

Annexes to the Technical Proposal

ANNEX A.

RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACTS: PHASE I TECHNICAL

A.1 PHASE I BASIS CRSP PROJECTS (1996-2001)

Central America

- Land Market Liberalization and the Land Access of the Rural Poor: Lessons from Recent Reforms in Central America (Honduras and Nicaragua)
- National Rural Household Panel Surveys in El Salvador: Dynamics of Poverty and Rural Income Strategies
- Rural Households' Land and Labor Market Participation Strategies in El Salvador in the 1990s
- Segmented Market Niches in Rural Financial Markets, El Salvador

Eastern Europe and Eurasia

- Design of a Database to Monitor Land Privatization in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union
- Farm Restructuring in Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan
- Farm Size, Farm Type and Competitiveness in the Kyrgyz Republic
- Market Oriented Reform in the Agricultural Sector in Russia

Global Programs and Synthesis

- Agriculturalists' Asset and Income Diversification Patterns to Ensure Sustainable Livelihoods
- Differential Responses of Rural Residents to Long-term Economic Change in Kita, Mali
- Global Synthesis
- Impact Monitoring and Evaluation
- Irrigation, Participation, and Factor Markets in Tanzania
- Recent Tenure Reforms in the Sahel
- Seminar on Agricultural Policy, Resources Access and Human Nutrition
- Synthesis of Peri-urban Research in Africa
- Travel Grants

Greater Horn of Africa

- Alleviating Poverty and Food Insecurity: The Case of Mwea Irrigation Scheme in Kenya
- Changing Water Tenure Patterns and Institutional Responses to Water Management in East Africa
- Crossborder Trade and Food Security in the Horn of Africa
- Embeddedness of Resource Management Institutions in Culture, State and Market Interlinkages and Discourses
- From Household to Region: Factor Market Constraints to Income and Food Security in a Highly Diverse Environment—South Wollo, Ethiopia
- Linking Agriculture to Human Nutrition: Analysis of Institutional Initiatives and Experiences

Southern Africa

- Broadening Access to Land Markets: Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe
- Broadening Access to Water Resources: Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe
- Dynamics of Persistent Poverty and Sustainable Livelihoods in South Africa
- Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe
- New Agrarian Contracts: Sharecropping, Out-Grower Schemes, and Community-Based Tourism in the Context of Zimbabwe's Land Reform

A.2 PHASE I ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACTS

This section synthesizes research achievements and impacts for October 1996-September 2000, in particular research findings, extension of knowledge, and policy results and impacts. At the time of writing (November 2000), BASIS had completed its fourth year of operations. The relative newness of BASIS means that many of its achievements are in research and knowledge generation, and yet BASIS was successful in beginning to communicating this information to various audiences. Often, the final stage of policy results and program impacts can only be anticipated since impact outcomes tend to be highly dispersed and unpredictable and since research projects are brought to closure before some impacts are fully realized. Nevertheless, important impacts have been monitored during the first four years, and a deepening of results is anticipated for the final year of Phase I.

Phase I key research findings

1. Missing or imperfect factor markets and tenure insecurity contribute to poverty and are constraining the ability of the poor to gain access to land, labor and financial capital
2. For the poor who are disenfranchised from markets by tenure insecurity, high transactions costs and market segmentation, innovations in the way markets are organized help broaden market access
3. Diversifying farm earnings with off-farm income is one of the keys to unlocking sustainable rural livelihoods
4. Accumulating physical, social and human capital is key to securing rural livelihoods and protecting the poor against climatic and economic shocks
5. In addition to missing factor markets, economies undergoing privatization are constrained by organizational inefficiencies in the design of emerging farm enterprises
6. Achieving sustainable use of water resources emerged as a major policy issue in all regions, but the solutions—market or non-market—remain under debate or are untested
7. High transactions costs continue to drive a wedge between the integration of factor and product markets, resulting in low market integration; priority need for investments in human capital formation, health and physical infrastructure
8. New technology must be developed for and divisions must be bridged between resource, agriculture, health, and nutrition specialists so that improved policies can be implemented and coherent development responses can be initiated.

1. Missing or imperfect factor markets and tenure insecurity contribute to poverty and are constraining the ability of the poor to gain access to land, labor and financial capital

(1.1) Institutional Framework for Land Market Transactions, El Salvador. Government land transfer programs have contributed little to alleviating rural poverty and have introduced a male bias in land access. BASIS researchers questioned the historical emphasis on land redistribution as the only approach to strengthening access to land in El Salvador, and suggest the need to complement redistribution with an institutional infrastructure that would facilitate private land transfers. How? Better mechanisms for financing land transactions. Complete land titling efforts. Improve information about land transactions and improvements in land records.

Simplify the administrative machinery managing land reform. Reduce the ceiling on land holdings to facilitate development of contract farming and agribusiness development.

IMPACT: BASIS seminar receives press and TV coverage in El Salvador

The seminar, *The Influence of Labor, Financial, and Land Markets on Rural Poverty*, 12 August 1999, San Salvador, presented research findings to more than 300 policymakers, researchers and practitioners. The discussion confirmed how rigid and shallow land markets have contributed to agricultural stagnation and the absence of a vigorous response to trade liberalization earlier in the decade.

BASIS researchers were interviewed for *Entrevista al Día*, a major media program, and *El Diario de Hoy* and *La Prensa Gráfica*.

(1.2) Land Market Liberalization and Land Access of the Rural Poor, Honduras and Nicaragua. The titling process is flawed in Nicaragua and there is substantial unmet demand for titling services. Research showed that full titling and registration of land had an impact on fixed land investment, even though it did not have an impact on access to credit. Land values were found to be enhanced by land titles; indeed, the capitalized value of the additional income that the investment increment is estimated to create is very close to the estimate of the additional value that full title gives to agricultural land (about \$50/hectare). Notwithstanding these results, preliminary analysis detects some significant signs of land reconcentration. Better understanding is needed of the agrarian dynamics (and the role that titling can play in it) so Nicaragua does not lose its potentially beneficial egalitarian agrarian structure.

(1.3) Farm Restructuring in Uzbekistan. Rural financial markets in Uzbekistan are comprised of repressive and inefficient formal financial institutions, underdeveloped semi-formal agents, and rudimentary informal arrangements. Inflation, late payments, inter-enterprise arrears, and a farm liquidity crisis have undermined farm purchasing power and, in some cases, pushed farmers towards a barter economy, thus further reducing their creditworthiness and debt servicing capacity. Farms have no economic incentive to produce, although they are legally obligated to fulfill production quotas for cotton and wheat. They have no financial incentive to minimize costs, because they know government will bail them out. How, under lack of private markets, does one break this circle of low profitability and indebtedness? One suggestion is to adjust the producer price to levels that reflect the world market, and charge landholders an economically determined land rental fee that compensates government for all or part of the current marketing margin the government enjoys. If accompanied by a futures contract with partial advance payment, this would enable suppliers and workers to be paid in a timely manner.

2. For the poor who are disenfranchised from markets by tenure insecurity, high transactions costs and market segmentation, innovations in the way markets are organized can help broaden market access

(2.1) Determinants of Access to Financial Services, El Salvador. In 1995, fewer than 12 percent of all rural households had received loans from any source and only 20 percent had loans outstanding. Data from the 1997 National Rural Household Survey showed that only 13 percent of all rural households received loans from any source. Innovations in lending technologies are prerequisite for broadening the poor's access to financial services. A BASIS study of Financiera Calpiá, a leader of new lending technologies in El Salvador, documented the reasons for its

successful expansion into rural areas and agriculture: 1) extending its well-tested urban lending technology; 2) cautiously adapting this technology to rural areas; and 3) building into its strategy a strong human capital formation component with rigorous recruitment and training of loan officers. Moreover, by providing individual rather than group loans, it has enhanced the value of the organization-client relationship. A combined urban-rural component is also critical for diluting fixed costs and diversifying lending operations.

IMPACT: BASIS influences financial initiatives and economic planning in El Salvador

Results of the survey of rural loan officers undertaken at the end of FY 1997-98 were incorporated into a detailed analysis of the lending technology by Financiera Calpiá in reaching poor clients.

On 9 August 1999, BASIS researchers met with El Salvador's Minister of Economy and his team to discuss implications of BASIS research for rural poverty alleviation.

BASIS researchers asked to contribute preliminary results to the Plan de Nación, a major pluralistic exercise to build a national strategy for El Salvador.

The President of El Salvador on 6 August 2000 unveiled a new project to broaden access of the rural poor to microfinance; i.e. reorganizing the Banco de Fomento Agropecuario (BFA) to provide credit to rural farmers, and to support new credit lending technologies developed by the Banco Multisectorial de Inversiones, CALPIA, and FEDERCREDITO.

BASIS supported the 1998 and 2000 National Rural Household Surveys, building upon a World Bank funded survey in 1996. According to Mary Ott, former chief of the Economic Growth Office at USAID/El Salvador, this BASIS research supports the mission's strategic objective on economic opportunity, and the mission would like to see this biennial panel data extended at least through 2002 to assist with the new USAID/El Salvador five-year plan

(2.2) Irrigation, Participation, and Factor Markets in Tanzania. Informal discussions with landowners, tenants, and laborers revealed widespread demand for training in soil conservation, gully and water control that constrain farmers ability to adequately respond to increased water supply provided by the new irrigation project. Furthermore, leadership's lack of training in financial planning and management, conflict resolution, and methods for teaching farming, field leveling and water management skills to farmers are seriously undermining the sustainability of the irrigation scheme. Finance is a serious constraint: 17% of villagers in Mtandika had applied for loans from government or other financial intermediaries, but only 1% received them. Small group discussion revealed considerable problems and costs farmers face in gaining access to financial information. Serious structural problems were also revealed in the way irrigation schemes are organized.

IMPACT: BASIS assists with organizational and institutional reforms that improve the administrative allocation of water in Tanzania

1. **Institutional reforms.** The irrigation organization in Kikavu Chini, *Uwakici*, has restricted its membership since 1999 to landowners. This restriction, controversial among owners, is contentious for most tenants who feel isolated from the organization. By the end of the research period, *Uwakici* leaders were committed to opening membership to tenants.
2. **Gender.** Women's access to water is compromised when their irrigation turn is scheduled at night, especially for female household heads who require night-time childcare. Water distributors argued

that limiting women's turns to daylight hours would violate equality. Women successfully argued that since gender-specific constraints are not shared equally by men and women, the solutions cannot be gender neutral. Access to irrigated plots for women in two other villages was the most important problem because of social mores that make it difficult for women to control self-earned income. Women's implicit demand for land access was rendered more socially acceptable to both sexes as a result of gender training provided by an NGO affiliated with BASIS. In Msosa village, where a government project brought new land under irrigation, project advocacy and training resulted in a village plan to distribute small newly irrigated plots to female household heads and to married women. The research also provided persuasive evidence that government and NGO-promoted irrigation and credit projects need to bring younger men into planning and scheme management activities. These successes help demonstrate to the Irrigation Section and other parts of government, the value of gender training in communities.

(2.3) Broadening Access to Land Markets, Southern Africa. Government assisted land transfers have attempted to redress the unequal legacy of commercial farming in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. A census survey of all farmland transactions was conducted in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000. In 1997, researchers found that government assisted transfers were not as important as private transactions in redistributing land wealth to the historically disadvantaged. Even the quality of land purchased privately by disadvantaged people appears to have been higher than that associated with white-to-white transactions in more recent years. Women are well represented in private transactions, except those financed with mortgage loans, but they acquired farms of much smaller size and of lower quality than men. Private land transactions thus contribute substantially to secure asset ownership for the historically disadvantaged in Southern Africa. Government-assisted land redistribution programs should therefore aim to strengthen both the demand for, and supply of, private mortgage finance through innovative contract designs. BASIS researchers also conclude that the appropriate policy to increase tenure security remains uncertain and on some points hotly debated. Governments are still tending to seek state-administered solutions over private market solutions, as the latter in many camps remain distrusted.

IMPACT: BASIS assists in the design of a new credit program, South Africa

In 1999, the Department of Land Administration in South Africa launched the Land Reform Credit Facility to help draw private sector finance and human capital into commercially viable land reform projects.

This facility, the development of which was advised by BASIS researchers from the University of Natal and Ohio State University, offers loans with graduated repayment schedules to reputable banks and venture capitalists who finance equity sharing projects and land purchases by historically disadvantaged and aspiring farmers. Early response to the scheme has exceeded expectations. According to a BASIS researcher, the loan target of R15 million set for the first year was reached after only 8 months.

3. Diversifying farm earnings with off-farm income is one of the keys to unlocking sustainable rural livelihoods

(3.1) Differential Responses of Rural Residents to Long-Term Economic Change, in Kita, Mali. Three strata of households were found to correlate with living standards: successful

households with the most wealth; coping households who sustain livelihoods under normal conditions; and unsuccessful households whose livelihoods are in jeopardy all the time. Successful households are engaged in agriculture, livestock and non-agricultural activities. Within the coping group, even higher diversification strategies are used. Among both groups, farmers have taken up cotton cultivation for cash (except those with major investment in non-agricultural activities). The poorest strata have low income, few large livestock, small household size, and limited ability to participate in cash crop cultivation. Beyond agricultural-based strategies, organizations need to promote diversification into non-agricultural activities. Local markets providing these non-farm opportunities are limited. However, new opportunities will arise with the opening of a new road between Kita and the capital. Agricultural extension agents need to be able to advise on diversification strategies, and study new possibilities for community acquisition of plows and draft animals, and mutualization of agricultural credit. Lack of physical infrastructure and human capital are severe constraints to achieving these strategies.

(3.2) Rural Land and Labor Market Participation Strategies, El Salvador. Researchers use the two-year 1996-98 panel of rural households to trace the impact of an economic downturn in 1997. The significant fall in incomes among poorer families was driven by an abrupt decline in agricultural and non-agricultural wage employment. Households had only limited access to formal credit, savings accounts or to public safety nets; hence, their main response was to increase labor supply, fall back on self-employment activities, and cutback on planned investments. Households with more educated heads were better able to preserve their income levels after the economic shock, and were less inclined to remove children from schools. The study confirms the important role of non-farm self-employment activities in rural household income generation, but also suggest the very fluid ways that households juggle labor between different types of employment activities. The analysis clearly points out the need to better integrate households in the market, both through increasing the availability/productivity of farm and non-farm self-employment activities. These activities help to insure income when more lucrative wage employment fails. While landownership helps protect the marginal return to labor when households fall back on self-employment during economic downturns, it is not clear whether this suggests the value of landownership, or the failure of land and credit markets.

(3.3) Agriculturalists' Asset and Income Diversification Patterns to Ensure Sustainable Livelihoods, Kenya, Rwanda and Cote d'Ivoire. The research revealed that livelihood strategies that include non-farm income sources (especially those derived from skilled labor) are associated with higher income realizations and upward earnings mobility. Those households with limited access to non-farm activities or productive assets (land and livestock) to devote to on-farm production, typically must rely on a low-return strategy of dependence on the agricultural sector, and are often trapped in poverty. Improved agricultural productivity and broader access to land can help improve the livelihoods of the poor. But this analysis clearly points to the need for a vibrant rural non-farm economy and to secure access for all to attractive niches within the non-farm sector through improved liquidity and market access. The land poor and those with limited education were especially likely to depend on livelihood diversification strategies with low returns and limited risk reduction because they are structurally unable to enter higher-return niches of the non-farm economy or to engage household labor fully in their own farm production. This population depends especially on unskilled, low-wage labor and has very poor prospects for upward income mobility.

4. Accumulating physical, social and human capital is key to securing rural livelihoods and protecting the poor against climatic and economic shocks

(4.1) Dynamics of Poverty, El Salvador. Systemic shocks such as El Niño, La Nina and Hurricane Mitch have affected rural El Salvador in the past 5 years. Between 1995 and 1997, the rural household average annual income declined 2.5 percent (excluding remittances). Agricultural income declined sharply, while non-agricultural income had an appreciable increase. Climate changes caused by El Niño were a primary determinant of these changes. The most important effect was a decrease in the demand for agricultural labor. Households dealt with these losses of income by developing household-based non-agricultural enterprises. Incredible household mobility was observed as a consequence of income volatility. While incomes stagnated or declined between 1995 and 1997, capital accumulation was unaffected for poor and non-poor households.

(4.2) KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study, South Africa. Significant numbers of South African poor are trapped in chronic, structural poverty, lacking the assets and entitlements needed to escape poverty over time. Some two-thirds of households below the poverty line in 1993 remained there 5 years later, and relatively large numbers of households that were just above the poverty margin in 1993 fell below that line in 1998. Education and social capital changed substantially from 1993 to 1998, and initial endowments predicted growth in future material well-being. Households that enjoyed initial endowments of transfer income were also positioned to improve their situation over time. However, without these assets, household well-being at best held steady and, especially for households with only unskilled labor power, deteriorated over time. About half of the South African families observed to be poor at any point in time are *transitorily* poor in the sense that some shock rendered them temporarily poor, or they are well enough positioned to work themselves out of poverty over time. The other half are stuck in a poverty trap and are in need of targeted interventions. Government housing programs and improved social welfare payments have helped some members of this group. However, social capital appears to play a very large role in explaining why some households get ahead economically while others fall behind. There is also strong evidence that when women control more assets and income, expenditure patterns tend to favor investments (food and education) that benefit the next generation.

IMPACT: BASIS assists governments in Southern Africa
In July 1998, BASIS sponsored research on poverty and inequality reported policy recommendations to the Deputy President and nine cabinet ministers of South Africa. In September 1998, BASIS in a multi-donor effort assisted the Government of Zimbabwe with the design of its Land Reform and Resettlement Program II. The USAID mission in Zimbabwe is now providing funding to BASIS to continue to assist with this important initiative.

(4.3) Community Assessments, Ethiopia. BASIS community assessments focused on perspectives of drought, markets and food security. Research found that female-headed households, families with many children, those without cattle/oxen, the elderly, and the landless are the most insecure. Food secure households have relatively abundant land, adult labor, oxen, and private and social capital. Purchases and sales of livestock and grain are key strategies to weathering the initial phases of drought. As drought worsens, however, private livestock and grain markets become increasingly risky, particularly as purchasing power dissipates and

markets become disconnected. Poor households turn to foraging for wild roots and leaves, out-migration, and selling oxen and farm implements. Well-off households assist poorer households by hiring labor, loaning oxen, giving or lending grain, and providing cash loans or gifts. These transfers eventually begin to erode differences in socioeconomic status. With long-term, prolonged drought, land loses productive value, livestock herds become depleted, surpluses disappear, seed is consumed, and households converge toward states of poverty. Prices of wood and livestock collapse. For those unable to migrate or find survival wages off the farm, the outcome can be devastating. The most troubling policy questions arise following the drought. Households reemerge with depleted labor stocks and low levels of labor productivity. Land regains productive value but seed, labor and oxen are in short supply. Pasture becomes plentiful, but households lack borrowing power to purchase cattle. The ability of households to mobilize productive resources will determine the rate of their return to productive livelihood. Future, ongoing research hopes to explore policy options for dampening the severity of these asset swings and improving the ability to rebound from shocks.

5. In addition to missing factor markets, economies undergoing privatization are constrained by organizational inefficiencies in the design of emerging farm/farmer enterprises

(5.1) Farm Size, Farm Type and Competitiveness, Kyrgyz Republic. No significant difference is discernable among four major farm types in the study when comparing indicators of net returns per worker or per hectare. Net returns are also shown to generally increase in a linear manner with farm size. Thus in 1999, neither farm type nor farm size were major determinants for economic success. This finding is important for a set of policy issues—the lease value of the Land Redistribution Fund, the political debate about the economic viability of smaller units, and the strategy of rural extension services. While production of grains, tobacco, cotton, oilseeds, sugar beets and dairy offer favorable returns, risk, capital rationing and land market constraints prevent their expansion and intensification. Lack of information and uncertainty inhibits the land rental market, preventing potentially advantageous seasonal rental of lands in the relatively more land abundant northern region by farmers from the relatively more labor abundant southern areas. These findings suggest that producers in all farm type and farm size categories are being affected by perpetuating subsistence-oriented production strategies on both smaller and larger farms. Investment and intensification decisions thus continue to be constrained by lack of financial capital, trade restrictions, restrictions on land sales and rentals, small internal markets and limited off-farm wage opportunities.

IMPACT: BASIS provides key data for assessing and monitoring the rate of privatization

Farm Size and Competitiveness, Kyrgyz Republic:

“Two workshops...[were held] in 2000 involving policymakers, extension agents, and farmers of the main survey findings...These...findings are being used by the Republican Center for Land and Agrarian Reform in its policy formulation and training programs by the Rural Advisory Development Service... The...research effort has assumed the role of the main monitoring and evaluation tool for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources for farm level data...Discussions are underway with the Rural Advisory Development Service at their request to involve the service’s advisors in data collection. This involvement could lead to an institutionalization of the research tied to feedback of information to

farmers.

During the course of this project, presidential decrees have been promulgated which will free up the land market during 2000-2001 (by permitting purchase/sale transactions).”

Design of a Database to Monitor Land Privatization, Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union.

BASIS funding enabled 10+ regional representatives from the offices of Land Administration, Land Cadastre, and Geoinformation Systems to work with US scientists and donor representatives on the design of privatization and real estate market indicators for purposes of monitoring land policy impacts.

(5.2) Design of a Database to Monitor Land Privatization, Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union. Minsk Workshop, 21-23 August 2000 was held to reflect on land privatization experiences in Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Lithuania, Moldova, and Russia.

Recommendations were crafted about the viability and usefulness of an index (or indices) to monitor the rate of land privatization. Privatization programs have dealt with various types of state owned real estate since 1989; some types have been privatized more rapidly than others, real estate concepts vary across countries, and there are statistical limitations. Nevertheless, with existing data and limited “one-time” special studies to generate missing data, it would be possible to produce an average index based on four categories of land use: cultivated agricultural land, urban land under housing units, commercial real estate, and apartments in multi-unit structures. However, even more important than privatization is the need for indicators that compare interregional and international real estate for development of land market policy. The workshop strongly recommended that such indicators be developed, concepts defined and data maintained on a permanent basis.

(5.3) Impact of Privatization and Restructuring of Russian Agriculture, Golitsyno I workshop, October 1999. Household plots, while very important, are largely dependent on the large farms and most of their production remains in the barter economy. Policies and institutional arrangements must be found to restructure and revitalize the large sector of the agricultural economy. Despite major structural changes, agrarian reforms have not created a sound basis for Russian agricultural growth and efficiency. The current agrarian crisis is caused by 1) macro instability; 2) started but unfinished institutional reforms; 3) underdeveloped market infrastructure; 4) regional trade barriers and interference of the regional administrations in agricultural markets; 5) government support for inefficient farms; 6) non-existent bankruptcy mechanism for insolvent farms; 7) partial execution of legislation and contradictions in implementation; and 8) and large farms continue to bear the burden of social infrastructure maintenance.

IMPACT: BASIS achieves success in capacity building and engagement of policymakers in Russia

Although Russia has been a high priority to Global/AFS, CRSP involvement there has been limited. BASIS has made significant strides in engaging US and Russian researchers and policymakers in policy dialogue about Russia’s market reform.

In October 1999, the BASIS CRSP helped support four US scientists at the Golitsyno I Workshop on Market Reform in Russia. Those meetings were followed by a second conference at the University of Maryland IRIS Center in July 2000, which demonstrated a new tide of thinking in favor of market reform. Russian scientists in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Institute for Economies in Transition are welcoming the opportunity to work collaboratively with BASIS researchers. A third conference

(Golitsyno II) is scheduled for June 2001 to further these discussions. The USAID mission supports this planning effort. USDA formally includes BASIS in the working agenda of the Russian-US binational commission.

6. Achieving sustainable use of water resources emerged as a major policy issue in all regions, but the solutions—market or non-market—remain under debate or are untested

(6.1) Land Reform and Farm Restructuring in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Most farmland in Central Asia is irrigated. Under the former Soviet water management system, which survives in most areas, water resources were centrally managed. Water misallocation and pollution are serious problems. Privatization will require the design of new decentralized water management systems. BASIS research determined a series of remedies in this region, including: 1) increase efficiency of irrigation systems; 2) improve land quality via better drainage systems, crop rotation, and modification of chemical application regimes; and 3) introduce water pricing schemes with proceeds to be used to improve water management. BASIS researchers propose that water users associations be established where all types of enterprises would be represented, and that the associations would introduce water pricing and manage water allocation to the benefit of all their members.

(6.2) Broadening Access to Water Resources in Southern Africa. The water resources project was designed to inform policy on water resources management—particularly decentralized management systems—in the context of ongoing water sector reform in three countries (Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Malawi) of southern Africa. Malawi is currently experiencing problems with river flows and silt deposition, inter alia, from deforestation and poor agricultural practices. How could water management be improved to alleviate poverty and increase water use efficiency? 1) revise the existing water resources management policy and strategies, legislation and institutional roles; 2) restructure the water resources board into a national water resources board; 3) adopt a *river basin* as a unit for water resources management and establish river basin authorities; 4) formulate strategic plans for national and river basin development; 5) promote rural community organizations; 6) improve rural potable water supply and sanitation; 7) enhance catchment conservation and river bank protection; 8) enhance hydropower development and multi-purpose use water storage; 9) provide capacity building and develop research in water resources; 10) improve water resources data collection, analysis, storage and dissemination; and 11) enhance participation of NGOs and the private sector.

(6.3) Changing Tenure Patterns, Institutional and Policy Responses to Water Management in East Africa. Water policy and current activities of the Ministry of Water have made a serious attempt to categorize the large and ever-growing number of water abstractions in Arusha region. The theory of Water Law in Tanzania and the practices on the ground are very different. Local people need to be involved in planning water supply systems, negotiating the terms of use with nearby communities, and managing and monitoring their use. With regard to irrigation, traditional schemes would benefit from improvements at the “intermediate technology” level in order to improve water use efficiency and ease management problems.

IMPACT: BASIS uses workshops and conferences to engage researchers, policymakers and NGO practitioners in policy dialogue and program design

1. Workshop on *Community Participation in Irrigation*, 10-11 August 2000, Dar es Salam, Tanzania. Workshop engaged 15 villagers, 15 staff from the Irrigation Section, 15 officials from the Ministry of Water, Ministry of Community Development, Cooperative Department, and local government offices, and 15 representatives from NGOs, training institutions and donors.
2. Seminar on *The Influence of Labor, Financial, and Land Markets on Rural Poverty*, 12 August 1999, San Salvador. Presented research findings to more than 300 policymakers, researchers and practitioners.
3. Symposium on *Agricultural Policy, Resource Access and Human Nutrition*, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3-5 November 1999. Brought together more than 50 participants from teaching and research institutions, regional networks, government, NGOs and donor agencies in eastern and southern Africa.
4. Two workshops: 23 March 2000 and 24 July 2000, Bamako, Mali. Attended by 38 and 35 individuals respectively from NGOs (Point Sud, SOS Pauvre, APPF, ADOKE, DONKO, Plan International, Centre Djoliba), international organizations (ICRISAT, Institut du Sahel, USAID), government agencies (University of Mali, National Center for Research, Ministry of Rural Development, National Center for Assistance to Rural Areas, National Center for Functional Literacy, National Center for Promotion of Women, and National Institute of the Arts), and other interested parties (CMDT).

7. High transactions costs continue to drive a wedge between the integration of factor, markets and product markets, resulting in low market integration; priority need for investments in human capital formation, health and physical infrastructure

(7.1) Determinants of Market Integration, El Salvador. According to the *Second National Rural Household Survey*, 11 percent of the households did not participate in the market at all and 40 percent devoted all of their labor supply to market-related activities. Market participation was found to be critically linked to household location and education levels. A 100 percent increase in the level of education (number of grades approved) increases participation in the market by 32 percent and household income by 27 percent. Gender, education, and access to land differences characterize labor market segments. Women participate more easily in informal markets and less in agricultural activities. Education is the most important prerequisite for a better market segment, and location also influences its quality. Households with low degrees of integration to the market tend to earn lower per capita incomes compared to more integrated households. If access to markets matters, the key role for the state in combating rural poverty will be the provision of the most basic public goods which brings down barriers to market integration. This includes providing education, health, physical infrastructure (rural roads and communications), information, and the institutional infrastructure needed for the smooth operation of markets to the whole population.

(7.2) Cross-Border Trade and Food Security in the Horn of Africa. Supply response to price changes across borders is weak in the region reflecting poorly integrated markets. A number of constraints inhibit cross-border trade in the region including border policies that regard the trade as illegal; lack of formal capital markets and imperfect informal substitutes; incomplete and poorly disseminated market information; undeveloped livestock routes; and difficult access by Ethiopian traders to the larger markets in Kenya. Because most pastoralists in the border region finance food purchases through livestock sales and much grain is imported with revenues from livestock trading, any change in cross-border commerce affects pastoral welfare and food security. Market imperfections could be reduced and incomes could be improved for herders,

traders and government employees if the Kenyan and Ethiopian governments officially recognize and lift border controls. While BASIS cannot claim sole responsibility for the following impact, the wide circulation of its reports (some going back to 1980 by IDA) and ongoing dialogue between BASIS and the organizations mentioned had a positive influence on the policy debate.

IMPACT: BASIS research on crossborder trade in the Horn of Africa helps fill information gap on an important policy issue

Extract from Daily Nation, 9 November 2000, *Livestock To Move Freely Across Borders*
A common certification system for animal health will soon be in place to allow free movement of livestock across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia borders....This was resolved....in Isiolo last week. FAO, UNDP, OAU, European Union, USAID, were among organisations represented in the meeting. They lobbied governments through the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to put cross border movement of livestock on its agenda. The certification system is important in enabling the livestock keepers of the region not only to trade amongst themselves but also export their products....Kenya, which has an established veterinary department with a national network, has not been comfortable with free movement of livestock from Somalia and Ethiopian where disease control is either non existent or unreliable....Exchange of research information on pastoralism is also among programmes to be put in place and the agencies undertook to explore the potential for developing an “information hub” in the region. Among problems identified as hindrances to pastoral development included poor or total absence of enabling government policy frameworks, lack of information, poor infrastructure, and lack of coordination among development actors and planners....

(7.3) Factor Market Constraints to Income and Food Security in Amhara Province, Ethiopia. 19 market towns were inventoried to provide a census of economic activities and services in a market center. Accessibility to larger market centers was a serious problem for food security in at least 3 of the market centers that are 100 or more kilometers from Dessie over rough roads. Infrastructure was varied with notable deficiencies. Government services were mixed; four of the market centers surveyed had no access to local services of the Ministry of Agriculture. Non-Governmental Organizations operate in only seven market centers. While financial services are available in the majority of market centers, microenterprise lending is available in only two. All but 1 center had health services, and the majority of towns had skills training centers and other educational services. All but one market center reported experiencing food shortages. Food aid was largely provided by the government, but was often considered ineffective.

8. New technology must be developed for and divisions must be bridged between resource, agriculture, health, and nutrition specialists so that improved policies can be implemented and coherent development responses can be initiated

(8.1) Agricultural Policy, Resources Access and Human Nutrition. In Eastern and Southern Africa, there are wide divisions between nutritionists and social scientists, and between researchers and policymakers on appropriate interventions for enhancing nutrient utilization. Many nutrition and health scientists are not entirely familiar with linkages among policy, resource access, technology, food security, markets and income. Agricultural and social scientists tend to view these connections through different disciplinary lenses and often lack an adequate understanding of health constraints, micronutritional requirements, health care, and nutritional intake in order to design an integrated nutrition policy. An international symposium held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3-5 November 1999 brought together more than 50 participants from teaching and research institutions, regional networks, government, and donor agencies to develop strategies for narrowing these divisions. Major funding was provided by USAID/REDSO.

IMPACT: BASIS assists USAID global bureau and missions in bridging differences between agricultural policy, resource access and nutrition

The symposium sought to enhance understanding of policy, health, and nutrition linkages across disciplines of study; promote dialogue among agricultural policy and nutrition scientists and practitioners, articulate successful policy and program interventions and their impacts; and identify areas of collaboration among researchers and policy practitioners:

1. **Challenges.** The Greater Horn of Africa suffers from widespread and deep poverty which means widespread and deep malnutrition. Because malnutrition is multifaceted, so must be the solutions.
2. **The division.** Adequate nutrition requires secure and adequate food availability, food intake, health care, housing, clothing, water, and sanitation. However, the discussion on agricultural policy often emphasized the importance of increasing food availability with little or no regard for whether adequate nutrition was being served. Health and nutrition presentations rarely mentioned the contravening role of income and poverty in sustaining their interventions.
3. **Feasibility.** While more integration would be ideal, how, according to one minister, is government supposed to choose from the myriad complex of policies and interventions in pursuing a nutrition friendly path given the tight resources and limited capacity available?
4. **Is nutrition a luxury?** Those handcuffed to poverty and desperate to find sufficient food have little opportunity or means to seek or obtain higher nutrition. Health care and food supplements offer valuable short-term remediation, yet without long-term and sustained increases in agricultural productivity and economic growth, nutrition will remain a luxury for the majority of the world's poor.
5. **Technology.** Remarkably little consideration was given to the role of new technology in increasing food availability, improving nutrient content, or reducing food loss. Too often, participants tended to focus on distributional constraints. In Africa, economic returns are diminishing to efforts aimed at liberalizing markets or broadening control and access over resources. Technology is not the panacea, but neither can nutrition become sustainable without the emergence of agricultural technology that increases land and labor productivity, new employment opportunities that increase income, and food based approaches that improve the nutritional content of foods.

Karl Schwartz, program officer of the USAID Ethiopia mission, said the symposium played an important role in helping the mission develop its country mission strategy using an integrated nutrition framework.

ANNEX B.

LESSONS LEARNED: PHASE I MANAGERIAL

B.1 RESEARCH THEMES AND MODUS OPERANDI

Under Phase I, USAID committed to a \$9 million project over five years, half anticipated to come from core funding, with the remainder anticipated to come from add-on funding. Based on indicative funding of \$1.8 million per year, Phase I comprised three crosscutting themes (C1-C3) and four research themes (R1-R4), each containing research priorities that formed the nexus of the research design. The figure below “Phase I geographic breadth and research synergies” linked these themes among five cluster countries to identify global synergies. This design departed from work under ACCESS II, FIRM, and SARSA II, where research often focused on land, finance, and employment in isolation.

Planning grants were given to the leaders of regional and global programs to design and develop research programs:

- Leaders started with research and crosscutting themes;
- Reconnaissance and planning trips were undertaken to identify research consistent with USAID field missions and host-country research priorities;
- Research planning workshops were carried out to further focus in-country research priorities, inviting representatives from the research, policymaking, impact and donor community.
- Research program leaders based on core funding available and add-on funding solicited, prepared workplans for regional programs. In some cases, planning grants were solicited to further flesh out themes or research methods by host-country partners;
- Detailed workplans were prepared and reviewed by the TC beginning year 2.

Phase I crosscutting research themes

C1. Market Integration. Despite the success of macroeconomic reforms in stimulating growth in many developing countries, economic growth could be enhanced further by eliminating market dysfunctionalities and policy mistakes that operate through the factor market nexus.

C2. Gender. Women’s access to markets and resources are more restricted than men’s, but linkages between gender bias, food security, and resource use are complex and location-specific. The work on intrahousehold allocation is not yet focused enough to predict outcomes of gender-targeted reforms on improving the welfare of less well-off segments of the household economy.

C3. Household resource strategies under risk. Structural adjustment and privatization programs have sought to liberalize prices, relax external trade barriers, and reduce or eliminate subsidies. These policies have begun the process of reversing the urban bias in food policy but have also increased price volatility and the risk to vulnerable populations. The success of economic reforms will depend on how factor markets respond to new market opportunities and the ability of households to cope with political and economic uncertainty.

Phase I research themes and priorities

R1. Targeting and sequencing market liberalization and development.

Transactions costs. Various obstacles constrain land and financial market development including market power, externalities, moral hazard, adverse selection, rent-seeking, incomplete institutions, and imperfect information. Prohibitive transactions costs reflect deficiencies in the institutional and organizational framework.

Land access and productivity. One productivity-enhancing strategy is to enable food insecure families to use markets to augment their asset base and well-being. Restrictions are sometimes imposed on land markets to protect against concentration based on ideology.

Innovation in financial technologies. Information asymmetries, monitoring difficulties, and covariant incomes require innovative and cost-effective financial technologies to facilitate credit use and deposit facilities.

Non-farm employment, rural services, and food security. Rural food security is intricately linked with non-farm income and employment growth in the rural services sector.

Innovative risk management. The relationship between resource access and insurance mechanisms underscores gaps in the literature on ways policy distortions and risk lead to sub-optimal resource use.

R2. Market organization and support under privatization and agrarian reform

Creating and enabling factor markets. Missing markets and weak market integration in the NIS require the reconstruction of the organizational framework and the elimination of policy distortions.

Group ownership farming. Economies in transition in the NIS and countries undergoing land reform frequently address land redistribution through group ownership. The efficient performance of these groups depends upon the solutions to principal-agent and free-rider problems associated with team work.

Common property. In the wake of privatization or land redistribution schemes, governments must maintain environmental quality while divesting control to a highly dispersed agrarian sector.

State-owned development banks. The role of restructured development banks in transitional economies has increased in importance due to inability of governments to entirely privatize or liquidate their operations.

Democratization. Dismantling the command system can be stalled by entrenched elites.

R3. Natural resource management, environmental protection, and common property

Poverty, price policy, and environmental degradation. Cultivation or deforestation on hillsides, waterways, or other fragile ecosystems is a leading cause of environmental degradation.

Labor markets and natural resources management. Non-farm employment and sustainable land management practices are linked through remittances, migration, and labor market activity.

Incentives. Market forces and internal rules and regulations of the common property regime, affect individuals' incentives to create or maintain common property.

Ethnic conflict. In Central Asia, the Greater Horn of Africa, and southern Africa, access to land and water depends on ethnic group membership or other forms of local identity.

Land Use Restrictions. Some governments impose land use conditions or environmental regulations on private landholdings to ensure high agricultural productivity and sustainable land use.

R4. Water rights and social conflict

Water pricing. Water pricing requires levying fees according to principles of "willingness-to-pay" and developing social and engineering technologies that link prices to relatively precise water flows.

Water users associations. In cases where government water control is not feasible or cost effective, water users associations can play an important role in monitoring and enforcing water use.

Flexible water rights. In arid and semi-arid areas, seasonal rights to water resources are critical, while fixed, inflexible water rights may lead to conflict.

Environmental externalities. Downstream runoff and chemicals can pollute irrigation schemes. Some communities rely on surface water spillover for household needs.

BASIS also supported a competitive grants program, with the following objectives:

- provide access to BASIS CRSP funding for research, training and capacity building activities, particularly for those who are not currently participating in research programs;
- attract new researchers to the BASIS CRSP to incorporate new ideas, improve the vitality of research programs, and instill a sense of competitiveness in research funding;
- widen and deepen the scope of BASIS factor market research;
- establish a forum for research synthesis activities.

In response to EEP recommendations in year 3, the ME developed a results framework that linked all project and program activities to BASIS themes and USAID strategic objectives. Also, the ME began soliciting research proposals to backstop workplans prepared by regional research program leaders.

B. Global framework (see figure below)

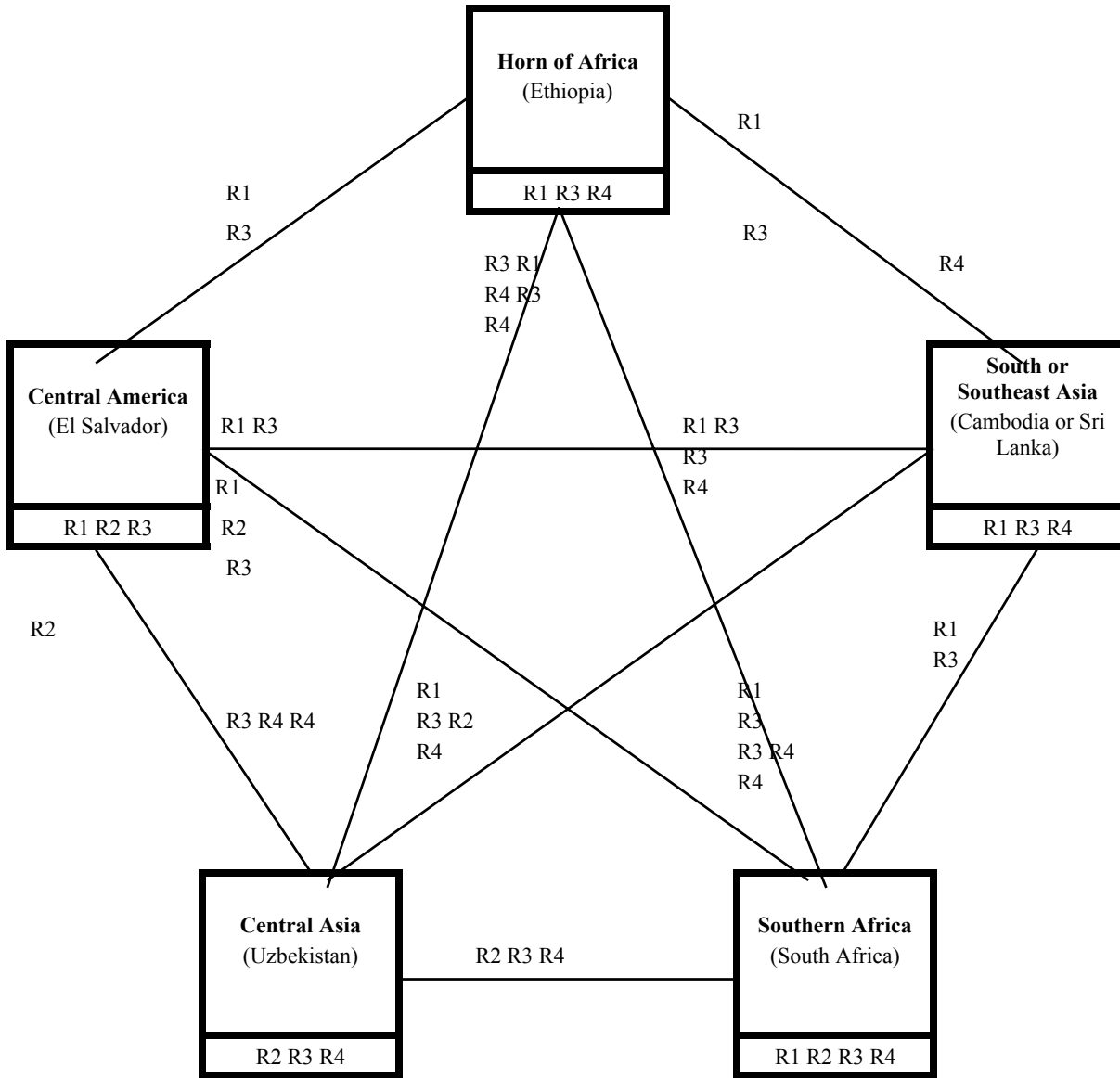
Regionalization was to be achieved through dissemination of research results among primary countries and also with “secondary” countries within the region, and across regions by thematic lines. A Global Synthesis Program was created to synthesize results across regions. Research sites were chosen, in part, based on consistency with research themes. The research would be implemented in five country clusters; each represented by a node in the figure below.

- Horn of Africa. Primary: Ethiopia. Secondary: Kenya and Eritrea
- Southeast Asia. Primary: Cambodia. Secondary: Lao PDR and Vietnam.
- Southern Africa. Primary: South Africa. Secondary: Malawi, Namibia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.
- Central Asia. Primary: Uzbekistan. Secondary: Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic.
- Central America. Primary: El Salvador. Secondary: Nicaragua and Honduras.

Research issues associated with each country cluster are implicit in the codes that extend from each node. Two synergies connect each country cluster to others: common research issues and policy relevance. Country clusters were selected based on these synergies, their relevance to the research themes, and their importance to the USAID mission and global strategies. The primary country is the focus of research.

Synergies between primary and secondary countries were to be achieved by disseminating the results of primary-country research among countries within the cluster, selecting participants for short-course training throughout the cluster, organizing intraregional policy workshops, and engaging secondary country researchers in the primary country research agenda.

Phase I geographic breadth and research synergies



R1=Targeting and sequencing market liberalization and development
 R2=Market organization and support under privatization and land reform
 R3=Natural resource management, environmental protection, and common property
 R4=Water rights and social conflict

B.2 HOW BASIS DIFFERS FROM OTHER CRSPs

There are important differences between BASIS and other CRSPs.

1. **50:50 Core Funding.** No other CRSP is required to seek add-on funding to support its global activities. At the outset, it was assumed that the add-ons funds would materialize at the anticipated levels, support global activities, and be fungible with core funds. None of these assumptions was correct. A number of missions and bureaus supported BASIS research, but the total amount was less than 50% of what was anticipated, it was country or region specific, and, most of the time, it required BASIS researchers to add components to existing work. A great deal of researcher and ME time was spent pursuing leads, writing proposals, and negotiating potential add-ons.
2. **Small Core Funding.** Of the 9 CRSPs, BASIS has the smallest core funding, of about \$1 million per year. CRSPs have core activities that must be supported, including the various management groups, formal evaluations, and CRSP Council activities. BASIS will negotiate many of these activities in Phase II to limit administrative expenses and release resources for research.
3. **BASIS contains two components, the CRSP and two IQCs.** The CRSP is primarily focussed on research while the IQCs are responsible for providing technical assistance. These two components were each competitively awarded and both compete for task orders as they emerge. Both the CRSP and the IQCs must compete for limited funding from missions or regional bureaus to support their activities. Though there is open communication between the CRSP and the IQC, there are restrictions and impediments for collaboration. All of the other CRSPs are allowed to provide both research and technical assistance activities, which provides a complete service package.
4. **BASIS is a Cooperative Agreement.** BASIS CRSP is administered as a Cooperative Agreement (CA) rather than a grant. SANREM is the only other CRSP that has a CA. Because of the different structure and financial requirements of BASIS, USAID thought that it would be better to be more substantially involved in BASIS. USAID's involvement has varied through the years in accordance with the changes in personnel responsible for managing BASIS. This lack of fluidity hampered the development of add-ons.
5. **Non-Title XII Institutions Dominate.** As a result of the way in which BASIS was conceived (as a merger of three former CAs) and the way in which BASIS was structured (policy focus, add-on dependent, and CRSP and IQCs separate), BASIS included a large number of non-Title XII institutions in its consortium. Out of the 16 participating organizations in Phase I, only 4 are Title XII institutions. CRSPs have historically been outgrowths of Title XII, or land grant institutions because of the comparative advantage in agriculturally related research. In addition, the land grant institutions were able to comply with the 25% matching requirement of the CRSPs. In order to have the capacity to be responsive to the policy needs and the potential add-on contributions for BASIS, the consortium was larger and more diverse than most consortia of other CRSPs. From a technical standpoint, this was advantageous for BASIS, but administratively it proved difficult. In Phase II, BASIS will limit the number of institutions within its consortium and ensure that each institution that participates in able to comply with the CRSP requirements (matching, in particular).
6. **Foci.** BASIS has both an agricultural and an economic growth focus, as opposed to a predominantly commodity focus of the other CRSPs. Conducting research on land, water,

labor and financial markets and their interaction, BASIS requires PIs who are affiliated with both the Colleges of Agriculture and Arts and Sciences. Researchers in social science fields generally have 9-month appointments, which limits the time available to conduct research and the resources available for matching. BASIS researchers must get some salary coverage from the project. This is contrary to the operations of most of the CRSPs, where the resources are not used to support salary time of the principal investigators. This is yet another drain on BASIS's small budget for its global program.

B.3 PHASE I PERFORMANCE

BASIS has accomplished a great deal in its first phase. BASIS established multi-year regional research programs in Central America, the Horn of Africa, and Southern Africa. These research programs included multiple countries within each region. The CRSP supported high profile policy workshops, attracted USAID mission/regional bureau financial contributions (+/- \$700,000 in add-ons in FY 2000), and implemented a communications program to provide timely and broad-based access to research outputs and other information. BASIS collaborated and cost-shared projects with multiple international organizations, including the World Bank, IFPRI, and British Know-How Fund. BASIS also received matching contributions from partners' organizations that exceeded the 25% requirements of USAID. BASIS CRSP also exhibited flexibility in responding to USAID regional priorities, and extended its focus to include work on agrarian transition in Russia and land reform and resettlement in Zimbabwe.

Some of the differences in the way BASIS is structured had a negative impact. The most unfortunate result was that the Central Asia and Southeast Asia programs were formally suspended for lack of core and add-on funding. Programs in five regions—Central America, Central Asia, the Horn of Africa, Southeast Asia, and Southern Africa—were implemented assuming that add-on funding would be attracted to assist with supporting research around the world. When add-on funding did not materialize, regional programs were suspended. In its original proposal to USAID, BASIS achieved its sense of integrity from the way research in all five regions were interconnected. Nevertheless, it became clear that the quality of work and depth of the global effort were diluted by spreading resources too thinly.

Phase I planning assumed add-ons would materialize at anticipated levels (\$900,000/year) and that add-ons would support core, global activities. Despite some success in attracting add-on resources (see annex F), neither of these goals was met. Instead, add-ons were region and project specific, materialized sporadically, and supported new rather than core or global activities.

Researchers and administrators alike spent a great deal of time soliciting, negotiating, planning, reporting and implementing add-ons. Add-ons forced researchers to pursue new and diverse avenues rather than add depth and scope to globally designed research programs, making synthesis across regions more difficult. More and more resources were pulled into administration (planning, workshops, coordinating partners, communications, and reporting) than on research and training. Add-ons caused uncertain project funding and concentration of research in certain regions. Add-ons tended to impose costs that are additive: additional subcontracting charges, separate financial reporting, mission conditionalities, and new research activities. Further, the ME requires a critical mass of personnel. USAID/Global assumes that add-ons would cover these costs, while USAID missions imposed their own conditions on use of ME funds.

USAID from the beginning impressed upon the ME the need to broaden the participation of its consortium organizations and researchers in BASIS CRSP programs beyond the original partners, LTC, OSU and IDA. Phase I made progress in this area. However, many of the partners

had difficulty providing the necessary matching contributions. Because funding was more limited than originally expected, fewer partners were actually able to participate in the CRSP. In the regions where research continued, research progress was sustained, but policy linkages were slow to develop. Policy work takes a great deal of time and is influenced by relationships, information dissemination, and institutionalization of results. The fourth and fifth years of Phase I are beginning to yield valuable results in this area.

Phase I participation

Active, consortium	Active, not part of the original consortium
The Institute for Development Anthropology The Ohio State University's Rural Finance Program The Land Tenure Center Dept. Agricultural and Applied Economics, UW–Madison Harvard Institute for International Development International Center for Research on Women Michigan State University Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector, U. Maryland	African Centre of Technology Studies (Kenya) American University (Washington, DC) Center for Applied Social Science (Zimbabwe) Centre for Social Science Research Clark Atlanta University (Atlanta, GA) Cornell University (Ithaca, NY) Economic and Social Research Foundation (Tanzania) Tegemeo Institute, Egerton University (Kenya) FUSADES (El Salvador) Institut des Sciences Humaines (Mali) Institute for Natural Resources (South Africa) Institute of Development Research (Ethiopia) Núcleo de Estudos da Terra (Mozambique) OSSREA (Ethiopia) Policy and Praxis (South Africa) The Tashkent Institute of Irrigation And Agricultural Mechanization Engineers (Uzbekistan) University of Natal-Pietermaritzburg University of Namibia
<p style="text-align: center;">Less active, consortium</p> Rural Development Institute World Council of Credit Unions Lincoln Institute of Land Policy Land Tenure Service, Food and Agriculture Org.	
<p style="text-align: center;">Non-active, consortium</p> International Resources Group Tuskegee University Winrock International Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, Indiana U	

B.4 LESSONS LEARNED

1. **Appropriate Foci.** The focus on factor markets fulfills a need expressed in many parts of the world. Examining the interaction of the factor markets is imperative to understanding the decisions that poor households in rural parts of the world make. The emphasis on land, water, labor and financial capital has substantial application to issues of economic growth, food security and sustainable resource management globally. BASIS is an appropriate and needed tool to assist with economic growth and agricultural development in developing countries.
2. **Value added.** BASIS contributes to USAID's strategic mission and to international development. USAID regional bureaus and missions have contributed funding to support BASIS research and to address specific goals and objectives. BASIS has collaborated on cost-shared projects with other international agencies such as the World Bank, DFID, and IFPRI. In the first few years of BASIS, the CRSP demonstrated its ability to target strategic objectives to collaborate with researchers, practitioners, and policymakers. BASIS also demonstrated its commitment to long-term policy-relevant research. These are services that are in demand by both USAID and other international development agencies and show a need for continuity.
3. **Interdisciplinary science a great strength.** The strengths of BASIS, including the interdisciplinary methodology, the focus on the interaction of multiple factors of production,

and the ability to address broad ranging and highly dynamic policy needs, make the development of a single coherent framework by which to measure progress and results extremely difficult. BASIS approaches factor market research from many social science disciplines. There is not always consensus about appropriate research questions, methodologies, and desired indicators or results to examine the multitude of issues related to improving access to factor markets around the world. BASIS needs to be proactive in developing a results framework prior to the research implementation in Phase II, to which the researchers and USAID agree.

4. **Collaboration.** Through the activities of BASIS, it is evident that scientists and policymakers want meaningful collaboration and that there are fewer and fewer opportunities for such participation. There are many reasons why fair and long term collaboration is important, but one of the main reasons is to help strengthen capacity and enable greater critical mass in thinking. Capacity building however should mean wider involvement in decision-making in global activities and resource allocation. This is a benefit to both the US and the host country scientists and policymakers. Synergy results when cross-cultural collaboration exists. BASIS learned that investment in long-term relationships and capacity building is worthwhile.
5. **Process and technically sound analysis critical.** In implementing policy-relevant research activities, BASIS realized that process and technically sound analysis are the critical inputs to sustained policy interventions. In most of the countries where BASIS is active, the long-term involvement and the relationships established play a significant role in determining whether BASIS research results are seen or heard. BASIS made concerted efforts to ensure that collaboration existed throughout the research process, most importantly in the planning stages. This process encouraged involvement, nurtured a sense of ownership, and ensured that the activities selected and pursued were relevant to the policy context of the country or region. Investing in the process is time consuming and resource demanding in the short term but pays dividends in the long run in terms of impact and success.
6. **BASIS works.** Through the hard work, dedication, and ingenuity of the researchers, management groups and administrative staff, BASIS achieved a great deal in the short time it has existed. As the lowest funded CRSP, BASIS made difficult decisions to meet the expectations of USAID. Based on the demand for research in the area of factor markets, BASIS could have been active in more regions, provided more complete services, and reported more comprehensively regarding CRSP activities if the funding had existed to support this level of activity. BASIS partners already contribute more time and effort than they are compensated for. This is not sustainable. There is intellectual excitement but administrative fatigue. Management has come to the conclusion that BASIS is infeasible as currently structured, based on current contractual requirements and programmatic expectations. Compared with other CRSPs, BASIS has nearly the same fixed costs, higher transactions costs, and lower program revenue. Strategies for bringing revenue in line with program expectations have been examined and will be incorporated into the continuation proposal.

B.5 PHASE II

B.5.1 Program Modifications

The competitive grants program was successful in bringing new researchers and research ideas to the program, but the transactions costs were high, proposals not always adequately linked to USAID objectives, and projects ambiguous on results. While the reconnaissance and planning missions proved advantageous in establishing research programs and nurturing collaboration, there were a number of disadvantages:

- BASIS regional projects had a rolling-term horizon without clear ending dates;
- proposals providing the foundation for the research activities have sometimes been weak;
- funding was concentrated with a few of the consortium partners.
- the Central Asia and Southeast Asia programs became unsustainable after add-on funding failed to materialize (program costs in the initial proposal to USAID assumed minimum availability and co-mingling of core and add-on funding);
- co-mingling of core and add-on funds, while in some cases creating synergies, at other times tied up core funding in undesirable ways, made it difficult to account for uses of different funding sources, and disguised overlapping activities that made accountability difficult;
- annual preparations of workplans were time consuming and placed too much emphasis on budgets and finances rather than on technical substance.

The fourteen guiding principles below are intended to resolve these issues for Phase II by awarding grants on a competitive basis to multi-year proposals that clearly relate fully-funded activities to fixed implementation schedules that are more easily monitored and evaluated.

Phase II guiding principles for selecting and funding activities

1. An RFP, designed by the Renewal Committee, was issued in May 2000 for pre-proposals to current and prospective partners.
2. Pre-proposals must address the research themes and global priorities described in the RFP.
3. Pre-proposals had an annual target funding level determined by the renewal committee of \$200,000 per year.
4. All activities in accepted proposals will be covered by core funding. Unlike our original proposal to USAID, there will be no assumption of cost-sharing between core and add-on funding.
5. The number of pre-proposals solicited and accepted will be based on the size of the CRSP earmark dedicated by USAID/AFS to the BASIS CRSP.
6. Pre-proposals will assume a fixed funding cycle of 3 years).
7. Matching levels and sources will need to be explicit and show (on average for those institutions participating in a pre-proposal) that 25% of US costs are being matched with non-federal funds.
8. Pre-proposals submitted will be evaluated by an external committee (including USAID) appointed by the ME o/a October 2000 and proposal selections made.
9. Only those pre-proposals approved by the external committee will be included in the draft proposal to USAID/AFS.
10. It is anticipated that pre-proposals will be formally awarded by the spring of 2001 once the CRSP earmark has been announced by USAID/AFS.
11. All proposals must be finalized and MOUs signed with US and foreign partners by September 2001 in order to ensure timely disbursement of funds by October 2001.
12. Future workplans and activity reporting will be evaluated against these proposals and annual funds correspondingly increased or decreased on a merit basis, as funding allows.
13. Delays in activity reporting and submission of workplans will be penalized by reducing core funding levels.
14. Add-ons will still be encouraged, but not assumed to be available. Ways will be sought to better manage the additional costs they represent to the CRSP.

Source: *BASIS Strategy for Program Renewal*, November 1999. (Updated to show actual dates of implementation.)

B.5.2 Program Renewal Strategy

Steps were taken between Fall 1999 and Fall 2000 to implement the above program modifications and to develop the Phase II strategy for renewal.

- BASIS Management Plan (October 1999). Internal UW Committee to Design a new Management Plan that addresses past organizational weaknesses and responds to the core funding realities set by USAID.
- BASIS Strategy for Program Renewal (November 1999). Defined for USAID and all partners the steps to be undertaken and anticipated timelines.
- Email Conference to design BASIS Vision or Conceptual Framework (December 1999).
- USAID Stakeholders Conference (January 2000) to summarize lessons learned from Phase I and to share ideas for Phase II.
- BASIS Partners Conference (February 2000) to jointly plan the RFP below and to begin discussions on organization of the Phase II proposal.

- BASIS Expression of Interest (EOI) (March 2000) to identify BASIS Contracting Institutions and to determine Partner interest in participating in Phase II.
- BASIS RFP (May 2000). Solicited Pre-proposals from partners identified by the above EOI for funding under Phase II.
- EEP and AMR evaluations (summer 2000).
- External Evaluation of Pre-proposals and Selection (August 2000). Selected proposals were subsequently included in BASIS Phase II Proposal to USAID/AFS.
- Phase II Planning Committee (November 2000) to review and further refine pre-proposals, to integrate them into a global research and synthesis framework.

The Phase II proposal being submitted to USAID AFS represents over a year of planning that involved close and fully transparent participation of USAID, BASIS partners, and committees.

B.5.3 Research Themes

CRSPs are intended to focus research priorities on global, crosscutting constraints. There has been a tendency, perhaps driven by the nature of the commodity CRSPs, to identify constraints then choose sites for testing. BASIS research does not necessarily contradict this approach, but neither does it strongly support it. Policy-related research is heavily contextualized by specifics of geography, history and policy orientation. Linking the themes with regions gave the research design in Phase I a thematic coherency, connected globally to take account of context. This design was compromised by funding constraints that resulted in nodes being deleted and add-on funding that tended to extend and distort research themes. Also, the process of adaptation sometimes led to regional specification of the research that made it difficult to tie together the threads of research on a global scale.

In addition, a number of problems related to global constraints impeded the research program from the beginning.

1. global constraints that should have tied Phase I programs together are sometimes obtuse or too general in nature;
2. without tightly focused global constraints, BASIS did not have the guidelines in place to help focus workplans and determine funding allocations;
3. consequently, BASIS struggled to articulate a vision for cross-regional synthesis and inter-regional workshops;
4. BASIS impacts have been dispersed.

Synthesis activities have been developed for the 5th year of Phase I, but the plan is reactive rather than proactive and this experience underscores the need to develop tightly focused themes that aid management in selecting projects, and linking these to USAID strategic objectives.

2000-2001 global synthesis activities
• World Bank Best Practices Workshop
• BASIS participation at other conferences or in synthesis activities to be determined
• Southern Africa Workshop
• Spring BASIS El Salvador Workshop
• Russian Working Conference on Market Reform in the Russian Agricultural Sector

From December 1999 to January 2000, the ME sponsored a “Vision E-Conference” that gave BASIS researchers the opportunity to reshape Phase I themes and/or to identify new constraints for Phase II. The conference established the following themes, which were used in the RFP to solicit Phase II pre-proposals.

- Theme 1. Breaking Constraints to Resource Access, Resource Use and Asset Accumulation by Poor Rural Households
- Theme 2. Institutional Innovations to Broaden Access to and Strengthen Land, Water, Labor and Financial Markets
- Theme 3. Enhancing the Operation of Factor Markets to Achieve Sustainable Use of Environmentally Sensitive Resources
- Crosscutting Theme 1. Gender
- Crosscutting Theme 2. Factor Market Integration (the Nexus)

In Phase I, work on dynamics of poverty in South Africa and El Salvador focused on the importance of assets in protecting poor households against political and economic shocks. In the context of food security in the Horn of Africa, research evolved to focus on ways that households manage assets to secure food availability and adequate nutrition, and how households can better manage factor markets to secure higher levels of asset holdings. Much Phase I work sought to better understand ways that formal and informal institutions affect resource management and livelihoods. Yet few studies evolved to that next step of concrete institutional innovations that improve livelihoods through broadening access to resources.

Theme 1 builds on the Phase I research base and seeks to build greater integration and synthesis of these past and future projects around important issues of poverty and asset accumulation that affect food security and well-being of poor rural households.

Theme 2 seeks to place greater focus on identifying successful features of formal and informal arrangements, and to identifying lessons useful for the design and application of new institutions or implementation strategies. Phase I research in El Salvador was effective in designing and producing research that resulted in concrete policy recommendations. Theme II seeks to give stronger priority to action-research, and to innovations beyond knowledge generation.

The food and environmental nexus continues to perplex policy development in most areas of the world. This nexus is further complicated by political and economic restructuring in situations where states and/ or markets are weak. Achieving higher income and sustainable livelihoods for the poor in the presence of these transactions is a formidable challenge globally. Work in El Salvador under Phase I included work in economic policy and degradation of hillsides. Research on water and land reforms in Southern Africa also brought focus to the importance of understanding water allocation under land reform programs. However, Theme 3 was also strongly motivated by what Phase I did not accomplish: research on common property issues and livelihoods in the transition economies of the former Soviet Union.

Beyond the regional foci, policymakers are seeking concrete solutions to environmental degradation and resource scarcity through redistribution programs and policy reforms aimed to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of scarce land, water and financial capital resources. Phase I research fell short on achieving both this research focus and in identifying solutions.

Crosscutting themes gender and factor market nexus are retained from Phase I as recommended by the External Evaluation Panel and the Administrative Management Review. Phase I research has not given priority or focus to gender constraints, and there are too few analyses that target gender or connect with gender specific policy changes.

Factor market integration was a USAID priority under Phase I. BASIS research made headway in this area, but perhaps the greatest achievement has been the growth in awareness among BASIS researchers that the interconnectedness of the factors of production is imperative. For much of Phase I, researchers gave lip service to these crosscutting issues. Under Phase II, research design and policy foci need to give them strength, focus and priority.

ANNEX C.

EXTERNAL EVALUATIONS

C.1 EXTERNAL EVALUATION PANEL REPORT

As with other CRSPs, BASIS's EEP has the responsibility of evaluating the status, funding, progress, plans, and prospects of the research program. The following represent some of the recommendations that came from the 1999 EEP review of BASIS, along with the ME's response.

EEP Recommendation #1: The second round of BASIS should clearly specify the minimal reporting requirements and build in contractual incentives for complying with requirements and meeting deadlines.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: The ME has revised the Operations Manual for the CRSP including clearer guidelines on reporting requirements and deadlines. These requirements and deadlines are set for the 5 years of Phase II of the CRSP, so that PIs and their collaborating partners can keep these deadlines in mind when planning their work and manage their schedules to ensure that deadlines are met. Additionally, the three-year proposals required at the outset of the program, will minimize the need to detailed annual workplan reporting, as much of the work will already have been completed. In order to ensure compliance with the reporting deadlines, however, the ME felt it important to include the following note in the Operations Manual to help manage these reporting requirements:

PLEASE NOTE: The ME takes these reporting requirements very seriously as they are designed to assist with the CRSP reporting requirements of USAID. The ME will allow a 5-day grace period beyond the due date for each project report required. After the grace period, the ME will reduce the project budget by \$1000 for each day the project report is late. Please plan your schedules accordingly and communicate these requirements with your collaborating partners.

EEP Recommendation #2: Involvement of students (both US and host country) should be encouraged.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: Each CRSP is designed to assist in building capacity and provide training to young researchers. The BASIS CRSP is committed to making training of both US and host country students a high priority activity that contributes to the overall mission of the CRSP. It is the aim of the BASIS CRSP to promote education, training, and information exchange through collaborative research and development activities. In order to maintain data on this important activity of the CRSP, a student training report is required from each research project each year.

In BASIS I, there were 32 students involved in BASIS research. We expect to be able to maintain this level of support for students in BASIS II. Specific degree and non-degree training programs are components of BASIS II. See specifically the project entitled, "Rural Markets, Natural Capital, and Dynamic Poverty Traps in East Africa" for an example of a detailed degree training program proposed for BASIS II.

EEP Recommendation #3: More efforts are needed to synthesize the data gathered. In addition, the synthesis process must be overarching and should incorporate all aspects of the CRSP.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: The slow pace of work on synthesis to date is partially the outcome of the pace of research programs in each research site, and inadequate funding to cover all sites and research themes. But the CRSP has also experienced a number of structural problems

including the resignation of two synthesis directors since 1997, and lack of clarity and agreement between USAID and researchers on specific types of synthesis activities and outputs for purposes of meeting the needs of the Agency and target audiences. Research themes under Phase I were not sufficiently clear and narrowly defined to enable effective synthesis; this problem was confounded by dependence on add-on funding that tended to pull or extend the research focus toward the research interests and needs of USAID missions and clients. Consequently, the outcomes of synthesis have tended to be inconsistent and varied.

The complete design of the BASIS II program was made to address synthesis concerns from BASIS I. Rather than the reactive synthesis program that emerged from BASIS I, BASIS II has incorporated a proactive synthesis model that is team oriented. Over a year has been spent on defining research themes and global constraints that are tightly focused, and selecting projects nested within these themes. All of the projects selected for BASIS II will address three important factor market constraint areas. Each year, a Policy Conference will be held to address a topic related to these constraint areas. The BASIS projects that respond to these constraint areas will report on the research results that are emerging. The presentations will be compiled into one synthesis document and analyzed to ensure that greater global understanding of factor market impacts can be better addressed in the developing world.

EEP Recommendation #4: Thematic conferences should be proposed in order to provide a venue to address specific topics across regions and focus on “lessons learned” as well as broader research topics. For example, the value of investigating factor market constraint findings in various geographic areas could result in global indicators and could foster data for synthesis/integration work.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: This is exactly what is being proposed through the development of the Policy Conference Series. Please see section 3 of the BASIS II proposal for further details and potential themes.

EEP Recommendation #5: The next phase of BASIS should explicitly require that a set of globally applicable impact indicators be created within the first period of the renewal.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: We agree that impact indicators are important. Phase II has an explicit communication strategy that is designed to have impacts at three levels: (1) *The Host Country Policymaking Community*; (2) *The International Policymaking Community*; and, (3) *The Academic Community*. Each Phase II project has a specific strategy for communicating with each of these groups. During the first year of the renewal grant, BASIS will devise a way for measuring the impact that these different forms of communication have had.

It should be stressed that because BASIS is focused on public *policy*, the results of BASIS research cannot directly impact people. Instead, its impact is filtered through political and other processes that lead to the choice and design of policy. In this way, BASIS is fundamentally different from commodity-oriented CRSPs, which, upon devising a new technology, can make it available to potential end users without any intermediating political action. The fact that BASIS research faces this extra filter in no way exempts BASIS from impact monitoring, and as indicated a set of global indicators will be built around the common communication strategies that we have devised.

EEP Recommendation #6: Multi-year workplans and programs should be required to submit updates but will not be required to submit full annual workplans.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: In BASIS I, the ME and the researchers alike struggled with establishing consistent and manageable annual reporting guidelines and deadlines. For the ME this resulted in inconsistent formats and missed deadlines, with the ME taking on a great deal of

responsibility for communicating research activities and results with imperfect information. For the researchers, it meant that each year, time and resources were expended on filling gaps in their reports or writing revisions, a situation that was costly to all involved.

In order to alleviate these concerns, BASIS II will make two significant changes. First of all, guidelines and deadlines have been established after two years of successful implementation at the end of BASIS I. Second, with the submission of three-year proposals for BASIS II, the demands on researchers to submit full annual workplans each year will be minimized.

Submissions of workplans, updating the original research proposal timeframes and outputs expected will be required to fulfill USAID requirements.

EEP Recommendation #7: It is recommended that the advisory group meetings be scheduled a year in advance. In addition, these meetings should be scheduled so that the presence of the group member is utilized to the max.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: In BASIS I, advisory group meetings were scheduled approximately 3 months in advance, with as much consistency from year to year as possible. As advisory groups were small in number, consideration of individual schedules was made so that as many members could attend a certain meeting as possible. This occasionally meant that meeting dates were suggested a number of times before a meeting was formally scheduled. The ME was then not always able to take advantage of potential cost savings combining multiple meetings at one time, but did ensure that most members could attend every meeting.

The advisory groups in BASIS II, including the Technical Committee and the External Evaluation Panel will meet annually at the same time as the Policy Conference series. This will allow the EEP members to meet with the researchers more frequently, evaluate their presentations at the Policy Conference as well as make sure that business agenda items are addressed each year. Additionally, this will require only one trip per advisory group member per year while allowing multiple tasks to be accomplished. Finally, as the Policy Conference Series will be planned further in advance, it will be easier for advisory committee members to plan their schedules around these multi-task events.

EEP Recommendation #8: Consideration should be given to restructuring the Technical Committee meetings. At the present time, the TC meetings consist of every attendee presenting their research programs. However, time is not allocated to the discussion of mutual problems and how to solve them. The TC should consider a format that would move from concentration on resource allocation and onto the next level of sharing experiences on substantive issues.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: All efforts are being made to reduce the necessity of the Technical Committee members from spending a great deal of time discussing resource allocations each year. With the implementation of three-year research projects (and budgets), issues of funding allocation will have been resolved prior to the TC meetings each year. As long as USAID funding for the BASIS CRSP remains relatively consistent from year to year and no new initiatives requiring budget reallocation are imposed, there will be little need to revisit budgeting issues at the TC meeting. This will allow time at the TC meeting for more substantive research issues, including synthesis ideas, research methodology, findings, and results.

EEP Recommendation #9: When dealing with various cultures and organizations with differing expertise, it is important to be very clear from the beginning as to who will do what. Roles, responsibilities and outcomes should be defined early and articulated to all involved personnel. Rolling decision-making should be avoided.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: BASIS I made it a priority to establish specific research agenda, identify researchers, and define roles and responsibilities in a collaborative manner with US and host country researcher involvement. Unfortunately, this meant that a great deal of inconsistency developed within and between regional programs, sometimes with certain administrative responsibilities being overlooked or ill-defined. This resulted in difficulties with meeting reporting requirements, delays in financial payments, and communication hurdles that took a great deal of time to overcome. Though collaboration is an important guiding principle, there is a distinct need for clear definition of required roles and responsibilities and standardization. The ME did begin to establish these guidelines in the middle of BASIS I, but once programs are underway, it becomes more difficult to make the needed changes.

The ME will be the office to provide these guidelines to ensure that expectations are clear from the outset of BASIS II. An Operations Manual has been drafted which includes roles and responsibilities for each group involved, reporting requirements and standard formats for reporting, and policies on communications, outputs, and outreach. This operations manual will be made available to all researchers prior to beginning BASIS II and to all research who may begin working with BASIS II after its implementation. By managing and communicating expectations up front, many of the difficulties experienced in the start up of BASIS I will be minimized.

EEP Recommendation #10: Data need to be prepared for publication and submitted to refereed journals as quickly as possible. Researchers should work jointly to take responsibility in this activity and should submit to journals while keeping the ME in the information loop.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: BASIS concurs with this recommendation and the ME is encouraging researchers to finalize outputs as quickly as possible. In BASIS II, the open and transparent RFP process has also yielded a cadre of researchers with very strong publication records.

EEP Recommendation #11: It is important to develop and/or maintain connections between policymakers and researchers. The CRSP would serve a real need if assistance could be provided relative to making the connection and encouraging research in a reinforcing role for policymakers. Workshops or special forums may be considered by the CRSP in order to make these connections. Donors should be explored to fund such meetings.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: BASIS II has considered this recommendation in articulating and addressing the specific policy needs or multiple groups that BASIS research hopes to inform. Please see section #3 of the renewal proposal to see details of program planned and how BASIS is designed to link with policy.

EEP Recommendation #12: Since gender and factor market integration issues have been identified by the CRSP as crosscutting themes, then all proposed research proposals should be reviewed for possibilities of including this information. It is important to recognize that the time to review research with attention to these issues is not after the research is completed, but rather when it is in the design phase.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: BASIS II is being constructed from a series of research projects that have emerged from a competitive process. Proposals have been externally reviewed and critiqued and are subject to on-going peer-review by the set of BASIS investigators. It is indeed correct to note that gender and factor market integration are core issues on the BASIS agenda and were included as themes in the Request for Proposals that was sent out to solicit BASIS II

project proposals. This does not mean that every project will necessarily focus on these issues. However, the on-going review process of the BASIS research projects is the best guarantee that important interconnections will not be overlooked. The BASIS II director also takes a more centralized responsibility for assuring that the individual projects do not overlook these issues. In addition, negotiations are underway with the Food and Nutrition Division of IFPRI to form a research alliance that merges IFPRI's special strength in gender analysis with BASIS' attention to the way that factor markets shape the capacity of individuals and families to improve their well-being over time. The hope is that by working with IFPRI in this area, BASIS can have a major impact on shaping gender-sensitive policy.

C.2 ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT REVIEW

USAID requires an Administrative Management Review before any CRSP is proposed for extension. In May 2000, a team appointed by USAID visited the BASIS ME and key partner institutions to conduct its review of BASIS. The following is a consolidated list of the recommendations that came from the review, along with the ME's responses.

RECOMMENDATION #1: The role and functions of the BD and TC should be reexamined and clearer lines of responsibility spelled out before the next phase of BASIS is initiated. The ME should reduce the amount of time the TC spends on budget and allow them to devote their main effort to program direction. The BOD, if it is to continue, should deal with strategic management and programmatic issues. The ME should explore ways of reducing the cost of the BOD, including reducing the frequency of meetings and teleconferencing.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: Based on current funding expectations of \$1.0-1.25 million, BASIS II will need to reduce management costs. With other budget items at a minimum, the choice was to eliminate one of these groups. Of the three advisory groups operating in BASIS I—TC, BOD and EEP—the decision was made to operate without the BOD. The TC and the EEP offer the greatest value added for their cost and participation.

In preparation for BASIS II, the ME has prepared a policy manual to be shared with all researchers and partner institutions to streamline operating procedures and to better clarify roles and responsibilities. By combining these changes with three-year proposals and budgets approved in advance, greater focus on technical substance rather than administrative issues should be achievable. There will also be less need for negotiation of budgets on an annual basis, and therefore the TC will spend much less time on budget discussions.

The loss of the BOD will potentially make BASIS vulnerable to unforeseen policy issues that will arise in the future. Under BASIS I, the BASIS management office from time to time faced difficult management decisions on strategic planning, adding and terminating partners, expanding or deleting programs with changes in the CRSP earmark, indicator and results monitoring, and budgetary responses to changing USAID priorities. As these and other policy issues arise, additional pressure will be placed on the ME and the TC to make decisions without the advice of the BOD. Unfortunately, until the funding constraint is removed, there are limited alternatives to this situation.

RECOMMENDATION #2: The new ME for BASIS II should negotiate a MOU with each U.S. and host-country institution outlining the parameters of a long-term collaborative relationship.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: MOUs with US institutions were not negotiated in BASIS I, but will be particularly important in BASIS II as the US Contracting Institutions will have more

responsibility in managing the activities of the CRSP. MOUs lay the foundation for the partnership by ensuring that the expectations of the roles and responsibilities of each partner are clearly understood from the outset of the project.

In the decentralized management model proposed for BASIS II, the BASIS ME will negotiate MOUs with the US Contracting Institutions that will administer each of the projects funded. The US Contracting Institutions will then negotiate MOUs with each of their collaborating partners, both in the US and internationally, along guidelines established by the ME and with the ME signature approval.

RECOMMENDATION #3: In plans for BASIS II, the ME should consider the possibility of delegating more administrative and budgetary functions to the next level in the management hierarchy, namely the PIs and Regional Coordinators, if they are part of the organization. The costs and benefits of doing so should also be weighed against solicitation of buy-ins.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: As mentioned in the CRSP response to Recommendation #2, the BASIS CRSP will implement a decentralized management model. Not only will this reduce ME expenses, but will also give more autonomy to the PIs in managing their project. Contracting Institutions will be responsible for the subcontracting, communications, reporting, and financial accounting for the project with their collaborating institutions both in the US and internationally. Please see section #5 of the proposal for a detailed description of the roles and responsibilities of Contracting Institutions, PIs, and the ME.

RECOMMENDATION #4: BASIS should develop a strategy relative to the policy component of the activity. Such a strategy should contain guidelines, procedures, and recommendations for: (a) identifying key policymakers; (b) laying the groundwork for substantive policy discussions; (c) specifying types of informational packages; (d) preparing follow-up activities; and (e) detailing other aspects of the strategy.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: In preparation for BASIS II, an RFP was issued for new projects based on criteria that the research should identify policymaking institutions and target audiences. Planning grants were also awarded to winning proposals to help strengthen these linkages in the last year of BASIS I before the onset of BASIS II programs.

In preparation for BASIS II, the administration has also given careful thought and planning time to the need for more substantive policy discussions. Though this strategy is detailed in section #3 of the proposal, the plan is summarized below.

There are two main policy audiences identified in BASIS II: the host-country or regional policymakers and the US or multilateral policymakers. As the policy context in each region or country varies, the responsibility for this dialogue falls to the researchers, who are best able to identify the individuals, institutions, and approaches that will be most appropriate. The Policy Conference Series is designed to initiate substantive policy discussions with US and multi-lateral institutional policymakers. This Series will help to inform policymakers of BASIS research and its potential implications for factor markets around the world and to establish a dialogue with this group.

The ME will support these policy interactions through the development of *BASIS Briefs* and potentially other communications and outreach tools to assist with meeting the needs of the various policy communities.

RECOMMENDATION #5: The ME should collect and maintain training data and information compatible with the format of other CRSPs which should then be included in the USAID Title XII report to the Congress.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: Each CRSP is designed to assist in building capacity and provide training to young researchers. The BASIS CRSP is committed to making training of both US and host country students a high priority activity that contributes to the overall mission of the CRSP. It is the aim of the BASIS CRSP to promote education, training, and information exchange through collaborative research and development activities. In order to maintain data on this important activity of the CRSP, a student training report is required from each research project each year.

BASIS, along with all of the CRSPs, has begun to collect and maintain data on student training. The information that all CRSPs will collect includes the name of the student, his/her country of citizenship, university of study, discipline, degree sought, gender, advisor, and funding support from the CRSP. Each year, the researchers will submit updated training information along with the Annual Activity Report, so that students can be tracked and training data can be communicated to USAID. The BASIS management (along with the other 8 CRSP management offices) provided USAID in December 2000 with its first accounting of students trained under BASIS I. The new database created for this exercise would be updated on an annual basis in BASIS II.

RECOMMENDATION #6: If more training funds were to be identified in BASIS II, the following training priorities should be considered: (a) administrative and management training for support staff; (b) research methodology related to policy development; (c) interview techniques; (d) research planning; and (e) updated information in a subject matter areas as well as data treatment.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: Though no funds are specifically identified by USAID as training funds for any CRSP, training and capacity building are important aspects of all CRSP endeavors. To stretch BASIS resources as broadly as possible, most research teams will implement short-term training on research techniques, methodology, planning and analysis. As resources allow, research projects will provide support for degree training programs, and administrative support staff training. BASIS realizes that there is a greater need for training, and as more resources become available BASIS will commit to providing more training and capacity building activities.

RECOMMENDATION #7: The ME and USAID should give careful consideration to the design of a fair and transparent selection process whereby high quality proposals are selected which at the same time achieve balanced regional coverage.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: The ME and USAID spent a great deal of time considering the review process and criteria for BASIS II proposals to ensure that high quality proposals were selected and the result provided a balance on regional coverage and thematic coherence. A December 1999 email conference was used to help define a BASIS vision to provide focus for proposal submissions. Stakeholders meetings were held with USAID and existing BASIS Partners in January and February 2000 to invite input on the design of a new RFP to solicit proposals, and to promote transparency. New partners were added for BASIS II to broaden competition, and a new competitive process based on the RFP was designed to solicit proposals for Phase II and to award funding fairly on a merit basis. A five-person panel, using the following criteria reviewed all proposals received that met the minimum requirements: technical merit, integration into policy debate, collaboration and capacity building, broader applicability and synthesis, and overall quality and coherence. The panel ranked the proposals based of these criteria and then re-examined the ranking with an eye toward regional balance and thematic coverage. The process was successful insofar as the submitted proposals were diverse and of

high quality, the process was implemented in an inclusive and transparent manner, and projects were selected on the basis of objective criteria judged externally.

RECOMMENDATION #8: Selection criteria in the RFP for the new project should emphasize research teams which involve a balanced disciplinary mix among senior researchers. Although the appropriate mix will vary by circumstance, the research team should generally be able to address both the economics of the factor transactions taking place and the institutional structures in which they operate.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: The RFP included “multidisciplinary approach” as one of the criteria with language throughout the text of the RFP encouraging this. The result was that all of the proposals included senior researchers from at least 3 if not more disciplines within each project.

RECOMMENDATION #9: Selection criteria in the RFP for the new project should emphasize teams which involve a mix of research and policy issue skills among senior participants. NGOs often have skills at working with policymakers and other policy constituencies and at packaging research results and lessons learned for more general consumption that researchers themselves lack. They can also contribute experience with a broad range of countries and situations and specialized knowledge of such topics as community resource management.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: The BASIS RFP established criteria for proposals that “establish relationship with host country policymakers or demonstrate capacity for engaging policymakers; plan for involving policymakers in various stages of research design and implementation; and plan for disseminating findings to policy community and for encouraging incorporation of research findings into policy formulation.” The proposals submitted generally included researchers with proven research and policy skills; some included NGOs and others not. The new BASIS management in November 2000 convened a meeting of the new PIs to discuss among other things the need to strengthen policy linkages, and planning grants were awarded to each new project to help achieve this recommendation in the coming year prior to program start-up. NGO participation is anticipated to play a key role in three to four of the regional projects funded; in certain regions, NGO participation was either not feasible or will require time to develop.

RECOMMENDATION #10: The ME should monitor publication output closely during the transition from phase I to phase II. Although there may well be significant continuity between phase I and phase II research activities, some activities may not be renewed and the ME should put in place a monitoring and financing strategy for insuring that results in the pipeline are completed and delivered in a timely way.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: The conclusion of Phase I will influence multiple areas of the CRSP including data analysis, write-up and production of outputs, synthesis, and presentations and policy dialogue. Starting in the fall of 1999 with release of the *BASIS Strategy for Program Renewal*, all partners were advised of the need to conclude all projects by September 2001. This emphasis was reinforced in various communications throughout the year, most recently at the September 2000 TC meeting which concluded workplans for the fifth and final year of Phase I. The BASIS management recognizes that edicts alone cannot control against workplans that are delayed by unforeseen circumstances, or outputs that are being too tightly programmed. In these instances, the BASIS ME will do all that it can to support these activities on a case by case basis and within the limits of its financial resources. If there are a few cases where work is not quite complete, USAID has agreed to allow no-cost extensions to fulfill this work. However, no resources are budgeted in Phase II for outputs or results extending from Phase I activities.

RECOMMENDATION #11: Given the shift in management approach under BASIS II the ME and the PIs should develop a comprehensive output strategy for the project. This should involve explicitly identifying a set of discrete target audiences and then mapping proposed outputs and interactions onto those target groups to achieve project objectives.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: As stated in the response to recommendation #4, the ME has taken a great deal of time to develop a comprehensive output strategy linking research with policy. There are three distinct target audiences identified with proposed outputs directed for each group. First, host country or regional policymakers will be one target audience of the BASIS CRSP. The types of outputs or outreach activities for this group will vary depending on the context in the country. The individual research teams will identify and generate the appropriate outputs for this audience for their project. The ME will be available to assist and offer guidance as is appropriate. The second audience identified is the US and multilateral policymakers, including, but not limited to USAID, World Bank, and the CG centers. The outputs generated for this audience will be a joint effort by the ME and the researchers, through the design and implementation of the Policy Conference Series. Themes and topics will be identified that are an outgrowth of BASIS research, but that have implications in the larger global context. Presentations using data generated by BASIS will be made with analysis and commentary being offered by researchers and policymakers from other regions or situations. The goal is to produce a special edition of a journal and *BASIS Briefs* on the identified topic, with synthesis and summary pieces contributing to the outcome. Finally, BASIS researchers, as professionals in their own fields, will also be expected to contribute to the academic literature through professional, peer-reviewed journals, books, and paper presentations at their professional conferences. Though perhaps not directly involved in policymaking, the academic community is important in the policy process in that researchers at academic institutions produce much of the research on which good policy is based. Section #3 of the proposal provides specific details on this linkage.

RECOMMENDATION #12: Synthesis should be addressed on two different levels (national/regional and global) and the reconstituted TC (or similar body) should address the issue as a matter of priority. Synthesis should not be the sole responsibility of a single individual, but should be guided by a small working group, with responsibilities for particular processes and outputs clearly assigned to individuals. Sufficient funds must be allocated to these activities to make involvement in them attractive and the outputs of high quality.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: The slow pace of work on synthesis to date is partially the outcome of the pace of research programs in each research site, and inadequate funding to cover all sites and research themes. But the CRSP has also experienced a number of structural problems including the resignation of two synthesis directors since 1997, and lack of clarity and agreement between USAID and researchers on specific types of synthesis activities and outputs for purposes of meeting the needs of the Agency and target audiences. Research themes under Phase I were not sufficiently clear and narrowly defined to enable effective synthesis; this problem was confounded by dependence on add-on funding that tended to pull or extend the research focus toward the research interests and needs of USAID missions and clients. Consequently, the outcomes of synthesis have tended to be inconsistent and varied.

The complete design of the BASIS II program was made to address synthesis concerns from BASIS I. Rather than the reactive synthesis program that emerged from BASIS I, BASIS II has incorporated a proactive synthesis model that is team oriented. Over a year has been spent on defining research themes and global constraints that are tightly focused, and selecting projects

nested within these themes. All of the projects selected for BASIS II will address three important factor market constraint areas. Each year, a Policy Conference will be held to address a topic related to these constraint areas. The BASIS projects that respond to these constraint areas will report on the research results that are emerging. The presentations will be compiled into one synthesis document and analyzed to ensure that greater global understanding of factor market impacts can be better addressed in the developing world.

RECOMMENDATION #13: The production of concise summary reports of research findings for national consumption is an important but unmet need that requires priority attention during the second phase of the project.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: Although *BASIS Briefs* were designed and implemented in BASIS I, they have not yet had the impact that was desired. In BASIS II, *BASIS Briefs* will be emphasized as a medium for communication with national and international policymakers. These concise summaries of important topics, current debates and research findings will be an appropriate tool for national regional and international consumption. *BASIS Briefs* are designed to summarize research activities and findings into easily digestible bits of information, to identify policy implications, and to suggest future direction for research or policy formulation. These *Briefs* will be published, disseminated, and posted on the BASIS web site. The multiple venues for dissemination will assist BASIS researchers in targeting and reaching the policy audiences that can benefit from BASIS activities.

RECOMMENDATION #14: Even though the “requirement” has been lifted, the ME and researchers should continue to actively seek buy-ins that support the objectives of the BASIS projects in relevant countries.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: The experience of BASIS I is that that add-ons helped expand the global research scope of BASIS, helped deepen research programs, added to the policy dynamic, and helped serve the needs and interests of USAID missions and regional bureaus. The success of BASIS I in attracting add-ons further helped document the validity of its applied research approach and policy relevance. However, the transactions costs involved in seeking and managing add-ons were unmanageable given the core funding provided to the program. Without increases in core funding to offset these costs, BASIS management has instead opted for the decentralized model under recommendation # 3 above, and providing researchers with greater financial incentives to pursue add-ons that are consistent with their interests.

While pursuit of add-ons has not been made a condition (nor can it for reasons of institutional and matching constraints) for researchers, it is anticipated that the new plan to cover administrative expenses (limiting the amount claimed by the ME) will help provide greater incentives for researchers to pursue add-ons. However, in giving up these potential administrative resources, the ME will have less funding for add-on or program development. It is the experience of other CRSPs, that the ME takes the lead in 1) coordinating efforts to pursue add-ons; 2) organizing teams (as in InterCRSP activities); 3) centralizing their reporting; and 4) helping to insure their global coherency. However, at the funding level of \$1.0 to \$1.25 million, it is not possible for the ME to take the lead in this coordinating role.

RECOMMENDATION #15: In BASIS II, every effort should be made to seek additional funds for Russia and Central Asia so that work in those geographic areas can begin because those countries urgently need policy planning based on research.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: This recommendation was partly motivated by the strategic importance of these regions to USAID, and decisions by the BASIS management in Phase I to discontinue core support for Central Asia due to lack of core funding. While the BASIS

management has maintained a BASIS LITE program in Russia (through years 4 and 5) and a competitive grant funded project in Kyrgyzstan (through year 4), both programs were small in terms of funding and commitment.

This recommendation has been substantially addressed by 3-year grants selected for BASIS II, one for work in Russia, and the second for comparative work in South Africa and the Kyrgyz Republic (see section 4 of the proposal). As indicated in recommendation #14, researchers in those regions are also being given financial incentives to solicit add-ons within the region.

RECOMMENDATION #16: Before BASIS II is implemented, responsibility for financial tracking of add-ons should be reexamined to ensure that only essential information is tracked and that the administrative burden is minimized. This is especially important if that responsibility falls on the PIs. In that case an agreement should be reached as to the exact procedure for reporting these activities.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: In early years of BASIS I, add-ons and core funds were sometimes combined to fund a single activity, making accountability and reporting difficult to manage. Starting in year 3 of BASIS I, core funds and add-ons funds were tracked and reported on separately. Under Phase II, individual PIs will be responsible for negotiating budgets and fulfilling reporting requirements with donor missions and regional bureaus. The ME has yet to work out fully the financial and reporting requirements between contracting institutions and the ME, and between the ME and USAID Global bureau. It nonetheless recognizes the importance of clarifying procedures in a way that is consistent with the reporting needs of all parties balanced by funding constraints.

RECOMMENDATION #17: New contracts with partner institutions should emphasize financial management and reporting requirements and these should be brought to the attention of senior management officials in the involved institutions. Following initiation of the new contracts, the ME office manager and/or project director should visit each overseas partner institution early on to work with financial managers on improving financial system operations and linking effectively with BASIS reporting requirements.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: This is a solid recommendation and one in which BASIS would strive to achieve. BASIS I used valuable time and resources to address financial issues that had developed before guidelines and expectations of procedures could be communicated. Ideally, face to face meetings are the most productive ways to ensure that expectations are clear and procedures are in place so that all individuals involved can follow through on reporting requirements. Unfortunately, financial constraints will prohibit complete fulfillment of this recommendation in BASIS II, but several alternative arrangements have been made to help address the concern, while conserving resources.

First, the management of BASIS II will be decentralized so that the ME will work primarily with the US Contracting Institutions. The US Contracting Institutions will be responsible for all the reporting for their project. Therefore, the ME can focus on providing guidance and advice to a limited number of institutions and ensure that these institutions are providing the necessary support to their collaborating institutional partners to ensure reporting compliance. Secondly, the ME has developed an operations manual, which clarifies reporting requirements, provides guidelines for each type of report, with samples of acceptable reports, and identifies the deadlines for each type of report. These measures should assist with preventing some of the issues that arose in Phase I without necessarily requiring travel to each research site. Finally, the negotiation of MOUs with all partners institutions, both in the US and abroad, will also assist in laying the foundation for partnerships and communicating reporting expectations. As MOUs are

usually negotiated at high levels, this will ensure that there is institutional support for BASIS activities. If there is a great need or desire for BASIS ME staff to travel to consult with administrators and researchers at collaborating partner institutions, the ME is amenable to this request. Financial considerations will be worked out with the contracting institution.

RECOMMENDATION #18: Recognizing the unique nature of the BASIS in the CRSP context, which includes its policy orientation and the importance it attaches to involving non-university partners in its activities, USAID and BIFAD should consider making a special accommodation relative to the matching requirement for NGO participation in BASIS.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: BIFAD has been informed of this constraint by the BASIS management. According to BIFAD, the management of any CRSP can waive the matching of any individual partner as long as the aggregate matching requirements are met. However, it has been the experience of the BASIS management office that such waivers are politically infeasible because the granting of a waiver to one institution has resulted in demands for equity and comparable consideration by others. This problem was confounded in Phase I by the large number of institutions on soft money (thus difficulties in providing matching) relative to Title XII institutions. The current policy of the BASIS ME, which will continue in phase II, is that each project must comply with the 25% matching requirement. Each contracting institution will have the opportunity to waive matching for NGOs unable to pay, but realistically this policy only decentralizes the unfeasibility faced by the ME.

NGOs operating abroad are precluded from these rules but these constraints are negatively impacting the participation of US-based NGOs and non-profits. Unfortunately, a number of institutions decided to withdraw from BASIS in Phase II in part or entirely because of this constraint. BASIS II is now on more secure grounds for providing matching with the addition of more Title XII institutions. Nevertheless, this is an issue that USAID and BIFAD should urgently address if the desired level of NGO participation in CRSP programs is to be made possible.

RECOMMENDATION #19: The basic outlines of the structural changes proposed for BASIS for phase two are sound and should be implemented. The ME should interact extensively on financial management issues with the 3 or 4 primary contracting institutions immediately after agreements are signed to harmonize financial reporting and management systems. The primary contracting institutions may wish subsequently to have the ME work with their own sub-agreement partners for the same purpose.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: This recommendation follows closely with recommendation #17. The staff at the ME will provide advice, guidance and support (as suggested in the BASIS CRSP response expressed in #17 to the extent feasible within funding constraints). The Contracting Institutions were selected because they have demonstrated expertise in managing large international development projects and will be the first point of contact for their partner institutions. As partnerships are being implemented and financial reporting procedures are being tested, the ME will certainly be responsive to questions and concerns from all of its partners. It will be much easier to spend the time and the resources early in a partnership to avoid problems than to try to untangle problems after they have arisen.

It is still possible that Contracting Institutions in issuing subcontracts inherit the problems that once faced the ME. Decentralization will help in this regard as the burdens of contract compliance are more broadly shared. The ME will also provide manuals, samples, and guidelines for reporting procedures and deadlines to all partners to assist with establishing reporting

systems. If the Contracting Institution requests additional assistance from the ME, the ME staff is willing to oblige within the limits of its financial resources.

RECOMMENDATION #20: Under BASIS II, when institutions other than the University of Wisconsin may be making subgrants, the ME and USAID should seek clarification of the policy with respect to subgrants and negotiate the most favorable off-campus rate possible.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: In BASIS I, all of the subcontracting with both US and international institutions was centralized through the ME at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. This was done for two main reasons: 1) to ensure fiscal responsibility, the ME maintained more control over the subcontracts by centralizing them all through the ME; and 2) the overall administrative expenses were kept to a minimum because the UW has one of the lowest subcontracting fees of its partner institutions and would limit subcontracting fees when one institution participated on multiple projects. The drawback was that this process was time and resource demanding for the ME and its staff.

In BASIS II, in an effort to match service to resources, the ME will decentralize the subcontracting process through its Contracting Institution partners. This will give more autonomy to the Contract Institutions while still maintaining high quality reporting. Each Contracting Institution, however, has a different policy regarding subcontracting fees, potentially charging twice as much as the UW would charge. The ME will work with each Contracting Institution to ensure that the lowest subcontracting fee possible is used for the BASIS activities.

RECOMMENDATION #21: Phase two activities should give greater emphasis to early and ongoing connections with national policymakers, and PIs should attempt to bring local research partners into more regular relationships with national policymakers. The EEP should pay special attention to linkages with policymakers when making overseas site visits.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: As already discussed, BASIS II is making a concerted effort to recognize the important role that local policymakers play and to include them in BASIS research activities throughout the process. Researchers of each of the 5 research projects have already identified key policy institutions and individuals with whom they work or will want to work in analyzing and discussing policy implications of BASIS research. Each research project is designed to include communication linkages with national and regional policymakers in the form of meetings, presentations, outputs dissemination, and data sharing. As the context in each region is different, there is no standard set globally, so that each team has the flexibility to approach policy dialogue with their local counterparts in the most appropriate and effective fashion.

The ME will ensure that the EEP is requested to evaluate these linkages with policymakers when they travel overseas.

RECOMMENDATION #22: Administrative officials at the University of Wisconsin are urged to give oversight and support to those organizational entities and individuals involved in the transition and help resolve the inevitable transition problems that will arise so that program can continue without interruption. The matter of support staff should be given special attention by administrators to ensure as much continuity as possible.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: BASIS has prepared a *Transition Plan* in order to facilitate the three main transitions expected with the implementation of BASIS II:

1. Transfer of tasks and responsibilities for managing the BASIS CRSP from Roth to Carter.
2. Change the physical location of the ME from the Land Tenure Center (LTC) to the Department of Applied and Agricultural Economics (AAE).

3. Plan the program transition from Phase I to Phase II through development of the BASIS Continuation Proposal.

This *Transition Plan* was reviewed, negotiated, and supported by the leadership in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, LTC and AAE, in addition to Roth and Carter. Though there are still some details to be worked out, the general principles and the majority of the responsibilities were outlined in this document. The *Transition Plan* was submitted to USAID in October 2000, about one year prior to the expected implementation date of BASIS II.

RECOMMENDATION #23: The respective roles of the ME and USAID should be discussed by the involved parties (including the new director designate) and clarified. A clear understanding should be reached distinguishing the types of decisions which are subject to USAID approval and those matters in which the ME has discretionary authority.

BASIS CRSP RESPONSE: This issue was raised by the current BASIS management. The operation of the BASIS CRSP as a Cooperative Agreement is different than a Grant. Guidelines for Cooperative Agreements are governed by “The Terms for Substantial Involvement,” which make explicit USAID approval of workplans and their involvement in most key decisions. From the vantage point of the BASIS ME, these terms potentially undermine the clear decisiveness in decision making that is required of the Management Office. Advice that is provided to the ME by the TC and BOD is either redundant as USAID holds an ex-officio seat on those committees, or undermines the authority of the ME if its decisions or negotiations are reversed. This issue has been exacerbated by the high turnover of USAID staff managers backstopping the BASIS CRSP, 4 different staff persons in four years.

The belief of the BASIS management office is that all CRSPs should be brought under one type of administrative contract, and that USAID through BIFAD should develop a more precise set of roles and decision making responsibilities (than now currently exist in the Terms of Substantial Involvement), and apply them uniformly. Without these standards, there is risk of disagreement or lack of certainty over protocol both within Global bureau and across the various CRSPs.

Currently only two CRSPs are governed by the Terms for Substantial Involvement: BASIS and SANREM. In the opinion of the current BASIS management, any clarification of roles, responsibilities, and decision making should take place between USAID and these two CRSPs and should be a priority in the coming year.

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DAVID ABLER (EEP)

Professor of Agricultural Economics and Demography
Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology
Pennsylvania State University
207 Armsby Building
University Park, PA 16802
Phone: 814-863-8630
Fax: 814-865-3746
Email: D-Abler@psu.edu

EDUCATION

1987 Ph.D., Economics, University of Chicago
1982 B.A., Economics and Mathematics, Macalester College
(Magna Cum Laude and Highest Honors)

EXPERIENCE

1999-Present Professor of Agricultural Economics and Demography; Senior Research Associate, Population Research Institute, Penn State University
1997-Present Principal, By The Numbers—Data Analysis & Statistical Solutions
1997-2000 Consultant, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
1993-1999 Associate Professor, Agricultural Economics; Senior Research Associate, Population Research Institute, Penn State University
1996 Consultant, World Bank, Venezuela
1995 Consultant, UN Development Program, Costa Rica
1994 Visiting Research Professor, Wageningen University, The Netherlands
1987-1993 Assistant Professor, Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State University
1991-1993 Consultant, U.S. General Accounting Office
1982-1986 Research Assistant, Economics, University of Chicago
1984 Economist, Cargill, Inc.
1980-82 Teaching Assistant, Economics, Macalester College

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Natural Resource and Environmental Economics

Abler, D., J. Shortle, A. Rose, and G. Oladosu (2000). "Characterizing Regional Economic Impacts and Responses to Climate Change." *Global and Planetary Change* 25:67-81.

Abler, D. G., and J. S. Shortle (2000). "Climate Change and Agriculture in the Mid-Atlantic Region." *Climate Research* 14:185-194.

Horan, R. D., J. S. Shortle, and D. G. Abler (1999). "Green Payments for Nonpoint Pollution Control." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 81:1210-1215.

Abler, D. G., A. G. Rodríguez, and J. S. Shortle (1999). "Parameter Uncertainty in CGE Modeling of the Environmental Impacts of Economic Policies." *Environmental and Resource Economics* 14:75-94.

Kamat, R., A. Rose, and D. Abler (1999). "The Impact of a Carbon Tax on the Susquehanna River Basin Economy." *Energy Economics* 21:363-384.

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- Shortle, J. S., R. D. Horan, and D. G. Abler (1998). "Ambient Taxes when Polluters Have Multiple Choices." *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 36:186-199.
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- Abler, D. G. (1996). "Environmental Policies and Induced Innovation: The Case of Agriculture." *Agricultural Markets: Mechanisms, Failures, and Regulations*. Ed. D. Martimort. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
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- Abler, D. G., and J. S. Shortle (1995). "The Economic Performance of Alternative Agricultural Nonpoint Pollution Controls." *Oklahoma Law Review* 48:427-447.

International Trade

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- Abler, D. G., and J. S. Shortle (1999). "Decomposing the Effects of Trade on the Environment." *Agriculture, Trade and the Environment: The Impact of Liberalization on Sustainable Development*. Ed. J. M. Antle, J. N. Lekakis, and G. P. Zanas. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
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- Rodríguez, A. G., D. G. Abler, and J. S. Shortle (1997). "Indicadores Ambientales en un Modelo de Equilibrio General Computable para Costa Rica [Environmental Indicators in a Computable General Equilibrium Model for Costa Rica]." *Medio Ambiente en Latinoamérica: Desafíos y Propuestas*. Ed. V. Calvo, E. Figueroa, and J. R. Vargas. San José, Costa Rica: University of Costa Rica.
- Abler, D. G., A. G. Rodríguez, and J. S. Shortle (1995). "Natural Resource Implications of Agricultural Trade Liberalization." *Agricultural Competitiveness: Market Forces and Policy Choice*. Ed. G. H. Peters and D. D. Hedley. Aldershot, UK: Dartmouth.
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International Development and Demography

- Abler, D. G., A. G. Rodríguez, and J. S. Shortle (1998). "Labor Force Growth and the Environment in Costa Rica." *Economic Modelling* 15:477-499.
- Abler, D. G., and J. Das (1998). "The Determinants of the Speed of Convergence: The Case of India." *Applied Economics* 30:1595-1602.

- Abler, D. G., and V. A. Sukhatme (1998). "The Determinants of Wheat and Rice Policies: A Political Economy Model for India." *Journal of Economic Development* 23:195-215.
- Gardebroek, C., D. G. Abler, and G. J. Thijssen (1998). "Technical Change Incorporated in the Profit Function: An Empirical Assessment of an Exogenous and an Endogenous Approach." *Tijdschrift voor Sociaal Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek van de Landbouw* 13:41-53.
- Rodríguez, J., and D. Abler (1998). "Asistencia a la Escuela y Participación de los Menores en Fuerza de Trabajo en el Perú, 1985-1994 [School Attendance and Child Labor Force Participation in Peru, 1985-1994]." *Revista de Economía* 21:215-253.
- Sukhatme, V. A., and D. G. Abler (1997). "Economists and Food Price Policy Distortions: The Case of India." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 46:79-96.
- Trivelli, C., and D. G. Abler (1997). "El Impacto de la Desregulación en el Mercado de Tierras en el Perú [The Impact of Land Market Deregulation in Peru]." *Perú: El Problema Agrario en Debate/SEPIA VI*. Ed. E. González de Olarte, B. Revesz, and M. Tapia. Lima: SEPIA.
- Abler, D. G., and V. Sukhatme (1996). "Indian Agricultural Price Policy Revisited." *The Economics of Agriculture*, vol. 2. *Essays on Agricultural Policy in Honor of D. Gale Johnson*. Ed. J. M. Antle and D. A. Sumner. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

SELECTED GRANTS RECEIVED

Natural Resource and Environmental Economics

- Co-Principal Investigator. *Methods for Integrated Regional Assessment*. National Science Foundation, 10/1/95–10/31/01. Amount: \$1,625,000.
- Co-Principal Investigator. *Agricultural Nonpoint Pollution Control: Environmental Policy Options and the Value of Information*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 7/22/98–6/30/01. Amount: \$62,485.
- Co-Principal Investigator. *Mid-Atlantic Regional Assessment*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 5/15/98–5/14/01. Amount: \$1,400,000.
- Co-Principal Investigator. *Climate Change, Agriculture, and the Environment*. University Corporation for Atmospheric Research, 9/1/99–1/31/00. Amount: \$30,000.

International Trade

- Co-Principal Investigator. *International Marketing of Pennsylvania Food and Livestock Products*. Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, 1/1/99–12/31/01. Amount: \$219,226.
- Co-Principal Investigator. *Quantitative Models for the Analysis of Agricultural Trade Liberalization under the World Trade Organization (WTO)*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 9/30/98–12/31/01. Amount: \$191,412.
- Principal Investigator. *The Environmental Impacts of Agricultural Policies: An International Comparison*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 6/1/94–6/30/96. Amount: \$29,457.

International Development and Demography

- Co-Principal Investigator. *Population Research Center Core Grant*. National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 8/1/91–6/30/01. Amount: \$4,506,816.
- Co-Principal Investigator. *Population Biology, Generations, and Cohort Succession*. National Institute on Aging, 7/1/90–4/30/01. Amount: \$1,082,812.
- Co-Principal Investigator. *Land Titling in Peru: Is It Fulfilling Its Promise?* Tinker Foundation, 8/1/98–10/31/00. Amount: \$54,937.

Co-Principal Investigator. *Developing a Community and Water Resource Interactions Perspective for Kathmandu University's Planned Human and Natural Resource Studies Center*. Ford Foundation, 7/1/98–12/31/00. Amount: \$60,000.

Co-Principal Investigator. *Family Welfare and Children's Schooling: An International Comparison*. Ford Foundation, 7/1/95–6/30/01. Amount: \$336,938.

Co-Principal Investigator. *International Demographic Training and Research*. Hewlett Foundation, 1/1/91–12/31/00. Amount: \$1,215,000.

Co-Principal Investigator. *Family Welfare and Children's Schooling: An International Comparison*. Spencer Foundation, 1/1/95–6/30/99. Amount: \$269,331.

Co-Principal Investigator. *Public Policies to Facilitate Sustained Economic Growth with Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment in Costa Rica*. Resources for the Future, 7/1/92–6/30/94. Amount: \$18,966.

HONORS AND AWARDS

1997-99	President, Penn State Chapter of Sigma Xi (The Scientific Research Society)
2000	President's Excellence Fund Award, Penn State University
1999	President's Excellence Fund Award, Penn State University
1998	President's Excellence Fund Award, Penn State University
1997	President's Excellence Fund Award, Penn State University
1985-86	Olin Research Fellowship, University of Chicago
1982-85	Prince Research Fellowship, University of Chicago
1982	H. B. Earhart Graduate Fellowship
1982	Phi Beta Kappa

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Agricultural Economics Association
American Economic Association
Association of Environmental and Resource Economists
International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium
International Association of Agricultural Economists
Northeastern Agricultural and Resource Economics Association
Sigma Xi (The Scientific Research Society)

LANGUAGES

English (Native Language), Spanish (Good)

ABDEL GHAFFAR M. AHMED (PI/TC)

Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA)

P.O. Box 31971

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

Tel: 251-1-557470

Fax:251-1-551399

Email: ossrea@telecom.net.et

or

c/o Department of Anthropology and Sociology

University of Khartoum

P. O. Box 321

Khartoum, Sudan

Tel: 249-11-778805 (Off.)

Fax: 249-11-773807

EDUCATION

B.Sc. Honours (1968) in Social Anthropology, University of Khartoum

M.Sc. (1970) in Social Anthropology, University of Khartoum

Ph.D. Economic and Political Anthropology, University of Bergen, Norway (1973)

EXPERIENCE

1992–to date Executive Secretary of OSSREA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

1981–to date Professor of Social Anthropology, University of Khartoum. (permanent position; all appointments outside this department are on permission basis).

1988–1989 Visiting Professor Centre for Development Studies, University of Bergen, Norway (5 months), Consultant for the Norwegian Agency for International Development (5 months)

1984 –1988 Professor of Social Anthropology, Dept. of Social Studies, College of Arts, King Saudi University, Saudi Arabia

1981–1984 Director, the Development Studies and Research Centre

1976–1981 Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, University of Khartoum.

1980 (Jan.–Feb.) (July–Dec.) Visiting Professor, Institute of Social Anthropology, University of Bergen

1980 (March–June) Visiting Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley

1978 (March–April) Guest Lecturer, Middle East Studies Association (USA) toured eleven campus including New York University, Northwestern, Denver, Arizona, and Berkeley.

1977–1978 Dean, College of Social and Economic Studies, University of Juba, Southern Sudan

1976–1977 Director, The Economic and Social Research Council, The National Council for Research, Sudan

1973–1976 Lecturer, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Khartoum

1970–1973 Teaching Assistant, University of Khartoum, sent on study course to the Institute of Social Anthropology, University of Bergen, Norway

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Books

Shaykhys and Followers: Political Struggle in the Rufa'a Al Hoi Nzirate in the Sudan, Khartoum University Press, 1974 (170).

Economic Anthropology and Problems of Development in the Sudan, published by Khartoum University Press 1975 (120 p.) (in Arabic).

- Some Aspects of Nomadism in the Sudan, (ed.) with introduction. Published by the Sudan National Population Committee and the Economic and Social Research Council, (219 p.).
- Development and Settlement Projects in Sudan (ed.). Published by the Economic and Social Research Council, 1976, (91 p.) (in Arabic).
- Some Issues on Development Projects in Sudan (ed.). Published by the Economic and Social Research Council, 1977, (in Arabic) (255 p.).
- Urbanization and Exploitation: The Role of Small Urban Centres, with Mustafa Abdel Rahman, DSRC Monograph Series No. 11, 1979 (45 p.).
- On the Dynamic of Social Change in Rural Sudan. The Development and Research Studies Centre monographs, University of Khartoum, (in Arabic) published by DSRC of K, 1982, (207 p.).
- Perspectives on Development in the Sudan Edited jointly with Paul van der wel, the Hague 1986.
- As-Sudan wa-l-wahda fi-t-tanawwa, Published by Das Arabische Buch, Berline 1987 (in Arabic). (Unity and Diversity in the Sudan). Second edition 1992 Khartoum University Press, 1988. (in Arabic).
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- Management of Crisis in the Sudan (ed.) with Gunnar Sørbo CDS University of Bergen, 1989.
- Beyond Conflict: Peace, Development and Recovery in the Horn of Africa (with M. Doornbos, L. Cliffee and J. Markakis). James Currey, London, 1992.
- Sudan: The Future of Development and Peace, with Samia E. El Nagar, The Sudanese Studies Centre, Cairo, Egypt, 1995. (in Arabic).
- Managing Scarcity: Human Adaptation in East African Drylands (ed.) with Hassan A. Abdel Ati, Commercial Printing Press, Addis Ababa, 1996.
- Environment and Sustainable Development in Eastern and Southern Africa (ed.) with Prof. Wilfred Mlay, Macmillan Press Ltd., (1998).
- Africa in Transformation: Political and Economic Transformations and Socio-Economic Development Responses in Africa, (Political and Economic Issues) Vol. I (ed.) with Kwesi Kwaa Prah, Creda Communications, Cape Town, South Africa, 2000.
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Articles and Chapters

- “Rural production systems in the Sudan: A General Perspective”, in Doornbos, M. et a. (ed.) *Beyond Conflict*, James Currey, London 1992 (pp. 133-142).
- “Beyond National Boundaries: The Integration of Rural Production Systems in Some Countries in the Horn of Africa”, in Bernhard Nett, Volker Wulf and Abdramane Diarra (eds.) *Agricultural Transformation and Social Change in Africa*, Peter Lang, Frankfurt am Main, 1992.
- “Reflections on Some of the African-Norwegian Research Cooperation with the SSE-programme”, in *Proceedings From The Regional Research Meeting*, Addis Ababa 22-26 August 1992, 1992.
- “The Human and Ecological Impact of the Civil War in the Sudan”, in Terje Tvedt (ed.) *Conflict in the Horn of Africa*, Uppsala, 1993.

“The Relevance of Indigenous Systems of Production to Food Policies: A Horn of Africa Perspective”, in Mohamed Salih (ed.) *Inducing Food Insecurity*, The Nordic Africa Institute, Uppsala, 1994.

“The Sudanese Intellectuals and Development: The Addiction of Failure”, in Benno Galjart and Patricio Silva (ed.) *Designers of Development*, Leiden, 1995.

Other Publications

With Tage El Sir A. Mohammed, Camel Pastoralism as a Food System in the Sudan: Limitations and Changes, *Nomadic People*, No. 29, 1991.

“The Relevance of Indigenous Systems of Production to Food Policies: A Horn of Africa Perspective”, *East Africa Social Science Research Review*, Vol. X, No. 2 June 1994.

“Pastoral Land Tenure and Agricultural Expansion: Sudan and the Horn of Africa”, With Salah Shazali, International Institute for Environment and Development, Dryland Programme, Issue Paper No. 85, June 1999.

“Agricultural Policy, Resource Access and Human Nutrition”, with Kristy Cook and Michael Roth with assistance from Kurt Brown and Marsha Cannon, Horn of Africa Regional Symposium, *BASIS Brief*, July 2000.

Creativity of Jamal M. Ahmed, Hurof, KUP, (forthcoming).

Reports Co-Authored With Others

The Impact of War on the Sudan, a report submitted to the UNICEF, Nairobi, Sept. 1990.

The Socio-cultural Conditions of Relevance to Development Assistance, an Evaluation of their Incorporation in Norwegian Assistance in Africa, a report presented to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sept. 1990.

Herd Management and Herd Dynamics in the Red Sea Province, A Report presented to the Red Sea Area Programme, University of Bergen, University of Khartoum, April 1991, (Team Leader).

Sudan: Prospects for Dryland Husbandry, a report presented to the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), with *ali Darag*. May 1992.

In-depth Evaluation of SUD/89/026/A/01/99-UNSO/SUD/90/x01/A64/99 Integrated Resource Management for Desertification Control-EI Odaya, Sudan, 23 September-22 October, 1997. (Team Leader)

Report of The Ad Hoc Committee Established to Investigate Administrative Problems at AHRI, with Demissu Gameda and Zakarias Keneaa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, September 1999.

Minutes of the Meetings of The Ad Hoc Committee Established to Investigate Administrative problems at AHRI with Demissu Gameda and Zakarias Keneaa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, September 1999.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Member of the International Congress of Anthropological Science (one of the Vice-Presidents for 1973 session in Chicago).
- Associate Member of Current Anthropology.
- Member of Executive Committee of the Organization of the Social Science in the Arab countries (1976-1978).
- Associate member of the Nigerian Anthropological and Sociological Association.
- One of the Advisory editors of the Journal abstracts in Anthropology, published by Baywood Publishing Company, New York, U.S.A.

- Editor of the Sudan Journal Development Research, Published by the Economic and Social Research Council, National Council for Research, Sudan, First issue Feb. 1977.
- On the editorial Board of the Journal “Dialectical Anthropology”.
- Member of the Advisory Committee on the Rahad Research Programme, FORD Foundation and the Rahad Corporation, (1981-83).
- Member of the Advisory Committee for ISNAR on a Rural social Science Programme for Africa (June 1981-1984). Chairman form June 1982.
- Member of Sudan Studies Association U.S.A. (1987-).
- Member of the Arab Sociological Association (1987-).
- Member of the Middle East Studies Association of North America, 1988-).
- Member of the Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern Africa and presently Executive Secretary.
- Member of the Editorial Board of the Journal “Nomadic People” published by the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Science: Commission on Nomadic Peoples.
- Member of the Standing Committee for the International Social Science Comparative Research Program on Poverty (CROP).
- Member of the Advisory Board of the Journal “Development and Change” ISS, the Hague, The Netherlands.
- Member of the International Advisory Board of “Ethnos: The Journal of Anthropology”, Stockholm, Sweden.
- Member of the Editorial Board of the “Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review”, OSSREA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Member of the MEAWARDS Advisory Committee, Population Council, Cairo office. (1996).

LANGUAGES

	Speak	Write	Read
Arabic	Fluent	Fluent	Fluent
English	Fluent	Fluent	Fluent

CHRISTOPHER B. BARRETT (PI/TC)

Department of Agricultural, Resource, and Managerial Economics
351 Warren Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853-7801 USA
Phone: (607) 255-4489
Fax: (607) 255-9984
Email: cbb2@cornell.edu
[Http://www.cals.cornell.edu/dept/arme/staff/cbb2/](http://www.cals.cornell.edu/dept/arme/staff/cbb2/)

EDUCATION

Dual Ph.D., Agricultural Economics and Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1994
M.Sc., Development Economics, University of Oxford, on Fulbright Scholarship, 1985
A.B., History, Princeton University, 1984, *magna cum laude*

EXPERIENCE

Associate Professor with tenure, Department of Agricultural, Resource, and Managerial Economics, Cornell University. 1998-present.
Associate Professor and Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Utah State University. 1994-1998
Economist, The Institute of International Finance, Washington, DC. 1987-1990

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

David R. Lee and Christopher B. Barrett, editors, Tradeoffs or Synergies? Agricultural Intensification, Economic Development and the Environment in Developing Countries (CAB International, 2000).
Christopher B. Barrett, "Does Food Aid Stabilize Food Availability?" Economic Development and Cultural Change, forthcoming.
Christopher B. Barrett, "Food Security and Food Assistance Programs," in Bruce L. Gardner and Gordon C. Rausser, eds., Handbook of Agricultural Economics (Amsterdam: Elsevier Science, forthcoming).
Thomas Reardon and Christopher B. Barrett, "The Ambiguous Effects of Policy Reforms on Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Africa: Renewed Threats to Fragile Margins?" in A. Angelsen and D. Kaimowitz, eds., Agricultural Technologies and Tropical Deforestation (CAB International, forthcoming)
Christopher B. Barrett and Travis J. Lybbert, "Is Bioprospecting a Viable Strategy for Conserving Tropical Ecosystems?" Ecological Economics, forthcoming.
Christopher B. Barrett and Yi-Nung Yang, "Rational Incompatibility with International Product Standards," Journal of International Economics, forthcoming.
Christopher B. Barrett and John McPeak, "Differential Risk Exposure and Stochastic Poverty Traps Among East African Pastoralists," American Journal of Agricultural Economics, forthcoming.
Kai-Li Wang, Christopher Fawson, Christopher B. Barrett, and James B. McDonald, "A Flexible Parametric GARCH Model With An Application To Exchange Rates," Journal of Applied Econometrics, forthcoming.
Christopher B. Barrett, "Measuring Integration and Efficiency in International Agricultural Markets," Review of Agricultural Economics, vol. 23, no. 1 (Spring/Summer 2001): forthcoming.

- Kevin Smith, Christopher B. Barrett, and Paul W. Box, "Participatory Risk Mapping for Targeting Research and Assistance: An Example Using East African Pastoralists," *World Development*, vol. 28, no. 11 (November 2000): in press.
- Thomas Reardon and Christopher B. Barrett, "Agroindustrialization, Globalization, and International Development: An Overview of Issues, Patterns, and Determinants," *Agricultural Economics*, vol. 23, no.3, forthcoming.
- Thomas Reardon, Christopher B. Barrett, Valerie Kelly, and Kimseyinga Savadogo, "Policy Reforms and Sustainable Agricultural Intensification in Africa," *Development Policy Review*, vol. 17, no. 4 (December 1999): pp. 293-313.
- Christopher B. Barrett, Sandeep Mohapatra, and Donald L. Snyder, "The Dynamic Effects of U.S. Food Aid," *Economic Inquiry*, vol. 37, no. 4 (October 1999): pp. 647-656.
- Solomon Desta, D. Layne Coppock, and Christopher B. Barrett, "Opportunities for Asset Diversification in a Livestock System: The Case of the Pastoral Boran of Southern Ethiopia," in David Eldridge and David Freudenberger, eds., *People and Rangelands: Building The Future*, vol. 1, Proceedings of the VI International Rangeland Congress, Townsville, Australia (1999): pp. 35-36.
- Christopher B. Barrett and Michael Carter, "Microeconomically Coherent Agricultural Policy Reform in Africa", in JoAnn Paulson, ed., *African Economies in Transition, Volume 2: The Reform Experience s* (London: Macmillan, 1999).
- Christopher B. Barrett, "The Effects Of Real Exchange Rate Depreciation On Stochastic Producer Prices in Low-Income Agriculture," *Agricultural Economics*, vol. 20, no. 3 (May 1999): pp. 215-230.
- Christopher B. Barrett, "Stochastic Food Prices and Slash-and-Burn Agriculture," *Environment and Development Economics*, vol. 4, no.2 (May 1999),pp. 161-176.
- Christopher B. Barrett and Peter Arcese, "Wildlife Harvest in Integrated Conservation and Development Projects: Linking Harvest to Household Demand, Agricultural Production and Environmental Shocks in the Serengeti," *Land Economics*, vol. 74, no.4 (November 1998): pp. 449-465.
- Christopher B. Barrett, "Food Aid: Is It Development Assistance, Trade Promotion, Both or Neither?" *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, vol.80, no. 3 (August 1998): pp. 566-571.
- Christopher B. Barrett, "Immiserized Growth in Liberalized Agriculture," *World Development*, vol. 26, no. 5 (May 1998): pp. 743-753 (lead article).
- Christopher B. Barrett and Jeffrey W. Cason, *Overseas Research: A Practical Guide* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997).
- Christopher B. Barrett, "Heteroskedastic Price Forecasting for Food Security Management in Developing Countries," *Oxford Development Studies*, vol. 25, no. 2 (June 1997): pp. 225-236.
- Christopher B. Barrett, "Food Marketing Liberalization and Trader Entry: Evidence from Madagascar," *World Development*, vol. 25, no. 5 (May 1997): pp. 763-777.
- Christopher B. Barrett, "On Price Risk and The Inverse Farm Size-Productivity Relationship," *Journal of Development Economics*, vol. 51, no. 2 (December 1996): pp. 193-215 (lead article).

EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH SUPPORT

Principal investigator or co-principal investigator on eleven extramural research grants totaling more than \$4.7 million and six internal research grants totaling more than \$0.2 million.

Selected Projects

Pew Charitable Trusts, “The Moral and Social Dimensions of Microeconomic Behavior among the Poor,” 2000-2003. Lead an international team of distinguished economists exploring how moral and social considerations condition the behavior of poor persons with respect to solidarity in the face of shocks, adoption of new technologies and natural resource management practices, and information dissemination.

Cornell Institute for International Food, Agriculture and Development, “Integrated Plant-Animal Systems Initiative,” 2000-2001. Along with Alice Pell (animal nutritionist) and Erick Fernandes (soil scientist), and in collaboration with networks in eastern and southern Africa, co-direct an interdisciplinary modeling and training effort emphasizing the intersection of soil nutrient cycling, livestock productivity, crop growth, and small farmer decision-making in an environment of incomplete and imperfect markets.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Linkage grant with International Livestock Research Institute, (co-PI; N. McCarthy, PI), 1999. Team of three economists exploring land tenure and risk management among pastoralists in east Africa.

AAEA Foundation, Cornell Institute for International Food, Agriculture and Development, Farm Foundation, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Food Policy Research Institute, and International Livestock Research Institute, “Agroindustrialization, Globalization, and International Development,” 1999. Co-organized a major international conference on this theme, resulting in special issues of three different journals.

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, “Rethinking Food Aid For the 21st Century,” 1998-2001. Work on improving understanding of food aid’s effects on relieving food insecurity in recipient economies and on international commercial trade in foodstuffs.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Broadening Access through Strengthening Input Systems Collaborative Research Support Program (BASIS CRSP), “Agriculturalists’ Asset and Income Diversification Patterns to Ensure Sustainable Livelihoods,” 1998-2000. Directed a team doing comparative analysis of diversification patterns among different subpopulations of African farmers across distinct agro-ecologies. Special issue of *Food Policy* forthcoming in 2001 as a result of this project.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Small Ruminant/Global Livestock Collaborative Research Support Program (SR/GL CRSP), “Improving Pastoral Risk Management on East African Rangelands: Identifying Opportunities for Reducing Household, Community, and Environmental Stress and Promoting Rural Development,” (co-PI; D. Layne Coppock, PI), 1997-2003. Interdisciplinary effort to understand and assist pastoralist populations’ means of mitigating and coping with natural and manmade risk in southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya.

SELECTED PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Associate Editor, *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 2000-2004.

Guest Editor, *Agricultural Economics*, forthcoming.

Guest Editor, *Environment and Development Economics*, forthcoming.

Editorial Council (Associate Editor), *Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, 1998-2000.

Member, Editorial Advisory Board, *Agricultural Economics*, 1999-2000.

Chair, American Agricultural Economics Association International Committee, 1998-2000.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

English (native), French (moderate to fluent), Swahili (basic)

MICHAEL R. CARTER (Director/ME)

Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Taylor Hall, Room 421
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, WI 53706
Telephone: (608) 263-2478
FAX: (608) 262-4376
Email: carter@aae.wisc.edu

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1982

M.A., Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1979

B.S.F.S., Georgetown University, 1977

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1998 Visiting Professor, CSDS, University of Natal-Durban, South Africa

1991 Visiting Professor, CIEPLAN, Santiago, Chile

1984-present Assistant, Associate and Full Professor of Ag & Applied Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison

1982-1984 Instructor and Assistant Professor of Economics, Georgetown University

1981 Visiting Researcher, Centro de Investigaciones Universidad del Pacifico, Lima, Peru

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Journal Articles

May, Julian, Michael Carter, Lawrence Haddad and John Maluccio. "KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS) 1993-1998: A Longitudinal Data Set for South African Policy Analysis," *Development Southern Africa* (September 2000).

Carter, Michael and Fred Zimmerman "The Dynamic Costs and Persistence of Asset Inequality in An Agrarian Economy," *Journal of Development Economics* 63(2), 2000: 265-302.

Zimmerman, Fred and Michael Carter. "A Dynamic Option Value for Institutional Change: Marketable Property Rights in the Sahel," *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 81(2), 1999:467-478.

Carter, Michael R. and Julian May "Poverty, Livelihood and Class in Rural South Africa," *World Development*, 27(1), 1999:1-20.

Liu Shouying, Michael Carter and Yang Yao "Dimensions and Diversity of Property Rights in Rural China: Dilemmas on the Road to Further Reform," *World Development* 26(10), 1998:1789-1806.

Carter, Michael and Pedro Olinto "L'impact differencie de la reforme des droits de propriete sur la richesse," *Revue d'economie du developpement*, 2/1997:39-55.

Carter, Michael. "Environment, Technology and the Social Articulation of Risk in West African Agriculture," *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 45(2):557-590, 1997.

Carter, Michael R. and Bradford Barham "Level Playing Fields and *Laissez Faire*: Post-Liberal Development Strategies in Inegalitarian Agrarian Economies." *World Development* 24(7): 1133-1150, 1996.

Barham, Bradford, Steve Boucher and Michael Carter "Credit Constraints, Credit Unions and Small-Scale Producers in Guatemala," *World Development* 24(5):792-805, 1996.

- Maqbool Sial, and Michael Carter “Is Targeted Small Farm Credit Necessary? A Microeconomic Analysis of Capital Market Efficiency in the Punjab,” *Journal of Development Studies* 32(5): 771-798, 1996.
- Carter, Michael, Bradford Barham and Dina Mesbah “Agro-Export Booms and the Rural Poor in Chile, Guatemala and Paraguay,” *Latin American Research Review* 31(1):33-65, 1996.
- Barham, Brad, Michael Carter. and Wayne Sigelko “Agro-Export Production and Peasant Land Access: Examining the Dynamic Between Adoption and Accumulation,” *Journal of Development Economics* 46: 85-107, 1995.
- Carter, Michael, and Dina Mesbah “Can Land Market Reform Mitigate the Exclusionary Aspects of Rapid Agro-Export Growth?” *World Development*, July, 1993.
- Carter, Michael, and Don Kanel “Tenancy Reform and Economic Development.” *Sri Lanka Journal of Agrarian Studies* 7(1,2):1-23, 1992.
- Carter, Michael, and Dina Mesbah “¿Es Posible Reducir la Pobreza Rural con Políticas Que Afectan el Mercado de la Tierra?” *Colección Estudios CIEPLAN* June, 1992.
- Melmed-Sanjak, Jolyne, and Michael Carter “The Economic Viability and Stability of Capitalized Family Farming: An Analysis of Agricultural Decollectivization in Peru.” *Journal of Development Studies*, January 1991.
- Carter, Michael, and Keith Wiebe “Access to Capital and Its Impact on Agrarian Structure and Productivity in Kenya,” *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, December 1990.

Books

- Carter, Michael, Fred Zimmerman and Jefferey Cason (editors) *Development at a Crossroads: Uncertain Paths to Sustainability after the Neo-Liberal Revolution* (Madison, WI: Global Studies Research Program), 1998.
- Carter, Michael and Luis Galeano. *Campesino, Tierra y Mercado* (Asunción: CEPES), 1995.

Chapters in Books

- Carter, Michael. “Old Questions and New Realities: Land in Post-Liberal Economies,” in A. Zoomers and G. van der Haar (eds.) *Regulating Land Tenure under Post-Liberalism: Land Policy in Latin America*. Revised version available in Spanish as “Viejos Problemas y Nuevas Realidades: La Tierra y la Investigación de Políticas Agrarias en América Latina,” in R. Reuben and H. Clemens (eds.) *Desarrollo rural y políticas agrarias en Centroamérica: Tendencias, estrategias y alternativas desde un enfoque neo-institucional* (Caracas, Editorial Nueva Sociedad, 2001).
- Carter, Michael R. and Eduardo Zegarra, “Land Markets and the Persistence of Rural Poverty in Latin America: Post-Liberalization Policy Options,” Chapter 4 in A. Valdes and R. Lopez (eds.) *Rural Poverty in Latin America: Analytics, New Empirical Evidence and Policy* (MacMillan Press, 2000).
- Carter, Michael R. and Frederic Zimmerman. “Will Time and Markets Resolve the Agrarian Question? Microeconomic Insights on the Persistence and Costs of Land Ownership Inequality in Latin America,” forthcoming in volume to be published by the Ministério da Política Fundiária e do Desenvolvimento Agrário (Brasília).
- Carter, Michael R., “Classes and Economic Development,” “Land Reform,” and “Indigenous Tenure Systems,” entries in P.A. O’Hara (ed.) *Encyclopedia of Political Economy* (London: Routledge, 1999).
- Carter, Michael and Ramón Salgado, “Land Market Liberalization and the Agrarian Question in Latin America,” in A. de Janvry, J.-P. Platteau and E. Sadoulet (eds) *Land Access, Rural Poverty and Public Action* (Oxford University Press, forthcoming).

- Christopher Barrett, and Michael Carter. "Microeconomically Coherent Agricultural Policy Reform in Africa," Chapter 13 in J. Paulson (ed) *African Economies in Transition, Volume 2: The Reform Experience* (MacMillan Press, 1999).
- Carter, Michael R. and Jonathan Coles "Inequality Reducing Growth in Latin American Agriculture: Towards a Market-Wise, Market-Friendly Policy Agenda," in N. Birdsall and R. Sabot (eds) *Inequality-Reducing Growth in Latin America*, (Johns Hopkins, 1998).
- Carter, Michael. "On the Economics of Realizing and Sustaining the Efficient Redistribution of Productive Assets," in Erik O. Wright (ed) *Recasting Egalitarianism: New Rules for Communities, States and Markets* (London: Verso Press, 1998).
- Carter, Michael, and Elizabeth Katz. "Separate Spheres and the Conjugal Contract: Understanding Gender-Biased Development," In L. Haddad, J. Hoddinott and H. Alderman (eds.) *Intra-Household Resource Allocation in Developing Countries: Methods, Models and Policy* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997).
- Carter, Michael. "Intellectual Openings and Policy Closures: Disequilibria in Contemporary Development Economics," in F. Cooper and R. Packard (eds.) *The Dynamics of the Production and Transmission of Development Ideas* (University of California Press, 1997).
- Carter, Michael, and Fred Zimmerman. "Market Coordination and Coordination Failures on the Path to Sustainable Development," in Michael Carter, Fred Zimmerman and Jefferey Cason (eds) *Development at a Crossroads: Uncertain Paths to Sustainability* (University of Wisconsin Global Studies Program, 1998).
- Carter, Michael, and Christopher Barrett. "Does It Take More than Market Liberalization? The Economics of Sustainable Agrarian Growth and Transformation," in Michael Carter, Fred Zimmerman and Jefferey Cason (eds) *Development at a Crossroads: Uncertain Paths to Sustainability* (University of Wisconsin Global Studies Program, 1998).
- Carter, Michael, and Keith Wiebe. "Tenure Security for Whom? An Econometric Analysis of the Differential Impact of Land Titling Programs in Kenya." In S. Migot-Adholla and J. Bruce (eds.) *Land Tenure Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa* (Kendall/Hunt Press, 1994).
- Carter, Michael, Gershon Feder and Michael Roth. "Land Tenure and Agricultural Performance: Reflections on Global Experience," in *Transitions in China's Rural Land System* (in Chinese) (Beijing: Beijing University Press). English language version published as *Land Tenure Center Paper 151* (Madison, WI: Land Tenure Center).

GRANTS

- The Social Limits to Reciprocity, \$24,000, Pew Charitable Trust Initiative on the Nature of the Human Person, 2001-2002, co-investigator.
- Legacies of Inequality: Social Capital, Social Exclusion and the Dynamics of Income Distribution and Poverty, \$600,000, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, 2000-2002 (PI).
- Land Market Access and the Welfare of the Rural Poor: Lessons from the Reforms in Central America and Mexico, \$450,000, European Community, World Bank and USAID 1999-2001 (PI).
- Rural Economic Growth and the Improvement of the Peasant Economy in Colombia, \$21,000 IICA and the Inter-American Development Bank, 1998 (PI).
- Dynamics of Persistent Poverty in South Africa, \$170,000 Ford Foundation, International Food Policy Research Institute, and the BASIS Project 1997-1998 (Co-PI).
- Land Tenure, Land Markets and Land Productivity in Rural China, \$30,000, World Bank, 1997 (Co-Investigator).

International Institute Graduate Training Program, \$75,000, Ford Foundation, 1996-1999 (Co-Investigator).

Poverty in South Africa: Breaking the Cycle of Reproduction, \$18,800, Ford Foundation, 1995-96 (Co P.I.).

Rural Poverty in South Africa, \$21,890, World Bank, 1994-1995 (P.I.).

Land Tenure Insecurity and Small Farm Productivity in Paraguay, \$62,000, World Bank, 1994-1996 (P.I.).

Non-Traditional Exports and Non-Traditional Capital Access, \$29,578, World Council of Credit Unions, \$20,000 USAID Latin America Bureau, 1993-1994 (P.I.).

Explaining the Heterogeneity of African Experiences with Agricultural Liberalization, \$10,000, World Bank, 1993-1994 (P.I.).

Land Tenure and Agricultural Performance in China, \$48,480 Ford Foundation, 1993-1994 (Co-Investigator)

Conference on Sustainable Development with Equity for the 1990's, \$75,000, Ford Foundation, 1992-92 (Co-P.I.).

Paths of Growth and Transformation in African Agriculture: Solving the Food Crisis? \$30,000, IRIS Research Program (University of Maryland), 1992-1993, \$13,500 U.W. Graduate School, 1991-92 (P.I.).

Agro-Export Growth and the Rural Resource Poor in Latin America: Policy Initiatives to Alleviate Exclusion, \$56,000, USAID, 1992 (P.I.).

Enlisting the Land Market to Solve the "Land Hunger" Problem in Paraguay--Will it Work? AID/Paraguay \$45,000, 1991/92 (P.I.).

Does It Take More Than Free Markets? The Microeconomics of Agricultural Growth and Its Impact on Agrarian Structure and Social Stability in Latin America, \$60,000, MacArthur Foundation, 1990-1991 (P.I.).

UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Social Studies Divisional Committee, 1999-2002.

Global Research Program Leader, BASIS Research Consortium, 1996-1998.

Search and Screen Committee for Dean, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, 1997.

Review Committee, Department of Political Science, 1997.

Director of Graduate Programs, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, 1995-1997.

Chair and Member, University Fellowships Committee, Social Studies Division, 1990, 1992-1994.

Co-Director, Global Studies Research Program, 1993-1996.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Fluent in Spanish

GEOFFREY M. S. CHAVULA (Co-PI)

Department of Economics, Polytechnic
University of Malawi
PO Box 278
Zomba, MALAWI
Phone: 265-525-622
Fax: 265-525-760

EDUCATION

M.Sc. in Groundwater Engineering, University of Newcastle Upon Tyne (UK), 1989

B.Sc. in Physics and Earth Sciences, University of Malawi, 1981

EXPERIENCE

1990- Present Lecturer in Water Engineering at the University of Malawi

Senior Hydrogeologist with the Malawian Water Department

Fellow of the Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) Programme for the Southern Africa Region

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

“National Disaster Management Plan for Malawi.” *Ministry of Disaster, Relief and Rehabilitation* (one of five consultants that produced the plan).

“Environmental Support Programme, Volume 1.” *Montfort Press, Limbe–Malawi, 1998.*

“Water Resources” in the State of the Environment Report for Malawi 1998, Montfort Press, Limbe–Malawi. Author of Chapter Six.

“Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF): Environmental Impact Assessment Report,” Vol. I and II, 1998.

“The Evaluation of the Present and Potential Water Resources Management for the Lake Chilwa Basin including Water Resources Monitoring, State of the Environment Study No. 3.” *Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs and Danida for the lake Chilwe Wetland and Catchment Management Project.*

Review of *National Irrigation Policy and Development Strategy (1999).*

Review of *Agricultural policy and Strategies (1999).*

Review of *Climate Change Study for Malawi (1999)* in *Montfort Press Limbe, Malawi.*

“The potential effects of climate change on water resources of Malawi and possible adaptation measures,” *Regional Workshop on Climate Change*, (University of Zimbabwe, 7-15 March 1995).

“The vulnerability and adaptation of Malawi’s water resources and agricultural production sectors to climate change,” *International Conference on Climate Change Adaptation*, (St. Petersburg, Russia, 22-25 May 1995).

“Malawi: How climate change adaptation options fit within the Framework.” Presented jointly with Jean Theu and Christine Elias *Climate Change Convention (FCCC) National communication and National Development Plans*, (St. Petersburg, Russia, 22-25 May, 1995).

“Causes of floods in Malawi and possible measures for flood hazard mitigation.” *1995 Research and Publication Committee Conference of the University of Malawi*, (Sun and Sand Holiday Resort, Mangochi, Malawi, 1995).

“The application of remote sensing techniques in groundwater exploration in arid and semi-arid environments: a case study of the Lower Shire Valley in Malawi.” *The application of remotely sensed data and geographic Information systems (GIS) in Environmental and Natural Resources Assessment in Africa*, (Harare Conference Center, Zimbabwe, 15-22 March 1996).

“The potential impact of climate change on water resources of Malawi: vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategies.” *African–Global Analysis, Interpretation and Modeling Workshop*, (Mombassa, 2-13 March 1997).

“Institutional issues in resource management for sustainable development.” *Lead–Southern Africa Seminar*, (Harare, Zimbabwe, 23-26 March 1997).

“The potential of using community–based small earth dams for irrigation development in Malawi.” *Consultative Meeting of the World Commission of Dams*, (Cairo, Egypt, 8-9 December 1999).

“The evaluation of the present and potential water resources management for the Lake Chilwa Basin.” *2000 Research and Publication Committee Conference of the University of Malawi*.

CONSULTANCY EXPERIENCE

- 23 October 1991–11 January 1992: supervision of the construction of boreholes funded by UNICEF and UNHCR for Lisungwi refugee Camp. A total of twenty three boreholes were constructed by Scandrill Well Drilling Company, supplying water in pipe reticulation system to more than 45,000 displaced Mozambicans.
- June 1992–July 1994: Preparation of the issues paper on Water Resources of Malawi for the Department of Research and Environmental Affairs. The information contained in this document has been used in the production of the National Environmental action Plan for Malawi, launched in 1994.
- 15 September 1993- 1994: Member of the committee responsible for the formulation of the Rural Water Supply policy within Ministry of Works. This assignment was carried out with a view to exploring the various ways in which rural water supply schemes would be sustainable in terms of funding for purposes of general maintenance, thereby reducing dependence of government support.
- April 1994–January 1998: member of the Task Force on Water Resources Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation for Malawi’s Climate Change Study. An activity related to climate change, funded by the US country Studies Management Programme (CSMP). The task was carried out for the Department of Environmental Affairs.
- 6 October, 1994–November, 1997: Member of the Task Force formed by the University of Malawi to produce the National Disaster Management Plan for Malawi for the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Rehabilitation. The final report was produced in November 1997. The consultancy was funded by the World Bank through the Malawi Government.
- January–June 1995: Member of a team of environmental specialists that produced a sector report on Water Resources Conservation and Management for the Environmental Support Program (ESP) for the Ministry of Research and Environmental Affairs.
- July 1995–Date: Member of a team of specialists from universities and other institutions within SADC Region which is looking at regional co-operation on matters concerning natural resources protection and the environment through SANTREN. Areas of interest are as follows: environmental knowledge and quality of the environment, environmental technology, environmental data management & informational systems, environmental management, project planning and management, mining and environment, with funding from CDG and GTZ of Germany.
- 16-18 September 1996: Facilitated in the launching of the National Water Development Project under Management and Organization Development Associates (MODA), for the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development and the World Bank.
- 12/12/1996–21/02/1997: conducted an Environmental Impact Assessment of Malida Industrial Park in Lilongwe for Roman Developments on behalf of the Ministry of Research and Environmental

Affairs. Mr. Chavula participated in the exercise as a water resources specialist, looking at potential impacts of the development on water resources.

- August–December, 1997: Member of a team of professionals that produced the State of the Environment Report (SoER), the first of its kind in Malawi, for the Department of Environmental Affairs with funding from the Danish Government. Mr. Chavula is the author of a chapter on Water Resources of Malawi.
- November–December, 1997: Member of a team of 6 engineers drawn from the University of Malawi, the Government and the private sector that developed syllabi for Irrigation Engineering for the University of Malawi i.e. B.Sc. and Diploma programmes as well as Certificate Courses being offered by the University of Malawi and Natural Resources College.
- 12–30 January, 1998: Member of a team of three professionals that revised and updated the Environmental Support Programme (ESP) document, for the Department of Environmental Affairs with funding from the World Bank. The document spells out measures for redressing issues of environmental degradation identified by the National Environmental Action Plan.
- 25 February–15 May, 1998: Member of a team of four professionals that carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Malawi Social Action Fund (Masaf) Programme with funding from the World Bank. Mr. Chavula participated in the exercise as a water resources specialist and an associate for Millennium Consulting Group (MCG).
- May–June, 1998: Member of a team of professionals put together by Millennium Consulting Group to set modalities for the Privatization of the Borehole Construction Treasury Fund. Main responsibility in the exercise was to give technical advice on aspects of the privatization process including borehole surveying, borehole construction and general maintenance of borehole pumps; issues that are central to the sustainable development of groundwater resources in the country.
- February–August, 1999: Member of a team of specialists that were given the task of producing sector reports for use in the production of the State of the Environment Report for the Lake Chilwa Basin. This task was carried out under the Lake Chilwa Wetland and Catchment Management Project with funding from DANIDA. A 76-page report titled, “Evaluation of present and potential water management for the Lake Chilwa Basin including water resources monitoring” was produced.
- March 24, 1999–November, 1999: Member of a team of 6 professionals asked to review the Agriculture and Livestock Policy and Strategy. This work was carried out under the Malawi Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (MASIP) with funding acquired from the Danish and Japanese Governments through the World Bank.
- March, 2000–Date: Member of a team of water specialists asked by the World Bank, through the National Water Development Project, to manage the implementation of the rural water supply and sanitation project by adopting the Demand Responsive Approach (DRA).

MEMBERSHIPS OF ASSOCIATIONS

The Groundwater Division of the Geological Society of South Africa

The Hydrological Association of Africa (HAA)

The International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH)

The Interim committee of African Global Analysis, Modeling and Interpretation, i.e. African GAIM (Representative for Central Africa)

LANGUAGES

English and Chewa

WILLIAM DERMAN (PI/TC)

Dept. of Anthropology
Michigan State University
354 Baker Hall
East Lansing, MI 48824-1118
Phone: 517-355-0208
Fax: 517-432-2363
Email: derman@pilot.msu.edu

EDUCATION

Cornell University 1957-58 Industrial & Labor Relations BA 1961
Brooklyn College 1958-61 Sociology & Anthropology MA 1963
University of Michigan 1961-69 Anthropology PhD 1969

EXPERIENCE

Professor of Anthropology and African Studies, Michigan State University, 1979-present
Acting Director, African Studies Center. Jan. 1, 1987-June 30, 1987.
Associate Director, African Studies Center. September 1, 1987-1990
Associate Director for Research, African Studies Center. September 1, 1993–present
Associate Professor Anthropology and African Studies, Michigan State University, 1973-79
Assistant Professor of Anthropology and African Studies, Michigan State University, 1968-73
Visiting Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Toronto, May 1975-August 1976
Course Director-York University (Atkinson College), Summer 1975
Instructor of Anthropology, Wayne State University, 1965

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

- “Careless Development: Voices from the Mid-Zambezi Rural Development Project”. *Culture and Agriculture*. July 1992, Number 44.
- “The New Development Rhetoric and Lake Malawi” (co-authored by Dr. Anne Ferguson and Dr. Richard Mkandawire). *Africa* Vol. 63 (1), 1993
- “Human Rights, Environment and Development: The Dispossession of Fishing Communities on Lake Malawi (co-authored by Dr. Anne Ferguson) in *Human Rights and the Environment: Sociocultural context of Environmental Crisis* published by the Society for Applied Anthropology, 1993.
- “Human Rights, Environment and Development” The Dispossession of Fishing Communities on Lake Malawi.” (co-authored by Dr. Anne Ferguson) In *Who Pays the Price? The Sociocultural Context of Environmental Crisis*, B.R. Johnston ed. Washington, D.C: Island Press, pp. 121-128, 1993.
- “Introduction—Grassroots Perspectives on Democratization in Southern Africa.” (co-authored by Dr. Anne Ferguson) *African Rural and Urban Studies* Vol. 1(2) pp. 7-11, 1994.
- “Democracy, Development, and Human Rights in Zimbabwe: A Contradictory Terrain” (co-authored by Dr. James Murombedzi) *African Rural and Urban Studies* Vol. 1(2) pp. 119-143, 1994.
- “Human Rights, Environment, and Development” The Dispossession of Fishing Communities on Lake Malawi.” co-authored by Dr. Anne Ferguson. *Human Ecology* Vol.23(2) pp. 125-142, 1995. (This is the full version of the paper that appears above with the same title.)
- “Environmental NGOS, Dispossession, and the State: The Ideology and Praxis of African Nature and Development”. *Human Ecology* Vol. 23(2) pp.199-216, 1995

- “Nature, Development and Culture in the Zambezi Valley” in *Life and Death Matters* edited by Barbara Rose Johnston. Altamira Press, 1997, pp. 63-80.
- “How Green Was My Valley! Land Use and Economic Development in the Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe” in *Research in Economic Anthropology* edited by Barry Isaac, Volume 18. Greenwich, Ct: Greenwood, 1997, pp. 331-380
- “Balancing the Waters: Development and Hydropolitics in Contemporary Zimbabwe.” in John Donahue & Barbara Rose Johnston (eds.) *Water, Culture and Power*. New York: Island Press, 1998, pp. 73-94
- “Water and the Environment in the Water Reform Process in Zimbabwe: Contested Practices and Understandings.” Co-authored with Anne Ferguson in *Water Policy: Security Issues*, eds. Scott Witter and Scott Whiteford. *International Review of Comparative Public Policy*, 1999. Vol. 11, pp. 207-228.
- “The Political Ecology of a Fishery Crisis in Malawi” with Dr. Anne Ferguson in *African Rural and Urban Studies*. In press.
- “Against the Flow: Activism and Advocacy in the Reform of Zimbabwe’s Water Sector.” (Co-authored by Anne Ferguson) in *Culture and Agriculture* Volume 21 (3): pp. 3-9.

In Preparation

- “Writing Against Hegemony: Development Encounters in Zimbabwe and Malawi” co-authored by Anne Ferguson in *Development Encounters: Sites of Participation and Knowledge* edited by Pauline Peters. Harvard University Press for the Harvard Institute of International Development, 2000.
- Monograph assessing the social, ecological and economic impacts of the Mid-Zambezi Rural Development Project
- Monograph on the current water reform programs and their consequences for the agrarian systems of Southern Africa.

Papers

- “Whose Commons? Fishermen, Developmentalists and Conservationists on Lake Malawi” (with Anne Ferguson and Richard Mkandawire) for the First Annual Meeting of the International Association for the Study of Common Property Meetings: “Designing Sustainability on the Commons”, Duke University, September 1990.
- “The New Development Rhetoric and Lake Malawi: Another Fish Story?” with Anne Ferguson. Paper presented at the Culture and Agriculture Panel Harvesting the Waters, American Anthropological Association Annual Meetings, Chicago, IL. November, 1991.
- “Conservation, Agriculture and Natural Resource Management and the Dilemmas of Land-Use Planning in the Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe”. Paper presented at the Social Science Research Council and Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa Workshop on Resource Conservation and Ecological Vulnerability, Dakar, Senegal. January 1992.
- “State Property Regimes and Common Property Regimes: Strengthening the State”. Paper presented for the Third Annual Meeting of the International Association for the Study of Common Property, Washington, D.C. September 1992
- “How Green Was My Valley? Ecology and Development in the Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe”. Paper prepared for the session People, Parks, Crops and Animals in Southern Africa: Environment and Development in a Contested Terrain at the 91st Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, November 1992.

- “Human Rights, Environment and Development: The Dispossession of Fishing Communities on Lake Malawi” (with Anne Ferguson). Paper prepared for the session Human Rights and the Environment at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, San Antonio, Texas, March 1993.
- “The Political Ecology of a Fishery Crisis in Malawi” with Dr. Anne Ferguson, Annual Meetings of the African Studies Association, Boston, December 1993
- “Environmental NGOS and the State: The Ideology and Praxis of African Nature and Development” Annual Meetings of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C., November 1993
- “Democracy and Development in Zimbabwe: A Sustainable Contradiction?” Bill Derman and James Murombedzi, University of Zimbabwe. Paper prepared for the 37th Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association; Toronto, November 1994.
- “Unsettling Ethnography: Conducting Fieldwork in a National Development Project in the Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe”. December 1994. Paper prepared for the 93rd Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Atlanta, Georgia at the Invited Session “Interrogating Anthropology’s Disciplinary Practice: Ethnography in the Present”
- “Democracy, Development and Human Rights in Zimbabwe: A Contradictory Terrain” Bill Derman and James Murombedzi. December 1994. Paper prepared for the 93rd Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Atlanta, Georgia
- “Structure and Contingency: Science and Fishers in The New Global Environmental Facilities Project on Lake Malawi” co-authored by Dr. Anne Ferguson presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Baltimore, Maryland, March 28-31, 1996.
- “Balancing the Waters: Hydropolitics and Development in Zimbabwe” paper presented 1996 at the AAA Executive Program Committee Invited Session “Development as Ideology and Practice: Africanist (Retro)Spectives” for the 95th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, November 1996.
- “Water Rights, Human Rights and the Environment: Rethinking Water Law in Southern Africa” with Dr. Calvin Nhira. Paper prepared for the 96th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C. November 1997.
- “One Dimensional Reality? War, Violence, Reconciliation and Contemporary Africa” paper prepared for Imagining War and Imagining Peace in Africa: Anthropological Perspectives
- “Against the Flow: Activism and Advocacy in the Reform of Zimbabwe’s Water Sector.” (Co-authored by Anne Ferguson). Paper presented at the Society for Applied Anthropology Annual Meetings, San Juan, Puerto Rico. April 1998.
- “Democratizing the Environment? The Water Reform Process in Zimbabwe” paper presented at Rethinking Water Resources in the Era of Neoliberal Political and Economic Hegemony. Co-Organizer Anne Ferguson. African Studies Association 41st Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois, October 29-November 1 1998.
1999. “Representing the Environment: Emerging Dialogues in the Southern African Water Reform Process.” Co-authored with Anne Ferguson. Paper presented at the Society for Applied Anthropology Meetings, Tucson, Arizona, April.
1999. “Water Rights vs. Right to Water: Reflections on Zimbabwe’s Water Reforms from a Human Rights Perspective. Co-authored with Anne Ferguson. Paper Presented at the Annual Meetings of the American Anthropological Association, Chicago, Illinois, Nov. 17-22.
- “Democratizing the Environment: Land and Water Reform in Southern Africa at the End of the Millennium” which was presented at an international conference entitled “African Development at the

End of the Millennium” in Honor of Gwendolyn Carter at the Five Colleges in Massachusetts, September 1999. This is to appear as a chapter in an edited volume from the University of Rochester Press based on the conference papers. In the meantime it has appeared as a working paper from the Center for Development and the Environment (SUM), University of Oslo (December 1999) and the Programme of Land and Agrarian Studies at the University of the Western Cape (January 2000).

SELECTED AWARDS AND GRANTS

- National Science Foundation Dissertation Research Grant Supplement, 1965-67
- Women in Development, Teaching Award, 1980
- Faculty Fellowship, Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities (MUCIA) for Conference on International Development and Social Impact Analysis, 1981.
- Senior Research Fulbright, Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe, for the study of rural development in the Mid-Zambezi Valley, 1990.
- John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Grant “Fragile Lands, Fragile Lakes” for the Lake Malawi portion, 1990-1993 (co-principal investigator with Drs. A. Ferguson, C. Harris, D. Wiley)
- Social Science Research Council—The Project on African Agriculture, “Conservation, agriculture and natural resource management: The dilemmas of land-use planning in the Zambezi Valley, Zimbabwe (with Professor M.W. Murphree)”, 1991-1992.
- The Center for Advanced Study of International Development and Women and Development, Senior Fellow Award, 1995-1996 and 1996-97
- Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program (1999-2000) for “Redividing the Waters: The Water Reform Process and Catchment Councils in Zimbabwe.”
- “Redividing the Waters: The Water Reform Process and Catchment Councils in Zimbabwe”, (2000) the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.
- National Science Foundation, Ethnographic Training Grant—awarded to Department of Anthropology (with Professors Goldstein, Medina, Ferguson, Whiteford) for 5 years of support for graduate student training—\$50,000 (1999).

LANGUAGES

French and Fulfulde

ELIZABETH G. DUNN (EEP)

214-D Mumford Hall
Dept. of Agricultural Economics
University of Missouri-Columbia
Columbia, MO 65211 USA
Office: (573) 882-8816
Home: (573) 445-6859
Fax: (573) 882-3958
DunnE@missouri.edu

EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, 1991
M.A. in Agricultural Economics, University of Florida, 1984 and Graduate Certificate in Latin American Studies
B.A. in Intercultural Studies, Warren Wilson College, 1979

EXPERIENCE

1997-Present Technical Director, Assessing the Impact of Microenterprise Services (AIMS) Project, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
1995-Present Principal Investigator, Latin America Site, AIMS Project, USAID
1991-Present Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Missouri
1998-1999 Project Director, AIMS Project, MSI and USAID
1993-1996 Collaborating Scientist, Small Ruminant CRSP, USAID
1993-1995 Consultant, USAID and CARE International
1990-91 University Fellow, The Graduate School, University of Wisconsin-Madison
1989-90 Fulbright Fellow, Institute for International Education
1988-89 Graduate School Fellow, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin-Madison
1986-88 Research Assistant, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison
1984-86 Statistician, Food and Resource Economics Dept., University of Florida

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Journal Articles

- R. L. Meyer, G. Nagarajan and E. G. DUNN. Measuring Depth of Outreach: Tools for Microfinance. *Bangladesh Journal of Development Studies* (forthcoming).
- L. T. Zaibet and E. G. DUNN. 1998. Land Tenure, Farm Size, and Rural Market Participation in Developing Countries: The Case of the Tunisian Olive Sector. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 46(4):831-848.
- C. Valdivia, E. G. DUNN, and C. Jette. 1996. Diversification as a Risk Management Strategy in an Andean Agropastoral Community. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 78(5): 1329-1334.
- R. L. Ficklin, E. G. DUNN, and J. P. Dwyer. 1996. Ecosystem Management on Public Lands: An Application of Optimal Externality to Timber Production. *Journal of Environmental Management* 46: 395-402.
- N. G. Kalaitzandonakes and E. G. DUNN. 1995. Technical Efficiency, Managerial Ability and Farmer Education in Guatemalan Corn Production: A Latent Variable Analysis. *Agricultural and Resource Economics Review* 24 (1):36-46.

Reviewed Book Chapters

- E. G. DUNN, J. M. Keller, and L. A. Marks. 1997. Integrated Decision Making for Sustainability: A Fuzzy MADM Model for Agriculture. Chapter 27 in *Multiple Objective Decision Making for Land, Water and Environmental Management*, S. A. El-Swaify and D. S. Yakowitz, eds. Delray Beach, FL: St. Lucie Press.
- J. L. Sherbourne, E. G. DUNN and M. G. Blase. 1994. Structural Adjustments in the Korean Beef Sector: A Response to Changing Dietary Patterns and International Trade Pressures. In *Research in Human Capital and Development*, A. Sorkin, ed. Vol. 8, *Nutrition, Food Policy and Development*, A. Sorkin and I. Serageldin, eds. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.

Reviewed Proceedings

- E. G. DUNN, J. M. Keller, L. A. Marks, J. E. Ikerd, P. D. Gader, and L. D. Godsey. 1995. Extending the Application of Fuzzy Sets to the Problem of Agricultural Sustainability. *Proceedings of ISUMA-NAFIPS '95*. Los Alamitos, CA: IEEE Computer Society Press, 497-503.
- L.A. Marks, E.G. DUNN, J.M. Keller, and L.D. Godsey. 1995. Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) Using Fuzzy Logic: An Innovative Approach to Sustainable Agriculture. *Proceedings of ISUMA-NAFIPS '95*. Los Alamitos, CA: IEEE Comp. Soc. Press, 503-508.
- P. D. Gader and E. G. DUNN. 1989. Image Algebra and Morphological Template Decomposition. *Aerospace Pattern Recognition*, Proceedings of the Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers Conference, Orlando, Florida, March 30-31.

Published Abstracts

- A. Benabdellah, E. G. DUNN and B. Ben-Belhassen. 1999. The Economics of Land Tenure and Agricultural Performance in Morocco. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 81(5): (forthcoming).
- L. A. Marks and E. G. DUNN. 1999. Evaluating Alternative Farming Systems: A Fuzzy MADM Approach. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 81(5): (forthcoming).
- E. G. DUNN. 1998. Assessing Impact from a Household Framework: Approach and Design of the AIMS Project. *Seminar Reader for Second Annual Seminar on New Development Finance*, Goethe University of Frankfurt and Ohio State University, 11-12.
- E. G. DUNN. 1998. Innovative Methodologies and Experiences in Impact Measurement. *Proceedings of the Inter-American Forum on Microenterprise*, Interamerican Development Bank (panel rapporteur).
- E. G. DUNN, J. M. Keller, and L. A. Marks. 1996. Fuzzy Multiple Attribute Decision Modeling (MADM): A Tool for Agricultural and Resource Economics. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 78(5): 1394.
- E. G. DUNN and N. G. Kalaitzandonakes. 1996. Alternative Funding Mechanisms for Agricultural Research: Moving Toward or Away From Optimality? *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 78(5): 1380.
- E. G. DUNN and N. G. Kalaitzandonakes. 1994. Technical Efficiency, Managerial Ability, and Education in Guatemalan Corn Production. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 76 (5): 1268-1269.
- E. G. DUNN and J.-P. Chavas. 1993. An Analysis of Production Efficiency in Guatemalan Land Redistribution Programs. *Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics* 25 (1): 296.

Reviewed Technical Reports

- E. G. DUNN. 1999. *Microfinance Clients in Lima, Peru: Baseline Report for AIMS Core Impact Assessment*. Refereed technical report prepared for USAID/G/EG/MD. Washington, D.C.: Management Systems International.
- E. G. DUNN. 1997. *Diversification in the Household Economic Portfolio*. Refereed technical report prepared for USAID/G/EG/MD. Washington, D.C.: Management Systems International.
- M. A. Chen and E. G. DUNN. 1996. *Household Economic Portfolios*. Refereed technical report prepared for USAID/G/EG/MD, PN-ABZ-077. Washington, D.C.: Management Systems International.
- E. G. DUNN, N. G. Kalaitzandonakes, and C. Valdivia. 1996. *Risk and the Impacts of Microenterprise Services*. Refereed technical report prepared for USAID/G/EG/MD, PN-ABZ-078. Washington, D.C.: Management Systems International.
- E. G. DUNN. 1996. *Households, Microenterprises, and Debt*. Refereed technical report prepared for USAID/G/EG/MD, PN-ABZ-075. Washington, D.C.: Management Systems International.
- L. A. Marks, E. G. DUNN, and C. Valdivia. 1996. *Models of Household Decision Making*. USAID, Small Ruminant CRSP Technical Report No. TR-MU-96-2 (December).
- C. Valdivia, E. G. DUNN, and J. Sherbourne. 1996. *Gender, Livestock and Household Peasant Production: Dairy and Diversification in Crop-Livestock Systems of an Andean Community*. USAID, Small Ruminant CRSP Technical Report No. 31/1995 (January). (also published in Spanish as *Género, Ganado y Producción Doméstica Campesina: Ganadería Lechera y Diversificación Económica en una Comunidad Agropastoril*)
- J. Sherbourne, E. G. DUNN, C. Valdivia, and M. Nolan. 1995. *Agropastoral Production Systems, Intra-Household Resource Allocation and Household Member's Domains: Five Case Studies from the Community of San José Llanga*. USAID, Small Ruminant CRSP Technical Report No. 37/1995 (December).
- J. Céspedes, E. G. DUNN, and C. B. Valdivia. 1995. *Impactos de la Introducción de Leche en el Ingreso Familiar: El Caso de la Economía de Subsistencia de San José Llanga*. USAID, Small Ruminant CRSP Technical Report No. 14/1995 (July).

GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

- “Expanding Agricultural Markets Through Microcredit,” 1998, \$14,596 from the Monsanto Company, St. Louis, Missouri.
- “Human Dimensions of Ecosystem Management: The Case of Landowner Decision Making in Brush Creek Watershed,” 1996-1997, with Sandy Rikoon, \$50,000 from Missouri Department of Conservation.
- “Sustainable Livestock Production on Grassland Ecosystems,” 1996-1997, with Kevin Moore, \$20,000 from Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.
- “Course Development Grant,” 1996, \$5,000 from Committee on Undergraduate Education, University of Missouri.
- “Assessing the Impacts of Microenterprise Services (AIMS) Project,” 1995-2000, with Management Systems International (MSI), Harvard Institute of International Development (HIID), and Small Enterprise Education and Promotion Network (SEEP), \$5,340,000 from USAID/G/EG/MD.
- “Sustainable Financing Initiative for Africa (Phases I and II),” 1993-1995, with M. Blase, J. Gilles, N. Kalaitzandonakes, M. Nolan, and K. Pigg, \$225,000 from USAID/AFR/SD/PSGE/TDT.

“Sustainable Economic Programming,” 1994, \$38,950 from CARE International.

“Training Pool Project for Jennifer Sherbourne,” 1993, with C. Valdivia and M. Nolan, \$5,375 from USAID Title XII Small Ruminant CRSP.

“Gender and Livestock: Dairy Expansion and Traditional Agropastoral Systems in the Bolivian Highlands,” 1992-1993, with C. Valdivia and M. Nolan, \$12,000 from USAID Title XII Small Ruminant CRSP.

FELLOWSHIPS RECEIVED

University Fellowship, The Graduate School, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1990-91.

Fulbright Fellowship for Graduate Study Abroad, Institute of International Education, 1989-90.

Foreign Travel Fellowship, The Graduate School, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1989-90.

Graduate School Fellowship, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1988-89.

US NDEA Title VI Fellowship, United States Government, 1982-83.

Graduate Council Full Fellowship, The Graduate School, University of Florida, 1981-82.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Gamma Sigma Delta, The Honor Society of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin (1988) and University of Florida (1984) Chapters.

Presidential Recognition for Outstanding Contribution to the Campus Community, University of Florida, 1983 and 1984.

Who’s Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities, 1978.

Nominated for Danforth Fellowship, Warren Wilson College, 1978.

Top 10% of Class, Warren Wilson College, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

Dean’s List, University of Alabama, 1974 and 1975.

Alpha Lambda Delta, Freshwomen’s Honor Society, University of Alabama, 1974.

ALLEN MERRIL FEATHERSTONE (EEP)

Department of Agricultural Economics
313 Waters Hall
Kansas State University
Manhattan, KS 66506-4011
(785) 532-4441

EXPERIENCE

- June 1996 to present Professor, Kansas State University, Department of Agricultural Economics.
June 1992 to present Graduate Program Coordinator, Kansas State University, Department of Agricultural Economics.
July 1991 to June 1996 Associate Professor, Kansas State University, Department of Agricultural Economics
January-March 1991 Equitable Agribusiness, Atlanta, Georgia, Two month mini-sabbatical
July 1986 to June 1991 Assistant Professor, Kansas State University, Department of Agricultural Economics
August 1982 to July 1986 Research Assistant, Purdue University, Department of Agricultural Economics.
1970-82 Farm worker on family farm, Featherstone Farm, Walworth, Wisconsin

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics, August 1986 Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana
M.S. in Agricultural Economics, May 1984 Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana
B.S. in Agricultural Economics and Economics, Double major, February 1982, University of Wisconsin-River Falls, River Falls, Wisconsin.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Journal Publications

- Cotton, M.K., M.R. Langemeier, and A.M. Featherstone. "Effects of Weather on Multi-Output Efficiency of Kansas Farms." *Journal of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers*, 62(1998):Forthcoming.
- Kaliba, A.R.M., A.M. Featherstone, and D.W. Norman. "Profitability of Milk Production using Improved Stall-Fed Cattle in Semi-Arid Central Tanzania." *Journal of Agricultural Economics and Development*, Forthcoming.
- Bierlen, R. and A.M. Featherstone. "Fundamental Q, Cash Flow, and Investment: Evidence from Farm Panel Data." *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 80(August 1998):427-35..
- Parcell, J.L., A.M. Featherstone, D.G. Barton. "Capital Structure Under Stochastic Interest Rates: An Empirical Investigation of the Midwestern Agricultural Cooperative." *Agricultural Finance Review*, 58(1998):49-61.
- Rowland, W.W., M.R. Langemeier, B.W. Schurle, and A.M. Featherstone. "A Nonparametric Efficiency Analysis for a Sample of Kansas Swine Farms." *Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics*, 30(July 1998):189-99.
- Sall, S., D.W. Norman, and A.M. Featherstone. "Adaptability of Improved Rice Varieties in Senegal." *Agricultural Systems*, 57(May 1998):101-14.

- Casey, W.P., T.J. Dumler, R.O. Burton, Jr., D.W. Sweeney, A.M. Featherstone, and G.V. Granade. "A Whole-Farm Economic Analysis of Early-Maturing and Traditional Soybean." *Journal of Production Agriculture*, 11(April-June 1998):240-46.
- Al-Kheraiji, A.A. and A.M. Featherstone. "Demand Analysis of Domestic and Imported Chicken in Saudi Arabia Using Bootstrap and Separability Conditions." *Journal of King Saud University: Agricultural Sciences*, in Arabic, 9(2, 1997):161-183.
- Kaliba, A.R.M., A.M. Featherstone, and D.W. Norman. "A Stall-Feeding Management System for Improved Cattle in Semi-Arid Central Tanzania: Factors Influencing Adoption." *Agricultural Economics*, 17(November 1997):133-46.
- Kastens, T.L. and A.M. Featherstone. "The Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act of 1996: A Kansas Perspective." *Review of Agricultural Economics*, 19(Fall-Winter 1997):326-49.
- Llewelyn, R.V. and A.M. Featherstone. "A Comparison of Crop Production Functions Using Simulated Data for Irrigated Corn in Western Kansas." *Agricultural Systems*, 54(August 1997):521-38.
- Featherstone, A.M., M.R. Langemeier, and M. Ismet. "A Nonparametric Analysis of Efficiency for a Sample of Kansas Beef Cow Farms." *Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics*, 29(July 1997):175-84.
- Purdy, B.M., M.R. Langemeier, and A.M. Featherstone. "Mean Financial Performance, Risk, and Specialization." *Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics*, 29(July 1997):149-61.
- Kastens, T.L. and A.M. Featherstone. "Feedforward Backpropagation Neural Networks in Prediction of Farmer Risk Preferences." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 78(May 1996):400-15.
- Moller, L.G., A.M. Featherstone, and D.G. Barton. "Sources of Financial Stress in Agricultural Cooperatives." *Journal of Cooperatives*, 11(1996):38-50.
- Featherstone, A.M. and M.H. Rahman. "Nonparametric Analysis of the Optimizing Behavior of Midwestern Cooperatives." *Review of Agricultural Economics*, 18(May 1996):265-73.
- Featherstone, A.M., G.A. Moghnieh, and B.K. Goodwin. "Farm-Level Nonparametric Analysis of Cost-Minimization and Profit-Maximization Behavior." *Agricultural Economics*, 13(November 1995):111-20.
- Kastens, T.L., A.M. Featherstone, and A.W. Biere. "A Neural Networks Primer for Agricultural Economists." *Agricultural Finance Review*, 55(1995):54-73.
- Featherstone, A.M. and A.A. Al-Kheraiji. "Debt and Input Misallocation of Agricultural Supply and Marketing Cooperatives." *Applied Economics*, 27(September 1995):871-78.
- Alem, Z., A.M. Featherstone, and O.H. Buller. "An Analysis of Used Combine Pricing in the Great Plains." *Journal of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers*, 59(1995):140-46.
- Goodwin, B.K. and A.M. Featherstone. "An Empirical Analysis of Participation in U.S. Government Farm Programmes." *Applied Economics*, 27(January 1995):39-50.
- Featherstone, A.M. and C.R. Boessen. "Loan Loss Severity of Agricultural Mortgages." *Review of Agricultural Economics*, 16(1994):249-58.
- Featherstone, A.M., B.W. Schurle, S.S. Duncan, and K.D. Postier. "Clearance Sales in the Farmland Market?" *Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, 18(1993):160-174.
- Crisostomo, M.F., R.O. Burton, Jr., A.M. Featherstone, and K.W. Kelley. "A Risk Programming Analysis of Crop Rotations Including Double-Cropping." *Review of Agricultural Economics*, 15(1993):443-61.

- Carriker, G.L., M.R. Langemeier, T.C. Schroeder, and A.M. Featherstone. "The Propensity to Consume Farm Family Disposable Income from Separate Sources." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 75(August 1993):739-44.
- Barton, D.G., T.C. Schroeder, and A.M. Featherstone. "Evaluating the Feasibility of Local Cooperative Consolidations: A Case Study." *Agribusiness: An International Journal*, 9(May 1993):281-94.
- Arce-Diaz, E., A.M. Featherstone, J.R. Williams, and D.L. Tanaka. "Substitutability of Fertilizer and Rainfall for Erosion in Spring Wheat Production." *Journal of Production Agriculture*, 6(January-March 1993):72-76.
- Featherstone, A.M. and B.K. Goodwin. "Factors Influencing a Farmer's Decision to Invest in Long-term Conservation Improvements." *Land Economics*, 69(February 1993):67-81.
- Carriker, G.L., A.M. Featherstone, and T.C. Schroeder. "Farm Household Consumption Patterns." *Review of Agricultural Economics*, 15(January 1993):63-73.
- Amegbeto, K.N. and A.M. Featherstone. "Risk Costs and the Choice of Market Return Index." *Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, 17(1992):80-87.
- Postier, K.D., A.M. Featherstone, B.W. Schurle, S.S. Duncan, and J.R. Schlender. "The Impact of Quality Characteristics on the Price of Land: A Case Study of the Kansas Farmland Market." *Journal of American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers*, 56(April 1992):53-60.
- Moss, C.B., R.N. Weldon, and A.M. Featherstone. "A Simple Approach to Evaluating Risk Diversification Opportunities." *Journal of American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers*, 55(April 1991):20-24.
- Featherstone, A.M., J.J. Fletcher, R.F. Dale, and H.R. Sinclair. "Comparison of Net Returns under Alternative Tillage Systems Considering Weather." *Journal of Production Agriculture*, 4(April-June 1991):166-173.
- Featherstone, A.M. and C.B. Moss. "Quantifying Gains to Risk Diversification Using Certainty Equivalence in a Mean Variance Model: An Application to Florida Citrus." *Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 22(December, 1990):191-198.
- Schroeder, T.C. and A.M. Featherstone. "Dynamic Marketing and Retention Decisions for Cow-Calf Producers." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 72(1990):1028-1040.
- Featherstone, A.M., P.V. Preckel, and T.G. Baker. "Modeling Farm Financial Decisions in a Dynamic and Stochastic Environment." *Agricultural Finance Review*, 50(1990):80-99.
- Boessen, C.R., A.M. Featherstone, L.N. Langemeier, and R.O. Burton, Jr. "Financial Performance of Successful and Unsuccessful Farms." *Journal of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers*, 54(April 1990):6-15.
- Crisostomo, M.F. and A.M. Featherstone. "A Portfolio Analysis of Returns to Farm Equity and Assets." *North Central Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 12(1990):9-21.

Book Chapters

- Featherstone, A.M., M.D. Boelhje, and J.O. Arata. "Emerging Strategies for Traditional Lenders." in *Financing Agriculture into the Twenty-first Century*, edited by Marvin Duncan and Jerome M. Stam, Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado, 1998, pp. 115-34.
- Featherstone, A.M., T.G. Baker, and P.V. Preckel. "Modeling Dynamics and Risk Using Discrete Stochastic Programming: A Farm Capital Structure Application." in *Applications of Dynamic Programming to Agricultural Decision Problems*, edited by C.R. Taylor, Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado, 1993, pp. 145-69.

Featherstone, A.M., Adeyinka Osunsan, and A.W. Biere. "A Risk Analysis of Alternative Crop and Irrigation Strategies Using Biophysical Simulations." In *Issues in Agricultural Development: Sustainability and Cooperation*, IAAE Occasional Paper No. 6, Dartmouth Publishing Company, 1992, pp. 102-09.

Featherstone, A.M. "Estimating Costs and Land and Water Services: A Discussion." In *Costs and Returns for Agricultural Commodities*, edited by Mary C. Ahearn and Utpal Vasavada, Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado, 1992, pp. 251-53.

Other Publications

Elffner, D.D., A.M. Featherstone, and C.A. Cole. "The Effects of a Federal Flat Tax on Kansas Agriculture" *Financing Agriculture and Rural America: Issues of Policy, Structure and Technical Change*. Proceedings of NC-221, Department of Economics, Iowa State University, April 1999, pages 206-29.

Sall, S., D.W. Norman, A.M. Featherstone. "Using Quasi-Arbitrary Ordinal Weights to Quantify Farmers' Perceptions of Rice Varieties in Casamance, Senegal." (In ARSRE (ed) *Rural Livelihoods, Empowerment, and the Environment. Proceedings of the 15th AFSRE Symposium*, Volume 1. Pretoria, South Africa: Association for Farming Systems Research and Extension). December 1998, pp. 224-33.

Featherstone, A.M. "Taxes and the Market for Farmland." Proceedings from Competition for the Land Seminar, Center for Agriculture in the Environment, February 7, 1997, pp. 3-21.

Cole, C.A. and A.M. Featherstone. "Asset-Liability Management in the Farm Credit System" *Regulatory, Efficiency and Management Issues Affecting Rural Financial Markets*. Proceedings of NC-207, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois, ACE 97-02, June 1997, pp. 25-57.

Kaliba, A.R.M., A.M. Featherstone, and D.W. Norman. "Factors Influencing the Adoption of Improved Cattle Raising Under the Stall Feeding Management System in Semi-Arid Central Tanzania and Implication for Developing a Sustainable Livestock Based Production System in the Area" *14th International Symposium on Sustainable Farming Systems*, Symposium Proceedings, November 1996, pp. F9/1-F9/14.

Featherstone, A.M. "Post-Acquisition Performance of Rural Banks" *Regulatory, Efficiency and Management Issues Affecting Rural Financial Markets*. Proceedings of NC-207, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas, Staff Paper SP0196, January 1996, pp. 106-16.

Featherstone, A.M., B.K. Goodwin, and A.D. Barkema. "Dynamics of Farm Interest Rates." *Regulatory, Efficiency and Management Issues Affecting Rural Financial Markets*. Proceedings of NC-207, Department of Agricultural, Resource, and Managerial Economics, Cornell University, Staff Paper 93-23, December 1993, pp. 75-88.

Featherstone, A.M. and C.B. Moss. "Measuring Economies of Scope and Scale in Agricultural Banking." *Regulatory, Efficiency and Management Issues Affecting Rural Financial Markets*. Proceedings of NC-207, Department of Agricultural, Resource, and Managerial Economics, Cornell University, Staff Paper 93-23, December 1993, pp. 89-98.

Featherstone, A.M. "Efficiency Analysis of Financial Institutions: A Review of Empirical Studies." *Regulatory, Efficiency and Management Issues Affecting Rural Financial Markets*. Proceedings NC-207, Food and Resource Economics Department, University of Florida, SP93-22, September 1993, pp. 96-106.

GRANT ACTIVITY

- Federal Agricultural Policy Impacts to Kansas Rural Communities and Households, USDA National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program. With John C. Leatherman, Kyle W. Stiegert, and Terry L. Kastens. Amount \$120,000. July 1, 1998-June 30, 2000.
- Risk Management Education: A Risk Management Club Approach, USDA-CREES, Risk Management Education Program. With Barry L. Flinchbaugh, G.A. Barnaby, Terry L. Kastens, Rodney Jones, and Larry N. Langemeier. Amount \$150,000. July 1, 1998-June 30, 1999.
- Impact of Soil Erosion and Fertility Mining in Wheat Farms of Northern Tanzania. Conservation, Food & Health Foundation, Inc. Support for Ephraim Nkonya for Dissertation work in Tanzania. Amount \$7,900. February 11, 1998-April 1, 1999.
- A Virtual Degree for Agribusiness Professionals and Extension Educators. USDA Agricultural Telecommunications Program. With Daniel J. Bernardo and Michael A. Boland. Amount \$104,851. September 15, 1997-September 14, 1998.
- Measuring Tax Policy Changes on the Well-Being of Kansas Farmers. Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station Grant. With Roger A. McEowen, James L. Davis, and Barry L. Flinchbaugh. Amount \$40,000. July 1, 1995-June 30, 1997.
- Optimal Capital Structure of Local Grain Marketing and Farm Supply Cooperatives Phase III. USDA, Cooperative Services, RDA. With David G. Barton. Amount \$32,000. September 30, 1994-August 30, 1996.
- Field Visit to Uganda for Millie Abaru African Dissertation Internship Award. The Rockefeller Foundation. Amount \$4,010. June 1, 1994-November 30, 1994.
- Optimal Capital Structure of Local Grain Marketing and Farm Supply Cooperatives. USDA, Agricultural Cooperative Service. With David G. Barton. Amount \$42,177. May 1, 1992-September 30, 1994.
- The Kansas Agricultural Economy: Trends and Perspectives. Kansas Inc., with James Mintert. Amount \$2,000. May 1, 1992-August 1, 1992.
- Cooperative Financial Database Acquisition and Analysis. Arthur Capper Cooperative Center Grant. With David G. Barton and Ted C. Schroeder. Amount \$5,000. July 1, 1991-June 30, 1992.

HONORS

- Outstanding Research Award, Gamma Sigma Delta, Kansas State University, April 8, 1999.
- WAEA 1994 Outstanding Published Research Award, Honorable Mention for "Factors Influencing a Farmer's Decision to Invest in Long-Term Conservation Improvements" with Barry Goodwin.
- Associate Editor, American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Volumes 77-79.
- Gold Quill Award for Outstanding Journal article in Volume 56 of the Journal of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers (1992).
- Faculty of the Semester, College of Agriculture, Kansas State University, Spring 1992.
- Choices Advisory Board (1990-1992).
- Recipient of AAEA Travel Grant to the 1991 International Conference of Agricultural Economists.

ANNE ELIZABETH FERGUSON (Co-PI)

Department of Anthropology
Baker Hall
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48824
Tel: 517-432-1669
Fax: 517-432-2363
Email: Fergus12@pilot.msu.edu

or

Women and International Development Program
202 Center for International Programs
Tel: 517-353-5040
Fax: 517-353-7254

EDUCATION

Ph.D. (1987) Anthropology, Michigan State University
M.A. (1977) Anthropology, Michigan State University
M.A. (1972) Romance and Classical Languages, Michigan State University
B.S. (1968) Spanish, Bowling Green State University

EXPERIENCE

Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University (1997- half-time appointment)
Director, Women and International Development Program (WID), Michigan State University (1997- half-time appointment)
Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University, 1993-97.
Adjunct Faculty Member, Department of Anthropology, M.S.U., 1987-89, Department of Resource Development, 1990-92.
Non-Tenure Stream Research Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, 1990-93.
Instructor, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University, 1988.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Edited Volumes, Annual Reviews and Journal Issues

1995 Women and International Development Annual, Volume 4. Edited with Rita S. Gallin and Janice Harper. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
1994 Grassroots Perspectives on Democratization in Southern Africa. Edited with Bill Derman. African Rural and Urban Studies, Vol 1(2).
1993 The Women and International Development Annual, Vol. 3. Edited with Rita S. Gallin. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
1991 The Women and International Development Annual, Vol.2. Edited with Rita S. Gallin. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
1991 Harvest of Want: Food Security and Hunger in Mexico and Central America. Edited with Scott Whiteford. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Articles in Refereed Journals

1999 "Activism and Advocacy in the Reform of Zimbabwe's Water Sector." Co-authored with Bill Derman. Culture and Agriculture Bulletin. Fall, Vol21, No. 3: 3-9.

- 1999 "Is This a Women's Movement? The Relationship of Gender to Community Supported Agriculture in Michigan." Co-Authored with Laura DeLind. *Human Organization*
- 1995 "Human Rights, Environment and Development: The Dispossession of Fishing Communities on Lake Malawi." Co-authored with Bill Derman. *Human Ecology*, Vol 23(2): 125-142
- 1994 "Gendered Science: A Critique of Agricultural Development." *American Anthropologist* 96(3): 540-552.
- 1993 "The New Development Rhetoric and Lake Malawi." Co-authored with William Derman and Richard M. Mkandawire. *Africa* 63(1): 1-18.
- 1990 "Crop Improvement Programs and Nutrition in Malawi: Exploring the Links." Co-authored with Ann V. Millard and Stanley Khaila. *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* 12(4): 273-278.

Peer Reviewed Articles, Book Chapters, Articles in Conference/Workshop Proceedings, Bulletins and Working Papers

- Accepted for Publication: "Writing Against Hegemony: Development Encounters in Zimbabwe and Malawi." With Bill Derman. In *Development Encounters: Knowledge, Ideas and Practices in Development Sites*, eds. P. Peters and F. Cooper. Harvard Institute for International Development, Harvard University.
- 1996 *Women in Government: The Case of Zambia since the 1991 Transition to Multi-Party Democracy*. *Women's Studies* (University of Trankei, South Africa), Vol. 8 (No 1): 1-26.
- A Crop Diversity Improvement Strategy. Co-authored with Richard Mkandawire. *Indigenous Knowledge and Development Monitor*, Vol 4 (1) April: 6-7.
- 1995 *Zambian Women in Politics: An Assessment of Changes Resulting from the 1991 Political Transition*. Co-authored with Kimberly Ludwig. East Lansing, MI: M.S.U. Working Papers on Political Reform in Africa, published by the M.S.U. Center for the Advanced Study of International Development. Working Paper 13.
- 1995 "Coalitions and Practices: Imagining Communities." Co-authored with Rita S. Gallin and Janice Harper. In *The Women and International Development Annual*, Volume 4. Edited by Rita S. Gallin, Anne Ferguson and Janice Harper. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, pp. 1-18.
- 1994 "Women in Politics in Zambia: What Difference Has Democracy Made?" With Beatrice Liatto Katundu. *African Rural and Urban Studies*, Vol. 1(2): 11-30.
- 1994 "Human Rights, Environment and Development: The Dispossession of Fishing Communities on Lake Malawi." Co-authored with Bill Derman. In *Who Pays the Price? Examining the Sociocultural Context of Environmental Crisis*. Edited by B. R. Johnston. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 121-128. (Also published in 1993 as a Society for Applied Anthropology Report on Human Rights and the Environment, edited by Barbara R. Johnston. Oklahoma City: Society for Applied Anthropology, pp. 188-194).
- 1993 "The Plurality of Feminism: Rethinking "Difference." Co-authored with Rita S. Gallin. In *The Women and International Development Annual*, Vol. 3. Edited by Rita S. Gallin and Anne E. Ferguson. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- 1993 "Common Beans and Farmer Managed Diversity: Regional Variations in Malawi." Co-authored with R.M. Mkandawire. *Culture and Agriculture Bulletin*, 45-46 (Winter/Spring): 14-17.
- 1993 "Differences among Women Farmers: Implications for African Agricultural Research Programs." In *Proceedings of a Workshop on Social Science Research and the CRSPs*, June 9-11, 1992. Carnahan Conference Center, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY. Lincoln, NB: University of Nebraska, INSORMIL Pub. 93-3.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- American Anthropological Association
- Executive Committee, American Anthropological Association, 1999-
- Environmental Section, Board Member, American Anthropological Association, 1996-99.
- Sections Assembly Member, American Anthropological Association, 1993-94.
- Committee on External Affairs, American Anthropological Association, 1993-94.
- Board of Directors/Sections Assembly, American Anthropological Association, 1992-1993.
- Administrative Advisory Committee, American Anthropological Association, 1992-1993.
- President, Culture and Agriculture Section, American Anthropological Association, 1992-1994.
- Society for Applied Anthropology
- Inter-Organizational Coordinating Committee Member, 1995-97.
- Current member of: American Anthropological Association, African Studies Association, Latin American Studies Association, and Fellow of the Society for Applied Anthropology.

RESEARCH GRANTS

- 1999 Fulbright Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program Award, 1999-2000
- 1998 Gender Dimensions of Water Sector Reform in Southern Africa. BASIS Collaborative Research Support Program, USAID. Grant period 1998-01.
- 1997 Regional Social Science Facilitator, Bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program, East Africa Project, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University. Grant period 1997-2001.
- 1993 Special Study on Gender and Democratization, Monitoring and Evaluations Component, USAID/Zambia Democratic Governance Project, Department of Political Science, Michigan State University Grant period 1993-95.
- 1992 Forum on Agricultural Resource Husbandry, Rockefeller Foundation, Southern Africa Program Grant period 1992.
- 1992 Bean/Cowpea Collaborative Research Support Program, Malawi/Michigan State University, University of California, Davis Project Grant period 1992-97.
- 1990 MacArthur Foundation grant for Fragile Lakes, Fragile Lands: A Collaborative Research Project on the Transnational Lakes of Eastern Africa. Grant period 1990-94.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Spanish: Fluent

French: Good oral comprehension and reading knowledge

Portuguese: Reading knowledge

KiSwahili and Chichewa: Limited oral comprehension

BRUCE L. GARDNER (PI/TC)

Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics
University of Maryland-College Park
2200 Symons Hall
College Park, MD 20742
Phone: 301-405-1271
Fax: 301-314-9091
Email: bruceg@arec.umd.edu

EDUCATION

Ph.D. Economics, University of Chicago, 1968
B.S. Agricultural Science, University of Illinois, 1964

EXPERIENCE

August 1981 to present: Professor, University of Maryland (Distinguished University Professor since 1995).
August 1989 to January 1992: Assistant Secretary for Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
August 1980 to August 1981: Visiting Fellow, Center for the Study of the Economy and the State, University of Chicago.
July 1977 to August 1980: Professor, Texas A&M University.
August 1975 to July 1977: Senior Staff Economist, Council of Economic Advisers.
1968-1975: Assistant and Associate Professor, North Carolina State University.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Books

Bruce L. Gardner. Optimal Stockpiling of Grain, Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1979.
Bruce L. Gardner. The Governing of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas: The Regents Press, 1981.
Bruce L. Gardner. The Economics of Agricultural Policies, New York: Macmillan, 1987 (paperback edition, McGraw-Hill, 1990).
Brian D. Wright and Bruce L. Gardner. Reforming Agricultural Commodity Policy, Washington, D.C.: AEI Studies in Agricultural Policy, 1995.

Selected Chapters In Books

Bruce L. Gardner, "International Competition in Agriculture and U.S. Farm Policy" in M. Feldstein, ed., The U.S. in the World Economy, University of Chicago Press, 1988, pp. 423-459.
Bruce L. Gardner, "Why Experts on the Economics of Agriculture Have Changed Their Policy Tune," in J. Antle and D. Sumner, eds., The Economics of Agriculture, Vol. II: Papers in Honor of D. Gale Johnson, University of Chicago Press, 1996, pp. 225-243.
Bruce L. Gardner, "The Political Economy of U.S. Export Subsidies for Wheat," in Anne Krueger, ed., The Political Economy of American Trade Policy, National Bureau of Economic Research: University of Chicago Press, 1996, pp. 291-331.
Bruce L. Gardner, "Regional Trade Agreements: The Case of Agriculture," in Burki, Perry, and Calvo, eds., Trade: Toward Open Regionalism, World Bank, Conference on Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1998, pp. 165-69.
Bruce L. Gardner, "Returns to Policy-Related Research in Agriculture," in P. Pardey, ed. What's Economic Research Worth: Valuing Policy Research, IFPRI-Johns Hopkins, forthcoming, 2000.

Bruce L. Gardner, "Agriculture, Economics of," in *International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences*, forthcoming, Elsevier Science Publishers.

Selected Articles

Bruce L. Gardner, "Efficient Redistribution through Commodity Markets," *Am. J. Agr. Econ.*, 65 (May 1983): 225-234 (reprinted in G. Stigler, ed., *Chicago Studies in Political Economy*, Univ. of Chicago Press, 1988, pp. 479-97.

B. Hottel and B. L. Gardner, "Measurement of Farm Income and Returns to Capital in Agriculture," *Amer. J. Agr. Econ.* 65 (August 1983): 553-557.

Bruce L. Gardner, "The Political Economy of Agricultural Pricing," (Review Article), *The World Economy*, 16 (Sept. 1993): 611-19.

Bruce L. Gardner, "Commercial Agriculture in Urban Areas: Economics and Regulatory Policies," *Agricultural and Resource Econ. Review*, (April 1994): 100-109.

Bruce L. Gardner and Karen M. Brooks, "Retail Food Prices and Market Integration in Russia," *Am. Jour. Agr. Econ.*, 76 (August 1994): 641-46.

W. Hoffman, B. Gardner, R. Just, and B. Hueth, "The Impact of Food Aid on Food Subsidies in Recipient Countries," *Am. Jour. Agr. Econ.* 76 (Nov. 1994): 733-43.

Bruce L. Gardner, "International Trade and the Future of American Agriculture," *Journal of Agribusiness* 18 (March 2000).

Work in Progress

"Synthesis" of Volume II (covering agriculture and the environment, macroeconomics of agriculture, agricultural policy, and economic development and agriculture) of *Handbook of Agricultural Economics*, Bruce Gardner and Gordon Rausser, eds., to be published by North-Holland, 2000 or 2001.

"The Joint Influence of Agricultural and Nonfarm Factors on Real Estate Values," (with Ian Hardie and Tulika Narayan), *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, forthcoming, 2000.

"Economic Growth and Low Incomes in Agriculture," *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, forthcoming, 2000.

AWARDS

- Award for outstanding article in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 1976 ("The Farm-Retail Price Spread in a Competitive Food Industry").
- Fellow, American Agricultural Economics Association, 1989.
- AAEA Award for Distinguished Policy Contribution, 1994.
- Appointed Distinguished University Professor, University of Maryland, 1995.
- Dean Gordon M. Cairns Award, University of Maryland, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, 1997.
- Elected President of American Agricultural Economics Association, 2000-01.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Member of U.S. delegation to US/USSR scientific exchange of economists, Tbilisi and Moscow, USSR, sponsored by U.S. Dept. of State, Sept. 1987.

USDA missions to Bulgaria, April and December 1991, and Poland and Hungary, April 1991.

Joint work with Center for Economic Analysis and Forecasting, Moscow, on food prices and marketing in Russia, June 1992.

World Bank agriculture sector review of Moldova, February 1993, and Ukraine, August 1993.
World Bank advice to Government of Latvia on Agricultural Tariffs, July-August, 1994.
World Bank advice to Ministry of Agriculture, Poland, on Grain Storage and Processing Sector Privatization, Sept. 1994.
US State Dept. Advice to Hungary's Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, July and October 1995.
World Bank Conference with Poland's Ministry of Agriculture on Agricultural Policy Reform in Poland, Jan. 1998.
Advisor to the World Bank's International Task Force on Commodities, Geneva, June 1999; Rome, March 2000; Paris, June 2000.
USAID Conference on Economic Reforms in Russian Agriculture, Golitsino, Sept. 1999.
Advisor on World Bank Agricultural Strategy for ESA (Europe and Central Asia, with a focus CIS countries), May-June 2000.

SELECTED US POLICY ACTIVITIES (since 1990)

As U.S. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Economics: Led Bush Administration Testimony and Informal Discussion on the 1990 Farm Bill with the Senate Agriculture Committee, 1990, and economic analysis in support of Uruguay Round GATT negotiations. Led economic analysis in USDA of environmental policies as related to agriculture, reform of dairy marketing orders, ethanol subsidies, and other policy issues. Led missions to Bulgaria and Poland in 1991 to develop economic statistical and analytical capabilities in their Ministries of Agriculture.
Member of Dispute Resolution Panel under the U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement, Spring, 1993.
Member of Bi-national Panel on Canadian Exports of Wheat to the U.S., under NAFTA, 1995.
Chair of Round Table on Risk Management Policy, before the U.S. Senate Agriculture Committee, April 1999. Testimony before the Senate Agriculture Committee on Risk Management Legislation, October 1999.
Paper for USDA's Commission on 21st Century Agriculture, January 2000.

TEGEGNE GEBRE-EGZIABHER (Co-PI)

Institute of Development Research
Addis Ababa University
P.O. Box 1176,
Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

EDUCATION

Ph.D. (City and Regional Planning), The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA, March 1993
Master of Science (Agricultural Economics), The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA, August 1992
Master of City and Regional Planning, MCRP (City and Regional Planning), The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA, August 1991.
Masters of Arts (Human Geography), Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, June 1985
Bachelor of Arts (Geography), Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, June 1980

EXPERIENCE

Director, Institute of Development Research (IDR), Addis Ababa University, 1997- Present
Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Addis Ababa University, 1997- Present
Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Addis Ababa University, 1993-1997
Member of the Curriculum Committee for the Post-Graduate Program in Regional and Local Development Studies, 1995.
Head of Department of Geography, Addis Ababa University, 1993-1995
Member of a committee to study the past and future of general education at Addis Ababa University, 1999-2000
Teaching Assistant, Department of City and Regional Planning, The Ohio State University, USA, 1988-1993
Lecturer, Department of Geography, Asmara University, 1986-1988
Graduate Assistant, Department of Geography, Asmara University. 1981

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Articles in Journals

Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (2000) Regional Development Planning in Ethiopia: Past Experience, Current Initiatives and Future Prospects. Eastern Africa Social Sciences Research Review, 16 (1)
Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (1999) Willingness to Pay for Environmental Protection: An application of Contingent Valuation Method in Sekota Wereda, Northern Ethiopia. Ethiopian Journal of Agricultural Economics 3 (1)
Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (1999) Rural-Urban Relations in Rural Regions: The Case of Coffee and Non-Coffee Growing Regions in the Central and South Western Ethiopia. Ethiopian Journal of Development Research, **V21, No 2**
Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (1998) The Influences of Decentralization on Some Aspects of Local and Regional Development Planning in Ethiopia. Eastern Africa Social Science Research Review, 14 (1)
Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (1996) The Impact and Determinants of Rural Non-Farm Activities: The Cases of Damot Gale and Kacha bira weredas in Southern Region of Ethiopia. Ethiopian Journal of Development Research, 16(1)

Published Research Report

Tegegne Gebre-Egziabher (2000) Non-farm Activities and Production Decisions of Farmers: The cases of Damot Gale and Kachabira weredas in Southern region of Ethiopia. Social Science Research Report Series-no 15. Addis Ababa: OSSREA

Published Contributions to Academic Conferences

Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (2000) Institutions and Local Development: An exploratory perspective: The case of East Shewa in Oromiya region of Ethiopia. In a proceedings of the Ninth Annual Conference on Ethiopian Economy, Forthcoming

Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (1999) Current initiatives in Regional Development Planning in Ethiopia. In a proceeding of the 25th Anniversary of the Institute of Development Research

Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (1997) Decentralization and Changing Local and Regional Development Planning in Ethiopia in a Proceeding of the 13th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies, Kyoto, Japan, December 1997.

Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (1997) Decentralized Urbanization: An Urban Development Strategy for Ethiopia, in Tegegne and Daniele (eds) Urban and Regional Development Planning and Implementation. A Proceeding of the National Conference on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Implementation in Ethiopia, National Urban Planning Institute, Addis Ababa, June, 1997.

Tegegne Gebre Egziabher and Tilahun Fekede (1996) The Impact of Agriculture on Small Urban Centers: The Cases of Etheya and Huruta Towns in Arsi Region (with Tilahun). In a Proceedings of a Seminar on Rural-Urban Linkages and the Role of Small Urban Centers in Economic Recovery and Regional Development Held in Neyri, Kenya, UNCRD, March, 1996.

Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (1996) Population and Renewable Resources in Ethiopia with a Focus on Water, Rangeland and Forest Resources. In Aklilu Kidanu (ed) Integration of Population and Environment, and Equitable Sustainable Development Issues into the Curriculum of the DTRC of IDR at Addis Ababa University. A workshop proceeding, August 1996.

Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (1995) Infrastructure and Regional Economic Growth in Ethiopia. In a proceeding of National Workshop on Regional Development Planning and Policy issues, organized by MOPED and UNDP, March 1995

Tegegne Gebre Egziabher (1995) An Assessment of Agricultural Resources in Ethiopia. In Dejene and Mulat (eds) Ethiopian Agriculture: Problems of transformation, Proceeding of the fifth annual conference on Ethiopian Economy, Addis Ababa, 1995.

Consultancy Reports

Ex-soldiers and Urban crisis in Addis Ababa. A report prepared for Swedish international development agency (SIDA), 1995.

Management of Mountain Resources in Africa (with Equbagebriel) for International Center for Livestock Research (ILRI) on the African Intergovernmental Consultation on Sustainable Mountain Development, Addis Ababa, June 3-7, 1996.

The Theory and Practice of Regional Development Planning (with Haddis Mulugeta). A Training Manual Prepared for a Workshop on Regional Planning Methodology for Orgut-Dangaro Consulting firm, November 28, 1996-Dec 4, 1996 and June 16-June 28, 1996. This consultancy also involved organizing, teaching and facilitating a workshop on Regional Planning Methodology.

Policy Environment for Urban Planning in Ethiopia and an Examination of Urban Planning Approaches. Papers prepared for the Addis Ababa Master Plan Revision Committee, June 1998.

Socio-Economic Base Line Survey of the Amhara Region (with Mulat, Assefa and Melaku). A report prepared for Orgut-Dangaro Consulting firm.

An Overview of Urban Poverty in Addis Ababa. A report prepared for city consultation in Addis Ababa, 2000.

AWARDS

- Fulbright Student Scholar- 1998-1993
- OSSREA Research Grants, 1996 and 1998
- Mazingra Research Competition Award on Urbanization, Gender and Environment, 1999

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

Association of Ethiopian Geographers, Vice President

Association of Ethiopian Agricultural Economists, Member

FRANCIS TARWIREMHIKE GONESE (Co-PI)

Centre for Applied Social Sciences (CASS),
University of Zimbabwe,
Box MP 167,
Mt. Pleasant, Harare
ZIMBABWE
tel. (04) 303211 ext. 1340
E-mail: Gonese@trep.co.zw

EDUCATION

PhD Candidate North Carolina State University, USA, Forest Economics
M Econs 1993 North Carolina State University, majoring in Agricultural and Resource Economics.
MBA 1990 University of Zimbabwe specializing in Financial Management;
BA Hons 1977 University of Lagos, Geography and Development Studies
Certificate in Planning and Control of Programmes to Promote Rural Development, 1986 (German Foundation for International Development)
Certificate in Management Training for Rural and Community Development, 1984 (University of Vermont in conjunction with the School for International Living at Brattleboro, USA)
Certificate in Development Loan Administration, 1984 (from The African Development Bank)

EXPERIENCE

Jan 2000 to date	University Lecturer and Researcher
1997–1999	Researcher and Independent consultant
1987–1990	Assistant Director (Operations) of Rural Development
1982–1987	Chief Resettlement Officer
1980–1982	Resettlement Projects Manager

RESEARCH WORK

CASS Principal Investigator for the BASIS CRSP Water program, Jan 2000 to date
CASS Principal Investigator for the CASS / University of Wisconsin–Madison (Land Tenure Center) Land Reform Collaborative Research Programme
Principal Investigator for the CASS / University of Pretoria Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
Undertook consultancy research for The French Centre for International Rural and Agricultural Development (CIRAD) in the subject of “The Economy of Indigenous Fruit Tree Species in Wards 2, 3 and 4 of Lower Guruve District”

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

- Resource Economics
- Natural resource use and management, with particular emphasis on land, water and forest products
- Land reform, resource allocation and equity issues in the rural environment
- Rural and agricultural development planning and management
- Environmental impact analysis
- Rural finance market formation and operation
- Development finance control
- Project management, analysis and evaluation

DANIELLE HARTMANN (Assistant Director/ME)

BASIS CRSP
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Land Tenure Center
1357 University Avenue
Madison, WI 53715
608-262-5538
Fax: 608-262-2141
Dehartmann@facstaff.wisc.edu

EDUCATION

BA Anthropology and Economics, Brown University, 1991
MA International Communications, American University, 1996

EXPERIENCE

January 1998- present BASIS CRSP Program Coordinator, BASIS CRSP ME, Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison
August 1997-January 1998 Human Resources Assistant, TDS TELECOM, Madison, WI
April 1996-June 1997 Program manager, ESI International, Arlington, VA
November 1994-April 1996 Trainer and Program Administrator, Meridian International Center, Training and Visitor Services Division, Washington, DC
August 1991-June 1994 International Student Advisor, Intramural Program Director, and Teacher, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, NH

BASIS CRSP Program Coordinator

BASIS CRSP ME, Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison

- Managed BASIS CSRP operations and worked closely with the Program Director to support technical direction of the CRSP
- Developed and implemented operations procedures and policies for the CRSP
- Worked with Financial Manager to draft, execute, and monitor subcontracts, budgets and financial reports
- Assisted in drafting annual workplans, annual reports, and other required reports with ME staff as needed and participated in developing the strategy for publications and outreach activities
- Served as primary point of contact for project administrators, donors, and researchers

Human Resources Assistant

TDS TELECOM, Madison, WI

- Researched alternative work arrangements for company-wide implementation
- Designed and wrote monthly newsletter containing departmental reports and workplan updates
- Prepared 1998 & 1999 annual budgets and monitored departmental expenses on a monthly basis

Program Manager

ESI International, Arlington, VA

- Managed Global Business Training Program, monitored budgets and revenue for program
- Undertook market research analysis of Global Business Training Program
- Wrote bids and proposals for developing or expanding client relationships
- Prepared reports of client meetings for internal information sharing and strategic planning
- Supervised Training Management staff and ensured smooth administration of course offerings

- Assisted in re-engineering and instituting new administrative procedures and staff assignments

Trainer and Program Administrator

Meridian International Center, Training and Visitor Services Division, Washington, DC

- Orchestrated multiple training programs, seminars, and conferences simultaneously
- Recruited, interviewed, and engaged new consultants for specialized training programs
- Updated and maintained adjunct faculty database, which included over 400 entries
- Conducted cross-cultural training workshops; facilitated discussions on communication, values
- Led intensive week-long training programs for individuals from the NIS
- Designed and delivered innovative workshops for USAID sponsored international visitors

International Student Advisor, Intramural Program Director, Teacher

Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, NH

- Established and directed a five-day International Student Orientation program
- Organized and implemented a campus-wide Intramural Program with 100% school participation
- Designed and launched a year-long ESL curriculum; taught second- and fourth-year French
- Acted as point of contact for faculty on international student learning and adjustment issues
- Advised 45 international students on cultural, social, and academic concerns

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

English-native, French- conversant, Spanish-beginner

B. JEAN RULEY KEARNS (EEP)

Executive Director
The Consortium for International Development
6367 E. Tanque Verde
Suite 200
Tucson, AZ 85715-3822
Phone: 520-885-0055
Fax: 520-886-3244
Email: jkearns@cid.org

EDUCATION

Ph.D.	Florida State Univ. Human Development, Management, Anthropology	1964-66
M.S.	University of Arizona, Human Development, Economics	1957-58
B.S.	McNeese State Univ. Animal Science, Education, Sociology	1953-57

EXPERIENCE

1994-Present	Executive Director, The Consortium for International Development
1970-Present	Professor with Tenure, University of Arizona
1983-94	Deputy Executive Director, The Consortium for International Development
1982-83	Distinguished Scholar and Deputy Director, The Consortium for International Development
1978-82	Associate Executive Vice-President, University of Arizona
1965-76	Assoc. Professor/Dept Chair, University of Arizona
1964-65	Teaching Fellow and Head Resident, Florida State University
1959-64	Instruct/Assistant Professor, University of Arizona
1958-59	Instructor, McNeese State University
1967-68	Fulbright Professor, Singapore Teachers Training College
1966	Summer Visiting Professor, Florida State University
1966	Headstart Professor (Summer), Ohio University
1962	Visiting Professor, Univ. of British Columbia
1960	Visiting Professor, Philippine Women's University

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

“Mexican American Women and Menopause,” in book of readings by University of Illinois, 1991.

“Twenty Lessons We Learned During the Tanzania Farming Systems Project” in Government of Tanzania Research and Training Newsletter, Vol. V, No. 2, . June 1990.

“Perceptions of Menopause of Papago Women,” in book of readings Changing Perspectives on Menopause, published by the University of Texas, 1982.

Monthly column in Library Newsletter, Wilmot Library, Tucson, Arizona. The Newsletter is published in English and Spanish and has a monthly circulation rate of 20,000.

Published and edited Newsletter for PAC-10 Affirmative Action Officers.

Monthly newspaper column entitled “Happiness is” Column appeared in Arizona newspapers such as Parker Pioneer, San Manuel Miner, The Wickenburg Sun and Yuma Times, 1979-1981. This column was practical in content and was written for parent audience who had limited knowledge or experience.

101 Play Ideas For Young Children, Bulletin A-79 Cooperative Extension Service, University of Arizona, June 1974.

Child Rearing Practices Among Selected Culturally Deprived Minorities, *The Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 1970, 116, 149-155.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Africa

Project Coordinator, Kibale National Forest Biological Field Station Uganda Project (USAID) (1995-1997).

Team Leader and Project Coordinator, USAID-sponsored Egypt Water Research Center Project (1995).

Prepared Kibale National Forest Biological Field Station Uganda Project Procedures Manuals (management manual and short-term personnel manual) for use by project personnel (1995).

Coordinated CID Early Evaluation of the USAID sponsored Senegal Natural Resources Based Agricultural Research Project. (1994).

Prepared Project Procedures Manual (150 pages) for the Senegal Natural Resources Based Agricultural Research Project (USAID) (1993).

Authored Volume 10 and served as editor for eleven volume Final Report for Lesotho Highlands Epidemiology Study Project (1993).

Proposal Coordinator and Project Director, Lesotho Highlands Water Health Sector Assessment Project (World Bank) (1991-1993).

Coordinated and authored report of Egypt Water Research Center Project evaluation (1990).

Prepared management proposal for Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Lesotho (1990).

Published "Twenty Lessons Learned During the Tanzania Farming Systems Project" in *Government of Tanzania Research and Training Newsletter*, Vol. V., No. 2, June 1990.

Asia/Near East

Project Director, ADB funded Assessment of Options for Sustainable Irrigation Development Project. (1997-1998).

Project Director, ADB funded Improvement of Northern Grassland Ecosystems Project, People's Republic of China. In that capacity, prepared Project Procedures Manual, represented contractor in missions to field, coordinated study tours and responded to management related issues (1995-1997).

Project Coordinator, ADB funded Curriculum Development Teacher Education Project in Laos PDR. (1993-1997).

Served as team member representing U.S. on final evaluation of the USAID/JICA funded Bangladesh Institute of Postgraduate Studies in Agriculture (1993).

Conducted team orientation for Papua New Guinea Third Rural Health Services Project (1993).

Project Director, Papua New Guinea Third Rural Health Services Project (1993-1997).

Participated as Extension Educator on Bangladesh Higher Agriculture Education Project design. In this capacity, information was prepared for inclusion in Project Paper (1989).

Latin America

Conducted review of University of Iowa Linkage program with University of Costa Rica (1996).

Prepared informational section for in ILCA publication relative to Swine Repopulation Project in Haiti (1988).

Visited Title XII Projects and participated in a variety of meetings in Haiti, Dominican Republic, Barbados, St. Lucia, and Dominican as a member of Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (1987).

Management Activities

Uganda	Project Coordinator for Kibale National Forest Biological Field Station.
Egypt	Served as Team Leader and Project Coordinator for USAID sponsored Egypt Water Research Center Project.
Senegal	Prepared Management Procedures Manual (150 pages) for Natural Resources Based Agricultural Research Project.
Lesotho	Project Coordinator for Lesotho Highlands Epidemiology Study Project
Malawi	Project Manager for Malawi Agricultural Research and Extension Project. Served on tripartite advisory committee.
Tanzania	Project Manager for Farming Systems Project
Women in Development	USAID Projects (2) with activities in Middle East, South America and Africa.
Sudan	Project Manager of the Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project
China	Prepared Project Procedures Manual for Improvement of Northern Grassland Ecosystems Project. Served as Project Manager.
Lao PDR	Project Manager and currently off-site Team Leader.
Papua New Guinea	Project Director of Papua New Guinea Third Rural Health Services Project. Conducted Team Orientation Workshop. Prepared Project Management Manual.

Responsibilities as Consortium for International: Development Executive Director

In addition to the majority of tasks listed below in the Deputy Executive Director responsible area, Dr. Kearns represents the twelve member universities in international meetings, overseas marketing, contract negotiations and other activities relative to the work of CID in international development. Personnel management, communication strategies and budget oversight are specific examples of internal Executive Office work tasks. Issues relative to program development, Project management, finance, and Board of Trustees are part of the Executive Director's responsibility assignment.

Responsibilities as University of Arizona: Associate Executive Vice President

This position description contained functions and responsibilities which are usually part of the associate vice president of academic affairs' responsibilities in a large university. In addition, this position was responsible for Affirmative Action Compliance, Title IX Compliance, Section 504 of Rehabilitation Act as well as other relevant Titles and Acts for university campus, hospital, and off-campus centers. Duties included production of University policy statements for faculty recruitment, class enrollment monitoring, evaluation of student petitions, development of faculty grievance procedures, frequent interaction with college and university administrators relative to management issues and service as university representative at federal and state agency meetings. Tasks included supervision of personnel in several areas of campus, issuance of press releases, and meeting with community/state interest groups such as Hispanics, African Americans, Women's organizations, Native Americans as well as newspapers, television stations, and the Arizona Governor's office.

Responsibility for writing and/or updating and distributing university policies and procedures relative to Student Grievance Procedures, University Affirmative Action Plan, Interviewing Procedures, Faculty Recruitment Guidelines, Charge Investigation Procedures for faculty and staff, and other memoranda on behalf of the university administration. Coordinated several university-wide committees and acted as university representative to Arizona Board of Regents and legislative groups.

During tenure in this position, office staff was increased from 1.5 FTE to 10 FTE. In addition to designing and establishing university wide management system for faculty recruitment, numerous mini-workshops were conducted on management topics such as evaluation procedures, personnel relations, team building, and other procedural issues.

RECENT AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Selected as University of Arizona Humanitarian Award recipient. This award is given by the University of Arizona to people who have made significant contributions in the area of humanitarian efforts. At the time of Dr. Kearns' award, this award had been given twice in the 125 year history of the university.

Named by President Reagan as a member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD). This permanent body consists of seven members, with not less than four appointed from the universities, for the purpose of assisting USAID in mobilizing and utilizing the faculty and institutional resources of eligible universities; participating in the planning, development, implementation, and monitoring of development assistance activities; and initiating recommendations for the USAID administrator's consideration. Served on various sub-committees, acted as liaison to Joint Committee on Agricultural Research and Development, interacted with bureaus and missions, presented speeches, made site visits to Caribbean Missions and served as acting Chairman on various occasions. Served as member of BIFAD from February 1986 to February 1991.

Selected as McNeese State University Golden Anniversary Alumni Award recipient. This award was given by McNeese State University for alumni who has made significant achievements in field of specialty. Award was based upon international work. A total of five alumni awards have been awarded in the past fifty years.

Special awards and commendations given to Dr. Kearns by the governments of Sudan, Bangladesh, Swaziland, Laos and China.

Selected to University of Arizona Hall of Fame. This award is usually given on an annual basis to outstanding faculty in recognition of specific achievement.

Received Distinguished Service Award from the Association for International Agriculture and Rural Development.

Selected as Flynn Scholar Mentor for the University of Arizona. This selection was made by the Flynn Foundation based upon faculty member's ability to communication with students. Received Tucson Trade Bureau Faculty Recognition Award. This award is presented to university faculty for outstanding achievement in a non-university related field.

Named Visiting Distinguished Professor by New Mexico State University.

Selected as University of Arizona Scholar in Residence. This selection is based upon academic counseling capability of faculty member.

Chairman and Coordinator, PAC-10 Affirmative Action Officers' First Annual Meeting.

Received John Henry Cardinal Newman Outstanding Faculty Award for State of Arizona.

Received University of Arizona Mortar Board Citation Award for Academic Excellence.

Received Tucson Pilot Club Recognition of Outstanding Civic Leader.

Received University of Arizona Student Association Certification of Appreciation.

Served as Principal Investigator at the University of Arizona for grants and/or awards totaling over one million dollars. Sources included Arizona Department Economic Security, the University of Arizona Foundation and the Consortium for International Development.

PETER D. LITTLE (PI/TC)

Department of Anthropology
Lafferty Hall #202
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506-0024
Phone: 606-257-6923
Fax: 606-323-1959
E-mail: Pdlitt1@pop.uky.edu

EDUCATION

Ph.D. in Anthropology, 1983 Indiana University
M.A. in Anthropology/Minor in African Studies, 1979 Indiana University
B.A., cum laude honors in History, 1975 Tulane University

EXPERIENCE (Since 1990)

Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, 1997-present (joint appointment with Department of Sociology)
Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, 1995-1999
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, 1994-1997
Associate Research Professor, Department of Anthropology and Graduate School, State University of New York-Binghamton, 1992-1994 (continued to serve in adjunct capacity, in order to remain on graduate student committees)
Senior Research Associate and Program Director, Institute for Development Anthropology, Binghamton, NY September 1985-1994

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Books

- 2000 **Commodities and Globalization: Anthropological Perspectives.** Haugerud, Angelique, Priscilla Stone, and Peter D. Little, eds. Monographs in Economic Anthropology Series. Boulder, CO and London, UK: Rowman and Littlefield.
- 1994 **Living Under Contract: Contract Farming and Agrarian Transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa.** Little, Peter D. and Michael J. Watts, eds. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 298 pp.
- 1992 **The Elusive Granary: Herder, Farmer, and State in Northern Kenya.** Little, Peter D. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 212 pp.
- 1988 **The Anthropology of Development and Change in East Africa.** Brokensha, David and Peter Little, eds. Boulder: Westview Press, 258 pp.
- 1987 **Lands at Risk in the Third World: Local Level Perspectives.** Little, Peter D. and Michael M. Horowitz, with A. Endre Nyerges eds. Boulder: Westview Press, 416 pp.

Journal Articles (Refereed):

- Little, Peter D., Hussein A. Mahmoud, and D. Layne Coppock **Forthcoming**, When Deserts Flood: Risk Management and Climatic Processes Among East African Pastoralists, **Climate Research**.
- Mahmoud, Hussein A, and Peter D. Little 2000 Climatic Shocks and Pastoral Risk Management in Northern Kenya. **Practicing Anthropology** 22 (4).
- Little, Peter D. 1999 Comment on "Are East African Pastoralists Truly Conservationists." **Current Anthropology** 40 (4): 642.

- 1999 Comment on “Is Inequality Universal?” **Current Anthropology**, vol. 40 (1): 50-51.
- 1998 Maasai Identity on the Periphery, **American Anthropologist** 100 (2): 444-468.
- 1996 Conflictive Trade, Contested Identity: The Effects of Export Markets on Pastoralists of Southern Somalia. **African Studies Review** 39(1): 25-53.
- 1996 Pastoralism, Biodiversity, and the Shaping of Savanna Landscapes in East Africa. **Africa** 66(1): 37-51.
- Little, Peter D. and Michael Painter 1995 Discourse, Politics, and Development: A Response to the “Making of Development Anthropology” (with M. Painter). **American Ethnologist** 22(3): 602-609.
- Little, Peter D. 1993 Comment on “Transitions between Cultivation and Pastoralism in Sub-Saharan Africa.” **Current Anthropology** 34 (4): 376-377.
- 1992 Traders, Brokers, and Market “Crisis” in Southern Somalia. **Africa** 62(1): 94-124. Little, Peter D. and Michael M Horowitz
- Book chapters and other journal articles**
- Forthcoming**, Rethinking Interdisciplinary Paradigms and the Political Ecology of Pastoralism in East Africa. In **African Savannas: New Perspectives on Environmental and Social Change**. T. Bassett and D. Crummey, eds. Urbana, IL: African Studies Center, University of Illinois.
- Forthcoming**, Living in Risky Environments: The Political Ecology of Pastoralism in East Africa.’ In **African Development in the 21st Century**. S. Taylor, G. White, and E. Fratkin, eds. Rochester, NY: University of Rochester Press.
- Forthcoming**, African Studies and the Environment. **International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences**. Neil Smelser and Paul Baltes, Editors-in-Chief. Oxford: Elsevier Science.
- Little, Peter D and Catherine Dolan 2000 What It Means to be Restructured: “Non-Traditional” Commodities and Structural Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa. In **Commodities and Globalization: Anthropological Perspectives**. A. Haugerud, P. Stone, and P. Little, eds. Pp. 59-78. Monographs in Economic Anthropology Series. Boulder, CO and London, UK: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Angelique Haugerud, P. Stone, and Peter D. Little 2000 Commodities and Globalization: Anthropological Perspectives. In **Commodities and Globalization: Anthropological Perspectives**. A. Haugerud, P. Stone, and P. Little, eds. Pp. 1-29. Monographs in Economic Anthropology Series. Boulder, CO and London, UK: Rowman and Littlefield.
- Little, Peter D. 2000 Recasting the Debate: Development Theory and Anthropological Practice. In **The Unity of Theory and Practice in Anthropology: Rebuilding a Fractured Synthesis**. Carole E. Hill and Marietta L. Baba, eds. Pp. 119-131. NAPA Bulletin 18. Washington, D.C.: American Anthropological Association.
- Little, Peter D. and Kevin Smith 1999 Pastoral Income Diversification and Risk Management. In **Summary of Proceedings of First Biennial Research and Outreach Workshop for Ethiopia and Kenya: Improving Pastoral Risk Management on East African Rangelands**. D. Layne Coppock, ed. Pp. 14-16. Logan, Utah: Utah State University.
- Barrett, C., Peter D. Little, D. Bailey, F. Chabari, and K. Smith 1998 How Might Infrastructure Improvements Mitigate the Risks Faced by Pastoralists? **Ruminations**: Newsletter of the Global Livestock Collaborative Research Support Program, Fall 1998, Pp. 1-10.
- Little, Peter D. 1997 Exchange and Market Systems: Peasant Systems. In **The Encyclopedia of Sub-Saharan Africa. Volume I**. John Middleton, ed. New York: Charles Scribner Sons.

- 1996 Rural Herders and Urban Merchants: The Cattle Trade in Southern Somalia (revised and updated version of earlier article published in **Africa**, 1992). **In *The Struggle for Land in Southern Somalia: The War Behind the War***. C. Besteman and L. Cassanelli, eds. Pp. 91-113. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- 1996 The Anthropology of East Africa. **In *The Encyclopedia of Cultural Anthropology*** (sponsored by Human Relations Area Files at Yale University). Volume 1. D. Levinson and M. Ember, eds. Pp. 13-16. New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company.
- 1995 Merchants and Middlemen in the Cattle Trade of Southern Somalia. **In *Marketing Africa's High-Value Foods: Comparative Experiences of an Emergent Private Sector***. S. Jaffee and J. Morton, eds. Pp. 417-454. A World Bank Publication. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co.
- 1994 The Link Between Local Participation and Improved Conservation: A Review of Issues and Experiences. **In *Natural Connections: Perspectives in Community-Based Conservation***. D. Western and M. Wright, eds. Pp. 347-372. Washington, DC: Island Press.
- 1994 The Social Context of Land Degradation ("Desertification") in Dry Regions. **In *Population and Environment: Rethinking the Debate***. L. Arizpe, P. Stone, and D. Major eds. Pp. 209-251. Boulder: Westview Press.
- 1994 Maidens and Milk Markets: The Sociology of Dairy Marketing in Southern Somalia. **In *African Pastoralist Systems: The Frontiers of Theory and Method***. E. Fratkin, K. Galvin, and E. Roth, eds. Pp. 165-184. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
- Little, Peter D. and Michael J. Watts 1994 Introduction. **In *Living Under Contract: Contract Farming and Agrarian Transformation in Africa***. P. Little and M. Watts, eds. Pp.3-18. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press.
- Little, Peter D. 1994 Contract Farming and the Development Question. **In *Living Under Contract: Contract Farming and Agrarian Transformation in Africa***. P. Little and M. Watts, eds. Pp. 217-250. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press.

HONORS AND AWARDS

- Fellow, American Anthropological Association, 1993-present
- Book nominated for Harold and Margaret Sprout Award, (for *Lands at Risk in the Third World: Local-Level Perspectives*), 1989
- African Studies Annual Essay Award, Indiana University, 1978
- Merit Citation Award, Agency for International Development, 1980
- Phi Beta Kappa, 1975
- Phi Alpha Theta, 1975
- Tulane University Scholar's Program, 1972-1975
- Cum laude honors, 1975

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

African Studies Association, American Ethnological Society, American Anthropological Association, Society for Economic Anthropology, Society for Applied Anthropology, Political Ecology Society (PESO)

MICHAEL CHARLES LYNE (PI/TC)

Agricultural Economics
School of Agricultural Sciences and Agribusiness
P.O. Box 100594
Scottsville, 3209
South Africa
Facsimile: (033) 2605970
Telephone: (033) 2605410
e_mail: lyne@nu.ac.za

EDUCATION

BSc Agric (Agricultural Economics) University of Natal, 1979.

MSc Agric *cum laude*, University of Natal, 1982.

PhD University of Natal, 1990. External Examiner, Prof. E.C.Pasour, North Carolina State University.

EXPERIENCE

1979-1982. Department of Agriculture and Forestry, KwaZulu Government Service, Head Economics Section.

1982-1989. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Natal, Lecturer.

1990-1993. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Natal, Senior Lecturer.

1994-1997. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Natal, Associate Professor.

1998-. Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Natal, full Professor.

Founding Director, Lima Rural Development Foundation.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Refereed Journals

1990. M.C. Lyne and W.L. Nieuwoudt. 'The real tragedy of the commons: Livestock production in KwaZulu'. South African Journal of Economics, 58(1):88-96.

1991. M.C. Lyne, G.F. Ortmann and N. Vink. 'Food security in KwaZulu: Results of a farm household-based programming model'. Journal of Agricultural Economics, 42(1):43-55.

1991. M.C. Lyne and W.L. Nieuwoudt. 'Inefficient land use in KwaZulu: Causes and remedies'. Development Southern Africa, 8(2):193-201.

1991. M.C. Lyne, G.F. Ortmann and E.A. Le Roux. 'Settlement of commercial farmers on Trust land: Some suggestions for planning and policy'. Agrekon, 30(3):106-108.

1991. D.N. Thomson and M.C. Lyne. 'A land rental market in KwaZulu: Implications for farming efficiency'. Agrekon, 30(4):287-290.

1991. M.C. Lyne. 'Land reform in the tribal areas of South Africa'. Agrekon, 30(4):295-297.

1992. M.C. Lyne and G.F. Ortmann. 'Suggestions for agricultural economics research in South Africa'. Agrekon, 31(4):205-209.

1992. F.D.K. Anim and M.C. Lyne. 'The effect of land tenure on commercial livestock production in the Ciskei'. Agrekon, 31(4):321-327.

1993. J.G. Cutting and M.C. Lyne. 'Girdling and the reduction in shoot xylem sap concentration of cytokinins and gibberellins in peach'. The Journal of Horticultural Science, 68(4):619-626.

1993. D.N. Thomson and M.C. Lyne. 'Constraints to land rental in KwaZulu: Analysing the transaction costs'. Oxford Agrarian Studies, 21(2):143-150.

1993. G.S. Kille and M.C. Lyne. 'Investment on freehold and Trust farms: Theory with some evidence from KwaZulu'. Agrekon, 32(3):101-109.
1994. F.D.K. Anim and M.C. Lyne. 'Econometric analysis of private access to communal grazing lands in South Africa: A case study of Ciskei'. Agricultural Systems, 46(4):461-471.
1994. M.C. Lyne. 'Ownership and control of Maori land: Some lessons for South Africa'. Development Southern Africa, 11(4):527-539.
1995. W.I. Bullock, G.F. Ortmann and M.C. Lyne. 'Use of information and computers by commercial vegetable farmers in Natal'. South African Journal of Agricultural Extension, 24:1-11.
1995. D.N. Thomson and M.C. Lyne. 'Is land tenure secure in the homelands?: Empirical evidence from KwaZulu-Natal'. Agrekon, 34(4):178-182.
1995. A.T. Wynne and M.C. Lyne. 'Communities, institutions and natural resources: An assessment of case studies from KwaZulu-Natal'. Development Southern Africa, 12(5):649-667.
1996. M.C. Lyne, D.N. Thomson and G.F. Ortmann. 'Institutional change to promote land rental markets in the developing regions of Southern Africa'. Agrekon, 35(1):12-19.
1996. M.C. Lyne. 'Transforming developing agriculture: Establishing a basis for growth'. Agrekon, 35(4):188-192.
1997. R.A. Newman, G.F. Ortmann and M.C. Lyne. 'Farm labour remuneration, labour legislation and commercial farmers' perceptions in KwaZulu-Natal'. Agrekon, 36(1):73-84.
1997. D.B. Dennison and M.C. Lyne. 'Analysis and prediction of water treatment costs at the DV Hariss plant in the Umgeni Catchment Area'. Agrekon, 36(1):27-45.
1997. M.C. Lyne and M.A.G. Darroch. 'Broadening access to land markets: Financing emerging farmers in South Africa'. Development Southern Africa, 14(4):561-568.
1998. L.J. Fenwick and M.C. Lyne. 'Factors influencing internal and external credit rationing among small-scale farm households in KwaZulu-Natal'. Agrekon, 37(4):495-504.
1999. L.J. Fenwick and M.C. Lyne. 'The relative importance of liquidity and other constraints inhibiting the growth of small-scale farming in KwaZulu-Natal'. Development Southern Africa, 16(1):141-155.
1999. D.H. Graham and M.C. Lyne. 'The cash flow problem and land redistribution in South Africa: Broadening the land market and economising on government's role'. Agrekon, 38(Special issue):343-352.
1999. S. Ngqangweni, J.F. Kirsten, M. Lyne and B. Hedden-Dunkhorst. 'Measuring smallholder comparative advantage in three South African provinces'. Agrekon, 38(Special issue):235-242.
- A.W. Graham and M.C. Lyne. 'Land redistribution in KwaZulu-Natal: An analysis of farmland transactions in 1997'. Development Southern Africa, 16(3):435-445.
1999. W.T. Nell, M.F. Viljoen and M.C. Lyne. 'Towards developing financial management strategies for land reform beneficiaries in the Bloemfontein/Thaba Nchu area of the Free State province of South Africa'. Development Southern Africa, 16(3):455-466.
1999. A.W. Graham and M.C. Lyne. 'Land redistribution in KwaZulu-Natal: An analysis and comparison of farmland transactions in 1997 and 1998'. Agrekon, 38(4): 516-525.
2000. C.R. Turner, G.F. Ortmann and M.C. Lyne. 'Adoption of ISO 9000 quality assurance standards by South African agribusiness firms'. Agribusiness, 16(3): forthcoming.

2000. M. Lyne, P. Zille and D. Graham. 'Financing the market-based redistribution of land to disadvantaged farmers and farmworkes in South Africa: Recent performance of the Land Reform Credit Facility'. Accepted by Sociological Research Online.

2000. M.C. Lyne and D.H. Graham. 'The impact of land redistribution on tenure security and agricultural performance in KwaZulu-Natal'. Submitted to World Development.

Contributions to Books

1995. G.F. Ortmann and M.C. Lyne. 'The farmer support programme in KwaZulu: An economic evaluation'. In Singini, R and Van Rooyen, J (eds.) Serving small-scale farmers: An evaluation of the DBSA's farmer support programmes. ISBN 1-87487-858-7, Development Bank of Southern Africa, Halfway House:37-52.

1996. M.C. Lyne and G.F. Ortmann. 'Estimating the potential for creating additional livelihoods on commercial farmland in KwaZulu-Natal'. In Lipton, M, Ellis, F and Lipton, M (eds.), Land, labour and livelihoods in rural South Africa: Vol 2 KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Province. ISBN 1-86840-234-7, Indicator Press, University of Natal, Durban:59-77.

1997. M. Lyne, M. Roth and B. Troutt. 'Land rental markets in sub-Saharan Africa: Institutional change in customary tenure'. In Rose, R, Tanner, C and Bellamy, M (eds.), Issues in agricultural competitiveness: Markets and policies. ISBN 1-85521-634-5, Dartmouth Publishing Company, Aldershot:58-67.

1998. M.C. Lyne and D.N. Thomson. 'Creating opportunities for farmers in communal areas: Adapting institutions to promote an efficient rental market in arable land'. In Kirsten J, van Zyl, J and Vink, N (eds.), The agricultural democratisation of South Africa. ISBN 1-86859-042-9, Francolin Publishers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town:120-128.

Conference Papers (excluding those published in books and refereed journals)

1992. M.C. Lyne and G.F. Ortmann. 'Priority research for agriculture in the Natal and Eastern Transvaal Lowveld regions'. Proceedings of the Economic Trends Research Group Agricultural Strategy Project Conference, 1992:1-7, Johannesburg.

1995. M.C. Lyne. 'Land use, equity and institutional change in the control of communal grazing'. Proceedings of the Second Developing Areas Symposium: People, Rangelands and Development (ISBN 0-9584047-1-2), Grassland Society of Southern Africa, 1994:20-23, Maseru.

Other Publications

1994. M.C. Lyne. 'Ownership and control of Maori land: Some lessons for South Africa'. Discussion Paper No. 138, Agribusiness and Economics Research Unit, University of Lincoln, New Zealand.

1995. M.C. Lyne. 'Land redistribution and land tenure on rangelands'. Bulletin of the Grassland Society of Southern Africa, 6(1):19-21.

2000. M. Lyne, R Mabeza-Chimedza, L. Rugube, B. Fuller and D. Graham. 'Report on the first census survey of land transactions in Zimbabwe, Namibia and KwaZulu-Natal'. USAID BASIS *Progress Report*, <http://www.wisc.edu/lrc/baspubsafr.html>.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

1990-1992 Research under contract to the Development Bank of Southern Africa evaluating the farmer support programme in KwaZulu.

1992. Research under contract to the World Bank analysing constraints inhibiting entrepreneurs in the tribal areas of South Africa.

1993-1996. Action research to implement a land rental market in KwaZulu. Sponsored by the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

- 1994-1996. Research under contract to the Institute of Development Studies (Sussex) to estimate the potential for creating additional livelihoods in KwaZulu-Natal agriculture.
- 1995-1996. Research under contract to the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation formulating proposals for land redistribution in South Africa.
- Collaborative research with Ohio State University, University of Durban-Westville and the University of Zululand to study rural financial markets in KwaZulu-Natal, and to monitor new institutions established by government to finance the purchase of land, movable assets and seasonal inputs used by small-farmers and entrepreneurs. The project was jointly funded by the French Development Bank, Department of Land Affairs and the Development Bank of Southern Africa.
- 1996-1997. An investigation of methods used by emerging farmers in KwaZulu-Natal to finance and manage commercial farmland, and their impact on property rights, investment and land use.
- 1996-1997. Collaborative research with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the University of Pretoria to estimate a Policy Analysis Matrix for selected regions of South Africa. The project was commissioned by the Land and Agricultural Policy Centre (LAPC).
1997. Contracted by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to review environmental costs and benefits estimated for the SAPPI-Saiccor pulp mill at Umkomaas.
1997. Research under contract to South African Cane Growers' Association (SACGA) to model the optimum length of milling season.
- Research under contract to the National Land Committee (NLC) investigating options for government's settlement/land acquisition grant.
- 1998-. Collaborative research with the Universities of Namibia, Zimbabwe, Ohio State and Wisconsin-Madison to monitor private and public land reform in regions of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. This study, sponsored by USAID, also investigates relationships between modes of land redistribution, property rights, investment and land use.
- 1998-1999. Research under contract to the Department of Land Affairs, investigating private land reform initiatives in South Africa and recommending ways in which government could facilitate these initiatives.
- 1999-2000. Research under contract to LIMA Rural Development Foundation investigating ways of restructuring Ntingwe Tea Estate as an equity-sharing scheme with community members as shareholders.
- 2000-. Research under contract to LIMA Rural Development Foundation investigating ways of privatising common infrastructure at Mzondeni irrigation scheme to a corporate entity with farmers as shareholders.

WAPULUMUKA OLIVER MULWAFU (PI/TC)

History Department
University of Malawi
Chancellor College
P.O. Box 280
Zomba, MALAWI
Phone: 265-522-222/440/530
Fax: 265- 522-046/787
E-mail: wmulwafu@chirunga.sdnpp.org.mw

EDUCATION

Ph.D. History, University of Minnesota, USA, 1999
M.A. History, Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, 1990
B.Soc.Sc. (Honours) History, University of Malawi, 1988
B.Ed. English and History, University of Malawi, 1987

EXPERIENCE

Tutorial Assistant for "Africa Since 1800" course, University of Malawi, 1987-1988.
Research Supervisor, Centre for Social Research, University of Malawi, July-Nov., 1988.
Programme Officer for Culture, Malawi National Commission for UNESCO, 1988-1992.
Teaching Assistant for "Modern World Revolutions" course, Queen's University, 1989-90.
Teaching Assistant for "Introduction to World History" course, University of Minnesota, 1995-1996.
Mentor: MacArthur Summer Program in International Studies, Chicago State/University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, June-July 1996.
Instructor in History, University of Minnesota, 1998-1999.
Lecturer in History, Chancellor College, University of Malawi, 1992-1994; 1996-1998; 2000 to present.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

"The State, Conservation and Peasant Response in Colonial Malawi, 1920-1964: Some Preliminary Observations" in A. Jeeves and O.J. Kalinga (eds.) *Marginalized Communities in Malawi* (Ohio University Press, forthcoming).
"The Development of the Coffee Industry in the Misuku Hills of Chitipa District, 1924-1964" *Malawi Journal of Social Science* Vol.14 (forthcoming).
"From Slaves to Freedmen: The Impact of the Chikunda on Malawian Society, 1850-1920 ca." *The Society of Malawi Journal*, Vol.52, No.2 (1999):1-32 [with Allen Isaacman].
Book Review of J.D. Omer-Cooper's *A History of Southern Africa* (1987) in *Canadian Journal of African History*, Vol.25, No.2 (1991).

Papers Presented at Academic Conferences and Seminars

"Conservation and the Peasantry: The Role of the Natural Resources Board, 1946-1964" *History Staff/Student Seminar*, (Chancellor College, University of Malawi, 5 November, 1997).
"The Interface of Conservation and Christianity in Colonial Malawi" *Faith and Knowledge Seminar* (Chancellor College, University of Malawi: 18 June, 1998).
"Soil Erosion and State Intervention into Estate Production in the Shire Highlands Economy of Southern Malawi, 1891-1964" *International Conference on Historical and Social Science Research in Malawi: Problems and Prospects* (Chancellor College, University of Malawi, 26-29 June 2000).

“Conflicts over Water Use along the Likangala River in the Zomba District of Southern Malawi”
International Conference on Culture and Environment in Development (Sun and Sand Holiday Resort, Mangochi, Malawi: 7-10 August 2000).

Service to the Community through Conferences and Workshops

Cultural Advisor: Malawi delegation to the Third Ordinary Session of the Inter-Governmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France, 6-10 April, 1992.

Facilitator: Training Workshop for Private Popular Drama Groups in Malawi (Soche Technical College, June- July, 1992).

Participant: Training Seminar on Copyright and Neighbouring Rights (Capital City Motel, Lilongwe, 20-21 July 1992).

“Problems of Research into the Cultural History of Malawi” at the 12th General Conference of ESARBICA (Club Makokola, Mangochi: 2-6 August, 1993).

“The Role of UNESCO Clubs in Promoting the World Decade for Cultural Development” Paper presented at the Sub-regional Seminar for Co-ordinators of UNESCO Clubs and Associations (Club Makokola, Mangochi: 3-5 August 1992).

“Changes Which Accompanied the Development of Long-distance Trade in East Central Africa” Paper presented at the Seminar for Secondary School History Teachers (Malawi Institute of Education, Domasi: 8-10 September 1993).

“The Colonial Impact in Malawi” Voluntary Service Organization Orientation Seminar (Red Cross Centre, Dowa: 1 October 1993).

Participant: “National Constitutional Conference” National Consultative Council (Kwacha International Conference Centre, Blantyre, 21-24 February 1994).

ACADEMIC AWARDS, FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

- Malawi Government Scholarship, Chancellor College, University of Malawi, 1982-1988.
- Graduate School Award for Postgraduate Studies at Queen’s University, Canada leading to a Master’s degree in History, 1989-1990.
- John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Fellowship, University of Minnesota, USA, 1994-1995.
- Teaching Assistantship in the Department of History, University of Minnesota, 1995-99.
- Rockefeller Foundation, grant to conduct doctoral research in Malawi, 1996-1997.
- International Organization for Migration, financial assistance under the Return and Re-integration of Qualified African Nationals Programme, January 2000.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Member: Historical and Scientific Society of Malawi

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Inventory Secretary, Chancellor College’s Senior Common Room Association (December 1993-September 1994).

Representative: Faculty of Social Science on Committee on University Teaching and Learning (March 1993- September 1994).

Secretary: Organizing Committee on World Day For Cultural Development Celebrations in Malawi (March 1991- June 1992).

External Examiner in History, Domasi College of Education (March 2000 to present).

FESTUS MEME MURITHI (Co-PI/TC)

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
Socio-Economic Division
PO Box 57811
Nairobi, Kenya
Telephone: 254-2-583301-20, Ext. 2332
Direct line: 254-2-583342
Fax: 254-2-583342
Email: FMMurithi@kari.org

EDUCATION

PhD. Agricultural Economics, University of Reading–UK, 1998
MSc. Agricultural Economics, University of Nairobi, 1990
BSc. Agriculture, University of Nairobi, 1985

EXPERIENCE

May 2000-present Assistant Director in charge of Socio-economics and Biometrics Research Program in KARI
February 2000-April 2000 Senior Research officer (Agric. Economics) and National co-ordinator of Socio-economics Research Program in KARI
August 1998-January 2000 Senior Research officer (Agric. Economics) and head of Socio-economics section at RRC-Embu.
May 1995-July 1998 Research Officer (Agric. Economics) at RRC-Embu and PhD student at Reading University.
May 1991-April 1995 Research officer (Agric. Economics), Project Manager of the KARI/KEFRI/ICRAF National Agroforestry Research Project and head of Socio-economics section at RRC-Embu.
January 1991-April 1991 Research officer (Agric. Economics), Research-extension liaison officer and head of Socio-economics section at RRC-Embu.
October 1987-December 1990 Research officer (Agric. economics.) at RRC-Embu and Msc. student at Nairobi University
August 1985-September 1987 Research officer (Agric. Economics) at NAHRC-Naivasha and RRC-Embu Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Nairobi

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

FRANZEL, S.; O'NEILL, M.K.; ROOHTHAERT, R.L.; ARIMI, H.; and **MURITHI, F.** (1998). Leguminous fodder trees: boosting milk production and income for farm families. *Agroforestry Today* **10 (2): 12-17.**

GITARI, J.N.; KANAMPIU, F.K. and **MURITHI, F.M.** (1996). Maize yield gap analysis for mid-altitude areas of Eastern and Central Kenya. In P.O. Fungoh and G.C.O. Mbadi (eds.), *Proceedings of the 5th KARI Scientific Conference*, 14-16 October, Nairobi, Kenya.

HASSAN, R.M.; **MURITHI, F.M.** and KAMAU, G. (1998). Determinants of fertilizer use and the gap between farmers' yields and potential yields in Kenya, pp. 137-161. In Hassan, R.M. (ed.) *Maize Technology Development and Transfer: A GIS Application for Research Planning in Kenya*, CAB International in association with CIMMYT and KARI, Wallingford, UK.

MURITHI, F.M. (2000). Adaptive research needs and the role of farmer participatory research. Paper presented to the Second Scientific Conference of the Soil Management Project (SMP) and Legume Research Network Project (LRNP) at Mombasa, 26-30 June 2000.

- MURITHI, F.M.** (1999). Economics of smallholder peri-urban dairy farms using forages and fodder trees. Paper presented to the FAO/KARI/MALDM Workshop on Integrated Smallholder Dairy Farming Systems in Peri-urban Areas held at Embu, 13-18 June 1999.
- MURITHI, F.M.** (1998). Economic evaluation of the role of livestock in mixed smallholder farms of the central highlands of Kenya. PhD Thesis, University of Reading.
- MURITHI, F.M.** (1998). Marketing of fruits and nuts in the coffee-based land use system of Kirinyaga District, Kenya. Paper presented to a training course on “ Methods for Analysing Agricultural Marketing” held at ILRI and ICRAF, Nairobi, Kenya. 9-15 November 1998.
- MURITHI, F.M.** and FRANZEL, S. (1998). An evaluation of the economic role of cattle in the mixed smallholder farms of Embu district, Kenya. Paper presented to the National Agroforestry Research Project Symposium: Regional Research Centre-Embu. Embu, Kenya. 9-11 December 1998.
- MURITHI, F.M.;** TUWEI, P.K.; O’NEILL, M.K.; TYNDALL, B.; THIJSSSEN, H.C.J; GACHANJA, S.P. and O.Z. NYAATA, O.Z. (1994). Production and marketing of fruits and nuts in the coffee-based land use system of Kirinyaga District, Kenya. *AFRENA Report No. 77. International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), Nairobi, Kenya.*
- NYAMAI, D.; MBOTE, F.; **MURITHI, F.;** MUKOLWE, M.; KIMANI, J.; MUGWE, J.; MBOGO, J.; KANGARA, J. and OWUOR, B. (1999). Report of the agroforestry technical study tour by a team from Kenya on the Ahmara National Regional state/Sida cooperation in Rural Development Programme, Ethiopia: 31 October-10 November 1999.
- OKOBA, B.; **MURITHI, F.M.;** GACHANJA, S.P.; SIJALI, U.I.; GICHERU, P. and MAINA, J.M. (1997). Report on a feasibility study of irrigation suitability of Njukiri/Nthambo irrigation project, Embu District. Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Regional Research Centre, Embu, Kenya.
- OKURO, J.O.; **MURITHI, F.M.;** VERKUIJI, H.; MWANGI, W.; DE GROOTE, H. AND GETHI (2000). An assessment of the adoption of seed and fertilizer packages and the role of credit in smallholder maize production in Embu district, Kenya. A survey report, Regional Research Centre-Embu.
- O’NEILL, M.K. and **MURITHI, F.M.** (1994). Local adoption of agroforestry technologies in the Mt. Kenya highlands. In *Agronomy Abstracts, 1994 Annual meetings, American Society of Agronomy, Crop Science of America and Soil Science Society of America, Seattle, Washington, 13-18 November 1994.*

OTHER EXPERIENCE

Name of training course/workshop	Dates when held	Organizer(s)	Venue
Gender in Agricultural Research and Extension	29 March-1 April 1999	KARI	RRC- Embu
Methods for Analyzing Agricultural Markets	9-15 November 1998	ICRAF/CIP/ILRI/CI AT/ ICRISAT/IITA	ICRAF-Nairobi.
Systems Simulation in Animal Health and Production	2 May to 2 June 1995	Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics Research Unit (VEERU)	VEERU-University of Reading, UK.
Impact Assessment Methodologies in Agricultural Research Projects	11-22 July 1994	CMRT Project /USAID/REDSO/ FSA	Egerton University-Njoro, Kenya.
INFORM: Management Information System for Agricultural Research	5-16 September 1994	KARI/ISNAR	Kenya Institute of Telecommunications: Mbagathi-Narobi, Kenya.
Agroforestry Research for Development	9-27 May 1994	ICRAF/DSO	ICRAF-Nairobi.
Monitoring and Evaluation	25-29 October 1993	KARI/ISNAR	KARI-NARC-Muguga, Kenya.
Socio-Economic Research for Agroforestry Systems Development	2-6 September 1991	ICRAF	ICRAF-Nairobi.
Survey Experimental and other Data Analysis Training Workshop for Social Scientists	28 October-17 November 1990	Egerton University and CIMMYT	Egerton University-Njoro, Kenya.

LANGUAGES

English, Kiswahili, Kimeru, Kikuyu and Kiembu

PAULINE ELAINE PETERS (Co-PI)

JFK School of Government
Harvard University
79 JFK Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 495-3785
pauline_peters@harvard.edu

EDUCATION

- 1983 Ph.D., Anthropology, Boston University
1978 M.A., Anthropology, Boston University
1962 Post-Graduate Diploma in Social Administration, London School of Economics and Political Science
1961 B.A. (Honours) First Class, Romance Languages and Literature, University College of Cardiff, University of Wales

EXPERIENCE

- 2000-present Lecturer, JFK School of Government; Research Fellow, Center for International Development; Lecturer, Department of Anthropology
1999-2000 Fellow, Harvard Institute for International Development; Research Fellow, Center for International Development; Lecturer, Department of Anthropology
1982-1999 Institute Associate, HIID; Lecturer, Dept. of Anthropology
1981-1982 Teaching Fellow in the Anthropology Department, Boston University, for courses on Political Anthropology, Legal Anthropology, and Introductory Anthropology
1979-1980 Dissertation field work in Botswana on the topic "The Organization of Borehole (Deepwell) Ownership in the Kgatleng District of Botswana"
1972-1974 Lecturer, Department of Human Behaviour, Chancellor College, University of Malawi
1964-1965 Teaching on a temporary basis in Secondary Schools, County of Monmouthshire, Britain
1962-1964 Junior Research Fellow, East African Institute of Social Research, Makerere University, Uganda

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Books

- 2000 Development Encounters: Sites of Participation and Knowledge. Harvard University Press for Harvard Institute for International Development.
1994 Dividing the Commons: Politics, Policy and Culture in Botswana. University of Virginia Press.

Articles/Chapters

- In press Maps, metaphors and meanings: boundary struggles and village forest use on private and state land in Malawi. Co-authored with Peter Walker. Society and Natural Resources.
1999 Comment on "The Political Economy of Ethnicity", by Paul Collier. In Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics. Boris Pleskovic and Joseph Stiglitz, (eds.). Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
With Allan Hoben and Dianne Rocheleau, Participation, Civil Society, and Foreign Assistance to Africa. In Africa's Valuable Assets. Peter Veit (ed). World Resources Institute.
The Erosion of Commons and the Emergence of Property: Problems for Social Analysis. In Property in Economic Context. Robert C. Hunt and Antonio Gilman (ed). University Press of America.

- 1997 The Family. In The Encyclopedia of Sub-Saharan Africa. John Middleton (ed). Charles Scribner's Sons.
- 1997 Revisiting the Puzzle of Matriliney in South-Central Africa: Introduction. Critique of Anthropology 17,2: 125-146.
- Against the Odds: Matriliney, Land and Gender in the Shire Highlands of Malawi. Critique of Anthropology 17,2: 189-210.
- 1997 Another Bridge to Cross: Between "Outside" and "Inside". Commentary on L.A.Obiora, Bridges and Barricades: Rethinking Polemics and Intransigence in the Campaign against Female Circumcision. Case Western Law Review. 47,2 (Winter): 481-489.
- 1997 Invited Commentary on "Shared Spaces and Sub-Divided Interests in the Uncommons" by Dianne Rocheleau. The Common Property Resource Digest, no. 40.
- Participation and Development Assistance in Africa. Policy Brief #3, PCG, WRI. Co-authored with Allan Hoben and Dianne Rocheleau.
- 1996 "Who's Local Here?" The Politics of Participation in Development. Introduction and guest editor to issue of Cultural Survival Quarterly 20,3 (Fall).
- 1995 The Uses and Abuses of the Concept of "Female-Headed Households" in Research on Agrarian Transformation and in Policy. In Women Wielding the Hoe: Lessons from Rural Africa for Feminist Theory and Development Practice. Deborah Bryceson (ed). Berg Publishers.
- 1994 With M.G. Herrera. Tobacco Cultivation, Food Production and Nutrition among Smallholders in Malawi. In Agricultural Commercialization, Economic Development, and Nutrition. J. von Braun and E. Kennedy (eds.). Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press for the International Food Policy Research Institute.
- 1994 With Eileen Kennedy and Lawrence Haddad, Effects of Gender of Head of Household on Nutritional Status. In Nutrition in the Nineties: Policy Issues. Margaret R. Biswas and Mamdouh Gabr (eds.). Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 1993 Is "Rational Choice" the best choice for Robert Bates? An Anthropologist's Reading of Bates' Work. World Development, 21,6:1063-1076.
- 1993 What are the Analytical and Research Issues for the Future? In Agricultural Transformation in Africa. David Seckler (ed). EPAT/WINROCK.
- 1992 Manoeuvres and Debates in the Interpretation of Land Rights in Botswana. Africa, 62,3:413-434.
- 1992 Household Food Security and Child Nutrition: The Interaction of Income and Gender of Household Head. Co-authored with E. Kennedy. World Development, 20, 8:1077-1085.
- 1991 Debate on the Economy of Affection: Is It a Useful Tool for Gender Analysis? In Structural Adjustment and African Women Farmers. C. Gladwin (ed.), Gainesville, FL; University of Florida Press.
- Unpublished Papers, Presentations***
- n.d. Rethinking Commercialization: Subsistence, Consumption, and the Market. For a volume on African Agrarian Transformations in preparation by Jane Guyer, Paul Richards and Georges DuPre.
- 2000 Bewitching Land: the role of land disputes in converting kin to strangers. Paper presented at Conference on Current Social and Historical Research in Malawi, University of Malawi, June 25-29, 2000.

- 2000 The Limits of Knowledge: Securing Rural Livelihoods in a Situation of Resource Scarcity. Public lecture delivered at Cornell University, April 27, 2000.
- 1999 The Limits of Negotiability: Security, Equity and Class Formation in Africa's Land Systems. Invited Paper prepared for Conference on Negotiating Property: Processes of Vindication of Land Claims in Sub-Saharan Africa, Roskilde University, Denmark, October, 1999.
- 1999 Panelist on "African Development", Spring Symposium and Inauguration of Center for International Development, Kennedy School, April, 1999.
- Panelist on "Global-Local Connections of Environment", KSG Refresher Program, "Looking Forward, Looking Back: International Development at the Kennedy School", April, 1999.
- 1999 Deconstructing Market Liberalization: Agricultural Commercialization in Malawi. Presented to Africa Seminar, Harvard University, March 18, 1999.
- 1999 Securing Rural Livelihoods in the Context of Volatile Change. Paper presented to Camden Conference on Africa and Development, Camden, Maine, February, 1999.
- 1998 Discussant on Panel on Water Policy Research in Southern Africa. ASA (African Studies Association) Annual Meeting, Chicago, October, 1998.
- 1998 Maps, metaphors and meanings: boundary struggles and village forest use on private and state land in Malawi. Paper by P.A. Walker and P.E. Peters presented at IASCP (International Association for the Study of Common Property) Annual Meeting, Vancouver, June, 1998.
- Assessing Capacity and Rural Development in a Period of Volatile Change and Crisis: a view from Malawi. Invited presentation to Conference on "Capacity and Rural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Agenda for African Development in the 21st Century", Brown University, February 20-21, 1998.
- 1996 Failed Magic or Social Context: Market Liberalization and the Rural Poor in Malawi. HIID Development Discussion Paper, No. 562.
- 1996 Conceptual Quagmires, Old Problems and New Questions: Rethinking Policy Assumptions about Malawi's Rural Economy. Mimeo, August 1996.
- 1996 Anti Anti-Development: A Critical Look at Anthropologists' Engagement with Development. Paper presented to annual meeting of American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, November, 1996.
- 1996 Revisiting Ecological Imperatives in Africa, Paper presented to annual meeting of African Studies Association, San Francisco, November, 1996.
- 1996 Producing Wealth, Consuming Poverty (and Vice-Versa) through Agricultural Commercialization in Malawi. Presented to the Program in Agrarian Studies, Yale University, March.
- 1996 The Uses of Anthropology in Monitoring Food Security and Market Liberalization: the Example of Malawi. Paper presented to Conference on Anthropology in Development, Tokyo.

Major Reports

- 1998 Agricultural Commercialization, Rural Economy and Household Livelihoods, 1990-1997. Final Report to USAID/Malawi and FSNU, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Government of Malawi, August.
- 1996 Maize, Food and Tobacco in Zomba: Situation Report, August, 1996. Report to USAID/Malawi and Food Security Unit, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

1995 Persistent Drought and Food Security: Assessing the Inputs Programme of 1994/5 and Lessons for The Drought Inputs Recovery Programme of 1995/6. Memorandum I, August 1995. Report to USAID/Malawi and Food Security Unit, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

1995 Developments in the Liberalization of Marketing Maize and Burley: Implications for Food Security. Memorandum II, August 1995. Report to USAID/Malawi and Food Security Unit, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Non-Harvard Committees, Boards, etc:

- Member of Advisory Board for CGIAR Project on Collective Action and Property Rights (organized by IFPRI), 1996-present.
- Policy Consultative Group on Environmental Policy, World Resources Institute and AID/Africa Bureau, 1992-present.
- Advisory Group, Project on African Agriculture, Joint Committee on African Studies, ACLS/SSRC, 1984-1992.
- Working Group on Research on Agrarian Transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa, Joint Committee on African Studies, ACLS/SSRC, 1983-1986.
- Panel on Common Property Resources, National Academy of Science, 1983-87.
- Advisory Committee on Intra-Household Relations and Farming Systems Research Project, The Population Council, 1984-1986.
- Member of Board of Directors, World Development Productions, Inc. (1988-90)
- Member, Editorial Board for Women and International Development Annual (Westview Press).

Harvard University:

- Committee on African Studies, Harvard University, 1984-1994, 1996-7, 1998-present.
- Committee on Women's Studies, Harvard University, 1987-90.
- Sub Committee on Curriculum Development for Social Sciences in Women's Studies, 1988-90.
- Advisory Board, Joint Harvard/MIT Women in International Development Group, 1984-1990.
- Committee on the Use of Human Subjects in Research, 1988-90.
- HIID Committee on Research Activities, 1985-1990.
- HIID Committee on Student Research Grants, various years.

LANGUAGES

French (excellent); Chinyanja/Chichewa (good)

FRANK M. PLACE (Co-PI)

ICRAF
P.O. Box 30677
Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: Office (254-2) 524000
Home (254-2) 521116
Email: Office f.place@cgiar.org

EDUCATION

PhD. in Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1988.
MA in Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1984.
BSc. in Business, University of Illinois-Urbana, 1981.

EXPERIENCE

July 1997-present Policy Economist, International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
July 1994-July 1997 Economic Consultant, International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
January 1992- July 1994 Economist, Land Tenure Center and International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
June 1991 to December 1991 Economic Consultant, AF3 Dept., World Bank
October 1988 to May 1991 Economic Consultant, AGR Dept., World Bank

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Otsuka, K. and F. Place. 2000. Land Tenure and Natural Resource Management: A Comparative Study of Agrarian Communities in Asia and Africa, Johns Hopkins Press (in press).

Place, F. and K. Otsuka. 2000. "Population Density, Resource Tenure, and Tree Resource Management in Uganda," with Keiji Otsuka, Land Economics 76 233-251.

Place, F. and K. Otsuka. 2000. "Population, Land Tenure and Natural Resource Management: The Case of Customary Land Area in Malawi," submitted to Journal of Environmental Economics and Management (in press).

Otsuka, K. and F. Place. 2000. Land Tenure and the Management of Forest, Agroforest, and Cropland: A Comparative Study of Asia and Africa, in Lee, DR and CB Barrett Agricultural Intensification, Economic Development, and the Environment in Developing Countries London: CABI.

Jama, B., Buresh, R.J., and F. Place. 1999. Sesbania Tree Fallows on Phosphorus-Deficient Sites: Maize Yield and Financial Benefit. Agronomy Journal 90 (6), pp. 717-726.

Kwesiga, F.R., S. Franzel, F. Place, D. Phiri, and C. P. Simwanza. 1999. Sesbania sesban improved fallows in eastern Zambia: Their inception, development and farmer enthusiasm. Agroforestry Systems, 47, 1/3, pp. 49-66.

Place, F. and P. Dewees. 1999. Policies and incentives for the adoption of improved fallows. Agroforestry Systems, 47, 1/3, pp. 323-343.

Place, F. and S. Migot-Adholla. 1998. Land Registration and Smallholder Farms in Kenya. Land Economics 74 (3) 360-373.

Place, F., Roth, M. and P. Hazell. 1994. "Land Tenure Security and Agricultural Performance in Africa: Overview of Research Methodologies," in Bruce and Migot-Adholla eds., Searching for Land Tenure Security in Africa, Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall Hunt Publishing.

- Migot-Adholla, S.E., Benneh, G., Place, F., and S. Atsu. 1994. "Land, Security of Tenure, and Productivity in Ghana," in Bruce and Migot-Adholla eds., *Searching for Land Tenure Security in Africa*, Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall Hunt Publishing.
- Migot-Adholla, S.E., Place, F., and W. Oluoch-Kosura. 1994. "Security of Tenure and Land Productivity in Kenya," in Bruce and Migot-Adholla eds., *Searching for Land Tenure Security in Africa*, Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall Hunt Publishing.
- Hazell, P., Migot-Adholla, S.E., Blarel, B., and Place, F. 1994. "Land Tenure Reform and Agricultural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa," in K. Hoff, A. Braverman, and J. Stiglitz eds. *The Economics of Rural Organization: Theory, Practice, and Policy*, London: Oxford University Press.
- Place, F. and P. Hazell. 1993. "Productivity Effects of Indigenous Land Tenure Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa," *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, vol. 75, pp. 10-19.
- Blarel, B., Hazell, P., Place, F., and J. Quiggin. 1992. "The Economics of Farm Fragmentation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from Ghana and Rwanda," *World Bank Economic Review*, Vol. 6 (2), pp. 233-254.
- Migot-Adholla, S.E., Hazell, P., Blarel, B., and F. Place. 1991. "Indigenous Land Rights Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Constraint on Productivity?," *World Bank Economic Review*, vol. 3 (1), pp. 155-175.
- Migot-Adholla, S.E., Hazell, P., Blarel, B., and F. Place. 1989. "Land Tenure Security and Agricultural Production in Sub-Saharan Africa," in L.R. Meyers (ed.) *Innovation in Resource Management*, Washington DC: World Bank.

Other Papers Submitted for Review

- Place, F. and K. Otsuka. 2000. *Land Tenure Systems and Agricultural Productivity in Uganda*. Submitted to **Journal of Development Studies**.
- Place, F. and K. Otsuka. 2000. *Tenure, Agricultural Investment, and Productivity in the Customary Tenure Sector of Malawi*, submitted to **Economic Development and Cultural Change**.
- Franzel, S., Coe, R., Cooper, P., Place, F., and S. J. Scherr. 2000. *Assessing the adoption potential of agroforestry practices: ICRAF's experiences in sub-Saharan Africa*, paper submitted to a special issue of **Agricultural Systems** and presented at the International Symposium of the Association for Farming Systems Research-Extension, 29/11-4/12, Pretoria, South Africa.
- Place, F. and B. Swallow. 2000. *Assessing the Relationships between Property Rights and Technology Adoption in Smallholder Agriculture: A Review of Issues and Empirical Methods* submitted to Meinzen-Dick, R. Knox, A., Place, F. and B. Swallow (eds) **Property Rights, Collective Action, and Technology Adoption**.
- Hansen, J., Luckert, M., Minae, S., and F. Place. *Tree Planting Under Customary Tenure Systems in Malawi: An Investigation into the Importance of Marriage and Inheritance Patterns*. Submitted to **Journal of Development Studies**.
- Kristjanson, P. Place, F., Franzel, S, and PK Thornton. 2000. *Assessing Research Impact on Poverty: Starting with farmers*. Paper for the International Workshop entitled "Assessing the Impact of Agricultural Research on Poverty Alleviation" (CIAT), Sept. 14-16, 1999 and submitted to **Agricultural Systems**.
- Baland, J-M., Gaspard, F. Place, F., and J-P. Platteau. 1999. *Poverty, Tenure Security and Access to Land in Central Uganda: The Role of Market and Non-Market Processes*. Submitted to **Journal of Development Economics**.

Other Reports and Presented Papers

- Place, F, Franzel, S, DeWolf, J, Rommelse, R, Kwesiga, F, Niang, A, and B Jama. 2000. Agroforestry for Soil Fertility Replenishment: Evidence on Adoption Processes in Kenya and Zambia. Paper prepared for Workshop on Understanding Adoption Processes of Natural Resource Management Practices for Sustainable Agricultural Production in Sub-Saharan Africa, 3-5 July 2000, ICRAF, Nairobi.
- Barrett, C, Place, F, Aboud, A, and D Brown. 2000. The challenge of improved natural resource management practices adoption in African agriculture: A social science perspective. Paper prepared for Workshop on Understanding Adoption Processes of Natural Resource Management Practices for Sustainable Agricultural Production in Sub-Saharan Africa, 3-5 July 2000, ICRAF, Nairobi.
- Place, F and A Waruhiu. 2000. Options for biodiversity in eastern and southern Africa: A report on a regional workshop on Mainstreaming Agriculture into Forestry: Towards Systemic Biodiversity Policies, 21-22 November 1999, ICRAF, Nairobi. Nairobi: ICRAF.
- Pender, J, Place, F, and S Ehui. 1998. Strategies for Sustainable Agricultural Development in the East African Highlands, paper presented at the International Conference on Strategies for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Resource Management in the Fragile Lands of sub-Saharan Africa, 25-29 May, Entebbe, Uganda.
- Place, F. 1996. Towards Improved Policymaking for Natural Resource and Ecosystem Management in Sub-Saharan Africa, Proceedings from a Workshop held 2-6 October 1995 at ICRAF, Nairobi: ICRAF.
- Place, F. 1996. "The Role of Land Tenure on the Adoption of Agroforestry," Paper Prepared for the 1st Kenya National Agroforestry Conference, Muguga, Kenya, 25-29 April, 1996.
- Place, F. 1996. "The Use, Management, and Tenure of Trees on Common Lands: A Review of the Literature with Emphasis on Sub-Saharan Africa," Report Prepared for ILRI, 1996.
- Place, F, Mwanza, S, and F Kwesiga. 1995. "A Cost-Benefit Analysis of Improved Fallows in Eastern Province, Zambia," ICRAF (mimeo).
- Place, F. 1995. The Role of Land and Tree Tenure on the Adoption of Agroforestry Technologies in Uganda, Burundi, Zambia, and Malawi: A Summary and Synthesis, Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin.
- Place, F. 1995. "An *ex ante* Impact Analysis of Selected Agroforestry Technologies in the SALWA AFRENA," ICRAF (mimeo).
- Place, F. 1994. "Cost-Benefit Analyses of Selected Agroforestry Technologies in the Southern African AFRENA," ICRAF (mimeo).
- Place, F. 1994. "Land Tenure and Agricultural Development in Customary Areas: Preliminary Results from Eastern and Southern Province," in Roth, M. (ed.) Land Tenure, Land Markets, and Institutional Transformation in Zambia, Land Tenure Center.

LANGUAGES

English (native), French: comprehension: very good; speaking: fair/good

JHON HENRI RASAMBAINARIVO (Co-PI)

FOFIFA-DRZV
B.P. 4 Antananarivo 101
MADAGASCAR
Tel: (261 20) 22 405 78
Mobile: 032 07 142 78
E mail: jrasamb@syfed.refer.mg

EDUCATION

1992 Agrégation¹ de l'Enseignement Supérieur du CAMES, Médecine Vétérinaire et Production Animale, Libreville, Gabon (lieu du Concours)

1974 Doctorat vétérinaire, Lyon, France

1973 Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies (DEA) Botanique Tropicale/ Biologie Végétale, Paris VII, France

1973 Diplôme de Spécialisation Post-Universitaire d'Elevage et de Médecine vétérinaire en zone tropicale Maisons- Alfort, France

1967 Certificat d'Etudes Supérieures de Licence es-Sciences (SPCN), Antananarivo, Madagascar

1966 Baccalauréat de l'enseignement du Second Degré, Antananarivo, Madagascar

¹ « Agregation » is the highest Diploma in the French university system. It is equivalent to the PhD in the US system

EXPERIENCE

2.1. Responsabilités professionnelles dans le cadre de la recherche appliquée au développement rural

1993 à ce jour Chef de Programme de Recherche sur les systèmes de production laitière, FOFIFA

1993 à 1999 Coordonnateur des travaux de Recherche-Développement menés par FOFIFA-DRZV au sein du Programme Sectoriel Elevage (PSE)

1998 Responsable des travaux de recherche entrepris par FOFIFA-DRZV pour le compte de la Maison du Petit Elevage (MPE)

1988 Membre du groupe de travail mis en place pour élaborer le Programme National de la Recherche Agronomique (PNRA)

1988 Membre du groupe de travail mis en place pour la préparation du Plan d'Action Environnemental à Madagascar (PAE)

1986-1988 Chef du Projet « Investigation sur la composition chimique des aliments des bétails à Madagascar » FOFIFA –CEE

1986-1987 Membre de la Commission consultative pour « le renforcement de la législation et des activités de contrôle de la qualité des denrées alimentaires à Madagascar » (Projet FAO /TCP/ MAG 4510)

1981-1983 Boursier FIS (Fondation International pour la Science) sur l'utilisation des sous – produits agricole pour l'alimentation des ruminants en saison sèche

1979-1980 Chef du Projet « Recherche sur l'alimentation fourragère des bovins dans le Faritany de Mahajanga ». (Projet FAFIFAMA, financé par la Banque Mondiale).

2.2 Expériences professionnelles dans le domaine de l'enseignement universitaire et post universitaire

1976-1994 Université d'Antananarivo, Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Agronomiques

1994-1999 Centre de Promotion Vétérinaire (CEPROVET, Programme Sectoriel Elevage)

1996-1998 Ecole Professionnelles Supérieure Agricole de Bevalala, Antananarivo

- 1997 Université d'Antananarivo, Faculté de Médecine
 1999 Université d'Antananarivo, Faculté de Droit, d'Economie, de Gestion et de Sociologie
 1999 Université de Mahajanga, Faculté des Sciences: Unité de Formation Professionnalisante.

PUBLICATIONS RÉCENTES (1994 et ultérieures)

- 2000 Le développement laitier sur les Hautes Terres: forces et faiblesses. ANDRIAMBOLONONA H., RAKOTONDRAMANANA, RASAMBAINARIVO J.H, RAKOTOMALALA B. *Communication présentée lors de la séance plénière de l'Académie des Arts, des Lettres et des Sciences du 20 Janvier 2000, Antananarivo, (sous presse)*
- 1999 Effets de la distribution d'un complément à base de mélasse-urée-minéraux sur la production laitière des vaches des petites exploitations des Hautes-Terres malgaches. RASAMBAINARIVO J.H. RAMBININTSOA Hanitra, RABEHANITRINIONY M., et RALAMBOMANANA N. *Poster présenté lors des journées scientifiques de célébration du 25^{ème} anniversaire de FOFIFA, septembre 1999, Antananarivo*
- 1999 Rapport sur les Recherches d'accompagnement pour contribuer au renforcement de la qualité des aliments du bétail et à l'élaboration d'un référentiel technique en alimentation des porcs et des volailles à Madagascar. RASAMBAINARIVO J.H., RABEARIMISA R. BASTIANELLI D. RALAMBOMANANA D. Bakoly, RAVAO Marie E. V., RAMANITOHANINA S., RAVAOJANAHARY F.T. FOFIFA-DRZV, Programme Sectoriel Elevage et Maison du Petit Elevage, Antananarivo, Madagascar. 96p
- 1998 La biodiversité des animaux domestiques à Madagascar, RASAMBAINARIVO J.H. *in Monographie Nationale sur la Biodiversité , ONE , ANGAP, PNUE, Antananarivo, Madagascar p.81-84*
- 1997 Etude de la faisabilité d'une unité industrielle de farine de poissons. Propositions techniques. RASAMBAINARIVO J.H. CAP-USAID Mahajanga, Madagascar. 37p
- 1997 Mission agro-pastoralisme et production fourragère dans le Sud-Ouest de Madagascar. TOUTAIN B. et RASAMBAINARIVO J.H. *CIRAD-EMVT, Mamokatra, Montpellier, France. 113p.*
- 1997 Les pratiques agropastorales et la conservation des sols à Madagascar; RASAMBAINARIVO J.H. *In Bilan, évaluation, synthèse des travaux réalisés à Madagascar en matière de conservation des sols" Antananarivo, Madagascar. 19p.*
- 1997 La productivité des pâturages malgaches. RASAMBAINARIVO J.H. *IN Dossier de l'Atelier de travail sur l'"Elevage et l'Environnement à Madagascar 29 Mai 1997, Aquaterre, Antananarivo, Madagascar, p97-100.*
- 1996 Livestock production constraints and research priorities in Madagascar. RASAMBAINARIVO J.H. and RASOLO F. *IN Proceedings of East Africa Livestock Assessment Workshop Entebbe, Uganda January 29th-1st February 1996, Small Ruminant CRSP and ASARECA , p77-84*
- 1996 Données récentes sur les systèmes de productions laitières péri-urbaines des Hautes –Terres malgaches. RASAMBAINARIVO J.H, RAKOTONDRAVAO, RAFALIMANANTSOA Ely, RABEHANITRINIONY M. et RATOvonANAHARY M. *Proceedings of the VII International Conference of Institutions of Tropical Veterinary Medicine. Berlin, Germany 25-29 September, Ed Zessin K-H German Foundation for International Development and Food and Agriculture Development Centre., Germany. p185-189.*
- 1995 Bilan des recherches et des actions sur la production de fourrages, RASAMBAINARIVO J.H. *Communications présentées au cours de l'Atelier national intitulé "Réunir nos compétences pour une gestion durable des ressources naturelles sur les Hautes -Terres de Madagascar" organisé par l'African Highland Initiative décembre 1995 à Antananarivo, Madagascar. D1-D14.*

1995 Les graminées fourragères à Madagascar. RASAMBAINARIVO J.H. et RAZAFINDRATSITA R, *IN Pastoralisme*, Coordinateurs Ph. DAGET et M.GODRON, Ed. Hatier et AUPELF-UREF, p. 156-162.

1994 La situation actuelle de l'élevage laitier sur le Hautes-Terres et le Moyen Ouest, RASAMBAINARIVO J.H., RABEHANITRINIONY M., RAJOTONDRAVAO, RALINIAINA M. RATOVOANAHARY M., FOFIFA-DRZV/Projet Sectoriel Elevage, Antananarivo 102p.

DECORATION NATIONALE

Chevalier de l'Ordre National (1999)

SOCIETE SAVANTE

Membre titulaire de l'Académie Nationale des Arts, des Lettres et des Sciences, Antananarivo.

ASSOCIATIONS PROFESSIONNELLES ET SOCIALES

- -Collège des Chercheurs (Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique), (**Membre**)
- -Commission Scientifique d'Evaluation et d'Appréciation (MRS) (**Président de la Section Agronomie**)
- -Ordre Nationale des Docteurs Vétérinaires Malgaches (**Vice Président 1999-2002**)
- -Lions Club Antananarivo Doyen (**Président 1996-1997**)
- De 1997 à ce jour : Member of Steering Committee of East and Central Africa Programme for Agricultural Policy Analysis (ECAPAPA) Entebbe, Ouganda.
- 1987 à 1991: Member of Steering Committee of Pasture Network for Eastern and Southern Africa (PANESA) Nairobi, Kenya.

JEFFREY M. RIEDINGER (Co-PI)

International Studies & Programs
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1035
(517) 355-2351
e-mail: riedinge@msu.edu

EDUCATION

Ph.D. 1991: Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs.
J.D. 1980: University of Washington Law School.
B.A. 1977: Dartmouth College, Government/Latin American Studies (Honors).

EXPERIENCE

2000- Associate Dean, International Studies & Programs, Michigan State University
2000- Director, Center for Advanced Study of International Development, MSU
2000- Associate Professor, Department of Resource Development, MSU
1999-00 Co-Director, Center for Advanced Study of International Development
1998-00 Assistant Dean, International Studies & Programs, MSU
1997-00 Associate Professor of Political Science, MSU
1990-96 Assistant Professor of Political Science, MSU
1990-00 Adjunct Professor of Resource Development, MSU
1988-89 Assistant in Instruction, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs,
Princeton University
1987 Research Assistant, Princeton University-Asian Development Bank
1978-86 Research Consultant, School of Law, University of Washington
1985 Adjunct Professor, The Evergreen State College

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Books

Agrarian Reform in the Philippines: Democratic Transitions and Redistributive Reform (Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 1995).
Land Reform and Democratic Development (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987) (with Roy L. Prosterman).

Articles/Chapters

“Caciques and Coups: The Challenges of Democratic Consolidation in the Philippines,” in Howard Handelman and Mark Tessler, eds. Democracy and Its Limits: Lessons from Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, pp. 176-217 (South Bend: University of Notre Dame Press, 1999).
“The Philippines in 1994: Renewed Growth and Contested Reforms,” *Asian Survey* 35, No. 2 (February 1995): 209-16.
“The Philippines in 1993: Halting Steps Toward Liberalization,” *Asian Survey* 34, No. 2 (February 1994): 139-46.
“Innovation in Rural Finance: Indonesia’s Badan Kredit Kecamatan Program,” *World Development* 22, No. 3 (March 1994): 301-13.
“Property Rights and Democracy: Philosophical and Economic Considerations.” *Capital University Law Review* 22, No. 4 (Fall 1993): 893-915.

- “Democratic Transitions and Redistributive Reform: Prospects for Land Reform in Nepal.” *South Asia Bulletin* 13, Nos. 1 & 2 (1993): 23-34.
- “Everyday Elite Resistance to Agrarian Reform in the Philippines,” in *The Violence Within: Cultural and Political Opposition in Divided Nations*, ed. Kay B. Warren, pp. 181-218 (Boulder: Westview Press, 1993).
- “Philippine Land Reform in the 1980s” in *Agrarian Reform and Grassroots Development: Ten Case Studies*, eds. Roy L. Prosterman, Mary N. Temple and Timothy M. Hanstad, pp. 15-47 (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1990).
- “Decentralization in Nepal,” *World Development* 18, No. 1 (January 1990): 61-75 (with Henry Bienen, Devesh Kapur and James Parks).
- “Decentralization in Nepal: Perspectives of Local Development Officers,” *International Review of Administrative Sciences* 55 (September 1989): 433-44 (with Henry Bienen, Devesh Kapur and James Parks).
- “Toward an Index of Democratic Development,” in *Freedom in the World 1982*, ed. Raymond Gastil, pp. 177-215 (Freedom House: New York 1982) (with Roy L. Prosterman).
- “Land Reform and the El Salvador Crisis,” *International Security* 6 (Summer 1981): 53-74 (with Roy L. Prosterman and Mary Temple).
- “Land Reform in El Salvador: The Democratic Alternative,” *World Affairs* 144 (Summer 1981): 36-54 (with Roy L. Prosterman and Mary Temple).

Monographs

- “The International Orientations of the Michigan Public.” Institute for Public Policy and Social Research 99-44. (September 1999) (with Brian Silver and Kristy Wallmo).
- “Political Economy of Private Sector Development in the Philippines,” Report to the World Bank (May 1993).
- “Decentralization in Nepal,” Report to the Asian Development Bank (March 1988) (with Henry Bienen, Devesh Kapur and James Parks)
- “Indonesian Development and U.S. Aid,” RDI Monographs on Foreign Aid and Development, No. 3 (January 1987) (with Roy L. Prosterman)
- “Egyptian Development and U.S. Aid: A 6-Year Report,” RDI Monographs on Foreign Aid and Development, No. 2 (November 1985) (with Roy L. Prosterman)
- “The Quality of Foreign Aid,” RDI Monographs on Foreign Aid and Development, No. 1 (June 1984) (with Roy L. Prosterman)

Professional Presentations

- Panelist, “International Symposium on the Legal Framework for Rural Land Use Rights in China,” co-sponsored by the China Institute for Reform and Development and the United Nations Development Program, Haikou, China, January 12-14, 2000.
- “Implementation of 30-Year Land Use Rights in China.” Presentation for China Rural Land Use Rights conference, Renmin University, Beijing, China, December 11, 1999.
- “Back to the Land: Revisiting the Rationale for Agrarian Reform.” Paper delivered at 1999 Annual Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Economics Association, Santiago, Chile, October 21-23, 1999.

“Democratic Transitions and Socioeconomic Inequality: The Philippine Case.” Paper delivered at 1996 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco, August 29-September 1, 1996.

“Caciques and Coups: Democratic Consolidation in the Philippines.” Paper delivered at 1995 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, August 30-September 3, 1995.

“NGOs and Environmental Policy in Southeast Asia: Forest Politics in the Philippines.” Paper delivered at 1994 Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, Boston, March 24-27, 1994.

“Property Rights and Democracy: Philosophical and Economic Considerations.” Paper delivered at “The Nicaraguan Property Regime After Sandinista Land Reform: Revolution, Participatory Democracy, and Property,” León, August 18-20, 1992.

“Everyday Resistance to Redistributive Reform: Agrarian Reform in the Philippines.” Paper delivered at 1992 Annual Meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, Washington, D.C., April 2-5, 1992.

AWARDS/GRANTS

1997-98: Leadership Fellowship, Office of the Provost, Michigan State University.

1997-98: Ford Foundation. “Rural Household Dynamics in the Philippines: Measuring the Impact of Agrarian Reform and Changing Market Forces--Phase II.” Principal Investigator with Management and Organizational Development for Empowerment (MODE, a Philippine non-governmental organization).

1996-97: J. William Fulbright Research Grant. “The Impact of Agrarian Reform and Market Changes on Rural Philippine Households.”

1995-96: Ford Foundation. “Rural Household Dynamics in the Philippines: Phase I.” Principal Investigator with MODE.

1995: All-University Research Initiation Grant, Michigan State University “Socio-Economic Status of Philippine Farm Households.”

1995: Faculty Initiatives Fund Grant, College of Social Science, Michigan State University “Dynamics of Rural Household Behavior in the Philippines.”

1992: All-University Research Initiation Grant, Michigan State University “NGOs and the Politics of Environmental Policy in Southeast Asia.”

1989-90: Princeton University. Harold W. Dodds Fellowship for distinguished graduate work.

1988-89: Dissertation research support from John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation grant to Princeton University. “Everyday Elite Resistance to Agrarian Reform in the Philippines.”

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Political Science Association (APSA); Comparative Politics Section; Political Economy Section

Association for Asian Studies

Washington State Bar Association (WSBA); Environment and Land Use Section; Indian Law Section

MICHAEL ROTH (PI/TC)

Land Tenure Center
1357 University Avenue, U. of
Madison, Wisconsin 53715
Tel: (608) 262-8030; Fax: (608) 262 2141
Email: mjroth@facstaff.wisc.edu
and
Dept. of Agricultural and Applied Economics
427 Lorch Street, U. of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Tel: (608) 262-9492

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Agricultural Economics, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, 1986.
M.S., Agricultural Economics, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, 1979.
B.S., Agronomy (Business Option), Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, 1973.

EXPERIENCE

Program Director, Broadening Access and Strengthening Input Market Systems (BASIS), Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Jan 1998 to present.
Director of Research Programs, BASIS CRSP, University of Wisconsin, Madison, October 1996 to Dec 1997
Senior Research Scientist, Land Tenure Center and Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, January 1996 to present
Associate Research Scientist, Land Tenure Center and Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, July 1990 to December 1995.
Assistant Research Scientist, Land Tenure Center and Department of Agricultural Economics (Oct. 1989), University of Wisconsin-Madison, September 1986 to June 1990.
Graduate Research Assistant and Graduate Research Associate, Purdue University, January 1980 to August 1986.
Graduate Research Assistant and Research Assistant, Kansas State University, August 1977 to December 1979.
Peace Corps, National Agricultural Bank, Malaysia, June 1973 to September 1975.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Journal Articles

1997 *Tenure Security, Investment and Productivity in Gambian Agriculture*. American Journal of Agricultural Economics 79 (May 1997): 369-382 (with Joseph Hayes and Lydia Zepeda)
1991 *The Economics of Wheat Production in Morocco*. Journal of Agricultural Economics 42(1991): 23-32. (with Philip Abbott, Giles Rafsnider, and Wallace Tyner)
1991 *Evaluating Agricultural Price Policy under Dual Market Regimes and Institutional Constraints*. Journal of Development Economics 34(1991):179-197. (with Philip Abbott and Paul Preckel)
Agricultural Price Policy, Food Aid and Input Subsidy Reforms in Burkina Faso. Journal of Agricultural Economics 41(1990)327-346. (with Philip Abbott)
1990 *Land Tenure and Investment in African Agriculture: Theory and Evidence*. The Journal of Modern African Studies 282(1990):265-297. (with Richard Barrows)

Book Chapters, Proceedings and Periodicals

- 1999 Land Tenure Security and Agricultural Performance in Southern Africa. In Proceedings of the Johannesburg World Congress on Land Use and the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources (with Dwight Haase)
- 1994 *Land Registration, Tenure Security, Credit Use and Investment in the Shebelle Region of Somalia*. In Searching for Land Tenure Security in Africa, eds. John Bruce and Shem Migot-Adholla. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company. (with Jon Unruh and Richard Barrows)
- 1994 *Tenure Security, Credit Use and Farm Investment in the Rujumbura Pilot Land Registration Scheme, Uganda*. In Searching for Land Tenure Security in Africa, eds. John Bruce and Shem Migot-Adholla. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company. (with Jeff Cochrane and W. Kisamba-Mugerwa)
- 1994 *Land Tenure Security and Agricultural Performance in Africa: Overview of Research Methodology*. In Searching for Land Tenure Security in Africa, eds. John Bruce and Shem Migot-Adholla. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company. (with Frank Place and Peter Hazell)
- 1994 *Land Rental Markets in Sub-Saharan Africa: Institutional Change in Customary Tenure*. Contributed paper to the XXII International Conference of Agricultural Economists, 22-29 August, 1994. Forthcoming in IAAE Occasional Paper No. 7. (with Mike Lyne and Betsy Troutt).
- 1994 *Institutional Arrangements Controlling Land Use and Conservation Practices in Southern Africa*. Invited paper to the XXII International Conference of Agricultural Economists, 22-29 August, 1994. Forthcoming in IAAE Occasional Paper No. 7.
- 1993 *A Critique of Zimbabwe's 1992 Land Act: Quasi-Market Versus Non-Market Options for Land Reform*. In Beneath the Surface of Zimbabwe's Agricultural Revolution, eds. M. Rukuni and C.K. Eicher. Harare: University of Zimbabwe's Publication Office.
- 1993 *Land Tenure and Agrarian Structure: Implications for Technology Adoption*. In Proceedings of a Workshop on Social Science Research and the CRSPs, 9-11 June 1992, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Lincoln, Nebraska: INTSORMIL. (with Keith Wiebe and Steven Lawry)
- 1992 *A Reforma da Terra e o Repovoamento no Zimbabwé*. Extra-Especial, Trabalhos apresentados no Seminário Internacional de Políticas de Terras em Africa. Maputo: Centro de Formacao Agrária e de Desenvolvimento Rural, Mozambique, June.
- 1992 *Somalia Land Policies and Tenure Impacts: The Case of the Lower Shebelle*. In Land in African Agrarian Systems, eds. Tom Bassett and Donald Crummy. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.
- 1991 *Structural Adjustment in Perspective: Challenges for the 1990s*. In Democratization and Structural Adjustment in Africa in the 1990s, eds. Lual Deng, Markus Kostner and Crawford Young. Madison: African Studies Program.
- 1991 *Structural Adjustment and Food Policy Reforms in Tunisia: Searching for Government's Comparative Advantage*. In Democratization and Structural Adjustment in Africa in the 1990s, eds. Lual Deng, Markus Kostner and Crawford Young. Madison: African Studies Program. (with Jean-Paul Chavas)

Published Research Bulletins and Reports

- 1996 *Land and Agrarian Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic*, (Edited with Peter C. Bloch and James M. Delehanty). Madison: Land Tenure Center Research Paper 128, July. Also individual chapters on *Legal Underpinnings of Land Reform and Farm Restructuring* (with Larry Church) and *Assessment of Farm-Level Processes and Constraints to Farm Restructuring* (with Katie Rasmussen, Erika Nystrom and James Delehanty).

- 1996 *Land Markets and Legal Contradiction in the Peri-Urban Area of Accra, Ghana: Informant Interviews and Secondary Data Investigations*. Madison: Land Tenure Center Research Paper 127, May. (with Kasim Kasanga, Jeff Cochrane, and Rudith King).
- 1996 *Land Rights and Intra-Household Employment and Resource Use in the Peri-Urban Area of Banjul, The Gambia*. Madison: Land Tenure Center Research Paper 126, January. (with Ben Carr and Jeff Cochrane)
- 1995 *Land Tenure, Land Markets, and Institutional Transformation in Zambia*. Madison: Land Tenure Center Research Paper 117, August. Editor. Also individual chapters on *Legal Framework and Administration of Land Policy* (with A.M. Khan and M.C. Zulu), *Agrarian Structure, Land Markets, and Property Transfers* (with Paula Despina and Peter Kangwa), and *Land Use Patterns and Growth in Commercial Input Use, Productivity, and Profitability by Farm Size* (with Jeffrey Cochrane).
- 1995 *Land Tenure and Agricultural Performance: Reflection on Global Experience*. In *Transition of China's Rural Land System: Papers from the International Symposium on Rural Land Issues in China*. Madison: Land Tenure Center Paper 151, May. (in English and Chinese) (with Michael Carter and Gershon Feder)
- 1995 *Determinants and Effects of Farm Size: Comment*. In *Transition of China's Rural Land System: Papers from the International Symposium on Rural Land Issues in China*. Madison: Land Tenure Center Paper 151, May. (in English and Chinese)
- 1995 *Land Markets, Employment and Resource Use in the Peri-Urban Green Zones of Maputo, Mozambique: A Case Study of Land Market Rigidities and Institutional Constraints to Economic Growth*. Madison: Land Tenure Research Paper 123, October. (with Steve Boucher and Antonio Francisco)
- 1995 *Legal Uncertainty and Land Disputes in the Peri-Urban Areas of Mozambique: Land Markets in Transition*. Madison: Land Tenure Research Paper 121, January. (with Laurel Rose, Steve Boucher, Antonio Francisco and Fernanda Zaqueu)
- 1994 *Land Tenure, Agrarian Structure and Comparative Land Use Efficiency in Zimbabwe: Options for Land Tenure Reform and Land Redistribution*. Madison: Land Tenure Research Paper No. 117, September. (with John Bruce)
- 1993 *Tenure Security, Credit Use and Farm Investment in the Rujumbura Pilot Land Registration Scheme, Rukungiri District, Uganda*. Madison: Land Tenure Research Paper No. 112., March. (with Jeff Cochrane and W. Kisamba-Mugerwa)
- 1992 *The Economics of Agricultural Land Use and Redistribution in South Africa*. A background paper prepared for the South Africa Agricultural Sector Memorandum. Washington D.C.: The World Bank, October. (with Helena Dolny and Keith Wiebe)
- 1991 *Agricultural Policy Analysis: A Summary Report*. Final Report 91-5. Washington DC: Abt Associates (English and French), July. (with Peter Bloch, Jean-Paul Chavas, Ali Selmi, Boubaker Thabet, Hamdi Larbi, Merchergui Ayda, Bel Haj Mosbah and Ghommam Tahar)
- 1991 *Output and Input Demand Response to Price and Non-Price Policy in the North West Private Sector, Tunisia*. Final Report 91-4. Washington DC: Abt Associates (English and French), July. (with Jean-Paul Chavas, Ali Selmi, Boubaker Thabet, Hamdi Larbi, Merchergui Ayda, Bel Haj Mosbah and Ghommam Tahar)
- 1991 *A Linear Programming Model for Agricultural Planning in Tunisia: A Study of the North West Public Sector*. Final Report 91-1. Washington DC: Abt Associates, June (English and French). (with Jean-Paul Chavas, Ali Selmi, Boubaker Thabet, Hamdi Larbi, and Merchergui Ayda)

- 1990 *Input and Commodity Price Policy Interventions Under Alternative Drought Scenarios in Tunisia: A Crop Budgeting Analysis*. Final Report 90-5. Washington DC: Abt Associates, November (English and French). (with Merchergui Ayda, Peter Bloch, Bel Haj Mosbah)
- 1990 *Structural Change and Yield Response in Tunisia's Cereals Sector*. Final Report 90-3. Washington DC: Abt Associates, October (English and French). (with Patti Kristjanson)
- 1990 *Analysis of Agrarian Structure and Land Use Patterns in Zimbabwe*. A background paper prepared for the Zimbabwe Agriculture Sector Memorandum. Washington DC: The World Bank, July.

RESEARCH GRANTS

- Resource Access and Asset Management Strategies to Mitigate Food Insecurity: Methodology for Longitudinal Household and Community Studies [BASIS CRSP]. \$165,000, first year funding of 2 year project, 1999-2000.
- Zimbabwe Land Reform and Resettlement Program II [USAID/Zimbabwe], \$1.5 million, 1999-2002.
- Agricultural Policy, Resource Access, and Nutritional Outcomes, Proposal for Research and a Regional Horn Workshop [BASIS CRSP], \$150,000, 1999
- BASISCRSP [USAID Global Bureau]. One of chief architects of \$9.0 million, 5-year CRSP awarded to the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin (along with Michael Carter, Jim Gage, Bill Thiesenhusen, and Steve Smith), 1996-2001.
- Land Tenure and Policy in South Africa Training Course [USAID South Africa mission and The Ford Foundation], 1st 1996 Course: \$43,876, 2nd 1996 course: \$28,147, 3rd 1997 course: \$22,930 (with John Bruce).
- Study of Economic Growth in Peri-Urban Areas of Africa [USAID Africa and S&T Bureaus and country missions in Ghana, Mozambique, and The Gambia], \$750,000, 1989-95.
- Zambia Land Subsector Study [Zambia USAID mission], \$184,500, 1994.
- Theory of African Rural Land Markets [USAID Africa Bureau], \$140,000, 1991-1994.
- Land Rights, Agrarian Structure, Investment, and Productivity in the Peri-Urban Green Zones of Maputo, Mozambique [USAID], \$57,070, 1994-95.
- Intra-Household Analysis of Land Rights, Productivity and Poverty in Rural China [Ford Foundation], \$48,480, 1995 completion.

LANGUAGES

English, French

EUGENIA V. SEROVA (PI/TC)

Higher School of Economics
Institute for Economy in Transition
103918 Moscow, Russia
Gazetny pereulok, 5/3
Phone: 7 (095) 229-7078
Fax: 7 (095) 229-6596
serova@iet.ru

EDUCATION

Moscow State University, Economic Department, (1973-1979)
Doctor of Economics (Ph.D. 1984, Doctor 1993)

EXPERIENCE

Since 1994 Institute for Economy in Transition, Head of the Agrarian Policy Division
Since 1998 Higher School of Economics, Head of the Chair on Applied Microeconomics
1991-1994 Ministry of Agriculture of Russia, Economic advisor to the Minister
1990-1991 Agrarian Institute of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Senior researcher
1984-1990 All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Learned Secretary
1983-1984 Institute of Cybernetics of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, Researcher

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Land Reform and Property. 1990

Agrarian Reform and Forms of Farming. 1990

Agricultural Co-operation in the USSR. 1991

Agricultural Co-operation in Russia in the Conditions of Perestroika. 1993

Essential Issues of Agrarian Reform in Russia. 1994

Problems of Monopoly in Downstream Sector. 1994

Finance Subsidies and Pricing in the Russian Food and Agriculture Sector in Transition. 1995

La Reforma Agraria en Russia. 1995

Economic Groups in Countryside. 1995

Land Tenure in Russia. 1995

Producer Subsidy Equivalents for Russian agriculture: Estimation and Interpretation—American Journal of Agricultural Economics 78, 1996 (with co-authors).

Russia's Food Economy in Transition: Current Policy Issues and the Long-Term Outlook. Washington: IFPRI. 1996 (with co-authors)

Economy of Transition Period Moscow: IET. 1998 (with co-authors)

Economic Behavior of Collective Enterprises. 1998

Agricultural Economics. (Text-book) Moscow, 1999

OTHER ACTIVITIES

1989-1990 Expert of Agrarian Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, member of the Working group on Land Law

1990-1992 Coordinator of the Soviet-British research on social and historical development of the Soviet villages

1991-1997 Member of the Agrarian Institute of Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences

1992-1994 Head of the Working group on Ag Co-operative Law in the Ministry of Agriculture

Since 1992 Member of the expert group on East/West Economic Relations in Agriculture, OECD

1992-1993 Expert of the Russian branch of Soros Foundation

1994 Short term expert for Arthur Anderson project “Farm restructuring”

Since 1994 Professor of Higher School of Economics

1995 Expert of the Russian Center on Privatization Coordinator for USAID project “Market Oriented Farm Support Activity”

Expert for the World Bank, various projects

Visiting expert in the OECD

Contracted for two projects for the FAO

Since 1997 Member of International advisory board of Economic Education and Research Consortium (ERRC)

Since 1998 Member of Board of the National Fund for education.

ANNEX E.
LETTERS OF INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

ANNEX F. PHASE I REPORTS

F.1 ADD-ONS

CRSP funding, FY 1997-2001				
FY	Core amount	TOTAL add-on/buy-in amount, by year	TOTAL matching contributions, by year	TOTAL
FY97	\$800,000	\$0	\$205,940	\$1,005,940
FY98	\$1,281,000	\$325,000	\$205,940	\$1,786,940
FY99	\$850,000	\$820,000	\$205,940	\$1,875,940
FY00	\$1,0500	\$584,000	\$135,088	\$1,769,088
FY01	\$1,250,000	\$100,000		\$1,350,000
Total	\$5,231,000	\$1,829,000	\$752,908	\$7,812,908

CRSP add-on funding, FY 1997-2001			
FY	Source of funding	Add-on/buy-in amount	Type of funding¹
FY97	NA	\$0	
FY98	USAID/REDSO	\$300,000	US Gov't
	USAID/Africa	\$25,000	US Gov't
FY99	USAID/REDSO	\$500,000	US Gov't
	USAID/BHR	\$200,000	US Gov't
	USAID/El Salvador	\$120,000	US Gov't
FY00	USAID/El Salvador	\$150,000	US Gov't
	USAID/LAC	\$74,000	US Gov't
	USAID/Ethiopia	\$100,000	US Gov't
	USAID/EE	\$60,000	US Gov't
	USAID/Zimbabwe	\$200,000	US Gov't
FY01	USAID/ El Salvador	\$100,000	US Gov't

¹ Type of funding: US Government, US private sector, host country government, host-country private sector, NGO, other (specify)

F.2 OUTPUTS

Author(s)	Title	Sent to post	Date pub	description
	Diplomados en informatica basica			advertisement
	Influencia de los mercados Laboral, Financiero y de Tierra Sobre la Pobreza Rural			seminar
	Disminuye pobreza en area rural: FUSADES			newspaper article
	Proponen medidas para reducir pobreza rural			newspaper article
	Pobreza se resolvera a largo plazo			newspaper article
	FUSADES pesentara estudio sobre pobreza rural			newspaper article
Abdel Ghaffar, Cook, Roth	HORN OF AFRICA REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM: AG. POLICY, RESOURCE ACCESS, AND HUMAN NUTRITION	10-Jul-00	10-Jul-00	BRIEF
Amare, Adal, Tolossa, Castro, Little	Food Security and Resource Access: A Final Report on the Community Assessments in South Wello and Oromiya Zones of Amhara Region, Ethiopia	17-May-00		final report
Amare, Adal, Tolossa, Castro, Little	Food Security and Resource Access: A Final Report on the Community Assessments in South Wello and Oromiya Zones of Amhara Region, Ethiopia	01-Jun-00		report published IDA
Azeze, Aberra	Agricultural Policy, Resource Access and Human Nutrition: Overview of the Workshop	04-Feb-00		
Barrett, Bezuneh, Clay, Reardon	Heterogeneous Constraints, Incentives and Income Diversification Strategies in Rural Africa	10-Aug-00		
Barrett, Carter	CAN'T GET AHEAD FOR FALLING BEHIND: NEW DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY TO ESCAPR RELIEF AND POVERTY TRAPS	04-Feb-00	04-Feb-00	BRIEF
Barrett, Bezuneh, Aboud	The Response of Income Diversification to Macro and Micro Policy Shocks in Côte d'Ivoire and Kenya	16-Oct-00		
Barrett, Reardon	Asset, Activity, and Income Diversification Among African Agriculturalists: Some Practical Issues	01-Apr-00		
Beneke de Sanfeliu	Dinamica del ingreso de las familias rurales en El Salvador: Estudio de panel 1995-1997 (WITH ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH)	15-May-00		Documento de investigacion, no. 1)
Bloch	SYNTHESIS OF THE CENTRAL ASIA REGIONAL PLANNING WORKSHOP JANUARY 1998	01-Aug-98	01-Aug-98	PROGRESS
Bloch, Foltz	RECENT TENURE REFORMS IN THE SAHEL: ASSESSMENT AND SUGGESTIONS FOR REDIRECTION	27-Jul-98	01-Apr-99	PROGRESS
Bloch, Kutuzov	Rural Factor Market Issues in the Context of Agrarian Reform			"DON'T POST"
Bonilla	Experiencia de la Financiera Calpiá en la Movilización de Depósitos. Book chapter in El Reto de America Latina para el Siglo XXI: Servicios Financieros en el Area Rural. La Paz, Bolivia: FUNDAPRO.			Book chapter
Briones, Andrade-Eekhoff	Participacion en los mercados laborales de los residentes en las areas rurales. Limitaciones y desafios (WITH ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH)	15-May-00		Documento de investigacion, no. 2)

Brown	From Household to Region Policy Seminar: Summary of Dessie, Ethiopia seminar	04-Feb-00		seminar summary
Camara, Diarra, Kamate, Koenig, Maiga, Tembely	L'economie rurale a Kita: etude dane une perspective d'anthropologie appliquee	16-Aug-00		rapport interimaire
Carter, May	One Kind of Freedom: Poverty Dynamics in Post-Apartheid South Africa	04-Feb-00		
Castro	Research Report: Community Assessment Field Test in South Wollo, Ethiopia	04-Feb-00		methods
Castro	Rapid Community Assessment Field Test, South Wollo, Ethiopia	04-Feb-00		methods
Castro, Amare, Adal	Community Assessments in South Wollo: Kebele Profiles, Part I, II, & III			draft paper, later version posted
Castro, Amare, Adal, Tolossa	BASIS/IDR. Community Assessments: Kebele Profiles, Parts I, II, III, and IV	17-Feb-00		Master profiles
Derman	Democratizing Environmental Use? Land and Water in Southern Africa at the End of the Century	06-Jun-00		
Derman, Ferguson	Against the Flow: Activism and Advocacy in the Reform of Zimbabwe's Water Sector.			?journal article in Culture and Agriculture?
Derman, Ferguson	Democratizing the Environment? The Water Reform Process in Zimbabwe.			paper presentation
Derman, Ferguson	Water and Environment in the Water Reform Process in Zimbabwe: Contested Practices and Understandings			paper presentation
Diarra, Doumbia. Kamate, Koenig,	L'economie rurale a kita: Resultats de la premiere etape	16-May-00		
Duncan	Women Farmers: Enhancing Rights and Productivity	24-Jul-00		conference report
Duncan	Report on Workshop on the Impact of Privatization and Farm Restructuring in Russian Agriculture, October 1-2, Moscow	24-Jul-00		
Duncan, Giovarelli	Women and Land in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	24-Jul-00		paper presentation
EEP	BASIS CRSP EXTERNAL EVALUATION PANEL REPORT, 1999	04-Jun-00	04-Jun-00	REPORTS
Ferguson, Derman	Water Rights vs Rights to Water: Reflections on Zimbabwe's Water Reforms from a Human Rights Perspective	06-Jun-00		
Gaile	Methodology for the Regional Market Research, South Wollo, Ethiopia			
Gaile, Gebre-Egziabher, Little	Market Functions and Linkages as Related to Food Security in South Wollo, Ethiopia: Preliminary Observations	21-Apr-00		
Gaile, Little, Gebre-Egziabher	Market Center Functions and Linkages as Related to Food Security in South Wollo, Ethiopia	01-Jul-99		draft paper
Gammage	Report on Gender Research Questions for the BASIS CRSP Central America Project			draft paper
Gardner	Issues in the Privatization and Restructuring of Russian Agriculture: Comments on Papers of Serova, Uson, Tarasov, and Praust	01-Nov-99		In Golitsyno proceedings
Gonzalez-Vega	Servicios Financieros Rurales: Experiencias del Pasado, Enfoques del Presente and El Papel del Estado en la Promoción de Servicios Financieros Rurales			Book chapters

Gonzalez-Vega	RESEARCH PLANNING FRAMEWORK CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL PROGRAM	01-Jul-98	01-Jul-98	PROGRESS
Gonzalez-Vega, Southgate, Hopkins,	Central America Workplan May 1, 1998-September 1999			workplan
Graham, Darroch	Relationships Between the mode of land redistribution, tenure security and agricultural credit use in KwaZulu-Natal			Journal Publication
Graham, Lyne	Land redistribution in Kwa-Zulu-Natal: an analysis of farmland transactions in 1997	04-Feb-00		journal article
Graham, Lyne	Land Distribution in Kwazulu-Natal: An Analysis and Comparison of Farmland Transactions in 1997 and 1998			journal
Graham, Lyne	Land Redistribution in KwaZulu-Natal: An Analysis and Comparison of Farmland Transactions in 1997 and 1998			Journal article
Graham, Lyne	Land redistribution in Kwazulu-Natal: An analysis and comparison of farmland transactions in 1997 and 1998			Journal Pub
Guale	Potential Storage Capacity in the Movene Basin in the Lower Umbeluzi			presentation
Guale	Potencial da bacia do rio movene para construcao da barragem			published report-U Mondlane
Hopkins, Southgate, Gonzalez-Vega	Rural Poverty and Land Degradation in El Salvador	24-Jul-00		paper presentation
Horowitz	AN ALTERNATIVE FOR MANAGING TROPICAL FLOODPLAIN RIVERS	27-Jan-00	27-Jan-00	BRIEF
Huggins	Rural Water Tenure in East Africa: A Comparative Study of Legal Regimes and Community Responses to Changing Tenure Patterns in Tanzania and Kenya	15-May-00		
Iannotti, Ferris-Morris, Lucas, Raj	Case Study: Uganda, Linking Food Security and Nutrition	24-Jul-00		country case study
Iannotti, Ferris-Morris, Lucas, Raj	Potential Interventions, Linking Food Security and Nutrition	24-Jul-00		annex
Iannotti, Ferris-Morris, Lucas, Raj	Case Study: Ethiopia, Linking Food Security and Nutrition	24-Jul-00		country case study
Iannotti, Ferris-Morris, Lucas, Raj	Regional Profile: GHAI Linking Food Security and Nutrition	24-Jul-00		regional profile
Iannotti, Ferris-Morris, Lucas, Raj, Nesbitt	Regional Profile and Case Studies: Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Uganda: Bibliography	24-Jul-00		bibliography
Iannotti, Ferris-Morris, Lucas, Raj, Nesbitt	Case Study: Eritrea, Linking Food Security and Nutrition	24-Jul-00		country case study
IDR	Report on half-day Briefing Workshop about BASIS project			workshop report
Ito	Financial Sector Development and Agrarian Reform in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan: An Overview and Recommendations for Research Themes and Methods	24-Jul-00		
Jodhimani	Chapter on the impact of transactions costs on degrees of rural household market participation in El Salvador, based on data from the 1998 national rural household survey, in Ph.D. dissertation			chapter in dissertation
Johnson-Welch	Gender and Household Food Security: A Lost Opportunity	02-Nov-00		powerpoint presentation
Johnson-Welch, Alemu, Msaki, Sengendo,	IMPROVING HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY: INSTITUTIONS, GENDER AND INTEGRATED APPROACHES	01-Mar-00		PROGRESS

Khaila	Focus Group Discussions: Villages Along the Domasi and Likangala Rivers [Malawi].			
Khaila	Report of the Consultative Work Session for BASIS Water Resource Management Study in the Chilwa Basin, held January 30, 1999			report
Koenig	Differential Responses of Rural Residents to Long-term Economic Change in Kita, Mali.			proposal
Koenig, Diarra, Kamate	L'conomie Rural a Kita: Rapport Preliminaire	16-May-00		research report
Koopman	GENDER ISSUES IN FARM RESTRUCTURING IN UZBEKISTAN AND KYRGYSTAN: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BASIS RESEARCH PROGRAM	27-Jul-98	01-Dec-98	PROGRESS
Koopman, Kweka, Mboya, Wangwe	Irrigation, Participation, and Factor Markets in Tanzania: A Participatory Research Programme	14-Sep-00		trip report-substantial
Kutuzov	Compendium of Legal and Statistical Information on the Agricultural Sector of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan			draft paper, being edited
Kvetkovskis, Kapostins	The Legal Ways of Privatisation in Latvia	10-Mar-00		draft paper from the Land Indicator Project
La Prensa Grafica	Sector rual sigue hundido en la pobreza and Dos terceras partes del campesinado es pobre			news articles from FUSADES
Larde de Paloma	Entorno de los Mercados Financieros Rurales en El Salvador	24-Jul-00		draft paper
Larde de Palomo, Gonzalez-Vega,	Household Integration to the Market as a Determinant of Rural Incomes in El Salvador	06-Jun-00		pdf paper
Leestemaker	Umbuluzi Research- Mozambique. BASIS Progress Report II	24-Jul-00		
Little	Selling to Eat: Petty Trade and Traders in Peri-urban Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa	15-May-00		submitted for Research
Little	Confronting Change: Contact Farming and Production Relations in Peri-urban Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa	15-May-00		submitted to Research
Little, Gebre-Egziabher	Case Studies on Factor Market Constraints in the Context of Regional Food Security and Income Growth in the Amhara Region (3), Ethiopia			proposal
Little, Teka, Azeze	Research Methods on Cross-Border Trade in the Horn of Africa: Further Observations	09-Feb-00		methods
Little, Teka, Azeze	Research Methods on Crossborder Trade in the Horn of Africa: Further Observations	07-Feb-00		
Lucas, Iannotti, Ferris-Morris	Regional Profile: GHAI Linking Food Security and Nutrition	24-Jul-00		workshop report
Lucas, Iannotti, Ferris-Morris	Case Study: Eritrea, Linking Food Security and Nutrition	24-Jul-00		case study
Lucas, Iannotti, Ferris-Morris	Case Study: Ethiopia, Linking Food Security and Nutrition	24-Jul-00		case study
Lucas, Iannotti, Ferris-Morris	Case Study: Uganda, Linking Food Security and Nutrition	24-Jul-00		case study
Lyne, Graham	The Impact of Land Redistribution on Tenure Security and Agricultural Performance in KwaZulu-Natal			journal article

Lyne, Mabeza-Chimedza, Rugube, Fuller, Graham	Report on the First Census Survey of Land Transactions in Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Kwazulu-Natal	15-May-00		submitted for Research
Lyne, Zille, Graham	Financing the market-based redistribution of land to disadvantaged farmers and farm workers in south africa: recent performance of the land reform credit facility	21-Sep-00		
Lyne, Zille, Graham	Financing the Market-base Redistribution of Land to Disadvantaged Farmers and Farm Workers in South Africa: Recent Performance of the Land Reform Credit Facility			
MAG Darroch	BASIS Annual Activity Report for the period 1 October 1999 to 30 September 2000 for the South Africa region study			activity report
Maluccio, Haddad, May	Social Capital and Income Generation in South Africa, 1993-1998	04-Feb-00		
Maluccio, Thomas, Haddad	The Mobility of Adults in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Levels, Determinants and Consequences			
May, Carter, Haddad, Maluccio	Kwa-Zulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS) 1993-1998: A longitudinal household data set for South African policy analysis	04-Feb-00		
ME	FIRST BASIS CRSP ANNUAL REPORT: ACTIVITIES, IMPACT ANALYSIS, AND WORKPLAN	01-May-98	01-May-98	REPORTS
ME	BASIS CRSP EXTERNAL EVALUATION PANEL REPORT, 1996-1998	01-Oct-98	01-Oct-98	REPORTS
ME	BASIS CRSP SECOND ANNUAL REPORT: ACTIVITIES AND WORKPLAN	01-Mar-99	01-Mar-99	REPORTS
ME	BASIS CRSP THIRD ANNUAL REPORT: ACTIVITIES AND WORKPLAN	01-Mar-00	01-Mar-00	REPORTS
Mejía, Merlos	Análisis del Uso del Suelo en las Unidades Productivas del PTT	24-Jul-00		draft paper
Mikuta	Land Privatisation and Land Market in Lithuania	10-Mar-00		draft paper from the Land Indicator Project
Mogilevski, Childress, Kalpakova	The results of statistical processing of a random survey of agricultural enterprises in the Kyrgyz Republic			NONoutput
Montgomery-Rinehart, S. Horowitz	Horn of Africa Bibliography			bibliography
Mugabe, Huggins	Changing Tenure Patterns, Policy and Institutional Responses to Water Management in E. Africa			proposal
Navajas	L'adaptação au milieu rural d'une technologie urbaine de credit			journal article
Navajas, Gonzalez-Vega	Innovative Approaches to Rural Lending: Financiera Calpia in El Salvador	01-Jul-00		pdf paper
Ng'ong'ola	Policies Influencing Patterns of Use of Water Resources in Malawi	04-Feb-00		Policy review
Overchuk	Legal Concepts of Private Tradable Rights to Immovable Property in the Russian Federation	10-Mar-00		draft paper from the Land Indicator Project
Palomo, Morera	Integracion a los mercados de los hogares rurales y generacion de ingresos (WITH ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH)	01-Apr-00		Documento de investigacion, no. 3)
Place, Swallow	TENURE AND MANAGEMENT OF TREE RESOURCES IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA: PROBLEMS, EVIDENCE, AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS	01-Feb-00	01-Feb-00	BRIEF

Pleitez	El Desarrollo de las Microfinanzas Rurales en El Salvador: La Tecnologia de Credito de la Financiera Calpia	24-Jul-00		draft paper
Quisumbing, Maluccio	Intrahousehold allocation and gender relations: new empirical evidence.			IFPRI Working Paper Series, No. 2
Roth	Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe, Phase II: Speeding Land Delivery to the Poor and Land Hungry			paper presentation
Roth	Insufficient Land Rights, Moral Hazard, and Constrained Land Access for the Urban Poor: The Legacy of Colonialism and Socialist Policy in Mozambique's Peri-Urban Green Zones			paper presentation
Roth	Comparative Overview of Privatization, Land Redistribution and Farm Restructuring in Africa and the Newly Independent States			98 paper; no elec. received
Roth, Haase	Land Tenure Security and Agricultural Performance in Southern Africa	16-May-00		paper presentation
Roth, w/ Little, Gebre-Egziabher, Degefu	Resource Access and Asset Management to Mitigate Food Insecurity: Methodology for Longitudinal Household and Community Studies			draft paper
Schreiner, Gonzalez-Vega, Beneke de Sanfeliú	Notes on Basic Features of the Rural Borrowers of Financiera Calpia in El Salvador	24-Jul-00		draft paper
Schreiner, Gonzalez-Vega, Beneke de Sanfeliú, Shi	NOTES ON METHODS USED IN A SURVEY OF RURAL CLIENTS OF FINANCIERA CALPIA IN EL SALVADOR	25-Jan-99	01-Mar-99	PROGRESS
Shin	Report and Proposal for the Implementation of a Geographical Information System within the BASIS Research Program in Ethiopia			proposal
Shin	Using a Geographical Information System within the BASIS Research Program in Ethiopia	04-Feb-00		research report
Stanfield, Riddell, Horowitz	Design of a Database to Monitor Land Privatization in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union			proposal
Tauacale	Determinacao do padrao do caudal ecologico da bacia do rio Umbeluzi			published report-U Mondlane
Taucale	Determination of the Ecological Minimum Runoff of the Lower Umbeluzi River.			presentation
Teka, Azeze	Findings of a Study on Cross-Border Trade in the Southern Ethiopia Borderlands.			paper presentation
Teka, Azeze, Gebremariam	Cross-Border Livestock Trade and Food Security in the Southern and Southeastern Borderlands			Research paper
Teka, Azeze, Gebremariam	Cross-Border Livestock Trade and Food Security in the Southern and Southeastern Ethiopia Borderlands			booklet published by OSSREA
Trigueros Argüello	central america trip report	02-Nov-00		trip report
WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS	Farm Profitability, Sustainability, and Restructuring in Russia: Proceedings of the Workshop Held in Golitsyno, Moscow Region, 1-2 October 1999	01-Nov-99		Workshop papers
WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS	Horn of Africa Regional Workshop: Agricultural Policy, Resource Access and Human Nutrition, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3-5 November 1999	01-Dec-99		Workshop papers

F.3 TRAINING

Training accomplishments FY 1997-2001												
Name of student	Country	University of study	Discipline	Degree	Degree obtained Y/N	Advisor	Gender	Funding* ²				
								97	98	99	00	01
Odil Akbarov	Uzbekistan	Tashkent Inst. of Irrigation and Ag. Mechanization Engineers	Land Reclamation	Ph.D.	N	Alim Pulatov	Male				C	
Akmal Akramkhanov	Uzbekistan	Tashkent Inst. of Irrigation and Ag. Mechanization Engineers	Agricultural Engineering	MA	Y	Alim Pulatov	Male	O				
Barbara Cellerius	USA	Max Planck Inst. of Social Anthropology	Development Anthropology	Post-Doc	Y	Peter Little	Female				P	
Claudious Chikozho	Zimbabwe	CASS, University of Zimbabwe	Social Studies	MA	N	Francis Gonese	Male				C	
Louise Fenwick	South Africa	University of Natal	Agricultural Economics	MS	Y	Michael Lyne	Female			P		
Heidi Gjertsen	Canada	Cornell University	Agricultural Economics	Ph.D.	N	Chris Barrett	Female			P		
Adrian Gonzalez-Gonzalez	Costa Rica	The Ohio State University	Agriculture, Environmental and Development Econ.	Ph.D.	N	Claudio Gonzalez-Vega	Male			p	O	O
Andrew Graham	USA	University of Natal	Agricultural Economics	MS	Y	Michael Lyne	Male			C	C	
Rosaque Guale	Mozambique	Eduardo Mondlane University	Geography	Licenciatura	Y	Joanne Leestemaker	Male			P		
Dwight Haase	USA	Land Tenure Center	Sociology	Ph.D.	N	Joe Elder	Male			P		
Jeffrey Hopkins	USA	The Ohio State University	Agriculture, Environmental and Development Econ.	Post-Doc	Y	Claudio Gonzalez-Vega	Male			P		
Anne Kuriakose	USA	Land Tenure Center	Development Studies (Soc.)	Ph.D.	N	Joe Elder	Female				P	
Jim Latham	Zimbabwe	CASS, University of Zimbabwe	Applied Social Sciences	Ph.D.	N	Bill Derman/Marshall Murphree	Male				P	

² Funding classifications

- C: fully funded by the CRSP
- P: partially funded by the CRSP
- O: other funding supporting student's work on a CRSP project

Rano Marupova	Uzbekistan	Tashkent Inst. of Irrigation and Ag. Mechanization Engineers	Agricultural Education	MA	N	Alim Pulatov	Female	P				
Kenneth Matengu	Namibia	University of Namibia	Environmental Mgmt	MA	N	Ben Fuller	Male				O	
Scott McDonald	USA	SUNY-Binghamton	Development Anthro.	MA	Y	Michael Horowitz	Male			P	P	
Lauren Montgomery-Reinhart	USA	SUNY-Binghamton	Development Anthro.	Ph.D.	N	Michael Horowitz	Female		P			
David Mtilatila	Malawi	University of Malawi-The Polytechnic	Civil Engineering	BS	N	Geoffrey Chavula	Male					P
Sergio Navajas	Bolivia	The Ohio State University	Agriculture, Environmental and Development Econ.	Ph.D.	Y	Claudio Gonzalez-Vega	Male		P	P	C	
Dejene Negassa	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa Univ.	Social Anthropology	MA	N	Yared Amare	Male					P
Lydia Pedro	Mozambique	Eduardo Mondlane University	Geography	BA	Y	Joanne Leestemaker	Female			P		
Ragan Petrie	USA	Land Tenure Center	Agricultural Economics and Economics	Ph.D.	N	Jean-Paul Chavas, James Andreoni	Female		P	P	P	P
Rafael Pleitez	El Salvador	The Ohio State University	Agriculture, Environmental and Development Econ.	Ph.D.	N	Claudio Gonzalez-Vega	Male				P	P
Jorge Rodriguez-Meza	Costa Rica	The Ohio State University	Agriculture, Environmental and Development Econ.	Ph.D.	Y	Claudio Gonzalez-Vega	Male			P	P	
Tara Roffler	USA	Land Tenure Center	Water Resources Mgmt, Inst. for Environ. Studies	MS	N	Mike Roth/Joy Zedler	Female				C	
Mark Schreiner	USA	The Ohio State University	Agriculture, Environmental and Development Econ.	Post-Doc	Y	Claudio Gonzalez-Vega	Male		C			
Vombo Stanley	Zimbabwe	CASS, University of Zimbabwe	Applied Social Sciences	Ph.D.	N	Francis Gonese	Male				C	
Francisco Taucale	Mozambique	Eduardo Mondlane University	Geography	Licenciatura	Y	Joanne Leestemaker	Male			P		
Alex Uriarte Somaglino	Brazil	Land Tenure Center	Development Studies (Ag Econ)	Ph.D.	Y	Michael Carter	Male				P	
Mario Villalpando-Benitez	Mexico	The Ohio State University	Agriculture, Environmental and Development Econ.	Ph.D.	Y	Claudio Gonzalez-Vega	Male	P	P		P	
Isaac Zama	Cameroon	Land Tenure Center	Environmental Law & Natural Resources Mgmt	Ph.D.	N	Richard Barrows	Male		C			
Darya Zavgorodnaya	Uzbekistan	Tashkent Inst. of Irrigation and Ag. Mechanization Engineers	Environmental Economical Studies	MA	Y	Alim Pulatov	Female		P			