Training did not fit into reality. Trainee comments were positive regarding training but noted that it did not prepare them to deal with the problems in their country. For example, Egyptian trainees were trained to deal with a U.S.-type environment which did not exist in Egypt--(2). The question of whether the training that was being given was really appropriate for the managers involved was not asked. Nepalese trainees commented that training lacked practicality--(4).

Little institutionalization resulted from the projects--(6, 10, 16). This meant that training did not spread among a trainee's co-workers except in limited cases. There was also insufficient follow-up and tracking after training was completed--(1, 4, 8, 23).

Contractor Problems:

In a number of projects, there were long delays in recruiting contractors due to inadequate recruitment channels or problems due to funding delays or host government red tape--(7, 11, 17, 21, 22).

Relationships with host country governments or the AID/Missions were too vague which resulted in host government institutions dropping out of programs--(2, 19). In other projects, there was little to no attempt to involve the host government training institutions at all--(2, 23, 26).

Contractors were not familiar with host country cultural values or language, nor did they know host country and USAID regulations very well--(14, 20).

Host Country Governments:

Host country governments often did not give management training programs a high priority, partly due to the shortage of trained staff to run a ministry or run a program if they were the implementing agency. Government red tape held projects back--(11, 16, 21, 23).

Governments did not pay enough attention to goals that they wanted to reach and did not focus their policies enough to give projects adequate guidance--(4, 7, 15, 19, 21). In a different circumstance, the Government of Indonesia demanded rapidly quantifiable results. The end result was that USAID rushed into that project with insufficient planning and large numbers of candidates were trained, sacrificing quality. This ended up not benefitting anyone--(10).

Implementing government agencies did not always have adequate finances or staff to train candidates, nor was there much coordination between different programs--(10, 15, 22). It was suggested that if host governments helped to select the contractor there would be better cooperation and more involvement by host country institutions--(2). In Egypt, many Egyptian institutions dropped out of a training program because Southern Illinois University, the contractor chosen by USAID, did not have the credibility of Harvard--(2).

Candidates:

Candidates were often not carefully chosen for training. English language deficiencies were cited as a major hindrance--(2, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19). Candidates were not qualified, had poor academic backgrounds or were too junior to have an impact on development programs--(11, 14, 18, 19, 21). Candidates preferred to have more material in advance and less homework and classroom material during training itself. Making sure all trainees in a particular class were at the same level was cited as an important point--(2, 4, 12). Internships should closely parallel participants home organization in order to maximize benefits of training--(2).

Projects Cited

(See Project Data Printout For Complete Information)

1. 2630025
Egypt Middle Management Education Program
2. 2630042/2630090
Egypt Technical and Feasibility Studies III/
Industrial Productivity Improvement
3. 3060123.10
Afghanistan National Development Training
4. 3670224
Nepal Manpower Development Training
5. 4890673
Korea Contx-Advanced Management Training
6. 4920308
Philippines Participant Training II.
7. 4930274
Thailand Transfer of Tech and Mgmt Skills
8. 4970237
Indonesia Kabupaten Planning and Mgmt Trng.
9. 4970261
Indonesia Professional Resources Development I
10. 4970308
Indonesia Local Government Training II
11. 5040060
Guyana Public Sector Manpower Training
12. 5120278
Brazil Eletrobras-Power Trng and Tech Assistan.
13. 5170122
Dominican Republic Training Rural Management
14. 5220000
Honduras Technical Support-Cadaster
15. 5250164
Panama Training For Development
16. 5280096
Uruguay Economic and Management Training

17. 5380014 Regional Development Training
West Indies/E. Caribbean
18. 5960024 Business Administration
ROCAP
19. 6080149 Dev Training and Management Improvement
Morocco
20. 6330030 Southern Africa Dev Personnel and Trng
Botswana
21. 6330069 Southern Africa Manpower Development
Botswana
22. 6410070 Agriculture Management Development
Ghana
23. 6980384 African Manpower Development
Africa Regional
24. 6980397 Africa Regional-Proj Mgmt Trng (CAFRAD)
Africa Regional
25. 6980405 Regional Rural Development Training
Africa Regional
26. 9310937 Modernizing Management For Development
Technical Assistance

PROJECT MANAGER'S
GUIDES

PROJECT MANAGER'S GUIDES

In order to provide AID Mission personnel useful and timely information on project design and implementation, CDIE is beginning a series of practical guides to managers of projects in various sectors. Included in these guides are digests of current AID policies, recommendations of what has and has not worked in the past, and names of experts and institutions that can provide technical assistance, etc.

Copies of these guides will be available in paper copy. Plans are underway for putting the guides on Wang diskettes with a user-friendly menu system to allow project personnel to access those sections of the guides which are of prime relevance to them.

The first of the guides will deal with potable water projects and is now being finalized. A short excerpt from the guide follows.

SITE SELECTION

The purpose of this paper is to provide general guidance on site selection for potable water projects based on the experience of AID and other development organizations. A decision on site selection for potable water projects is made on the basis of the following considerations:

- o Water Source
- o Topography/Geology
- o Population Density/Settlement Patterns
- o Need
- o Commitment
- o Costs/Sustainability
- o Maintenance

Water Source Considerations

There are no communities which lack a source of water since it is essential for life. Potable water projects assume that water is locally available rather than having it transported to the area where it will be consumed.

There are three basic sources of water: rainwater, surface water (springs, rivers, and lakes), and groundwater. The water source should be free from contaminants to avoid the need for filtration or chemical purification. The water sources should also be protected against pollution from external sources such as animals or wastewater drainage.

Rainwater

- o The basic problem is receiving an adequate supply in arid areas with low rainfall or periodic droughts.
- o Pollution does not tend to be a problem if rainwater catchments are kept clean. Rejecting the first rain so that roofs and drains can be washed clean is recommended.

Surface Water

- o Surface water is more susceptible to contamination than ground water so it should be tested for bacteria and periodically monitored. Determine whether water treatment is feasible and sustainable if the water does not meet safety standards.

- o The quantity of available water should be monitored in both wet and dry seasons to determine if it is sufficient to meet project needs. Ten liters per capita per day is the minimum estimated requirement for drinking, cooking, and food preparation. An additional 10 to 15 liters per capita per day is the minimum required for bathing, personal hygiene and washing utensils.
- o In the case of rivers, the rate of flow and corresponding angle of incline can be important considerations if ram pumps are to be used to decrease energy requirements.
- o Legal questions relating to access to the spring or river should be investigated and resolved where relevant.

Ground Water

- o Important considerations are the depth of the water, whether the source is fixed or replenished by an underground river, possible contaminants of the aquifer, and whether it is necessary to dig or drill through rock to reach the water source.

Topography/Geology

- o Are spring water sources located at a higher elevation than the project area to be supplied so the sites can be gravity-fed rather than using pumps?
- o Shallow wells (less than seven meters deep) are preferable because of low construction costs and because specialized technology and/or skills are not needed. Manual drilling becomes very difficult over 25 meters. Digging or drilling through rock makes construction slower, more expensive, and less desirable.

Population Density/Settlement Patterns:

- o Rapid urbanization, as a result of rural-urban migration and natural population growth, has strained existing urban water programs especially in slums and outlying peripheral areas. Sites should not be selected where anticipated growth will result in the water systems to be over-used causing breakdowns, or where the supply is inadequate to meet projected demands.
- o Is the community being served so isolated or dispersed that it lacks roads and communication necessary for routine supervision, technical assistance, and the delivery of fuel and/or spare parts?

- o It is difficult to establish a minimum population target group to make potable water projects cost-effective. In some LDC regions minimum community size would be between 2,000 to 10,000 persons, but lower technology costs in other areas could reduce the minimum cost-effective population to 500. Isolated, dispersed households tend to be more expensive to serve. However, AID is committed to serve poor people in those areas where the need is greatest.

Need

- o Select areas where there is a high prevalence of disease caused by insufficient water (less than 20 to 40 liters per capita per day), or drinking contaminated water.
- o Select areas where it is reasonable to believe that the hours saved by locating water sites can improve school attendance and increase productivity, resulting in higher earnings and/or better nutrition.

Commitment

- o A minimum of 75% of the approximately \$10 billion expended annually on domestic water supply and sanitation comes from LDC governments and consumers. Governments and/or consumers must demonstrate a willingness to cover recurrent costs through a combination of fees, taxes, or labor costs, as well as some portion of installation investment costs.
- o The host country government must be willing to specify and enforce lines of authority and accountability when more than one ministry and/or private sector group implements potable water projects.
- o The host country budget allocation should be made for the life of the project to prevent reallocation in response to political expediencies thereby endangering financial viability. A similar life of the project commitment should be made regarding the number and skill level of local personnel provided by the host country to supply technical assistance and training. Both are indicators of the level of host country commitment to project goals.
- o Another indicator of commitment is willingness and ability to coordinate standardization potable water equipment and designs on a national basis. The tendency to have many types of equipment and design makes O&M more difficult and expensive.
- o Financial and legal support for local manufacture of equipment and spare parts is another positive indicator of commitment.

Costs/Sustainability

- o AID recommends an economic analysis of water supply and sanitation projects to determine if they are feasible and sustainable over the long-term. AID will not support these projects when users can not pay O&M costs through taxes, fees, and/or contributed labor.
- o AID encourages the use of cross-subsidies to generate sufficient revenues so that the poorest members are not excluded from benefits.
- o Whether the water project is administered by the government or private sector organizations, adequate oversight of billing and collection activities is required as well as user input into setting equitable fee structures.

Maintenance

- o Rural and village water and sanitation systems should generate and control revenues for operation and maintenance so funds are readily available when breakdowns occur. Project sites with this ability or realistic potential to achieve it in the short-term should be given preference.
- o Emphasis should be place on short-term, in-service training of village level personnel where community participation is essential for project success. Prospective project sites, where villagers have responsibility for O&M but no access to needed training, are not recommended.
- o A thorough analysis of public and private sector institutions providing services essential to project success should be made to determine if performance expectations are realistic. Projects in which these services are inadequate tend not to meet design expectations which makes success improbable.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

PWS-3

PRESENT WATER SUPPLY POSITION 19..

COUNTRY: _____

AGENCY/MINISTRY: _____

COMPLETED BY: _____

DATE: _____

LOCATION Town, etc	EST. 19.. POP. OF SUPPLY AREA (000)	POP. SUPPLIED IN SUPPLY AREA (000)	SOURCE ¹ B R RH S W	SOURCE CAPACITY m ³ /day	EST. GROSS PRODUCTION m ³ /day	TYPE OF TREATMENT ² A D F S	SOURCE ³ OF ENERGY D E G	LENGTH OF MAINS (km)		NO. OF CONNECTIONS			NO. OF HOURS SUPPLY /day	REMARKS
								Transmission	Distribution	Private		Public Standposts		
										Metered	Unmetered			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

LOADING RATIO = 1 : _____

KEY

¹Source

- B = Borehole
- R = River/Lake
- RH = Rainwater
- S = Spring
- W = Well with handpump
- I = Impoundment

²Type of Treatment

- A = Aeration
- D = Disinfection
- F = Filtration
- S = Settlement

³Source of Energy

- D = Diesel
- E = Electricity
- G = Gravity

⁴Remarks

- If available include information on:
- (a) Number of Industrial/Commercial connections
 - (b) Government, Institutional
 - (c) Storage provided in cubic metres
 - (d) Percent of unaccounted for water.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
DATABASE (ESDB)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATABASE (ESDB)

Time series in the ESDB, maintained by CDIE, include variables for economics, demographics, health, education, agriculture and fertility. Data from the World Bank, FAO and several branches of the United Nations, as well as from AID, are incorporated into the ESDB. Country comparisons using any combination(s) of countries can be produced.

Samples from the ESDB follow. The first is a simple time series that illustrates the growth in urbanization in Sri Lanka over the last 25 years. The second page indicates that urbanization has progressed more rapidly in Sri Lanka during the past five years than for other countries in the region.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WORLD BANK: SOCIAL INDICATORS TIME SERIES(SIDF)

TABLE 402 POPULATION STATISTICS
TOTAL POPULATION BY RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE PART ONE OF ONE

----- COUNTRY NAME=SRI LANKA -----

YEAR	URBAN (MID-YEAR)	RURAL (MID-YEAR)	PERCENT URBAN
1960	1,771,616	8,117,384	17.91
1961	1,853,420	8,281,580	18.29
1962	1,938,606	8,446,394	18.67
1963	2,029,581	8,621,419	19.05
1964	2,118,053	8,770,947	19.45
1965	2,210,518	8,922,482	19.86
1966	2,319,488	9,123,512	20.24
1967	2,415,041	9,237,959	20.64
1968	2,522,851	9,469,149	21.04
1969	2,627,724	9,624,276	21.45
1970	2,736,598	9,779,402	21.86
1971	2,761,118	9,946,882	21.90
1972	2,821,023	10,039,977	21.93
1973	2,876,060	10,214,940	21.97
1974	2,923,124	10,360,876	22.10
1975	2,974,518	10,521,482	22.34
1976	3,010,221	10,736,778	21.94
1977	3,046,436	10,895,584	21.98
1978	3,085,932	11,099,818	21.97
1979	3,134,980	11,336,118	21.98
1980	3,178,997	11,559,013	21.97
1981	3,435,850	11,526,180	21.95
1982	3,713,369	11,475,631	24.15
1983	4,044,969	11,496,178	26.15
1984	4,406,182	11,495,176	27.91

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WORLD BANK: SOCIAL INDICATORS TIME SERIES(SIDF)

TABLE 402 POPULATION STATISTICS
TOTAL POPULATION BY RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE PART ONE OF ONE

YEAR=1980

COUNTRY NAME	URBAN (MID-YEAR)	RURAL (MID-YEAR)	PERCENT URBAN
SRI LANKA	3,178,987	11,559,013	21.57
INDIA	160,010,890	527,321,110	23.28
PAKISTAN	23,059,141	59,001,859	28.10
BANGLADESH	9,205,352	79,307,648	10.46

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WORLD BANK: SOCIAL INDICATORS TIME SERIES(SIDF)

TABLE 402 POPULATION STATISTICS
TOTAL POPULATION BY RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE PART ONE OF ONE

YEAR=1981

COUNTRY NAME	URBAN (MID-YEAR)	RURAL (MID-YEAR)	PERCENT URBAN
SRI LANKA	3,435,850	11,526,190	22.75
INDIA	166,148,351	539,732,149	23.36
PAKISTAN	24,153,005	60,347,894	28.89
BANGLADESH	9,933,657	80,715,343	11.07

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WORLD BANK: SOCIAL INDICATORS TIME SERIES(SIDF)

TABLE 402 POPULATION STATISTICS
TOTAL POPULATION BY RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE PART ONE OF ONE

YEAR=1982

COUNTRY NAME	URBAN (MID-YEAR)	RURAL (MID-YEAR)	PERCENT URBAN
SRI LANKA	3,713,769	11,405,671	24.48
INDIA	172,753,972	544,071,018	24.39
PAKISTAN	25,331,164	61,793,636	29.07
BANGLADESH	10,719,574	82,177,426	11.94

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WORLD BANK: SOCIAL INDICATORS TIME SERIES(SIDF)

TABLE 402 POPULATION STATISTICS
TOTAL POPULATION BY RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE PART ONE OF ONE

YEAR=1983

COUNTRY NAME	URBAN	RURAL	PERCENT
--------------	-------	-------	---------

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	(MID-YEAR)	(MID-YEAR)	URBAN
SRI LANKA	4,044,969	11,496,153	26.07
INDIA	179,600,336	553,092,042	24.51
PAKISTAN	26,370,976	62,797,592	29.57
BANGLADESH	11,679,872	34,354,008	12.16

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WORLD BANK: SOCIAL INDICATORS TIME SERIES(SIDA)

TABLE 402 POPULATION STATISTICS
TOTAL POPULATION BY RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE PART ONE OF ONE

----- YEAR=1984 -----

COUNTRY NAME	URBAN (MID-YEAR)	RURAL (MID-YEAR)	PERCENT URBAN
SRI LANKA	4,406,182	11,495,196	27.71
INDIA	186,718,025	562,125,839	24.94
PAKISTAN	27,453,470	63,806,140	29.08
BANGLADESH	12,726,197	36,591,140	10.81

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GRAPHICS

GRAPHICS

Sometimes a picture can be worth a thousand words. Using data from the ESDB, CDIE can provide multi-colored graphs and maps to visually depict statistical information.

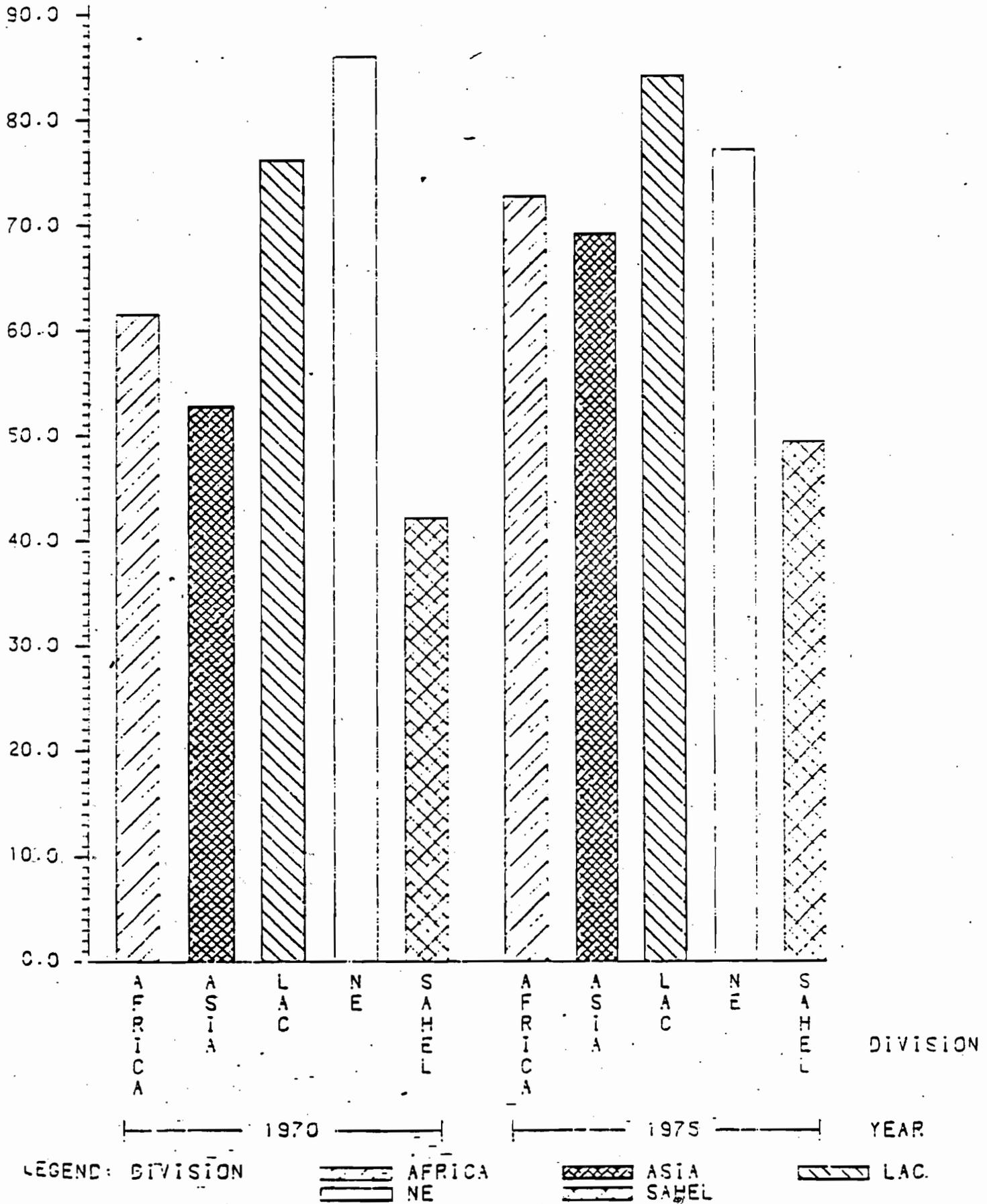
Examples follow.

Figure 1

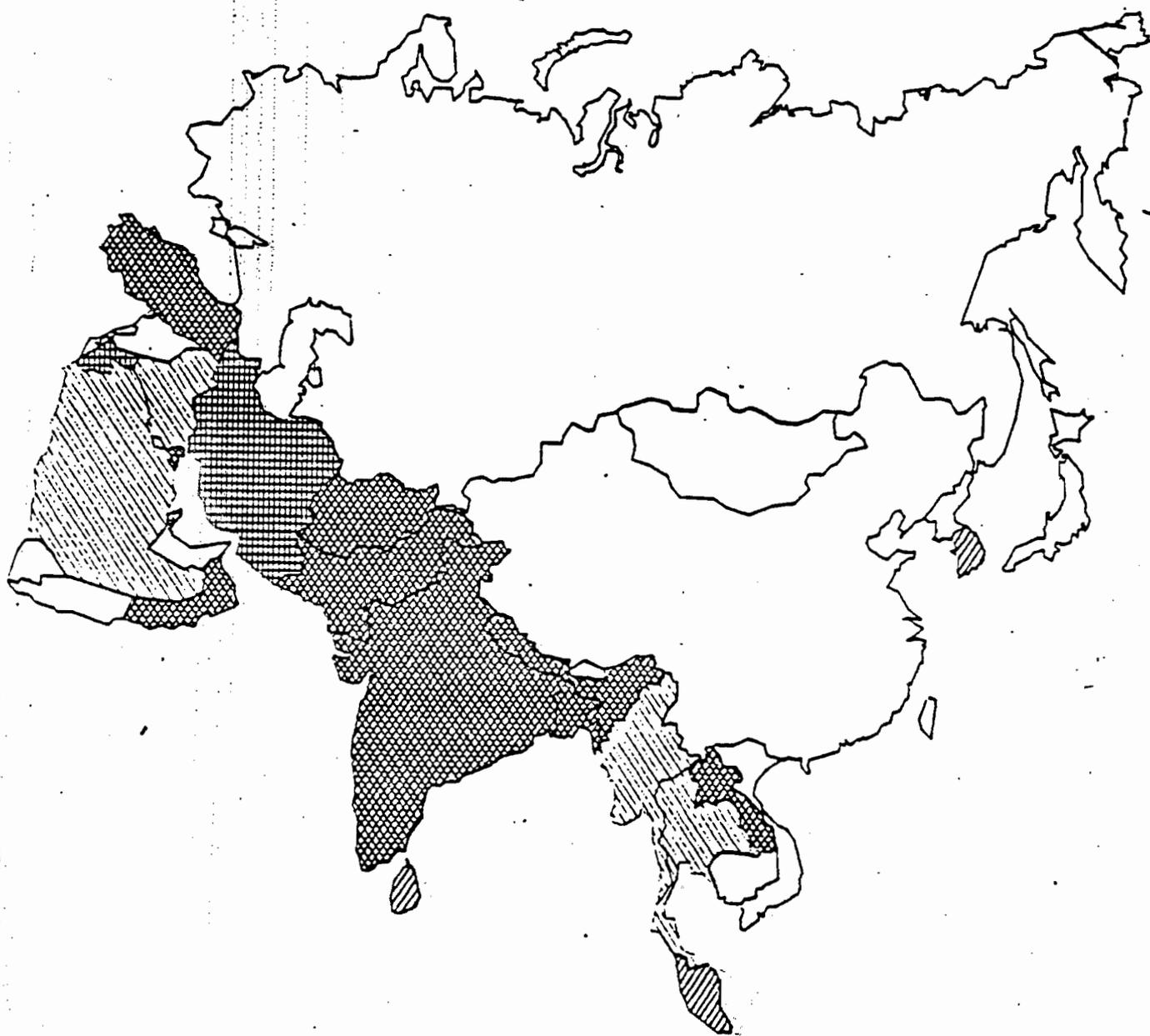
PERCENT URBAN POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATOR BY FY-85 CP DIVISIONS
INDICATOR=% OF POP WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER - URBAN

VALUE MEAN



POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION



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PERCENT



LESS THAN 25%
50% TO 75%



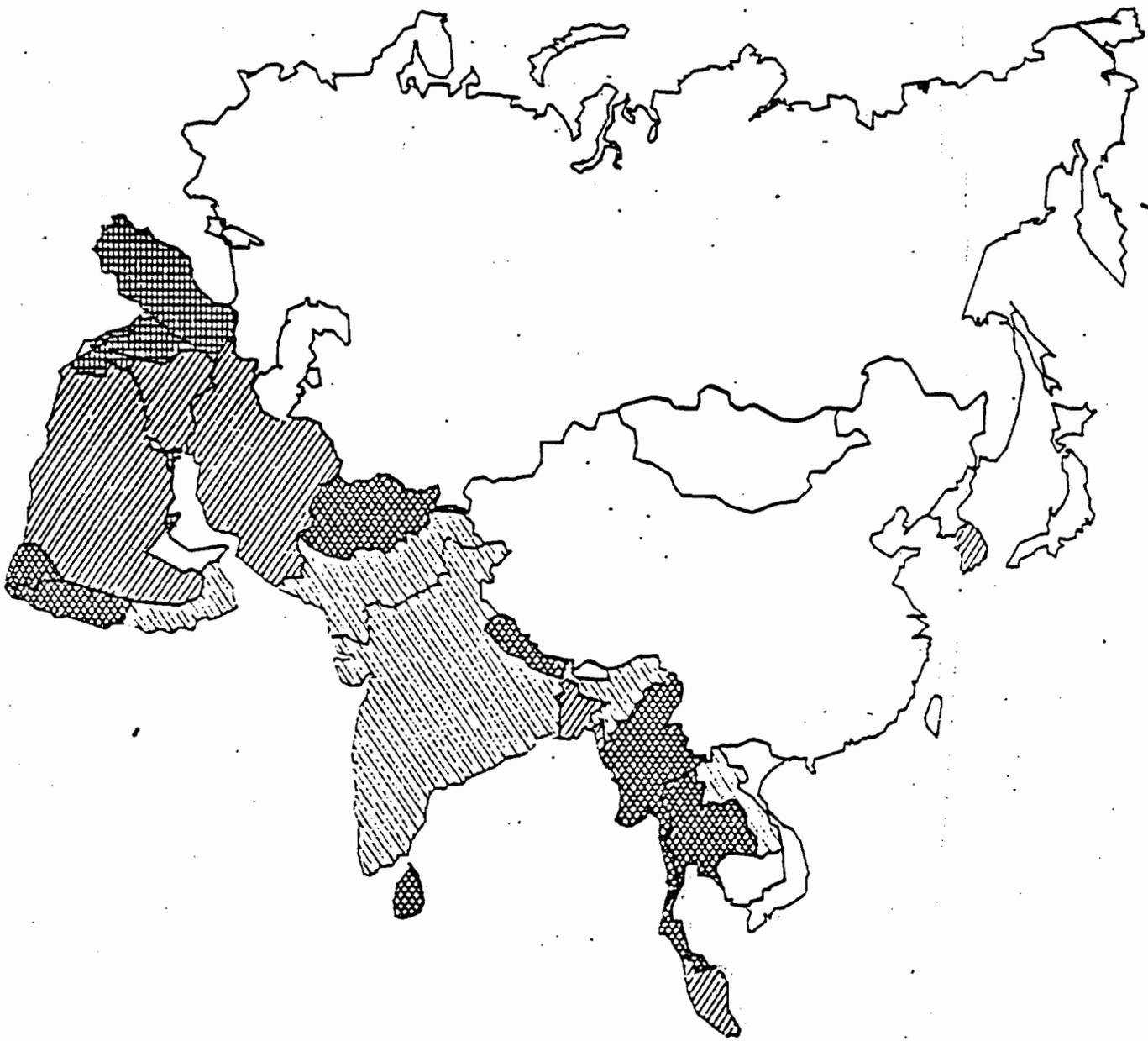
25% TO 50%
75% TO 100%

BLANKS INDICATE NO DATA

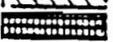
SOURCE: CDIE'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA BASE
MOST CURRENT DATA

PERCENT POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



PERCENT

	LESS THAN 25%		25% TO 49%
	50% TO 75%		75% TO 100%

BLANKS INDICATE NO DATA

SOURCE: CDIE'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA BASE
LATEST CURRENT DATA

PAISHIST

PAISHIST

Historical lists of projects are available through the PAISHIST database. These are produced on request for AID personnel, who often find such lists useful for reference purposes.

The following is an historical listing of projects for Sri Lanka covering the years 1956 - 1984.

PROJECT NUMBER	OLD PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	DATE STARTED	DATE COMPLETED	OLD TECH CODE	PROJECT STATUS	(x \$000)	
							OBLIGATED TO DATE	EXPENDED TO DATE
3830003	38322120003	IRRIGATION & LAND DEVELOPMENT		61	120	C	1476	1476
3830012	38322310012	HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT		62	310	C	894	894
3830022	38322310022	REHABILITATION OF HIGHWAYS		64	310	C	726	726
3830022	38311310022	HGHWY & RAILWAY TRAF		65	310	C	207	207
3830000	38311999000	TECH. SUPPORT	56	65	999	C	1610	1610
3830001	38311790001	MANAGEMENT TRANG.	56	64	290	C	227	227
3830002	38311110002	AGRIC EXT RES & EDUC	56	65	110	C	1406	1406
3830003	38311120003	IRRIG. & LAND DEVELO	56	64	120	C	3390	3390
3830004	38315270004	IND. PRODUCTIVITY	56	64	270	C	877	877
3830006	38311660006	UNIV. OF CEYLON	56	64	660	C	978	978
3830007	38311520007	ENVIR HEALTH & SANIT	56	61	520	C	56	56
3830005	38311330005	DEV OF COL AREA SERV	57	61	330	C	1924	1924
3830010	38311120010	PHY. RES. SURV. PLAN	57	64	120	C	290	290
3830011	38311210011	MINERALS EXPLORATION	57	62	210	C	121	121
3830012	38311310012	HIGHWAY DEVELOP.	57	64	310	C	1589	1589
3830013	38311370013	AERO NAVIG ALD UOR	57	64	370	C	82	82
3830014	38311540014	HEALTH EDUCATION	57	64	540	C	429	429
3830015	38311510015	MALARIA ERADIC.	57	64	510	C	1004	1004
3830016	38311250016	HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER	58	64	250	C	524	524
3830018	38311650018	SCIENCE EDUCATION	58	65	650	C	330	330
3830020	38311490020	COST OF LIVING INDEX	58	61	490	C	13	13
3830021	38311370021	AIRPORT DEVELOP & AD	59	64	370	C	88	88
3830024	38315490024	LABOR EDUCATION	59	64	490	C	96	96
3830019	38311120019	WATER RES. PLANG.	60	64	120	C	731	731
3830026	38311190026	SALVINIA ERAD.	60	65	190	C	40	40
3830021	38322370021	AIRPORT CONSTR.	61	64	370	C	93	93
3830027	38311370027	INDUSTRIAL SAFETY	61	63	300	C	1	1
3830028	38311720028	DEPT OF NAT PLANNING	62	62	20	C	5	5

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3830029	38311750029	GOVT MANAGEMENT TRAIN	62	64	250	C	14	14
3830030	38315290030	MANUFACT. TRNG.	63	65	290	C	6	6
3830039		AGRICULTURAL INPUTS	75	76		C	7217	7217
3830040		RICE RESEARCH	77	84		A	3700	3055
3830042		MAHAWELI GANGA IRRIGATION	77	82		T	5065	5063
3830044		DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AND TRAINING	78	85		A	5700	3245
3830043		MALARIA CONTROL	78	84		A	20852	15372
3830041		PADDY STORAGE AND PROCESSING	78	83		A	4775	4635
3830045		AGRICULTURAL BASE MAPPING	78	83		A	3863	3321
3830049		AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DEV.	78	85		A	7500	4971
3830051		AGRICULTURAL INPUTS	78	81		T	30447	30447
3830057		WATER MANAGEMENT	79	84		A	14400	6517
3830060		PRIVATE VOL. ORGANIZATION CO-FINANCING	79	85		A	2440	715
3830056		MAHAWELI GANGA DESIGN AND SUPERVISION	80	85		A	10000	3694
3830062		NAT'L INST HEALTH SCIENCES-KALUTARA	80	84		A	2200	144
3830063		MARKET TOWN WATER SUPPLY-JAFFNA	80	84		A	8000	1837
3830055		REFORESTATION/WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	80	87		A	8093	692
3830078		MAHAWELI SECTOR SUPPORT	81	84		A	50000	30000
3830073		MAHAWELI BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	81	86		A	68000	27632
3830075		MAHAWELI ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	82	87		A	1500	8
3830082		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PROMOTION PHASE I	83	88		A	4000	0
3830058		DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	84	92		A	2750	4
3830088		WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR	84	89		A	2800	0

ITEMS RETRIEVED

51

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NON-AID ONLINE

SERVICES

NON-AID DATABASE SEARCH CAPABILITIES**

CDIE's Development Information Division has access to over 200 non-AID computerized databases of information. These databases contain over 100 million items including references to published and unpublished literature, the full text of articles, financial data, directory listings, statistics, and newswires. All subject areas are covered with special emphasis on scientific, agricultural, technical, and business sectors.

Following is a sample of database searches on Sri Lanka that reflect the subject coverage of the specific databases. The searches are divided by database, with a description of the database preceding the search results.

A very important point to bear in mind is that the Development Information Division can get for you the actual materials (i.e., books, articles, etc.) that are referred to in the printouts.

**This service is only provided to AID employees and AID contractors.

CRIS/USDA, last two years, 31,200 records, monthly updates (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC)

CRIS (Current Research Information System) is a valuable current-awareness database for agriculturally related research projects. The projects described in *CRIS* cover current research in agriculture and related sciences, sponsored or conducted by USDA research agencies, state agricultural experiment stations, state forestry schools, and other cooperating state institutions. Currently active and recently completed projects within the last two years are included.

The subject coverage of *CRIS* encompasses the following disciplines: biological, physical, social and behavioral sciences related to agriculture in its broadest applications, including natural resource conservation and management; marketing and economics; food and nutrition; consumer health and safety; family life, housing, and rural development; environmental protection; forestry; outdoor recreation; and community, area, and regional development.

SUBJECT: Current agricultural research in Sri Lanka.

1/4/1

0089076 AGENCY ID: SAES NY.C PROJ NO: NYC-108373
REGIONAL PROJECT NO. PROJ TYPE: STATE
PERIOD: 01 OCT 82 TO 30 SEP 85 INVEST: COWARD E W
PERF ORG: INTERNATIONAL AGRI PROGR LOCATION: CORNELL UNIVERSITY
AMS ITHACA NY

WATER MANAGEMENT SYNTHESIS - II

OBJECTIVES: Improve water management and irrigation system performance in the developing countries. An important objective is to strengthen the capacity of research, training and action agencies in the developing countries responsible for irrigation development policies and programs.

APPROACH: Objectives will be pursued through a combination of the following activities: Technical assistance, training, information dissemination and special studies. A considerable portion of the work will be done in the developing countries in collaboration with national action agencies and research and train institutions.

PROGRESS: 83/01 83/12

BANGLADESH. Team helped mission assess water management activities and to develop project paper and found equipment, maintenance barrier to development, suggested equipment standardization. SRI LANKA. Cornell helping Agrarian Research and Training Institute to develop and improve farmer organization at Gal Oya, and in data processing training. With WMS-II help, ARTI completed mid-project impact assessment. INDIA. Team assisting with development of hill area water management project in Himachal Pradesh with focus on local institution building. Training Activities: NEPAL - Workshop on Small-Scale Irrigation -- first step in building research capacity for water management, findings to be published. Workshop on Design of Small-Scale Systems at Cornell explored agency roles, investment and design processes, and local participation in small-scale projects. Policy guidelines and research recommendations to be published in 1984. Special Studies: Small-Scale, Community-Managed Irrigation Systems field work in Asia, Africa, Latin America, concepts paper in preparation. Comparative Analysis of Farmer Participation literature review in process for state-of-the-art paper.

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MEDLINE, 1966--present, 4,415,000 records, monthly updates (U.S. National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD)

MEDLINE (MEDLARS onLINE), produced by the U.S. National Library of Medicine, is one of the major sources for biomedical literature. *MEDLINE* corresponds to three printed indexes: *Index Medicus*, *Index to Dental Literature*, and *International Nursing Index*. *MEDLINE* covers virtually every subject in the broad field of biomedicine. *MEDLINE* indexes articles from over 3000 international journals published in the United States and 70 countries. Citations to chapters or articles from selected monographs are also included.

MEDLINE is indexed using NLM's controlled vocabulary MeSH (Medical Subject Headings). Over 40% of records added since 1975 contain author abstracts taken directly from the published articles. Over 250,000 records are added per year, of which over 70% are English language.

SUBJECT: Malaria control in Sri Lanka.

PROG:

2

- TI - Assessment of the consequences of the house-spraying of malathion on the interruption of malaria transmission.
- AU - Rawlins P ; Goonatilaka DC ; Wickramase C
- LA - Eng
- AB - Marked female Anopheles culicifacies were released into an enclosed palm-leaf hut at dusk and survivors recovered the following drawn by hand on several occasions before and after spraying with the insecticide malathion. Pre-spray releases yielded only 25-50% recovery which was thought to be due to concealment of resting mosquitoes in the palm-leaf. A mortality of 100% was recorded for over 2 months after spraying the insecticide but after 71 days small numbers of live recoveries were found. The likely effect on malaria transmission of the observed survival rates was assessed theoretically. Although the percentage survival found in the experiment would not seem to prevent the control of malaria the data suggest that the spraying regime would immediately give a great selective advantage to any resistance gene arising in the population.
- MH - Animal ; Anopheles ; Female ; Housing ; Malaria/*PREVENTION & CONTROL ; *Malathion ; Mosquito Control ; Sri Lanka
- SO - J Trop Med Hyg 1983 Aug;86(4):147-51

SS 7 /C?

USER:

PROG:

1

- TI - Health trends in Sri Lanka.
- AU - Sivayohan S ; Arumanayagam P
- LA - Eng
- MH - Communicable Diseases/OCCURRENCE ; Health Manpower ; *Health Status ; *Health ; Human ; Leptospirosis/OCCURRENCE ; Malaria/OCCURRENCE ; Poliomyelitis/OCCURRENCE ; Sri Lanka
- SO - Ceylon Med J 1978 Dec;23(4):139-48

SS 2 /C?

USER:

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AQUALINE, 1960—present, 60,000 records, monthly updates (Water Research Centre, Medmenham, Buckinghamshire, England)

AQUALINE provides access to information on every aspect of water, waste water, and the aquatic environment. Corresponding to *WRC Information*, *AQUALINE* coverage includes water resources development and management, drinking water quality, water treatment, sewage systems, sludge disposal, groundwater pollution, river management, tidal waters, quality monitoring, and environmental protection. Worldwide sources cited are 600 periodicals, research reports, legislation, conference proceedings and preprints, books, monographs, pamphlets, dissertations, translations, standards and specifications, and miscellaneous publications from water-related institutions worldwide.

WATER RESOURCES ABSTRACTS, 1968—present, 170,000 records, monthly updates (U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.)

WATER RESOURCES ABSTRACTS is prepared from materials collected by over 50 water research centers and institutes in the United States. The file covers a wide range of water resource topics including water resource economics, ground and surface water hydrology, metropolitan water resources planning and management, and water-related aspects of nuclear radiation and safety. The collection is particularly strong in the literature on water planning (demand, economics, cost allocations), water cycle (precipitation, snow, groundwater, lakes, erosion, etc.), and water quality (pollution, waste treatment).

WRA covers predominantly English-language materials and includes monographs, journal articles, reports, patents, and conference proceedings.

SUBJECT: Potable water research in Sri Lanka

2/7/1

187000 8400719

Civilizing the remote site.

CLEARWATER SYSTEMS LTD; WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Civil Engineering (INTERNATIONAL) 1983, June, 47-49. ,

Languages: ENGLISH

Geographic Location: VICTORIA; SRI LANKA

Package water and sewage treatment systems are discussed as a means of improving hygiene and comfort at construction camps in isolated areas. The World Health Organization recommendations on drinking water quality are given and contaminants commonly found in river, surface and borehole waters are described. Details are given of the package sewage and water treatment plants manufactured by Clearwater Systems Ltd, including a potable water treatment plant of capacity 4.55 m³ per h and a fully enclosed rotating biological contact unit incorporating the Biospiral rotary disc. Case studies including the Victoria dam in Sri Lanka are outlined.

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5/7/1

192291 S8413468

The distribution of nitrates in the potable waters of Sri Lanka.

SENARATNE A.; WEERASOORIYA S. V. R.; DISSANAYAKE C. B.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION; University of Peradeniya

Aqua (SRI LANKA) 1984, No.1, 43-50. ,

Languages: ENGLISH

Geographic Location: SRI LANKA

Countrywide data are presented on nitrates distribution in drinking water in Sri Lanka and their environmental impact. It is shown that the levels of nitrates in the drinking water supplies are below the danger limits specified by the World Health Organization, though there is a tendency to accumulation in some localized regions. The Jaffna peninsula is one such area and the excess nitrate levels are attributed to large quantities of human and animal wastes being discharged into the relatively shallow groundwater system which is largely on limestone. Densely populated areas contain higher nitrate contents and climatic factors and fertilizers affect the distribution.

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MANAGEMENT CONTENTS*, September 1974—present,
177,000 records, monthly updates (Management Con-
tents, Inc., Northbrook, IL)

The *MANAGEMENT CONTENTS* database provides current information on a variety of business and management related topics to aid individuals in business, consulting firms, educational institutions, government agencies or bureaus, and libraries in decision making and forecasting. Articles from over 700 U.S. and international journals, as well as proceedings, transactions, business course materials, newsletters, and research reports are fully indexed and abstracted to provide up-to-date information in the areas of accounting, decision sciences, finance, industrial relations, managerial economics, marketing, operations research, organization behavior, and public administration.

SUBJECT: Management issues in Sri Lanka

2/7/1

280753 HUM33R0082

The Study of Community-Level Nutrition Interventions: An Argument for Reflection-in-Action.

Drake, W.D.; Miller, R.I.; Schon, D.A.

Human Systems Management, Vol.4, No.2, Fall 1983, P. 82-97, Biblios. 9, Journal.

Community level nutrition programs are analyzed utilizing anthropometric data from the target population. Instability and uniqueness of the data prevents the researchers from making any meaningful or accurate conclusions. An alternative to traditional statistical methods of data analysis is described which is called 'reflection-in-action'. Reflection-in-action theory contends that experimental research cannot be considered distinct from modes of intervention. Application of this theory has been successfully utilized in the study of community nutrition programs in Sri Lanka.

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3/7/1

237948 IRA8230363

The Public Service and the Political Environment in Sri Lanka.

Fernando, E.

International Review of Administrative Sciences, Vol.48, No.3-4, 1982, P. 363-367., Journal.

The Public Service in Sri Lanka remains modeled after the British system. The Public Service must respond to the challenges of development in Sri Lanka. This development is resulting in changing expectations and values of society. The Public Service needs to help in the selling, interpretation, and implementation of government policies in rural areas. The voluntary cooperation of rural people is being sought to aid in the administration of development in their areas. Decentralized administration with local leadership is a primary developmental goal of Public Service. The Public Service has begun to seek top management from the private sector. This aids in the efficient functioning of the administration. Public Service management must speed up the administrative process for developmental activities. The main goal of the State sector should be to improve the quality of life in rural areas of Sri Lanka.

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CENDATA™, current, 300 records, daily updates (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.)

CENDATA offers U.S. Bureau of the Census (BOC) news releases and statistical data based on current economic and demographic reports. Economic data cover the areas of business, construction, manufacturing, and foreign trade. Demographic data include excerpts from Current Population Reports, the 1980 census, and limited data on more than 200 countries. Selected agricultural and governmental data and news of BOC products are also covered in *CENDATA*. Press releases are generally narrative in form, while the "data" sections usually consist of tables. The press release section consists of the 20 most recent press releases of the BOC.

There are two separate *CENDATA* files, a standard DIALOG file (File 580) and an easy-to-use menu file. Both files are updated daily; the menu file is updated within minutes of release of information from the BOC, and File 580 is updated overnight. Both files contain identical information, but logon procedures and search techniques differ.

SUBJECT: Asian population figures — natality and mortality

SUBJECT: Export, production, and consumption statistics for
tea in Sri Lanka

PTS INTERNATIONAL FORECASTS, 1971—present,
496,000 records, monthly updates (Predicasts, Inc.,
Cleveland, OH)

PTS INTERNATIONAL FORECASTS contains abstracts of published forecasts with historical data for all countries of the world (excluding the United States). Coverage includes general economics, all industries, detailed products, and end-use data. Information is abstracted from more than 1,000 international sources, including annual reports of foreign governments, statistical reports of industries and trade associations of foreign countries, publications of United Nations and other international agencies, bank letters, newspapers, and business and trade journals. *PTS INTERNATIONAL FORECASTS* is a good source for hard to find statistics on specific subjects.

PTS INTERNATIONAL TIME SERIES, Years included in time series vary from record to record (earliest beginning date is 1957), 114,000 records. *Basebook* records: irregular replacements; *Composites* records: quarterly replacements (Predicasts, Inc., Cleveland, OH)

PTS INTERNATIONAL TIME SERIES is composed of two subfiles:

Worldcasts Composites. Contains about 2,500 forecast time series consisting of about 50 key series for each of the 50 major countries of the world (excluding the U.S.). Time series include historical data (since 1957) and projected consensus of published forecasts through 1990. Coverage includes population, GNP, per capita income, employment, production or usage of major materials, products; energy and vehicles and other economic, demographic, industrial and product data.

Worldcasts Basebook. Contains annual data from 1957 to date for about 125,000 series for all countries of the world. Included are production, consumption, price, foreign trade and usage statistics for agriculture, mining, manufacturing and services, as well as demographic and national income series. Data are derived from UN, FAO, OECD, EC, and IMF sources as well as specialized subject sources.

SUBJECT: Export, production, and consumption statistics for tea in Sri Lanka

PTS INTERNATIONAL FORECASTS, 1971—present,
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YEAR 000 m tons

1983H	188.
1984H	177.
1985H	190.

GROWTH RATE= 7.3%*

CC=9SRI PC=0138400 EC=622

5/5/2

662030 ET 84 70 84/08/00 P4 Sri Lanka
Tea. production. (constant prices).

YEAR S2 index

1982	101.6
1983	106.0
1984	110.0

GROWTH RATE= 4.1%

CC=9SRI PC=0138400 EC=622

5/5/3

636232 Aushandel 83/10/28 P3 Sri Lanka
Tea. exports.

YEAR MIL S2SLRs

1983	288.
1985	298.
1987	308.

GROWTH RATE= 1.7%

Sri Lanka Export Dvlp Board
CC=9SRI PC=0138400 EC=644

5/5/4

583667 USDA SAsia 83/08/00 P16 Sri Lanka
Tea. production.

YEAR 000 m tons

1982S	210.
1983S	190.
1984S	210.

GROWTH RATE= 0.0%

CC=9SRI PC=0138400 EC=622

5/5/5

352543 FAC Tea 80/09/00 P7 Sri Lanka
Tea. production.

YEAR 000 m ton

1978H	199.
1979H	206.4
1980H	200.

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DIRLINE
(Directory of Information Resources onLINE)

DIRLINE was developed in the Specialized Information Services Division, National Library of Medicine, to provide users with an alternate resource for answering information needs not met by information provided in bibliographic databases. The present version of the file is derived from the National Referral Center (NRC) database developed and maintained by the National Referral Center at the Library of Congress.

The database contains descriptions of traditional sources of information such as technical libraries, information and documentation centers, and abstracting and indexing services, as well as such sources as professional societies, university research bureaus and institutes, Federal and State agencies, industrial laboratories, museums, testing stations, hobby groups, and grassroots citizens' organizations. The National Referral Center maintains systematic coverage only for resources in the United States, although some international information resources are included.

SUBJECT: Science research centers in Sri Lanka

- NRC/69/017349

- Sri Lanka Scientific and Technical Information Centre (SLSTIC)

- 47/5 Maitland Pl., Colombo 7, SRI LANKA TEL. 596771

- SRI LANKA

- XX

- INTRODUCTION: An administrative division of the Natural Resources, Energy & Science Authority of Sri Lanka, SLSTIC acts as the Coordinating Centre of the Sri Lanka Scientific and Technical Information Network (SLSTINET), the national focal point in international information systems, and the service bureau for photocopying, audiovisual, and training services.

INTERESTS: All science and technology subject areas in the physical,

biological, and engineering fields, especially science policy and education, and energy. HOLDINGS: Computerized information and data bases on Union Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Books, Union List of Scientific & Technical Periodicals, and Sri Lanka Science Index & Scientific & Technical Libraries in Sri Lanka; national collection of science and technology reports (3,294); 4,439 books and bound journals; 61 Journal subscriptions; microforms and audiovisuals. The Centre acts as the national focal point for NTIS, UNISIST, and CRERIS. PUBLICATIONS: Sri Lanka Science Index and UNICAST (both quarterly bulletins); Vidurava (biannual science bulletin); Current Contents: Energy SLSTINET Newsletter (bimonthly); Journal of the National Science Council of Sri Lanka (biannual); directories; bibliographies. A publications list is available. INFO SERVICES: Provides information and documentation service on environmental sciences, renewable energy, and science policy and education; provides photocopying preparation and procurement service, including NTIS reports procurement; conducts training and educational programs; makes interlibrary loans; provides audiovisual equipment services and microfiche services; coordinates SLSTINET and its subject-oriented subsystems (AGRINET, HELLIS, INDINET, and RERINET) and cooperative acquisition planning.

- Science and technology
- Information services
- Research and development
- Science policy
- Science education
- Environmental sciences
- Energy
- Foreign Government
- Information Center
- 6308

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