

A.I.D. Research & Development Abstracts

USAID



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)
Volume 18, No. 4 • TN-AAA-063

A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts

ARDA is published quarterly for the
Center for Development Information and Evaluation,
Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination,
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington D.C.,
under Contract No. PDC-02320-C-00-0094-00
by the LTS Corporation.

ISSN 0096-1507

Subscriptions to **ARDA**:

Single year subscription rates:

U.S. domestic, \$10.00 book rate, \$15.00 first class

Foreign, \$25.00 surface, \$30.00 first class

Send payment in U.S. dollars to:

ARDA Subscriptions
A.I.D. DISC
1500 Wilson Blvd. Suite 1010
Arlington, VA 22209-2404
USA

Notice to Agency Staff and Contractors:

ARDA disseminates Agency funded research on a wide variety of topics to A.I.D. staff and development professionals around the world. Help ensure your Agency-funded technical documents are considered for inclusion in **ARDA** by promptly sending a **fully legible copy** to:

U.S. Agency for International Development
PPC/CDIE
Document Acquisitions
SA18 Room 303
Washington D.C. 20523-1803 USA
ATTN: ARDA Submissions

Cover photo: Credit U.S. Agency for International Development

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Questions and Answers about ARDA	iii
User's Guide to ARDA Citations	iv
General Development	1
Women in Development	5
Economics	6
Private Enterprise	20
Agriculture	21
Nutrition and Health	36
Population and Human Settlements	46
Environment and Natural Resources	50
Forestry	56
Education	58
Social Science and Psychology	62
Technology	63
Subject and Geographic Index	65
Author and Institution Index	69
Document Number Index	73
Ordering Instructions	75
Order Form	76

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT ARDA

What is ARDA?	ARDA, "A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts", is a quarterly abstract journal issued by the Division of Development Information, Center for Development Information and Evaluation, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination.
What is the goal of ARDA?	The goal of ARDA is to transfer development and technical information to active practitioners in development assistance.
For whom is ARDA published?	ARDA's target audience is A.I.D. staff world wide and selected key institutions in developing countries. Such institutions are government agencies, universities, libraries, research organizations, and other public and private sector organizations.
What material is abstracted in ARDA?	ARDA presents abstracts of AID-funded current and less recent research studies, state-of-the-art reports, sector analyses, special evaluations, and other documents which, taken together, describe a broad spectrum of international development experience.
To whom do I address additional questions regarding ARDA?	Please direct all correspondence and requests for further information to: Editor of ARDA PPC/CDIE/DI Agency for International Development Washington, D.C. 20523 U.S.A.

QUESTIONS ET REPONSES RELATIVES ARDA

Qu'est-ce qu'ARDA?	ARDA, "A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts", (Résumés sur la recherche et le développement de l'Agence pour le Développement International), est une revue trimestrielle composée de résumés publiée par la Division de l'Information sur le Développement, Centre d'Information et Dévaluation du Développement, Bureau de Coordination de Programmes et Politiques.
Quel est l'objectif d'ARDA?	Le but d'ARDA est de transmettre des informations techniques sur le développement à ceux qui prêtent assistance au développement.
A qui s'adresse ARDA?	ARDA's s'adresse au personnel d'A.I.D. dans le monde entier et à certaines institutions clés situées dans les pays en voie de développement. Ces institutions comprennent des agences de gouvernement, des universités, des bibliothèques, des organisations de recherche, et d'autres organisations dans les secteurs publics et privés.
Que contiennent les résumés d'ARDA?	ARDA présente des résumés des recherches actuelles et moins récentes financées par A.I.D., des rapports sur l'état actuel du développement, des analyses dans les différents domaines, des évaluations spéciales, et d'autres documents. L'ensemble décrit une vaste étendue d'expériences dans le domaine du développement international.
A qui est-ce qu'il faut poser des questions supplémentaires au sujet d'ARDA?	Veuillez envoyer toute correspondance et toute demande de plus amples renseignements à: Editor of ARDA PPC/CDIE/DI Agency for International Development Washington, D.C. 20523 U.S.A.

PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS SOBRE ARDA

¿Que es ARDA?	ARDA, "A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts" (Resúmenes de Investigación y Desarrollo de A.I.D.) es una revista que se publica cuatro veces al año por la División de Información sobre el Desarrollo del Centro de Información y de Evaluación del Desarrollo, Negociado de Coordinación de Programas y Políticas.
¿Cuál es el objetivo de ARDA?	El objetivo de ARDA es suministrar información técnica y sobre el desarrollo a los practicantes en actividades propias del desarrollo.
¿Para quién se publica ARDA?	ARDA está dirigida al personal de A.I.D. en el mundo entero y a escogidas instituciones claves en los países en desarrollo, tales como agencias de gobierno; universidades; bibliotecas; organizaciones dedicadas a la investigación; y otras organizaciones del sector público o privado.
¿Que contienen los Informes de ARDA?	ARDA presenta resúmenes de estudios actuales o recientes, financiados por A.I.D., relativos a la investigación; informes de excelente calidad que incluyen los conceptos y metodologías más avanzados; análisis sectoriales; evaluaciones especiales; y otros documentos que vistos en conjunto describen un amplio panorama de experiencias dentro del campo del desarrollo internacional.
¿A quién se le dirigen preguntas adicionales sobre ARDA?	Remita toda correspondencia o pedidos para mayor información a: Editor de ARDA PPC/CDIE/DI Agency for International Development Washington D. C. 20523 U.S.A.

USER'S GUIDE TO ARDA CITATIONS

Item number	055	*PN-ABC-681	Document number
		MF \$2.16/PC \$14.95	Microfiche/paper copy prices
Title	Tilapia genetic resources for aquaculture : proceedings of the workshop on tilapia genetic resources for aquaculture, 23-24 March 1987, Bangkok, Thailand		
Author (s)	Pullin, R.S.V., ed.		
Institutions	International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management U.S. Agency for International Development. Bureau for Science and Technology. Office of Agriculture (Sponsor)		
Meeting	(Workshop on Tilapia Genetic Resources for Aquaculture, Bangkok, TH, 23-24 Mar 1987)		
Supplementary notes	1988, v, 108p. : ill., maps, statistical tables, En ICLARM contribution no.457 ICLARM conference proceedings, no.16		Serial title (if any), date, pagination, language
Project number	9311050		
Availability note	<i>*Also available from: International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, MC P.O. Box 1501, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines</i>		

Tilapia are African fish that are used in warmwater aquaculture throughout the world. Some species, such as the Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), are highly versatile, herbivorous-microphagous feeders well suited to low technology farming systems. However, tilapia culture outside of Africa is based on a narrow genetic base taken from a few founder populations, while Africa itself, which possesses a wealth of tilapia genetic resources, is hard pressed in developing these resources for aquaculture and in conserving wild tilapia populations, many of which are threatened by irreversible change or loss. A variety of issues cognate to this situation were discussed at an international symposium held in March, 1987. These proceedings contain formal presentations on: (1) tilapia resources in Africa in general (two papers); (2) wild and cultured tilapia genetic resources in Africa (Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Zimbabwe) and elsewhere (Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia, Israel, the United States); (3) methods used in tilapia identification and genetic research (six papers); and (4) gene banks and culture collections (two papers).

Abstract

001

PN-AAX-288
MF \$1.08/PC \$6.37

Capital projects: literature review and supplier survey

Lieberson, Joseph; Stallard, Janice; et al.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Policy and Program Coordination. Center for Development Information and Evaluation
Jun 1994, v, 23 p. + attachments, En
USAID technical report, no. 21

The commercial and development benefits of capital projects are assessed in this report, based on a review of (1) major academic studies, (2) World Bank reports, (3) documentation of 68 USAID projects in 25 countries, covering the full range of sectors assisted (electrical power, transportation, telecommunications, irrigation, potable water, sewers, and miscellaneous construction); and (4) a survey of 44 U.S. firms that provided equipment, materials, or services for the USAID projects. The assessment focuses on seven questions. (1) To what extent have capital projects leveraged other donor and private investor participation? (2) Have USAID capital projects generated post-project sales for U.S. firms? (3) Have they generated high economic rates of return? (4) Have they delivered important benefits to the private sector in developing countries or helped to reduce poverty or meet basic human needs? (5) How sustainable have they been? (6) Under what circumstances have they helped policy reform via conditionality? (7) Under what circumstances and to what extent have development and U.S. commercial interests been compatible? The study found a clear link between capital projects and economic development; reliable facilities for transportation, power, irrigation, communications, potable water, and sanitation are universally viewed as prerequisites to development, especially for private sector growth. The study also found that both World Bank and USAID projects must often deal with sustainability problems related to management, maintenance, and finance. Finally, in almost all cases, USAID capital projects had been designed to meet U.S. development objectives (poverty alleviation and meeting basic human needs) and only rarely to satisfy

political or commercial interests; the projects have not been an important tool for developing commercial markets for U.S. exporters.

002

PN-ABS-027
MF \$5.40/PC \$55.25

Libraries and environmental information centers in Central Eastern Europe: a locator/directory

Grycz, Czeslaw Jan; Rodes, Barbara K.; et al.
World Wildlife Fund - U.S.
Wladyslaw Poniecki Foundation
University of Minnesota
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Europe and the New Independent States (Sponsor)
1994, xi, 331 p. + 6 appendices, En
1800041

This directory represents the first attempt to compile a list of environmental information collections in Central and Eastern Europe — a year-long effort which identified over 300 collections in Bulgaria, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia, ranging in size from as few as 40 books (the Hungarian Ornithological and Nature Conservation Society) to as many as 6 million (the National Library in Prague). Included are both traditional (e.g., university or national libraries) and less traditional repositories (e.g., small scientific laboratories, corporate archives, NGOs). Each entry provides the collection's address, name of a contact person, telephone number, often a fax number, and occasionally an E-mail address; and identifies the type of collection (e.g., public, private, research laboratory, NGO etc.), whom it serves, occasionally staff size, and occasionally size and the percentages of titles occurring in the national language, English, and other Western European languages. Finally, the entries provide information on the specific environmental topics covered, reference services available and level of automation, and the library's special needs (including specific book and journal titles needed) and peer-matching opportunities. Appendices list: collections learned about after the direc-

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

tory was completed; collections interested in staff exchanges and those with E-Mail addresses; and, alphabetically, all the contact persons mentioned in the directory.

003

***PN-ABS-286**
MF \$2.16/PC \$21.06

Promoting participation in Yemen's 1993 elections

Melia, Thomas O.; Estok, Melissa A.; et al.
National Democratic Institute for International Affairs
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Yemen (Sponsor)

1994, ii, [154] p., En

**Also available from: National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Suite 503, Washington, DC 20036 USA*

In 1993, the National Democratic Institute (NDI) undertook two major initiatives to support democratic legislative elections marking the unification of North and South Yemen, historic adversaries, into the Republic of Yemen.

The study found that wide-spread illiteracy among Yemeni women hampered their informed participation in the political process.

First, NDI supported the National Committee for Free Elections (NCFE), which, as Yemen's first nationwide nonpartisan civic organization, trained over 4,000 volunteers as independent election monitors, whose presence at the 1993 elections contributed to a calm post-election climate. The NCFE also compiled a report recommending ways in which Yemen's electoral process could be improved. Second, NDI conducted a detailed assessment of women's participation in the political process. The study found that: illiteracy prevents women's informed participation in the political process; a woman-focused registration program could have increased women's participation

in the 1993 election; few women hold positions of political or social leadership; male political leaders believe women choose not to run for political office; Islamic law prevents the application to women of certain rights guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and there exists no NGO through which women can participate in political and civic life. This monograph describes the course of these NDI interventions and of Yemen's political environment before and during unification. A brief final chapter notes the precarious nature of Yemen's democratic achievements of 1993. Appendices provide extensive documentation of NDI and NCFE daily activities.

004

***PN-ABS-334**
MF \$1.08/PC \$8.58

Precarious balance: an overview of democracy and economic reforms in Eastern Europe and Latin America

Nelson, Joan M., ed.
Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center
for Economic Growth
Overseas Development Council
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Policy and Program Coordination. Ofc. of Policy
Analysis and Resources (Sponsor)

1994, vii, 58 p., En

Published by: ICS Press

9300095; 9400405

**Also available from: Institute for Contemporary Studies, 720 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102 USA*

The interaction between concurrent efforts at political and economic reform in Latin America and Eastern Europe is explored in this paper, based on case studies of six countries — Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland. Several links between political and economic reform are identified. (1) Political elites and the broader public generally either perceive the two as intertwined or assume that political transformation will correct economic difficulties. (2) Economic and political measures affect each other's credibility. (3) Both political and economic transformations alter the structure, agenda, alli-

ances, and strategies of major interest groups, and these in turn affect further reforms. (4) Market-oriented reforms create or enlarge groups with strong stakes in the system, and, conversely, groups that are excluded from it. Despite obvious contrasts, a number of important parallels between the two geographic regions are highlighted regarding the legacies of state-controlled economies and the political dynamics of market-oriented reforms. Perhaps the most important of these is the inability of new state agencies, heir to the overextended agencies of the past, to

Stabilization and market-oriented reforms have generated a growing category of people who are poorer than before and so are tinder for extremist appeals. Cynicism regarding the marketplace is also growing, as the "big winners" of economic reform seem to be entrepreneurs who have made fortunes due to shady or illegal practices.

respond effectively to the tremendous demands for reform coming from all sides. Also of note is the widespread but hardly democratic phenomenon of reform by executive fiat. Stabilization and market-oriented reforms have had parallel distributive effects in the two regions, reducing the living standards of the urban middle class and generating a growing category of people who are poorer than before and so are tinder for extremist appeals. Cynicism regarding the marketplace is also growing, as the "big winners" of economic reform seem to be entrepreneurs who have made fortunes due to shady or illegal practices made possible by the dismantling of state controls. In short, political and economic reforms conflict with each other in many ways, and efforts to sustain and deepen the former while consolidating the latter are proving extraordinarily difficult and complex.

005

*PN-ABS-425
MF \$3.24/PC \$34.71

Puzzles of productivity in public organizations

Uphoff, Norman, ed.

Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Self - Governance

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Policy and Program Coordination. Ofc. of Policy Analysis and Resources (Sponsor)

1994, xi, 266 p., En

Published by: ICS Press

9400405; 9300095

**Also available from: Institute for Contemporary Studies, 720 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102 USA*

If public institutions are to remain effective in the complex world of today, they must abandon their traditional role of command and control and become enablers of citizen and community efforts to meet the demand for goods and services. This compilation of 12 essays offers the most current ideas, some based on lessons learned in specific countries, on how to move public administration in the Third World in this productive direction. After an initial essay detailing the emergence of a new theoretical approach to public administration, subsequent essays: examine ways to explain the failure of public administration in Bangladesh to realize the country's potential for rural development; trace poor public sector performance in Kenya to weak management and an unsupportive policy environment; argue that the Sandinista administration in Nicaragua was unsuccessful because based on transient political movements rather than sustainable development plans; explore lessons learned from two A.I.D. projects in Peru on how to support decentralization in control-oriented bureaucracies; and examine World Bank efforts to improve public administration in developing countries. The concluding essays analyze: political context as a determinant of administrative reform; the usefulness of employing several social science models in administrative reform efforts; the value of strategic skills in improving the effectiveness (as distinct from merely the efficiency) of public managers; the limits of bureaucracies for promoting

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

development and the need for improved allocation of functions among public institutions, the market, and civil society; the difference between organizations and institutions and the factors affecting the effectiveness of each; and the use of applied organization theory in improving development administration. Includes index and 17-page bibliography.

006

*PN-ABS-426
MF \$3.24/PC \$32.89

Village republics: economic conditions for collective action in South India

Wade, Robert

Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Self - Governance

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Policy and Program Coordination. Ofc. of Policy Analysis and Resources (Sponsor)

1994, xv, 238 p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En
Published by: ICS Press

Project number was 9300095 prior to FY 1993
9400405; 9300095

**Also available from: Institute for Contemporary Studies, 720 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102 USA*

Some villages in South India have organized their common assets to a more sophisticated degree than has been previously reported in the development literature, while others, sometimes only a few miles away, have not organized at all. This book offers an explanation for this variation and describes how collective action problems are overcome in the more highly organized villages. Focus is on "Kottapalle," an example of an organized village, which is described with respect to (1) land distribution, wealth, and castes; (2) Kottapalle's responses to two kinds of cultivation problems — those inherent in open-field husbandry and those inherent in tail-end location in an irrigation network; (3) village council activities; and (4) village politics. The next two chapters explore social structure and ecology/risk as explanatory factors for a village's "corporateness" or degree of organization. The

author finds that ecology and risk have more to do with a village's level of organization than does social structure, with scarcity of grazing land and of canal irrigation water typically being found in organized villages. Finally, it is argued that the book demonstrates the deficiencies of three common, pessimistic, theories of collective action — the parable of the prisoners' dilemma, Hardin's "tragedy of the commons," and Olson's "logic of collective action." Includes 12-page bibliography and index.



A young woman sells rice in a market in Manakara, Madagascar.

007

PN-ABS-213
MF \$2.16/PC \$17.29

Women and local democracy in Latin America: notebook of the Local Government Training and Development Center

International Union of Local Authorities
Center for Local Government Training and Development

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support, and Research.
Women in Development (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Latin America and the Caribbean. Regional Housing
and Urban Development Ofc. South America (Sponsor)

May 1994, 143 p.: charts, statistical tables, En
Notebook of local development, 16
5960167

Women are an important window to total economic development. Through them, development assistance is most likely to reach the roots of society — family and home. This theme underlies the six papers in this publication, which brings together some of the most important papers, articles, and research findings produced under the Women and Local Development project, which was implemented in Latin America from 1990 to 1993 to assess women's relationships with their municipal governments. The six papers presented here: (1) compare the traditional women in development (WID) model, which views women in isolation, exclusive of their overall social conditions, and treats them as passive recipients of development assistance, with the newer gender in development (GID) model, which targets the public and private social conventions (hence, the model also targets men and institutions) that perpetuate inequality and views women as active stakeholders in development; (2) describe Latin American municipalities as tightly woven systems of networks, defines their tasks, and considers problems women face as they attempt to participate in municipal government; (3) discuss how Chilean women from low-income barrios can use their long history of self-help and their talent for

community organization to mobilize the municipal resources on which democratization of the barrios depends; (4) examine characteristics of female officials in Ecuador's municipalities; (5) provide demographic information on Brazilian municipalities headed by female prefects (along with information on the prefects themselves, their policies, and programs) and speculate as to whether women manage municipalities differently from men; and (6) examine the political participation of women in an increasingly decentralized Uruguay, with a focus on Montevideo, where women have achieved a notable political role.

008

PN-ABR-512
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.07

Analysis of competition in Mongolia: three case studies

Dunn, Karen Turner; Kovacic, William E.; Thorpe, Robert
University of Maryland. Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Small, Micro and Informal Enterprise (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia and Near East (Sponsor)
Apr 1994, 35 p.: charts, statistical tables, En
Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS) country report, no. 14
9400015

Industry structure and government regulatory behavior in Mongolia's wool spinning, telecommunications, and meat processing industries were assessed to determine the potential for competition. Based on interviews with industry managers, plant tours, and discussions with government officials, the three case studies included in this document revealed pervasive government intervention in all three industries, particularly in the process of price formation. In addition, the wool spinning and meat processing industries, both of which have been nominally privatized, have experienced difficulties adjusting to the need to arrange independently for the supply of inputs, and continuing government involvement in the allocation of goods. Barriers to competition also include these industries' dedication to traditional geographical market divisions, and strong tendency toward collusion in the establishment of procurement prices. In spite of such obstacles, significant potential for competition was found in all three industries. Competition seems plausible in areas other than basic services in the telecommunications industry, and at all stages of production in the wool spinning and meat processing industries. Specifically, the telecommunications industry can develop competition in the provision of cellular communications systems, installation of customer premises equipment, the reselling of space on

leased private lines, and value-added services such as data transmission and video. In the wool spinning and meat processing industries, improved competition hinges on removing the natural and artificial barriers listed above. The case studies were followed by assistance in drafting anti-monopoly legislation (which was passed by Mongolia's Parliament in July 1993).

009

***PN-ABR-718**
MF \$4.32/PC \$41.21

New world of microenterprise finance: building healthy financial institutions for the poor

Otero, Maria, ed.; Rhyne, Elisabeth, ed.
Development Alternatives, Inc.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Development (Sponsor)
1994, xvi, 302 p., En
Published by: Kumarian Press, Inc.
9365448
**Also available from: Kumarian Press, Inc., 630 Oakwood Ave., Suite 119, West Hartford, CT 06110-1529 USA*

The growing success of microenterprise finance institutions, which challenges long-held pessimism about lending to the poor, has been due largely to the innovative application of the financial systems approach of commercial finance to microenterprise lending. This book describes the characteristics of successful programs and points out future directions for microenterprise finance. The book's 14 chapters, each the work of a different author or authors, have been distilled from papers prepared by A.I.D.'s GEMINI (Growth and Equity through Microenterprise Investments and Institutions) project. The six chapters in Part I discuss key elements and principles of microenterprise finance institutions based on a financial systems approach. These include: savings mobilization; financial market regulation and supervision; appropriate institutional structure; the growing role of microenterprise NGOs in financial intermediation; and evaluation from the

perspective of quality of services and capacity to achieve scale and self-sufficiency, rather than impact upon beneficiaries. The four chapters in Part II examine leading methodologies for microenterprise finance: solidarity group lending; credit unions; village banking; and transformation lending. Each chapter reviews the experience of a variety of organizations to assess the strengths and weaknesses of each methodology; together with the discussion, elsewhere in the book, of the methods used by the Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) Unit Banking system, this set of chapters presents a fairly complete survey of the state of practice in microenterprise finance. Part III presents case studies of four successful microenterprise finance institutions; each documents movement towards greater scale and financial self-sufficiency. Examined are BRI, probably the most successful institution serving microenterprises in the world; the transformation of PRODEM, a successful Bolivian solidarity program, into BancoSol, the first private commercial bank devoted specifically to microenterprises; and the evolution of two NGO programs using the solidarity group methodology, one in Colombia using the ACCION model and one in Kenya using a modified Grameen Bank model. Includes a 17-page bibliography and an index.

micro- or small enterprises. Part Two presents a profile of small businesses in sub-Saharan Africa. MAPS surveys found that, typically, they were young (7-10 years old), involved in domestic, commercial trade, and other services, rather than manufacturing; that the proportion of women-owned firms was inversely related to firm size (women owned 27% of owner-operated enterprises, 21% of microenterprises, and 14% of small enterprises involving the sale or preparation of food); and that smaller firms were least interested in personnel development. Part Three discusses constraints to business efficiency identified by MAPS participants; these include the most frequently cited, taxation; adverse government policies; lack of access to start-up or working capital; unenforced contracts; insecure land tenure, and lack of access to business premises; and inadequate transportation infrastructure. Part Four identifies policy reforms needed to rectify the constraints, including legal reform (which is especially needed by women entrepreneurs and smaller companies); enforcement and modernization of commercial codes, including their publication in multiple languages; improved access to public information; and the improvement of transportation infrastructure through local resource mobilization.

010

PN-ABR-727

MF \$1.08/PC \$7.28

Policy constraints affecting small and microenterprises: summary from the MAPS experience

J.E. Austin Associates, Inc.

Labat - Anderson, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for

Africa. Operations and New Initiatives Ofc. (Sponsor)

Apr 1994, vii, 48 p.: charts, statistical tables, En

6980463

Results of the Manual for Action in the Private Sector (MAPS) surveys of a total of 3,833 formal and informal sector firms in 13 sub-Saharan African countries since 1988, are presented in this report. Part One reviews survey data. Of the firms surveyed, 62% were owner-operated,

011

PN-ABR-772
MF \$1.08/PC \$2.34

Asia and Africa: towards a policy frontier

Roemer, Michael

Associates for International Resources and Development
Harvard University. Harvard Institute for International
Development

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of
Small, Micro and Informal Enterprise (Sponsor)

May 1994, 13 p., En

CAER (consulting assistance on economic reform)

discussion paper, no. 23

9400405

The unprecedented economic growth of East Asian (South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore) and Southeast Asian (Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand) countries since 1965 has been proposed as a model for other developing countries, particularly in Africa. This paper summarizes, with the help of tables and charts, the key findings of a recent book, "Asia and Africa: Legacies and Opportunities in Development", which detailed important differences between the economic policies of Asian and African countries. The Asian countries' economic policies are examined under three categories — governance and economic strategy, factor endowments, and development strategy — with emphasis on the third, which includes macroeconomic management, industrial strategy, and flexible factor markets (labor and credit) components. The paper concludes that while there is no single Asian model of development, there are four common elements in the economic policies of all seven rapidly growing Asian economies: (1) exchange rates were managed to provide constant and rewarding incentives to exporters; (2) budget deficits were kept small in relation to national income; (3) economies were outward-looking, in the sense that exporters had access to inputs and could sell their outputs at close to world market prices, despite protection for domestically oriented industries; and (4) labor and credit markets were kept flexible enough to direct resources to the most rapidly growing industries. The paper suggests that African coun-

tries have fallen short in these crucial respects, and predicts that it will take several years before reforms generate growth in African countries, where poor policies have prevailed for up to two decades, and where determined reforms have not yet begun. Includes the table of contents from the full publication. (Author abstract, modified)

012

PN-ABR-801
MF \$2.16/PC \$23.14

Latin America and the Caribbean: selected economic and social data [: 1994]

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Latin America and the Caribbean. Ofc. of Develop-
ment Planning and Programs

4th ed.

May 1994, 193 p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En

Statistical data on social and economic conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean are presented in this document, including data on health, education, democracy, the environment, trade, and development assistance. Particular emphasis has been placed on including measures of poverty and inequality, even though such data are scarce and often unreliable. Following an introduction which includes 13 summary graphs, the document presents data on: (1) social indicators (demographics, income, women, poverty, urban-rural differences, wages, unemployment); (2) health (child mortality, immunization, contraceptive prevalence, nutrition, HIV seroprevalence, oral rehydration therapy); (3) education (including primary enrollment and completion rates); (4) economic status (GDP, external debt, prices, balance of payments, national accounts) along with country tables and investment tables; (5) democracy indicators; (6) the environment; (7) trade — with the United States; intraregional, and with OECD countries; and (8) U.S. and other foreign assistance. The introduction notes that the economies of the region have rebounded from the stagnation of the 1980s, as can be seen from trends in three areas: positive capital inflows; growth in trade; and lower inflation. Nonetheless, poverty remains a serious obstacle to stable economic growth and political

consolidation. Over 40% of the region's 462 million people live in poverty, with rural areas significantly worse off than urban areas. Under-five mortality in the region is four times that of the developed world; over 90 million people lack access to safe water; and overall school enrollment is less than half that of industrial countries. Needed now are efforts to consolidate economic gains through institution-building efforts and ensuring that these gains benefit the most needy citizens.

013

***PN-ABS-414**
MF \$1.08/PC \$6.11

Post-communist monetary problems: lessons from the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire

Dornbusch, Rudiger

Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Economic Growth

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Policy and Program Coordination. Ofc. of Policy Analysis and Resources (Sponsor)

Jan 1994, 39 p., En

International Center for Economic Growth: occasional paper, no. 49

Published by: ICS Press

9300095; 9400405

**Also available from: Institute for Contemporary Studies, 720 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102 USA*

Monetary strategies adopted by the three main countries of the Austro-Hungarian empire during the break-up of the empire between 1919 and 1924 are examined as a historical precedent to the situation currently facing the former Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia moved rapidly to monetary reform and independence, avoiding hyperinflation by focusing on a balanced budget, elimination of unnecessary spending, and a strong work-and-save ethic. The achievement of stability was difficult, however, and took 5 years. Austrian monetary affairs were overshadowed by political instability. Extreme inflation and human suffering became so severe that Austrians were finally willing to accept the imposition by the League of Nations of a stabilization plan,

full powers for the government, and a powerful League Resident Commissioner. The plan was successful in a short period of time. Hungary's economic health eroded gradually until 1923, when complete reform became both essential and politically acceptable. External loans, firm surveillance by the League, and an independent central bank brought stability. The author draws specific, practical lessons from the Austro-Hungarian experience, namely, the need to balance the budget, fix the exchange rate, eliminate exchange control, and ensure the independence of the central bank. He suggests that Moscow base a currency area on a stable currency such as the dollar or the deutsche mark, and that an explicit free trade zone be created. He argues against the IMF's current strategy and recommends a more forceful presence, equivalent to the League of Nations' Resident Commissioners. Finally, he urges the West to give more loans for clearly specified programs, offer more political support, and mobilize its political and economic representation in the area. (Author abstract, modified)

014

***PN-ABS-422**
MF \$1.08/PC \$6.63

Gradual versus rapid liberalization in socialist economies: financial policies in China and Russia compared

McKinnon, Ronald I.

Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Economic Growth

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Policy and Program Coordination. Ofc. of Policy Analysis and Resources (Sponsor)

1994, vii, 44 p.: statistical tables, En

ICEG [International Center for Economic Growth] sector studies series, no. 10

Published by: ICS Press

Project number was 9300095 prior to FY 1993

9400405; 9300095

**Also available from: Institute for Contemporary Studies, 720 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102 USA*

This case study examines the experiences of Russia and China to help explain the different outcomes associated with liberalization of their economies. China liberalized gradually from 1978 to 1992, while Russia decontrolled prices within the state sector in January 1992. China maintained a mostly stable price level with very rapid output growth; high inflation and declining output characterized Russia's liberalization. The author argues that while there may be differences between regions and countries, China's longer-term experience with making the transition from a planned to a market economy can hold valuable lessons for those socialist economies now embarked on this path. By examining China's financial policies in depth, this study looks at the problems that reform governments face and how these can be resolved. It notes, however, that the Chinese model is not perfect — inflation

China's longer-term experience with making the transition from a planned to a market economy can hold valuable lessons for those socialist economies now embarked on this path.

will require further restructuring, putting the sustainability of its macroeconomic policies in doubt. The conclusion suggests that Russia's short-term outlook presents a policy dilemma. It argues that to attain macroeconomic stability and to control inflation, the Russian government should re-centralize its control over money and credit, and reestablish a state-controlled banking system — moves which run counter to the desired direction for the long-run liberalization of the Russian economy. (Author abstract, modified)

015

PN-ABS-583
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.98

Social dilemmas and rational individuals: an essay on the new institutionalism

Bates, Robert H.

Institute for Policy Reform

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc. of Education (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Development (Sponsor)

Apr 1994, 40 p., En

IPR [Institute for Policy Reform], no. 89

9300095

According to the "new institutionalism," institutions enable rational individuals to engage in transactions that are welfare enhancing. They enable people to transcend the impact of perverse incentives that arise in situations of market failure. Variations in the efficiency and growth of economies can thus be attributed to differences in their institutional endowments. Tracing the origins of the "new institutionalism" to intellectual crises arising in economics, this article documents its impact on the field of development. The approach, it argues, has gained currency in part because it provides a critique of neo-classical approaches to government, a justification for a return to state intervention, and a defense for the role of NGOs in the development process.

The article locates two major flaws in the new institutionalism. The first is the failure to engage in comparative evaluations of the economic role of non-market institutions; this failure results in a bias in favor of the retention of forms of market intervention that may be inefficient. The second is the failure to realize that economic institutions are the product of politics. The failure to look at the macro-political environment leads to an overestimation of

the significance of institutions and to a failure to account for variations in their structure and impact upon economic performance. Includes bibliography. (Author abstract)

016

***PN-ABS-589**

MF \$5.40/PC \$56.68

Adjusting to policy failure in African economies

Sahn, David E., ed.

Cornell University. Div. of Nutritional Sciences. Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa (Sponsor)

1994, xiv, 421 p.: charts, statistical tables, En Food systems and agrarian change

Published by: Cornell University Press
6980519

**Also available from: CFNPP Publications Dept., 315 Savage Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 USA*

Seeking to reverse the disastrous consequences of the socioeconomic policies of the 1970's and 1980's, a number of sub-Saharan African countries began in the mid-1980's to implement economic reform (stabilization and structural adjustment) programs, which were generally sponsored and financed by the donor community. This monograph presents case studies of reform efforts in ten countries — Ghana, Guinea, Zaire, Cameroon, Niger, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, The Gambia, and Madagascar — which vary markedly in economic structure, resources, and their experience and success in undertaking economic reforms. Two major areas are examined. The first is fiscal policy, including public expenditures and revenue generation. The second and greater focus of concern is how the role of the state — in intervening in markets, allocating goods and resources, and setting macro and sectoral prices (including those for foreign exchange and agricultural products) — has evolved under adjust-

ment. Special attention is paid to a key element of structural adjustment: the liberalization of markets and the disengagement of the state and its public enterprises, especially in the agricultural sector. A closing chapter distills some of the lessons from this African experience. According to the report, while economic reform has contributed to recovery from a decade or more of economic turmoil and stagnation, efforts to promote disengagement of the state and improve the functioning of markets have met with only partial success, and most of the countries still suffer from the consequences of ill-advised domestic policies, often exacerbated by an inhospitable external environment.

017

***PN-ABS-649**

MF \$5.40/PC \$59.28

African finance: research and reform — a Sequoia seminar, June 20 - 22, 1989

White, Lawrence H., ed.

Sequoia Institute

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Small, Micro and Informal Enterprise (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa (Sponsor)

1993, xvi, 460 p.: charts, statistical tables, En

Published by: ICS Press
9300092

**Also available from: ICS Press, 720 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102 USA*

A program of research into the financial practices of Africans and their governments was officially launched at a 3-day conference held in June 1989, and sponsored by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and A.I.D. Participants included representatives of international agencies, African governments, and the African banking community. Thirteen papers from that conference are presented here, covering the following topics: African finance in the global context; unresolved issues in African financial reforms; restructuring of the banking system in Guinea; financial restructuring in Ghana; formal and informal

finance in The Gambia; the impact of adjustment of informal financial systems; inflation and its effects on the financial sector; the impact of monetary and fiscal policies; financial crises and adjustment in the Franc Zone; nonbank financial innovations in East Africa; innovations and markets in African finance; the financial research agenda; and separating bank and state in Africa. Virtually all the contributors agreed that the financial policies of both donors and governments during the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s were far too interventionist, and that the way forward is through liberalization. Includes comments and discussions on these papers, as well as numerous references.

018

***PN-ABS-670**
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.41

Adjustment, external shocks and poverty in Lesotho: a multiplier analysis

Dorosh, Paul A.

Cornell University. Div. of Nutritional Sciences. Cornell

Food and Nutrition Policy Program

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for

Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical

Support (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID

Mission to Lesotho (Sponsor)

Aug 1994, 44 p. + attachment: charts, statistical tables,
En

CFNPP (Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program)

working paper, no. 71

6320510; 6980519

**Also available from: CFNPP Publications Dept.,
3M28 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Cornell University,
Ithaca, NY 14853 USA*

The effects on Lesotho's poor of three economic shocks and one moderating factor, spanning the period 1987-1992, are simulated: (1) Lesotho's structural adjustment program, initiated in 1988 and limited mainly to reducing government expenditures; (2) a severe drought in 1991 and 1992, which reduced agricultural output; (3) diminished

remittances from Basotho laboring in South African mines; and (4) investment and employment generated by the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP), which began in 1991. According to the study, the impacts of reduced government expenditures on household income have been relatively small overall and have fallen hardest on urban groups; the poor, who reside mainly in rural areas, have not been greatly affected, in part because linkages across Lesotho's economic sectors are weak. Of greater importance was the drought, which reduced the incomes of the poor by 5.4% relative to 1987 (and by more relative to 1990). The decline in migrant workers' remittances — 17.2% between 1987 and 1992 — affected mostly the nonpoor in both rural and urban areas, although urban nonpoor were more likely to find alternative sources of income. Together, reduced government spending, drought, and lower migrant remittances reduced household incomes in Lesotho by an average of 14%; hardest hit were households with migrant income, but nonmigrant rural households also saw declines of 10.7%-11.8%. However, when the effects of the LHWP are factored in, its importance in moderating the impacts of the three shocks upon the poor is highlighted: without the increased earnings generated by the project, average incomes of the poor fall by 12.9%, vs. 2.1% when these effects are included. The report points out that the analysis hides devastating losses by individual households, who may have lost an entire crop or all their remittance income; for these households and others who gained little from LHWP construction activities, targeted poverty alleviation measures may be justified.

019

*PN-ABS-862
MF \$3.24/PC \$31.46

Journalists in the Andes: an assessment of journalism and journalism education in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela

Virtue, John; Ogazon, Agatha; et al.

Florida International University. School of Journalism and Mass Communication. Latin American Journalism Program

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and the Caribbean. Ofc. of Democratic Initiatives (Sponsor)

May 1994, x, 235 p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En 5980802

**Also available from: Florida International University, School of Journalism and Mass Communication. Latin American Journalism Program, 3000 NE 145th St., North Miami, FL 33181 USA*

The news media are a critical agent of accountability in the emerging democracies of Latin America. This document presents an assessment of journalism and journalism education in five Latin American countries — Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela — by the Latin

Journalists often practice self-censorship to avoid conflicts with authorities or to advance the media owners' business or political interests.

American Journalism Program, which has been active in this field since 1988. Data for the report were derived from interviews with 461 working journalists, media executives, and academics on topics such as journalism education and training, salaries, ethics, the licensing of journalists, the role of the media and its political independence, the influence of drug traffickers, personal safety, the public image of journalists, the role of women in journalism, and journalists' opinions of the media. Key conclusions are as

follows. With few exceptions, the media do not delve into abuses and wrongdoings of the government. The media feel beholden to the government for official advertising, import permits, operating licenses, and special exchange rates. Self-censorship is often practiced to avoid conflicts with authorities or to advance the owners' business or political interests. Further, journalists lack many of the required skills and tools, especially in the area of investigation (news stories are often a mixture of fact and opinion); they also seem to both command low respect from the public, and feel low professional obligation to the public. Journalists blame their low pay — a recurring incentive to accept bribes — on poor training by schools of communication. The need for training is greatest, in descending order, in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia. Recommendations to improve journalist training are presented in conclusion. Includes a bibliography, statistical tables of survey results, and the assessment questionnaire.

020

PN-ABS-901
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.80

Review of cost recovery experience in the Central African Republic

Leighton, Charlotte; Becker, Gregory; et al.
Abt Associates, Inc.

Urban Institute

Management Sciences for Health

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Central African Republic (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc. of Health, Population, and Nutrition (Sponsor)

Jan 1994, 60 p.: statistical tables, En

HFS [health financing and sustainability] technical note, no. 24

9365974

To help the Central African Republic's Ministry of Health (MOH) to further develop its national cost-recovery program, a field review was conducted of cost recovery at all levels of the health system (village pharmacies,

health posts, health centers, and hospitals) in MOH and private NGO facilities. The review collected information on types of fee systems, policy toward indigents, use of revenues, financial management systems and tools, drug supply, community participation, and training. The study showed that nationwide implementation of a cost-recovery policy in government health facilities is entirely possible, as a wide range of cost-recovery activities are already in use in MOH and GO health facilities and village pharmacies. A number of lessons emerge from the country's cost-recovery experience. (1) People are willing and able to pay for medicines and health services. (2) A variety of fee systems for non-hospital services are feasible. (3) Regular payment of government health worker salaries will be key to the success of a national cost-recovery program. (4) Community financial participation may be easier to generate than other forms of community participation. (5) Successful cost recovery experiences are often quickly adopted by neighboring communities. (6) Motivation and consciousness-raising is needed for health personnel and the population in general. (7) Establishing a medicine purchase, supply, and distribution system is a major logistical problem. (8) Simple financial control and recordkeeping systems are adequate, but must be supervised. (9) Medicine prices should cover costs plus a profit margin. (10) Village pharmacies save people time and money. (11) For nonhospital services, a policy of "no free care" works best; the community, a neighbor, or relatives should pay for services and medicines for indigents.

021

PN-ABS-903

MF \$1.08/PC \$10.14

Expansion of private health insurance in Papua New Guinea

Ashir, Zohair

Abt Associates, Inc.

Urban Institute

Management Sciences for Health

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia and Near East. South Pacific Regional Development Ofc. (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc. of Health, Population, and Nutrition (Sponsor)

Jan 1994, 77 p.: statistical tables, En

HFS [health financing and sustainability] technical note, no. 26

9365974

In the eyes of Papua New Guinea's National Department of Health, expansion of the private health insurance market through the introduction of a managed care plan would both alleviate the growing shortfall in public health resources and improve the quality and effectiveness of health care itself. This paper assesses the potential for such expansion in Port Moresby, the country's largest urban and industrial center and the seat of formal sector employment. Issues treated include: the current status of the health insurance market; the impact of private health insurance on the ability of hospitals and private health providers to bill and collect fees; legislative and financial constraints to private health insurance expansion; possible government incentives to stimulate the private health insurance industry; and the relationship between social security issues and managed health care. The study showed that while the health insurance market is currently restricted in size, the demand for health insurance in the formal employment sector is increasing. There is an immediate need to improve government health facilities, especially by strengthening infrastructure, medical technology, and staff training and developing management systems. The study also shows the feasibility of establishing a pilot managed care scheme in Port Moresby. Near- and long-term recommendations

include, inter alia: conducting workshops and technical training to improve the state of health care; developing quality assurance mechanisms to arrest further deterioration of service quality in government health facilities; enacting exemptions from taxes on employee premium payments; and, eventually, developing of a more sophisticated, full-scale social security system.

022

PN-ABS-986

MF \$2.16/PC \$13.91

Quality control to quality assurance in Egypt: a program for change — final report

Coyle, James R.; Gallagher, Denis M.; et al.

Nathan Associates, Inc.

Louis Berger International, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Egypt (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of
Research (Sponsor)

Jan 1994, 61 p. + 10 appendices: charts, statistical
tables, En

9365451

Although Egypt has taken bold steps in the last 7 years to liberalize trade, significant barriers remain. Chief among these are the controls exercised through a system of health, safety, and quality regulations that set minimum standards for imported and exported agricultural and manufactured products, controls which may go beyond concern for consumer safety and have in fact at times been used specifically as nontariff barriers to trade. Just as important for its impact on trade is the haphazard nature of regulatory administration: authority for enactment and enforcement is divided among five ministries, each of which has the authority to issue regulations at will, a right which is constantly exercised with little or no coordination among ministries. As a result, a single product may be regulated by as many as four or five agencies. Overzealous regulation has had dramatic effects on the economy and consumers — one relatively minor regulation establishing maxi-

mum fat content in beef led to increased consumer expenditures of more than LE 200 million per month in 1993 — and creates an unstable environment for the private sector. Following an introduction, Chapters 2-6 of this report describe Egypt's product health and safety regulatory environment, covering: (a) types of products regulated; (b) the reasoning behind the regulations; (c) responsible ministries; and (d) how regulations are applied and enforced. Chapter 7 presents six case studies of the use of regulations to protect local industry or restrict trade, while Chapters 8 and 9 discuss the economic impacts of the regulatory environment and the regulatory systems of other countries which could serve as models for reform in Egypt. Chapter 10 presents recommendations regarding policy development and institutional reorganization. Appendices contain more detailed organizational information on the organizations involved in product regulation, as well as the text of Egyptian standards for frozen meat.

023

PN-ABT-035

MF \$2.16/PC \$13.39

Final report: study on the assessment of women exporters in Ghana

Osei, Isaac; Glover, Abena; Doe, Gloria

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID

Mission to Ghana

Apr 1994, ix, 90 p.: charts, statistical tables, En
6410125; 6410126

The nontraditional export sector is considered a prime vehicle for sustainable growth, and women entrepreneurs, who constitute 86% of Ghana's traders, have key roles to play in the expansion of this sector. This study is part of an \$80 million USAID funded Trade and Investment Program (TIP) designed to support an enabling environment for private sector growth and to target nontraditional export growth. The study is based on a survey of 52 companies and provides a profile of women entrepreneurs who are current or potential exporters. Information regarding their major export commodities, staff strength, years in business, and destination of exports is provided. The following major constraints to full participation in exports

by women entrepreneurs are identified: (1) financial constraints, such as inadequate financing, lack of access to credit, and insufficient knowledge of the export sector by banks; (2) economic/business/regulatory constraints, which include cumbersome export procedures and documentation requirements; (3) lack of knowledge of export markets; (4) poor quality standards; (5) poor management of export enterprises and lengthy times required to prepare exports; (6) weak institutional support from export associations and the Export Finance Company; (7) social constraints, such as the effects of existing systems of inheritance and the inability of the women to reinvest funds due to the financial needs of their families. Recommendations to address these constraints are presented. The report also includes information on the financial markets in which the women operate, a descriptive list of women's business organizations, and a discussion of the role of women in raw material production and processing, as well as case studies of two women entrepreneurs. A detailed appendix of firms and institutions interviewed as well as export product associations is also provided.

024

PN-ABT-070

MF \$1.08/PC \$11.70

Impact on Sri Lanka's agricultural sector of the Uruguay Round of GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade]

International Science and Technology Institute, Inc.

Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID

Mission to Sri Lanka (Sponsor)

May 1994, 84 p.: graphs, statistical tables, En

3830090

The Uruguay Round of the GATT marked the biggest step yet taken in the liberalization of international trade, and brought several major sectors, including agriculture, under GATT's purview for the first time. This study assesses the potential effect of the Round's Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) on Sri Lanka's agricultural sector in terms of, e.g., market access, domestic support commit-

ments, export competition commitments, and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. The AoA, it is concluded, will require only minor adjustments in Sri Lanka's agricultural markets, which have already experienced extensive economic liberalization. Market access provisions of the Agreement will yield limited gains for Sri Lanka since tea and desiccated coconut, the country's two main exports, are exported to non-GATT countries or to countries with no tariffs, and rubber and fiber are not covered. Cinnamon quills do stand to benefit, and possibly tobacco and gherkins. Imports into Sri Lanka and domestic subsidies will not be affected, and the AoA's sanitary and phytosanitary rules pose no problem. By contrast, however, another GATT accord, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Article 27, Patenting of Plant Varieties, could have major implications if it results in plant breeders levying fees on seeds which farmers formerly used free of charge. The main opportunities for Sri Lankan agriculture appear to lie in (1) increased demand for actual and potential products due to price reductions resulting from tariff reductions, and (2) increased demand for local products in local markets due to higher-priced imports as a result of reduced domestic and export subsidies in the United States and European Union. To take advantage of the opportunities, measures should be taken to improve and diversify Sri Lankan agriculture and to enhance public and private sector collaboration in areas governed by GATT.

025

PN-ABT-147

MF \$1.08/PC \$11.44

Linking macroeconomic and sectoral policies and investments with the alleviation of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa

Stryker, J. Dirck; Shaw, Christopher L.; et al.
 Associates for International Resources and Development
 Harvard University. Harvard Institute for International
 Development
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
 Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Center
 for Economic Growth. Ofc. of Economic and Institu-
 tional Reform (Sponsor)
 Nov 1994, xviii, 64 p., En
 CAER (consulting assistance on economic reform)
 discussion paper, no. 28
 9400405

Government policies have a strong effect on the prospects of the poor to improve their lot. This report examines ways in which anti-poverty policies and investments in sub-Saharan Africa can best be designed. An initial section defines poverty at the individual and societal levels, and constructs a poverty profile. A framework is then described for examining, at the micro (household), macro (policy), and meso (market) levels, the medium- and long-term impacts of government policies and investments on the poor; the costs and benefits of alternative policies and investments are also discussed. The framework is applied using case studies in The Gambia, Ghana, Madagascar, and Rwanda, and results are compared with other empirical evidence from sub-Saharan Africa. Key findings include the following. (1) Due to differences in educational attainment and health status, African countries vary in their ability to respond to new opportunities. (2) Geographical region is a major factor related to poverty in all the case study countries. (3) Most of Africa's poor live in rural areas, but the urban poor may be more susceptible to the adverse consequences of poverty during periods of stress than those in the countryside. (4) Family size and age of head of household are positively correlated with poverty. (5) In most cases, households headed by women are

poorer than those headed by men. (6) Crop diversification increases the incomes of the poor, improves nutrition, reduces risk, and preserves natural resources. (7) Nutritional status is affected by a host of variables, including maternal education, access to health care, and sanitation. (8) Importation of low-quality rice could be an effective way of targeting assistance to the poor. (9) Export policies affect the poor indirectly. (10) Efforts to expand nontraditional exports generally use less land and more labor. (11) Sustaining access to social services may be critical if the poor are to escape from poverty. (12) The elimination of parastatals would benefit the poor as producers and as wage earners. Policy implications, an agenda for further research, and an overall strategy for poverty reduction are presented in conclusion.

026

*PN-ABT-203

MF \$1.08/PC \$4.55

Comparison of Ghanaian civil servants' earnings before and after retrenchment

Alderman, Harold; Canagarajah, Sudarshan; Younger, Stephen
 Cornell University. Div. of Nutritional Sciences. Cornell
 Food and Nutrition Policy Program
 USAID Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and
 Technical Support (Sponsor)
 U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
 Mission to Ghana (Sponsor)
 Mar 1994, v, 24 p. + attachment: statistical tables, En
 CFNPP [Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program]
 working paper, no. 64
 6980519
 *Also available from: CFNPP Publications Dept.,
 3M28 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Cornell University,
 Ithaca, NY 14853 USA

The impacts of Ghana's public sector retrenchment program, initiated in 1986, upon laid-off civil servants' ("redeployees") earnings are analyzed; specifically, earnings before and after layoff are estimated and compared. The study, based on a survey of 506 former civil servants, finds that for those who had found employment and were

working at the time of the survey (429, or 85%, of the 506 surveyed), average income fell by 48% from civil service employment levels. This finding could be considered a serious condemnation of the redeployment program, were it not for two caveats: (1) Redeployees received severance pay averaging \$700 dollars; assuming they invested their severance in a manner which provided a 10% annual

For those redeployed workers who had found new jobs, average income fell by 48% from civil service employment levels; however, if they invested their severance pay (on average \$700) at 10%, the decline is 27%.

return, the average decline in earnings for an employed redeployee falls to 27%. Further, for the those who found wage earning rather than self-employment positions (20% of those employed), income in terms of earnings plus return on severance pay actually increased. The study takes this opportunity to suggest further study of why wage earners in Ghana consistently seem to obtain better pay than the self-employed at similar levels of education and labor market experience. (2) Second, and more importantly, the study concludes that the difference in earnings before and after redeployment reflects the loss of a rent associated with civil service employment — i.e., many, if not most of the laid-off workers were unskilled workers who were being provided with above market earnings simply because of their civil service status. Therefore, the returns to human capital are found not to differ before and after retrenchment; earnings simply shift down, and the amount of that shift depends only on the redeployee's location before redeployment and the sector in which he or she currently works. On the whole then, and given the potential benefits of retrenchment, the findings do not constitute a condemnation of Ghana's program.

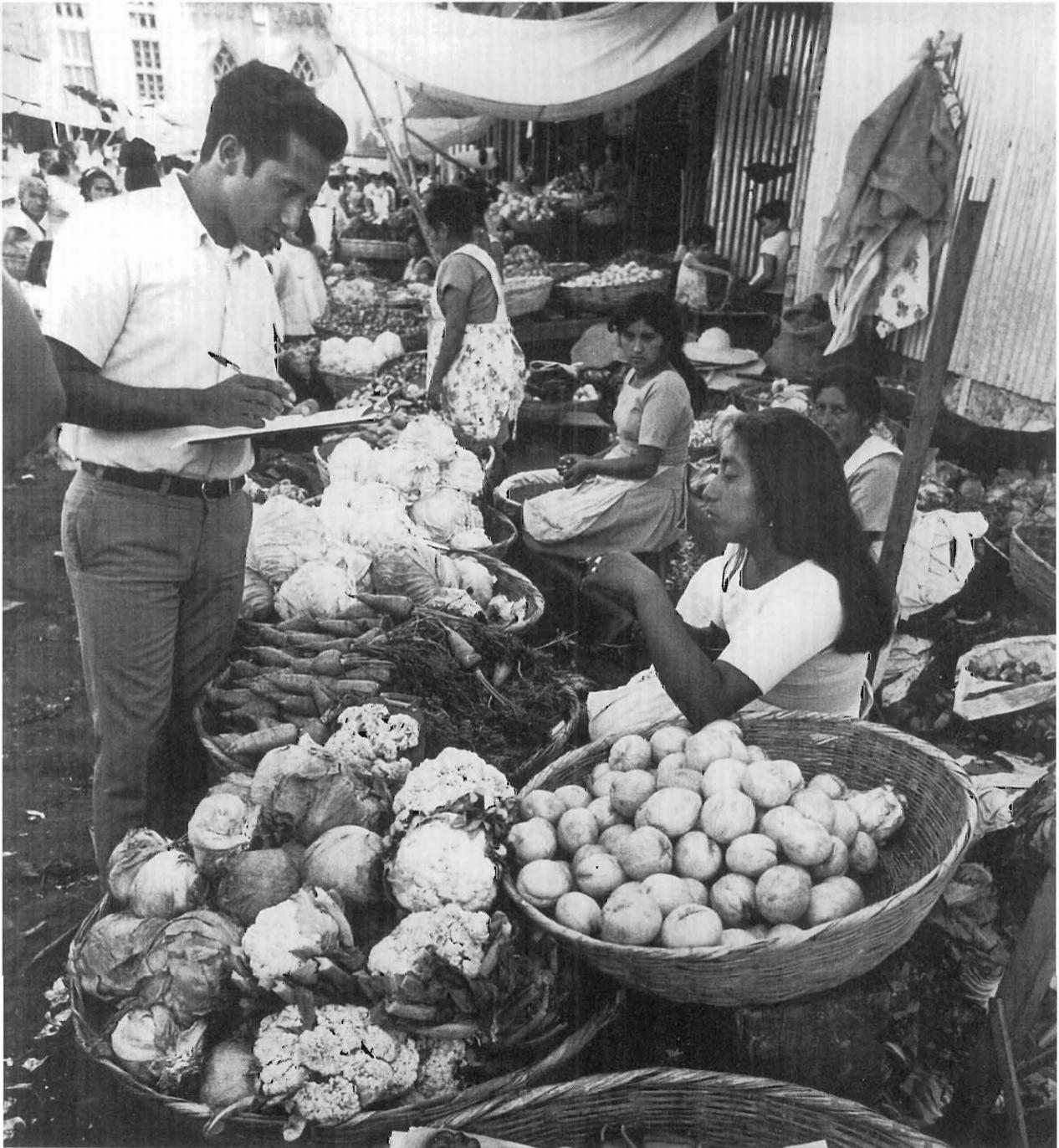
Costs and benefits of eliminating institutional constraints on the expansion of nontraditional exports: final report

Stryker, J. Dirck; Shaw, Christopher; et al.
Associates for International Resources and Development
Harvard University. Harvard Institute for International
Development
USAID Bur. for Policy and Program Coordination. Ofc.
of Policy Analysis and Resources (Sponsor)
Oct 1994, 2 v., En
9300095; 9400405

Over the next two or three decades, African countries will probably rely increasingly on nontraditional exports (NTEs) as the engine of economic growth. This study presents a prototype methodology for measuring the costs of institutional barriers to NTEs and then tests that methodology in two countries — Ghana and Madagascar — which have undertaken significant reforms that stress outward-oriented and private sector incentives. The study examines trends in NTE growth, by product and market destination, as well as factors determining the evolving structure of comparative advantage. For each country, the legal, regulatory, and judicial environment is described in great detail, and some discussion is given to infrastructural constraints. Next, findings are presented from surveys of about 40 exporting firms in each country, followed by results of application of the methodology to these firms. A comparative analysis of the two countries is made, focusing on the institutional environment in Africa and the distortions in incentives that it creates. The following institutional constraints are identified: (1) restrictions on exporters' retention of foreign exchange earnings; (2) lack of duty-free access to imported inputs; (3) slow and costly procedures for clearing exports and imported inputs; (4) lack of access to term finance for fixed investments; (5) lack of access by smaller firms to working capital; (6) problems in implementing special incentive schemes; (7) lack of competition for air and sea freight; (8) inadequate transportation and telecommunications; (9) excessively

complicated or restrictive regulations regarding land and labor; (10) lack of qualified labor and mid-level managers; and (11) problems in enforcing contracts with overseas importers. The study concludes that it is possible to measure quantitatively some of the costs associated with

institutional barriers to NTEs and that these costs are considerable, even in countries that have undertaken fundamental economic reform. Recommendations are presented in conclusion.



A market scene in El Salvador.

028

PN-ABR-167
MF \$2.16/PC \$15.08

Micro- and small-scale enterprises in Kenya: results of the 1993 national baseline survey

Parker, Joan C.; Torres, Tanya R.

Development Alternatives, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of
Small, Micro and Informal Enterprise (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Kenya (Sponsor)

Mar 1994, x, 61 p. + 8 annexes: charts, statistical tables,
En

GEMINI technical report, no. 75
9365448

Facing a worsening employment crisis, Kenya is turning to its micro and small enterprise (MSE) sector as a provider of employment. This report presents the results of a 1993

MSE survey designed to estimate the size, composition, and employment of structure of all enterprises with up to 100 workers, to identify constraints faced by these businesses, and to identify areas with a history of growth and expansion. Findings show the MSE sector to be much larger than expected, consisting of more than 900,000 enterprises, based primarily in rural areas, with micro-enterprises — those having 10 or fewer workers — comprising 99%. The survey also revealed that in Kenya, in contrast with its southern African neighbors, a minority of MSEs are single-worker enterprises, only a third are based in the home, and only about half of the entrepreneurs are women. According to this report, certain size categories of enterprises offer special development potential, particularly those in the 3-5 worker category (20% of the enterprise population). Although women constitute 46% of MSE entrepreneurs and 40% of the sector's total employment, women-owned enterprises are usually one-worker concerns and generate 26% fewer jobs per year than men-owned businesses. Finally, agriculture-related activities clearly constitute the dominant subsector in the MSE sector, and are also a key provider of income and employment for women. Annexes include the survey instruments.

029

PN-ABR-901
MF \$1.08/PC \$12.22

Trade pessimism and regionalism in African countries: the case of groundnut exporters

Badiane, Ousmane; Kinteh, Sambouh
International Food Policy Research Institute
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of
Agriculture (Sponsor)
1994, viii, 81 p.: charts, statistical tables, En
International Food Policy Research Institute: research
report, no. 97
936411114
**Also available from: International Food Policy
Research Institute, 1200 17th St. NW, Washington, DC
20036-3009 USA*

How much is a fall in global demand responsible for the declining contribution of groundnut to the economies of member countries of the African Groundnut Council (AGC — The Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan)? And how feasible is the strategy proposed in the Banjul Plan of Action for Groundnuts, which promotes intra-African trade and the recapturing of regional markets as a way of rehabilitating the groundnut sector? These questions are addressed in the present study. Chapters 3 and 4 analyze trends in the production and trade of groundnuts and other oilseeds, focusing on the changes in global flows of groundnut products relative to other oilseeds and the performance of individual AGC exporters and other groundnut exporting countries (e.g., the surge in soybean and palm oil production in Asia and South America and of rapeseed and sunflower seed production in the European Community), as well as the shift in the product forms in which the various oilseeds are traded. Chapter 5 isolates the contributions of domestic and external factors to export performance; considerable emphasis is placed on the importance of sectoral and macroeconomic policies in coping with developments in international markets and in exploiting the potential for regional markets. Chapter 6 examines the long-term prospects for groundnut exports in light of the demand outlook for vegetable oils both world-

wide and regionally. Chapter 7 presents conclusions, key among which is that AGC exports have suffered much more from domestic policies than from external demand constraints.

030

PN-ABR-906
MF \$2.16/PC \$12.87

Crafting a market: a case study of USAID's fertilizer sub-sector reform program

Walker, S. Tjip
Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of
Research (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Cameroon (Sponsor)
Mar 1994, xi, 86 p.: charts, statistical tables, En
Program of reform in the agricultural marketing sector,
phase I (PRAMS I) — program of research on market
transitions (PROMT) [: study series]
6310063; 6310064; 6310068; 6310083; 9365446

The success of Cameroon's Fertilizer Sub-Sector Reform Program (FSSRP), inaugurated in 1987 with USAID support, stands in marked contrast to the generally dismal record of other privatization programs in Africa. This case study examines the experience of FSSRP, using a framework which analyzes institutions in terms of three factors: (1) their physical-technical context; (2) the prevailing economic environment; and (3) the governance structure of the industry. Following an introduction, Section II discusses relatively stable situational factors affecting the fertilizer industry in Cameroon: the physical context of Cameroon and its agriculture, the technical context of fertilizer as a good to market or use, and the institutional context of the prevailing bureaucratic regime. From 1972 to 1987, these factors worked together to perpetuate an inefficient fertilizer industry that was administered by the government. Section III describes the administered structure of the industry prior to FSSRP; Section IV describes the new policy regime and the negotiations that led up to

FSSRP; and Section V the resulting privatization structure. Section VI describes changes in the FSSRP privatization structure in response to worsening economic conditions since 1992. Section VII attributes FSSRP's success to the synergistic interaction of three factors: (1) use of an industry structure approach to reform, rather than a piecemeal and scattershot approach such as found in the World Bank's Structural Adjustment Loan; (2) the introduction of privatization structures to lower or reduce potential barriers to industry participation; and (3) the use of mediation at a number of levels (informational, programmatic, and dispute-resolution).

031

PN-ABR-907
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.93

Implementation of the World Bank's first structural adjustment loan in Cameroon: a case study of public enterprise reforms and industrial and commercial reforms

Hinman, Donald L.

Associates in Rural Development, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Research (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to Cameroon (Sponsor)

Mar 1994, x, 46 p., En

Program of reform in the agricultural marketing sector, phase I (PRAMS I) — program of research on market transitions (PROMT) [: study series]

6310068; 6310083; 9365446

The need for economic policy reform evident in the economic crisis that overtook Cameroon in 1986 and continues today was addressed through the World Bank's first Structural Adjustment Loan to Cameroon (SAL-1). This paper examines two components of the SAL-1 policy agenda: (1) industrial and commercial reform, addressed through import and trade liberalization and regulatory reform; and (2) public enterprise reform. The paper finds that greater intensity of oversight by the Bank did not

necessarily improve reform implementation. Once agreements between the Bank and the Government of Cameroon (GRC) were reached on which products and services to liberalize, the price and import reforms became fairly automatic, with little monitoring needed. Conversely, public enterprise reforms represented more in-depth involvement by the Bank but have largely failed: public enterprise deficits have continued to be a part of the GRC's fiscal problems; direct subsidies have largely been replaced with indirect subsidies; GRC obligations to assist in restructuring enterprises have generally not been carried through; and the liquidation component has been largely unsuccessful. The planned reforms failed in part because too much emphasis was placed on the use of performance contracts as a means to rehabilitate the public enterprises. In addition, privatization efforts were largely limited to the divestiture of assets and shares, with little effort (unlike USAID's PRAMS project) to link privatization and market liberalization.

032

***PN-ABR-928**
MF \$1.08/PC \$2.73

Rainfed lowland rice in Cambodia: a baseline survey

Lando, Richard P.; Mak, Solieng

International Rice Research Institute

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Agriculture (Sponsor)

Feb 1994, 20 p.: statistical tables, En

IRRI research paper series, no. 152

936411102

**Also available from: International Rice Research Institute, P.O. Box 933, 1099 Manila, The Philippines*

Rainfed lowland rice (RLR) is planted in 88% of Cambodia's cultivated riceland. Data for this baseline survey of RLR production in Cambodia were drawn from interviews with 45 farmers in three provinces who produce rice exclusively through RLR cultivation. The report describes: (1) the place of RLR in Cambodian rice culture; (2) farmers' family composition, farm assets, access to

labor, and income sources; (3) factors influencing farmers' crop management and varietal choices, including size of landholding, field levels and related soil and water problems, farmers' classification of rice by maturity, and local varietal preferences based on cooking and eating quality and agronomic performance; and (4) crop management and cropping systems from nursery establishment to harvest and storage. Constraints to intensifying RLR cultivation in Cambodia are also discussed. Some can be addressed by further research, such as concerns over rainfall, soils, pests and diseases, traditional vs. improved varieties, and cash cropping. Other constraints, however, cannot be addressed by research but must be taken into account as recommendations for changes in RLR cultivation are developed. The most important of these is an inadequate supply of agricultural labor, though lack of access to draft power is also significant. Farmers are too cash poor to hire labor for most cropping operations, especially in light of the rapid rise in wages between the 1989-90 and 1990-91 cropping seasons. Recommendations for the first set of constraints are presented in conclusion.

033

PN-ABS-220

MF \$1.08/PC \$10.79

Options for targeting food interventions in Bangladesh

International Food Policy Research Institute
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Bangladesh (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of
Agriculture (Sponsor)
Apr 1994, xv, 66 p.: charts, statistical tables, En
[Bangladesh food policy project: report], no. M-28
3880074; 936411114

Half of the households in Bangladesh cannot afford an adequate diet. This report compares the cost-effectiveness of two types of interventions to target short-run relief to these unfortunates: (1) those that increase household income, and (2) those that target vulnerable individuals within the household. The overwhelming majority of inter-

ventions in Bangladesh provide income supplements for poor households, including Food for Work (FFW), the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) program, and the Rural Maintenance Program (RMP). Surprisingly few programs target vulnerable individuals within poor households or attempt to influence intrahousehold food distribution or the quality of food consumed. These include a handful of rehabilitation centers and maternal/child health programs, the largest being the Ministry of Health/UNICEF universal Vitamin A capsule distribution program. The study found that ration channels have enormous rates of leakage (70%-95%) and are least effective in directing income to the poor, costing from 6.6 to 360 taka to transfer 1 taka to a household. In contrast, FFW, VGD, and RMP programs deliver 1 taka of income at a cost of 1.8-2.4, 1.4-1.5, and 1.2 taka, respectively. A key conclusion is that food is a cumbersome resource, while cash is more flexible and less costly to manage (food transfers immediately raise program costs by 25%). The report recommends that no new monetized ration channels be developed. Effective programs, such as RMP and VGD, can be replicated without modifications, while FFW and Cash for Work programs could be expanded, but with better geographic targeting and the introduction of new, productive work activities. Finally, severally promising pilot programs are identified: including food (or cash) for education, cash for the destitute, iron supplementation for pregnant women, and innovative maternal/child health programs. Includes references.

034

PN-ABS-284
MF \$2.16/PC \$13.78

Agriculture and economic growth: conceptual issues and the Kenyan experience

Block, Steven; Timmer, C. Peter
Harvard University. Harvard Institute for International Development
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Center for Economic Growth. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Reform (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to Kenya (Sponsor)
Sep 1994, x, [88] p.: charts, statistical tables, En
CAER (consulting assistance on economic reform) discussion paper, no. 27
9400405

Recent literature on the role of agriculture in the economic growth of poor countries has focused on market-based linkages between agricultural and other economic sectors (e.g., Johnston and Mellor). This study, using empirical evidence from Kenya, expands this conceptual model by including non-market linkages through which agricultural productivity contributes to growth in non-agricultural sectors. These linkages include: the spill-over effects of skills learned by government and industry in managing agricultural development; the improved efficiency of resource allocation which results from shifting control of resources from urban to rural households; and the higher productivity of capital investments in rural versus urban areas. A simulation in terms of "growth multipliers" finds that the contribution of agriculture to Kenya's economic growth is two to three times that of non-agriculture; that is, a dollar of income in Kenya's agriculture sector generates an additional 64 cents of income (most of it in non-agriculture), versus 23 cents for non-agriculture. Other simulations — e.g., of the growth multipliers associated with public investment in agriculture and non-agriculture — produce similar results. Overall, up to one-fifth of non-agricultural productivity growth in Kenya can be credited to growth in agricultural produc-

tivity. While cautioning that these results are preliminary, the report strongly suggest that strategies to promote investments in agriculture can have large payoffs in terms of economic growth, in Kenya and other developing countries.

035

***PN-ABS-424**
MF \$3.24/PC \$30.29

Agriculture and trade in China and India: policies and performance since 1950

Srinivasan, T. N.; Lin, Justin Yifu; Sung, Yun-Wing
Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Economic Growth
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Policy and Program Coordination. Ofc. of Policy Analysis and Resources (Sponsor)
1994, xiv, 224 p.: charts, statistical tables, En
Published by: ICS Press
Executive summary: PN-ABS-423 Project number was 9300095 prior to FY 1993
9400405; 9300095
**Also available from: Institute for Contemporary Studies, 720 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102 USA*

Despite their different political systems, China and India, the world's two most populous countries and among its poorest, followed similar development strategies from the early 1950's through the 1980's, both focusing on an industrial-oriented strategy under heavy state control. Both are now engaged in attempts to liberalize and revitalize their economies. China began its economic reforms in 1978 under Deng Xiaoping, India began in a piecemeal fashion in the 1980s and comprehensively in 1991. This volume compares, and where appropriate contrasts, Chinese and Indian policies and performance with respect to agriculture and foreign trade. In agriculture, in 1978 China replaced the communal farm system that had led to starvation deaths of 30 million people with the household responsibility system. India, soon after independence, passed reforms to reduce overconcentrations of land ownership. Although agrarian institutions evolved differently in the

two countries, their overall agricultural performance has remained roughly identical. In the area of foreign trade, China moved away from monopolies by national corporations to the development of export-oriented trade zones in coastal areas. Although the large industrial state enterprise system has yet to be reformed significantly, exports of all goods and services, and particularly of manufactures, rose rapidly and impressively. In India, attempts to reform foreign trade were unsuccessful until 1991, when fundamental reforms were forced on the government by an unprecedented economic crisis. These reforms are too recent, however, to have had any significant impact, and a diversified and dynamic export sector has not yet emerged. Both countries are discovering that trade holds great promise of economic growth, but both are also struggling to make their products competitive in world markets. Includes references.

036

PN-ABS-469

MF \$1.08/PC \$8.71

Sustainable agriculture and the environment: The Gambia case study

McClelland, Donald G.; Hall, Robert E.; et al.
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Policy and Program Coordination. Center for Development Information and Evaluation
 24 Mar 1994, [ix, 56 p., En
 USAID working paper, no. 156
 Evaluation highlights: PN-ABG-043

As a result of the decline of The Gambia's natural resource base, USAID supported three major sustainable agricultural development activities — soil and water management, mixed farming and range management, and agricultural research and diversification — totaling \$30.3 million between 1978 and 1992. Of these, the \$4.96 million Soil and Water Management (SWM) project had the most direct and dramatic results in environmental, economic, and social terms. The SWM program rehabilitated lowland rice soils and protected them from salinization, while also protecting upland slopes from erosion and nearby villages from flooding. As a result, saline soils that

were gradually becoming uncultivable could be cultivated again; crop yields (primarily rice) increased significantly (often doubling in the first year after protective measures were applied); water tables rose; and soil and gully erosion was reduced. Because women are typically the rice growers in The Gambia, they were among the major beneficiaries. The program was also effective in that it reached its target population, provided equal opportunity to all potential beneficiaries, and is expected to return \$5 for every \$1 spent between 1992 and 2006. SWM success can be attributed to four main factors. (1) The conservation technologies that USAID introduced produced significant results in a short time and thus led to high adoption rates. (2) The demand for technologies originated with beneficiaries, not with donors or government. (3) Institution

The project rehabilitated saline soils and increased crop yields. In fact, the project is expected to return \$5 for every \$1 spent between 1992 and 2006.

building at the national level and participation at the local level were emphasized. (4) The new technologies were simple to implement, easy to maintain, and required few changes in farmers' existing practices. The SWM Unit which A.I.D. created and sustained over 13 years is a strong institution that is sustainable as long as it receives adequate budgetary support. The project is replicable given continued access to the technical design expertise currently provided by the Unit, although there remains a critical shortage of management skills on the part of senior and mid-level Gambian officials.

037

PN-ABS-616
MF \$3.24/PC \$26.91

Small ruminant collaborative research support program: publications 1978 - 1993

Sainz, Susan, comp.

University of California, Davis. Small Ruminant CRSP Management Entity Ofc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Agriculture (Sponsor)

[1994], 208 p., En
9311328

This bibliography provides contains 1,789 citations of publications which were prepared under the Small Ruminant Collaborative Research Program between 1978 and 1993. Included are books, journal articles, conference proceedings, technical bulletins, and the like arranged alphabetically by author. Among the major topics covered are animal health, production systems, nutrition, range management, breeding, and economic and sociological aspects of small ruminant production. Keyword indexes, organized by country and participating institutions, are included for each of the countries participating in the project — Bolivia, Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Peru.

038

PN-ABS-732
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.67

Understanding linkages among food availability, access, consumption and nutrition in Africa: empirical findings and issues from the literature

Diskin, Patrick K.

Michigan State University. Dept. of Economics

Michigan State University. Dept. of Agricultural Economics

U.S. Agency for International. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Sustainable Development (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Center for Economic Growth. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Reform (Sponsor)

Jul 1994, xi, 47 p., En

MSU [Michigan State University] international development working paper [IDWP], no. 46
9365459

The existence of an adequate supply of food at national, local, and household levels is not sufficient to ensure that everyone will have enough to eat, nor even that everyone who has enough to eat will be able to maintain a healthy nutritional status. Recognizing that the links from food availability to access to consumption to nutritional status are not automatic, the challenge for food policy makers is to understand how these variables are linked to one another, how closely they are related in different contexts, and what the other important intervening variables are. To examine these issues, this paper brings together empirical findings from studies conducted in Africa and reviews the methods and analytic approaches used in generating these findings. Two important themes emerge. (1) Gains in food access, consumption, and nutritional status may depend more on how gains in food availability, access, and consumption are achieved than on whether they are achieved. Increased food availability, for example, may not increase access to food if achieved by means that reduce family income; increased access may not increase consumption if the allocation of time or income by food providers, usually women, is adversely affected; and increased consumption

may not improve nutrition if the means by which consumption gains are realized have negative health effects that impair the body's ability to absorb and utilize ingested nutrients. (2) More attention should be focused on methodological issues. Particularly important are indicator relevance, data reliability, sample selection and aggregation, requirement norms, unobserved variables, and choice of statistical constructs. Policy and research implications are discussed in conclusion. The paper includes references and case examples from Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Rwanda.

039

PN-ABS-733

MF \$1.08/PC \$8.71

Targeting assistance to the poor and food insecure: a review of literature

Lundberg, Mattias K. A.; Diskin, Patrick K.
Michigan State University. Dept. of Economics
Michigan State University. Dept. of Agricultural Economics

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Sustainable Development (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Center for Economic Growth. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Reform (Sponsor)

Jul 1994, xi, 56 p., En

MSU [Michigan State University] international development working paper [IDWP], no. 47

9365459

Given the resource constraints facing governments, as well as the varying needs of households, targeting of food aid is an effective means of channeling food resources. This report reviews existing literature on food aid targeting, with emphasis on two main types: administrative targeting by preset indicators (exogenous and socioeconomic differences as well as those of sex, age, and health), and self-targeting via appeal to consumer preferences, the use of restrictive distribution methods, and public works programs. According to the report, appropriate targeting mechanisms are those which identify and select the target population as quickly and accurately as possible with

minimum fiscal burden. Since the costs of administrative targeting of individual households outweigh the benefits, the evidence appears to favor self-targeting mechanisms, especially the provision of subsidized inferior commodities and labor-intensive public works. Potential advantages of these methods include more accurate identification of the food insecure, more timely provision of assistance, less political and social opposition, and lower economic and administrative costs. Public works programs, when successful, have been flexible in design and have paid attention to the local culture, geography, and economy. Effectiveness may also be improved, inter alia, by: (1) coordinating with national economic policy as well as regional and national development goals; (2) allowing the free flow of private information and trade; (3) keeping public works wages sufficiently low to discourage the non-target population; and (4) coordinating with national or international early warning systems. Any targeting involves a tradeoff, but the total disincentive effects are likely to be small relative to the benefits of greater nutrition to productivity and human capital. Includes 8-page bibliography.

040

PN-ABS-755
MF \$1.08/PC \$9.62

Market-oriented strategies to improve household access to food: experience from sub-Saharan Africa

Jayne, T. S.; Tschirley, D. L.; et al.

Michigan State University. Dept. of Agricultural Economics

Michigan State University. Dept. of Economics

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Center for Economic Growth. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Reform (Sponsor)

Jun 1994, x, 63 p., En

MSU [Michigan State University] international development paper [IDP], no. 15

9365459

The root cause of the food insecurity that plagues rural sub-Saharan Africa is poverty. This report identifies market-oriented strategies for alleviating both chronic and transitory food insecurity, and examines the interactions between short-run targeting mechanisms and longer-run strategies. The report's main premise is that sustained improvements in household access to food in sub-Saharan Africa require the development of more reliable food and input markets that (1) create incentives to adopt cost-reducing investments in the food system; and (2) offer incentives for rural households to shift from a subsistence-oriented pattern of production and consumption to more productive systems based on specialization and gains from exchange. Section 2 describes and diagnoses the major causes of poverty and food insecurity within Africa's rural economies, while Section 3 presents empirical evidence as to how the design of agricultural policies and transfer programs have affected household access to food in both rural and urban areas. Based on the foregoing, Section 4 argues that the design of strategies to promote access to food in Africa should focus on: (1) achieving productivity gains in the food system; (2) using food and income

transfer programs to promote long-term development of the food system in addition to providing people with food in the short run; (3) reducing consumer food costs by expanding the range of products available; (4) keeping the costs of food supplies to rural areas down and their reliability up; and (5) developing local analytical expertise to help guide food system development. Includes references. (Author abstract, modified)

041

PN-ABT-022
MF \$2.16/PC \$15.99

Assessment of agricultural pest status and available control methods in the Guinea natural resources management project: approaches to integrated pest management

Faye, Doudou D.; Knausenberger, Walter
Chemonics International Consulting Div.

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Guinea (Sponsor)

20 Jul 1994, iv, 47 p. + 6 annexes: ill., En

French ed.: PN-ABT-205

6750219

The Guinea Natural Resources Management Project (6750219) has been working to improve natural resource management within Guinea's watersheds since 1990. This report contains the results of a 21-day mission to the project's target watersheds of Dissa, Koundou, and Diafore to assess pest incidence (especially termites and pest of stored products) and pesticide use, and to recommend an integrated pest management strategy. Primarily the report found that (1) Dissa and Koundou were most afflicted by grasshoppers (which infested vegetable gardens) and storage pests (e.g., the maize weevil, larger and lesser grain beetle, angoumois moth, and cowpea weevil); (2) secondary pests included weaver ants (orange and mango trees), fruit flies (vegetables), cotton stainers (rice), bollworms (orange fruit), and mealybugs (cassava); (3) the use of chemical pesticides was rare and usually a component of a broad donor-based initiative; (4) local pest control entailed only the mechanical control of termites and stored prod-

ucts pests, supplemented with botanical and traditional plant treatments; (5) information on pesticides was difficult to obtain, even for government agents; (6) pesticide storage facilities were inadequate; and (7) Guinea had no landfills appropriate for pesticide disposal. The report proposes an integrated pest management strategy which calls for the least toxic means of termite control; mechanical destruction and chemical treatment of termite mounds; measures to protect seeds and seedlings; physical barriers to exclude termites from dwellings (e.g., sand barriers, the use of transmission oil or cow manure on fences and building materials, concrete walls and floors, and Nere pods on roofs); sound storage practices; pest and pesticide education for farmers; and technical training for plant protection agents.

042

PN-ABT-053
MF \$1.08/PC \$3.51

Vanilla industry development in Sri Lanka

Flick, Robert C.
Agro - Enterprise Development Project
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Sri Lanka (Sponsor)
May 1994, iii, 23 p, En
AgEnt 54-94
AgEnt [Agro-enterprise development project] consultant report, no. 25
3830111

Vanilla, a crop with almost no cultivation costs and a healthy, stable world market, holds great potential as an export crop in Sri Lanka. This report discusses the status of the vanilla industry in Sri Lanka and offers a strategic plan for developing a private company capable of exporting 50 tons of dry vanilla beans annually by early 1998. Section 1 identifies existing activities to develop Sri Lanka's vanilla bean industry and outlines options for incorporating and configuring the proposed company, taking into account Sri Lanka's strict legislation governing company operations. According to the report, a national corporate structure formed by Sri Lanka's typical small, low-re-

source vanilla farmers, would not be an option. Instead, small farmers could form village-level organizations which would coordinate planting and be responsible for operating local curing/buying stations. Once several such local organizations have been identified and signed up, a national vanilla marketing company should be organized as a private limited liability company. Section 2 covers strategies and requirements for incorporation, organizational structure and operations, staffing patterns, marketing strategy and approach, farmer remuneration, and cost structure; an implementation strategy and timetable are included. International and national constraints to development of a vanilla marketing company in Sri Lanka are noted in conclusion.

043

PN-ABT-077
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.16

Gaza strawberry industry study

Matze, Mark
Agricultural Cooperative Development International
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Israel (Sponsor)
8 Jul 1994, 16 p. + 7 appendices: ill., maps, statistical tables, En
294015937

Originally intended solely to address the feasibility of establishing a nursery to supply rootstock to the strawberry industry in Gaza, this study was expanded to include export market considerations as well, since the industry currently depends on a single market (Northern Europe). Gaza strawberry growers target most of their resources on the fresh fruit export window during November and December, but only one-third of production is exported, leaving the rest to be sold in local markets at little value. This narrow marketing strategy generates profits, but is very vulnerable to market and production fluctuations. Expanding and diversifying markets would allow growers to select new varieties and to modify their propagation strategies in order to enhance productivity and reduce risks. Accordingly, this report makes recommendations for modifying and expanding the rootstock, fruit produc-

tion, and marketing components of the strawberry industry. Major recommendations are that the growers: (1) establish a second source of mother (foundation) stock, which is currently supplied by only one nursery; (2) introduce new varieties that could extend the fruiting system and improve fruit quality, either by working with Israeli authorities to ease quarantine regulations on importing plants or by increasing varietal field trials (or both); and (3) diversify their markets by developing a fruit processing capability (especially to include strawberry freezing), promoting trade of strawberries with Jordan and other neighbors, and developing markets for the months of January through March.

044

***PN-ABT-202**
MF \$2.16/PC \$13.13

Agricultural and food policy issues in Mozambique: a multi-market analysis

Dorosh, Paul A.; Bernier, Rene
Cornell University. Div. of Nutritional Sciences. Cornell
Food and Nutrition Policy Program
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical
Support (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Mozambique (Sponsor)
Mar 1994, xiii, 81 p. + attachment: charts, statistical
tables, En
CFNPP [Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program]
working paper, no. 63
6560218; 6320510; 6980519
**Also available from: CFNPP Publications Dept.,
3M28 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Cornell University,
Ithaca, NY 14853 USA*

Sound food and agricultural policies will play an important role in the revival of Mozambique's economy, which reached a crisis of massive proportions in the 1980's due to state control, drought, and civil war. This economic analysis of Mozambique's food and agricultural sectors lays the groundwork for informed policymaking during the 1990's. Following an introduction, Section 2 places

Mozambique's economy in its geographical, social, and political context. Section 3 presents an overview of agricultural institutions, policies, and performance since the country's independence in 1975, emphasizing macroeconomic and agricultural linkages, and urban-rural linkages, and demonstrating how the macroeconomic environment, particularly aggregate price levels, exchange rate, and nominal rates of protection, determine agricultural performance. Section 4 discusses Mozambique's macroeconomic crisis during the 1980s; drought and devastation played the primary hand in its emergence, which was worsened by an inflexible state-controlled economy incapable of rebounding from exogenous shocks. Section 4 also discusses the impact of the 1987 comprehensive economic reform package. Section 5 estimates the devaluation of the real exchange rate required to offset the effects of reduced capital and foreign aid inflows that are expected to emerge from a recovering economy. Section 6 presents a simple multi-market economic model to analyze the impact of trade and agricultural price policies, as well as external shocks, on Mozambique's major food commodities of yellow and white maize, rice, wheat, export crops, vegetables, meat, and nonagricultural products. Section 7 uses the model presented in Section 6 to simulate the impacts of increased yellow maize imports, of urban income transfer, and of regional changes involving real exchange rate depreciation and rural recovery. Policy implications of the report's findings are summarized in Section 8.

045

PN-ABT-206
MF \$2.16/PC \$15.99

Pesticides and the agrichemical industry in sub-Saharan Africa

Winrock International Environmental Alliance
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
 Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical
 Support (Sponsor)
 Jul 1994, v, 117 p.: charts, statistical tables, En
 Delivery order no. 18
 6980510; 9365555

In this report, pesticide use in sub-Saharan Africa is reviewed as a first step in an effort to examine the environmental implications of policy initiatives relating to pesticides and the potential impact of these initiatives on incentives to use integrated pest management (IPM). The report: (1) analyzes the markets, products, and target

While many African nations include Integrated Pest Management in their agricultural policy, cheap, effective, easily managed alternatives have yet to be introduced on a scale large enough to compete with chemical pesticides.

commodities of the major agrochemical companies in the region; (2) provides detailed reports on pesticide use and IPM in Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Cote d'Ivoire and short reports on 22 other countries; (3) describes trends in cotton production and pesticide use in a number of nations; and (4) discusses problems associated with the regulation and international trade of pesticides and toxic substances and how they relate to Africa and the developing world. According to the report, the use of chemical pesticides has increased in nations with an expanding agricultural sector, stable political conditions, and economies not intimately linked to world markets for raw agricultural commodities. In nations that rely on exports of raw cash crops such as cotton or tobacco to generate a major portion of national income, pesticide use is linked directly to the crop's world

market price. However, agricultural prosperity through extensive use of pesticides also leads to health and environmental problems, and while many African nations include IPM in their agricultural policy, cheap, effective, easily managed alternatives have yet to be introduced on a scale large enough to compete with chemical pesticides. Recommendations for donors in these areas are provided. Includes bibliography.

046

PN-ABT-212
MF \$1.08/PC \$12.48

Opportunities for strategic interventions in livestock/meat production, processing, and marketing in The Gambia

Sullivan, Gregory; Hinojosa, Raul
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
 Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of
 Environment and Natural Resources (Sponsor)
 U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
 Mission to The Gambia (Sponsor)
 Kenya Forestry Research Institute (Sponsor)
 Mar 1994, x, 84 p., En
 9365554

Demand for meat and other livestock products in the Gambia exceeds domestic production capacity, and the gap continues to grow. Improving management and productivity in livestock sector is an important part of an overall food strategy for that country, and also holds significant implications for its environment. This report reviews the Gambia's livestock/meat sector and makes recommendations, emphasizing improvement of private sector marketing channels, which are essential to providing appropriate incentives to producers. Recommendations address the roles of both the private sector and the public sector (to provide TA, conduct applied research, and enact policies which promote efficiencies at all stages of the production and marketing system). Chapters cover: (1) a market overview and demand analysis, including examinations of domestic and export markets and demand for beef, mutton, and goat meat; (2) slaughtering opera-

tions and the manufacture of meat products, including discussions of health and quality standards; (3) the livestock marketing system; and (4) livestock production systems, including evaluations of three feeding alternatives (confinement in a feedlot, supplemental feeding with irrigated pastures, and grass fattening on native pastures). Each of these four chapters includes strategic options/recommendations. A final chapter sets out specific, achievable goals for the year 2000 in four strategic areas: productivity; commercialization; meat quality and safety; and marketing (domestic and export). Includes a bibliography and a schedule of the personal interviews conducted.

047

***PN-ABR-353**

MF \$2.16/PC \$20.02

Faba bean in China: state-of-the-art review

Li-juan, Lang; Zhao-hai, Yu; et al.

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Agriculture (Sponsor)

Aug 1993, viii, 144 p.: ill., charts, statistical tables, En ICARDA-060/800

936411112

**Also available from: International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria*

The faba bean, introduced to China during the West Hun Dynasty (206 B.C.-219 A.D.), has come to play an important role in China's national economy and agricultural production due to its high nutritional value and various ways of utilization. This book is the first specialized work to introduce foreign readers to the production of and technical/scientific research on faba beans in China, the world's largest faba bean producer. The book begins with a systematic look at the history and present status of faba beans in China. Subsequent chapters review: (1) the status and role of faba bean production; (2) basic research on faba bean genetics, biology, physiology, and biochemistry; (3)

the study and utilization of faba bean germplasm resources; (4) breeding and varieties; (5) cultivation techniques; (6) diseases and insect pests; and (7) processing methods and utilization. Each chapter contains bibliographic references.

048

***PN-ABR-782**

MF \$1.08/PC \$4.03

Bacterial wilt of groundnut

Mehan, V. K.; Liao, B. S.; et al.

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

Macro International Inc. (Sponsor)

1994, 23 p.: ill., maps, En, Summaries in En, Fr

Report no. 93-617

ICRISAT information bulletin, no. 35

Order code: IBE 035

9364048; 936411106

**Also available from: International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh 502 324 India*

Bacterial wilt (*Pseudomonas solanacearum*) is a major constraint to groundnut production in several Asian and African countries, and particularly, in China, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Uganda. Much progress has been made in understanding the disease epidemiology and the races and biovars of bacterial wilt, and this publication, directed towards research and extension personnel who may not have ready access to specialist journals and reports, presents the current state of knowledge on groundnut bacterial wilt and its management. Sections discuss the geographic distribution and importance of *P. solanacearum*; field symptoms and diagnosis of infection; laboratory identification and isolation of the causal organism; races, biovars, and strains of *P. solanacearum* that affect groundnut; the disease cycle; and disease management techniques, which range from cultural measures (e.g., crop rotation, soil moisture modification, adjustment of sowing date, and crop sanitation) to development of genetically resistant groundnut cultivars, which is the most practical and effective method of control. According to the report,

groundnut wilt research is well advanced — antisera have been produced for several *P. solanacearum* biovars; serological tests to detect the wilt pathogen in plant tissues and soil are available; effective greenhouse- and field-screening techniques have been developed; resistance sources identified; and resistant cultivars developed. Armed with these weapons, and in conjunction with appropriate cultural methods, it should be possible to improve groundnut wilt control and raise yields. Includes references.

049

PN-ABR-406
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.81

Land clearing and reclamation of ultisols and oxisols

Cassel, Keith; Alegre, J. C.
North Carolina State University. TropSoils Management Entity
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Agriculture (Sponsor)
Jan 1994, 42 p.: ill., charts, statistical tables, En
Soil management CRSP bulletin, no. 94-01
9311311

In the humid tropics, inappropriate land clearing methods can degrade soils and render them unproductive; this is especially true of soils that are deficient in bases, such as Oxisols and Ultisols. This study presents results of experiments in Yurimaguas, Peru, and the Sitiung resettlement site in Sumatra, Indonesia, to (1) assess the impact on soil properties and plant response of various land clearing methods (slash-and burn, conventional, and improved bulldozing) used in the humid tropics, and (2) identify strategies for reclaiming lands that have been degraded. At Yurimaguas, soil characterization revealed a compacted soil layer at a depth of 20-30 cm, reducing crop rooting depth and concomitantly, the ability of crops to take up nutrients leached below the compacted zone, causing poor plant growth and poor yields. By contrast, at Sitiung, soil acidity and low extractable Phosphorus levels were found to be the primary causes of low plant growth. The land reclamation strategies for the two sites differed accord-

ingly. The strategy for the Yurimaguas soil with high mechanical impedance called for physical disruption of the compacted layer, with subsoiling and chisel plowing to a depth of 25 cm or deeper proving sufficient. At Sitiung, the application and incorporation of lime and phosphorus were employed to restore the soils.

050

PN-ABS-982
MF \$1.08/PC \$11.44

Methods and guidelines for assessing sustainable use of soil and water resources in the tropics

Lal, Rattan
U.S. Dept. Of Agriculture. Soil Conservation Service.
Soil Management Support Services
Ohio State University. Dept. of Agronomy
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Agriculture (Sponsor)
Mar 1994, vii, 78 p.: charts, graphs, statistical tables, En
SMSS technical monograph, no. 21
9311311

The concept of sustainable use of soil and water resources, useful as it is, needs to be made quantitative and objective. There is a need to develop criteria and methods for quantitative assessment of sustainable use of soil and water resources. This involves: (1) identifying soil and water indicators of sustainability; (2) establishing quantitative relationships between these indicators and soil-modifying degradative processes on the one hand and productivity on the other; (3) defining critical limits of soil and water indicators in relation to threshold values beyond which productivity decline is severe and rapid and soil and water resources are degraded beyond repair; (4) establishing indices of soil sustainability and quality; and (5) developing standardized methods for assessing soil and water indicators. This study identifies a wide range of soil and water sustainability indicators for tropical soils and discusses methods of assessing them, including the temporal, system, or spatial scales needed to assess costs and benefits and measure productivity precisely. According to

the report, degradation of soil and water quality and sustainability of resource use must be expressed in terms of their impact on productivity and environmental quality. The choice of key soil indicators will differ among soil types, land use, and management and agroecological factors. Such indicators include texture, structure, plant available water capacity, pH, nutrient reserves, and concentration of toxic elements. Productivity loss is irreversible only if it cannot be restored by alternate land use and science-based inputs. Since the science of quantifying sustainability and of developing indices of soil quality and productivity is in its infancy, the author provides a general methodology for assessment and includes a list of priority research topics, along with areas in which farmers can be made active participants in the process. References are also included.

051

PN-ABT-150

MF \$2.16/PC \$21.84

Institutions, incentives, and irrigation in Nepal

Benjamin, Paul; Lam, Wai Fung; et al.
Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Center
for Democracy and Governance (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Nepal (Sponsor)
Oct 1994, xi, 154 p.: statistical tables, En
9365446

Since 1950, government-managed irrigation development has been a cornerstone of public policy in Nepal. Numerous case studies, however, have shown that government-managed systems, despite their tremendous advantages in material and engineering resources, are outperformed by the farmer-led, communal irrigation systems—especially those without modern engineering infrastructure—which have dominated Nepalese agriculture throughout its history. This report draws on four years of research and analysis on the governance and management of irrigation systems in Nepal to explain why such findings are not

a fluke, but are in fact consistent given the incentives facing farmers and irrigation officials. Three opening chapters describe the history of agriculture in Nepal, covering the adaptation of farming and irrigation to Nepal's difficult Himalayan environment, the effect of land taxation and tenure policies on farmers, the evolution of self-governed irrigation systems, and the involvement of the national government in irrigation since 1950. Subsequent chapters analyze the interaction of physical, cultural, and economic factors upon farmers' and governments officials' decisions in greater detail. According to the report, the government's tax and land tenure policies do not provide appropriate economic incentives to farmers. More fundamentally, however, the relatively poor performance of government-managed systems stems from a failure to instill a sense of ownership which inspires greater dedication and cooperation among users in maintaining, operating, and extending systems. Nepal's experience, it is concluded, is highly relevant to other countries which are struggling with similar problems. Includes an extensive bibliography and appendices detailing the study methodology.

052

PN-ABS-119
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.02

Genetic aspects of conservation and cultivation of giant clams: report of the workshop held on 17 - 18 June 1992 at the ICLARM headquarters, Makati, Metro Manila, Philippines

Munro, Patricia, ed.

International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (Sponsor)

International Development Research Centre (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Agriculture (Sponsor)

1993, vi, 47 p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En ICLARM contribution no. 914

ICLARM [International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management] conference proceedings, no. 39 9364111

In June 1992, the International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) sponsored a workshop in the Philippines to promote regional cooperation in the breeding of giant clams and to discuss genetically sound methods of reestablishing giant clam stocks. Conference papers, presented in this report, covered (1) the population genetics of giant clams; (2) genetic aspects of broodstock establishment and management; (3) conservation of wild stocks; (4) strategies for reestablishing wild giant clam stocks; (5) genetics and hatchery procedure; and (6) means to identify stocks and strains. Included are country reports from Micronesia, Australia, Solomon Islands, Palau, Philippines, and Fiji; a set of guidelines for hatchery management and translocation; and research recommendations.



A diver examines coral formations.

053

***PN-ABR-900**
MF \$2.16/PC \$18.46

How Third World rural households adapt to dietary energy stress: the evidence and the issues

Payne, Philip; Lipton, Michael
International Food Policy Research Institute
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of
Agriculture (Sponsor)
1994, vi, 134 p., En
Food policy review, no. 2
936411114
**Also available from: International Food Policy
Research Institute, 1200 17th St. NW, Washington, DC
20036-3009 USA*

A wide range of biological and behavioral responses to energy stress (i.e., undernourishment) among rural households are discussed in this report. Following a summary and introduction, Chapter 3 describes the individual, family, and environmental cycles, which interact to determine the individual's and the household's vulnerability to and method of coping with energy stress. The individual life cycle refers to genetic make-up, gender, and age; the family cycle to the family's stage of development (e.g, newly formed, growing, or separating family), and the environmental cycle includes the seasonal fluctuations, which determine the household's level of agricultural production. Chapter 4 discusses sources of energy stress, including decreased food intake, increased physical activity, pregnancy, lactation, infections and parasites, high altitudes, temperature fluctuations, and reduced energy conversion efficiency. Chapter 5 examines the biological reactions to energy stress, including reduced growth and body size, reduced body tissue size, changes in tissue's metabolic rates, thermogenesis, and reduced reproductive efficiency; Chapter 6 examines behavioral adjustments, which may be related to the duration and intensity of voluntary work by adults, ergonomics, intellectual performance, and food acquisition and consumption. Chapter 7 identifies which groups of rural people in developing countries (by location, poverty, age, sex, etc.) are stressed

and which of these seem able to adapt at low cost, either by avoiding strain or accommodating to it. Finally, Chapter 8 presents conclusions and proposals for research. Includes 32-page bibliography.

054

***PN-ABS-669**
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.81

Effect of food subsidies on labor supply in Sri Lanka

Sahn, David E.; Alderman, Harold
Cornell University. Div. of Nutritional Sciences. Cornell
Food and Nutrition Policy Program
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical
Support (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Sri Lanka (Sponsor)
Mar 1994, v, [31] p.: statistical tables, En
CFNPP (Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program)
working paper, no. 54
6980519
**Also available from: CFNPP Publications Dept.,
3M28 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Cornell University,
Ithaca, NY 14853 USA*

This study uses household-level data from Sri Lanka, where nearly 50% of all households receive a rice subsidy, to investigate the extent to which the labor supply decisions of men and women in rural and urban areas are affected by access to subsidized rice. The study performs probit analyses of labor force participation using both reported and predicted subsidy values. Using the reported subsidy, it finds that male subsidy recipients will work 2.4 and 2.0 fewer days per month in urban and rural areas, respectively, while the comparable figures for females are 3.0 and 0.8. When using the predicted subsidy value, the disincentive effect is even greater. The loss of income represented by non-working days essentially nullifies some of the benefits of the subsidy; using the reported subsidy, the disincentive effect is on the order of 33% of the value of the subsidy, and this effect is magnified as recipients' income levels (i.e., the value of their labor) rise. However,

the study is careful to point out that it would be premature to assume that the reduction of net benefits is deadweight, as the reduced time in the labor market contributes to home production activities as well as leisure which enhances overall household welfare. Finally, the study cautions against generalizing the above findings to a range of developing countries, pointing out that labor participation decisions in other countries may be guided by different factors. Includes a bibliography and a list of other working papers in the series.

055

PN-ABR-430
MF \$1.08/PC \$8.71

MotherCare: lessons learned 1989 - 1993 — summary final report

Gordis, Deborah, ed.; Koblinsky, Marjorie; et al.
John Snow, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc.
of Health, Population, and Nutrition (Sponsor)
[Apr 1994], 42 p. + 2 appendices: charts, En
9365966

Lessons learned from the first 5 years of MotherCare, a 10-year maternal and neonatal health and nutrition project, are summarized in this paper. Introductory sections describe the development of MotherCare and its threefold strategy of (1) improving service delivery through training, health facility upgrading, establishment of referral systems, and monitoring and evaluation; (2) affecting behaviors through the development of health communications messages and social marketing of goods and services; and (3) policy reform. The lessons taught by the project are organized around these three approaches and are exemplified by numerous project experiences in various countries. Based on these lessons, a number of general and country-specific recommendations are offered under the headings of (1) programming for the health of women and newborns (e.g., putting maternal and neonatal health and nutrition at the top of the agenda and catering to the needs of women), and (2) upgrading the MotherCare program (e.g., expanding its geographic scope and focusing on long-term

sustainability). A final section outlines a comprehensive maternal and neonatal health program that (1) focuses on community-based maternal care linked to a referral site for obstetrical complications and (2) integrates nutrition and infection prevention/control into primary care programs. Includes bibliography.

056

***PN-ABR-475**
MF \$4.32/PC \$40.17

Health care in Muslim Asia: development and disorder in wartime Afghanistan

O'Connor, Ronald W.

Management Sciences for Health

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Afghanistan. Ofc. of the A.I.D. Represent-
ative for Afghanistan Affairs (Sponsor)

1994, : ill., charts, maps, statistical tables, En
3060203

**Also available from: Management Sciences for
Health, 165 Allandale Road, Boston, MA 02130 USA*

During the civil war in Afghanistan, large segments of the population in the country's mujaheddin-controlled rural areas were without access to organized health services. To meet the needs of this group, A.I.D. launched a major cross-border effort, the Afghanistan Health Sector Support Project (AHSSP) in 1986. This book discusses at length the many facets of the project, as well as the circumstances, illuminated by numerous vignettes, in which the project operated until its conclusion in June 1994. An initial chapter traces the history of donor health support in the region, beginning with the arrival of the first cross-border aid providers, French PVOs, in 1980. The next chapter details the evolution and design of the AHSSP, which focused on three objectives: medical and surgical care for war casualties; rapid development of basic health services delivered by well-supplied health workers and facilities; and the development of health management systems of the mujaheddin health committees. Subsequent chapters detail: project efforts in training and personnel development, including creation of a basic health worker

training program; the project's organizational strategy, which focused on balancing the distribution of health resources through a pyramidal system composed of the interim Afghan resistance government's Ministry of Health and the four Area Health Service Administrations; the use of SUSPLAN, a computer model, for health care planning; and the project's immunization, preventive medicine, and maternal/child health components, the latter including both the training of female health workers and an innovative volunteer health sister program. The concluding chapters detail the logistic, financial, and information management aspects of the project. An appendix discusses the diversity and complexity of Afghan culture in terms of language, religion, sect, dwelling place, tribe, descent, and political factors. Includes index and numerous references.

057

PN-ABS-339

MF \$1.08/PC \$10.14

Improving feeding practices during childhood illness and convalescence: lessons learned in Africa = Ameliorer les pratiques alimentaires pendant la maladie et la convalescence de l'enfant: lecons apprises en Afrique

Piwoz, Ellen

Academy for Educational Development, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)

May 1994, [64] p., En, Fr
6980483

Common childhood infections adversely affect nutrition through increased metabolic demands and nutrient requirements, decreased nutrient absorption, and decreased appetite. This paper reviews the literature on feeding practices during childhood illness and convalescence in Africa and discusses the design, results/lessons learned, and costs of child nutrition education programs in eight countries (Cameroon, Nigeria, Tanzania, The Gambia, Ghana, Swaziland, Niger, and Senegal). Each of the programs reviewed included intensive community-based

research (ethnographic studies, nutritional assessments, and household trials) prior to its design; the resulting interventions focused on providing mothers with specific guidelines on feeding frequency, food quantities, and recipe preparations. Unfortunately, once the programs moved from formative research (household trials) to implementation (community-based education), they failed to significantly alter mothers' feeding practices. Two possible reasons for this failure are identified. (1) Mothers were willing to adopt new practices during the trials because of the individualized care and attention provided by the fieldworkers and because they were active participants in the process of deciding what behavior changes to adopt. During implementation, the intensity and personalized nature of these interactions were not sustained. (2) Changing behavior in a population is a long-term process that requires continuous promotion and encouragement, whereas in the programs reviewed either promotional efforts were of short duration or evaluations only examined behavior changes over the short-term. Recommendations for future efforts are presented. Includes bibliography.

058

PN-ABS-935

MF \$1.08/PC \$4.68

Bibliography of abstracts

Abt Associates, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, & Research. Center for Population, Health & Nutrition. Ofc. of Health & Nutrition (Sponsor)

Jul 1994, 36 p., En

Health financing and sustainability project
9365974

This document provides abstracts of 49 papers produced by Abt Associates under the Health Financing and Sustainability Project, including 12 applied research papers, 11 technical reports, and 26 technical notes. Topics include: health insurance, willingness to pay for health care, local retention of user fees, means testing, factors affecting the development of private health services, and

the relationship between quality of health care and cost recovery. Geographically, the papers cover experiences throughout the Third World. The documents are available free of charge from Abt Associates and an order form is included.

059

***PN-ABS-936**
MF \$1.08/PC \$9.23

Africa child survival initiative - combatting childhood communicable diseases (ACSI - CCCD): project report

U.S. Public Health Service. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Health Program Ofc.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Operations and New Initiatives Ofc. (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)
[1994], 68 p.: charts, graphs, maps, statistical tables, En 6980421

**Also available from: ACSI-CCCD Technical Coordinator, International Health Program Ofc., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia 30333 USA*

Activities of the recently concluded Africa Child Survival Initiative — Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (ACSI-CCCD) Project (1982-1993) are summarized in this report by one of the project's lead implementors, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. According to the report, the project helped participating African countries to make great progress in two major technical interventions: improving the quantity, quality, and effectiveness of immunization; and promoting oral rehydration therapy as a key strategy for reducing mortality from diarrheal disease. Efforts to improve malaria control were less successful, although major contributions were made in the areas of problem definition and policy development. ACSI-CCCD also made substantial achievements in the areas of health information management, health worker training, and operations research. This report provides brief country-by-country summaries of the project's major activities and

achievements, along with statistical profiles (comparing country health statistics in 1985 and 1993) and project timelines. The twelve countries covered are Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Swaziland, Togo, and Zaire. Included are numerous charts and graphs, and a list of project publications, categorized by activity.

060

PN-ABT-156
MF \$1.08/PC \$12.22

Infant feeding assessment in El Salvador

Betancourt, Herbert; Carrasco, Nair; et al.
Wellstart International
Technical Breastfeeding Committee of El Salvador
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, & Research. Center for Population, Health & Nutrition. Ofc. of Health & Nutrition (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to El Salvador (Sponsor)
[1994], xii, [83] p.: charts, statistical tables, En Wellstart International assessment series
Spanish ed.: PN-ABT-157
9365966

Low rates of exclusive breastfeeding and inadequate complementary feeding are important causes of malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality among young children in El Salvador, according to this assessment. The assessment covers: breastfeeding and other infant feeding practices; along with dietary management of diarrhea; infant mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status of young children and mothers; contraceptive prevalence and fertility rates; mothers' knowledge, attitudes, and practices in regard to breastfeeding; the policy and legal environment for breastfeeding; women in the work force; public and private health services; health provider training; IEC activities; organizations promoting breastfeeding; and donor support. Key findings include the following. (1) While 91% of Salvadoran women initiate breastfeeding and continue it for a mean duration of 15 months, the mean

duration of exclusive breastfeeding is only 0.6 months. Complementary foods are generally inadequate in calories and low in nutrients such as Vitamin A, especially in rural areas. (2) Numerous programs to improve young child feeding exist, including the Ministry of Health's Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative and its proposed legislation to restrict the marketing of breastmilk substitutes. There are 36 NGO's active in breastfeeding promotion and/or child growth and development. (3) Both the training of health professionals and the practices in MOH hospitals in regard to breastfeeding have improved in recent years. However, the Social Security Institute hospital and private hospitals do not display the commendable practices of MOH hospitals. (4) Salvadoran law provides 12 weeks paid maternity leave for mothers working in the formal sector, but there are no provisions for nursing breaks, and half of all employed women work in the informal sector. Recommendations include providing working women with nursing breaks and child care, adding a tax to infant formula, promoting exclusive breastfeeding in family planning programs, and supporting clinical training of health professionals in lactation management.

061

*PN-ABR-794
MF \$2.16/PC \$15.08

AIDS prevention among adolescents: an intervention study in Northeast Thailand

Thongkrajai, Earmporn; Stoeckel, John; et al.
International Center for Research on Women
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc.
of Health, Population, and Nutrition (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support, and Research.
Women in Development (Sponsor)
May 1994, x, 116 p., En
Women and AIDS research program: research report
series, no. 1
9365972

**Also available from: International Center for
Research on Women, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. NW,
Washington, DC 20036 USA*

In Thailand, where commercial sex is generally acceptable among males, even monogamous women are at considerable risk of contacting HIV from their male partners who pay for sex. Available data concerning the purchase of sex and low levels of condom use among adolescent boys strongly indicate the need for AIDS prevention activities among both male and female adolescents. This study explored adolescents' knowledge about AIDS prevention in four sample schools in Khon Kaen, an urban center in northeast Thailand; it also assessed information, education, and communication (IEC) approaches at all four schools as well as a peer counseling intervention which was implemented in two of the schools. Results show that AIDS awareness was high in all the schools at baseline and did not increase significantly as a result of the IEC or counseling interventions. Knowledge concerning condom use did increase at all the schools, but the increase at the peer counseling schools was no greater than at the other schools. Follow-up discussions indicated, however, that the students' attitudes toward peer counseling was very enthusiastic, and that the counselors increased students' knowledge of how to best take advantage of available

information and health services. Reflections on the strengths and disadvantages of the research design are offered in conclusion.

062

PN-ABR-913
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.68

Immunization in Africa: issues and trends

Ackerman, Laurie

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support

Jun 1994, 37 p.: charts, En

ARTS publication: technical paper, no. 13

Earlier ed.: PN-ABN-362

6980483

Despite the tremendous progress made by immunization programs in Africa during the 1980s, overall immunization coverage on the continent lags behind all other regions of the world, and some countries show evidence of program instability and coverage declines since 1990. This paper reviews the current status of immunization programs in Africa, explores some of the factors contributing to low and/or unstable coverage, and makes recommendations regarding donor commitment, funding levels, delivery strategies, and sustainability. Challenges for the 1990s are to: (1) tailor programs to the widely varying needs and capacities of individual countries, most of which lack the resources to meet the global immunization goals set for the 1990s; (2) provide sufficient donor support for immunization while encouraging long-term financial and institutional commitment on the part of African countries; (3) increase access to immunization through a mix of locally appropriate, cost-effective, and sustainable delivery strategies; (4) maintain the effectiveness of vertical programs while striving to integrate immunization programs with other maternal/child health care activities; and (5) improve information systems on disease incidence and immunization coverage.

063

PN-ABR-915
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.28

HIV/AIDS: the evolution of the pandemic, the evolution of the response

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Health
Aug 1993, 55 p.: ill., charts, statistical tables, En

USAID's efforts to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic, now entering its second decade, are detailed in this report. Already some 14 million people have been infected, and the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 30-40 million people, including millions of children, will have been infected by the year 2000, many of them in countries where the disease has yet to make its mark. USAID has assumed a leadership role in HIV/AIDS prevention, since 1986 supporting programs in 70 countries around the world, mostly through the centrally funded AIDSCOM and AIDSTECH projects, and in the process gaining insight into what works in such programs, i.e., peer education, aggressive condom marketing, multimedia campaigns, the development of simpler HIV diagnosis methods, attention to local sociocultural realities, and policy dialogue with host country leaders. USAID has applied this knowledge to the shifting patterns of the disease to refine its HIV/AIDS strategy, developing more comprehensive programs that integrate multiple interventions and address AIDS as a long-term problem, with activities concentrated in a limited number of countries. Increasingly, future Agency efforts will address the unique needs of women, integrate AIDS prevention into other health and development efforts, and explore innovative, research-based approaches to changing high-risk sexual behavior and prevent infection. The next 5 years hold the key to the success of such efforts. Appendices detail USAID's prevention efforts by country. Funding levels for FY 1992 are also presented.

064

PN-ABS-591
MF \$1.08/PC \$11.96

Immunization in 12 African countries, 1982 - 1993

Foster, Stanley O., ed.; Fitzgibbon, Brian; et al.
U.S. Public Health Service. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Health Program Ofc.
World Health Organization
U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund
Rotary International. Rotary Foundation
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Operations and New Initiatives Ofc. (Sponsor)
Sep 1993, v.p.: charts, statistical tables, En
Cover title: Immunization in 12 African countries, 1982 - 1993: implementation experience 12 African countries —Burundi, CAR, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Swaziland, Togo, Zaire
6980421

The experience of the Africa Child Survival Initiative/Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases Project (ACSI-CCCD) in undertaking Expanded Programs of Immunization (EPIs) in 12 countries between 1982 and 1993 is detailed in this report, and critical immunization issues are identified. Individual chapters provide: (1) an overview of the epidemiology of immunization-preventable diseases, including key aspects of the diseases and the vaccines used to control them, concluding with an extensive bibliography of articles relevant to Africa; (2) a historical review of immunization in Africa from colonial epidemic control teams to the present; (3) a case study of EPI in Togo; (4) a brief summary of immunization in the 12 countries; (5) a summary of the basic elements of immunization: policy, strategy, logistics, training, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; (6) summaries of 10 CCCD-supported applied research reports — 3 each on measles and poliomyelitis, 2 on reducing missed opportunities for vaccination, 1 on neonatal tetanus, and 1 on the benefits of integrating EPI with family planning services;

and (7) an adaptation of the A.I.D. Africa Bureau immunization policy paper. A final chapter presents findings, conclusions, and recommendations. According to the report, expanding EPI coverage to 95% from its current level of 80% while adding vaccines against hepatitis B and yellow fever as well as vitamin A and iodine supplements during the first year of life would have the highest cost-effectiveness of any health measures available in the world today.

065

PN-ABS-594
MF \$1.08/PC \$2.73

Working paper: why some Swazi mothers use traditional healers to care for children with diarrhea

Wilson, Ruth P.; Mnuzebele, Thandi; et al.
U.S. Public Health Service. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Health Program Ofc.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)
[1993], 17 p.: statistical tables, En
Cover title: Working paper: why some Swazi mothers use traditional healers to care for children with diarrhea —diarrheal diseases
6980421

A study was conducted to explore why some Swazi mothers whose children have received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) at health centers subsequently consult with traditional healers during the same diarrhea episode. Respondents from selected sites throughout Swaziland included 33 mothers of children under age 5, 16 male focus groups, and 17 female focus groups. Respondents were presented with a hypothetical case of a mother whose child dies after she fails to continue at home the therapy begun at the ORT center and instead consults a traditional healer. The consensus response of 9 of the female focus groups and 6 of the male groups attributed the child's death to

diarrhea, while the most frequent response among individual mothers was to blame traditional medicine for the death. In all of the interviews, lack of trust in the use of ORT was the most frequently cited explanation for the mother's failure to follow the nurse's instructions. Some 70% of individual mothers, as well as 64% of focus groups affirmed a need for continuing instruction in ORT, e.g., through chiefs and rural health motivators. These responses suggest that trust is important in health-seeking behavior for Swazi mothers, and that strategies need to be devised to increase mothers' trust in health care providers and their recommendations of modern therapies like ORT. The Ministry of Health should consider expanding its health education strategy to include individuals who can encourage and support mothers' use of ORT following a clinic visit. (Author abstract, modified)

066

PN-ABS-598

MF \$4.32/PC \$39.65

Applied research in the Africa child survival initiative: a compendium of USAID supported research in the ACSI - CCCD [Africa child survival initiative - combatting childhood communicable diseases] project, 1982 - 1993

Joseph, Emanuel; Vernon, Andrew

U.S. Public Health Service. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Health Program Ofc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Operations and New Initiatives Ofc. (Sponsor)

[1994], [266] p. + appendix: charts, En

Related document: PN-ABS-596

6980421

For over a decade the Africa Child Survival Initiative-Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases (ACSI-CCCD) Project supported child health research in Africa. This compendium presents the findings of 80 studies supported by ACSI-CCCD from 1982-93 in 18 countries

in eight areas: EPI; diarrheal disease; malaria; acute respiratory infections (ARIs); facility-based assessments of health service delivery; community surveys; costs and financing; the ACSI-CCCD project's impact on mortality. (1) EPI research covered epidemiological and transmission studies of measles, tetanus, polio, and meningitis; Cote D'Ivoire's immunization campaign of 1987, and Niger's of 1989, and missed opportunities studies. (2) Diarrheal disease research covered primarily oral rehydration therapy, and a few studies of risk factors for mortality, traditional purging practices, weaning foods, and epidemiology. (3) Malaria research treated, inter alia, the topics of drug therapy, chloroquine resistance, and prophylaxis during pregnancy. (4) ARI research was initiated in 1988; three studies in Lesotho and one in Malawi are reported here. (5) Facility-based assessments are included from Malawi, Nigeria, Togo, and Cote D'Ivoire. (6) Community survey topics included local area monitoring, monitoring selective primary care, and diarrhea treatment for children under 5. (7) Health economics research assessed the cost effectiveness of EPI and of treating chloroquine-resistant malaria and diarrhea. (8) Five studies assessed the impact of the project on child mortality through health services surveys, 2 each in Zaire and Liberia, and 1 in Togo. Most of the research results contain program and policy implications.

067

PN-ABT-097
MF \$1.08/PC \$6.24

Workshop proceedings: issues in cervical cancer — seeking alternatives to cytology: March 2 - 4, 1994, Baltimore, Maryland

Blumenthal, Paul D., ed.; Gaffikin, Lynne, ed.; et al. JHPIEGO Corp.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc. of Health, Population, and Nutrition (Sponsor)
Mar 1994, iii, 43 p.: charts, statistical tables, En 9363045

Cervical cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among women in the Third World. This report contains the proceedings of a workshop hosted by the Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health (JHPIEGO) in March 1994 to review alternatives to cytology (i.e., Pap smears) for screening cervical cancer in Third World women. Section I contains an overview of cervical cancer and cervical cancer screening in developing countries, the value of human papillomavirus (HPV) testing, and available treatments in the United States and the developed world for preinvasive cervical lesions. Section II presents papers by international experts on the status of cervical cancer screening in their home countries of Thailand, Kenya, Haiti, and Brazil. Section III first discusses cervicography (photographing the cervix) and low-power optical screening as alternatives to Pap smears, concluding that visual screening of the cervix using either the naked eye or low-power magnification holds considerable promise as a low-cost screening method. Section III also describes a study conducted in India by the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) to assess a small monocular lens called the Gynoscope, which was developed to enhance visual inspection of the cervix. Finally, this section concludes with a series of questions to consider in designing a study to test visual screening. Includes references.

068

PN-ABT-315
MF \$0/PC \$0

ACSI - CCCD [Africa child survival initiative - combatting childhood communicable diseases] experience with routine epidemiologic surveillance: a review based on implementation experience with 13 African countries — Burundi, CAR, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Swaziland, Togo, Zaire

Vernon, Andrew, comp.

U.S. Public Health Service. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Health Program Ofc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Operations and New Initiatives Ofc. (Sponsor)
[1994], iii, 59 p.: charts, statistical tables, En 6980421

This paper reviews the experiences of the Combatting Child Communicable Disease (CCCD) project with routine epidemiologic surveillance in 13 sub-Saharan African countries from 1981 to 1993, and presents lessons learned. historical aspects of epidemiologic surveillance systems and the three types of facility-based reporting systems (single site, sentinel, and universal). Several examples of each type of surveillance system are cited, and the structure of CCCD's approach to surveillance is placed within the context of development of overall health information systems. Lessons learned from this review include the following. (1) Routine epidemiological surveillance provides an important segment of information needed to support public and child survival programs. (2) These systems must be supplemented by or include management and health service delivery information, special surveys, applied research, outbreak investigations, and program monitoring and evaluation activities. They work best when they are integrated with other elements of the health information system. (3) Support of surveillance systems is best assured

if the Ministry of Health (MOH) creates a budget line item and allocates specific resources for their maintenance. (4) Every effort to should be made to ensure the quality of the data collected, reported, analyzed, communicated, and used as the basis of decisions. Pertinent concerns include the development of standardized case definitions, simplification of data collection, and development of supervisory systems. (5) MOH staff should receive training in areas relevant to surveillance — epidemiology, data management, and communication. (Author abstract, modified)

069

PN-ABT-484

MF \$0/PC \$0

Controlling malaria in Francophone Africa: taking the initiative: a series of papers on the ACSI-CCCD malaria initiative

Naimoli, Joseph F., ed.; Nguyen-Dinh, Phuc, ed.
 U.S. Public Health Service. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Health Program Ofc.
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Operations and New Initiatives Ofc. (Sponsor)
 [1994], x, 68 p.: charts, En
 6980421

Building on malaria control efforts begun in the 1980s, the Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases Project (CCCD) has recently increased its emphasis on the programmatic aspects of malaria control; since 1990 it has promoted the Malaria Initiative — a comprehensive, management-oriented approach to controlling malaria in Francophone Africa. This monograph brings together key presentations from various conferences where participants in the Malaria Initiative shared their experiences. The papers in Section 1 describe malaria's impact on child morbidity and mortality in Africa, underscore its socio-economic consequences, and summarize the epidemiological and behavioral dimensions of malaria from the perspective of a field manager. Papers in Section 2 describe the four

phases of the Initiative: policy development, planning, implementation, and evaluation. Specific topics under the heading of implementation include: management of antimalarial drugs in the Central African Republic; health worker supervision in Cote d'Ivoire; and strengthening communication between health workers and mothers. Section 3 distills the lessons from the previous papers and suggests future directions for malaria control in Africa. In sum, the Malaria Initiative has promoted a public health management approach to help ministries of health to make informed decisions on the basis of data and to lay the groundwork for concerted action against the disease. It has strengthened the management skills of senior-level ministry personnel, using regional workshops, technical assistance, and working group consultations. The Initiative has also helped to draw international attention to and mobilize support for combatting the problem of malaria in Africa. Includes references. (Author abstract, modified)

070

PN-ABT-056
MF \$2.16/PC \$23.14

Republic of the Philippines: national safe motherhood survey, 1993

Macro International Inc.

John Snow, Inc.

Philippines. National Statistics Ofc. (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, & Research. Center for Population, Health & Nutrition. Ofc. of Health & Nutrition (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to Philippines (Sponsor)

Oct 1994, xxii, 173 p.: charts, statistical tables, En 9363023; 9365966

In Fall 1993, the Safe Motherhood Survey (SMS), conducted under the MotherCare Project, collected information on the reproductive health of approximately 8,500 Filipino women aged 15-49 who had experienced pregnancy. This report contains survey results along with policy and programming recommendations. Following an introduction, Chapter Two discusses survey development. Survey results are covered in Chapters Three through Eight. Chapter Nine reviews those findings most relevant to policy and program planning: (1) The Filipino contraceptive prevalence rate is low (25%), with one-fourth of women surveyed having had an unwanted pregnancy; the average number of pregnancies per respondent was 4.4. (2) Prenatal care coverage is good but quality is low with most women receiving care from primary health care centers; none of the women reported receiving all the recommended elements of prenatal care (at least once) during any given pregnancy. (3) Recognition and referral of symptoms of major complications is poor, although most women seek help when referred. (4) Most deliveries are at home; midwives are a critical link between mothers and health systems. (5) A high proportion of women experience major obstetric complications. (6) The maternal mortality rate is high (209 deaths per 100,000 live births). (7) Coverage and quality of postpartum care is low, with many women suffering symptoms of reproductive morbidity. (8) Women are at risk for sexually trans-

mitted diseases, including AIDS, with only 3% reporting the use of condoms. (9) Finally, 10% of women surveyed reported suffering domestic violence, one-third of which occurred during pregnancy.

071

PN-ABR-838
MF \$1.08/PC \$3.25

Women's education and fertility in Latin America: exploring the significance of education for women's lives

Martin, Teresa Castro; Juarez, Fatima
Macro International Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc. of Health, Population, and Nutrition (Sponsor)

May 1994, 23 p.: statistical tables, En
DHS [demographic and health surveys] working papers, no. 10
9363023

Data from the first round of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS-1), which covered nine countries in Latin America, are analyzed to help specify the ways in which education, long recognized as a key determinant of female fertility, influences women's childbearing patterns. The document first defines three types of educational outcomes — education as source of knowledge, as vehicle of economic and social advancement, and as transformer of attitudes — and the potential effect of each on women's reproductive desires and behaviors. It then reviews recent trends in female educational attainment in Latin America and uses DHS-I data to examine how level of education, interpreted through these three types of educational outcomes, actually affects women's reproductive behavior in three Latin American countries at different stages of fertility transition (Guatemala, Ecuador, and Colombia). The data confirmed the expected influence of education on fertility, as follows. (1) Education not only imparted correct information to women about their ovulatory cycle, but also increased their exposure to the mass media, and their awareness of a source of modern contraception. (2) Better educated women increased their socioeconomic

status in terms of higher household incomes, a tendency to reside in urban areas, and a higher standard of living (as suggested by data on refrigerator ownership). (3) Educated women had a less fatalistic approach to life and a higher command over their reproduction. Educated women were more likely to find ways to prevent further pregnancies when no additional child is desired and to begin regulating their fertility at early stages of family formation.

072

PN-ABS-028

MF \$3.24/PC \$27.82

Handbook of indicators for family planning program evaluation

Bertrand, Jane T.; Magnani, Robert J.; Knowles, James C.
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Carolina
Population Center
Futures Group
Tulane University
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc.
of Health, Population, and Nutrition (Sponsor)
1994, 218 p.: charts, statistical tables, En
9363060

A comprehensive listing of the most widely used indicators for evaluating family planning programs in developing countries is presented in this handbook. The indicators, which number just over 100, are organized according to the conceptual framework developed under USAID's Family Planning Evaluation project, which maps the pathways through which programs achieve results at both the program and people levels and thus provides a logical framework for developing an evaluation plan. The indicators are grouped under eight major categories: (1) policy environment, (2) service delivery operations (management, training, commodities and logistics, IEC, and research and evaluation), (3) service outputs (in terms of accessibility, quality of care, and program image), (4) demand for children, (5) demand for family planning, (6) service utilization, (7) contraceptive practice, and (8) impact on fertility (in terms of birth rates, births averted, etc.). Each individual indicator is defined, data requirements and the

most common sources of data are identified, and the purpose of the indicator and key issues concerning it are briefly described. As the indicators will be subjected to further testing and it is expected that new indicators will be identified, an update of this handbook is planned for 1995. Includes references.

073

PN-ABR-381

MF \$4.32/PC \$49.53

Senegal River Basin bibliography, second edition: Senegal River basin monitoring activity II — final report

Naslund, Cheryl T.; Horowitz, Stephanie R.; Abzkh, Samir S.
Institute for Development Anthropology, Inc.
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Senegal (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of
Economic and Institutional Development (Sponsor)
2nd edition
Dec 1993, [375] p., En
IDA [Institute for Development Anthropology] working
paper, no. 95
Main document: PN-ABR-378, annexes A - C: PN-
ABR-379, annex D: PN-ABR-380
9365452; 9311135

This newly revised bibliography (1970-present) contains over 1,500 entries on the socio-economic development of the Senegal River Basin of Senegal and Mauritania. Major subject areas include agriculture, demography, development aid, environment, ethnic groups, health, dams, land tenure, organizations, pastoralism, natural resources, water management, and gender roles. Entries are ordered alphabetically by author, but are also indexed using a substantial keyword list. Each entry includes a reference number, citation, and keywords. About half of the documents are French and a few in other languages. Most of the material is included in the holdings of the Institute for Development Anthropology's library.

074

PN-ABR-762
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.80

Blueprint for the development of housing finance in Pakistan

Coleman, Daniel S.; Ladd, James Wright
Planning and Development Collaborative International, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to Pakistan (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to Afghanistan. Ofc. of the A.I.D. Representative for Afghanistan Affairs (Sponsor)

31 May 1994, iv, 39 p. + 3 appendices: statistical tables, En
391HG01; 3910507

Due to the large unmet demand for housing in Pakistan, the Government of Pakistan (GOP) has authorized the establishment of a private sector housing finance system. The needs and growth prospects of this nascent housing finance sector are assessed herein. The paper discusses resource mobilization issues and the problems the sector must overcome to ensure a sufficient flow of financial resources to meet the overwhelming need for housing. The ramifications of the State Bank of Pakistan's (SBP) approval to use \$15 million in USAID Housing Guaranty funds to establish a Housing Refinance Facility (HRF) are covered and suggestions are made on how this window would operate to provide some needed liquidity to housing finance companies (HFCs). The report takes into consideration the concerns of the monetary authorities and the HFCs, particularly as regards the integrity of the system and the mobilization of resources. Finally, the paper explains how the sector might be structured to ensure its success, including the possible role of a central organization in both regulating and providing liquidity to the sector. According to the report, the success of the new HFCs will require, in addition to assistance from the SBP, the mobilization of significant resources for mortgage lending (a contract savings scheme is recommended) and the design of mortgage instruments that are affordable and marketable to Pakistani families. To undertake these functions profitably, the HFCs will have to develop a close, almost

collegial relationship with the SBP. The latter, for its part, must work with the HFCs to find ways to mobilize new resources and seriously consider the creation of some incentives to promote the new private housing finance sector.

075

PN-ABR-763
MF \$1.08/PC \$3.90

Final report: private sector development of housing, Eastern Europe — housing privatization in Albania

Lowry, Ira
Planning and Development Collaborative International, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Housing and Urban Programs (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to Albania (Sponsor)

Jan 1994, vii, 24 p.: statistical tables, En
RFS no. 27
1800034

The privatization of Albania's housing sector has been swift and efficient, a stunning achievement in that Albania is the poorest and most isolated of the formerly socialist Eastern European countries. Following a description of Albania's political and cultural history, and the results of the 1989 census in terms of urban and rural housing, this report discusses the legislative development of the housing privatization program. The program was launched by the housing privatization law enacted in December 1992, the supplemental ministerial decrees detailing housing privatization procedures published in January 1993, and legislation and an accompanying implementation decree providing for the privatization of multiple dwellings into condominium ownerships by 1994. Next, the report describes the administrative development of the privatization program, which in the interest of expediency privatized apartments before transforming them into condominiums. This missed step in the privatization process may cause

housing management problems in that tenant property rights have not been specified. Finally, the report discusses the need for housing management reform; despite the program's dramatic success (90% of urban Albanians are expected to own their homes by the end of 1992), housing administration has been only minimally altered (e.g., few apartment owners have exercised their right to sell or lease their dwellings, and, theoretically, apartment buildings are still managed by state-owned enterprises). Housing management reform should establish procedures for condominium registration and the formation of condominium associations, define the state's role and the role of rent controls in housing management, develop a workable system of building management, and develop an efficient private housing market.

076

PN-ABT-023
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.28

Housing allowances in Kazakhstan: program design and implementation strategies

Lipman, Barbara J.; Phipps, Antony A.
International City/County Management Association
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Europe and the New Independent States (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Europe and the New Independent States. Ofc. of En-
ergy, Environment and Urban Development (Sponsor)
Sep 1994, [53] p.: charts, statistical tables, En
Shelter sector reform project: Newly Independent States
of the Former Soviet Union
Task orders nos. 55 and 56
1100008

Data from households in Kapchagai and Talger are used to analyze options open to the Government of Kazakhstan for its planned program of housing allowances. The options fall under two distinct models: (1) an income-based formula, which provides housing allowances to those below a specified income level and bases family contribution on family income; and (2) a space-based formula, which reduces fees to everyone for a certain

standard amount of space and charges premiums for space above this amount. Contextual issues of the relation of housing allowances to economic reform and the political challenges posed by raising housing fees and redistributing housing subsidies are also reviewed. Key findings are as follows. (1) No single housing allowance formula works best. Program design must be adapted to local circumstances and by local officials, who must also be given the capacity to administer the program locally. (2) The income model targets assistance to the neediest households, but it is administratively complex and requires extensive calculations as well as rules for documenting and verifying income. The space model is easier to administer, yet will not necessarily target households on the basis of need. For this reason, a hybrid model — i.e., a space model with an income cap — is suggested. (3) Space norms can greatly affect overall program costs. (4) A housing allowance program is workable provided broader policy issues such as privatization and the ability of local officials to verify income have been resolved. And even if fees charged to residents are raised relatively little, and the government subsidy remains large, this would be a considerable improvement over the current system.

077

PN-ABS-001
MF \$2.16/PC \$14.04

Policy towards protected areas in Indonesia: final report

Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
Indonesia. Ministry of Forestry (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
Mission to Indonesia (Sponsor)
Apr 1994, iv, 41 p. + 10 appendices, En
Natural resources management project: report, no. 38
4970362

Although Indonesia has demonstrated political commitment to natural resource conservation — the government has designated 25% of the country's lands as protected areas and legislated an impressive array of laws for protected areas management — the country's institutional capacity to actually manage its protected areas is weak. This report reviews the legal, institutional, and administrative lessons learned in 21 natural resource management projects, most in an early stage of development, in order to lay the groundwork for a practicable protected areas management policy. According to the report, a successful policy will: (1) integrate conservation activities into Indonesian's plan for economic development; (2) ensure that the vertically structured Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA) develops horizontal links with local agencies, district heads, and resource users; (3) establish regional coordination mechanisms for land use planning/spatial planning; (4) include local communities in the planning and zoning of protected areas and their surroundings; (5) promote private sector involvement in the management of protected areas; (6) create an agency to coordinate the management of marine and coastal areas by the various government agencies; (7) establish zones around protected areas in which traditional land use is sanctioned and regulated; and (8) establish an independent unit, consisting of university researchers, local and national government representatives, and NGOs, etc, to monitor Indonesia's protected areas. Case studies of the 21 projects reviewed for the study are included among the appendices, along with a 5-page bibliography.

078

PN-ABS-123
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.03

Ecotourism, handicrafts and the management of protected areas in developing countries

Healy, Robert G.
Duke University. Center for Tropical Conservation
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
Program and Policy Coordination. Ofc. of Policy
Development and Program Review (Sponsor)
Apr 1994, 28 p., En
9300091

The sale of tourist merchandise, in particular handicrafts, as a way of capturing revenues from eco-tourists to parks and reserves is explored. The paper begins by reviewing the literature on the characteristics and buying habits of tourists and on handicraft production and PVO efforts to promote handicraft commercialization. Income, employment, and marketing issues are considered, as well as product development, cultural authenticity, and institutional aspects. Particular attention is paid to whether the supply of the raw materials used to produce tourist merchandise is sustainable. According to the report, there are strong arguments for selling tourist merchandise as an adjunct to park management in cases where local residents need a sustainable livelihood and where tourist visitation is expected to be high. Production and sale of tourist merchandise can provide residents a tangible incentive to protect the resources on which tourism depends. They also offer possibilities for improving the lot of the very poor, promise new markets for sustainably produced raw materials, and can support environmental education. Given the long record of handicraft development by various societies in response to tourist demand, there exists a surprising scope for sustainable development of new products in ways that will increase local income without demeaning local cultures. Recommendations focus on not limiting tourist merchandise to tourist versions of local commodities; improving the product marketing on which successful production and sale of tourist merchandise depends; and promoting cooperation between national and local authorities and between park managers and PVOs. (Author abstract, modified)

079

PN-ABS-495
MF \$1.08/PC \$6.63

Role of the city in environmental management: 1994 edition

Foster, J. David
 Research Triangle Institute
 International City/County Management Association
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
 Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Center
 for Environment. Ofc. of Environment and Urban
 Programs (Sponsor)
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
 Asia. Regional Housing and Urban Development Ofc.
 (Sponsor)
 1994, iv, 50 p., En
 9401008

Rejecting the common notion that urbanization and economic development are antithetical to environmental quality, this paper argues the need to strengthen the role of cities in waste management and protection of the environment. In fact, counter to tradition in donor-supported development, urban development has certain inherent advantages over rural development in benefitting both people and the environment: cities can create jobs more efficiently, have lower birth rates (despite being magnets for migration), and possess economies of scale and infrastructure efficiencies that make energy consumption more efficient. And if urban areas are usually the first to experience serious environmental problems, they are also, invariably, leaders in developing responses. The study has two main sections. The first addresses the relationship between urban development and the environment, and includes discussions of the benefits and advantages of urban development, the complementary roles of the public and private sectors, residential versus industrial wastes, and environmental protection as an investment in urban infrastructure. The second section presents a strategy for urban environmental management. The main points of the strategy, illustrated through case studies, are to: (1) establish urban environmental priorities (Bangkok, Thailand); (2) increase public awareness and participation (Curitiba, Brazil); (3) improve enforcement and cost recovery (Po-

land); and (4) increase public/private cooperation (Bangkok, Thailand). The key to this strategy, especially to implementing and enforcing it, is local participation, thus pointing to empowerment of urban local governments in environmental matters as a government and donor priority. Includes bibliography.

080

***PN-ABS-588**
MF \$2.16/PC \$15.99

Conserving biodiversity in Africa: a review of the USAID Africa Bureau's biodiversity program

Webster, Jim
 World Wildlife Fund - U.S.
 Nature Conservancy
 World Resources Institute
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
 Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of
 Environment and Natural Resources (Sponsor)
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
 Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical
 Support (Sponsor)
 1994, vi, 111 p., En
 6980467; 9365554
**Also available from: Biodiversity Support Program/
 Africa, World Wildlife Fund, 1250 24th St. NW,
 Washington, DC 20037 USA*

USAID's support for biodiversity efforts in Africa grew rapidly between 1987 and 1990. Many of the initial activities, which were funded by USAID's Africa Bureau, have recently been completed. This report reviews these Africa Bureau biodiversity grants and examines some of the lessons learned; for additional perspective, it also reviews the Africa Bureau's biodiversity strategy and related congressional, USAID, and Africa Bureau strategies and programs. Between 1987 and 1990, the Africa Bureau supported nine field projects and several other discrete activities. The report examines all of these, including detailed reviews of two projects (Tsavo West Community Conservation in Kenya and Park "W" Biodiversity Conservation in Niger), from the perspective

ENVIRONMENT

of six elements found to be common to all of the projects — community activities, protected area management, training, research, tourism development, and environmental education. Key findings and lessons learned included the following. (1) The Africa Bureau's biodiversity grants were a primary catalyst in the development of USAID's biodiversity program in Africa. (2) While the effectiveness of the grants is difficult to evaluate, they have accomplished impressive results which need to be shared with a larger audience. (3) Results have been more difficult to achieve than envisioned — biodiversity initiatives are complex, long-term endeavors, and there are no easy solutions for conserving biodiversity in Africa. Two or three years is not just not enough time to make real progress. (4) The Africa Bureau needs to develop a new biodiversity strategy; the existing strategy is outdated and provides few details to Missions on how to pursue biodiversity conservation.

081

PN-ABS-786
MF \$1.08/PC \$8.45

Competitive rights, competitive claims: land access in post - war Mozambique

Myers, Gregory W.

University of Wisconsin at Madison. Land Tenure Center

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Development (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to Mozambique (Sponsor)

Jun 1994, 65 p.: maps, En

6560218; 9365453

The complex struggles for land in Mozambique before and after its civil war are examined, as well as how these dynamics may undermine the country's fragile peace process. Dubious government activities and official unwillingness to confront land tenure reform issues are noted as exacerbating an already confusing situation marked by competitive and overlapping land claims. Drawing upon field research throughout the country, the study reveals

that in the past three years government agencies have been haphazardly distributing land rights to new and returning private national and foreign enterprises and government officials. It is estimated that more than half of Mozambique's total land area has been granted in concessions or "sold" to commercial enterprises. This practice is leading to the emergence of a new category of post-war displaced families. A case study of land access and competition in two locations in Gaza Province reveals that, contrary to government predictions, all refugees and displaced families are not returning to their "areas of origin." Motivated by continuing security concerns and economic considerations, many are locating in areas near infrastructure, markets, and transportation. The case also illuminates how war and colonial and post-independence policies have generated multiple layers of competitive claimants. Resolving these land conflicts will necessitate more secure and transparent land rights and a clarification of who has power to distribute rights and adjudicate conflicts. The paper concludes that the government, in redesigning its land laws in ways conducive to long-term economic growth and political stability, should encourage a dialogue with all segments of Mozambican society and, rather than viewing smallholders and customary rules as impediments or "backwards," incorporate them as active partners. Includes references. (Author abstract)

082

PN-ABS-788
MF \$2.16/PC \$16.64

Environmental issues relevant to the preparation of USAID/Mozambique's country program strategic plan

Winrock International Environmental Alliance

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to Mozambique (Sponsor)

Aug 1994, viii, 121 p., En

Delivery order no. 22

6560510; 9365555

The present moment offers a unique opportunity to address Mozambique's environmental problems, according to this assessment of Mozambique's natural and envi-

ronmental resources. Conducted to help USAID/M prepare its Country Program Strategic Plan (CPSP), the assessment covers: (1) the status of Mozambique's natural resources (soil and land, water, vegetative cover, wildlife/biodiversity, and nonrenewable resources), with emphasis on conservation and management of biological diversity and tropical forests; (2) shortcomings in the knowledge and management of these resources; (3) the efforts of other donors and NGOs to address natural resource degradation; and (4) recommendations. According to the report, while all three of the CPSP's focus areas — income generation, social services, and democratic governance — can contribute notably to sustainable use of the environment, the income focus will have the most impact, as families who are struggling to survive often turn to destructive patterns of land use. The report cautions USAID/M not to neglect, in its emphasis on NGOs, the state agencies that will be responsible for guaranteeing security in areas such as land rights. In particular, the Mission should promote the policymaking and enforcement role of the National Commission for the Environment (CNA) and should involve the CNA in Mission environmental assessments. Appendices include a summary of donor environmental activities in Mozambique; a tabulated portrait of Mozambique's forest resources and forestry sector; and a list of state agencies with responsibilities in Mozambique's coastal zone.

083

PN-ABS-955
MF \$1.08/PC \$1.69

Demographic pressure and the sustainability of land use in Rwanda

Kangasniemi, Jaakko; Reardon, Thomas
Michigan State University. Dept. of Agricultural Economics
Rwanda. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Forests. Agricultural Statistics Div. (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Sustainable Development (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Center for Economic Growth. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Reform (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to Rwanda (Sponsor)
(International Association of Agricultural Economists [IAAE] conference, 22nd, Harare, ZW, Aug 1994)
Aug 1994, 11 p.: statistical tables, En
9365459

Using data from a 1991 survey of 821 sample households in Rwanda, this study models the effects of demographic pressure on sustainable land use in developing countries. Results show that increasing land scarcity forces Rwandan farmers to expand the area under food crops at the expense of pasture, fallow, and forest. However, it also encourages them to grow more perennials and to grow more crops in dense associations. While the expansion of cultivation contributes to erosion, especially on steep slopes, perennials and dense associations are a form of intensification that makes land use more sustainable. The estimated relationship between farm size and protective crop cover depends crucially on how the measure of vegetative crop cover is adjusted to account for high cropping densities. Without any adjustment, the association between land scarcity and erosive land use is strong. With adjustment, it disappears, except for high-altitude areas, where bananas, the only major food crop that protects land well against erosion, do not grow well. Includes references. (Author abstract, modified)

084

PN-ABT-153
MF \$1.08/PC \$3.77

Environmental and economic development consequences of forest and agricultural sector policies in Latin America (a synthesis of case studies of Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Bolivia)

Stewart, Rigoberto; Gibson, David
Chemonics International Consulting Div.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and the Caribbean. Ofc. of Development Resources. Rural Development Div. (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Women in Development (Sponsor)
15 Apr 1994, 26 p., En
Delivery order no. 10
9365438

This paper draws heavily on the results of case studies in Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Ecuador to explain how sectoral policies have tilted land use decisions against forestry and in favor of agriculture, and to develop estimates of the economic development effects of those decisions. The paper summarizes information on forests and forest industries in the three countries, and describes the framework within which policies are designed; discusses the effects of sectoral policies on land use and forest management; and quantifies the economic costs of sectoral policies. According to the paper, the forest sectors in the three study countries, despite their size and production potential, contribute only 1%-2.5% of GDP, 1.5%-6% of exports, and 0.3%-1% of employment, mainly because individual sectoral policies, part of an overall import substitution strategy, have tilted land use decisions against forestry and in favor of agriculture. Thus, trade policies, particularly a ban on log exports, reduce the profitability of all types of forest management, but protect cattle ranching and selected agricultural activities which compete with forestry for land. Similarly, land tenure policies encourage agriculture but make investments in forest management unprofitable, while fiscal policies make agricultural projects on forest lands profitable, while failing to invest in forestry

research and extension. The results of these policies have run contrary to their stated intentions: domestic value added in wood processing has been negative; the economic costs of job generation in wood processing have been extraordinarily high; and wealth has been transferred from poor forest stewards and furniture makers to wealthy owners of wood processing industries. In the last analysis, these negative consequences stem not from an inevitable tradeoff between development and the environment, but from the anteforestry biases in Latin American policies. A more neutral set of sectoral policies aimed at achieving economic and environmental goals simultaneously is urged in conclusion. Includes bibliography. (Author abstract, modified)

085

PN-ABT-207
MF \$2.16/PC \$13.00

Proceedings of the USAID natural resources management and environmental policy conference: Banjul, The Gambia — January 18 - 22, 1994

AMEX International
U.S. Agency for International. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Sustainable Development (Sponsor)
Nov 1994, xviii, 84 p., En
SD (Office of Sustainable Development, Bureau for Africa) publication series: technical paper, no. 2
6980478

More than 150 participants from 15 African countries assembled in Banjul, The Gambia, in January 1994 to share country experiences in natural resource management (NRM) and environmental programs as an aid to future programming in the context of USAID's new strategic management approach. These proceedings of the Banjul conference summarize: (1) working group discussions of four major themes — participation and governance, institutions, NRM technologies and approaches, and national and local level planning; (2) topical, technical, and ad hoc sessions on issues ranging from forest code and tenure reform, to technical tools such as AGRHYMET, to USAID-

specific issues such as the use of nonproject assistance; and (3) presentations of National Environmental Action Plans from The Gambia, Madagascar, and Uganda, and of country/project reports from Botswana, Guinea, and Senegal. A final section briefly summarizes the report of the conference's Synthesis Committee. The report acknowledges the Africa Bureau's initiative in and commitment to NRM, while noting that NRM challenges USAID's systems and procedures, because it takes a long time for measurable results to appear. Specific recommendations are that the Africa Bureau: fully integrate NRM into other priorities rather than treat it as a separate sector; work to resolve the tension between USAID procurement requirements and the need for long-term NRM partnerships; keep NRM projects simple, highly focused, measurable (even if only years in the future), flexible, and subject to periodic evaluation; facilitate donor coordination in NRM; promote global environmental issues often subordinated to more immediate concerns by African policymakers and communities; and pay greater attention to building indigenous expertise and institutions. Includes list of participants.

086

PN-ABT-213

MF \$1.08/PC \$10.53

Final report — an assessment of ecotourism associated with Bao Bolon and Kiang West National Park in The Gambia

Labat - Anderson, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Environment and Natural Resources (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to The Gambia (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Operations and New Initiatives Ofc. (Sponsor) Feb 1994, vi, 77 p., En 9365554

The Bao Bolon wetland complex and the adjacent Kiang West National Park (KWNP), on the north bank of the Gambia River, play prominent roles in the Government of The Gambia's (GOTG) plans to increase tourism, the country's fastest growing sector. This study inventories Bao Bolon's ecological resources, analyzes its potential as a tourist site, and assesses the environmental and social impacts that might result from increased tourism. Based on an exploratory field survey, the study concludes that the wetlands complex that includes Bao Bolon could make an important addition to the KWNP and substantially enhance The Gambia's efforts toward biodiversity preservation and increased tourism. Beyond the opportunities for wildlife observation and outdoor recreation, tourists may be attracted by (1) the diversity of the ecosystem, which includes river, bolon (creek), mangrove swamp, forest, and wetland, all in relatively pristine condition; (2) the cultural diversity, including dancing, social customs, and possibly handicrafts; and (3) the potential for demonstrating a harmonious relationship between local residents and the ecosystem. Tapping this potential will require remedying substantial deficiencies in physical and institutional infrastructure, however, and it is strongly recommended that the GOTG establish a broad-based organization to oversee public-private cooperation in this effort.

087

***PN-ABR-667**
MF \$5.40/PC \$51.09

Growing multipurpose trees on small farms

Winrock International. Institute for Agricultural Development
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Environment and Natural Resources (Sponsor)
1994, , En
9365547
**Also available from: MPTS Research Network for Asia, P. O. Box 1038, Kasetsart Post Office, Bangkok 10903 Thailand*

The use of multipurpose tree species can reduce a farmer's risk of total crop failure; *Leucaena leucocephala*, for example, though grown mainly for animal fodder, retains value even if its leaves are destroyed by pests, since its wood can be used for fuel, pulp, or lightweight construction material. This illustrated pocket manual, produced by the Multipurpose Tree Species Research Network in Asia, is designed as a reference for agricultural extension agents working with farmers interested in choosing, cultivating, and managing multipurpose trees for household use or local markets. Modules 1-4 discuss the selection of species, nurseries and propagation, multipurpose trees in agroforestry, and small plantations of multipurpose trees, while Modules 5-8 focus on the management of multipurpose species and cover tree tending, crop harvesting, crop selling, and the principles of effective extension. A final module provides fact sheets for 58 multipurpose species that hold potential for cultivation by Asian farmers working within a wide range of climates and under various farming conditions. Each species is described with respect to its origin, ecology, botanical description, advantages and disadvantages, management, and agroforestry uses. These fact sheets are indexed in eight languages and include botanical drawings.

088

PN-ABR-679
MF \$1.08/PC \$9.62

Communities and forest management in East Kalimantan: pathway to environmental stability

Poffenberger, Mark, ed.; McGean, Betsy, ed.
University of California at Berkeley. Center for Southeast Asia Studies
World Wildlife Fund - U.S.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia. Ofc. of Development Resources. Div. of Technical Resources (Sponsor)
Aug 1993, : ill., charts, maps, statistical tables, En
Southeast Asia Sustainable Forest Management Network: research network report, no. 3
9365554

As part of an effort to determine the causes of Indonesia's rapid deforestation, two case studies were performed to examine the varying effects of economic activity, population pressures, and community conservation efforts on forest resources in East Kalimantan, the center of a commercial timber industry which is an important source of the country's foreign exchange. The first study focused on the migrant community in Datarban to investigate land-use changes in highly pressured forest areas, the second on Diak Lay, a traditional community, to examine the difference between traditional forest use systems and commercial timber operations and discover better ways of managing forest resources. The studies showed that forest use practices by concessionaires, developers, migrants, and local populations, particularly near roads and urban centers, have rapidly degraded Kalimantan forests, but also that traditional communities have a thorough knowledge of forest ecology and regenerative processes based on centuries of experience with long-rotation agriculture. The report recommends that a small proportion of East Kalimantan's forests be developed for settlements, agriculture, and fast-growing timber plantations, but that the remaining forest be allowed to regenerate under the stewardship of local communities. Traditional wisdom, combined with more recent scientific experimentation, suggest that rapid regrowth can be achieved if cutting and burning

are controlled, and that forest productivity can be increased through enrichment planting and other manipulations of the natural environment.

089

PN-ABT-099

MF \$1.08/PC \$2.21

Financial constraints to 'sustainable' selective harvesting of forests in the Eastern Amazon: bioeconomic modeling of a forest stand in the State of Para, Brazil

Hardner, Jared J.; Rice, Richard E.

Chemonics International Consulting Div.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Development (Sponsor)

Jun 1994, 15 p.: charts, En
9365438

A key issue in the debate over sustainable forest management is the trade-off between the short-term economic benefits of extracting timber aggressively for commercial sale and the long-term economic and ecological benefits of allowing natural forests to stand. This study presents a general methodology for assessing the feasibility of long-term forest management considering natural timber growth

Sustainability, it is concluded, requires a clear definition of appropriate levels of timber extraction as well as an understanding of regional economic and ecological constraints to tropical forest management.

rates, mortality, and changes in timber prices and interest rates. Focusing on a 100-ha stand in the Paragominas region of the Eastern Amazon in the State of Para, Brazil, the study simulates the short-term costs and benefits of various levels of harvesting intensity on trees at various stages of growth, and compares the results with the poten-

tial returns on 30-day CDs invested over 25 years to determine the opportunity cost of holding mature stands of commercial trees between cutting cycles. Results show improved financial returns as a function of increasing harvest intensity due to the high discount rate in Brazil. The opportunity cost of leaving commercial-sized trees in the forest is significant, but can be reduced by exploiting species with the least potential for a real value increase in the future, by using more sophisticated selection criteria, and ultimately, by introducing a legal cutting limit. At the same time, financial motivations in forestry in the Eastern Amazon may not correspond with the international conservation community's goals for sustainable forestry without strict legal enforcement of cutting limits. Sustainability, it is concluded, requires a clear definition of appropriate levels of timber extraction as well as an understanding of regional economic and ecological constraints to tropical forest management.

090

PN-ABQ-376
MF \$3.24/PC \$29.77

Education policy formation in Africa: a comparative study of five countries

Evans, David R., ed.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support

Jun 1994, 235 p., En

ARTS publication: technical paper, no. 12

Most African educational systems have evolved directly from the institutions and procedures of their colonial powers. While there have been substantial changes since independence, uneven growth and inappropriate structures have left most countries in need of significant educational reform. This study, the first in a planned series of desk studies aiming to create a foundation for dialogue with African policymakers, sets the stage by describing and analyzing approaches currently being used to formulate education policy in African countries. The report includes five case studies, reflecting developments until late 1992 in Botswana, Tanzania, Uganda, Mali, and Senegal, and two overview chapters that discuss common characteristics of the education policy formation process in Anglophone and Francophone Africa; each of the overview chapters summarizes lessons learned from the case studies and the experience of the authors, and discusses some of the implications of these lessons for improving policy formation. The five cases show that the colonial experience is still a powerful determinant of the role of the government in education, the nature of the educational system, and the ways in which citizens are allowed access to the policy-making process. There is a clear pattern of policy making that characterizes Anglophone countries and a different and somewhat less systematic pattern for Francophone countries. Subsequent research will address the need for specific donor and government strategies for strengthening national capabilities to formulate and implement new education policies.

091

PN-ABS-038
MF \$2.16/PC \$17.29

Lessons learned on the integration of health, population, environment, democratization and privatization into basic education curriculum in Africa: final report

Cain, Joyce; Schuman, Susan; et al.

Creative Associates International, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc. of Health, Population, and Nutrition (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc. of Education (Sponsor)

Jul 1994, xvii, 115 p., En

ARTS publication: technical paper, no. 14

Delivery order no. 28

9365832

A number of African countries have undertaken to integrate instruction on such societally crucial topics such as health (especially, HIV/AIDS), population, the environment, democracy, and privatization into their formal basic education curricula. This report presents case studies of curriculum reform and development efforts in Botswana, Senegal, and The Gambia, from which it attempts to develop some general insights and suggestions on the pace, nature, and direction of curriculum development and reform in African societies. The first section briefly compares traditional, rigid educational theory to more modern, holistic theories on the goals of education, the learning process, and curriculum design; section two contains the three case studies; the third and final section presents synthesis observations and recommendations. While the report finds that the integration of health, population, and environmental issues into basic education is at an embryonic stage in the three countries studied, the synthesis findings focus on what African countries can do overall to improve their basic education programs; among

suggestions are the need for culturally appropriate curricula and teaching methods; greater attention to gender issues; and in-service teacher training programs. Appendices include: (1) charts and matrices summarizing findings on the educational programs in the three countries; (2) a synthesis of conclusions of the literature review undertaken for the report; (3) a general bibliography, and individual bibliographies for democracy/privatization, environmental, HIV/AIDS, health and population, and curriculum issues; (4) a list of contacts in Botswana, Senegal, and The Gambia; and (5) a list of upcoming ECONET accessible conferences on education.

092

PN-ABS-071

MF \$1.08/PC \$6.11

Education for democracy: the role of schools

Villegas-Reimers, Eleonora
Academy for Educational Development, Inc.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and Caribbean. Ofc. of Development Resources. Education and Human Resources Div. (Sponsor)
1994, 41 p., En
EHRTS (education and human resources technical services) advocacy series: education and development, no. 6
5980659; 5970032

The role of schools in promoting democracy is examined in this two-part paper. Part 1 addresses three main questions. (1) "Why should schools be concerned with teaching democratic values?" Answers to this question support the idea that schools and formal education play an important role in educating citizens of democratic societies, not only by imparting the knowledge and skills needed in democracies, but also by promoting democratic values like tolerance, respect, freedom, justice, equality, responsibility, and fairness. (2) "What do citizens in a democratic society need to know?" Answers to this question argue the need to inculcate democratic knowledge, skills, and values throughout the entire curriculum and life of the school. (3) "What

can schools do to educate democratic citizens?" Answers to this question describe what schools, teachers, and administrators can do to prepare students for democratic citizenship. Part 2 of the study focuses on three age groups: preschool, elementary school, and high school. Each age group is discussed in terms of developmental characteristics and the correlative knowledge, skills, and values associated with democratic citizenship; specific suggestions and examples of age-appropriate activities are presented in conclusion. Includes bibliography. (Author abstract, modified)

093

PN-ABS-075

MF \$2.16/PC \$13.00

Environmental education in the school systems of Latin America and the Caribbean

Arias-La Forgia, Adalgisa
Academy for Educational Development, Inc.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and Caribbean. Ofc. of Development Resources. Education and Human Resources Div. (Sponsor)
1994, 65 p. + 3 annexes, En
EHRTS (education and human resources technical services) working papers: education and development, no. 4
Spanish ed.: PN-ABS-076
Related document: PN-ABS-073
5980659; 5970032

The Education and Human Resources Division of A.I.D.'s Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has recently extended its commitment to environmental conservation. This study assesses the status of environmental education in primary and secondary school systems in 15 LAC countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Peru. The study is in three parts. Part I summarizes the results of questionnaires administered to the Ministries of Education in each of the countries on the

EDUCATION

status of environmental education in the national curriculum; teaching methodology; instructional materials; teacher training; and school-based environmental education programs run by NGOs. Also reviewed are the environmental education activities undertaken by A.I.D. and other international organizations in the 15 countries. Part II of the study presents individual country reports, while Part III provides the survey questionnaire and additional information on NGOs active in environmental education. According to the report, formal environmental education is successful when it is integrated into existing subjects, with accompanying teacher training; is incorporated into national education policy; and is relevant to the health and well-being of its beneficiaries. While international organizations have improved environmental awareness, their project-by-project approach has failed to institutionalize environmental education in formal educational curricula.

094

PN-ABS-313

MF \$1.08/PC \$11.31

Report on the workshop on basic education programs: Kadoma, Zimbabwe — January 17 - 21, 1994

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support
Aug 1994, 72 p. + 3 annexes, En
ARTS publication: technical paper, no. 15

Over the past six years, the Africa Bureau has substantially increased its investment in basic education. To consolidate the lessons learned from this experience, the Bureau organized a workshop in Kadoma, Zimbabwe, in January 1994. These workshop proceedings present brief summaries of the formal sessions, which covered the following topics: a framework for and factors influencing education reform; strategies for policy dialogue; donor coordination; educational testing; policy conditionality and host country compliance; strategies for improving classroom instruction; capacity building; impact assessment and evaluation; the process of designing a basic education program; and case studies of strategies for

improving equity (Bangladesh) and policy dialogue/marketing (Benin). Throughout the workshop, participants highlighted several key issues. In particular, all participants were concerned with the apparent low visibility basic education appears to have in the new USAID, with no basic mandate or guidance. They cited a need for specific agency guidelines for policy reform. Also listed as concerns were the heavy management load for Missions implementing programs that combine nonproject and project assistance; the need to expedite contracting and financing; and the need for intermediate indicators showing progress. Participants generally felt that the Agency is expecting too much too soon from basic education programs. Attached are a chart showing research and information interests by country and a list of participants.

095

PN-ABS-465

MF \$1.08/PC \$5.07

Testing to learn ... learning to test: a policymaker's guide to better educational testing: executive summary

Capper, Joanne
Academy for Educational Development, Inc.
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research. Ofc. of Education (Sponsor)
Mar 1994, 35 p.: ill., En
9365832

Too often, educational tests and national assessments measure superficial learning (i.e., the memorization of facts) rather than understanding and command of concepts. This report summarizes a comprehensive guide designed to improve educational testing. Section I reviews the six principles of good teaching: make instruction coherent by using common themes to link different subjects; connect new knowledge with knowledge already acquired (from both inside and outside the classroom); cover a few topics in depth rather than many superficially; introduce and reinforce knowledge through varied activities, such as writing, debating, acting, and model building;

link knowledge to everyday tasks; and use verbal and written discussion to make students aware of what they know and do not know. Section II compares criterion-referenced tests, which measure proficiency in a given subject, with norm-referenced tests, which only measure student performance with reference to that of a norm group of students. Section III discusses the pros and cons of

different testing formats, e.g., performance tasks and multiple choice questions. Section V contains steps for designing an essay test. Section VI discusses the importance of dialogue between policy makers and educators throughout the process of test and assessment administration. Finally, Section VII enumerates 14 steps to a better testing system. Numerous examples are provided throughout.



Students examine a textbook in a school in Costa Rica.

096

PN-ABS-341
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.59

Media in Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan — an analysis conducted by Internews for USAID

Johnson, Eric; Olcott, Martha; Horvitz, Robert
INTERNEWS

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Europe and the New Independent States (Sponsor)
Apr 1994, i, 40 p., En
1100001

In much of Central Asia, the media provide only governmental information and entertainment, and do not yet provide a forum for public discussion of issues, as in the West. Independent television stations and newspapers have acquired some freedom in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, at least in the capitals. In fact, in Kyrgyzstan the government has vocally supported media freedom, but financial factors preclude the media from expressing this freedom much beyond Bishkek. In Uzbekistan, on the other hand, a clear policy against airing dissenting opinions has effectively prevented the development of nongovernmental sources of information. The economic condition of the new media is precarious in all three countries. Central Asia has no paper plants, and the price of imported newsprint is so high that most people cannot afford newspaper subscriptions. Presses, broadcast frequencies, and radio and television transmitters remain almost exclusively under government control. In both Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, democracy-building requires working with and supporting the emerging independent media. International charitable foundations should act quickly and work closely with journalists to implement the recommendations in this report, and TA programs should be expanded to include a media development component. Opportunities in Uzbekistan are more limited and the environment a more difficult one in which to work, but the need is no less. In all three countries, particular attention should be paid to assisting the economic survival of independent media. (Author abstract, modified)

097

*PN-ABT-200
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.85

Structural changes in Tanzanian poverty over 15 years: 1976 to 1991

Sarris, Alexander H.; Tinios, Platon
Cornell University. Div. of Nutritional Sciences. Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)
U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID Mission to Tanzania (Sponsor)
Mar 1994, v, 35 p. + attachment: charts, statistical tables, En
CFNPP [Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program] working paper, no. 59
6980519
**Also available from: CFNPP Publications Dept., 3M28 Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 USA*

This study uses data from two household surveys carried out in Tanzania (in 1976 and 1991) to compare per capita household expenditures in order to evaluate the impact of post-1984 structural adjustment policies on the poor. Separate sections discuss: (1) the two surveys and overall household characteristics; (2) real expenditures of households in 1976 and 1991; (3) comparative distributional results; and (4) a comparative poverty analysis. In all but a few extreme cases, the comparisons show that average per capita real consumption expenditure, and the distribution of it among households, improved between 1976 and 1991. However, the absolute number of people classified as poor has increased. It is difficult to determine the degree to which adjustment was responsible for these policies, but given the universally acknowledged pre-1984 crisis, it is unlikely that real average household incomes could have improved by much between 1976 and 1984. Thus, it appears that the post-1984 period in Tanzania has been marked by an overall improvement in both absolute as well as relative real incomes.

098

PN-ABS-338
MF \$1.08/PC \$8.45

Profiles of electronic networking initiatives in Africa

Kostinko, Gail
 Academy for Educational Development, Inc.
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
 Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical
 Support (Sponsor)
 Jun 1994, v, 59 p., En
 6980483

Electronic networking initiatives currently operating in the difficult communications environments of sub-Saharan Africa are profiled. The profiles briefly describe the origin and scope of each initiative and identify institutional contact points, E-mail addresses, and sources for detailed technical information. Part 1 of the report profiles five non-African organizations which have contributed significantly in this area: the International Development Research Center (IDRC); the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS); the U.S. National Research Council's Board on Science and Technology for International Development (BOSTID); the Association for Progressive Communications (APC); and Baobab Communications. Part 2 of the report describes 13 Africa-wide regional electronic initiatives: (1) HealthNet; (2) Pan African Development Information System (PADIS) and Capacity and Infrastructure Building in Electronic Communications in Africa (CIBECA); (3) Eastern and Southern Africa Network (EASNet); (4) Non-Governmental Organizations Network for Africa (NGONet-Africa); (5) African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSONet); (6) African Regional Centre for Technology Information System (ARCTIS); (7) Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) and Southern Africa Food Information and Resource Exchange Network (SAFIRE); (8) Volunteers in Technical Assistance Communications System (VITACOMM); (9) Consultative Group on Agriculture Network (CGNET); (10) Regional Informatics Network for Africa (RINAF); (11) Reseau Informatique de l'ORSTOM (RIONET); (12) Sustainable Development Network (SDN); and (13) African Research Information

Network (AFRINET). Part 3 describes national electronic networking initiatives in 9 countries (Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). Includes bibliography.

099

PN-ABS-985
MF \$1.08/PC \$3.77

Prospects for Albania's light industry sector

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu International
 Development Alternatives, Inc.
 U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID
 Mission to Albania (Sponsor)
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for
 Europe and the New Independent States. Regional
 Mission for Europe (Sponsor)
 Apr 1994, v, 20 p.: statistical tables, En
 Delivery order no. 23, task 4B
 1800014

Albania's light industry sector, which went into recession in 1989 due to a collapse in domestic demand, appears poised for a resurgence. Over the past 2 years, the most promising development in the sector has been the blossoming of export-oriented production, and in particular, of partial processing of inputs for goods such as shoes and clothing that are finished and sold overseas; such processing work has become a leading source of export revenue. This report, based on a survey of 12 Albanian firms, seeks to identify products or areas where Albania has a comparative advantage. The study develops rough estimates of comparative advantage for a sample of 10 products in 7 subsectors (textiles, clothing, shoes, artisanal work, wood work, mechanical assembly, and electro-mechanical). In general, it finds that products that are relatively labor-intensive have a comparative advantage; processing production and artisanal kilim rug production show the most promise, although under some pricing scenarios a few other products — wool products, leather shoes, and kiosks — appear competitive. Because of this comparative advantage, the government should develop a strategy to promote its processing production for countries other than

its immediate neighbors Italy and Greece; Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, which have long experience with processing trade and are highly dependent on it, are identified as good targets. Greater promotion of processing production within Albania itself is also needed in order to reduce the perception that it is an inferior form of production. Finally, tax treatment of the imported inputs for processing production needs to be rationalized: inputs imported for processing and subsequent re-export should not be subject to customs duties. The Customs Office needs to develop a different form of control for these inputs. (Author abstract, modified)

100

PN-ABT-110
MF \$3.24/PC \$28.47

Poverty and structural adjustment in the 1980s: trends in welfare indicators in Latin America

Berg, Elliot; Hunter, Graeme; et al.
Development Alternatives, Inc.
Harvard University. Harvard Institute for International Development
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Center for Economic Growth. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Reform (Sponsor)
Nov 1994, xiii, 147 p. + 6 annexes: statistical tables, En CAER (consulting assistance on economic reform) discussion paper, no. 27
9400405

In the past 15 years, two ideas about poverty in Africa and Latin America have become widely accepted: (1) that the 1980s were a lost decade of deepening poverty and worsening social conditions for the poor in these regions; and (2) that market-oriented structural adjustment programs were a major cause of this downturn. The bulk of the evidence points in the other direction, according to this report, which reviews trends in income measures (absolute poverty, income distribution, and other income-based welfare measures), public expenditures, and social indicators (infant and child mortality rates, nutritional status,

access to education, etc.) for the two regions. Analysis of these data reveals that while per capita income levels and public expenditures did indeed fall, and the number of people in poverty increased (especially in Africa), living conditions as measured by social indicators such as nutritional status, child mortality, protection against disease, and access to schooling for the most part either remained stable or improved. Moreover, poor people in countries that adopted stabilization and structural reforms did not suffer more, or do less well on social indicators, than those in countries that were less reform minded. And to the extent that reforming countries are enjoying faster economic growth, which seems to be the case, the outlook for the poor in the reforming countries is better than in non-reforming countries. The report includes an extensive bibliography, and annexes which present statistical tables, a glossary, and information about IMF/World Bank structural adjustment lending.

SUBJECT AND GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

- Acid soils, 049
Afghanistan, 056
Africa, 011, 027, 029, 038, 057, 062, 085, 094
Africa south of Sahara, 010, 016, 017, 025, 040, 045, 059, 064, 066, 068, 080, 090, 091, 098, 100
Agribusiness, 030, 042, 045
Agricultural development, 035
Agricultural economics, 044
Agricultural extension, 087
Agricultural inputs, 030
Agricultural management, 035
Agricultural markets, 024, 029, 040, 046
Agricultural policy, 025, 029, 035, 044, 045, 084
Agricultural product marketing, 040, 042, 043
Agricultural production, 046
Agricultural production management, 046
Agricultural productivity, 034, 046
Agricultural products, 022
Agricultural research, 032, 037, 047
Agricultural surveys, 032
Agricultural technology, 036
Agricultural water management, 036, 051
Agriculture, 084
Agrochemicals, 045
Agroforestry, 087
Agronomy, 032
AIDS, 061, 063
Albania, 075, 099
Alternative health delivery services, 062
Animal breeding, 052
Animal production, 037
Aquaculture, 052
Argentina, 004
Asia, 087
Austria, 013
Bacterial diseases, 048
Bangladesh, 033
Banks, 017
Basic education, 091, 094
Beans, 047
Beneficiary targeting, 039
Biological diversity, 080, 086
Biology, 053
Bolivia, 004, 019, 037, 084
Botswana, 090, 091
Brazil, 004, 037, 089
Breastfeeding, 060
Bulgaria, 002, 004
Business enterprises, 023, 028
Business formation, 042
Caloric deficiencies, 053
Cambodia, 032
Cameroon, 030, 031
Capital markets, 017
Capital projects, 001
Caribbean, 012, 093
Case studies, 084
Central African Republic, 020
Central banks, 074
Child nutrition, 055, 057, 060
Child survival activities, 059, 064, 065, 066, 068, 069
China, 014, 035, 047
Cities and towns, 079
Civic education, 092
Civil servants, 026
Civil service, 026
Civil war, 056, 081
Colombia, 019
Commercial credit, 009
Commercial farming, 089
Communal land, 006
Communicable diseases, 059, 066
Communication channels, 098
Communications technology, 098
Community based delivery, 057
Community behavior, 006
Community health care, 055
Community participation, 088
Comparative advantage, 043, 099
Comparative studies, 027, 035
Condoms, 061
Consumer goods, 078
Contraceptive surveys, 070
Cost benefit analysis, 001, 027, 089
Cost recovery, 020, 058
Costa Rica, 084
Crop disease control, 048
Crop diseases, 048
Crop pests, 041
Crop production, 032, 047
Cropping patterns, 083
Cultivars, 048
Cultivated land, 083
Curriculum, 091
Curriculum design, 091
Cytology, 067
Czech Republic, 002, 013
Decentralization, 079
Decision making, 054
Deforestation, 088
Demand, 046
Democracy, 003, 092
Democratization, 007
Demographic surveys, 070, 071
Determinants of fertility, 071
Development administration, 005
Development organizations, 062
Development policy, 025, 079
Development program design, 085
Development program evaluation, 072
Development program planning, 085
Development projects, 080
Development strategies, 080, 082
Diarrhea, 065
Disease detection, 048, 067
Disease prevention and control, 059, 063, 065, 069
Disease research, 064, 066, 067
Disease resistance, 048
Divestiture, 031
Domestic government programs, 051
Drought, 018
Dry farming, 032
Earnings, 026
East Asia, 011
Eastern Europe, 002, 004
Economic administration, 014, 017, 035
Economic analysis, 015, 025, 034, 044, 044
Economic benefits, 089
Economic competition, 008
Economic development, 001, 011, 012, 035
Economic growth, 011, 027, 034
Economic impact, 018, 034, 054, 097, 100
Economic infrastructure, 001

SUBJECT AND GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

- Economic models, 011, 044
Economic policy, 010, 011, 016, 017, 084
Economic recession, 018
Economic recovery, 044
Economic reform, 004, 011, 014, 016, 017, 031, 035, 100
Economic research, 025, 027
Economic risk, 006
Economic sectors, 034
Economic stabilization, 016, 097
Economic theories, 015
Ecotourism, 078, 086
Ecuador, 019, 084
Educational development, 095
Educational goals, 092
Educational integration, 091
Educational methods, 095
Educational policy, 090, 094, 095
Educational reform, 090, 094
Egypt, 022
El Salvador, 060
Elections, 003
Electoral systems, 003
Employment, 026
English speaking Africa, 090
Environmental aspects, 045
Environmental education, 093
Environmental management, 002, 079
Environmental planning, 079, 086
Environmental policy, 077, 085
Environmental protection, 080
Epidemiology, 068
Evaluation methodology, 050, 072
Expenditures, 097
Export promotion, 023, 027, 043
Exports, 001, 022, 023, 024, 029, 042, 099
Factor analysis, 018
Family planning policy, 072
Family planning services, 072
Farmer participation, 051
Farming systems, 032, 083
Fertility, 072
Fertilizers, 030
Finance, 017
Financial institutions, 009, 074
Financial resources, 062
Firing, 026
Fiscal policy, 017
Food aid programs, 033, 039
Food consumption, 038
Food economics, 044
Food for Work, 039
Food industry, 008
Food marketing, 040
Food policy, 038, 044
Food processing, 043
Food security, 038, 039, 040
Food shortages, 039, 040
Food subsidies, 054
Food supply, 038, 040
Forestry, 084, 088, 089
Formal education, 092, 093, 095
Freedom of the press, 096
French speaking Africa, 069, 090
Fruit crops, 043
Fruit products, 043
Gambia, 036, 046, 091
Gaza Strip, 043
Gender analysis, 007
Genetic resource conservation, 080
Genetics, 052
Ghana, 023, 026, 027
Government departments, 069
Government policy, 025
Groundnuts, 029, 048
Group behavior, 006
Guinea, 041
Handicrafts, 078
Health care administration, 069
Health costs, 058
Health education, 061, 091
Health finance, 020, 058
Health insurance, 021
Health policy, 020
Health research, 061, 064, 066
Health surveys, 068
History, 013, 090
Horticulture, 043
Household surveys, 097
Households, 040, 053, 097
Housing, 075
Housing economics, 076
Housing finance, 074
Housing markets, 074
Housing needs, 074
Housing policy, 076
Housing research, 076
Human behavior, 053
Human sexual behavior, 061
Humid zone, 049
Hungary, 002, 004, 013
IEC, 061
Immunizations, 062, 064
Impact assessment, 072
Imports, 022
Income, 026, 097
Income level, 018
India, 006, 035
Indigenous populations, 088
Indonesia, 037, 049, 077, 088
Industrial development, 035
Industrial surveys, 010
Industry reorganization, 030
Infant health care, 055
Infant nutrition, 055, 060
Informal sector, 028
Information dissemination, 098
Information networking, 098
Information services, 002
Information technology, 098
Institution building, 036, 069, 085
Institutional aspects, 030, 082
Integrated pest management, 041, 045
Internal conflict, 056
International trade, 023, 029
International trade agreements, 024
Irrigated farming, 051
Journalism, 019, 096
KAP surveys, 065
Kazakhstan, 076, 096
Kenya, 028, 034, 037
Kyrgyzstan, 096
Labor intensive technology, 099
Labor productivity, 054
Labor supply, 054
Land clearing, 049
Land management, 083
Land reform, 081
Land resources, 083
Land tenure, 081
Land use, 083
Landlessness, 081
Latin America, 004, 007, 012, 019, 071, 084, 093, 100
Layoffs, 026
Lesotho, 018
Level of education, 071
Light industries, 099

SUBJECT AND GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

- Livestock, 037, 046
Loans, 017
Local groups, 006, 088
Local level, 007, 079
Lowland cropping, 032
Madagascar, 027
Malaria, 069
Malnutrition, 053
Management information systems, 068
Manufactured products, 022, 078
Manufacturing, 099
Marine resources, 052
Market economy, 014
Market structure, 008
Marketing, 078
Markets, 099
Mass media, 019, 096
Maternal child health care, 055, 056, 059
Maternal health care, 070
Maternal nutrition, 055
Mathematical analysis, 018
Mauritania, 073
Meat processing, 008, 046
Microenterprises, 009, 010, 028
Monetary policy, 013, 014, 074
Mongolia, 008
Monitoring, 003
Morocco, 037
Mortgages, 074
Mothers, 057
Mozambique, 044, 081, 082
Municipal level, 007, 079
Natural resource conservation, 077, 082, 088
Natural resource depletion, 082
Natural resource management, 077, 082, 085
Natural resource utilization, 082
Natural resources and the environment, 002
Nepal, 051
New Independent States, 013
Newspapers, 019, 096
Nonproject assistance, 030
Nontariff barriers, 022
Nontraditional exports, 023, 027
Nutrition education, 057
Nutrition research, 038, 057
Nutritional status, 038
Oceania, 052
Oral rehydration therapy, 065
Organizational structure, 006
Pakistan, 074
Pap smear, 067
Papua New Guinea, 021
Peer teaching, 061
Peru, 019, 037, 049
Pest control, 041
Pesticides, 045
Philippines, 070
Physiological effects of malnutrition, 053
Physiology, 053
Plant disease manifestations, 048
Plant propagation, 043
Poland, 004
Policy making, 090
Policy reform, 031
Political development, 004, 013
Political institutions, 015
Political participation, 003, 007
Poor, 018, 033, 097, 100
Population density, 083
Population resettlement, 081
Postnatal nutrition, 060
Poverty, 025, 097, 100
Preschool education, 092
Press, 096
Preventive health care, 067
Pricing, 046
Primary education, 091, 092, 093
Primary health care, 056
Private enterprises, 023, 028, 042
Private health care, 020, 021, 058
Private sector, 001, 023, 046, 074
Private voluntary organizations, 085
Privatization, 010, 030, 031, 075
Product development, 078, 099
Product standards, 022
Professionals, 019
Project sustainability, 062
Protected environmental areas, 077, 078, 086
Public administration, 005
Public education, 093, 094
Public health care, 020, 058, 068, 069
Quality of life, 100
Radio, 096
Regional development, 098
Regulations, 022, 074
Reproductive system, 067
Research methodology, 038, 050
Resource allocation, 006, 039
Return on investments, 001
Rice, 032
River basins, 073
Rural areas, 018, 053, 054
Russia, 013, 014
Rwanda, 083
Sales promotion, 078
Secondary education, 092, 093
Secondary schools, 061
Sector policy, 084
Senegal, 073, 091
Sexually transmitted diseases, 063
Shellfish, 052
Slovakia, 013
Small ruminants, 037
Small scale enterprises, 010, 023, 028
Social development, 012
Social impact, 100
Social services, 033
Socioeconomic development, 073
Soil conservation, 050
Soil management, 036, 049, 050
Soil research, 049, 050
Southeast Asia, 011
Spinning, 008
Sri Lanka, 024, 042, 054
Statistical analysis, 100
Statistical data, 012
Structural adjustment, 014, 016, 017, 018, 026, 031, 097, 100
Student evaluation, 095
Student performance, 095
Student testing, 095
Sustainable agriculture, 036, 050, 089
Swaziland, 065
Tanzania, 090, 097
Technological aspects, 085
Technology transfer, 036
Telecommunications authority, 008
Television, 096
Textile industry, 008
Thailand, 061
The Gambia, 086

SUBJECT AND GEOGRAPHIC INDEX

Timber, 088
Tourist industry, 078
Trade liberalization, 024, 031
Trade regulation, 022
Trade regulations, 024
Traditional farming, 051
Traditional medicine, 065
Traditional technology, 088
Trees, 087
Tropical soils, 049, 050
Uganda, 090

Urban areas, 054
Urban development, 079
USA, 001
Uzbekistan, 096
Vaccines, 064
Vanilla, 042
Venezuela, 019
Villages, 006
Wages, 026
War recovery, 081
Water management, 050

Water user associations, 051
Watersheds, 041
Wetlands, 086
Wilt, 048
Women, 023, 067
Women in development, 003, 007
Women of child bearing age, 071
Wood industry, 088
Yemen, 003
Youth, 061

AUTHOR AND INSTITUTION INDEX

- Abt Associates, Inc., 020, 021, 058
Academy for Educational Development, Inc., 057, 092, 093, 095, 098
Ackerman, Laurie, 062
Agricultural Cooperative Development International, 043
Agro - Enterprise Development Project, 042
Alderman, Harold, 026, 054
Alegre, J. C., 049
AMEX International, 085
Arias-La Forgia, Adalgisa, 093
Ashir, Zohair, 021
Associates for International Resources and Development, 011, 025, 027
Associates in Rural Development, Inc., 030, 031, 051, 077
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, 052
Badiane, Ousmane, 029
Bates, Robert H., 015
Becker, Gregory, 020
Benjamin, Paul, 051
Berg, Elliot, 100
Bernier, Rene, 044
Bertrand, Jane T., 072
Betancourt, Herbert, 060
Block, Steven, 034
Blumenthal, Paul D., ed., 067
Cain, Joyce, 091
Canagarajah, Sudarshan, 026
Capper, Joanne, 095
Carrasco, Nair, 060
Cassel, Keith, 049
Center for Local Government Training and Development, 007
Chemonics International Consulting Div., 041, 084, 089
Coleman, Daniel S., 074
Cornell University. Div. of Nutritional Sciences. Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program, 016, 018, 026, 044, 054, 097
Coyle, James R., 022
Creative Associates International, Inc., 091
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu International, 099
Development Alternatives, Inc., 009, 028, 099, 100
Diskin, Patrick K., 038, 039
Dornbusch, Rudiger, 013
Dorosh, Paul A., 018, 044
Duke University. Center for Tropical Conservation, 078
Dunn, Karen Turner, 008
Estok, Melissa A., 003
Evans, David R., ed., 090
Faye, Doudou D., 041
Fitzgibbon, Brian, 064
Flick, Robert C., 042
Florida International University. School of Journalism and Mass Communication. Latin American Journalism Program, 019
Foster, J. David, 079
Foster, Stanley O., ed., 064
Futures Group, 072
Gaffikin, Lynne, ed., 067
Gallagher, Denis M., 022
Gibson, David, 084
Glover, Abena, 023
Gordis, Deborah, ed., 055
Grycz, Czeslaw Jan, 002
Hall, Robert E., 036
Hardner, Jared J., 089
Harvard University. Harvard Institute for International Development, 011, 025, 027, 034, 100
Healy, Robert G., 078
Hinman, Donald L., 031
Hinojosa, Raul, 046
Horowitz, Stephanie R., 073
Hunter, Graeme, 100
Indonesia. Ministry of Forestry, 077
Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Economic Growth, 004, 013, 014, 035
International Center for Self - Governance, 005, 006
Institute for Development Anthropology, Inc., 073
Institute for Policy Reform, 015
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, 047
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, 052
International Center for Research on Women, 061
International City / County Management Association, 076, 079
International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, 048
International Development Research Centre, 052
International Food Policy Research Institute, 029, 033, 053
International Rice Research Institute, 032
International Science and Technology Institute, Inc., 024
International Union of Local Authorities, 007
INTERNEWS, 096
J.E. Austin Associates, Inc., 010
Jayne, T. S., 040
JHPIEGO Corp., 067
John Snow, Inc., 055, 070
Johnson, Eric, 096
Joseph, Emanuel, 066
Juarez, Fatima, 071
Kangasniemi, Jaakko, 083
Kenya Forestry Research Institute, 046
Kinteh, Sambouh, 029
Knausenberger, Walter, 041
Koblinsky, Marjorie, 055
Kostinko, Gail, 098
Kovacic, William E., 008
Labat - Anderson, Inc., 010, 086
Ladd, James Wright, 074
Lal, Rattan, 050
Lam, Wai Fung, 051
Lando, Richard P., 032
Leighton, Charlotte, 020
Li-juan, Lang, 047
Liao, B. S., 048
Lieberson, Joseph, 001
Lin, Justin Yifu, 035
Lipman, Barbara J., 076
Lipton, Michael, 053
Louis Berger International, Inc., 022

AUTHOR AND INSTITUTION INDEX

- Lowry, Ira, 075
Lundberg, Mattias K. A., 039
Macro International Inc., 048, 070, 071
Magnani, Robert J., 072
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka, 024
Mak, Solieng, 032
Management Sciences for Health, 020, 021, 056
Martin, Teresa Castro, 071
Matze, Mark, 043
McClelland, Donald G., 036
McGean, Betsy, ed., 088
McKinnon, Ronald I., 014
Mehan, V. K., 048
Melia, Thomas O., 003
Michigan State University. Dept. of Agricultural Economics, 038, 039, 040, 083
Dept. of Economics, 038, 039, 040
Mnuzebele, Thandi, 065
Munro, Patricia, ed., 052
Myers, Gregory W., 081
Naimoli, Joseph F., ed., 069
Naslund, Cheryl T., 073
Nathan Associates, Inc., 022
National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, 003
Nature Conservancy, 080
Nelson, Joan M., ed., 004
Nguyen-Dinh, Phuc, ed., 069
North Carolina State University. TropSoils Management Entity, 049
O'Connor, Ronald W., 056
Ogazon, Agatha, 019
Ohio State University. Dept. of Agronomy, 050
Olcott, Martha, 096
Osei, Isaac, 023
Otero, Maria, ed., 009
Overseas Development Council, 004
Parker, Joan C., 028
Payne, Philip, 053
Philippines. National Statistics Ofc., 070
Phipps, Antony A., 076
Piwoz, Ellen, 057
Planning and Development Collaborative International, Inc., 074, 075
Poffenberger, Mark, ed., 088
Reardon, Thomas, 083
Research Triangle Institute, 079
Rhyne, Elisabeth, ed., 009
Rice, Richard E., 089
Rodes, Barbara K., 002
Roemer, Michael, 011
Rotary International. Rotary Foundation, 064
Rwanda. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Forests. Agricultural Statistics Div., 083
Sahn, David E., 054
Sahn, David E., ed., 016
Sainz, Susan, comp., 037
Sarris, Alexander H., 097
Schuman, Susan, 091
Sequoia Institute, 017
Shaw, Christopher, 027
Shaw, Christopher L., 025
Srinivasan, T. N., 035
Stallard, Janice, 001
Stewart, Rigoberto, 084
Stoeckel, John, 061
Stryker, J. Dirck, 025, 027
Sullivan, Gregory, 046
Technical Breastfeeding Committee of El Salvador, 060
Thongkrajai, Earmporn, 061
Timmer, C. Peter, 034
Tinios, Platon, 097
Torres, Tanya R., 028
Tschirley, D. L., 040
Tulane University, 072
U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund, 064
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa, 016, 017
Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support, 016, 018, 026, 040, 044, 045, 054, 057, 059, 062, 064, 065, 065, 066, 068, 069, 080, 090, 091, 094, 097, 098
Ofc. of Sustainable Development, 038, 039, 083, 085
Operations and New Initiatives Ofc., 010, 059, 064, 066, 068, 069, 086
Bur. for Asia and Near East, 008
South Pacific Regional Development Ofc., 021
Bur. for Asia. Ofc. of Development Resources. Div. of Technical Resources, 088
Regional Housing and Urban Development Ofc., 079
Bur. for Europe and the New Independent States, 002, 076, 096
Ofc. of Energy, Environment and Urban Development, 076
Regional Mission for Europe, 099
Bur. for Global Programs, Field Support and Research. Center for Democracy and Governance, 051
Center for Economic Growth. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Reform, 025, 034, 038, 039, 040, 083, 100
Center for Environment. Ofc. of Environment and Urban Programs, 079
Ofc. of Agriculture, 029, 032, 033, 037, 049, 050, 053
Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Development, 009, 015, 073, 089
Ofc. of Environment and Natural Resources, 046, 080, 086, 087
Ofc. of Housing and Urban Programs, 075
Ofc. of Research, 022, 030, 031
Ofc. of Small, Micro and Informal Enterprise, 011, 028
Center for Population, Health & Nutrition. Ofc. of Health & Nutrition, 058, 060, 070
Ofc. of Education, 015, 091, 095
Ofc. of Health, Population, and Nutrition, 020, 021, 055, 061, 067, 071, 072, 091

AUTHOR AND INSTITUTION INDEX

- Women in Development, 007, 061, 084
Bur. for Latin America and Caribbean. Ofc. of Development Resources. Education and Human Resources Div., 092, 093
Ofc. of Democratic Initiatives, 019
Ofc. of Development Planning and Programs, 012
Ofc. of Development Resources. Rural Development Div., 084
Regional Housing and Urban Development Ofc. South America, 007
Bur. for Policy and Program Coordination. Center for Development Information and Evaluation, 001, 036
Ofc. of Policy Analysis and Resources, 004, 005, 006, 013, 014, 027, 035
Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Small, Micro and Informal Enterprise, 008, 017
Bur. for Program and Policy Coordination. Ofc. of Policy Development and Program Review, 078
Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Agriculture, 047, 052
Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Development, 081
Ofc. of Health, 063
USAID Mission to Afghanistan. Ofc. of the A.I.D. Representative for Afghanistan Affairs, 056, 074
USAID Mission to Albania, 075, 099
USAID Mission to Bangladesh, 033
USAID Mission to Cameroon, 030, 031
USAID Mission to Central African Republic, 020
USAID Mission to Egypt, 022
USAID Mission to El Salvador, 060
USAID Mission to Ghana, 023, 026
USAID Mission to Guinea, 041
USAID Mission to Indonesia, 077
USAID Mission to Israel, 043
USAID Mission to Kenya, 028, 034
USAID Mission to Lesotho, 018
USAID Mission to Mozambique, 044, 081, 082
USAID Mission to Nepal, 051
USAID Mission to Pakistan, 074
USAID Mission to Philippines, 070
USAID Mission to Rwanda, 083
USAID Mission to Senegal, 073
USAID Mission to Sri Lanka, 024, 042, 054
USAID Mission to Tanzania, 097
USAID Mission to The Gambia, 046, 086
USAID Mission to Yemen, 003
U.S. Dept. Of Agriculture. Soil Conservation Service. Soil Management Support Services, 050
U.S. Public Health Service. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. International Health Program Ofc., 059, 064, 065, 066, 068, 069
University of California at Berkeley. Center for Southeast Asia Studies, 088
University of California, Davis. Small Ruminant CRSP Management Entity Ofc., 037
University of Maryland. Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector, 008
University of Minnesota, 002
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Carolina Population Center, 072
University of Wisconsin at Madison. Land Tenure Center, 081
Uphoff, Norman, ed., 005
Urban Institute, 020, 021
Vernon, Andrew, 066
Vernon, Andrew, comp., 068
Villegas-Reimers, Eleonora, 092
Virtue, John, 019
Wade, Robert, 006
Walker, S. Tjip, 030
Webster, Jim, 080
Wellstart International, 060
White, Lawrence H., ed., 017
Wilson, Ruth P., 065
Winrock International Environmental Alliance, 045, 082
Winrock International. Institute for Agricultural Development, 087
Wladyslaw Poniecki Foundation, 002
World Health Organization, 064
World Resources Institute, 080
World Wildlife Fund - U.S., 002, 080, 088
Zhao-hai, Yu, 047

DOCUMENT NUMBER INDEX

<u>PN-AAX-288</u>	<u>001</u>	<u>PN-ABR-913</u>	<u>062</u>	<u>PN-ABS-426</u>	<u>006</u>
<u>PN-ABQ-376</u>	<u>090</u>	<u>PN-ABR-915</u>	<u>063</u>	<u>PN-ABS-465</u>	<u>095</u>
<u>PN-ABR-167</u>	<u>028</u>	<u>PN-ABR-928</u>	<u>032</u>	<u>PN-ABS-469</u>	<u>036</u>
<u>PN-ABR-353</u>	<u>047</u>	<u>PN-ABS-001</u>	<u>077</u>	<u>PN-ABS-495</u>	<u>079</u>
<u>PN-ABR-381</u>	<u>073</u>	<u>PN-ABS-027</u>	<u>002</u>	<u>PN-ABS-583</u>	<u>015</u>
<u>PN-ABR-406</u>	<u>049</u>	<u>PN-ABS-028</u>	<u>072</u>	<u>PN-ABS-588</u>	<u>080</u>
<u>PN-ABR-430</u>	<u>055</u>	<u>PN-ABS-038</u>	<u>091</u>	<u>PN-ABS-589</u>	<u>016</u>
<u>PN-ABR-475</u>	<u>056</u>	<u>PN-ABS-071</u>	<u>092</u>	<u>PN-ABS-591</u>	<u>064</u>
<u>PN-ABR-512</u>	<u>008</u>	<u>PN-ABS-075</u>	<u>093</u>	<u>PN-ABS-594</u>	<u>065</u>
<u>PN-ABR-667</u>	<u>087</u>	<u>PN-ABS-119</u>	<u>052</u>	<u>PN-ABS-598</u>	<u>066</u>
<u>PN-ABR-679</u>	<u>088</u>	<u>PN-ABS-123</u>	<u>078</u>	<u>PN-ABS-616</u>	<u>037</u>
<u>PN-ABR-718</u>	<u>009</u>	<u>PN-ABS-213</u>	<u>007</u>	<u>PN-ABS-649</u>	<u>017</u>
<u>PN-ABR-727</u>	<u>010</u>	<u>PN-ABS-220</u>	<u>033</u>	<u>PN-ABS-669</u>	<u>054</u>
<u>PN-ABR-762</u>	<u>074</u>	<u>PN-ABS-284</u>	<u>034</u>	<u>PN-ABS-670</u>	<u>018</u>
<u>PN-ABR-763</u>	<u>075</u>	<u>PN-ABS-286</u>	<u>003</u>	<u>PN-ABS-732</u>	<u>038</u>
<u>PN-ABR-772</u>	<u>011</u>	<u>PN-ABS-313</u>	<u>094</u>	<u>PN-ABS-733</u>	<u>039</u>
<u>PN-ABR-782</u>	<u>048</u>	<u>PN-ABS-334</u>	<u>004</u>	<u>PN-ABS-755</u>	<u>040</u>
<u>PN-ABR-794</u>	<u>061</u>	<u>PN-ABS-338</u>	<u>098</u>	<u>PN-ABS-786</u>	<u>081</u>
<u>PN-ABR-801</u>	<u>012</u>	<u>PN-ABS-339</u>	<u>057</u>	<u>PN-ABS-788</u>	<u>082</u>
<u>PN-ABR-838</u>	<u>071</u>	<u>PN-ABS-341</u>	<u>096</u>	<u>PN-ABS-862</u>	<u>019</u>
<u>PN-ABR-900</u>	<u>053</u>	<u>PN-ABS-414</u>	<u>013</u>	<u>PN-ABS-901</u>	<u>020</u>
<u>PN-ABR-901</u>	<u>029</u>	<u>PN-ABS-422</u>	<u>014</u>	<u>PN-ABS-903</u>	<u>021</u>
<u>PN-ABR-906</u>	<u>030</u>	<u>PN-ABS-424</u>	<u>035</u>	<u>PN-ABS-935</u>	<u>058</u>
<u>PN-ABR-907</u>	<u>031</u>	<u>PN-ABS-425</u>	<u>005</u>	<u>PN-ABS-936</u>	<u>059</u>

DOCUMENT NUMBER INDEX

<u>PN-ABS-955</u>	<u>083</u>	<u>PN-ABT-077</u>	<u>043</u>	<u>PN-ABT-202</u>	<u>044</u>
<u>PN-ABS-982</u>	<u>050</u>	<u>PN-ABT-097</u>	<u>067</u>	<u>PN-ABT-203</u>	<u>026</u>
<u>PN-ABS-985</u>	<u>099</u>	<u>PN-ABT-099</u>	<u>089</u>	<u>PN-ABT-204</u>	<u>027</u>
<u>PN-ABS-986</u>	<u>022</u>	<u>PN-ABT-110</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>PN-ABT-206</u>	<u>045</u>
<u>PN-ABT-022</u>	<u>041</u>	<u>PN-ABT-147</u>	<u>025</u>	<u>PN-ABT-207</u>	<u>085</u>
<u>PN-ABT-023</u>	<u>076</u>	<u>PN-ABT-150</u>	<u>051</u>	<u>PN-ABT-212</u>	<u>046</u>
<u>PN-ABT-035</u>	<u>023</u>	<u>PN-ABT-153</u>	<u>084</u>	<u>PN-ABT-213</u>	<u>086</u>
<u>PN-ABT-053</u>	<u>042</u>	<u>PN-ABT-156</u>	<u>060</u>	<u>PN-ABT-315</u>	<u>068</u>
<u>PN-ABT-056</u>	<u>070</u>	<u>PN-ABT-200</u>	<u>097</u>	<u>PN-ABT-484</u>	<u>069</u>
<u>PN-ABT-070</u>	<u>024</u>				

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

TO ORDER:

- A. Send all orders to AID/DISC/ARDA, 1500 Wilson Blvd. Suite 1010, Arlington VA, 22209-2404, USA
B. Please note the following definitions when placing your order:

1. DOCUMENT NUMBER Found at the top of each abstract; Example: PN-AAJ-875
begins with "PN" or "PD."
2. PRICE: Prices for single paper (PC) and Example: MF \$1.08/PC \$7.67
microfiche (MF) copies of documents
are found directly below the document
number. Microfiche are 105 x 148
mm, 98 frame, @24x reduction.

Microfiche use is encouraged. Save paper and mailing costs!

C. Please note the following categories of customers:

1. A.I.D. employees, A.I.D. contractors overseas, and A.I.D. sponsored organizations overseas may receive microfiche and /or paper copies of ARDA documents free.
2. Universities, research centers, government offices, and other institutions located in developing countries may receive free microfiche copies of up to five titles per ARDA issue. Paper copies of ARDA documents may be purchased at the stated price.
3. All other institutions and individuals may purchase microfiche and/or paper copies of ARDA documents at the stated prices. When ordering, include document number.

PLEASE INDICATE YOUR PREFERENCE FOR PAPER OR MICROFICHE COPIES OF ARDA DOCUMENTS. SEND NO PAYMENT! WHERE APPLICABLE, YOU WILL BE BILLED FOR THE APPROPRIATE DOCUMENT COST AND POSTAL CHARGES.

POUR COMMANDER:

- A. Envoyer les commandes à: AID/DISC/ARDA, 1500 Wilson Blvd. Suite 1010, Arlington VA, 22209-2404, USA
B. Veuillez tenir compte des définitions suivantes en commandant:

1. NUMÉRO DE DOCUMENT: Ce numéro paraît au-dessus de cha- Example: PN-AAJ-875
que résumé; commencez avec "PN,"
"PD."
2. PRIX: Les prix pour des copies en papier Example: MF \$1.08/PC \$7.67
(PC) et/ou en microfiche (MF) paraissent
au-dessus de chaque résumé. Les dimensions de la microfiche sont
105 x 148 mm. 98 feuilles par fiche,
réduction 24x.

Prices for single paper (PC) and microfiche (MF) copies of documents are found directly below the document number.

C. Vérifier bien les catégories suivantes de clients:

1. Des employés d'A.I.D., des entrepreneurs qui travaillent pour A.I.D. à l'étranger, et des employés d'agences volontaires à l'étranger peuvent recevoir gratuitement les documents d'ARDA en papier et/ou en microfiche.
2. Des universités, des centres de recherches, des bureaux de gouvernement, et d'autres institutions aux pays en voie de développement peuvent recevoir gratuitement jusqu'à cinq documents d'ARDA en microfiche. On peut acheter les documents en papier au prix donné.
3. D'autres institutions et individus peuvent acheter les documents d'ARDA en papier ou en microfiche au prix donné. En commandant veuillez inclure le numéro de document.

VEUILLEZ INDIQUER VOTRE PREFERENCE DE FORMAT (PAPIER OU MICROFICHE) DES DOCUMENTS D'ARDA. PRIERE DE NE PAS ENVOYER DE PAIEMENT! ON ENVERRA UNE FACTURE DETAILLANT LES PRIX DES DOCUMENTS ET LES FRAIS DE POSTE.

PARA PEDIR COPIAS:

- A. Envie los formularios a: AID/DISC/ARDA, 1500 Wilson Blvd. Suite 1010, Arlington VA, 22209-2404, USA
B. Por favor, verifique las siguientes definiciones al pedir las copias:

1. NUMERO DEL DOCUMENTO: Se encuentra arriba de cada Ejemplo: PN-AAJ-875
resumen; se comienza con "PN,"
"PD."
2. PRECIO: Los precios de las copias individua- Ejemplo: MF \$1.08/PC \$7.67
les en papel (PC) y en microficha
(MF) se encuentran abajo del nú-
mero del documento. Las medidas
de las microfichas son 105 x 148
mm, 98 cuadro, @ 24x reducción.

Se recomienda el uso de las microfichas! Conserve los costos de papel y de correo!

C. Por favor, verifique las siguientes categorías de los solicitantes:

1. Los empleados de A.I.D., los contratistas extranjeros de A.I.D., y las organizaciones extranjeras apolladas por A.I.D. pueden recibir gratis las copias en microficha y/o en papel de los documentos de ARDA.
2. Las universidades, los centros de investigaciones, las oficinas de gobierno, y las otras instituciones en los países en desarrollo pueden recibir gratis hasta cinco copias en microficha de los documentos presentados en ARDA. Las copias en papel se pueden comprar al precio estipulado.
3. Todas las demás instituciones y particulares pueden comprar las copias en microficha y/o papel de los documentos de ARDA a los precios estipulados. Al solicitar, se debe incluir el número del documento y el título del documento.

POR FAVOR, INDIQUE QUAL ES SU PREFERENCIA, QUE SEA OBTENER LAS COPIAS EN PAPEL O EN MICROFICHA DE LOS DOCUMENTOS DE ARDA. ¡NO HAY QUE REMITIR EL PAGO! CUANDRO LE CORRESPONDA, USTED SERÁ FACTURADO POR EL COSTRO APROPRIADO DE LOS DOCUMENTOS SOLICITADOS MAS EL COSTO DEL CORREO.

ORDER FORM

Date of Order _____
 Name _____
 Title/Office _____
 Institution _____
 Room Number _____
 Building _____
 Street _____
 City _____
 Country _____
 Postal Code _____
 Reason for order _____

DOCUMENT NUMBER	PAPER COPY (PC) MICROFICHE (MF)	QUANTITY
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> TITLE _____	PC MF	_____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> TITLE _____	PC MF	_____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> TITLE _____	PC MF	_____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> TITLE _____	PC MF	_____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> TITLE _____	PC MF	_____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> TITLE _____	PC MF	_____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> TITLE _____	PC MF	_____ _____

Send orders to:

A.I.D./DISC/ARDA
 1500 Wilson Blvd Suite 1010,
 Arlington VA, 22209-2404, USA

ENCLOSE NO PAYMENT.
 You will be billed later.

Photo credits:

Pages 4, 19, 35, 61: U.S. Agency for International Development

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DISC/*ARDA*

1500 WILSON BLVD. STE. 1010

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209-2404

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

