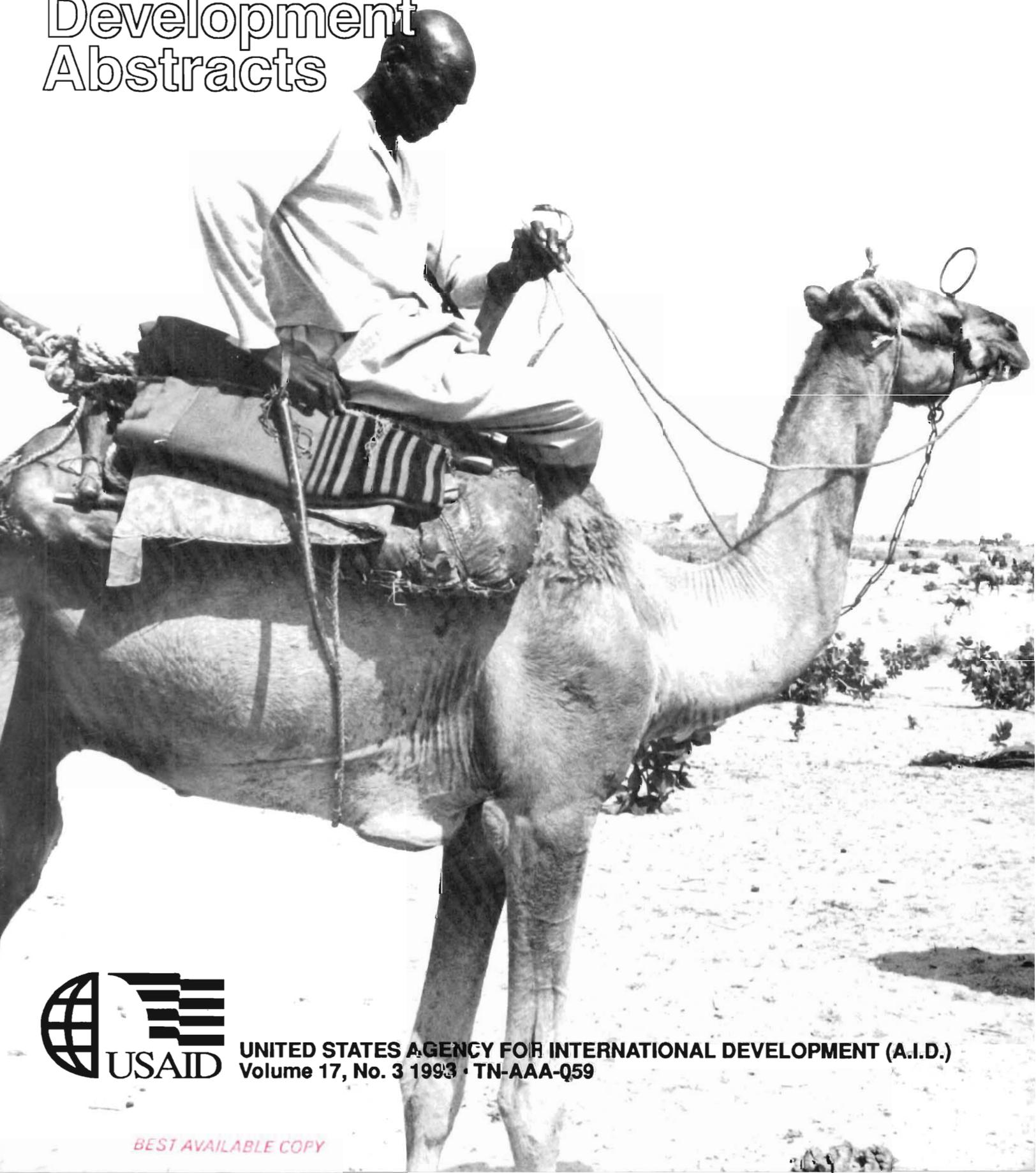


# A.I.D. Research & Development Abstracts



**UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (A.I.D.)**  
Volume 17, No. 3 1993 • TN-AAA-059

*BEST AVAILABLE COPY*

## **A.I.D. Research and Development Abstracts**

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT ARDA

<b>What is ARDA?</b>	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.
<b>What is the goal of ARDA?</b>	The goal of ARDA is to transfer development and technical information to active practitioners in development assistance.
<b>For whom is ARDA published?</b>	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.
<b>What material is abstracted in ARDA?</b>	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.
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<b>A qui est-ce qu'il faut poser des questions supplémentaires au sujet d'ARDA?</b>	Veillez 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.

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# USER'S GUIDE TO ARDA CITATIONS

Item number	<b>055</b>	<b>*PN-ABC-681</b>	Document number
		<b>MF \$2.16/PC \$14.95</b>	Microfiche/paper copy prices
Title	<b>Tilapia genetic resources for aquaculture : proceedings of the workshop on tilapia genetic resources for aquaculture, 23-24 March 1987, Bangkok, Thailand</b>		
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-ABG-803  
MF \$1.08/PC \$3.90

## **A.I.D. and democratic development: a synthesis of literature and experience**

Schimpp, Michele Wozniak  
Academy for Educational Development, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Directorate  
for Policy. Center for Development Information and  
Evaluation. Ofc. of Development Information (Spon-  
sor)  
May 1992, v, 21 p. + appendix, En

In December 1990, the promotion of democratic development officially became a key component of USAID's mission. This report synthesizes efforts made thus far within USAID to define, clarify, and implement this "Democracy Initiative." Section 1 provides an overview of the literature on the main issues in democratic development,

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***There is a growing consensus in the donor community that economic development is furthered in the long run by open and participatory political systems.***

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focusing specifically on what factors constitute democracy. Among experts, there is general agreement that a democratic system involves three basic features: genuine political competition for government power; political participation and free elections; and respect for civil and political liberties. There is also a growing consensus in the donor community that economic development is furthered in the long run by open and participatory political systems. Section 2 focuses on issues that have confronted USAID in designing, implementing, and evaluating democracy promotion programs. These issues include, inter alia, the need to base programs on a deep understanding of the host country's politics, history, culture, and economy; the value of using nongovernmental organizations for grassroots democratic development; and the need for both solid baseline data and for monitoring and evaluation systems.

The report's principal finding is that there is no blueprint for democratic development; programs must be based on the customs and aspirations of individual countries.

002

PN-ABK-878  
MF \$2.16/PC \$21.84

## **Decentralization: improving governance in sub-Saharan Africa — Ghana case study**

Fiadjoe, Felix; Green, David; et al.  
Associates in Rural Development, Inc.  
Syracuse University. Maxwell School of Citizenship  
and Public Affairs. Metropolitan Studies Program  
Indiana University  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Economic and  
Institutional Development (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Africa (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Africa. Ghana (Sponsor)  
25 Mar 1992, v.p., En  
9365446

In 1988, Ghana passed legislation that established a program of political and administrative decentralization to the district level. This report evaluates the impact of the program to date. Research and interviews were conducted in three rural districts which were created as a result of the 1988 decentralization law — Asante Akim South in the Ashanti region, Bongo in the Upper East region, and North Tongu in the Volta region. Information is provided on the districts' governmental processes and health and education departments. The report concludes that Ghana's program of decentralization is well-intentioned but has not gone far enough in devolving true authority to rural populations and their local government units. Due to a lack of resources, district governments are currently incapable of delivering goods and services. Funds raised from local taxes have been spent on bureaucratic structures, and virtually none have gone toward services. Whatever devel-

# GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

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opment does occur is for the most part funded and/or organized at the village level; in fact, in Mafia Kumasi the district government is impeding the development process by taking market fees away from the village and doing a poorer job. To redress the situation, the districts must: (1) improve economic efficiency, (2) adapt bureaucracies to local needs, and (3) become more service oriented by promoting local self-governing village institutions.

**003**

**PN-ABL-232**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$2.99

## **Mongolia democracy program (MDP) strategic assessment**

Gastil, Raymond D.

Coopers and Lybrand

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Asia. Ofc. of Development Resources. Div. of Tech-  
nical Resources (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Emerging Markets (Spon-  
sor)

Mar 1992, 19 p., En  
940202803

For several reasons, the development of democracy in Mongolia is highly problematic. Historically, Mongolians have had virtually no contact with Western institutions, particularly those of democracy. Recent history has been dominated by Communist ideology and the struggle between Russia and China for control over the country. Mongolia has also been heavily influenced for centuries by Tibetan Buddhism and its restrictive monastic environment. According to this report, the first task of a democracy program in this context is to build democratic institutions. It is proposed that USAID concentrate its efforts on English language training and curriculum development to provide broader exposure to Western ideas and experiences. The second task is to identify specific areas in Mongolia's institutional or organizational life where more technical aid might be of greatest use. Key areas include training programs for journalists and public policy makers

and support for a human rights organization and the women's movement. In regard to governance, special attention should be given to developing a common research library for all three governmental branches. Because of the flux of institutional change, a strong and relatively centralized system is desirable to meet current crises; hence, no aid to local or regional government should be undertaken at this time. Efforts are needed, however, to establish an independent judiciary and legal profession and to ensure government accountability.

**004**

**PN-ABL-955**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$20.67

## **Designs for collaboration: a study of PVO / NGO umbrella projects in Africa**

Otto, Jonathan; Drabek, Anne  
Datex, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Africa. Operations and New Initiatives Ofc. (Sponsor)  
Sep 1992, vii, 157 p.: charts, En  
PVO / NGO initiatives project: the studies  
6980526

Umbrella projects allow A.I.D. to finance the activities of several PVO's/NGO's under a single funding obligation and help reduce management burdens. The pro's and con's of recent A.I.D. umbrella projects in Africa are examined in this study. The bulk of the report is devoted to an analysis of project design issues, including: A.I.D. and host government policy issues; project objectives and beneficiaries; the rationale for using an umbrella structure; project components, length, sectoral emphasis, and geographic focus; project management by A.I.D. and other agencies; needs, interests, roles of, and coordination among PVO's/NGO's; subgrant size and criteria; PVO/NGO training and technical assistance needs; information activities; and project financing and sustainability. An initial section details lessons learned. The study concludes that umbrella projects are a flexible mechanism for enlarging both PVO/NGO operations and A.I.D. outreach to target groups otherwise not easily reached, but that they also suffer from commonly repeated errors which reduce their impact and

effectiveness. To function well, umbrella projects need a concerted level of inter-agency collaboration. This will require investments in local institution building as well as management adjustments on A.I.D.'s part: traditional donor-contractor relationships are inadequate for umbrella projects.

**005**

**PN-ABL-983**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$15.21

## **Nicaragua: municipal government assessment — final report**

Planning and Development Collaborative International, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and the Caribbean. Nicaragua (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Housing and Urban Programs (Sponsor)

Jun 1992, 100 p. + 3 annexes: charts, statistical tables, En

Delivery order no. 22  
5240316; 9401008

This report analyzes Nicaragua's municipal sector and presents recommendations for USAID. The analysis focuses on democratic and participatory systems and processes. Issues covered include: (1) the evolution of municipal government mandates from 1835 to 1988; (2) existing municipal mandates and functions under constitutional and statutory law; (3) the structure of local government; (4) the national and regional-level institutional environment within which local governments operate (including the authority of the Ministry of Governance over demobilized Sandanista soldiers); (5) forms of municipal and community empowerment (municipal associations, community participation in specific municipalities, the role of NGO's, and training and technical assistance needs); and (6) municipal revenues and expenditures, with special reference to Managua. Five priority areas for USAID action are identified: decentralization strategies, municipal finance,

capital investment mechanisms, community representation and participation, and municipal support institutions. Annexes present conclusions reached in seminars held with municipal and central government officials to discuss the results of the analysis. Includes 4-page bibliography.

**006**

**PN-ABM-084**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.80

## **Research and advocacy agenda for African NGOs in Eastern and Southern Africa: background papers for the PIP-funded MWENGO seminar**

Milas, Seifulaziz Leo; Chole, Eshetu; et al.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Development Planning  
Datex, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Operations and New Initiatives Ofc. (Sponsor)  
Sep 1992, ii, 56 p., En  
PVO NGO initiatives project: the research paper series 6980526

The increasingly important yet changing role of nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) in African development is explored in this series of four research papers. The first paper examines the role NGO's can play in advancing popular participation and decentralization in development planning and implementation. The second discusses the need to strengthen links between grassroots NGO's and research organizations, and explores ways to do so. The third paper discusses the role of NGO's, especially international NGO's, in providing humanitarian assistance in circumstances of violent civil conflict; it includes descriptions of the past operations of NGO's in civil conflicts in Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia. The final paper is a case study of NGO activity in the Sudan, where relations between the Government of Sudan and international NGO's, particularly those with religious affiliations, have had a turbulent history.

# GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

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007

**\*PN-ABM-190**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$22.88

## Implementing policy change: a selected, annotated bibliography

Brinkerhoff, Derick W.; Gage, James D.  
Management Systems International, Inc.  
University of Maryland at College Park. Colleges of  
Agriculture and Life Sciences. Ofc. of International  
Programs. International Development Management  
Center  
Abt Associates, Inc.  
Development Alternatives, 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  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Environment and  
Natural Resources (Sponsor)  
Oct 1991, 173 p., En  
IPC bibliography, no. 1  
9365451  
*\*Also available from: International Development  
Management Center (IDMC), 2349 Computer & Space  
Sciences Building, University of Maryland, College Park,  
MD 20742-2445 USA*

The first in a series of literature reviews planned under A.I.D.'s Implementing Policy Change Project, this bibliography is intended to orient project fieldworkers to policy implementation issues and to aid in identifying a project research agenda. The bibliography includes 142 citations, each with an abstract, in twelve general categories: administrative reform, governance, and democratization; agriculture; analytic methods and models; decentralization; environment and natural resources; financial management and taxation; health and education; industrialization, trade, and export promotion; management aspects of policy; privatization; strategic planning and management; and structural adjustment. The citations which were selected provide an overview of key issues or treat topics of particular relevance to the project's technical cooperation or research agenda. Sources include the computer databases and libraries of the University of Maryland system, includ-

ing the U.S. National Agricultural Library; documents produced by members of the project consortium; reports prepared under related A.I.D. projects; and materials from other international donors.

008

**PN-ABM-330**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$3.64

## Concept of governance and its implications for A.I.D.'s development assistance program in Africa

Charlick, Robert  
Associates in Rural Development, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Africa (Sponsor)  
Jun 1992, ii, 18 p. + attachments, En  
6980542

Analysis of Africa's development problems has focused in recent years on the limitations of narrowly based, authoritarian regimes and the need for more participatory and democratic policy processes. This paper sets forth the A.I.D. Africa Bureau's notion of democratic governance — a form of public administration which combines the competence, predictability, and legitimacy of governance with democracy's respect for human rights, political pluralism, and electoral choice — and explores ways in which such governance can contribute to socioeconomic development in Africa. Specifically, the paper discusses how democratic governance: (1) improves public management effectiveness by improving management quality in any "public," including those normally thought of as nongovernmental organizations (NGO's); (2) promotes the legitimacy of power by developing political consensus, applying laws and regulations more fairly, and making the entities which exercise power more responsive to their constituencies; (3) increases public accountability by supporting truly democratic elections; (4) promotes open access to information; and (5) accepts a plurality of public actors and promotes active cooperation among them. Tables listing ways in which A.I.D. programs can support democratic governance in Africa are appended.

009

**PN-ABK-858**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$13.91

## **Egyptian women and microenterprise: the invisible entrepreneurs**

Weidemann, C. Jean; Merabet, Zohra  
Development Alternatives, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Women in Devel-  
opment (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Near East. Egypt (Sponsor)

Mar 1992, xviii, 41 p. + 4 appendices: statistical tables,  
En

GEMINI technical report, no. 34  
9365448

Female entrepreneurs in Egypt are dynamic business owners who have gone largely unnoticed due to the fact that they are usually small, self-financing, dependent on family labor, and sell directly to the consumer. This report examines the nature and extent of women's participation in the Egyptian informal sector as owners and operators of small and microenterprises. Research involved surveys of 323 Egyptian small and microentrepreneurs, both men and women from both rural and urban areas. Data were gathered on activity sectors, business sizes, ownership patterns, types and numbers of employees, profitability, failure rates, financing, assets, production levels, and markets. Data were also gathered on the constraints faced by women entrepreneurs in the informal sector, both those that they share with men and those that are special to women. A major finding is that 38% of households in the study depend on women's income for survival. The women also shared in the overall dynamism of the microenterprise sector, with 59% of female microentrepreneurs planning to expand their businesses. Compared with men, the women were more likely to start their business from home and to work part time; they were also more likely to receive less and offer more credit than men, thereby creating working capital problems for their businesses. Guidelines for policy or institutional interventions to improve the opportunities

for women entrepreneurs are presented in conclusion. Appendices include the survey instrument, four case studies, and a bibliography.

010

**PN-ABK-950**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$16.64

## **Educating girls: strategies to increase access, persistence, and achievement**

Tietjen, Karen; Prather, Cynthia, ed.

Creative Associates International, Inc.

Academy for Educational Development, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Education (Spon-  
sor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Women in Devel-  
opment (Sponsor)

1991, vii, 120 p., En  
9365832

Throughout the developing world, girls do not have the same educational opportunities as boys. The issue is one of both equality and economics, for women of higher educational levels tend to make significant contributions to society. This monograph reviews the interventions implemented by governments, donors, and other institutions to increase girls' access to, persistence in, and achievement at the primary school level. It examines both the formal system of primary education and nontraditional, alternative approaches to reach out-of-school girls. The monograph employs an analytic model that categorizes interventions according to whether they address supply-side (school factors) or demand-side (household factors) barriers to girls' educational participation. On the supply side, few national policies are aimed at promoting girls' education, although some programs have aimed to bring schools closer to girls and make them culturally appropriate. On the demand side, interventions have attempted to lower the costs to parents of daughters' education and convince them of its benefits. However, even where primary education is free, there are often hidden direct and opportunity costs

# WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

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which prevent girls from participating. Scholarships have proven successful, and child care facilities and preschools, which relieve girls of sibling care, are promising but underdocumented. Nontraditional approaches have succeeded in reaching girls prevented from attending school because of poverty and isolation. The monograph concludes that multidimensional approaches to girls' education that take into account local context and both supply and demand factors have proven most successful.

011

**PN-ABL-097**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.28

## **Women and the Cochabamba regional development project**

Estes, Valerie  
Futures Group

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

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and the Caribbean. Bolivia (Sponsor)  
May 1991, 51 p.: charts, statistical tables, En  
5110617; 9300300

USAID's proposed Cochabamba Regional Development Project aims to continue an effort begun in 1983 to reduce the production of coca in Bolivia by providing alternative income sources to rural families. This report provides background information on the project, with emphasis on the integration of women into the final project design. The report begins by describing the context of the project, as well as the socioeconomic status of families in the project area, which are classified in three groups: subsistence farm families, cash market farm families, and rural entrepreneur families. Data are then presented on family labor cycles, family migration, women's roles in coca production, and community social organizations. Next, the report identifies women's special needs and constraints and presents the recommendations made to USAID/B by a gender specialist for integrating gender considerations into the Project Paper. It is argued that women are essential to the success of the project because

family income is generated by both women and men, and economic decisionmaking is shared between wives and husbands; the project should reflect these shared responsibilities in its objectives and strategies. Final sections discuss the extent to which the gender specialist's recommendations were and were not integrated into the Project Paper, as well as ways to enhance the role of the gender specialist on a project planning team.

012

**PN-ABL-103**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$12.48

## **Poland: gender issues in the transition to a market economy**

Coopers and Lybrand Associates, Ltd.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise (Sponsor)

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

Dec 1991, v, 59 p. + 4 annexes: charts, statistical tables, En  
940202803

As Poland shifts to a market economy, it is important to consider how this transition may affect Polish women. Women make up more than 45% of the Polish workforce, yet under economic reform, women are likely to be disproportionately unemployed. Polish women are highly educated, but many of the skills acquired under socialism will

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***Women make up more than 45% of the Polish workforce, yet under economic reform, women are likely to be disproportionately unemployed.***

---

no longer be relevant in a market economy. On the other hand, women are likely to be viewed as a valuable resource because of their lack of association with the former managerial cadre. This study examines gender issues in four critical areas. Chapter II illustrates the different roles

women and men play in the labor force in terms of the sectors in which they are employed, their roles in management, and their incomes. Chapter III looks at emerging trends in unemployment and re-employment. Chapter IV describes opportunities for and constraints to women entrepreneurs. Chapter V examines institutional change from a gender perspective, covering changes in law, policy, administration, and decisionmaking processes. Chapter VI provides recommendations for integrating gender issues into U.S. assistance to Poland. Appendices include a list of contacts and profiles of women in business.

**013**

**PN-ABL-229**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.16

## **Planning and implementing a national conference for policy makers: a development model**

Clay, Susan A.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and the Caribbean. Guatemala (Conference on Educating Girls: Achieving Guatemala's Development, Guatemala City, GT, 29 Jan 1991) [1991], iii, 28 p., En 5200374

On January 29, 1991, about 100 policymakers from Guatemala's public and private sectors held a national conference on the role of girls' education in the nation's development. The conference was sponsored by USAID/Guatemala and was the fruit of a 2-year Mission study of the issue. This report documents the process of planning the national conference and summarizes its principal lessons. An initial section explains USAID/Guatemala's role in education, why it undertook exploratory research on girls' education, and the results of that research, including the fact that Guatemalan data confirmed research findings elsewhere on the strong impact of girls' primary education on social and economic development. A second section details how the Mission planned the conference, including the assumptions it made (e.g., the power of policymakers to effect systemwide changes), the constraints it encountered (e.g., limited funding, Guatemalan biases against

girls' education), and key planning strategies (e.g., treating girls' education strictly as a vehicle of economic development, avoiding controversial equity issues, and referring to the education of "girls" rather than of "women"). After a brief summary of conference activities, the report presents lessons learned during the conference and documents subsequent progress in improving girls' educational opportunities. Stress is laid on the need for an ongoing public relations program to maintain and expand interest in girls' education, and for USAID to keep a low profile and promote host country citizens as the major actors in the program.

**014**

**PN-ABL-375**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$6.76

## **Financial services for women — tools for microenterprise programs: financial assistance section**

Weidemann, C. Jean

Weidemann Associates, Inc.

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

Mar 1992, iv, 43 p. + attachment, En 9365448

In enterprise finance, it is now an accepted fact that women are good credit risks and savers, as good as or better than men. This report provides guidance for practitioners and bankers worldwide interested in increasing the number of female clients. Section I identifies misconceptions about financing women and describes women's income and assets, characteristics of women's businesses, and constraints affecting their access to financial services. Section II reviews available financing for female entrepreneurs. Four examples of programs specifically targeting women are highlighted: the Self-employed Women's Association in India; village banking programs worldwide; the Women's Entrepreneurship Development Program in Bangladesh; and Women's World Banking. Several programs not specifically targeted toward women are then discussed, including the Jehudi Credit Scheme of the

# WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

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Kenya Rural Enterprise Program, the Unit Desa Network of the Bank Rakyat Indonesia, and the USAID Small and Microenterprise Development project in Egypt. Three programs that evolved toward targeting women are briefly reviewed, including the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, PRODEM in Bolivia, and the Get Ahead Foundation in South Africa. The final section focuses on operational issues in designing financial services for women, such as collateral issues, communicating with women clients, the gender of loan officers, deposit services, and collection of program data.

**015**

**\*PN-ABL-503**  
**MF \$2.16/PC \$16.90**

## **Engendering development in Asia and the Near East: a sourcebook**

Mehra, Rekha; Bruns, David; et al.  
International Center for Research on Women  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Women in Development (Sponsor)  
1992, x, 121 p.: charts, statistical tables, En  
Gender manual series  
9300300

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

A.I.D. programs have considerable potential for benefiting women if women's roles, needs, and contributions are identified and then integrated into development policies and programs. This sourcebook presents information to help the Asia/Near East Bureau attain that objective. Introductory chapters review demographic and socioeconomic trends as well as trends in women's participation in economic and public life; constraints on women's participation are identified. The remaining chapters use detailed country-specific data to analyze the potential for expanding women's opportunities and choices in five sectors: (1) private enterprise, (2) agriculture, (3) environment, (4) education, and (5) health, population, and nutrition. For

each sector, a table is included that summarizes the Asia/Near East Bureau's current emphases and presents options for increasing women's economic participation.

**016**

**PN-ABL-599**  
**MF \$1.08/PC \$4.29**

## **Gender and agriculture and natural resource management in Latin America and the Caribbean: an overview of the literature**

Futures Group  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Women in Development (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Latin America and the Caribbean (Sponsor)  
Jun 1992, i, 17 p. + 1 appendix, En  
GENESYS special studies, no. 7  
9300300

Despite the significant role that women play in agriculture and natural resource management (A&NRM) in Latin American and the Caribbean, data on the subject are scarce, as is information on how gender concerns have been integrated into development projects, programs, and policies in the region. This report, drawn from development literature published during the 1980's, updates existing knowledge on the subject and makes suggestions for future research and programmatic efforts. Section I summarizes, by subregion (the Caribbean, Mexico and Central America, and South America), what is known about women's role in A&NRM, and identifies research gaps for each subregion. These findings are related in Section II to the four main programmatic areas of USAID's A&NRM strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean: promotion of sustainable agriculture, prevention of deforestation, conservation of biodiversity, and water conservation and quality. Section III highlights three general areas where more research is needed: (1) the link between gender and the adoption of new technologies and practices, (2) women's roles and responsibilities in the use and management of

natural resources, and (3) how gender concerns have been integrated into A&NRM development. Specific issues particularly relevant to the region are also identified, including the link between gender and the use of pesticides, the effects of male migration on women's agricultural patterns, and the gender composition of the workforce in various stages of the agribusiness cycle. Includes 10-page bibliography.

**017**

**PN-ABL-841**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.46

## **Marginal savings mobilization and credit for lowest income women in Ghana**

Annorbah-Sarpei, A. J.; Essah, Josephine; et al.  
Centre for Community Studies, Action and Development  
Young Women's Christian Association  
Datex, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Operations and New Initiatives Ofc. (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ghana (Sponsor)  
Sep 1992, ii, 36 p., En  
PVO / NGO initiatives project: the research paper series 6980526

Economic decline during the 1970's and 1980's reduced the income of many Ghanaian women to well below the national poverty line. The mobilization and reinvestment of even small amounts of savings would be an essential component of any self-help or income-generating program for this group. Accordingly, this study examined the savings patterns of the lowest-income women in Ghana, in order to identify the problems these women face in mobilizing and utilizing savings and to formulate people-centered strategies for solving them. The study focused on lowest-income women in three settlement areas — a district capital (Offinso), a regional capital (Tamale), and the national capital (Accra) — and collected data on their demographic and economic characteristics and on the

relative advantages and disadvantages of informal (susu) and formal financial systems. The study found that the flexible and convenient susu system is the preferred mode of savings among lowest-income women. Major recommendations are to strengthen the susu system and to revise the savings and lending procedures of formal financial institutions to suit lowest-income women's needs and lifestyles.

**018**

**PN-ABM-324**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.16

## **Growth and dynamics of women entrepreneurs in Southern Africa**

Downing, Jeanne; Daniels, Lisa  
Development Alternatives, Inc.  
Michigan State University  
ACCION International  
Management Systems International, Inc.  
Opportunity International  
Technoserve, Inc.  
World Education, Inc.  
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. Ofc. of Southern African Affairs (Sponsor)  
Aug 1992, iii, 28 p.: statistical tables, En  
GEMINI technical report, no. 47  
9365448

Data from census surveys conducted in Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa, and Zimbabwe are analyzed to explore the growth patterns of female entrepreneurs in southern Africa as compared to their male counterparts. Major findings are as follows. (1) Women's enterprises are as long-lasting as men's, but their employment growth rates are for the most part significantly lower. Women's enterprises remain the same in size — one to two employees — regardless of sector or location along the rural-urban continuum, while men's enterprises exhibit a fairly regular increase in number of employees with increase in market

## WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

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size. Nor have female entrepreneurs used access to credit and training to increase firm employment to the same extent that men have. (2) The most often cited problem of female entrepreneurs is inadequate market demand; for males, financial problems are more paramount. (3) Women's enterprises tend to be home-based, while men's tend to be located in central business districts. Women's enterprises are also more concentrated in a narrow range of subsectors and in far more traditional and less dynamic

product markets than men's. Typically, women operate in markets that are shrinking rather than growing. The data underscore the importance of market demand to female entrepreneurs — and the relative lack of attention paid to this issue in the women in development literature. The data also reveal the apparent inelasticity of women's firms to increases in market size and access to credit and training, possibly indicating that female entrepreneurs have different business objectives than men. Includes bibliography.



*Women attend an A.I.D.-funded training program in the Sudan. Women entrepreneurs' vulnerability to poor market demand has been largely overlooked in development literature.*

019

**PN-AAX-258**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.68

## **Export and investment promotion: sustainability and effective service delivery — volume 1: synthesis of findings from Latin America and the Caribbean**

Ebrahimi, Farah, ed.

Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc.

Louis Berger International, Inc. Development Economics Group

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

U.S. Agency for International Development. Directorate for Policy. Center for Development Information and Evaluation. Ofc. of Evaluation (Sponsor)

Jun 1992, x, [26] p.: charts, En

A.I.D. program and operations assessment report, no. 2 Summary v. 1: PN-ABG-004; v. 2: PN-ABG-989 9300095

In the last 10 years USAID has provided approximately \$500 million to trade and investment promotion organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. This study assesses the merits of ten such organizations in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Chile, and identifies programs that have the greatest impact on exports and investment. Overall, promotional institutions provide services which the assisted firms, especially those in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors, consider highly valuable to their export growth; they also provide an attractive rate of return to A.I.D.'s investment (conservatively estimated at 25% in real terms). Despite the benefits to individual firms, however, the programs' overall impact on nontraditional exports at the national level is generally not dramatic. Nor can promotional institutions serve as effective substitutes for policies favoring export-oriented investment. The most important services rendered by promotional institutions are informational; while needs vary from country to country, requests for market information and contact names seem to be universal. However, the data tentatively suggest that firms both foreign and domestic are most likely to benefit not from information custom-

ized to a targeted clientele — as conventional wisdom would have it — but from information standardized in the form of handbooks, short courses, and brochures.

020

**\*PN-ABK-770**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.33

## **Social conflict and populist policies in Latin America**

Sachs, Jeffrey D.

Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Economic Growth

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

1990, 38 p.: charts, En

Occasional papers / International Center for Economic Growth, no. 9

Published by: ICS Press 9300092

*\*Also available from: International Center for Economic Growth, 243 Kearny St., San Francisco, CA 94108 USA*

In Latin America, economic policymaking is a battleground of conflicting classes, sectors, regions, and ethnic groups. The intensity of these conflicts reflects the extreme inequalities of income distribution throughout the region. This paper examines the links between social conflict and poor economic policymaking in Latin America. It argues that income inequality creates intense political pressures for policies to improve the lot of lower-income groups, which in turn contributes to bad policy choices and weak economic performance. This populist policymaking is characterized by overly expansionary macroeconomic policies, which lead to high inflation and severe balance-of-payments crises. The paper begins by examining the similarities of macroeconomic policies in Latin America and develops a simple model of how populist policies operate in the region. The paper then presents four case studies: Argentina under Peron (1946-1949), Chile under Allende (1971-1973), Brazil under Sarney (1985-1988), and Peru under Garcia (1985-1988). The report concludes

by stating the reasons for the persistence of populist failures and by examining the implications of the study for future policy directions.

**021**

**\*PN-ABK-775**  
**MF \$1.08/PC \$3.64**

## Mismeasurement of economic growth

Bailey, Martin J.  
Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Economic Growth  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Program and Policy Coordination. Ofc. of Policy Development and Program Review (Sponsor)  
1991, 27 p.: statistical tables, En  
Occasional papers / International Center for Economic Growth, no. 23  
Published by: ICS Press  
9300092  
*\*Also available from: International Center for Economic Growth, 243 Kearny St., San Francisco, CA 94108 USA*

During the 1980's there was a general preponderance of opinion that heavy government intervention in the economy resulted in poor economic performance. However, real economic growth rates were relatively the same for both socialist countries as a group and market economies as a group. This paper argues that the rates appeared similar because the conventional methods used to measure economic growth understate the benefits of policy liberalization. The methods are flawed in two ways. (1) Because the usual measure is real GNP, not real national income or income per capita, it omits some of the gains from more efficient resource allocation and all of the gains from trade in consumer goods. The latter are especially substantial for small developing countries that had been closed off from foreign markets. (2) Customary procedures for obtaining index numbers systematically understate real change and overstate inflation. By focusing merely on price changes, these procedures do not take into account the rise in welfare resulting from the availability of new and improved products.

**022**

**\*PN-ABK-781**  
**MF \$3.24/PC \$26.52**

## International money and debt: challenges for the world economy

Dornbusch, Rudiger, ed.; Marcus, Steve, ed.  
Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Economic Growth  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Program and Policy Coordination. Ofc. of Policy Development and Program Review (Sponsor)  
1991, x, 200 p.: statistical tables, En  
Published by: ICS Press  
Executive summary: PN-ABK-782  
9300092  
*\*Also available from: International Center for Economic Growth, 243 Kearny St., San Francisco, CA 94108 USA*

The world economy was challenged during the 1980's by the burden of debt in the developing countries and by an international monetary system characterized by highly volatile exchange rates. This book, a compilation of essays by leading economists from around the world, explores the policy responses that emerged during the 1980's, as well as the possible future course of international debt management. Special emphasis is placed on the Colombian debt problem. The contributors stress the need for international policy coordination and examine the changing role of central banks in the flexible exchange rate system that prevails today. The book concludes that there has been some progress since the Brady Plan, which emphasized market-based debt reduction, was announced in 1989. However, recovery is just beginning, and the crisis is unlikely to end soon. It is considered crucial that developing countries stop the flight of capital, and four steps towards achieving this goal are outlined. In analyzing the international monetary system, the authors state that there is no perfect way of reconciling coordination with the existence of independent nation states. Although an international arrangement is necessary, it will inevitably be incomplete and heavily politicized.

**023**

**\*PN-ABK-793**  
**MF \$2.16/PC \$16.51**

## **Progress with profits: the development of rural banking in Indonesia**

Patten, Richard H.; Rosengard, Jay K.  
 Harvard University. Harvard Institute for International Development  
 Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Economic Growth  
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Program and Policy Coordination. Ofc. of Policy Development and Program Review (Sponsor)  
 1991, xix, 114 p.: charts, statistical tables, En  
 Sector studies / International Center for Economic Growth, no. 4  
 9300092  
*\*Also available from: International Center for Economic Growth, 243 Kearny St., San Francisco, CA 94108 USA*

Two of the most successful rural banking efforts in the developing world are found in Indonesia. The Badan Kredit Kecamatan (BKK) was set up by the government of Central Java in the early 1970's to provide credit for villagers who were short of capital for their enterprises. By the end of 1989, the BKK program had more than 500,000 loans outstanding and was covering all costs. The unit desas (village units) of the Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) were also established in the early 1970's, to provide credit for agricultural inputs for rice production. By mid-1990, the unit desas had become consistently profitable, with more than 1.8 million loans outstanding. Case studies of these two institutions are presented herein. Introductory chapters discuss the key principles in the development of rural financial institutions and services in Indonesia and summarize the macroeconomic policy context within which the two institutions were developed. The next two chapters analyze the evolution of the institutions to determine why they work so well. A final chapter synthesizes lessons learned and discusses the transferability of these lessons to other rural financial institutions, both within and outside Indonesia. Three characteristics are identified as contributing to the programs' success: (1) continuous government

support without government interference; (2) social sensitivity and cohesion; and (3) a conducive economic environment.

**024**

**PN-ABK-886**  
**MF \$1.08/PC \$11.18**

## **MAPS Ghana: non-traditional export survey results 1991**

Borish, Michael; Grossman, Michael; et al.  
 J.E. Austin Associates, Inc.  
 Coopers and Lybrand  
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ghana (Sponsor)  
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise (Sponsor)  
 Dec 1991, 26 p. + 2 appendices: statistical tables, En  
 940202803

As part of A.I.D.'s effort to establish a private sector strategy for Ghana, a study was conducted of 75 Ghanaian nontraditional export (NTE) firms. The study focused on: (1) firm structure; (2) perceptions regarding the policy environment and the avenues of future growth; (3) resource constraints; and (4) the role and effectiveness of supporting institutions, especially the Ghana Export Promotion Council (GEPC). Major conclusions are as follows. (1) NTE firms, particularly those in the industrial and fish export sectors, tend to employ more people than the average Ghanaian enterprise. (2) Firm ownership tends to be local (90%), male (93%), and private (99%). Location is rarely outside Greater Accra, and, except for industrial exporters, sales are predominantly to domestic markets. (3) Though optimistic about the future, most exporters operate at relatively low capacity, and production costs are rising due to the high cost of raw materials. (4) Most NTE firms believe that government policy has had a positive effect on business and are satisfied with export procedures (except for customs). They also view the GEPC as helpful for export development, although they believe it must improve its marketing assistance programs. Business associations are viewed as far less helpful. (5) NTE firms are generally dissatisfied with Ghana's infrastructure; freight

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and telecommunications services are expensive and inadequate land transport constrains exports. However, access to credit, mainly working capital, is identified as the primary constraint to expansion. Strategies relative to these findings are discussed in conclusion. A copy of the survey questionnaire is appended.

**025**

**PN-ABL-054**  
MF \$3.24/PC \$30.42

## Latin America and the Caribbean selected economic and social data

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

Revised ed.

Apr 1992, iii, 259 p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En  
Earlier ed.: PN-ABI-399

Economic, political, social, environmental, and health statistical data for the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region are presented in this report, the second in a series to be updated annually. After an overview which summarizes the trends toward political and economic liberalization in the region, Section 1 details USAID assistance levels from 1988-1992 and other bilateral assistance levels for 1988-89; summary tables of USAID loans and grants to the region are also presented. Section 2 provides country-by-country democracy indicators, based on rankings developed by Freedom House, while Section 3 presents environmental indicators, such as forest size and type, land use, wood production, and water and coastal resources. Section 4 focuses on social indicators, including education, health, nutrition, and poverty. Section 5 presents country economic profiles in terms of population, national accounts, prices, balance of payments, and external debt, while Sections 6 and 7, respectively, arrange the same data by macroeconomic indicator and by investment (including U.S. and other foreign investment, gross domestic investment, private and public investment, and savings). The next three sections examine the region's trade. Section 8 focuses on trade with the United States and other industrialized countries, while Section 9 covers only

the U.S. trade of countries assisted by USAID. Section 10 provides data on nontraditional agricultural exports to the United States. An appendix lists 1-digit exports and imports to and from the United States from all LAC countries.

**026**

**PN-ABL-061**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$20.93

## Cape Verde: free zone pre-feasibility study

Services Group, Inc.

Coopers and Lybrand

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

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise (Sponsor)

Oct 1991, v, 131 p. + 4 annexes: statistical tables, En  
940202803

Although free zones — areas of economic activity exempt from government taxation — exist in Cape Verde, they are limited to the financial sector. This report examines the potential for establishing two other types of free zones in the country: commercial free zones, which revolve around the transshipment and re-export of goods; and industrial free zones, which comprise manufacturing, processing, assembly, and export operations. After an introduction and a general description of the types of free zones, Chapter III covers the international market for free zones, including trends in international production sharing, geographical and sectoral composition of free zone firms, and market access around the world. Among the industries commonly found in free zones are apparel, electronics, light manufacturing, agricultural and fishery products, and informatics. Chapter IV looks at factors affecting the free zone policy environment, such as access to zone benefits and types of incentives, while Chapter V examines the Cape Verdean environment, including labor, infrastructure, transportation, capital, and current manufacturing and trade patterns. Prospective free zone sites and sources of finance and technical assistance are covered in Chapter VI. Chapter VII focuses on the country's legislative, institutional, and regulatory environment, cov-

ering in detail key legislation and institutions overseeing export activities. In Chapter VIII, an overview of proposed commercial free zone projects is presented. The viability of establishing industrial free zones in Cape Verde is examined in Chapter IX, together with overall conclusions and recommendations. Includes bibliography.

**027**

**PN-ABL-104**

MF \$2.16/PC \$14.69

## Tanzania private sector assessment: final report

J.E. Austin Associates, Inc.  
 Services Group, Inc.  
 Coopers and Lybrand Associates, Ltd.  
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise (Sponsor)  
 Mar 1992, 109 p., En  
 Appendices: PN-ABL-105  
 940202803

Tanzania's recent moves toward a free market economy have been constrained by a host of problems, such as poor policy implementation, ineffective leadership, ideological barriers, and lack of a clear model. This study assesses three economic sectors where reform is urgently needed but has been difficult to obtain. After an executive summary, Chapter II discusses the financial and banking sector, including recent sector reforms, remaining regulatory and political barriers to reform and suggested solutions, and the expected impact of financial reform on the overall economy. Chapter III focuses on privatization of parastatals and covers recent privatization efforts, key constraints to continuing efforts and possible remedies, and the likely impact of privatization on economic growth. The Tanzanian business environment is reviewed in Chapter IV. Areas examined in detail include, inter alia, recent reforms, continuing barriers to investment and entrepreneurship, the regulatory environment for business formation, the structure of the private sector, financial services,

and business associations. Chapter V concludes the assessment with a summary of strategies and recommendations for each of the above three areas.

**028**

**\*PN-ABL-798**

MF \$3.24/PC \$34.71

## Sources of growth: a study of seven Latin American economies

Elias, Victor J.  
 Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Economic Growth  
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Directorate for Policy. Ofc. of Policy Analysis and Resources (Sponsor)  
 1992, xx, 254 p.: charts, statistical tables, En  
 Published by: ICS Press  
 Executive summary: PN-ABL-797  
 9300092  
*\*Also available from: Institute for Contemporary Studies, International Center for Economic Growth, 243 Kearny St., San Francisco, CA 94108 USA*

Though scholars have conducted extensive studies on the sources of economic growth in developed countries, few have applied the sources-of-growth method — which assesses the relative contributions of inputs such as labor, capital, and technology to economic growth — to Latin America. This study refines the sources-of-growth method, quantifying the data for traditional sources of growth while also providing some new empirical tools for measuring the roles of other factors, such as economic sectors. The study examines growth in seven Latin American countries — Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela — from 1940 to 1985, comparing the countries both with each other and with developed countries. Policy implications are presented in conclusion. The quality of labor was an important factor of growth in the seven countries, indicating the importance of government investment in education. Capital, on the other hand, though accounting for 45.6% of output growth, did so because of its quantity rather than quality, which actually showed negative growth, suggesting the need for fiscal and regula-

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tory policies to enhance capital market efficiency. Moreover, the relatively poor performance of the public sector suggests a partial movement of capital from the public to the private sector.

**029**

**PN-ABL-801**  
**MF \$1.08/PC \$12.48**

## **Micro- and small-scale enterprises in Botswana: results of a nationwide survey**

Daniels, Lisa; Fisseha, Yacob  
Development Alternatives, Inc.  
Michigan State University  
ACCION International  
Management Systems International, Inc.  
Opportunity International  
Technoserve, Inc.  
World Education, Inc.  
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. Botswana (Sponsor)  
Aug 1992, ix, 46 p. + 4 appendices: charts, statistical tables, En  
GEMINI technical report, no. 46  
9365448

Results of a survey of 1,243 small- and microenterprises (SME's) in Botswana form the basis of this assessment of the sector's composition, location, growth patterns, and constraints. Compared with other countries in the region, Botswana's SME sector is relatively small and unproductive, comprising only 20% of the total labor force, and focused on trade (primarily retail) and manufacturing. Typically operated out of the home, almost all SME's (99%) sell directly to the consumer. The average size of a Botswanan SME is 1.8 workers (including the proprietor), but the majority (66%) are operated by the proprietor alone. Women-owned enterprises, comprising 75% of SME's, are smaller than male-owned enterprises and are particularly prevalent in the food and beverage, textiles

and garments, retail trade, and hotel and restaurant subsectors. The average SME proprietor is 41 years of age, with 7.5 years of experience and relatively little formal education and technical training. Finance and marketing problems were consistently reported as major constraints to SME start-up and growth; financial backing is usually obtained from family and friends, and SME owners are often unaware of financial assistance programs. Entrepreneurial training is rare (7%).

**030**

**PN-ABM-038**  
**MF \$3.24/PC \$30.03**

## **Final report: politics of economic reform in Sub-Saharan Africa**

Georgetown University. Center for Strategic and International Studies  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa (Sponsor)  
31 Mar 1992, xv, 224 p., En  
6980438

The key role which internal politics play in the formulation and acceptance of economic reform programs is examined in this study of five sub-Saharan African countries — The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, and Zambia — each of which undertook major reform programs during

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***Although the weight of political influence in most sub-Saharan African countries remains with those opposed to reforms, there is increased acceptance of the need for economic reform. Democracy, however, does not guarantee good governance, nor does autocratic rule preclude it. Nor is it clear that political liberalization will promote economic discipline.***

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the 1980's. Chapter 1 gives a short history of economic reform efforts in the region from the 1960's through the 1980's. Chapter 2 describes the framework used to analyze

the politics of reform in each nation. Chapter 3 summarizes the five country studies, which are presented in full in Chapters 4-8. Chapter 9 draws together insights and policy implications from the case studies, while Chapter 10 focuses on their implications for USAID operations. Major lessons learned include the following. (1) Although the weight of political influence in most sub-Saharan African countries remains with those opposed to reforms, there is increased acceptance of the need for economic reform. (2) Democracy does not guarantee good governance, nor does autocratic rule preclude it. Nor is it clear that political liberalization will promote economic discipline. (3) Policy-based program support is inherently risky. Conditionality in itself is not sufficient to achieve policy reform targets. (4) Donors have consistently overestimated host country capacity to implement reforms while underestimating the complexity of the reforms themselves. USAID should be less dominating in the design phase of policy reform and more involved in subsequent phases.

**031**

**PN-ABM-133**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$11.96

## Critical issues for American investors in Madagascar

Multinational Strategies, Inc.  
Labat - Anderson, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of International Trade and Investment Promotion (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Madagascar (Sponsor)  
Oct 1991, 89 p.: charts, statistical tables, En 9400001

After a generation of pseudo-socialist policies which left it one of the world's poorest countries, Madagascar began in the late 1980's to promote economic liberalization and the earnest pursuit of foreign investment. This report appraises the investment environment in Madagascar for U.S. investors. On the negative side, continuing political instability is the major disincentive to investors; other negatives include an economy that is still basically agricul-

tural and low-tech, an undeveloped private sector, primitive infrastructure, an enormous external debt, inefficient government, an unsteady financial sector, and, possibly, a cultural bias against rapid change ("muramu"), which may translate into a lack of entrepreneurialism. Madagascar's assets include abundant and untapped natural resources; the government's genuine openness to investment in any sector; unrestricted access to European and U.S. markets; and a low-cost and productive labor force. Construction, mining, food processing, tourism, and pharmaceuticals are identified as the most promising sectors for investment. Practical constraints to conducting business in Madagascar include serious bureaucratic corruption and red tape, a shortage of trained indigenous managerial talent, a heavy emphasis on personal contacts, and domination of the culture by French language, business codes, and practices. Annexes summarize business and trade statutes relevant to foreign investors.

**032**

**PN-ABM-134**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$14.82

## Critical issues for American investors in Zambia

Labat - Anderson, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of International Trade and Investment Promotion (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Zambia (Sponsor)  
Aug 1992, x, 113 p.: charts, statistical tables, En 9400001

Recent and ongoing reforms in Zambia may generate a favorable investment climate for U.S. investors, according to this report. Measures already in place which would be attractive to foreign investors include: (1) economic deregulation, including lifting of price controls on most items; (2) a lengthy list of corporate tax exemptions for investments in new or existing enterprises; (3) generous rules governing the remittance of earnings, dividends, royalties, etc.; (4) actions to improve the stability and convertibility of the Zambian currency; (5) open general

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licensing for cross-border trade; (6) a one-stop Investment Center to expedite approval of new investments; (7) simplified reporting and accounting for foreign-owned businesses; and (8) assurances against the nationalization of foreign-owned businesses. Other measures in process address improvement of the financial and investment services sectors — including the creation of a stock market — and privatization of major parastatals. Zambia also offers a number of inherent attractions, including rich natural resources, a large pool of inexpensive and literate, albeit untrained, English-speaking workers, an excellent geographic location, and privileged access to markets in Europe and Africa. On the negative side, Zambia presents several challenges to the conduct of business. (1) The depth and breadth of reforms introduce an element of uncertainty for investors. (2) A chronic shortage of foreign exchange makes it difficult to remit capital and profits, despite liberal investment laws. (3) Zambia's infrastructure requires major rehabilitation. (4) Perhaps most importantly, Zambia's enormous external debt burden presents a continuing drag on economic recovery and growth. Appendices describe business-related regulations, laws, and other points of interest.

**033**

**\*PN-ABM-253**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$13.78

## **Critical issues for American investors in Botswana**

Business International Ltd.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of International Trade and Investment Promotion

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

Feb 1991, 101 p.: statistical tables, En

*\*Also available from: Business International Limited, 40 Duke St., London, W1A 1DW, United Kingdom*

A stable political and economic climate and an efficient infrastructure make Botswana a likely target for foreign investment. This report examines the advantages and constraints facing potential U.S. investors in Botswanan enter-

prises. Advantages include: (1) a liberal foreign exchange and payments system underpinned by massive foreign reserves equivalent to more than 30 months import cover; (2) an investor-friendly regulatory environment; (3) geographical suitability for market penetration of South Africa and Zimbabwe; (4) easy approval for import licenses for spare parts, replacement equipment, and state-of-the-art machinery; (5) amiable industrial relations (labor disputes are rare); (6) a plentiful (though not cheap) supply of unskilled labor; (7) tax incentives and training reimbursements for new investors; (8) a solid infrastructural base and strong financial markets; and (9) political stability, multi-party democracy, and harmonious race relations. Constraints to investment include: (1) the small size of the domestic market (Botswana's 1989 import bill was \$1.6 billion); (2) a narrow resource base; (3) limited availability of essential production inputs (especially skilled labor and water resources); (4) limited scope for exports; and (5) membership in the South African Customs Union, which means that domestic production must be competitive with South African goods. Promising areas of investment are specified.

**034**

**PN-ABM-281**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$13.00

## **Critical issues for American investors in Uganda**

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

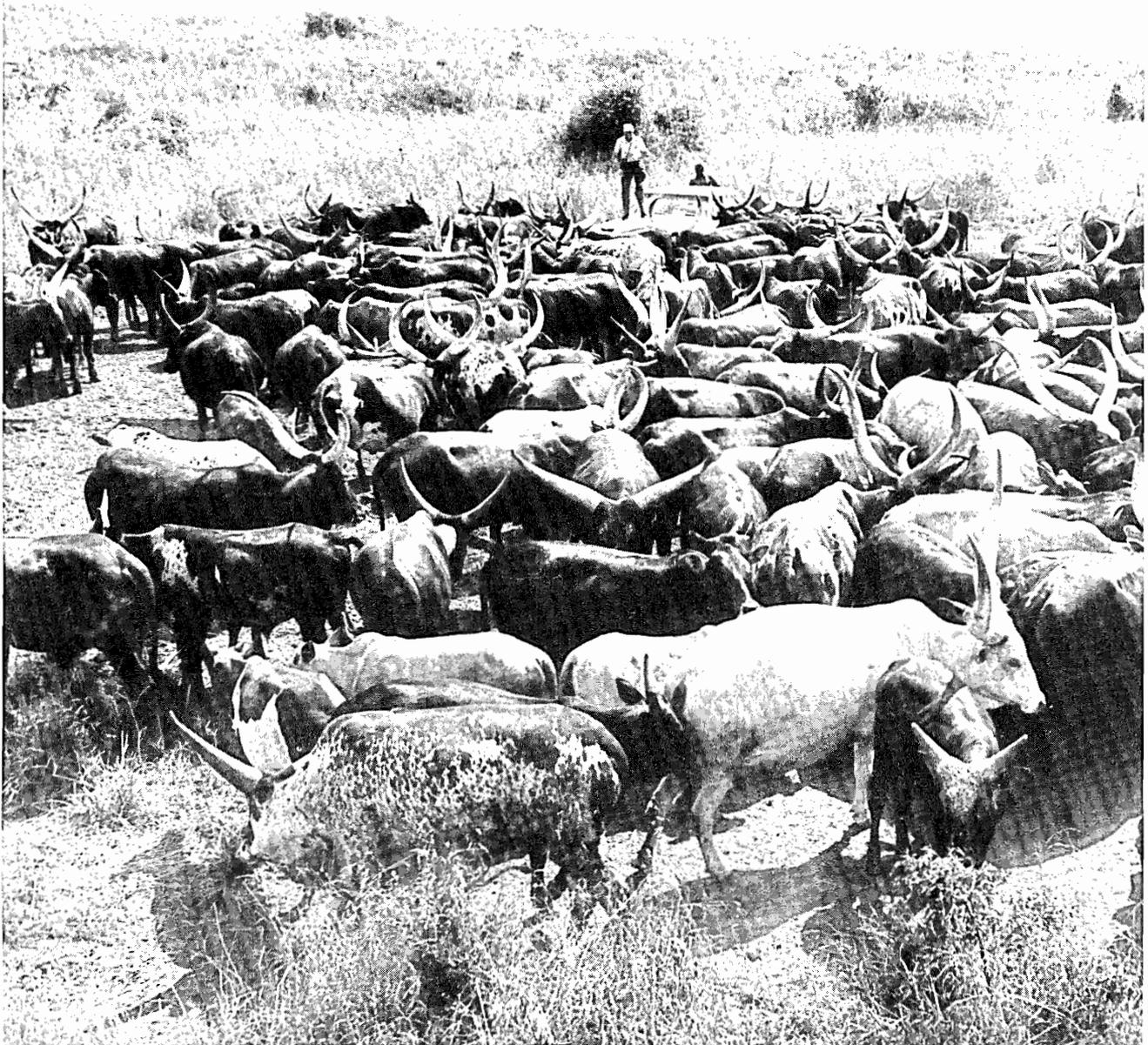
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of International Trade and Investment Promotion

Apr 1992, v, 56 p. + 7 appendices: charts, statistical tables, En

The economic and political climate for foreign investment in Uganda is reviewed, with a focus on issues facing potential U.S. investors. Section 1 examines the performance and structure of Uganda's economy from the 1960's to the present, while Section 2 describes the country's natural and human resources, and infrastructure. The political environment from 1962 to the present is recounted

in Section 3, followed in Section 4 by an outline of the country's economic policy and its regulatory framework. Section 5 reviews the attractions and constraints facing potential U.S. and other foreign investors, with emphasis on provisions of the 1991 Investment Code; regulations pertaining to the labor force are also discussed. Section 6 addresses business practices and investment procedures, while Section 7 identifies potential investment opportunities in agriculture, livestock and fishing, manufacturing, mining, and tourism. For U.S. investors, Uganda provides

access both to a relatively large domestic market and, through the Lome convention, to the European market. The Investment Code requires only a single investment license and offers attractive incentives, including a 3-year income tax holiday and an import duty drawback system on imports used to produce exports. Opportunities are available across several sectors, especially in agriculture. However, prospective investors face important constraints in regard to infrastructure, local raw materials and supplies, and a confusing tariff structure and import regime.



*Ankole long horns on a ranch in Uganda.*

035

PN-ABL-098

MF \$2.16/PC \$13.65

## Private sector technology transfer

Schwartz, Lisa

Tropical Research and Development, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Program (Spon-  
sor)

May 1992, vi, 99 p., En

Delivery order no. 5

9361406

The high cost of agricultural extension in sub-Saharan Africa and growing concern for development sustainability overall have led to a new focus on supplementing public sector extension with activities undertaken by the private sector. This study summarizes the literature on existing private agricultural technology transfer in three countries — Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Mali — and discusses the private sector's outlook towards business in Africa. Of the three countries, Zimbabwe has the most dynamic private sector involvement in agricultural technology transfer, mainly in its advanced commercial farm sector. In Kenya, private sector involvement occurs mainly in marketing, processing, and export, while in Mali commercial activity is still fairly sluggish. In all three countries, a mix of organizations are involved in the overall extension system, including government ministries, private agribusiness firms, parastatals, private consulting firms, farmers' associations, nongovernmental organizations, and educational institutions. The report concludes that public sector extension will continue to be important in Africa in the medium term. However, private technology transfer can complement public sector services by allowing public sector resources to be focused on resource-poor areas, where there is little incentive for private sector involvement. An annex provides detailed case studies within each country.

036

PN-ABL-231

MF \$3.24/PC \$30.16

## Micro enterprise credit and its effects in Kenya: an exploratory study

Coopers and Lybrand

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Africa. Ofc. of Market Development and Investment  
(Sponsor)

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

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Asia and Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Emerging Mar-  
kets (Sponsor)

Sep 1991, ii, 58 p. + 3 appendices: statistical tables, En  
940202803

The Kenya Rural Enterprise Program (KREP) provides financial and non-financial assistance to organizations promoting microenterprise development in Kenya. This report presents the findings from interviews with 50 microenterprise clients supported by KREP through credit programs in the urban Mombasa and rural Meru districts. Individuals chapters: (1) describe the clients, their enterprise and household characteristics, and the loan funds; (2) analyze enterprise performance during the loan period by changes in sales, direct value added, cash income, net profit margin, employment generation, and management performance; and (3) examine the impact of credit programs beyond the enterprise itself, such as linkages with other household and community enterprises, as well as the regulatory and institutional environment. The final chapter summarizes research findings, highlighting issues related to location, sector, and gender, and profiles successful clients as more likely to be: from urban areas; in trade rather than production; male; educated; relatively young; recipients of large loans; dependent on their business for most of their income; homeowners; unburdened by school-age children; good delegators of authority; able to obtain raw materials; competitive and innovative; and operating partly or fully outside the regulatory environment. Program implications are presented in conclusion.

037

**PN-ABL-139**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.33

## **USAID efforts to promote agricultural policy reform and institutional development in developing countries: lessons for design and implementation**

Tilney, John S.; Block, Steven  
Abt Associates, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Science and Technology. Ofc. of Rural and Institutional Development (Sponsor)

Jul 1991, 24 p. + 2 appendices: statistical tables, En APAP [agricultural policy analysis project, phase] II collaborative research report, no. 317  
9364084

During the past decade, USAID has been heavily involved in the promotion of agricultural policy reform and institutional development in agriculture-related institutions. Funding for these efforts has totalled about \$1.9 billion, allocated among some 71 projects and programs. Half of this assistance took the form of program aid, while the other half was in the form of project aid. This article evaluates these efforts using both a qualitative, case study approach as well as quantitative analysis of the association between project characteristics — project environment, the quality of project management, budget and length of the initiative, degree of political or economic crisis in host country, and type of initiative (program or project) — and project effectiveness. The study finds that project environment is the critical variable in determining which approach to policy reform is most appropriate. In particular, policy reform programs are highly unlikely to succeed in environments lacking in well-trained host agency staff, strong support from influential policymakers, an internal demand for policy analysis, and a solid record of USAID support in the country. These findings indicate that USAID can increase the likelihood of success in policy reform and institutional development initiatives if the design process is sensitive to particular aspects of the host country environment.

038

**PN-ABL-326**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.68

## **Model for short term agricultural price monitoring and forecasting**

Dawe, David  
Abt Associates, Inc.

Harvard University. Harvard Institute for International Development

Stanford University. Food Research Institute  
North Carolina State University. Dept. of Economics and Business

Abel, Daft & Earley, Inc.

International Science and Technology Institute, Inc.  
International Food Policy Research Institute  
Philippines. Dept. of Agriculture (Sponsor)

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

Dec 1991, iv, 31 p.: charts, statistical tables, En APAP [agricultural policy analysis project] II methods and guidelines, no. 404  
9364084

The price monitoring and forecasting model used by the Government of the Philippines' Department of Agriculture is described herein. The model allows one to compare how prices in agricultural markets have moved in actual fact in the recent past with how they would have moved if they had followed normal seasonal patterns. This can serve as an early warning system by drawing prompt attention to abnormal movements in market prices. In addition, the model allows one to make forecasts of prices for the short-term future. The model is flexible enough that it can be applied to any agricultural crop that exhibits seasonal price patterns and can be used at the national or regional level. The only requirement is that there exist a monthly time series of past prices for the market in question and a time series for the consumer price index. No data on production, stocks, or expectations of traders are needed. The model is simple to implement, requiring about one staff person day of work per month to carry out the calculations and produce the report. This manual is divided into two chapters. The first describes the theory behind the model, while the

# AGRICULTURE

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second describes the mechanical process of generating the forecast in a Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet and describes how to produce the forecast report in a suitable form. (Author abstract, modified)

**039** **PN-ABL-461**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$11.05

## **Toward sustainable agriculture in the humid tropics: building on the TropSoils experience in Indonesia**

Colfer, Carol J. Pierce  
North Carolina State University. TropSoils Management Entity  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Science and Technology. Ofc. of Agriculture (Sponsor)  
Aug 1991, 86 p.: ill., charts, statistical tables, En  
TropSoils bulletin, no. 91-02  
9311311

Sitiung is a transmigration site in the center of Sumatra, Indonesia, covering about 100,000 ha. Soils in the area are extremely infertile and deficient in organic matter. Early settlements were cleared by bulldozer, which removed the topsoil. This report describes three farming systems research studies conducted in Sitiung by the TropSoils/Indonesia project. Two of the studies examined the agricultural activities of transmigrants from Java, while the third investigated an indigenous farming system. The first study focused on transmigrants' upland rice fields, and included a rapid rural appraisal, collaborative work with farmers, and studies of farmers' time allocation and constraints. In the second study, a rapid rural appraisal of transmigrants' gardens was conducted, while collaborative work was carried out on home garden cropping systems, fish ponds, and small ruminants. Surveys were then conducted of agricultural world views and women's decisionmaking. The third study focused on the indigenous Minangkabau farming system, examining time and land use, income, and rice yields, but also various aspects of indigenous knowledge—soil taxonomy, plants used for food, and the overall conceptual approach to agriculture.

Final sections of the report discuss FARMSYS, a computerized expert system, as a possible aid in agricultural decisionmaking and provide recommendations for improvements in agroecology, training, and extension.

**040** **PN-ABL-485**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$19.76

## **NGOs and tree-growing programs: working between farmers and governments — report of an international workshop, September 24-27, 1991 in Pune, India**

Taylor, David A., ed.  
Winrock International. Institute for Agricultural Development  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Development (Sponsor)  
(International Workshop on the Role of NGOs in Promoting On-Farm Tree-Growing Technologies, Pune, IN, 24-27 Sep 1991)  
1992, vi, 142 p.: ill., En  
9365547

Over the past 10 years, nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) have proven effective in mobilizing villagers for social forestry and agroforestry projects. In 1991, a workshop was held in Pune, India, on the role of NGO's in promoting on-farm tree-growing technologies. This report summarizes workshop findings, which are based on the experiences of five Asian countries where village-level NGO activities in tree-growing are well developed: India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Section I presents case histories and lessons learned from NGO tree-growing efforts with farmers. Activities in India, the Philippines, and Thailand are highlighted, while examples from Indonesia and Sri Lanka are also presented. Section II contains three perspectives on the relationship between NGO's and government extension and research agencies. Section III presents examples of networking among NGO's and other groups, including the NGO Coordinating Committee on Rural Development in Thai-

land and the Upland NGO Assistance Committee in the Philippines. Four papers in the last section of the report address issues of NGO support at the international level. Additions to the report include abstracts of other workshop presentations, a list of information-sharing services, and findings from related workshops.

**041**

**\*PN-ABL-702**  
MF \$4.32/PC \$47.58

## **Biotechnology and crop improvement in Asia**

Moss, J. P., ed.

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

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

1992, viii, 385 p.: charts, statistical tables, En, Summaries in En, Fr, Es

[ICR-]91-002

936411106

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

The potential for genetic engineering techniques, or biotechnology, to improve food crops is particularly important for the Asia-Pacific region, which contains only 25% of the world's arable land but a much larger proportion of its poor and hungry people. While most biotechnology research now takes place in developed countries, several Asian countries have already acquired a national capability in biotechnology research. The status of biotechnology and crop improvement research in Asia, and of the national and international research programs there, is reviewed in this monograph produced from a 1990 workshop, sponsored by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and held at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in India. Part I reviews the status, character, and aims of national and international research programs, and includes an explanation of ADB's role in biotechnology research, reviews of some interna-

tional and collaborative research efforts, and descriptions of national research efforts in China, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Part II consists exclusively of scientific presentations which describe promising advances in tissue culture, gene transfer, and other biotechnology techniques that can be applied to the study of food crops such as rice, chickpeas, and other cereals and legumes. Finally, Part III includes a glossary, a list of workshop participants (who included national representatives and scientific leaders), and a list of recommendations for improving regional collaboration in research and related training.

**042**

**PN-ABM-085**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$2.99

## **How does your garden grow: an inquiry into NGO promotion of dry season agriculture in Niger**

Otto, Jonathan

Datex, Inc.

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

Sep 1992, 21 p., En

PVO / NGO initiatives project: the impact reports  
6980526

Gardening, a small-scale enterprise which provides sustenance during drought and the dry season, has become an integral part of development efforts in Niger. This report examines the efforts of U.S. PVO's and Nigerien NGO's to support gardening activities in the country. Section one discusses: (1) the political, environmental, and organizational role of NGO's; and (2) gardening, first introduced into Niger by returning migrant workers, missionaries, and Peace Corps volunteers in the late 1960's and the 1970's. Section two presents a series of mini case studies of various gardening efforts in Niger, giving consideration to the Maradi School Garden Project (sponsored by Church World Services), Lutheran World Relief, *l'Association des Puitsiers de la Republique du Niger*, Africare, Innovations and Reseaux pour le Developpement, Winrock International, the Peace Corps, and the Irrigated Wheat project

# AGRICULTURE

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at Lake Madarounfa. Section three discusses the positive impact of NGO's on the evolution of gardening in the country, as well as NGO relationships with both PVO's and gardeners; it is suggested that NGO's adopt a more participatory approach and work directly with villagers rather than with village chieftains and community notables exclusively. Reflections and recommendations for the future are presented in conclusion.

**043**

**PN-ABL-279**  
MF \$5.40/PC \$60.06

## **Microlivestock: little-known small animals with a promising economic future**

National Research Council. Ofc. of International Affairs. Board on Science and Technology for International Development

U.S. Agency for International Development. Ofc. of the Science Advisor (Sponsor)

1991, xvii, 449 p.: ill., En

Published by: National Academy Press  
9365538

Microlivestock, defined as including both small breeds of conventional livestock (e.g., cattle, pigs) and species that are inherently small (e.g., poultry, rodents), are important in the developing world because many poor families lack the space and money to raise large animals. Part I of

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***Although microlivestock species are common in the developing world, their national contribution is often overlooked because they are raised for subsistence rather than commerce.***

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this report summarizes pertinent information on microbreeds of cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs, covering: geographical areas of potential use; appearance and size; distribution; status; habitat and environment; biology; behavior; uses; husbandry; advantages and limitations; and research and conservation needs. Representative ex-

amples of each type of microbreed are identified. Although these animals are common in the developing world, their national contribution is often overlooked because they are raised for subsistence rather than commerce. Part II presents similar information on poultry species, including pigeon, chicken, duck, geese, quail, muscovy, guinea fowl, and turkey. Part III discusses the domestic rabbit, while Part IV covers rodents, including guinea pigs; the South American agouti, capybara, hutia, mara, coypu, paca, and vizcacha; the West African grasscutter; and the Nigerian giant rat. The blue duiker, a rabbit-sized antelope found in central and southern Africa, is discussed in Part V, along with several species of deer. Parts VI and VII examine iguanas and bees. Iguanas are a traditional food source throughout much of the Caribbean and Latin America, while honey bees are present almost everywhere. Includes a 55-page bibliography.

**044**

**\*PN-ABM-075**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$11.31

## **Index to livestock literature microfiched in Uganda**

Assefa, Mekonnen, Comp.

International Livestock Centre for Africa

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

May 1992, vi, 83 p., En

ILCA-MP/UG-652/92

936411109

*\*Also available from: International Livestock Centre for Africa, P.O. Box 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

Since 1979, ILCA has been building a microfiche collection of non-conventional literature on livestock in tropical Africa. Recently, during October and November 1990, ILCA added 652 documents on Ugandan agriculture to this collection. Citations for these 652 documents are presented here, organized under 57 headings, including crop husbandry, animal husbandry, animal physiology, animal feeding, pests of animals, veterinary science, soil science, and feed composition and processing. The ILCA collec-

tion is also available as a data base which can be used by researchers with IBM-compatible microcomputers and CDS/ISIS software. Includes subject and author indexes.

**045**

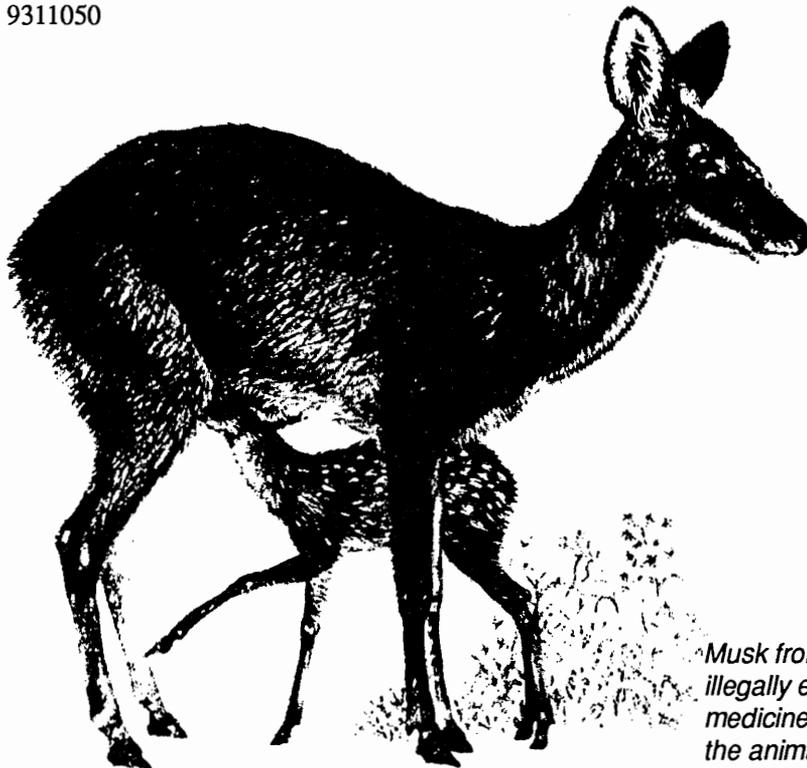
**\*PN-ABL-246**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$13.65

## **Bibliography of the pearl oysters (Bivalvia: Pteriidae)**

Gervis, M. H.  
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management  
Great Britain. Overseas Development Administration  
(Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Science and Technology. Ofc. of Agriculture (Sponsor)  
1991, iv, 99 p., En  
ICLARM bibliography, no. 11  
ICLARM contribution no. 765  
9311050

*\*Also available from: International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, MC P.O. Box 1501 Makati, 1299 Metro Manila, Philippines*

The culture of pearl oysters, once the closely guarded monopoly of the Japanese, has now proliferated throughout the Indo-Pacific region and has the potential of providing much-needed export income to cash-poor nations. This has already happened in French Polynesia, where the culture of *Pinctada margaritifera* is the largest export earner. This bibliography cites 1,221 references to materials published on the biology, fishery, and culture of pearl oysters. References to freshwater or marine pearl-producing organisms other than those in the family *Pteriidae* are omitted, as are any paleontological references. References from non-scientific journals are also generally omitted. The bibliography does, however, contain materials from the late 19th and early 20th centuries that supposedly detail the secrets of pearl production. Also cited are all relevant works produced by the Japanese National Institute of Aquaculture, the National Pearl Research Institute, and the Nippon Institute for Scientific Research on pearls, the majority of which is written in Japanese. Includes subject and geographical indexes.



*Musk from the musk deer (Mochus species) is illegally exported from India and Nepal for use in medicines and perfume. The commercial value of the animal makes it highly attractive for development as a microlivestock species.*

046

**\*PN-ABL-307**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$6.63

## Improving food security of the poor: concept, policy, and programs

Von Braun, Joachim; Bouis, Howarth; et al.  
International Food Policy Research Institute  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Agriculture  
(Sponsor)

1992, v, 43 p., En  
936411114

*\*Also available from: International Food Policy Research  
Institute, 1200 17th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036-3009  
USA*

Many developing countries are making efforts to improve their food security, but they face difficult choices due to budgetary and institutional constraints. Typically, these countries rely heavily on a narrow set of policy instruments such as food rationing, general price subsidies, employment programs, or feeding schemes. Few countries employ an optimal combination of instruments to address the various dimensions of food insecurity. The large number of low-income countries in transition from planned to market-oriented food policies may be especially at risk of continuing to use a narrow set of administration-intensive instruments for food security rather than employing a comprehensive portfolio of policies. This report begins by defining food security, with the objective of clarifying and conceptualizing key issues. It then describes the number, location, and economic context of food-insecure people. Due to measurement problems and inadequate data, estimates of the number of food-insecure people range from 300 million to 1 billion. Policies and programs for improvement of food security are reviewed (including macroeconomic policies, storage and trade-oriented policies for stabilization, production-oriented policies and programs, labor-intensive public works, credit, emergency relief programs, and targeted feeding and food subsidies), followed by policy recommendations. Stress is

laid on the need to tailor available food security policy instruments to the specific nature of a country's food security problem.

047

**PN-AAX-256**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.85

## Evaluation of A.I.D. child survival programs: Haiti case study

Liberi, Dawn; Clay, Robert; et al.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Directorate  
for Policy. Center for Development Information and  
Evaluation. Ofc. of Evaluation  
May 1992, xiv, 24 p. + appendix: charts, En  
A.I.D. technical report, no. 2

A.I.D.'s child survival program in Haiti, which includes efforts in Expanded Program of Immunization, diarrheal disease control, family planning, and nutrition and breastfeeding, has had a positive impact on the health of children and has helped reduce overall rates of infant and child mortality. The infant mortality rate has dropped from 144 per 1,000 live births in the early 1970's to roughly 100 per 1,000 live births in the late-1980's. In some areas where A.I.D. funding is concentrated, such as the Cite Soleil slum in Port-au-Prince, infant mortality rate declines have been especially dramatic. These improvements have occurred despite zero or negative economic growth, a decaying public sector infrastructure, and social and political instability and decline, and are therefore attributable to efforts in health education and promotion, and increased access to primary health care. Some of A.I.D.'s notable contributions include the following: (1) support of public and private policy formulation that established child survival as a health priority; (2) development of a new outreach approach to health service delivery that has expanded access to care, particularly in rural areas; (3) financial support to an array of PVO's that now provide health services to roughly 30% of the population; (4) fostering of a partnership between public and nonprofit health sectors; (5) establishment and support of a core of indigenous organizations that provide research, training, and technical assistance to the health sector; and (6) human resource

development training for health care providers and managers within the public and private sectors. (Author abstract, modified)

**048**

**PN-ABK-860**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$6.89

## **Towards a lifetime of health: socioeconomic and health issues for midlife and older women**

McGowan, Lisa A.; Kurz, Kathleen; Hart, Jacqueline  
International Center for Research on Women  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Science and Technology. Ofc. of Health (Sponsor)  
Jul 1991, vii, 45 p.: statistical tables, En  
936592927

Within 30 years, 72% of people over the age of 55 will live in developing countries, with women comprising the majority in this age group. Formulating health policy for older women will be particularly important, not least because older women make enormous contributions to their families and society through child nurturing, home production, market work, and management of household, business, and community endeavors. This report assesses the health status of midlife and older women and describes their socioeconomic conditions, living arrangements, and access to health care services and social security. The report concludes by stating the need for an integrated and comprehensive understanding of the interplay among the many socioeconomic, cultural, and epidemiological factors that determine older women's health status. Moreover, since the health of older women depends in large part on the effects of their health and socioeconomic status throughout their life, the report also calls for efforts to improve the health status of girls and younger women. A final section calls for further research on older women's economic activity, access to health care, and other areas. Includes bibliography.

**049**

**PN-ABL-253**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$10.01

## **Breastfeeding and weaning practices in Honduras: nutrition communication project baseline study**

Baume, Carol A.; Zeldin, Leslie; Rosenbaum, Julia  
Academy for Educational Development, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Nutrition (Sponsor)  
1991, 47 p. + 3 appendices: charts, statistical tables, En  
Spanish ed.: PN-ABL-254  
9365113

In 1989, A.I.D. expanded health communication efforts in Honduras to promote breastfeeding and improved infant feeding. The primary goal is to convince mothers that exclusive breastfeeding should be practiced until the infant reaches 6 months of age. Program messages are disseminated via interpersonal channels and supported by both print and broadcast media, specifically radio spots, posters, and teaching charts. This study found that while breastfeeding is very common in Honduras, most women supplement breastmilk with other foods beginning very early in the infant's life. Water is usually the first item given the child besides breastmilk. This practice, which stems from the most prevalent of incorrect feeding beliefs — that the infant needs water — exposes the child to risk of infection from unclean water or unsanitary utensils; the ingestion of water also reduces the child's intake of breastmilk and to that extent the mother's production of milk. Another barrier to exclusive breastfeeding is the common belief that poor women are too malnourished to sustain their babies on breastmilk alone. A third problem is that midwives, who provide the bulk of prenatal and postnatal care in rural areas, are generally ill-informed about proper infant feeding. Recommendations are to: include midwives in training efforts, stress the hygienic benefits of breastfeeding, and include problem-solving and communication skills in the training of health providers, who often have correct information but lack the ability to communicate it to mothers.

# NUTRITION & HEALTH

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050

PN-ABL-314  
MF \$1.08/PC \$.65

## **Water supplementation in exclusively breastfed infants aged 0-6 months in hot and arid areas: the case of Meri-Maroua in Cameroon**

Ekoe, Tetanye; Takang, John Eyong-Efobi Bate  
Management Sciences for Health

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Health (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Africa. Cameroon (Sponsor)

28 Apr 1992, xiv,[65] p.: ill., charts, statistical tables, En  
Assignment no. RAD 051-CA  
9365969

To assess the benefit and risk of water supplementation for breastfed infants living in hot and arid conditions, a study was made of infants aged 0-6 months in rural villages in Maroua, Cameroon, in the Sahelian zone. Prior to the study, mothers and health workers were interviewed regarding beliefs and practices of water supplementation. Results showed that water supplementation is an early and frequent practice: 64% of mothers and 71% of medical personnel interviewed encouraged water supplementation at birth and 90% of the infants recruited for the study were already receiving water supplements. In the study, 25 infants were exclusively breastfed, while another 25 received supplemental water. Water intake was measured for the second group of infants, while urine output volume and urine specific gravity were measured for both groups. The study showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups in urine output and specific gravity, confirming conclusions of earlier researchers that water supplementation offers no benefit to exclusively breastfed infants. Moreover, given the high level of water contamination, water supplementation in such areas constitutes a dangerous source of enteropathogens, which are potentially responsible for infant diarrhea. Recommendations for improved education on this topic are provided.

051

PN-ABL-319  
MF \$1.08/PC \$10.40

## **Knowledge, attitudes, reported practices and anthropometric indicators of children's nutritional status: a baseline survey conducted for nutrition communication project activities in Dioro, Koutiala and Macina, November 11-December 16, 1990**

Holley, Martha; Fishman, Claudia; Toure, Kante  
Dandara

Academy for Educational Development, Inc.

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

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Science and Technology. Ofc. of Nutrition (Sponsor)

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

[1991], iv, 51 p. + 4 appendices: ill., charts, statistical  
tables, En

French ed.: PN-ABL-320

6880510; 6980421; 9365113

In 1990, Mali's Ministry of Health collaborated with several PVO's to conduct a survey of child nutrition-related behaviors and status. Research involved interviews with parents of 657 children aged 0-3 years in 47 villages in Dioro, Koutiala, and Macina as well as weight and height measurements of the children. Findings presented herein relate to demographic, population, and maternal variables; household food security and wealth; nutritional status; and nutrition practices, attitudes, and knowledge. Malnutrition is pervasive in the sample population, with 14% of children acutely and 13% severely malnourished. Three-quarters of the children received something other than breastmilk as their first food, and virtually all regularly receive other liquids before 4 months of age. Of the women who had heard a nutrition message, 80% reported health workers as their primary source of information, whereas of the men who had heard a nutrition message, 36% were equally likely to have heard it on the radio or from health workers. Mothers who were the first wife in a polygamous household had children with significantly

better nutrition levels than did the second wives. Other factors related to higher nutrition status included: greater household wealth, receiving protein foods prior to 8 months, being weaned after 23 months, having mothers who could identify a malnourished child, and having fathers who were more aware of nutritional foods. Some findings defied simple explanation. For example, many children, especially in Macina, were found to suffer from malnutrition despite the good nutritional practices of their mothers.

**052**

**PN-ABL-433**

**MF \$2.16/PC \$14.17**

**Narcotics awareness and education project, contract no. DPE-5834-Z-00-0008-00, project no. 936-5834: survey on drug prevalence and attitudes in urban Panama**

Jutkowitz, Joel M.; Day, Harry R.; et al.  
Development Associates, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Education (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and the Caribbean. Panama (Sponsor)  
Apr 1992, iii, 66 p. + appendix: charts, statistical tables, En  
Spanish ed.: PN-ABL-432  
9365834

Drug abuse in Latin America is primarily an urban phenomenon. This study — based on interviews with adults aged 12-45 — measures levels of drug use in Panama's three principal urban centers (Panama City, San Miguelito, and Colon) and, for comparison, one small urban center, Penome. Overall, alcohol is the most frequently used drug. Panamanians differ from other Latin American and Caribbean populations in that they use analgesics (narcotics-based painkillers) more than tobacco, and in their relatively high use of cocaine and other coca derivatives. The major difference between Penome and the larger cities is that the cities have higher overall prevalence levels, especially for marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, bazuco

(cocaine paste), and crack. Generally, males have tried more drugs than women, and are more likely to be current users of tobacco, marijuana, alcohol, and cocaine; females are more likely to be current users of analgesics and sedatives. Cocaine, crack, and bazuco are used more frequently by younger age groups, while marijuana is more popular with those over 35. In sum, Panama's drug problem, while concentrated among a small portion of the country's population, is significant in its intensity, with a high frequency of current use of marijuana, cocaine, crack, bazuco, and inhalants.

**053**

**PN-ABL-719**

**MF \$1.08/PC \$9.75**

**Prospects for collaborating with traditional healers in Africa**

Hogle, Janice; Prins, Agma  
Management Sciences for Health  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Health (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa (Sponsor)  
20 Apr 1992, 71 p., En  
Assignment no. RAD 032-EA  
9365969

When approached appropriately many African healers are willing to collaborate with biomedical health care providers and integrate selected biomedical elements into their own practices. This literature review describes current collaborative activities and assesses the potential for future efforts. Thus far, in some regions, educational programs have successfully promoted healers' use of oral rehydration therapy, diminished the instance of dangerous traditional treatments, improved hygienic practices, and promoted the use of vaccines. In many African countries traditional health worker training has resulted in modern fever and malnutrition treatments and increased referrals to biomedical facilities. In addition, workshops have improved relationships between healers and biomedical personnel and have heightened biomedical workers' appreciation for indigenous cultural practices. Constraints to

# NUTRITION & HEALTH

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traditional healer-biomedical personnel collaboration involve the selection of healers (not all treat the same illnesses and not all are receptive to collaboration); difficulty in reaching a consensus on collaboration objectives; and the inappropriate adaption of learned practices by traditional healers (training follow-up is required to prevent distortion of newly learned medical procedures). Includes a 10-page bibliography and an annex describing traditional care of childhood diarrhea in Africa.

054

**PN-ABM-136**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$2.47

## **Economic value of breastfeeding in Belize**

Huffman, Sandra; Steel, Adwoa; et al.  
Nurture / Center to Prevent Childhood Malnutrition  
Casals and Associates  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Nutrition (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Latin America and the Caribbean. Belize (Sponsor)  
Feb 1992, 16 p.: statistical tables, En  
9365110

By contrast with its health benefits, the economic benefits of breastfeeding are not widely recognized. This study used a workbook first tested in Guatemala (where it revealed major savings deriving from breastfeeding) to analyze the economic value of breastfeeding in Belize. The study presents information on the costs and savings associated with current levels of both breastfeeding and bottle feeding at the national, public sector, hospital, and household levels; the potential net benefit of extending breastfeeding to a full year for the entire newborn population is also discussed. The economic value of breastfeeding was calculated by measuring the costs that would be incurred if all women breastfed minus the present costs of breastfeeding promotion. Results reveal compelling evidence of the economic value of breastfeeding in Belize. Without breastfeeding, annual costs for breastmilk substitutes would increase from \$1.2 million to over \$2 million

for households and from \$175,000 to over \$1 million for Belize City Hospital. Household and health care center costs for diarrhea and acute respiratory infection would also increase. The current cost of breastfeeding promotion in Belize through the Breast is Best League and the Ministry of Health is about \$14 per birth. Savings of about \$350 per birth through breastfeeding make promotion of the practice a highly cost-effective preventive health measure.

055

**PN-ABM-138**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.41

## **Breastfeeding promotion in Belize: a community based integrated approach**

Steel, Adwoa; Huffman, Sandra L.  
Nurture / Center to Prevent Childhood Malnutrition  
Casals and Associates  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Nutrition (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Latin America and the Caribbean. Belize (Sponsor)  
14 Feb 1992, x, 43 p.: charts, statistical tables, En  
9365110

Operating largely through a committed cadre of community-based volunteer women, the Breast is Best League in Belize (BIB) has been promoting breastfeeding since 1985 via counseling, health professional training, and information and mass media campaigns. During this period, BIB has: (1) trained 342 breastfeeding counselors, including 32 nurses, 16 traditional birth attendants, and large numbers of community health workers; (2) counseled an average of 1,900 mothers per month in hospitals and in pre- and post-natal clinics; (3) conducted over 21 district level and supervisory workshops from 1988 to 1991; (4) worked to have breastfeeding included in the nursing school curriculum; (5) established a breastfeeding telephone hotline in Belize City; and (6) provided breastfeeding information packages to hospitals and nursing students for community-based promotion programs. As a result of these efforts, bottle feeding has been discontinued in district hospitals

(though not in Belize City Hospital) and the number of maternity ward mothers who breastfeed has risen significantly. In addition, a survey of mothers attending Ministry of Health clinics showed that between 1983 and 1989 the percentage of mothers fully breastfeeding at 4 months rose from 18% to 49% while the percentage of those not breastfeeding at all dropped from 37% to 11%. A major need now is to increase the duration of exclusive breastfeeding beyond 4 months. Includes additional information on current breastfeeding patterns in Belize.

**056**

**PN-ABL-404**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$3.64

## Leishmaniasis

Reed, Steven G.  
Medical Service Corp. International  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Science and Technology. Ofc. of Health (Sponsor)  
Sep 1991, 22 p.: ill., En  
VBC [vector biology control] tropical disease paper,  
no. 8  
9365948

The number of human cases of leishmaniasis is estimated at 12 million, with 400,000 new cases a year. The parasite, *Leishmania*, and its vector, the phlebotomine sand fly, are found in tropical and subtropical regions of every continent except Australia and Antarctica; the incidence of the disease seems to be increasing, especially in the New World, as forest clearing, resettlements, and water resource development increase contact with the vector. The disease takes three forms in humans: a visceral form — the most dangerous — which infects the spleen, liver, and bone marrow; a mucosal form, which invades and often destroys the mouth, nose, and throat; and a cutaneous form, which is usually self-healing but is characterized by disfiguring skin lesions. Diagnosis and treatment depend on the form being treated. Chemotherapy commonly uses pentavalent antimonials, especially for visceral leishmaniasis. Vaccination has been successful only against cutaneous leishmaniasis. Household spraying with residual insecticides has been the most effective vector

control measure. Successful control programs have integrated chemotherapy, vector control, vaccination, and elimination of animal reservoirs; unfortunately, due to economic constraints in developing countries, leishmaniasis is given low priority until an outbreak occurs. Research priorities include developing improved chemotherapies (e.g., eflornithine), antigens, and vaccines, and conducting operations research on alternatives to chemical control of the vector.

**057**

**PN-ABL-405**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.16

## Lymphatic filariasis

Dennis, David T.  
Medical Service Corp. International  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Science and Technology. Ofc. of Health (Sponsor)  
May 1991, 26 p.: ill., maps, En  
VBC [vector biology control] tropical disease paper,  
no. 9  
9365948

More than 91 million people, most of whom live in India, China, and Indonesia, are infected with the parasitic disease lymphatic filariasis. The disease, which principally afflicts the economically disadvantaged, originates when roundworms of the order *Filarioidea* are transferred to human hosts by infected mosquitoes and biting flies. After infection, adult worms mature, mate, and reside in the nodes and vessels of the lymphatic system, causing changes that restrict lymph flow. Early symptoms of the disease include fever and transient swelling of the limbs; later stages are characterized by scrotal swelling and permanent swelling of the limbs. The best known symptom of lymphatic filariasis is elephantiasis, a condition of long-standing infection typified by grossly swollen, thick-skinned limbs. Reservoirs for filariasis include humans, monkeys, and domestic cats, although not every reservoir harbors the same strain of the disease. Control of lymphatic filariasis has been attempted through mass or selective treatment of human populations to reduce the parasite reservoir; vector suppression and control; and promotion of personal pro-

# NUTRITION & HEALTH

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tection. Methods are usually applied in combination. Unfortunately, the logistical support required for effective vector control is lacking in most endemic areas, although in some areas of southern India the disease has been controlled by community efforts to reduce vector breeding sites. The most common approach to reducing transmission and morbidity has been selective or mass treatment with diethylcarbamazine (DEC). Ivermectin is now a promising alternative to DEC for use in community-based filariasis control programs.

**058**

**PN-ABL-406**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.94

## Leprosy

Meyers, Wayne M.; Walsh, Gerald P.  
Medical Service Corp. International  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Science and Technology. Ofc. of Health (Sponsor)  
Mar 1991, 32 p.: statistical tables, En  
VBC [vector biology control] tropical disease paper,  
no. 10  
9365948

Leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease, afflicts an estimated 10-12 million people worldwide, more than half of them in Africa and India. The disease affects cooler parts of the body, e.g., skin, eyes, and often results in loss of sensation and paralysis, which cause deformity and mutilation. Authorities disagree about the exact mode of transmission; some place it in prolonged skin-to-skin contact, others in secretions of the upper respiratory tract or in transplacental transmission; armadillos, chimpanzees, and monkeys have been implicated as reservoirs of the disease. Incubation is prolonged and variable, but usually lasts 2-5 years. Recent trials of multidrug therapy, combining dapsone, rifampicin, and clofazimine, have demonstrated a drastic reduction in prevalence, suggesting it might be possible to interrupt transmission. Trials of the bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine in Uganda, Mali, Burma, Papua New Guinea, and Venezuela have shown varied protective effects, ranging from 80% in Uganda to 20% in Burma. Early detection and effective treatment can prevent dis-

ability and deformity, but case detection is severely handicapped by the social stigma associated with leprosy, which results in registration of less than half of all cases.

**059**

**PN-ABL-481**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$15.34

## Ugandan traditional healers study: 'indigenous knowledge and management of childhood diarrhoeal diseases' (Uganda traditional healers initiative — phase one, research)

Hogle, Janice; Lwanga, James S.; Kisamba-Mugerwa,  
Christine  
Management Sciences for Health  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Health (Sponsor)  
9 Jun 1992, 57 p. + annexes: statistical tables, En  
Assignment no. SUP 180-UG  
9365969

In Uganda, traditional healers include ancestral spirit diviners, pure herbalists, traditional birth attendants, and Moslem Baganda practitioners who prescribe amulets containing passages from the Koran. This study focuses on traditional healers' management of childhood diseases, especially those in which diarrhea might be a symptom. Research was conducted in three regions — Iganga, Kabarole, and Mpigi — and involved focus group discussions with mothers. The aim of the study was to provide information helpful in encouraging collaboration between traditional healers and government health workers, and specifically in designing a workshop on oral rehydration therapy for traditional healers. The report begins with background information on childhood mortality and morbidity in Uganda, previous research on traditional medicine, and instances of cooperation between healers and biomedical practitioners. Findings are then provided on healers' characteristics, the relationship between healers and health workers, healers' management of childhood illnesses, incidence of diarrhea, case histories of recent diarrheal episodes, culture-specific illnesses, and other

illnesses of which diarrhea may be a symptom. Recommendations for fostering collaboration between healers and biomedical health workers conclude the report.

**060**

**PN-ABK-881**

**MF \$2.16/PC \$13.65**

## **Making choices for sectoral organization in water and sanitation**

Edwards, Daniel B.; Salt, Edward; Rosensweig, Fred  
Camp Dresser and McKee, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Health (Sponsor)  
Mar 1992, xi, 98 p., En  
WASH technical report, no. 74  
WASH task no. 027  
9365973

Progress in the water and sanitation (W&S) sector is often hindered by poor organization. This report provides an analytical framework for assessing the organization of the W&S sector and uses the framework to develop case studies of Paraguay, Chile, Tunisia, Malaysia, and Zimbabwe. The analytical framework covers four areas: (1) the primary factors influencing sectoral organization, including historical background, political system, level of economic development, land area and population, and availability of water resources; (2) the division of roles and responsibilities among sectoral agencies; (3) the adequacy of institutional arrangements for setting policies and standards, and planning, financing, and implementing projects; and (4) the sector's ability to address the issues of cost recovery, community management, health and hygiene education, and operations and maintenance. A final section details the following lessons learned from the case studies. (1) The role of government is shifting from service provider to that of promoter and regulator. (2) When responsibility for rural W&S is overly diffused, the consequences are generally negative. (3) Effective decentralization can increase responsiveness to sectoral needs, provided it can still account for major sectoral tasks. (4) A Ministry of Health is generally not the most effective agency to handle rural water supply. (5) A body that

addresses sectorwide concerns is important, as is strong centralized regulatory control. (6) A commercially oriented urban utility cannot manage a subsidized rural W&S program.

**061**

**PN-ABL-701**

**MF \$1.08/PC \$6.37**

## **Rethinking sanitation: adding behavioral change to the project mix**

Yacoob, May; Braddy, Barri; Edwards, Lynda  
Camp Dresser and McKee, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Health (Sponsor)  
Jul 1992, vi, 44 p.: charts, En  
WASH technical report, no. 72  
WASH task no. 063  
9365973

This study makes a case for letting the determination of what behavioral sanitation changes may reasonably be introduced within the cultural and religious milieu of the target community guide the introduction of new water and sanitation technologies. Key to this approach is an ongoing process of gathering extensive data on community sanitation practices and documenting project experiences; such a process provides continuous feedback and enables project staff to tailor activities to evolving needs. A behavioral model is presented for the promotion and implementation of sanitation behavioral change by field workers; the model is in six stages: community assessment; delineation of areas for change and prioritizing of these areas on the basis of epidemiological surveys and discussions with the community; development of intervention strategies; preparation for subsequent interventions; capacity building; and evaluation. The report concludes with recommendations regarding community participation, data collection, and the necessity of providing health and hygiene education in all water and sanitation projects. In sum, the authors advise planners and managers to determine current community behaviors, find out what behavioral changes will prove acceptable, and find ways to implement those changes.

# POPULATION & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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062

PN-ABL-448  
MF \$1.08/PC \$8.58

## Study of sustainability for the National Family Planning Board in Jamaica

Clyde, Maureen E.; Levy, Tennyson D.; Bennett, Joanne  
Futures Group

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

2 Apr 1992, iv, 37 p. + 4 appendices: statistical tables,  
En  
9363035

Jamaica's National Family Planning Board (NFPB) needs a new implementation strategy if it is to help the country achieve its goal of replacement-level fertility by the turn of the century. This report analyzes the family planning (FP) market in Jamaica and presents recommendations for mobilizing new resources for FP. Major proposals include the following. (1) The NFPB should prioritize client populations on the basis of the TARGET model analysis, which estimates, by method, the number of contraceptive users needed to achieve fertility targets. It should also emphasize long-term and more cost-effective contraceptive methods, particularly sterilization, IUD's, and Norplant. (2) The NFPB must shift from being an implementor to being an advocate and coordinator of FP efforts, e.g., by seeking to remove the legal, regulatory, and operational barriers to FP, coordinating the work of other FP organizations, and assuming responsibility for garnering financing support for FP. (3) Commodity costs need to be shared more equitably between the public and private sectors. Public sector commodities should serve only the safety net consumer, with the private sector serving others. In particular, management of the social marketing program should be shifted immediately to the private sector.

063

PN-ABK-951  
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.20

## Progress in privatization: transforming Eastern Europe's social housing

Kingsley, G. Thomas; Struyk, Raymond J.  
Urban Institute

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Housing and Urban Pro-  
grams (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Europe. Regional Housing and Urban Development  
Ofc. (Sponsor)

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Europe (Sponsor)  
Apr 1992, 35 p., En

Working paper / U.S. Agency for International Develop-  
ment. Office of Housing and Urban Programs  
1800034

The selling of state-owned housing to private buyers, principally residents but in some cases investors, is the major housing sector reform being considered by the new governments of Eastern Europe. This paper examines the policy reforms needed to support privatization in the region, and then describes what four countries — Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria — have done about these reforms, as well as the actual progress they have made in housing privatization. A significant number of social housing units in each of these countries have already been transferred into private hands, but more will need to be sold to reap the full benefits of privatization. Progress toward an efficient housing sector will also depend on several accompanying reforms: rent increases, ultimately leading to the removal of controls; legal revisions permitting landlords to evict tenants if they fail to honor their obligations; housing allowance programs, focusing assistance tightly on the poor; legislation to permit the sale of social housing in a workable form (i.e., with private building control rather than government management); the availability of mortgage financing; capacity to appraise properties and record titles efficiently; and the encouragement of private building management. Finally, housing policy should adopt a strategic, incremental ap-

proach, setting prices neither so high that privatization is stopped nor so low that housing stock is in effect given away. (Author abstract, modified)

**064**

**PN-ABL-165**

**MF \$1.08/PC \$12.48**

## **Housing allowances and Czechoslovakia's social safety net**

Telgarsky, Jeffrey P.; Kingsley, G. Thomas; Tatian, Peter  
Urban Institute  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Housing and Urban Programs (Sponsor)  
Apr 992, 94 p.: statistical tables, En  
From planning to markets: housing in Eastern Europe  
U.I. [Urban Institute] project no. 6127-96  
9401008

Tenants in Czechoslovakia's government-owned social housing pay an extremely small fraction of their incomes for rent, and rental revenue does not cover operating and maintenance expenditures. While both of the nation's Republics recognize that rents will have to be markedly increased due to budgetary constraints, they also realize that large increases could be very painful for low-income groups. Housing allowance programs, the dominant form of housing assistance in Western Europe and North America, are designed to address this issue. In such programs, assistance is focused tightly on the poor, so that subsidies decline as incomes increase and higher-income families are not entitled to any subsidy. This study examines the implications of implementing a housing allowance approach in Czechoslovakia. The report finds that a surprising number of renters (94%) can actually afford the proposed 100% rent increase scheduled for July 1992. Subsidies to support the other renters would amount to only Kcs 52 million annually. Even if rents are brought up to market rates, only 18% of renters would not be able to afford them. It is thus possible to reduce government

subsidies by at least 87% while avoiding the creation of true budgetary hardships for any family. Short- and long-term recommendations are presented in conclusion.

**065**

**PN-ABL-570**

**MF \$1.08/PC \$7.02**

## **Housing reform in the Russian Federation: a review of three cities and their transition to a market economy**

Hanson, Charles; Kosareva, Nadezhda; Struyk, Raymond  
Urban Institute  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Housing and Urban Programs (Sponsor)  
Mar 1992, 49 p.: charts, statistical tables, En  
Working paper / U.S. Agency for International Development. Office of Housing and Urban Programs  
9401008

The housing sector in the Russian cities of Moscow, Ekaterinburg (Sverdlovsk) and Novosibirsk is assessed to determine suitable areas for USAID technical assistance. For each city, the report assesses housing sector status and trends, the structure of the municipal government, the city's capacity to manage housing reform, constraints to

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***Small contractors and "self-help" families have begun building single-family houses outside Moscow in significant numbers. This is a key development and highlights the general need for expanded micro-utility systems.***

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the provision of private housing, and problems affecting the housing sector. An initial section identifies the following cross-cutting trends and issues observed in the three cities. (1) There is a significant shortage of housing, and new residential construction has dropped off sharply due to drastic central budget cuts affecting large construction firms. (2) At the same time, small contractors and "self-

# POPULATION & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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help” families have begun building single-family houses outside Moscow in significant numbers. This is a key development — in regard to both housing type and builder — and highlights the general need for expanded micro-utility systems. (3) Management and maintenance of the existing housing stock require substantial reform, especially in light of budget shortfalls and the continuing cap on rents. Land and property registration and valuation also need to be modernized. (4) There is a critical need for a stable financial system to channel resources for the development of infrastructure and the construction and purchase of housing. (5) Privatization is a growing phenomenon, but is constrained by uncertainty over property taxes and maintenance costs. (6) Communist-era bureaucracies are still responsible for administering housing programs.

**066**

**PN-ABL-420**

**MF \$1.08/PC \$4.16**

## **Poland’s cooperative and state-enterprise housing: options for privatization**

Kingsley, G. Thomas; Mayfield, Phillip; Rewald, Roman  
Urban Institute  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Housing and Urban Programs (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Europe. Regional Housing and Urban Development Ofc. (Sponsor)  
Feb 1992, 29 p., En  
From planning to markets: housing in Eastern Europe  
U.I. no. 6129  
9401008

Housing quality and production in Poland have declined markedly over the past decade, despite the large share of national income allocated to this sector. This inefficiency is generally attributed to the institutional arrangements of the housing sector during the communist era. Current policies call for rapid movement toward a market-oriented housing system. After reviewing Poland’s housing prob-

lems and the progress of housing reform to date, this paper presents general recommendations and specific strategy options for privatizing the nation’s cooperative and state-enterprise housing stock. The general recommendations, which cut across all housing subsectors, are as follows. (1) Legislation should be enacted to allow families to purchase their housing units in the form of condominiums. (2) A housing allowance program should be established to provide limited assistance only for the poor, through a formula by which subsidy payments decline automatically when household incomes increase. With reference to state-enterprise housing, the report recommends that rent controls be removed and term leases permitted (with evictions for nonperformance), once a condominium law and housing allowance program are in place. Finally, in the interest of efficient and responsive management, the report suggests the division of larger cooperatives (those over 1,000 units) into smaller condominium units. A final section presents a six-step approach to implementing the suggested strategy options.

**067**

**PN-ABL-972**

**MF \$1.08/PC \$5.20**

## **Role of private enterprise in housing finance: lessons from South Asia**

Lee, Michael  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia. Regional Housing and Urban Development Ofc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Housing and Urban Programs  
(Regional Seminar on Private Sector Initiatives on Urban Housing and Services in Asia and the Pacific, Bali, ID, Jan 1992)  
Jan 1992, 37 p.: 37 p., En

Long dominated by the public and informal sectors, housing finance in South Asian countries — India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Pakistan — is being transformed by the entry of private formal institutions capable of raising large volumes of lending resources, serving middle and lower income households, and widening the range of savings and

## POPULATION & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

loan instruments. This study begins by describing the financial context for the provision of housing finance in South Asia, with stress on the constraints to privatization — low interest rates, poor loan recovery, and a weak regulatory framework. Case studies describe privatization approaches which are proving effective and replicable in the four above-mentioned countries. These approaches are rooted in formal housing finance models: (1) collateral requirements are based on formal documentation of property ownership; (2) the principal lending instruments are similar to those found in more highly developed housing

finance systems; and (3) funds are mobilized in competition with other formal sector lenders and are on-lent on sustainable terms. Such systems tend to favor formal sector borrowers at the expense of those in the informal sector, which, though it accounts for 80% of all housing financing, finds it easy to finance only small, short-term loans. A concluding comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of private sector involvement in housing finance finds overwhelming evidence in its favor, while noting the continuing importance of government in supervising and regulating sectoral development.



*A housing project in rural India. Private sector involvement in housing finance is increasing in much of south Asia.*

# ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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068

PN-ABK-857

MF \$2.16/PC \$15.60

## Case studies of coastal management: experience from the United States

Olsen, Stephen; Hale, Lynne Zeitlin; Needham, Brian, ed.  
University of Rhode Island. Coastal Resources Center  
U.S. Dept. of Commerce. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. National Ocean Service  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Environment and Natural Resources (Sponsor)  
1991, iii, 117 p.: charts, maps, En  
CRC publication no. 1001  
9365518

The U.S. coastline extends more than 95,000 miles and encompasses a diversity of habitats ranging from subtropical coral reefs to the frozen reaches of the Arctic. It is also the basic environment for a majority of the U.S. population, 75% of whom live within 50 miles of the shore. In 1972, Congress passed the U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) to rationalize development of the nation's shoreline, minimize conflicts over the use of coastal areas, and reduce losses in coastal environmental quality. This report presents case studies to illustrate a variety of responses to CZMA in regard to (1) coastal management program design, and (2) management strategies for environmentally sensitive sites. Design case studies include Alaska, North Carolina, New Jersey, American Samoa, and Rhode Island's salt pond region; management studies include coral reefs and sea grass beds in the Virgin Island National Park, the coral reefs and wetlands of the Florida Keys, a major resort development on the Hawaiian island of Maui, and the private development of two sea islands off the South Carolina coast (Hilton Head and Daufuskie Islands). Information on these U.S. cases is meant to assist developing country policy makers in designing their own coastal management programs.

069

PN-ABL-358

MF \$2.16/PC \$19.76

## Land and power: the impact of the land use act in Southwest Nigeria

Myers, Gregory Wilson  
University of Wisconsin at Madison. Land Tenure Center  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Energy and Infrastructure (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Nigeria (Sponsor)  
Dec 1991, xv, 145 p.: maps, En  
LTC research paper, no. 108  
9365453

The Nigerian Land Use Act of 1978 was intended to address perceived shortcomings of customary or traditional land tenure arrangements and ultimately to improve tenure security and agricultural performance. This study examines the impacts of the Act (the text of which is appended) upon peasant and commercial farmers in Oyo State in southwest Nigeria, with particular attention to the responses made by different groups to the opportunities and constraints created by the Act. In general, the Act has exacerbated tenure insecurity, hindered agricultural investment and performance, increased the number of land disputes, warped land markets, and inhibited changes that might otherwise have occurred in customary and commercial tenure arrangements. Those hurt most by the Act have been peasant farmers, especially women peasant farmers. The Act has also proven impossible to implement or administer in practice, as many landholders continue to rely upon customary tenure rules and mechanisms. Three alternatives are proposed. (1) The Act would remain in force, but in an administratively streamlined, decentralized, and more responsive form. (2) The Act would be streamlined, and, in addition, families, communities and other legally recognized groups would be encouraged to register their land. (3) The Act would be abrogated, and land nationalization abandoned as the primary method of regulating land tenure, agricultural development, and resource management. Instead, the State would recognize

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and support the continued development of both customary and commercial land tenure systems. The study favors the third alternative. Includes 21-page bibliography.

**070**

**\*PN-ABL-401**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$3.51

## Central Africa: global climate change and development — synopsis

World Wildlife Fund - U.S.

Nature Conservancy

World Resources Institute

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Environment and Natural Resources (Sponsor)

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

1992, viii, 20 p.: ill., charts, maps, statistical tables, En 9365554

*\*Also available from: Biodiversity Support Program / Africa, World Wildlife Fund, 1250 24th St., NW, Washington, DC 20037 USA*

Central Africa contains the largest remaining contiguous expanse of moist tropical forest on the African continent and the second largest in the world. However, deforestation rates are rising as the result of rapid population growth, inappropriate economic policies, economic downturns, and weak management capacities. If clearing rates continue to rise, a substantial amount of carbon dioxide will be released into the atmosphere, thus contributing to global climate change. This report summarizes a study designed as a first step in understanding the complex dynamics of the causes and effects of global climate change in Central Africa. The current state of the region's forests, greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and biomass burning, and the potential impacts of global climate change are discussed. This is followed by an overview of human interaction with the forests, and a discussion of the potential use of remote sensing and geological information systems in improving the quality of information and information management. The report concludes that Central Africa's forests offer an opportunity to

promote and apply new forest management strategies, sustainable agriculture techniques, and more efficient biomass fuel use. However, an improved information base is needed to develop in-country climate change analysis capabilities and to design related policies.

**071**

**\*PN-ABL-425**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$10.01

## Coastal environmental profile of South Johore, Malaysia

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management

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

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia and Near East (Sponsor)

1991, xiii, 65 p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En Technical publications series / ASEAN - U.S. coastal resources management project, no. 6

ICLARM contribution no. 578

4980268; 9365518

*\*Also available from: International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, MC P.O. Box 1501 Makati, 1299 Metro Manila, Philippines*

Malaysia's South Johore region has undergone rapid development recently, seriously damaging its ecologically sensitive and important coastal resources. This report profiles the area's coastal environment and identifies major environmental problems, as well as chief obstacles to sustainable development. Chapter 2 describes South Johore's physical environment, physiography, climate, and geology. Chapters 3-7 cover in detail the area's natural resource endowment; coastal ecosystems; population and socioeconomics; land use; and fisheries and aquaculture. Chapter 8 focuses on economic sectors other than aquaculture, including agriculture, forestry, livestock, shipping, industry, and transportation, while Chapter 9 covers tourism and its potential impact on South Johore's ecology. Chapter 10 reviews the major types of environmental

# ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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degradation in the region, including various types of coastal pollution, forest destruction, and coastal erosion. The laws, regulations, and institutions that govern environmental management are covered in Chapter 11. Chapter 12 concludes the report with an overview of the chief constraints to effective environmental management. Includes references.

**072**

**PN-ABL-482**  
**MF \$1.08/PC \$10.01**

## **African people, African parks: an evaluation of development initiatives as a means of improving protected area conservation in Africa**

Hannah, Lee

Nature Conservancy

World Wildlife Fund - U.S.

World Resources Institute

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Environment and Natural Resources (Sponsor)

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

1992, 76 p.: maps, statistical tables, En  
9365554

In the early 1980's, a handful of internationally financed projects pioneered practical application of the idea that the long-term existence of Africa's parks depends on revitalizing traditional relationships between local people and wildlife. However, many of current parks projects in Africa have been designed with no knowledge of the successes and failures of these pioneering efforts. This study reviews the implementation of 10 such projects and makes suggestions for future project design. The report begins by presenting brief profiles of the 10 projects, namely: Amboseli National Park Plan in southeastern Kenya, the Mountain Gorilla Project in Rwanda, the Bururi Forest Project in Burundi, the Air-Tenere Project in Niger, the Wildlife Extension Project in Kenya, the Rumonge Agroforestry Project near Lake Tanganyika, the Nyungwe Forest Project in Rwanda, the Beza Mahafaly and

Andohahela Projects in Madagascar, and the Kafue Flats Project in Zambia. Next, more detailed case studies are presented of the Amboseli and Wildlife Extension projects in Kenya, the Bururi Forest Project, and the Mountain Gorilla Project. Lessons learned from these projects are discussed in conclusion. A major lesson is that a good "people and parks" project must address an entire protected area with adequate resources; projects which address only a portion of an area cannot ensure its integrity. Also essential to success is the need to respect traditional community structures, even when these seem less individualistic and democratic than those in the west.

**073**

**PN-ABL-711**  
**MF \$1.08/PC \$7.15**

## **Tropical forests and biological diversity: USAID report to Congress 1990-1991**

U.S. Agency for International Development  
May 1992, 56 p.: ill., charts, En

Over the last few years environmental concerns have moved to the forefront of USAID's agenda. This report to Congress reviews USAID's efforts to conserve and protect tropical forests and biological diversity during FY's 1990-91. Following an introduction that summarizes the mounting worldwide problems of biodiversity loss and deforestation, Section 1 reviews funding trends for and initiatives in these two areas. Section 2 provides an overview of centrally funded activities, including the Forest Resources Management Project, the Biodiversity Support Program, the Development Strategies for Fragile Lands Project, and the Coastal Resources Management Project. Individual sections then cover USAID activities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Interspersed throughout the report are brief topical summaries which discuss subjects such as U.S. legislative mandates, the Global Environmental Facility, USAID agroforestry activities, African elephant conservation, and the protection of threatened national parks. Annexed is an annotated list of all projects mentioned in the report.

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074

**PN-ABL-807**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$8.58

## **Mongolia in transition: the new legal framework for land rights and land protection**

Whytock, Christopher  
University of Maryland. Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Private Enterprise. Ofc. of Emerging Markets (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia. Mongolia (Sponsor)  
16 May 1992, 63 p., En  
Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS) working paper series. Country report, no. 7  
Delivery order no. 1  
9400015

A new legal framework for land rights is necessary to the formation of a market economy and a democratic government in Mongolia. This paper examines the draft Land Law of Mongolia, a key factor in the emerging legal framework, with special emphasis on ownership and possessory right, land protection and land use, and enforcement and dispute resolution. Also discussed are the geographical, historical, political, and policy contexts of the current land reform effort, and the often conflicting attitudes of Mongolians regarding it, e.g., fears that a market economy will lead to widespread environmental degradation or, conversely, that crop output will sharply decrease unless land is given over to control of private individuals. Assessment of land reform in Mongolia must take into account the absence of a strong tradition of private land ownership, the difficult agrarian situation (resulting from climate, geography, and the nomadic tradition), and the existence of conflicting political attitudes. Several changes to the draft Land Law are recommended, namely, to: (1) reduce State control and encourage individual decisionmaking, supported by extension services and training; (2) reduce restraints on the transfer of land rights as constituting a disincentive to improving the quality of the land; (3) generally prohibit expropriation; (4) guarantee

inheritance of land rights; (5) conduct a cadastral survey to identify boundaries of ownership and establish a related land registration system; and (6) establish specific procedures to ensure open and due process in cases in which the State exercises its power to terminate land rights.

075

**PN-ABL-934**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$15.86

## **Afghanistan environment profile: phase I**

Nathan Associates, Inc.  
Louis Berger International, Inc.  
Atlas Associates, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia. Ofc. of the A.I.D. Representative for Afghanistan Affairs (Sponsor)  
Jun 1992, 120 p. + 2 appendices: maps, statistical tables, En  
Delivery order no. 20  
3060205

Afghanistan's environment, already scarred by 12 years of conflict, is likely to undergo severe stress as external and internal refugees are resettled, according to this preliminary environmental profile. Following an introduction, Chapter 2 discusses the state of Afghanistan's environment in 1978 prior to the Soviet invasion, while chapter 3 documents the environmental impacts of events since that time, including population relocation, deforestation, and locust and sunn-pest infestations. Chapter 4 examines major environmental areas (vegetation, wildlife, soil erosion, pesticides, public health, environmental infrastructure, energy, and air quality) with respect to both existing conditions and what is likely to occur when resettlement begins in earnest. Chapter 5 presents potential mitigation measures, including a set of environmental guidelines for the Government of Afghanistan. Chapter 6 discusses the Geographic Information System (GIS) being developed under USAID's Agricultural Services Support Program; it discusses the extent to which GIS data can contribute to environmental studies, and vice versa. Finally, Chapter 7

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presents recommendations for USAID involvement in the assessment and mitigation of Afghanistan's environmental problems.

**076**

**PN-ABL-961**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$13.13

## Mineral resources in Afghanistan

Nathan Associates, Inc.

Louis Berger International, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia. Ofc. of the A.I.D. Representative for Afghanistan Affairs (Sponsor)

Feb 1992, viii, 87 p. + appendix: maps, En

Delivery order no. 15

3060205

Despite Afghanistan's wide variety of mineral resources and long history of small-scale mining of gems, gold, copper, and coal, it was not until the 1950's that the country's mineral resources were subject to systematic exploration. This report documents the past and present status of these resources and examines alternative strategies for their exploitation. Chapter 2 provides a brief history of minerals exploration, exploitation, and planning in Afghanistan, including the roles of Great Britain, France, Germany, the Soviet bloc, and the United States in Afghanistan's mineral sector; mineral policy in the five national plans during the years 1962-83; and sector assessments conducted by the World Bank (1978) and the U.S. Department of Energy (1989). Chapter 3 discusses three strategies for developing the country's mineral and hydrocarbon resources: (1) a national orientation focusing on domestic needs; (2) a regional strategy that would consider markets in countries close to Afghanistan; and (3) an international strategy that would place Afghan resources on the international market. The three strategies, it is noted, are not mutually exclusive and all would require an aggressive exploitation program, programs to train personnel, and satisfaction of the country's basic energy needs. Chapter 4 summarizes available information on the identity and location of the country's mineral resources — including resource maps and latitudinal/longitudinal data for princi-

pal deposits — and identifies sources for more detailed information. Suggestions for immediate USAID action are included.

**077**

**PN-ABL-990**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$16.25

## Plan for supporting natural resources management in Sub-Saharan Africa: regional environmental strategy for the Africa Bureau

AMEX International

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

Revised ed.

May 1992, iii, 52 p. + 2 annexes: charts, En

Earlier ed.: PN-ABK-723

6980467

USAID's plan for combatting environmental degradation in sub-Saharan Africa through natural resource management (NRM), a cornerstone of the Agency's African strategy, is presented.

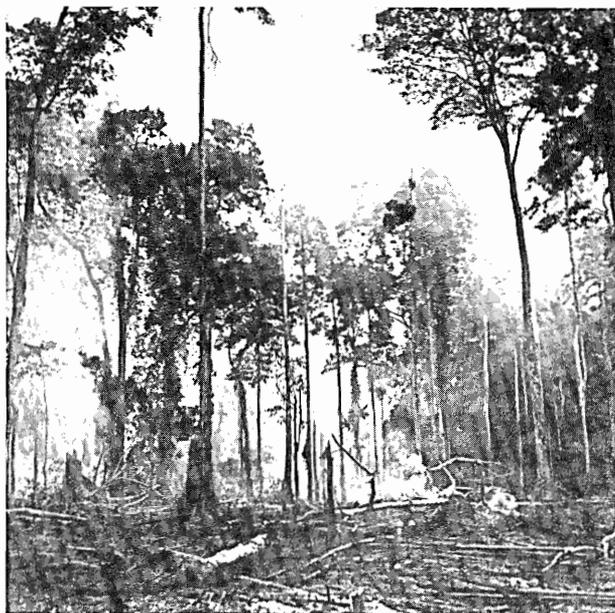
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***USAID will focus its efforts on two problem areas which have enormous consequences for Africa's future: soil degradation due to unsustainable agricultural practices, and loss of tropical forests and other critical habitats.***

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USAID will focus its efforts on two problem areas which have enormous consequences for Africa's future and in which the United States has a comparative advantage: soil degradation due to unsustainable agricultural practices, and loss of tropical forests and other critical habitats. The subregions targeted are: arid and semi-arid tropics, tropical highlands, the country of Madagascar, and the humid tropical forest of the Congo Basin. The plan divides African countries into three categories. In Category I

countries, USAID would implement comprehensive programs including (1) policy dialogue; (2) capacity building; (3) data compilation and analysis; (4) inclusion of NRM issues in agricultural and rural development projects; (5) action to involve the private sector, farmers, herdsmen, villagers, women, and others in NRM; (6) support to PVO and NGO programs; (7) development of geo-referenced databases and information systems; and (8) research and analysis, focusing on the role of agriculture. Programs in Category II countries would focus more limited resources on a single technical priority. Category III countries generally have only small humanitarian and or political programs, and will not undertake bilateral NRM programs. Incorporated into the plan is USAID's conviction that NRM interventions must address the fundamental causes of environmental degradation in Africa — population growth, poverty and economic stagnation, and declining agricultural productivity. Annexes include a detailed framework for organizing country NRM programs.



*Destruction of tropical rainforests is a major component in the environmental degradation of sub-Saharan Africa.*

078

\*PN-ABM-140  
MF \$3.24/PC \$28.86

## Coastal resources of Brunei Darussalam: status, utilization and management

Silvestre, Geronimo, ed.; Jaafar, Hj. Matdanan Hj., ed.; et al.

International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Indonesia. Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources. Dept of Fisheries (Sponsor)

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

(ASEAN / US CRMP Workshop on Coastal Resources Management in Brunei Darussalam, Bandar Seri Begawan, BN, 30 Apr - 1 May 1991)

1992, x, 214 p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En Association of Southeast Asian Nations / United States Coastal Resources Management project Conference: proceedings, no. 11

3980286; 4980286

*\*Also available from: International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management, MC P.O. Box 1501 Makati, 1299 Metro Manila, Philippines*

In light of the environmental dangers accompanying its recent program of economic diversification, the Government of Brunei Darussalam has signalled the need for improved management of its coastal areas, where 85% of the population lives and the country's social and economic activities are concentrated. This report contains the proceedings of a conference held in 1991 to review recent studies of Brunei Darussalam's coastal resources and draft an initial coastal area management plan. Individual papers cover: capture fisheries; mangrove and mangrove forest resources; fish communities in natural reef and artificial habitats; coastal area water quality; the populations and diversity of benthic fauna that inhabit coastal waters and are threatened by oil spills; a simulation of oil slick movement in Brunei Darussalam; a composite sensitivity index ranking the susceptibility of Brunei's five "zones" (as identified by resource prevalence) to oil spills; a man-

# ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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agement strategy for Brunei's 33 islands, most of which are uninhabited; zoning of industrial activities to minimize adverse effects on coastal water quality and the environment; the socioeconomic importance of Brunei's coastal resources; and the legal and institutional environment for coastal resource management.

**079**

**\*PN-ABM-189**  
**MF \$1.08/PC \$10.40**

## **Implementing natural resources management policy in Africa: a document and literature review**

Brinkerhoff, Derick W.; Gage, James D.; Yeager, Jo Anne  
Management Systems International, Inc.  
University of Maryland at College Park. Colleges of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Ofc. of International Programs. International Development Management Center  
Abt Associates, Inc.  
Development Alternatives, 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 Research and Development. Ofc. of Environment and Natural Resources (Sponsor)  
Apr 1992, vi, 74 p., En  
9365451  
*\*Also available from: International Development Management Center (IDMC), 2349 Computer & Space Sciences Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-2445 USA*

The organizational and management tasks involved in implementing natural resource management (NRM) policy in Africa are examined in this desk study. There are two main chapters. The first reviews 19 A.I.D. projects and programs in forestry/agroforestry, sustainable agriculture, and protected areas/biodiversity conservation in Africa. Key management and organizational issues cited include: management capacity, host government commitment, or-

ganizational systems, sustainability, community participation, and decentralization. Salient external factors include institutional capacity, recurrent costs, and the effect of other sectoral policies. The second main chapter summarizes current literature on NRM policy implementation in terms of: (1) the clarity and consistency of NRM objectives; (2) identification of critical factors and linkages necessary for achieving policy objectives; (3) policy implementation arrangements; (4) management and political skills and commitment; (5) ongoing constituent support; and (6) supportive socioeconomic and political conditions. NRM policy implementation in Africa is found to be significantly constrained on all six counts, with the lack of skilled managers being especially problematic. The study also identifies several troublesome features of NRM policies: the underlying contradiction between sustainable NRM and the prevailing economic development paradigm; the nature of NRM costs and benefits; the negative orientation of NRM regulations; and the tendency of NRM issues to generate conflict. A final section presents a set of strategic questions as a way to begin clarifying the complexity and multiplicity of factors and linkages that characterize NRM.

**080**

**PN-ABM-228**  
**MF \$2.16/PC \$23.27**

## **Integrated environmental plan for the Mexican-U. S. border area (first stage, 1992-1994)**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Mexico. Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and the Caribbean. Mexico (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and the Caribbean (Sponsor)  
1992, v.p.: maps, statistical tables, En

In November 1990, the Presidents of Mexico and the United States agreed to direct their respective environmental agencies to develop a plan to preserve the environmental integrity of the border area between Mexico and the United States. This report describes the first stage of the

plan, which is to be implemented between 1992 and 1994 and is designed to improve air, soil, and water quality, and to monitor the disposition of hazardous wastes 100 km from each side of the Mexican-U.S. border. The report: (1) describes the physical, demographic, and economic characteristics of the border area; (2) discusses the present state of environmental conditions in, and additional information needed for, nine pairs of adjoining U.S. and Mexican cities; (3) defines environmental priorities as set forth in the plan; and (4) discusses activities to be undertaken in implementing the plan, together with a funding plan. Special attention is given to issues concerning wastewater treatment; management of hazardous waste; conservation; and urban development. Air quality, municipal waste, pollution prevention, and environmental education are also discussed. Annexes include information on environmental laws affecting the border area, applicable international agreements and treaties, and environmental agencies of Mexican and U.S. border states and cities.

081

PN-ABM-278

MF \$2.16/PC \$21.06

**Chemistry of the atmosphere: its impact on global change — CHEMRAWN VII perspectives and recommendations: plenary lectures and recommendations from the international conference on the chemistry of the atmosphere, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, 2-6 December 1991**

Birks, John W., ed.; Calvert, Jack G., ed.; Sievers, Robert E., ed.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry  
American Chemical Society

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

(International Conference on the Chemistry of the Atmosphere, Baltimore, MD, US, 2-6 Dec 1991)

1992, vi, 163 p.: charts, maps, statistical tables, En 9365728

Chemical change in the earth's atmosphere due to human activity is a global problem, and solutions will require a global partnership between governments, private industry, and the scientific/academic community for stewardship of the atmosphere. This partnership constituted the main theme of the VII CHEMRAWN Conference, proceedings of which are presented herein. The report presents eight papers delivered at plenary sessions of the conference. Five of the papers discuss atmospheric chemistry and global change from the respective viewpoints of the U.S. government, the scientific community, developing countries, and the industrial and electric power supply sectors. Two papers analyze research outlooks and needs, while the last examines the role of government in dealing with the myriad aspects of atmospheric change. An opening section summarizes conference findings and recommendations for mitigating atmospheric change, including specific recommendations addressing environmental education, environmental monitoring, stratospheric ozone depletion, climate change, and oxidant formation and acid precipitation in the troposphere.

082

PN-ABL-957

MF \$2.16/PC \$15.73

**Afghanistan water constraints: overview analysis**

Nathan Associates, Inc.

Louis Berger International, Inc.

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia. Ofc. of the A.I.D. Representative for Afghanistan Affairs (Sponsor)

May 1992, 119 p.: maps, statistical tables, En  
Delivery order no. 16  
3060205

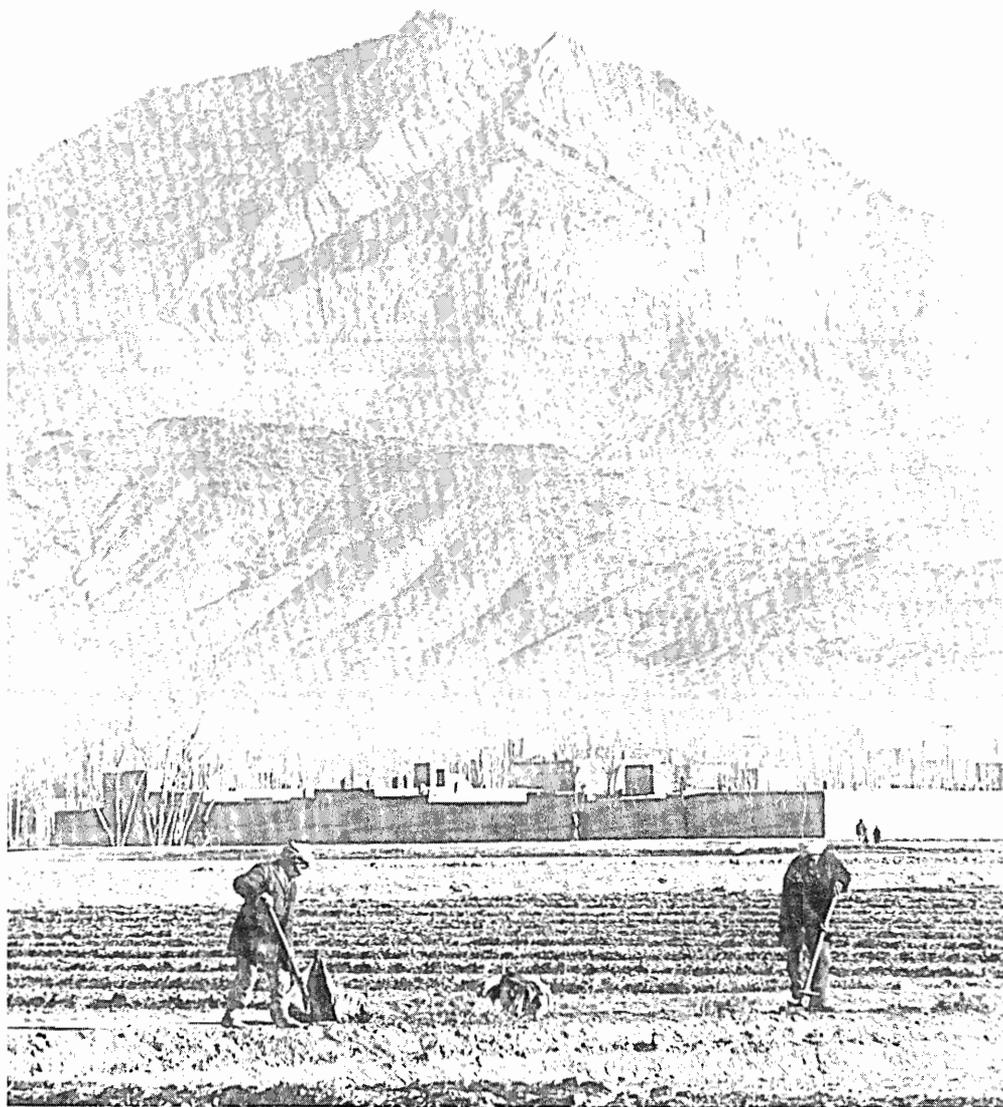
Afghanistan's already severe water supply problems are expected to intensify as Afghan refugees resettle in former conflictive zones. This report examines the technical, economic, cultural, and institutional facets of the country's water supply and suggests steps to mitigate existing and anticipated water supply problems. Chapter 2 presents information on Afghanistan's water resources, covering the country's climate, precipitation, glaciers/snow packs,

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and watersheds; the principal patterns of water flow and distribution; and comprehensive estimates, believed to be the first of their kind, of total resources and uses of water. Chapter 3 examines water resource development in the country from 1945 to 1979, including projects involving irrigation and hydroelectric power and strategies for improving the drinking water supply. Chapter 4 analyzes the effect of water constraints on Afghanistan's agricultural and cultural life, including the relationship between water control, agricultural production, and the resettlement of Afghan refugees. It also contains a detailed quantitative

analysis of the supply and agricultural demand for water and identifies regions most likely to suffer water supply constraints. Chapter 5 presents, and applies to specific regions in the country, recommendations for donor-financed water development projects in the following order of priority: (1) projects that can be undertaken now with minimal planning and investment; (2) resumption of projects interrupted by the conflict; (3) implementation of projects planned but not begun at the outbreak of hostilities; and (4) entirely new projects.



*Farm laborers outside of Kabul.*

083

**PN-ABL-089**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.72

## Using social science tools in agroforestry research

Marcucci, John L.  
Southern Methodist University  
Winrock International. Institute for Agricultural Development  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Science and Technology. Ofc. of Rural and Institutional Development (Sponsor)  
Feb 1990, iv, 39 p.: charts, En  
Multipurpose tree species network research series, no. 6  
9365547

Recent innovations in agroforestry research stress the need to elicit farmers' participation in technology adaptations. This paper is intended for non-social scientists who wish to use social science research tools in order to assess the use of multipurpose tree species in rural communities in Asia. It identifies and compares the use of specific tools in the context of four research approaches which represent a continuum of methodological development. (1) The agroecosystem approach involves abstract conceptualization of the structure and functions of an agroecosystem. (2) Farming systems research focuses on the development and adaptation of technology to the farm as a whole system. (3) Experiences with these two approaches led to the development of rapid rural appraisal for quick collection and analysis of data and greater farmer participation. (4) Diagnosis and design is a form of rapid rural appraisal that has been adapted to the assessment of land-use systems and agroforestry. The paper also describes specialized tools for understanding indigenous knowledge, including ethnoscience tools and decisionmaking research tools. It concludes by emphasizing that the four methodologies are complementary rather than competitive; the use of social science tools is optimized when several are employed in combination.

084

**PN-ABL-091**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$10.79

## MPTS research supported by the forestry/fuelwood research and development project (1987-1990)

MacDicken, Kenneth G.; Lantican, Celso B.  
Winrock International. Institute for Agricultural Development  
Kasetsart University. Faculty of Forestry  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Science and Technology. Ofc. of Rural and Institutional Development (Sponsor)  
Jul 1990, 78 p.: maps, En  
9365547

Multipurpose tree species (MPTS's) are grown to provide more than one product and/or service. For small farm use, this frequently means both significant wood and foliage use from the same tree. This report summarizes efforts under Phase I (1987-1990) of A.I.D.'s Forestry/Fuelwood Research and Development (F/FRED) Project to promote improved use of MPTS's on small farms in Asia. Research support has included efforts in genetic improvement and soil characterization, methodology development, researcher training, and preparation of annotated bibliographies and regional research plans. Network field trials in the humid, semiarid, and arid zones are detailed, as are two international trials — *Acacia auriculiformis* provenance trials and *Dalbergia sissoo* provenance trial series. Twenty-one small research grants were provided for field trials, methods, and management; tree improvement; pest and disease control; farm systems; policy and economics; and tree products. Additional projects involved leucaena psyllid control research, social science and economics research, biotechnology development, and initiation of a study of tree breeding objectives. A final section highlights assistance to a project in Thailand which involved testing indigenous species for agroforestry in the Huay Hong Krai watershed.

085

**\*PN-ABL-175**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$24.96

## **Social science applications in Asian agroforestry**

Burch, William R., Jr.; Parker, J. Kathy  
Yale University. School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Tropical Resources Institute  
Tribhuvan University. Institute of Forestry  
Winrock International  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Economic and Institutional Development (Sponsor)  
1992, xviii, 187 p.: charts, En  
Winrock / Oxford & IBH series on agroforestry, v. 3  
Published by: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. 9365547  
*\*Also available from: Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development, Petit Jean Mountain, Morrilton, AR 72110 USA*

Understanding the broader social context of agroforestry is as important as developing new technologies. Deforestation is usually more a symptom of underlying institutional and cultural problems than of technological failures, and land rehabilitation activities gain more through improved social organization than through biophysical technologies. This compilation of essays supports the integra

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***Deforestation is usually more a symptom of underlying institutional and cultural problems than of technological failures.***

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tion of social science theory and method into Asian agroforestry research, policy, planning, and management activities. The first section introduces the underlying theme that older, traditional Asian practices must be connected to newer approaches. It also sketches some of the long-term contributions social science can make to guide natural resource policy and management. The second section identifies some of the problem areas in Asian agroforestry where social science may be of most use. The chapters

focus on participatory forestry development programs, wasteland development in India, and the complementarity of social science and biophysical research. The third section considers the conceptual and methodological approaches of four social sciences—social ecology, political science, economics, and anthropology. The chapters show how these specialized sets of knowledge provide insight into particular facets of project development and overall project success.

086

**PN-ABM-065**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.28

## **Jackfruit biology, production, use and Philippine research**

Acedo, A. L., Jr.  
Winrock International. Institute for Agricultural Development  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Agriculture (Sponsor)  
May 1992, vi, 51 p.: ill., maps, En  
Multipurpose tree species network research series.  
Monograph, no. 1  
9365547

The jackfruit tree (*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam.) typifies a multipurpose tree species with considerable potential as an export, horticultural, forestry, and industrial crop. In the Philippines, it is a backyard crop cultivated under subsistence conditions, ranking first among the country's "minor" fruit crops and sixth among its fruit crops overall. This report provides an introduction to the jackfruit and to Filipino research on it. Individual sections discuss the jackfruit's: (1) origin, distribution, and domestication; (2) taxonomy and nomenclature; (3) morphology; (4) developmental patterns; (5) varieties and varietal improvement; (6) production; and (7) utilization. Several gaps are identified in Filipino jackfruit research, which has focused on fruit processing to the neglect of non-food uses. In the area of crop improvement, for example, a more rigorous selection and hybridization program is imperative in order to develop outstanding cultivars for specific purposes such as

food processing or timber. More work is also needed in systems related to jackfruit planting, fertilizer, irrigation, cultivation, insect pest and disease control, and postharvest management. Most importantly, there is a lack of research on ways to develop the production management, plantation development, and marketing systems needed for jackfruit commercialization.

**087**

**PN-ABM-326**  
**MF \$1.08/PC \$6.50**

## **Village agroforestry systems and tree-use practices: a case study in Sri Lanka**

Wickramasinghe, Anoja

Winrock International. Institute for Agricultural Development

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

U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia. Sri Lanka (Sponsor)

1992, 51 p.: ill., charts, maps, statistical tables, En Multipurpose tree species network research series. Report, no. 17

9365547

Village agroforestry systems in Sri Lanka have evolved through farmers' efforts to meet their survival needs. This paper examines farmers' land-use systems and their perceptions of the role of trees in the villages of Bambarabedda and Madugalla in central Sri Lanka. The benefits of village agroforestry are diverse—food, fuelwood, fodder, timber, and mulch—but food products are of outstanding importance. The ability of *Artocarpus heterophyllus* (the jackfruit tree) and *Cocos nucifera* (coconut) to ensure food security during the dry season and provide traditional foods throughout the year, as well as to grow in limited space, make them popular crops in the two study villages. State forests, home gardens, and farm croplands are all sources of tree products according to their availability and household parameters. An understanding of farmers' tree-breeding objectives was gathered through participatory sketching of tree ideotypes. Farmers' needs regarding tree improvement included efficient space use as well as improved quality and quantity of tree products. The study recommends that further research precede the formulation of agricultural interventions and that efforts to promote improved tree varieties recognize farmers' practices and expressed needs. On this basis, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Tamarindus indica* (the tamarind), *Psidium guajava* (guava), and *Madhuca longifolia* emerge as priority species for improvement efforts.

# ENERGY

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088

**PN-ABM-060**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$4.29

## **Poland: policy and institutional analysis — final report**

International Resources Group, Ltd.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Europe. Ofc. of Development Resources (Sponsor)  
May 1992, ii, 28 p., En  
1800015

Poland's ratio of energy use to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) — the amount of energy used to produce one unit of economic output — is 1.75 times that of Western Europe. Recognizing this imbalance, the Polish Government has established a policy target to reduce national energy intensity per unit of GDP 25% by the year 2000 and 40% by 2010. Means for achieving this objective include industrial restructuring, modernizing industrial technologies, and improving the efficiency of existing technologies. This report focuses on the last of these and discusses no- or low-cost ways to improve the energy efficiency of Polish industries. The following requirements for achieving such improvements are identified: (1) pricing policies which reflect the true costs of different forms of energy; (2) other sector-level policies which provide incentives for investment in energy efficiency; (3) cultivation of in-plant attitudes and incentives for energy efficiency; and (4) dissemination of technical and financial information, along with engineering and other expertise to enterprises seeking to improve energy efficiency. Individual sections of the report discuss these requirements in greater detail. Areas of possible U.S. assistance are noted in conclusion.

089

**PN-ABM-242**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$10.53

## **Energy and environment market conditions in Mexico**

RCG / Hagler, Bailly, Inc.  
JRH Associates  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Energy and Infrastructure (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Latin America and the Caribbean (Sponsor)  
Mar 1992, 83 p.: charts, statistical tables, En  
Business focus series

The opening up of the Mexican economy is creating new markets and opportunities for U.S. industries, many of the largest and fastest growing of which are in the energy and environmental sectors. This report reviews current market conditions in Mexico — economic, policy, legal, technical, and financial — as they relate to business opportunities in these two sectors. Specifically, the report provides: (1) an overview of the Mexican economy and the energy and environmental sectors; (2) specific market assessments of the oil and gas sector, the electric power sector, the industrial air pollution control sector, and the municipal and industrial water pollution control sector; and (3) an analysis of the Mexican business climate and procedures. Each of the sectors is projected to show significant growth over the next several years: 15% a year, through 1993, in the newly emerging air and water pollution control markets; a slower, but still attractive 9.5% annually in the power generation sector through 1994; and 3.8% annually, through 1994, in the oil and gas exploration and development market. The Mexican government has taken many positive steps to improve the country's business climate, including trade and foreign exchange liberalization, foreign investment incentives, and strengthened intellectual property regulation. The North American Free Trade Agreement is expected to further improve the business climate in Mexico.

090

**PN-ABK-880**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$5.72

## **Examining social and economic impacts of educational investment and participation in developing countries: the educational impacts model (EIM) approach**

Crouch, Luis A.; Spratt, Jennifer E.; Cubeddu, Luis M.  
Research Triangle Institute  
Harvard University. Harvard Graduate School of Education  
Harvard University. Harvard Institute for International Development  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Education (Sponsor)  
Apr 1992, iv, 38 p.: ill., charts, statistical tables, En  
BRIDGES research report series, no. 12  
9365824

In response to diminishing political interest in education in the developing world, the Educational Impacts Model (EIM) was designed as a tool to support efforts of Ministers of Education to increase allocations to the education sector. EIM is a simulation model which demonstrates the long-term, intersectoral effects of education, focusing primarily on impacts of educational investments on population growth and economic productivity. It is a general model based on empirical data from 80 countries. This report describes how EIM was developed and provides detailed descriptions and specifications of its four component submodels: (1) educational participation; (2) demographics; (3) labor force participation; and (4) economic productivity. A final section illustrates the simulation model using data from Pakistan. The report concludes that education is the most profitable form of social investment available, and that it is fully competitive, in the long run, with traditional economic investment. Of particular importance is the impact of the education of women on lowering fertility, infant mortality, and population growth rates. The report notes that EIM, along with the entire data set used to generate its equations, is available on diskette.

091

**PN-ABL-293**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$10.01

## **Educational crisis in Latin America: the financial constraint and the dilemma of quality versus coverage**

Sanguinety, Jorge A.  
Development Technologies, Inc.  
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)  
10 Jan 1992, viii, 68 p.: statistical tables, En  
5970032

The immediate objective of this paper is to describe and analyze what many national and international observers have come to perceive as the chronic decline of formal education in Latin American countries. The paper reviews public sector primary education in six Latin American countries — Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. The following aspects of the crisis are identified. (1) Funding is inadequate for even minimum-quality universal primary school coverage. Almost all funds dedicated to primary education are spent on salaries, with practically no allowances for instructional materials and school maintenance. Almost all school construction is externally funded. (2) Teachers' salaries have seriously declined due to inflation and are too low to attract capable professionals. Many employed teachers must hold additional jobs to make ends meet. (3) These conditions have created antagonism rather than strategic alliances between ministries and teachers' unions. (4) Management systems are incapable of maintaining maximum use of resources, obtaining more resources, or providing leadership for educational development. (5) Academic standards and achievement seem to be declining. Interviews with teachers and other experts indicated that 75% feel that the education of a sixth-grade graduate is inferior to that of several years ago. The paper states that the educational decline is eroding the human resources of many countries in the region, with far-reaching implications for economic development. An educational strategy

# EDUCATION

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specifying the roles of government, schools, teachers, parents, the private sector, and donors is presented in conclusion.

**092**

**PN-ABL-294**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$13.13

## **Vocational education and training: review of experience**

Herschbach, Dennis R.; Hays, Frances B.; Evans,  
David P.  
Juarez and Associates, Inc.  
Management Systems International, Inc.  
Research Triangle Institute  
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)  
1992, xi, 94 p., En  
5970032

For over two decades, developing countries and donor organizations have made substantial investments in vocational education and training. This study identifies lessons learned from these efforts, based on a literature review and an examination of more than 50 USAID projects conducted from 1973 to 1989. Of these projects, 24 were selected for intensive review, and 2 (in Honduras and Jamaica) for case studies. Following an introduction, Chapter II outlines issues surrounding investment in vocational training, while Chapter III compares various formal and nonformal training alternatives and examines the training needs of small and medium-sized employers. Chapter IV looks at the organizational and operational requirements of vocational training projects, focusing on management issues, instructional staff, and instructional resources. Chapter V evaluates funding options: general public revenues, payroll taxes, user fees, and student loans. A summary chapter offers recommendations for investing in vocational training, with emphasis on the Latin American

and Caribbean, and guidelines for strengthening project design. References, project descriptions, and the case studies are appended.

**093**

**PN-ABL-295**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$12.09

## **Training for development: review of experience**

Gillies, John A.  
Juarez and Associates, Inc.  
Management Systems International, Inc.  
Research Triangle Institute  
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)  
1992, xiii, 83 p., En  
5970032

In general, too little attention is given to the design of participant training programs. This study identifies design and implementation measures to increase the contributions that trainees can make to economic and social development over the course of their careers. Two general types of training programs are discussed and compared. The first is the standard participant training program, in which individuals are selected and trained to meet specific human resource needs in an institution or country. The second is leadership training, which is exemplified by the Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program (CLASP). CLASP is distinctive in that it selects participants who are socially and economically disadvantaged, while also meeting the human resource needs of the economy and because all training is conducted in the United States to promote understanding of a pluralistic society and market economy. The report is organized according to the different stages in the program and project cycle — program context, project design, implementation, and evaluation. A final section reviews topics of special concern, such as USAID management issues, women in development, and CLASP. The study concludes that while many of the lessons relating to

participant training are well known, they are not consistently applied by Missions. In general, participant training is designed and implemented on a project by project basis rather than viewed within the larger context of Mission policy and standards. Moreover, the management structure of the Missions inhibits the development of program-level, cross-sectoral approaches to human resource development.

implementation (by far the longest section of the report), including sections on public and private financial resources for basic education, equity of access, educational quality and efficiency, educational administration, and program sustainability and institutionalization; and (3) evaluation, covering current approaches to evaluation, intended audiences, evaluation indicators, and capacity-building objectives of evaluation. Includes bibliography.

**094**

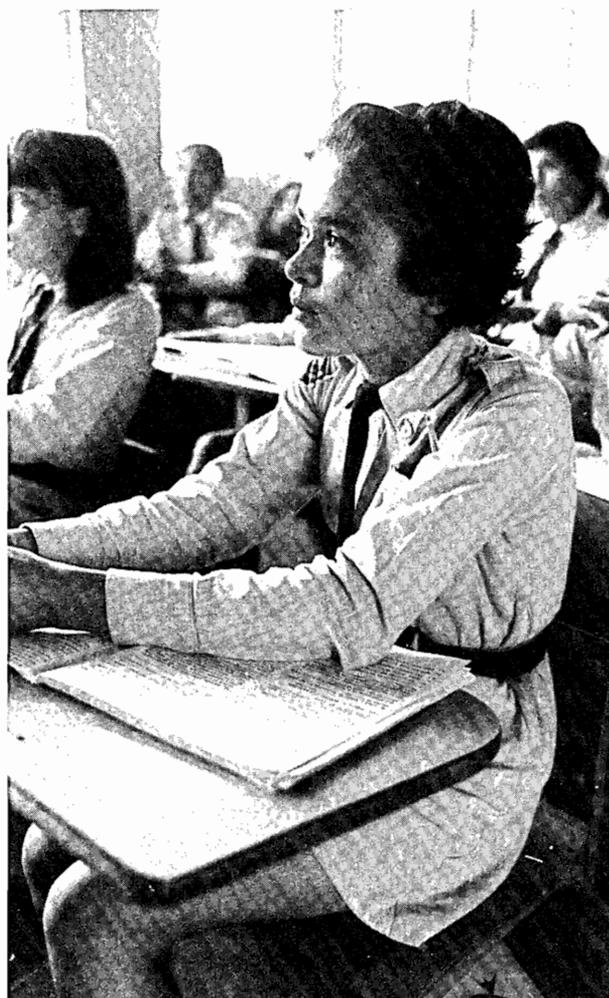
**PN-ABL-296**

**MF \$2.16/PC \$20.54**

## Basic education: review of experience

Chesterfield, Ray  
 Juarez and Associates, Inc.  
 Management Systems International, Inc.  
 Research Triangle Institute  
 Academy for Educational Development, Inc.  
 U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
 Latin America and Caribbean. Ofc. f Development  
 Resources. Education and Human Resources Div.  
 (Sponsor)  
 1992, xiii, 153 p., En  
 5970032

Intended as a reference document for donor agency and host country managers involved in basic education programs, this paper reviews A.I.D.'s and other donor agencies' work in basic education in Latin America and the Caribbean. It summarizes available literature and presents case studies of selected projects in Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Brazil, and Haiti, together with a series of lessons learned. The paper is organized in accordance with the three principal phases of project management. (1) project context and design, including a detailed description of A.I.D.'s basic education strategy; (2) project



*A girl watches a television lesson in an El Salvador school.*

# SOCIAL SCIENCE AND PSYCHOLOGY

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095

**PN-ABL-327**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.41

## **Compensatory social programs and structural adjustment: a review of experience**

Kingsbury, David S.  
Development Alternatives, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Program and Policy Coordination. Ofc. of Economic  
Affairs (Sponsor)  
Apr 1992, xiii, 49 p.: statistical tables, En  
9300095

To ease the burden of austerity measures required by structural adjustment programs, donors and developing country governments have implemented a variety of compensatory programs. These fall under three broad categories: employment creation through public works; assuring access of the most vulnerable to social services (health, education, and community development); and targeting subsidies to the most vulnerable. This paper uses case studies from Bolivia, Ghana, Chile, Senegal, and Mexico to identify lessons learned from such compensatory programs and to examine the different institutional structures — multisectoral or sector by sector — used to implement them. The report concludes that many of the programs are not really “compensatory” in nature, but are really aimed at alleviating poverty and should be designed and evaluated as such. In many instances, they have attempted to resolve problems that require medium- or long-term efforts. In addition, program design has paid too little attention to opportunity-cost implications or to the effect of adjustment measures on income distribution. There is also strong reason to doubt the efficacy of multisectoral programs in providing integrated short-term poverty relief. On the positive side, compensatory programs can increase the legitimacy of economic reform in the eyes of the people. The most successful are those enacted by governments committed to economic reform and to broad participation in the development process. If properly designed and implemented, such programs allow fledgling govern-

ments to display an ability to govern and respond to people’s needs. Policy implications for A.I.D. are discussed briefly in conclusion.

096

**PN-ABL-344**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$7.67

## **Survey of organizations involved in private sector development and / or gender considerations programming in Rwanda**

Lent, Drew; Dicker, Hortense  
Management Systems International, Inc.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Research and Development. Ofc. of Women in Development (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for  
Africa. Rwanda (Sponsor)  
Jun 1992, ii, 55 p., En  
9300300

Personnel from 19 organizations implementing private sector development projects in Rwanda were interviewed in an effort to identify constraints to private sector development, with special attention to the problems of women entrepreneurs. The interviewees represented international donors, international or indigenous NGO’s, a commercial bank, and a government service. The most frequently identified constraint was a lack of government enthusiasm and support for private sector development. Although major regulatory reforms have been enacted, numerous problems exist in implementation. For example, new rules governing the foreign exchange market require entrepreneurs to amass a large sum of money to import, which effectively prohibits smaller businesses from importation and subsequent sales. Even for larger firms, import/export arrangements are still an onerous task, requiring many trips to the Ministry and the bank. Many of the respondents cited a lack of entrepreneurial spirit or motivation among Rwandan entrepreneurs. In a typical market, everyone is selling the same thing, while many other desirable items are simply not for sale. Several also mentioned a need for financial management and other business skills, as well as

the high tax rates placed on business revenues. The reaction to the government-controlled chamber of commerce was unanimously negative. For women entrepreneurs, serious constraints are posed by cultural prohibitions on women owning property or receiving credit.

**097**

**\*PN-ABL-459**  
**MF \$3.24/PC \$35.88**

## **Combating poverty: innovative social reforms in Chile during the 1980s**

Castaneda, Tarsicio

Institute for Contemporary Studies. International Center for Economic Growth

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

1992, xxi, 259 p.: charts, statistical tables, En

Published by: ICS Press

9300092

*\*Also available from: International Center for Economic Growth, 243 Kearny St., San Francisco, CA 94108 USA*

In the past 15 years, Chile has undertaken major reforms in nearly every area of its government and economy, including innovative reforms in education, health care, low-income housing, and social security. As a result, it has experienced extraordinary improvements in social indicators such as life expectancy, nutrition, and infant and child mortality rates, a remarkable achievement considering that these were years of political upheaval, economic instability, and fiscal constraints. The social policies and structural reforms which contributed to these improvements, the ways in which they were implemented, and their results, are examined in this book. A central theme in the analysis is the concept of targeting, the process of insuring that programs to alleviate poverty actually reach the poor — one of the hardest tasks developing countries face. Chapter 1 briefly reviews the economic and social context of the reforms. Chapters 2 through 5 describe, respectively, reforms in education, health and nutrition programs and delivery systems, the housing sector, and the social security system; each chapter includes an overview of pre-

reform situation, a review of the reforms and how they were implemented, an assessment of observed and expected results, and a summary. Chapter 6 focuses on the implementation and impact of decentralization efforts, emphasizing the new role which municipalities and the private sector play in providing social services. Finally, Chapter 7 summarizes main social reforms, key thoughts, and lessons learned, which could be invaluable to policymakers in other countries contemplating or implementing similar reforms.

**098**

**PN-ABL-515**  
**MF \$1.08/PC \$2.34**

## **African families and AIDS: context, reactions and potential interventions**

Caldwell, John; Caldwell, Pat; et al.

Australian National University. Health Transition Centre

National Research Council. Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Committee on Population and Demography

National Academy of Sciences

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

(Expert Meeting on Family and Development, Washington, DC, US, 16 - 17 Jul 1992)

Jul 1992, 17 p., En

Sub-Saharan Africa is home to only 9% of the world's people but has almost 66% of all HIV-positive persons, most of whom contracted the virus through heterosexual contact. This conference paper summarizes recent research on the relation between AIDS and traditional family life in the region. Major findings include the following. (1) The nuclear family is not traditional in the region, where 30-50% of married women are currently in polygynous marriages. In many areas, the traditional system (which assumes that men need several sexual partners) also prohibits postpartum relations for over a year, thus increasing male sexual relations within the extended family and (especially in urban areas) with commercial sex workers. (2) Wives are unlikely to refuse sex and are not supposed

## SOCIAL SCIENCE AND PSYCHOLOGY

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to inquire about their husbands' extramarital relations even implicitly, i.e., by demanding use of a condom. Empowering women is central in the battle against AIDS. (3) Budgetary restrictions due to structural adjustment programs have blunted the medical system's ability to cope with AIDS. (4) The vast majority of nonsymptomatic seropositive individuals in Africa are unaware of their condition. (5) Care for AIDS victims is generally provided by the family, and most often by women. (6) Family planning programs are important for encouraging the use

of condoms, especially during the postpartum period. (7) Anti-AIDS campaigns — notably in Uganda — aimed at producing a Western-type companionate marriage are an assault on the traditional African family. The anti-sex messages of these campaigns run counter to the traditional belief that sexual activity is good for health. (8) Given the magnitude of the AIDS crisis in sub-Saharan Africa, the amount of proven social science findings is startlingly small. Includes 42 references, most from 1989-92.



*The spectacular scenery in many developing countries makes ecotourism a viable alternative for natural resources management.*

099

**PN-ABL-400**  
MF \$2.16/PC \$15.73

## **Ecotourism: a viable alternative for sustainable management of natural resources in Africa**

International Resources Group, Ltd.  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Africa. Ofc. of Analysis, Research and Technical Support (Sponsor)  
Jun 1992, vii, 98 p. + 3 annexes: statistical tables, En  
Delivery order no. 2  
9365517

This report describes the history and current status of ecotourism and its role in economic development and natural resource management. It focuses on the role of private, commercial-sector organizations, as they are the least well-known and a crucial segment of ecotourism. Several specific examples of ecotourism, e.g., the Mountain Gorilla Project in Rwanda, are discussed briefly. Major findings include the following: (1) Sub-Saharan Africa has considerable untapped potential for ecotourism. (2) The benefits of ecotourism are only beginning to be quantified. (3) Although ecotourism could promote A.I.D.'s goals in private sector development and natural resource management, no major projects are being funded. (4) Marketing is a key area where nature tourism needs support. (5) Private ground operators are necessary to deliver tours that are responsive to tourists' needs, but they are one of the weakest links in the industry due to under-capitalization. (6) Local communities should be given a larger role in planning nature tourism. (7) Development of ecotourism in Africa hinges on a number of government actions in the areas of policy, planning, industry coordination, resource management, infrastructure development, and finance. Includes bibliography and a listing of key organizations and key individual contacts.

100

**PN-ABM-318**  
MF \$1.08/PC \$6.76

## **Coastal tourism in Southeast Asia**

Wong, P. P.  
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)  
International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Research and Development. Ofc. of Environment and Natural Resources (Sponsor)  
U.S. Agency for International Development. Bur. for Asia and Private Enterprise (Sponsor)  
1991, viii, 40 p.: ill., charts, maps, En  
ICLARM contribution no. 715  
Association of Asian Nations [ASEAN] / United States coastal resources management project: education series, no. 8  
9365518; 4980286; 3980286

A tropical climate and lush beaches have made Southeast Asia an important area for coastal tourism development, a primer on which is here presented. After an introductory section listing some 80 existing or potential tourist sites along the region's coasts, the book examines the physical aspects of coasts that must be assessed prior to development. Stages in the development of Southeast Asian tourism and a typology of resorts by quality of accommodation are then identified, with stress on two types that have particular importance for the future: specialized resorts developed for specific market segments; and mega-resorts, such as the one being planned in Phuket. The report examines the conflicts between tourism and other sectors regarding the use of coastal resources, as well as potential negative impacts on the environment (e.g., pollution, beach erosion), society (e.g., an increase in the crime rate, the demise of local traditions), and the village-level economy (e.g., cost-of-living increases). Existing guidelines, strategies, and controls for sustainable coastal tourism are reviewed in conclusion.

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