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EVALUATION OF THE CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,

APRIL 19-20, 1979

I. Purpose and Recommendations

Over the past decade, the Center for Research on Economic Development (CRED) of the University of Michigan has had as a primary objective development of U.S. and LDC competence to work on economic problems of Africa, especially Francophone Africa. The primary source of financial support in pursuit of this objective has been a 211(d) grant program from AID (TAB) to the Center. Further, to assist the CRED in the transition from AID 211(d) grant support to other sources of income, AFR agreed in FY 1977 to a transitional grant to provide partial interim financing until revenues from these other sources would permit the Center to dispense with AID grant financing. The last tranche of the transitional grant, an increment of \$69,000, was to be requested in FY 79, subject to an evaluation of the Center's performance and progress toward financial viability.

A. Purpose of the Evaluation

As agreed, AFR/DR formed an evaluation team to undertake an on-site review of performance and progress toward financial viability in order to determine whether to request the FY 79 final increment of the transitional grant for the CRED. The members of the team were Mr. John Blumgart, Chief (AFR/DR) and Mr. Peter Thormann, PPC/PDPR/ED. On April 19-20, 1979 the team met with the CRED staff and senior representatives of the administration of the University of Michigan.

The day of the 19th was spent in full day discussion of performance, financial viability, and future of the CRED and CRED staff -- with primarily Professor Robin Barlow, Director; Professor Elliot Berg, Director until September, 1978; and Mr. Henri Josserand, Director of the Francophone Africa Program. On the 20th discussions continued with CRED staff; a meeting was held with the Dean of Research; the Dean of the College of Literature, Science and Arts; the Associate Dean of Research and Facilities and the Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs; and preparation of the evaluation report was begun.*

The specific purpose of the review, as already noted, was to evaluate performance and progress toward financial viability for the purpose of reaching a determination on whether to request the third and final tranche of \$69,000 of the transitional grant to CRED. The criteria of the review of performance were primarily the success of the CRED in building competence to work on economic problems of French-speaking African nations and progress toward financial viability including the development of sources of revenue other than AID grant financing. Performance

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or areas of weakness found in the previous 1974 evaluation -- multi-disciplinary competence and minority group representation -- were also reviewed.

A broader purpose of the evaluation was to assess the future prospects of the CRED and relate these prospects to the needs of the Africa Bureau in Francophone West Africa. Programs in French-speaking West Africa will, for the foreseeable future, continue to be an important part of the Africa Bureau portfolio. What will be the Bureau's human resource requirements for program and project development in Francophone Africa? Will there be competence at CRED and elsewhere to meet Bureau requirements? What actions, if any, need to be taken by AID to assure an adequate U.S. economic competence in development problems of Francophone Africa?

B. Recommendations

Although most of the 211(d) funding AID has provided to CRED was centrally-funded, AFR has more recently been the main funding source and beneficiary of the program. AFR will -- either by action or by lack of it -- play a major role in shaping the future of the institution. As noted earlier, CRED is at the beginning of a two year period of transition at the end of which its "mix" of skills and programs is likely to be very different from that of today. The issues for AFR are, first, whether it should assist CRED through the transitional period -- by making available the final tranche (\$69,000) of proposed transitional grant -- and, second, whether it should seek to retain a continuing strong capacity at CRED on Francophone economic issues through new projects that would involve CRED in that region.

There would appear to be three options available to AFR at this juncture in its future relationship to CRED:

- (1) To step aside and let CRED go its separate way
- (2) To provide the final tranche of the transitional grant, with or without certain undertakings by CRED;
- (3) To identify new projects that will be of benefit to AFR and will continue to keep CRED active in Francophone Africa.

The team believes that option two should be followed and that option three should be thoroughly explored. CRED with increased support from the University has made a promising start toward long term financial viability. It has done a creditable job in terms of following the recommendations of the previous evaluation team. Therefore, the team believes the final tranche of the transitional grant should be given. However, a portion of the grant should be devoted to rejuvenating and maintaining the network of professional relationships and contacts among the Francophone economic experts that have been the prime product of the program. This could take the form of a bulletin or newsletter as well as periodic seminars or conferences. In this way, the "graduates" of the CRED program can continue keep in professional touch with CRED and with each other, and this will help the expertise built up through the program to be sustained and made available when needed for AFR consulting or research assignments.

The team also believes that option three should be vigorously explored by CRED and AFR/SFWA. CRED's capacity to sustain a continuing competence to undertake economic analyses and to provide expertise for project design and evaluation will depend to a great extent on the utilization of that capacity by AFR. Given the growth of AFR programs in Francophone Africa and their good prospects for continuation over the next 5-10 years, it would seem reasonable to suppose that AFR/SFWA, and also AFR/CAWA, would have a need for economic expertise. Discussions to define AFR needs for economic analysis in Francophone Africa should begin soon. Assuming there will be a continuing need, CRED should be able to compete successfully for design or research contracts in this field for the next two years at least. If this happens, the prospects appear bright that CRED will continue to retain a basic core Francophone African capacity of interest to AFR at the same time that it is diversifying and pursuing new and different goals.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Origin and Development of the CRED 211(d) Program

In November 1969, at the urging of the Bureau for Africa, A.I.D. made a centrally-funded 211(d) grant to the University of Michigan's Center for Research on Economic Development (CRED) in the amount of \$675,000. The purpose of the 211(d) program was to develop a greater capacity among American universities to provide development services in the LDCs. In the case of the grant to CRED, special reference was made to Africa, including Francophone Africa. Thanks to this

assistance plus support from the Ford Foundation and other sources, CRED's research, teaching and publication activities grew appreciably, with an emphasis on (but not exclusive attention to) West and East Africa.

In FY 1972 and '73, partly in response to CRED's initiative, partly in response to AFR's growing need for French speaking economists with area expertise in West and Central Africa, the basic grant was twice amended and an additional \$942,535 added to the project. The major and unique (but not the only) component of the amended program was the recruitment of young but well qualified American PhD economists to work in Francophone African universities as teachers and researchers for two years with a third year at Ann Arbor for research write up, seminars and career placement. Advanced language training was provided to these persons here required. Through agreements concluded by CRED, economists were stationed at the national universities of Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Zaire, where they taught courses counseled students and engaged in research on local developmental problems. A total of ten economists served in the program, most of them highly successfully and productively.

Through the above professor/research program, and through the other aspects of the Francophone African Program (FAP) financed by the grants -- i.e. dissertation research in Francophone Africa and at Ann Arbor, faculty sabbatical research in Francophone Africa, CRED training of

African economists and officials, conferences, publications, etc. -- CRED developed over the years close professional ties with a broad range of Francophone African universities, research institutions and economic agencies.

In 1974, in the aftermath of the Sahelian drought and the rapid expansion of AFR's programs in the Sahel, AID and the University concluded a third amendment in the amount of \$850,000 to develop U.S. economic talent to carry out research on Sahelian economic problems at universities and research institutions in that region of Francophone Africa. Pursuant to that amendment, CRED recruited four researcher/economists who worked in Senegal, Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast.

B. AID and Other Donor Utilization of CRED Capacity

1. Research

AID, especially AFR, has drawn heavily on CRED's capacity for the purpose of obtaining program-related research findings and conclusions on development issues. Major projects have been the following:

- (a) In the aftermath of the drought, CRED conducted a country-by-country analysis on "The Recent Economic Evolution of the Sahel" (1975).
- (b) At the request of AFR and REDSO/WA, CRED is carrying out three major economic studies on West African livestock production and marketing: the "Entente Livestock Project, The Livestock and Meat Marketing in Central West Africa (Red Meat Study)," and a further extension of that project to include the Nigerian and Abidjan markets (1975-80).

- (c) Responding to a request by the CILSS/Club du Sahel organization, AFR commissioned CRED to carry out a survey of "Cereals Marketing and Price Policy in the Sahel" for the CILSS/Club "Working Group" on this subject (1976-78). Two smaller studies on grain storage were also completed during that period. CRED personnel provided much of the U.S. input into the Working Group's consideration of this subject.
- (d) As a subcontractor to the African-American Scholars Council, CRED prepared a number of monographs on various topics relating to Zimbabwe and Namibia (1976).
- (e) Through a TAB-funded contract, CRED is carrying on an analysis on cost-effective measures to reduce the rate of child mortality in the LDCs. In addition, CRED personnel carried out a number of more limited studies on various topics, mostly on Africa.
- (f) Other donors, particularly the IBRD, but also the Ford Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation and the European Development Fund, called upon CRED to carry out research tasks both in Africa and elsewhere.

2. Consulting and Project Design

Under the same contract that enabled CRED to support AFR's "medium term" project design exercise in the Sahel in 1974, CRED again responded to AFR's needs for consultants in connection with an extensive DAP preparation exercise that was carried out in the winter and spring of 1974-75 for all of the countries of Central and West Africa. Some 28 economists and other specialists were recruited by CRED and AFR who produced DAPs or "DAP Substitutes" for Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Benin, Chad, the Cameroon and the Central African Republic.

In mid 1975 the award of an Indefinite Quantity Contract (AID/afr-C-1143) to provide consulting services in a number of fields has permitted AFR to utilize CRED resources for a wide variety of project design, evaluation and economic assessment services, both in the Sahel and other Francophone African countries such as Zaire and the Cameroon. Some 23 work orders have been issued during the life of that contract which terminated April 30, 1979. In staffing these missions, CRED drew upon its own staff, African experts identified or developed through the FAP program, and contacts recruited through its U.S. francophone "network."

It should also be noted that IBRD and other donors also drew upon CRED expertise for consulting services, particularly in the fields of macro-economic analysis and macro-policy issues.

In sum, it can be said that AID and other donor utilization of CRED's capacity has exceeded even the optimistic forecast of the 1974 evaluation. It has been a major source of research and consulting services for the Africa Bureau and, in particular, AFR/SFWA and AFR/DR/SFWAP.

III. Evaluation Report of 1974

A. Major Recommendations of the 1974 Evaluation Report

In July, 1974 a five-person AID evaluation group spent two days at Ann Arbor and issued a report on CRED's performance. The report gave CRED high marks on building its competence in areas relevant to AID's needs and on AID (and other donor) utilization of that competence. The report noted that such competence would be sustained through the University's "commitment" to retaining on CRED's or the University's staff the best of the returning economists who had served in Africa. It applauded the collaborative linkages that CRED had established with African universities and research institutes. On the other hand, the evaluation group recommended that in the future CRED give greater attention to:

1. Maintenance of basic capacity;
2. greater minority involvement in its work and closer professional linkages with minority institutions;
3. greater emphasis on a multi-disciplinary (as opposed to straight economics) approach in research and staffing;
4. increased financial and logistic support to CRED by the university;
5. a more equitable sharing by the university of the overhead it charged AID and other contractors for CRED-rendered consultant or research services.

Should these recommendations be acted upon, the evaluation report further recommended that AID consider (as CRED had requested) a final "transitional" grant, if one were necessary, to bridge a near term "resource gap" and pave the way toward CRED's long term financial viability.

B. CRED Performance Relative to the Recommendations of the 1974 Evaluation Team

1. Maintenance of Basic Capacity

Overall the CRED deserves very high marks for development of a cadre of French speaking professional economists knowledgeable about and interested in problems of French West Africa. At the same time, we were disappointed in the weakening Francophone Africa capacity at the CRED itself. Under the 211(d) grant, AID expected growth and long-term maintenance of Francophone West Africa expertise at the CRED. None of the new experts developed through the program, especially from among the professor/researchers, has been retained at the CRED. Further, based on our discussions with staff, one may expect in two to three years time, in the absence of any changes in the present drift of the CRED, that there will be at the most four persons committed to work in the Francophone West Africa region and very possibly only two.

Given the realities of university appointments, career expectation of new Ph.D.'s and finance of the Center, it is arguable that AID's expectations were unrealistic. Nevertheless, we cannot help but wonder whether there was not some way, e.g. consideration of professor/researchers for junior faculty appointment, that would have made possible retention of at least one or two of the more than twenty-five economists with doctorates who were intensively involved in the CRED program. To wind up after ten years and \$2.5 million with little more permanent capacity for work on Francophone West Africa problems by the CRED than at the start of the program is a disappointment.

We were also disappointed that CRED had done little beyond informal and ad hoc contacts to stimulate and maintain an active professional "network" among the 24 economists who had worked and studied in Francophone Africa.

2. Multi-Disciplinary Approach

In executing its consulting and research work for AID, CRED has tended to follow a multi-disciplinary approach. However, this is probably less due to the strictures of the evaluation team than to the nature of the problems CRED was being asked to work on. Clearly, the study of the Entente livestock production and marketing system, or the preparation of an agricultural sector survey, or the design of a renewable energy project required skills in many non-economic disciplines. In bringing in other specialists for specific projects, CRED has broadened its network of contacts and professional relationships in related disciplines, both within and outside of the University.

3. Minority Involvement

Very little has been accomplished in regard to establishing collaborative linkages with minority colleges and universities. However, CRED has made a serious effort to attract minority candidates to the professor/researcher and to the African field dissertation researcher programs. Three minority persons participated in the African professor/researcher program or as researchers at CRED, and four minority persons participated in the dissertation program out of a total of

13 program participants. CRED has recently completed a nationwide recruiting campaign for minority M.A. candidates which has attracted an additional participant.

4. Increased University Support

The 1974 evaluation group stressed the importance of increased University support and it is apparent that the University has responded. In FY 1975 the University made its first cash contribution to the support of CRED (\$9,000) and this has since risen to \$45,000 per annum. In FY 1978, the University committed itself to providing funding at that level over the next three years. This is in addition to the approximately \$100,000 of "in kind" support provided by the University for utilities, custodial services, telephone, etc. Another indication of support is CRED's recent move into permanent, more spacious University quarters on the campus (CRED originally started in rented space in town).

In its meeting with the senior staff of the University on April 20, the team was told that CRED has emerged on the campus in a more visible way with an institutional identity of its own. The University leaders agreed that CRED was facing a two year transitional period and that the shape and viability of the institution at the end of that period would depend, to a good extent, on its future relation with A.I.D.

IV. Present Position and Future Prospects

CRED is one of fifteen specialized research centers attached to the College of Literature, Sciences and Arts at the University of Michigan. The total staff of the center -- "core" staff plus research assistants, secretarial and other staff, e.g. librarian, graphic arts person, is approximately forty to forty-five persons.

A. Core Staff

The core professional staff of the Center is composed at present of seven faculty members, six research scientists and four research associates. The next academic year, 1979-80, will bring major changes in personnel. Faculty members with partial financial support and/or office space at the Center will increase to nine; the category of research scientist will likely fall to two; the research associate category will lose at least one half time of a staff member who will be starting a doctoral program in the autumn

1. Faculty

The faculty members who are, or will shortly be, associated with the CRED are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1
CRED Faculty Members
Discipline and Geographic Focus

<u>Name</u>	<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Geographic Focus</u>
Robin Barlow	Economics	North Africa
Ellict Berg 1/	Economics	Francophone West Africa
Robert Dernberger 1/	Economics	East Asia
Clement Henry	Political Science	North Africa
Richard Porter	Economics	Southern Africa
Susan Ranney	Economics	General
Gary Saxenhouse 1/	Economics	East Asia
Kenneth Shapiro	Natural Resource Economics	Francophone West Africa
Wolfgang Stolper	Economics	Africa/General

As can be seen from the Table, two of the faculty members associated with CRED have a geographic concentration in their work on Francophone West Africa; three others have concentrations in other areas of Africa and one has worked extensively in the Africa region.

2. Research Scientists

The research scientists are persons who have received doctorates and are employed by the CRED as teachers in Africa and/or researchers. Four of the present six research scientists were recruited under the professor/researcher program funded by the 211(d) grant. The program funded individuals for two years of teaching and research at a Francophone West African institution and for one year to write up results of field research at the CRED in Ann Arbor. The professor/researcher program terminates at the end of this academic year.

1/ Will be formally affiliated with the Center from September 1979.

The research scientists at the CRED now are listed in Table 2.

Table 2
CRED Research Scientists
Discipline and Geographic Focus

<u>Name</u>	<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Geographic Focus</u>
Edgar Ariza ^{1/}	Agricultural Economics	Francophone West Africa
Christopher Delgado ^{1/}	Economics	Francophone West Africa
Eric Nelson ^{1/}	Economics	Francophone West Africa
Clark Ross ^{1/}	Economics	Francophone West Africa
Howard Barnum	Economics	General
Mudzioria Nziramsanga	Economics	South Africa

Three of the four professor/researchers will be leaving the CRED next year; one of the two other research scientists will also probably leave. Of the two research scientists that will stay on, one will have a Francophone West Africa concentration.

3. Research Associates

The Research associates are persons with masters degrees, CRED administrative and consulting responsibilities in Francophone West Africa or are persons teaching and/or working on dissertations in Francophone West Africa. The research associates likely to be associated with the Center next year are listed below.

^{1/} Ariza, Delgado, Nelson and Ross are all participants in the professor/researcher program; they will have completed program participation at the end of the academic year 1978-1979. Only Barnum and Ariza expect to be at CRED next year.

Table 3

**CRED Research Associates
Discipline and Geographic Focus**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Geographic Focus</u>
Henri Josserand ^{1/}	Economics	Francophone West Africa
Charles Steedman ^{2/}	Economics	Francophone West Africa
Jackie Sherman ^{3/}	Economics	Francophone West Africa
Randy Thomas ^{3/}	Economics	Francophone West Africa

The continued presence of the two research associates with CRED administrative and consulting responsibilities is heavily dependent on a continued flow of contract work and other financial support.

4. Conclusion

In sum, next year the core staff of approximately fifteen professors, research scientists and associates will have a major but not dominant Francophone Africa focus to their work. In subsequent years, unless there is an infusion of new financial support for work in that geographic region one can expect a diminution of CRED capacity in Francophone West Africa.

^{1/} Director of Francophone West Africa Program will cut back to one-half time in the next academic year.

^{2/} Deputy Director of CRED

^{3/} Graduate students teaching and doing dissertation work in Francophone West Africa.

B. Network of Trained CRED Personnel

1. Professor/Researchers and Dissertation Fellowships

An impressive aspect of the CRED program has been the substantial numbers of persons who have been given the opportunity for intensive exposure to Francophone West Africa and the continued interest on the part of some of them in that region. Participants in the professor/researcher program have numbered fourteen. Many have remained in the development field and, according to a rough count by Professor Berg, one half have maintained an active interest in Francophone West Africa. In addition, to the professor/researcher group, thirteen graduate students have received financial support for dissertations in West Africa. A number of these persons actively work on problems of the region at the present time. Among them, for example, are Thomas Connors who works at the Federal Reserve on monetary problems of Francophone West Africa and James Smith a direct hire AID employee now assigned to the AID Mission in Upper Volta. Table 4 lists persons who have participated in the professor/researcher program and Table 5 those who have been recipients of dissertation fellowships in West Africa. Present whereabouts are listed where such information is available.

Table 4
Professor/Researcher

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Present</u>
James Elliot	Cameroon	Teacher, Economics, Georgetown University
Brendan Horton	Senegal	Professor, Fletcher School of Diplomacy
Alfred Saulniers	Zaire	Professor of Economics, University of Texas at Austin
Peter Bloch	Senegal	Professor of Economics Fletcher School of Diplomacy
Robin Kendrick	Cameroon	Teacher, Economics, Northwestern College, Orange City, Iowa
Barbara Montgomery	Ivory Coast	Ford Foundation, Indonesia
Roger Montgomery	Ivory Coast	Ford Foundation, Indonesia
David Wheeler	Zaire	Professor of Economics, Boston University
Garland Christopher	Ivory Coast	Occupation unknown
Michael Lopez	Senegal	Teacher, Development Economics, Michigan State University
Terry Monson	Ivory Coast	Teacher, Development Economics, Michigan Technical College
Christopher Delgado	Upper Volta	Will work at Food Policy Research Institute in Washington.

Table 4
rofessor/Researcher

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Present</u>
Eric R. Nelson	Ivory Coast	Will teach economics, Smith College, Mass.
Clark G. Ross	Senegal	Will teach economics, University of North Carolina at Dividson

Table 5
Dissertation Fellowships in West Africa

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of Research</u>	<u>Present Work</u>
Theresa Ware	Senegal	Still involved in development work, particularly in Senegal
Thomas Connors Ph.D. candidate, Michigan	Senegal	Federal Reserve Board of Governors, Africa Branch
William Makinen Ph.D. candidate Michigan	Cameroon	Will teach development economics, University of Delaware
Robert Hardy Ph.D. candidate Michigan	Upper Volta	Applied for AID Intern program
Larry Herman Ph.D. candidate Michigan	Upper Volta	Will teach development economics, University of South Carolina at Columbia
David Rinaldo	Senegal	Teaches economics, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.
Suzanne Rinaldo Ph.D. candidate Michigan	Senegal	Teaches sociology Holy Cross College
Maria King Ph.D. candidate Michigan	France	Present position unknown
James T. Smith, Jr. Ph.D. candidate Michigan	Upper Volta	Works for AID at Mission to Upper Volta

Table 5
Dissertation Fellowships in West Africa

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of Research</u>	<u>Present Work</u>
Laurie Effron Ph.D. candidate, Michigan	Ivory Coast	World Bank, Young Professionals Program
Thomas Hoopengardner Ph.D. candidate Michigan	Ivory Coast	U.S. Treasury, International Branch
Jackie R. Sherman Ph.D. candidate Michigan	Upper Volta	Still with CRED
Edward D. Eddy Ph.D. candidate Michigan	Niger	Still with CRED

2. Francophone West African Students and Contacts

In addition, to development of U.S. capacity to work in Francophone West Africa, three West African students received full financial support to do graduate work at the University and four other students studying at other institutions received financial, academic, and admissions support from CRED. The Center, according to its Director, is often looked to for advice and assistance in placing West African students at U.S. colleges and universities and in helping them adjust to the U.S.

The Center through its continued presence in West Africa has developed an extensive network of contacts in government, universities and research institutions in the region. For example, some of the African visitors to the CRED are listed below:

Table 6

African Visitor: Academics, Professionals and
Public Servants

Foli, Leon, Professor at the Universite du Benin, Lome, Togo

Ndieunde, Germaine, Visiting Professor from the Cameroons

Kazadi, N'Duba wa Dile, Vice Dean of Economics, National University of Zaire, Kinshasa, President, Council for Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa

Pegatienan, Hiey Jacques, Research Assistant, Department of Economics, University of Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Table 6 (Con'd)

African Visitor: Academics, Professionals and
Public Servants

Tchundjang, Joseph Pouemi, Professor of Economics, Director, Institute of Business Management, University of Cameroun, Yaounde

Dicko, Ibrahim, Conseiller Technique to the President of Mali

Konate, Tieoule, Former Minister of Finance, Mali

Balima, Salfio, Economic Counselor to the President of Upper Volta

Kalmogo, Ignace, Director, National School of Public Administration, Upper Volta

Yondo, Mareel, Minister of Finance, Cameroon, and in connection with a separate project:

Dr. Gogue, Tchaboure, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Universite du Benin, Lome, Togo

Sissoko, Moriba, Director-General, CMDT, Mali

Keita, Mamadi, former Minister of Health, Mali

Dembele, Faraba, Director, Economic Affairs, Mali

Recently the CRED developed a special three-month short course tailored to the specific needs of three high level officials from Mali. CRED is probably the only institution in the U.S. with the language capability and knowledge base about the problems of the region to provide the service described.

3. Conclusion

In sum, an extensive network in the U.S. and between the U.S. and West Africa has been established by the CRED. According to the CRED staff there are continuing informal contacts between former and present CRED staff. There have been, however, no formal attempts,

i.e. by newsletter, occasional meetings, etc., to maintain and stimulate interest and exchange of information among persons who have had contact with CRED and, perhaps, to broaden the network to others interested in the region. CRED staff indicated in discussion of this question their belief that a more formal mechanism for contacts among persons with an interest in Francophone West Africa could be worthwhile and further, that action by CRED in this area was feasible and would be given serious consideration by them.

C. Workload and Finance

1. Present Workload

The workload of the CRED is at present geographically concentrated in Francophone West Africa. Much of this work is done under contract with AID or as part of the 211(d) grant with the University.

The most important contracts in terms of revenue generation are the livestock and meat marketing study being carried out for REDSO/WA and on the Idenfinite Quantity contract that permitted AID to tap into the resources of CRED with a minimum of bureaucratic red tape. Table 7 shows present contract work and sources of funding; Table 8 shows utilization of the CRED for IQC work orders. The failure of the CRED to win the competition for the Agency's rural development IQC will make it more difficult and time consuming to use the CRED capacity in Francophone West Africa.

2. Future Workload

The workload and finance of the Center beyond FY 80 are very uncertain. In FY 81 reasonably assured funding drops sharply; in FY 82, precipitously. Table 9 presents a forecast of expenditures by source of funding from 1978-83.

The cornerstone of the future workload is an agreement between the University of Michigan and the Population Council that CRED will be the host institution for a Master's degree program in demography and planning for persons from LDCs. If the program develops as proposed the CRED will receive \$400,000 per year from FY 81 through FY 83. A second important project that is still at the very early stages of development is a proposal to develop links between research institutes of Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Sudan. Cooperation would involve training of North African students in economics and joint research projects in North Africa. A third potentially important project would be a trilateral training and research program involving CRED, a French economic research institution and a West African Counterpart university or development institute.

TABLE 7
 CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Expenditures from Sources of Funding
July 1, 1975 - Feb. 28, 1979

	1975-75	%	1976-77	%	1977-78	%	7-1-78 2-28-79 to	%
GRANTS								
AIG/211-d	351,530	44.0	372,866	40.0	286,072	33.0	176,412	27.9
FORD FOUNDATION	67,475	7.8	39,204	4.2	24,250	2.8	35,426	5.6
ROCFELLER	11,789	1.4	(504)					
CARNEGIE					20,551	2.4	5,822	1.0
<u>SPONSORED CONTRACTS</u>								
AID/Sahel/WAP (AID/afr-C-1061)	108,755	12.6						
Entente Livestock Project (AID/afr-C-1169)	199,299	23.0	207,053	22.2	174,399	20.1	21,613	3.4
Indefinite Quantity Contract (AID/afr-C-1143)	88,088	10.2	221,839	23.8	201,109	23.2	114,236	18.1
Efficiency of Health Measures (AID/ta-C-1358)			37,864	4.1	87,293	10.1	53,420	8.4
Livestock and Meat Marketing (REUSO/WA 77-105)					72,063	8.4	156,287	24.7
Southern Africa Project (Afro-American Scholars Council)			33,697	3.6				
Entente Project Evaluation (PESSO/WA 78-150)							34,000	5.4
Mali Participant Program (AID/it-C-3610)							5,382	1.0
GENERAL FUND (Univ. of Mich.)	9,000	1.0	19,005	2.1			28,863	4.5
TOTAL	865,936		920,989		865,747		632,261	

Table 8
IQC Work Orders

- #1. Oct. - Dec. 1975. Assessment of the Overall Institutional Capability of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia, Dr. John Fisher, University of Arizona, 1.5 man/months, \$9,000.
- #2. Sept. - Dec. 1975. Economic Analysis of Agricultural and Rural Development Projects in the Central and West Africa Regions, Especially Senegal and Mali, Edward Eddy (CRED), 2.5 man/months, \$14,500.
- #3. Nov. 1975 - March 1976. To assist the Government of Zaire, through its department of Agriculture in designing an integrated maize production program, Alfred and Suzanne Saulniers (CRED), 300 person/days, \$48,610.
- #4. Nov. 1975 - Jan. 1976. Review and Evaluation of Upper Volta Drought: Recovery and Rehabilitation Activities, Dr. W. Morris, Purdue University, .75 man/months, \$7,270.
- #5. Jan. 1976 - Feb. 1976. Socio Economic Rural Development in Cameroon, Prof. Tex Boggs and Charles Steedman (CRED), 2 man/months, \$13,435.
- #6. Jan. - Dec. 1976. Agricultural Sector Assessment, Mali, Charles Steedman (CRED), R. Thomas Daves (S. Dakota State University), Dr. Marlin Johnson, Dr. Elliot Berg (CRED), Dr. Ken Shapiro (CRED), Dr. Peter Bloch (CRED), 302 man/days, \$106,344.
- #7. Aug. 1976 - June 1977. Special Sahel Program, Elliot Berg, Daniel Kohler (CRED), William Beazer, Roger Bernier, \$103,659.
- #8. Nov. 1976 - Sept. 1977. Study of Cereals Marketing and Price Policy in the Sahel, Elliot Berg, Clark Ross, Daniel Kohler (CRED), Boubacar Bah, 300 man/days, \$146,286.
- #9. April - August 1977. Guinea Agricultural Production Capacity and Training, Dr. Henry Fribourg, University of Tennessee, Dr. Jesse B. Williams, University of Minnesota, 74 man/days, \$28,800.
- #10. June - Oct. 1977. Mauritanian Vegetable Production and Resource Conservation, Annette Pinckney (CRED), 60 person/days, \$19,972.
- #11. Nov. 1977 - May 1978. Sahel Development Program Support, (Rome and Ouagadougou CILIS Conferences), Elliot Berg, Edgar Ariza-Nino, Ken Shapiro (CRED), 61 man/days, \$29,703.
- #12. Jan. - April 1978. Joint Study on Food Grain Storage in the Sahel, Annette Pinckney, Daniel Kohler (CRED), 67 person/days, \$27,400.

Table 8 (Con'd)

- #13. Jan.-June 1978. Economic Effects of River Blindness Eradication, Elliot Berg (CRED). \$49,555.
- #15. April-Sept. 1978. Mali Renewable Energy Project, Charles Steedman, Youssouf Sillah (CRED), 96 man/days, \$97,480.
- #16. May 1978-July 1978. Sahel Food Grain Storage Part Two, Elliot Berg, 65 man/days, \$20,392.
- #17. July 6, 1973 - Oct. 3, 1978. Rwanda Crop Storage, Wilford Morris, 26 man/days, \$12,958.
- #18. July 10, 1978 - Dec. 31, 1978. Study of Onchocerciasis in the Volta River Basin, Elliot Berg, 25 man/days, \$17526.
- #19. Sept. 30, 1978 - Dec. 31, 1978. Pricing, Marketing and Storage Study, Elliot Berg, Edgar Ariza-Nino, 18 man/days, \$10,219.
- #20. March - July 30, 1979. Identification of Research Issues in the West African Livesotek Sector, Edgar Ariza-Nino, Ken Shapiro, Henri Josserand, 4 mand/months, \$33,000.
- #21. October 27, 1978-April 30, 1979. Senegal Renewable Energy Project, Charles Steedman and William Makinen, 184 man/days, \$79,145.
- #22. 1979. Cameroon Renewable Energy Project, Charles Steedman, 2 man/months, \$10,427.
- #23. 1979. Grain Marketing and Storage Conference in Nona Mauritania, Dr. Elliot Berg, \$18,000.
- #24. 1979. Rural Development Project, Zaire. Dr. Elliot Berg and three consultants, 20 CRED man/days, \$40,000.

Table 9

FORECAST OF CRED EXPENDITURES BY SOURCE OF FUNDING 1978 -- 1983

	Oct. 1, 1978 Sept. 30, 1979	Oct. 1, 1979 Sept. 30, 1980	Oct. 1, 1980 Sept. 30, 1981	Oct. 1, 1981 Sept. 30, 1982	Oct. 1, 1982 Sept. 30, 1983
<u>Grants</u>					
AID 211d FAP	200,000	40,000	40,000		
AID 211d CORE	61,000	69,000			
Ford In	70,000				
<u>Sponsored Research and Training Contracts</u>					
ELP (AID)	88,750	40,000			
LAM (AID)	198,571				
Inf. Mortal (AID)	60,000				
Rhodesian Economy (AID)		58,530			
LAM, Eastern Corridor (AID)	50,000	88,000	88,000		
IQC (AID)	200,000				
Population Council North African Institute;		50,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Technology Transfer (SR)		26,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Technology Transfer . Arab states (NSF)					
Rural Households Study (AID)					
Grain Households Study (AID)	30,000	35,000			
University of Michigan	45,000	45,000			
	8,500	41,500	45,000	45,000	45,000

The CRED at present is investing heavily in development of new projects. One would expect, given the staff involved in this activity, that enough projects will be turned up to maintain the CRED as a financially viable institution. This said, there appears now to be only one solid important prospect for the future -- namely the agreement that is in the process of being developed with the Population Council.

3. Conclusion

The content of the CRED workload will likely change markedly beginning in FY 81. While one may expect some continuing work in Francophone West Africa after that time, it is highly unlikely that work in this region will dominate the work program in the way that it has over the past few years. Existence of the CRED, at least for the next few years is not the pressing issue. At the forefront now is the question of program content and level.

V. Conclusion on Future Program and Finances

CRED is in the midst of an important transition period. Changes are, of course, part of any institution's development. In the case of the CRED the roughly simultaneous appointment of a new Director and the drying up of the 211(d) grant along with the expiration of the IQC for work in Africa have intensified the pressures of the transition.

On the leadership side, the CRED program should begin to reflect the somewhat different regional interest, North Africa, and substantive background, public finance, of Professor Robin Barlow, the new Director. At the same time Professors Elloit Berg, the former director, and Kenneth Shapiro will continue to be active participants in the CRED so that one may expect a program of work to continue in Francophone West Africa.

The CRED has a lead time of roughly two years to develop new sources of funding. Several persons are now receiving support from core funds to develop new projects. The future program and its level will be shaped by the success of these persons. While it is too early to speculate on specifics of program content, it does appear that there will be a drop in emphasis on Francophone West Africa programs.

As noted, two faculty members with strong professional interest in Francophone West Africa will likely maintain a program of studies in the region. However, the expiration of the 211(d) grant will dry up other valuable resources and contacts. The professor/researcher

program which provided an exceptional body of economic expertise, has already expired. Financial support for dissertation fellowships in West Africa, for West African students to study in the U.S. and for interchange between West Africans and CRED staff will phase out in the next two years. The expiration of the IQC will further weaken the Francophone West Africa emphasis of the program, and, perhaps, lead to additional loss of staff with expertise in the area.

An important positive factor in the transition has been the support of the University. The University has moved in at this critical stage with the kind of basic support that should enable the Center to make it through the transition period in reasonably good shape. Core support was increased to \$45,000 per year. Relative to funds available for this type of support at the University, we were told this was a large sum. The University has also provided CRED with permanent and more spacious quarters. A conscious decision was made to house the CRED in the same building with the University's Afro-American studies program to improve cross-fertilization between CRED economists and the wider variety of disciplines represented in the Afro-American studies program. The actions of the University indicate that the CRED is viewed as an integral part of the University and suggest a determination to see that CRED stays afloat.

Our expectation is that the CRED will certainly continue to exist in the foreseeable future. Whether it will be with a higher

or lower level of resources we are not in a position to even hazard a guess. What does appear crystal clear is that, in the absence of any action by AID/AFR, the capacity of the CRED as a resource for Francophone West Africa and the Agency to draw on will be much less than it has been in the past few years.