



# Trip Report: Rural Markets, Natural Capital, and Dynamic Poverty Traps in East Africa

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**Kenya and Madagascar: 3-19 June 2002**

**By Christopher B. Barrett**

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This trip report also covers all other BASIS CRSP international travelers for the June 6-7 bioeconomic modeling short course conducted at ICRAF-Nairobi and for the June 9-11 annual team meeting in Kakamega, including the associated field site visits. These travelers include Larry Blume, Heidi Hogset, Johannes Lehmann, Ben Okumu and Alice Pell from Cornell University and Victor Rakotoniaina, Jean Claude Randrianarisoa and Jhon Rasambainarivo from FOFIFA (Madagascar).

Dates: 3 June - 19 June 2002

Itinerary: 3-4 June: travel from Ithaca to Nairobi, Kenya  
4-8 June: meetings in Nairobi with BASIS, GL CRSP(PARIMA), NSF and SAGA project collaborators and sponsors: USAID, KARI, KEFRI, IPAR, KIPPRA, Tegemeo, FOFIFA, University of Nairobi, ICRISAT, ICRAF, CARE, Rockefeller Foundation, and CORDAID.  
9-11 June: travel from Nairobi to Kakamega and BASIS CRSP annual team meeting in Kakamega, with field site visits in Vihiga 11-13 June: travel from Kakamega to Marigat and field site visits at BASIS/PARIMA Ngambo site, with Ph.D. candidates David Amudavi and Heidi Hogset, and with local CCF development project.  
13-16 June: travel from Marigat to Maralal, field site visit at PARIMA Suguta Marmar site and PARIMA annual team meeting.  
16 June: travel from Maralal to Nairobi.  
17-18 June: meetings in Nairobi with SAGA and PARIMA collaborators, ICRAF, CARE, USAID and PARIMA External Evaluation Panel.  
18-19 June: travel from Nairobi to Ithaca

Objectives: The purposes of the trip were, roughly in chronological order, (1) to team-teach (with Dr. Ben Okumu) the two-day introductory short course at ICRAF-Nairobi under the BASIS CRSP project and to run the BASIS CRSP annual team meeting for site teams from Kenya and Madagascar to review work to date under the project, agree to workplan for 2002-3 and visit our western Kenya field sites, (2) to hold SAGA – Kenya organizational meetings with collaborators at IPAR, KIPPRA, Tegemeo and the University of Nairobi to agree on a workplan and get the effort launched, (3) to brief USAID-Kenya and USAID-REDSO staff on the BASIS, NSF, PARIMA and SAGA

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projects, (4) to work with CARE collaborator, Dr. Dan Maxwell, on food aid book, (5) to visit GL CRSP PARIMA field sites in Ngambo and Suguta Marmar and participate in the annual team meeting in Maralal and the beginning of the PARIMA project external evaluation panel review in Nairobi, (6) to meet with Rockefeller Foundation representatives on the current RF Ph.D. training program at Cornell and related research efforts and to check up on several of the RF students in the field for the summer, and (7) to meet with Cornell agricultural economics Ph.D. student Heidi Hogset to discuss her exploratory field research in central and western Kenya and to talk through her research design with her and prospective collaborators at ICRAF and KARI.

### **SUMMARY RESULTS**

The trip was a great success for BASIS, PARIMA and SAGA, as well as in checking up on the Rockefeller Foundation students doing summer field research.

The BASIS team held a very successful two-day introduction to the bioeconomic modeling course, attended by ten students (4 from KARI, 3 from FOFIFA, 2 from University of Nairobi, 1 from ICRAF), which will continue over the summer in a web-based electronic forum and then culminate in a two-week intensive course in Ithaca in October-November. The course syllabus is attached as appendix 1. One of the students fell ill during the course due to malaria. Arrangements have been made to get him the materials he missed. The other students completed both lecture, discussion and hands-on instruction intended to familiarize them with the concepts and methods of systems dynamics methods, with the basic structure of the bioeconomic CLASSES (Crop, Livestock and Soils in Smallholder Economic Systems) model the BASIS project is developing, and with VENSIM, the software package used in CLASSES. The students' end-of-course, anonymous, written evaluations were uniformly very positive about the course content, structure and quality of instruction. A summary of the evaluations is included in the trip report as appendix 2.

The two-day bioeconomic modeling short course was followed by a BASIS team meeting in Kakamega June 9-11, attended by 25 people (see appendix 3 for meeting agenda and roster of attendees). The team meeting provided an excellent opportunity for each site-based team to present the current status of the field data collection, stakeholders' meetings, etc. to the rest of the team and for us to talk through data collection, outreach, and related issues. It was an especially opportune time to coordinate with KARI and ICRAF on the intersection between the BASIS project and Cornell's new NSF Biocomplexity grant. We agreed to locate the NSF research in western Kenya at the Madzu site where BASIS is working and we enjoyed an afternoon's field visit there, as well as to a couple of farmers and the extension agent working in KARI-Kakamega's site at Shinyalu location. We discussed and revised

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workplans for the remainder of FY02 as well as for FY03, including data collection, entry and cleaning, the qualitative follow-up work (community focus group interviews, household-level oral histories and community-level key informant interviews), community stakeholder meetings, national-level policy workshops to link to the PRSP (and KRDS, in Kenya) dialogues, policy briefs, research papers for publication, etc.

KARI's Deputy Director for Research and Technology, Dr. Ephraim Mukisira, an animal scientist, joined us in Kakamega for the team meeting, as did the KARI-Kakamega Station Director, Dr. Omari Odongo. The meeting also provided an opportunity to check in with our subcontractor PIs at ICRAF (Dr. Frank Place), KARI (Dr. Festus Murithi) and FOFIFA (Dr. Jhon Rasambainarivo). Each feels that their institutions' work is progressing roughly on schedule and that their expenditures are in line with their budgets. The exception on budgetary matters was FOFIFA, where the aggregate budget is fine, but some reallocation across lines will be necessary to accommodate increased costs for survey work in country (due to dramatically increased fuel and transport costs during the present crisis) and below-expected costs for Cornell team travel in Madagascar.

Since the ongoing political difficulties in Madagascar continue to preclude a visit (USAID has an evacuation order in place and bans all non-essential travel to Madagascar), I took several opportunities to meet privately with our FOFIFA collaborators from Madagascar, for perhaps 10 hours cumulatively. They remain confident that we can undertake the research program as planned. Because of political sensitivities, we're unable to hold large, public stakeholders' meetings, especially at national level. So the national level stakeholders' meeting will be replaced by a series of small group meetings led by Jhon Rasambainarivo, to be held in late June and early July. There will follow stakeholders' meetings in each of the survey communities in Fianarantsoa and the Vakinankaratra prior to the commencement of field work. Jhon, Jean Claude Randrianarisoa (who will lead the field data collection effort for FOFIFA), Ben Okumu and I met for several hours to go through the draft questionnaire question-by-question. Jean Claude will make final revisions later this month and begin pre-testing and enumerator training in early-to-mid-July. This will get the instrument in the field at the same time as it was previously fielded in 1992, 1997 and 2000, creating a very nice and seasonally matched panel. We agreed that FOFIFA will use GPS units to get accurate measurements of plot size, distance from home to plot and plot slope. We will need to get FOFIFA two more GPS units to facilitate this work. Jean Claude will train the enumerators in GPS use. We agreed that Victor Rakotoniaina, a FOFIFA sociologist participating in the bioeconomic modeling course, will undertake the qualitative survey work in December-January, undertaking both community level focus group meeting to follow up the community survey and secure a clear understanding of the community-level transitions since 1992 and oral history work among eight households/site following the transition matrix protocol we've developed, a copy of which I will send him. He will write up the latter using the ASB "Voices" series as a model.

Dan Maxwell and I made some progress on our book *Food Aid: The Next Fifty Years*, revising the

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chapter outlines in response to the 2002 Farm Bill, additional evidence we've come across, etc., establishing a clear division of labor and set of deadlines on the constituent chapters, and preparing the final proposal to publishers. We also met with Jon Mitchell, regional director of CARE International, to get his views on food aid issues, as well as clearance for Dan's participation in this project with me.

Met with Drs. Hezron Nyangito and Walter Odhiambo of KIPPRA at their offices in Bishops Gate Towers the day prior to the first SAGA team meeting. This was a fruitful first introduction for me to KIPPRA and an important gesture to "level the playing field" since I already knew IPAR, Tegemeo and the University of Nairobi researchers who would participate in the next day's first SAGA team organizational meeting. The first SAGA team meeting went well. Senior representatives from IPAR, KIPPRA, Tegemeo and the University of Nairobi's agricultural economics department attended and participated actively in the brainstorming/informational session about a prospective collaborative work plan in Kenya under SAGA. As the SISERA institution in Kenya, IPAR hosted this introductory meeting. A copy of IPAR's minutes of the 6 June meeting are attached as Appendix 4. We gathered again on 18 June to agree on the basic components of a work plan for the SAGA program in Kenya. This meeting went very well, with each of the four groups attending and presenting their thoughts on what they could contribute to the SAGA workplan for Kenya. It was agreed that we would constitute inter-institute teams of researchers organized around particular subthemes under each of the two core themes. Each institution is now to draft TOR for its work under the SAGA project and to send those to IPAR and Cornell for review and revision. Once we believe we have near-final TORs ready, the four institutions will gather again once more to finalize the team composition, leadership, etc. My informal notes on the 18 June meeting are attached as Appendix 5.

The PARIMA team met at the Maralal Safari Lodge in our project study area. This was a small group working meeting among 10 of us (Abdillahi Aboud, Layne Coppock, Solomon Desta, Cheryl Doss, Getachew Gebru, Peter Little, Frank Lusenaka, Winnie Luseno, John McPeak and myself). We had an excellent couple of days' frank discussions about preliminary research findings, outreach and training activities, strengths and weaknesses of the project, and planning for the final 15 months of the project as well as for a prospective three year extension of the project. The External Evaluation Panel (EEP) for the GL CRSP arrived the day I left. The EEP review began that afternoon, so I was only able to participate for the first few hours. Layne Coppock's travel report for the GL CRSP PARIMA project provides fuller information on the project team meeting and the EEP. My trip also afforded about one day cumulatively to work on USAID GL CRSP PARIMA project matters with John McPeak, the project's post-doc in Kenya. We worked on the initial draft of the survey codebook, on the crop-livestock integration and herd and transfer recall modules, on data with the education module, on his work on intrahousehold analysis with Cheryl Doss, on our work on migration and water points use, and on a modeling paper on transfers and migration choice. We visited with the enumerator teams in two of our sites – Ngambo (also a BASIS site) and Suguta Marmar – where John corrected completed questionnaires with enumerators and Winnie Luseno trained the enumerators on the new household-

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level marketing module we fielded beginning mid-June. I also met with Francis Chabari (now with CORDAID's regional unit in Nairobi) about our livestock pricing work under PARIMA. Chabari sees great potential for partnering between CORDAID as a donor and PARIMA as a body of good researchers in funding and providing background research direction and evaluation/monitoring functions with NGOs/CBOs working with pastoralists in Kenya. Peter Little and I also met with Jerry Stuth and Robert Kaitho of the Texas A&M LEWS project under GL CRSP at ILRI on June 18. We talked through methods and timing for our joint work on regional livestock marketing. LEWS will put together a web site with the GIS layers they presently have, Peter will get them a sketch of the trekking routes he and Hussein Mahmoud have identified in the region, and then this winter we'll get LEWS parameters from the livestock marketing modules we presently have in the field with Winnie Luseno.

I had two fruitful meetings with USAID. The first, on 7 June with just Meg Brown (USAID/Kenya Agriculture, Business and Environment officer), focused on the design of SAGA, developments over the past few months in BASIS (with which she sounds quite pleased), and her views on what would be fruitful in a prospective three-year extension of the PARIMA project. She emphasized the need for work on livestock marketing and diversification into nonpastoral activities, along with range ecology/management (in which she didn't think PARIMA had a comparative advantage). She expressed some concern about PARIMA's outreach work ("should the CRSPs be doing this or not? CRSPs are generally not good implementing agents.") She expressed a strong desire to take a holistic look at the regional as well as national and sub-national marketing systems following a structure-conduct-performance type approach ("need to put knowledge of marketing together in a systematic fashion."). Where does market power exist? Who has it and how do they enforce it? Where can interventions be best targeted to reduce volatility, increase producer prices and offtake rates (especially in time of drought)? Chip Stem and OAU/IBAR-PARC are driving the regional trade initiatives but they desperately need more economists working with them, in Meg's view. USAID would be keen to see more economics in the new GL CRSP. [Note to us: tie marketing both to destocking in times of crisis and to the generation of profits for reinvestment into nonpastoral enterprises that might create new jobs for displaced/stockless pastoralists. Facilitating a favorable transition out of pastoralism for those no longer viable ought to be a priority. Business skills training, education, stimulating nonpastoral enterprises, etc. ]

I met with Dan Evans(USAID-REDSO) and Meg Brown (USAID-Kenya) again on June 18 with Peter Little and Ben Okumu to brief them on the just concluded SAGA organizational meeting, our GL CRSP team meeting in Maralal, our BASIS team meeting in Kakamega, and related research plans. They were very encouraging about the GL CRSP and BASIS village dialogue meetings plans and keen to see the inter-institute collaboration emerging under SAGA. USAID is going to prepare a regional Food For Peace activity around pastoralism and would very much like us to dialogue with Dan and Kevin Smith (incoming USAID-Kenya pastoralism adviser) on this and see where our intended PARIMA liaison officer might fit into the structure. They encouraged us to contact PACT's Kenya office about their

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work with community level groups, as well. They also encouraged us to invite not only Kevin but also USAID's FFP officer out to our village dialogue meetings to get a better feel for what the issues and best bets are in the field.

The trip provided a good chance to meet with three of the Kenyan Ph.D. candidates in the Rockefeller Foundation (RF) program at Cornell. [I briefly saw the other Kenyan student, Beth Medvecky Kirungu, and one of the Zimbabwean students, Florence Nherera, as well, but these were purely social visits, as Alice Pell was the one checking up on their field research.] Both Jane Kapkiyai and Tom Owiyo will work on the Madzu BASIS-NSF site for their dissertation research, in soil science (more precisely, the soil biology of maize-legume intercropping) and in environmental information systems (landscape modeling based on GIS and remotely sensed information). This is a very favorable development as it gives them the opportunity to build on the existing data we are collecting and activities to be undertaken under the NSF project, but it also gives us a richer treatment of soils questions and GIS analysis that might permit some scaling-up of the analysis we are doing. David Amudavi will also work at Madzu as well as several other sites in Vihiga and Baringo Districts, including the Ngambo location in Baringo where we are also working under BASIS and NSF. I met with David and Heidi Hogset (Cornell agricultural economics Ph.D. candidate) at our Ngambo site, where they got to visit with the enumerators, see the landscape, participate in enumerator training (for a PARIMA project module) and review/correction of completed questionnaires. This was good training for each of them. I also had a long talk with Prof. Abdillahi Aboud (Dean of the Faculty of Environmental Sciences and Natural Resources at Kenya's Egerton University), Amudavi's field research supervisor, about his dissertation project. We agreed that it made sense to broaden the range of "technologies" David considers to include other investment options (e.g., perennial trees, livestock, nonfarm businesses) and to focus on understanding how groups foster (or discourage) investment in improving livelihoods. This would be a nested model of individual households whose investment decisions depend on the resources available to them and whether or not they belong to a group, as well as the type of group. One hypothesis would be that membership in a locally-originating group encourages adoption by providing information, insurance, common knowledge, social acceptability, etc. associated with trust and authority. A second hypothesis would be that the effect of such groups is increasing when external partners add complementary information or resources. A third hypothesis would be that, however, externally-imposed or stimulated groups (i.e., creations of donors) have no such effect because they lack the primordial requirements of trust and authority. The upshot is that groups indeed matter, as do resources, but one needs to guard against misunderstanding the vehicle (groups) by which farmers access encouraging (social and economic) incentives (e.g., acceptability, insurance) and information (including common knowledge about adoption) and those incentives and information, which may not emerge spontaneously merely from creating groups. Leadership and social cohesion are critical. This would carry implications for the targeting of group-oriented investments by private or public sector agencies and speak to the role of social capital in facilitating smallholder investment. These same ideas were subsequently discussed with an ICRAF team with which David will work for about four weeks in

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Vihiga District. Diane Russell and Brent Swallow lead ICRAF's "landcare Africa" and "voices of the livestock poor" projects, respectively, each of which relate well to David's work and that of Heidi Hogset, who also attended the 17 June meeting.

Heidi and I met a couple of times to discuss her emerging thesis work, including a bit about modeling strategies for her problem using coordination games and the production of common knowledge and/or network effects. I drafted a short, informal note on the topic for her review. Brent and Frank Place both report that the ICRAF data on collective action in central Kenya and northern Tanzania are badly underexploited. They would welcome Heidi using and building on their data.

### **Notes on specific organization/individual meetings not mentioned above:**

**Alternatives to Slash-and-Burn Systemwide Program of the CGIAR:** I met with Tom Tomich, ASB coordinator based at ICRAF headquarters in Nairobi, and with his assistant, Jessa Lewis. We discussed the production and distribution of ASB's very successful policy brief and "voices" series (for which Jessa is primarily responsible) and Doug and Carolyn Brown's work with the ASB team at IITA-Cameroon. Tom strongly urged Carolyn to contact his ICRAF-Nairobi colleague Diane Russell, an anthropologist who has just finished a study on CBNRM and has strong interests in the Congo River basin. I also visited for 20 or so minutes with Jessa about graduate programs at Cornell. She has a BS from Stanford and did well in the first year of the ag econ Ph.D. program at Berkeley, but left in frustration at the theory orientation of the program. She seems quite interested in the Natural Resources Ph.D. program at Cornell.

**ICRISAT (ICRAF campus, Gigiri):** I met with Dr. Ade Freeman, head of ICRISAT's impact assessment unit, to discuss ICRISAT's ongoing work with Frank Ellis and the Overseas Development Group (ODG) at the University of East Anglia on rural livelihoods and poverty reduction in 37 villages across Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Malawi. Ade invited me to recruit a Cornell agricultural economics or economics graduate student to work on these data for a thesis project. He has considerable data but insufficient time or skilled manpower to exploit the data fully. This integrated qualitative-quantitative work is funded by DFID under the LADDER (Livelihoods and Diversification Directions Explored by Research) project. They have DFID and RF funding for a two-day conference in Nairobi in January 2003 to present their project results on rural household income diversification and what policies and institutions facilitate or impede the rural poor's climb out of poverty. They have asked Michael Lipton (Sussex), Deborah Bryceson (Leiden) and me to come serve as the keynote speakers. The project involves key government players in the PRSP process in each of the four countries as well as several NGOs. This seems like a good opportunity to touch base with key players in the region and to get more in depth exposure to what the "sustainable livelihoods" crowd at East Anglia and Leiden are doing. It would also fit in well with the launch of our NSF project in Kenya; I could visit field sites in

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Baringo, Embu, and Vihiga with the biophysical scientists on the project as they do initial field site visits.

**Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR, 15<sup>th</sup> floor, Ambank House, University Way, PO Box 45843, Nairobi, tel: 254-2-251179/252885/331767, fax: 254-2-251162, [www.ipar.or.ke](http://www.ipar.or.ke), email: [pkimuyu@ipar.or.ke](mailto:pkimuyu@ipar.or.ke)).** I met with Dr. John Omiti, Senior Research Fellow and Acting Executive Director, for 45 minutes or so in IPAR's offices after the June 6 SAGA team organizational meeting. IPAR is the SISERA affiliate institution in Kenya. We discussed possibilities for IPAR to apply for SISERA research funding and/or SAGA TA funding. Given recent departures, including a messy resignation by Peter Kimuyu, the founding Executive Director, earlier this year, they now have only 2 senior research staff full-time and are spread very thin. I had a long lunch meeting on June 7 with John and Jeremiah Owiti, a political scientist who directs IPAR's work on governance issues. We agreed to begin a dialogue on a prospective proposal to SISERA for funding for IPAR to work on decentralization and governance questions, including scale-sensitive subsidiarity, social funds for the provision of public goods and services, etc. I strongly recommended John to contact Steve Younger on this, including to request TA in the preparation of the proposal to SISERA.

**International Centre for Research on Agroforestry (ICRAF):** Met with Brent Swallow and Frank Place about David Amudavi (RF fellow) and Heidi Hogset's dissertation research and ICRAF's related work on social networks, groups and NRM investment and technology adoption in western and central Kenya. We arranged for David to meet further with Brent and Diane Russell (ICRAF staff anthropologist) about the work ICRAF and others are doing on related topics. David will work with them in July doing community- and household-level survey work under the Voices of the Livestock Poor project under NALEP as a way to familiarize himself with some of the field methods and sites.

We also had a big meeting among TSBF, ICRAF, Cornell and Rockefeller Foundation staff to discuss strategic partnerships, to brief ICRAF and TSBF on the RF students' research programs and the BASIS and NSF projects at Cornell, and to look into taking greater care in site selection so as to generate maximal synergies between our various efforts. We focused a good deal on sites in western Kenya, where the Yala River basin seems a good place for integrating BASIS, NSF, ongoing ICRAF biogeochemical research and the prospective Cornell-ICRAF SANREM CRSP project. The Madzu site seemed best for this because of the long panel involved, which is more likely to match the slow dynamics of the soils and hydrology evolution. Water management is not a great issue in this area, however, since rainfall is steady year-round. To study water management, ICRAF strongly recommended Embu and, especially, Baringo. Baringo seems a good site for this (see observations section above).

Brent Swallow convened another meeting on June 17, at which David Amudavi, Heidi Hogset and I met with Brent, Diane Russell (ICRAF anthropologist directly their Africa Landcare work), Nelson Mango (Wageningen Ph.D. working with Diane as a post-doc), Leah ONyango (a Univ. Nairobi planning

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graduate student) and Rosalynn Gichimo (a Univ. Nairobi ag econ grad student) about the intersection between Heidi and David's dissertation plans and ICRAF's Landcare (AGILE) and Voices of the Livestock Poor projects. David will spend July working with these teams in Vihiga. Diane was very helpful with information on the emerging landcare model in Africa and the need for analytical work to help firm up the science behind it. She also suggested Heidi look at Kim Swallow and Parker Shipton's work on intra-community (bonding) social capital trapping communities in poverty while inter-community (bridging) social capital may enable individuals to access new resources and opportunities and thereby to escape poverty traps.

Brent and Frank Place each emphasized (again) that they have ample underexploited data they would be happy to provide to Cornell graduate students. Heidi was offered the collective action data set from central Kenya and northern Tanzania to build on for her dissertation. Brent's perception from these data is that (i) rotating credit and insurance are the foundation on which collective action groups are built in central Kenya ... other activities/functions get grafted on later, and (ii) there is a huge policy lacuna as regards local institutions that have explicit financial or NRM purposes. At present, such groups fall between the cracks of self-help groups and commercial societies (each of which is regulated). Understanding group formation, dynamics and purposes could be a valuable input into designing sensible "local groups" policy in Kenya.

**Kenya Agricultural Research Institute:** Alice Pell, Florence Nherera (Pell Ph.D. student), Jhon Rasambainarivo and I met with Festus Murithi, Steve Kimani (soils team leader at KARI-Muguga), Helga Recke (coordinator of EU-KARI collaborative unit) and Dr. Mbwagu (sp?) of the veterinary school at the University of Nairobi –Kabete campus. We discussed administrative and technical details of the BASIS and NSF projects, including staff secondment options.

**Rockefeller Foundation:** Alice Pell and I met with John Lynam both socially (for dinner at John's house) and in the context of the 7 June group meeting at ICRAF. Alice had previously met with John (3 or 4 June) to talk about RF's new integrated nutrient management program design and our related NSF project.

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## **Appendix 1**

### **BIO-ECONOMIC MODELING COURSE**

**Cornell University Dept. of Applied Economics and Management  
in conjunction with USAID BASIS CRSP project “Rural Markets, Natural  
Capital and Dynamic Poverty Traps in East Africa”**

#### **Course description**

This course is being offered for scientists at FOFIFA, ICRAF and KARI who have responsibilities for policy and technology analysis. Students will be trained in principles of dynamic systems analysis, and in the design and use of the Crop, Livestock and Soils in Smallholder Economic Systems (CLASSES) integrated bioeconomic model of east African rural systems dynamics being developed under the USAID BASIS CRSP project “Rural Markets, Natural Capital and Dynamic Poverty Traps in East Africa.” The course consists of two sessions of classical instruction – a two-day session in Kenya in June 2002 followed by a two-week session in the United States in October 2002 – and electronic consultation between the students and course staff prior to and following the first session, culminating in each student’s design, calibration, validation and sensitivity analysis of a variant of the CLASSES model. Students will be provided with their own copies of two core texts and a license for the VENSIM software used in the course.

#### **Course outline**

##### **TWO DAY COURSE AT ICRAF-NAIROBI (June 6-7, 2002)**

###### **Day 1**

1. Basic principles of system dynamics
2. Review of system dynamic models and their application
3. Introduction to system dynamics simulation software

###### **Day 2**

4. Review of basic mathematical concepts
5. Units of measurement and their importance in building meaningful models
6. Experimentation and building of simple simulation models

##### **TWO WEEK COURSE AT CORNELL (October-November 2002)**

###### **Week 1**

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1. Day 1: Introduction to the CLASSES bio-economic model - (structure and content)
2. Day 2: Building a simple bio-economic model
3. Days 3, 4, and 5: Adding behavioral and interdisciplinary features to the simple model, incorporating the human decision making component

### **Week 2**

1. Days 1 to 2: Review of Course material covered in Week 1. Students embark on and complete a bio-economic modeling project
2. Day 3: Evaluation and discussion of individual modeling projects
3. Day 4: Model testing, calibration and validation. Running sensitivity analyses
4. Day 5: Conclusion of the course and award of certificates

### **COURSE OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this course are to:

- Impart skills to students that will enable effective use and modification of the integrated bio-economic CLASSES model for policy analysis. These skills will enhance students' understanding of how the structure of rural systems affects system performance in the wake of various interventions, equip students to adapt the model structure in order to simulate unique features of their specific environment and to address particular problems that emerge, and facilitate more accurate and sophisticated ex ante impact assessment.
- Stimulate systems thinking by the students in order for them to better appreciate the complexity of most systems that arise not from the complex subunits but rather from their intricate linkages. Such systems thinking helps policy analysts anticipate how interventions in one part of a complex system commonly result in responses from the other parts of the system, thereby helping to mitigate undesirable unanticipated consequences of policy and project interventions.

### **COURSE REQUIREMENTS**

Students must possess

- a) a minimum of a bachelors degree in agricultural science, biology, statistics, mathematics, or social sciences (economics, sociology, anthropology etc.), with significant post-degree research experience. A masters degree is strongly preferred.
- b) strong quantitative and analytical skills
- c) proficiency in English (all instruction and applications are in English)
- d) significant experience with quantitative microcomputer applications such as spreadsheets, relational databases, econometric or mathematical programming packages, or basic computer programming languages (e.g., C+, BASIC, FORTRAN).

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e) experience in policy simulation and management of agricultural systems is highly desirable but not prerequisite.

### DETAILED SYLLABUS

#### TWO DAY INTRODUCTORY SESSION IN NAIROBI, KENYA

	Morning topics	Afternoon topics and homework assignments	Readings
Day 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A highlight of the system dynamics concepts, debates and evolution. Their usefulness and application to real life problems</li> <li>2. Understanding patterns of growth, the law of unintended consequences and counterintuitive behaviour of social systems</li> <li>3. Causes of policy resistance</li> <li>4. Why simulation is essential</li> <li>5. Principles and steps for successful use of system dynamics</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Common modes of behaviour in dynamic systems (exponential, goal seeking, S-shaped growth, oscillation, growth overshoot and collapse)</li> <li>2. Understanding the forces behind common modes of behaviour</li> </ol> <p>Attempt exercises in Ford Ch. 1 p 12. No. 1,2 and 3</p> <p>Challenges in Sterman Ch. 1- 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ford Ch. 1, 2 and 3;</li> <li>- Sterman Ch. 1, 2, 3 and 4;</li> </ul> <p>(Students would be expected to have read and comprehended these chapters prior to attending the course)</p>

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Day 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction to system dynamics simulation software</li> <li>2. Review of mathematical concepts</li> <li>3. Incorporating units of measurement</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demonstration of system dynamics modeling package               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Designing and running of simple system dynamics models</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Undertake model building exercises in Ford chapters 3 and 4 and follow up examples in the system dynamics software user manual.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ford appendix A &amp; B</li> <li>- System Dynamics simulation software manual</li> <li>- Sterman appendix A</li> </ul>
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## Appendix 2: Bioeconomic Modeling Course Evaluations Summary

(Note: Only 8 of 10 students completed the evaluation and some left particular questions blank)

**Q 1.** Would you consider your background in statistics/ maths coming into this course...

- Unsatisfactory? 0% (0)
- Barely satisfactory? 0% (0)
- Satisfactory? 75% (6)
- More than satisfactory? 25% (2)
- 

**Q2.** Would you consider your background in policy analysis coming into this course...

- Unsatisfactory? 0 (0)
- Barely satisfactory? 12.5% (1)
- Satisfactory? 75 % (6)
- More than satisfactory? 12.5% (1)
- 

**Q3.** Are you taking this course because ...

- It is required by your employer? 12.5% (1 out of 8)
- Want to learn the subject? 100% (8 out of 8)
- Heard it was a good course? 0% (0 out of 8)
- 

**Q4.** What portion of the assigned readings did you do?

- All (100%) 0 % (0)
- Most (75 – 100%) 0 % (0)
- More than half (50 – 75%) 50 % (4)
- Less than half (0 – 50%) 50 % (4)
- 

**Q5.** What portion of the lectures did you attend?

- Almost all (90 –100%) 100% (8)
- Most (75-90%) 0 % (0)
- More than half (50-75%) 0 % (0)
- Less than half (0 –50%) 0 % (0)
- 

**Q6.** Has the material covered in this course so far been...

- too complex to understand? 0 % (0)
- Complex but can grasp with home study? 75% (6)
- Straightforward with home study 25% (2)
- Too easy? 0 % (0)

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Q7. Are we covering material in this course...

- too slowly to keep you interested? 12.5% (1)
- A bit more slowly than you would like? 37.5% (3)
- Quickly but you can keep up? 50% (4)
- Too quickly to keep up 0% (0)
- 

Q8. What balance of in – class activities would best facilitate your learning this material? Please recognize that checking more for some activity requires checking less for another

	More	Stay Same	Less
Review of concepts from readings	50% (4)	25% (2)	12.5% (1)
Discussion of real-world applications	100% (8)	0 % (0)	0 % (0)
Solving problems from text	75% (6)	12.5% (2)	0% (0)

Q9. Do you find the discussion of concepts and methods in class...

- Clear 100% (8 out of 8)
- Well paced 12.5% (1 out of 8)
- Too slow 0% (0 out of 8)
- Too abstract 0% (0 out of 8)
- Just about right 0% (0 out of 8)
- Confusing 0% (0 out of 8)
- Too quick 0% (0 out of 8)
- Insufficiently participative 0% (0 out of 8)
- Over simplified 0% (0 out of 8)

Q 10. If you have made use of any other material, person(s) outside this course, have you found them useful?

- Haven't consulted any person(s) and or material outside this course 62.5% (5)
- Not very helpful 0 % (0)
- Modestly helpful 12.5% (1)
- Very helpful 12.5% (1)

Q 11. Overall, are you finding this course...

- Challenging and useful 100% (8)
- Challenging and not very useful 0 % (0)
- Easy but still useful 0 % (0)
- Neither challenging nor useful 0 % (0)

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Q12. Overall, how would you rate the quality of this course design, materials and instruction?

Mean scores (Poor =1, Excellent=10)

Course structure	10.0
Text	9.0
Non text readings study guide	9.0
Instruction	9.0
Instructor availability	10.0

### COMMENTS ON ANY ASPECT OF THIS COURSE:

(Transcribed written comments from students)

1. Too Compact, spread the course out to three days
2. Time is not enough for practices. I need more exercises and I will keep contact with trainers. I need that trainers send us all their presentation. It is helpful to us. Thank you so much

# International Trip Report: Kenya

## Appendix 3

### Second Annual BASIS CRSP Team Meeting June 9-11, 2002 Golf Hotel, Kakamega, Kenya

#### Meeting Objectives:

- (1) Each site team will present the status of the stakeholder meetings and re-surveys in their location(s).  
This should include a brief discussion of the revised questionnaire (please bring both hard copy and an electronic disk copy), the sampling frame, the attrition rate from the original sample on which the re-survey builds, the number of replacement and supplemental households in the re-survey, and any problems or insights gleaned from pre-survey stakeholder workshops and/or from the re-survey work
- (2) Discuss feedback from BASIS Board on current workplan and requested adjustments
- (3) Pin down FY2003 (Oct. 1, 2002 - Sep. 30, 2003) workplan details: data entry, cleaning and analysis activities/responsibilities, bioeconomic modeling course and CLASSES model development, policy briefs and papers under project, qualitative (oral history) research to follow up preliminary survey evidence, and FY03 stakeholder workshops.
- (4) Help with team building by providing more opportunity for team members from different institutions to interact with one another.
- (5) Field visit to the Madzu and Shinyalu field sites.

#### **2002 Team Meeting Agenda**

##### Sunday, June 9: Current year progress

AM Team members arrive in Kakamega

3:00 Welcome to 2002 team meeting

3:05 Introductions

3:30 Overview of project FY02 objectives

4:00 Tea break

4:30 Discussion of bioeconomic modeling course

5:00 Discussion of stakeholder meetings

7:00 Group dinner

##### Facilitator

Festus Murithi, Ephraim Mukisira,  
Omari Odongo, Chris Barrett

Barrett

Ben Okumu

Festus Murithi, Jhon Rasambainarivo

## **International Trip Report: Kenya**

### **Monday, June 10: Current year progress (continued)**

8:30	Discussion of Cornell-based research	Barrett, Larry Blume, Okumu
9:30	Discussion of Madagascar research	Rasambainarivo, Jean Clause Randrianarisoa
10:30	Tea break	
11:00	Discussion of Marsabit and Baringo research	John McPeak
12:00	Discussion of Embu research	James Ouma, Festus Murithi
1:00	Lunch	
2:30	Discussion of Madzu research	Paswel Phiri, Martins Odendo
3:30	Discussion of Siaya/Vihiga research	Frank Place, Collins Obonyo
4:30	Tea break	
5:00	Discussion of outreach strategies, policy linkages	Murithi, Rasambainarivo
6:00	Discussion of related research projects (NSF, Millenium Ecosystem Assessment, etc.)	Alice Pell, Willis Olouch-Kosura
7:00	Group dinner	

### **Tuesday, June 11: Next year's workplan**

8:00	Discussion of BASIS Board feedback and required workplan revisions	Barrett
8:30	Qualitative studies to follow up surveys	Place
9:00	Discussion of work plans for coming year	Barrett, Murithi, Rasambainarivo
10:00	Close of general meeting and tea break	
10:30	Field visits to Madzu and Shinyalu sites	Martins Odendo, Paswel Phiri
PM	Team members depart	

### **Participants**

Chris Barrett, Cornell University	Omari Odongo, KARI-Kakamega
Larry Blume, Cornell University	Judith Oduol, KARI - Embu
Heidi Hogset, Cornell University	Ben Okumu, Cornell University
Jane Kapkiyai, Cornell University	Willis Oluoch-Kosura, University of Nairobi
Gatarwa Kariuki, KARI - Marsabit	Wesley Ongadi, ICRAF/KARI
Johannes Lehmann, Cornell University	James Ouma, KARI – Embu
Harun Warui Maina, KARI - Marsabit	Tom Owiyo, Cornell Univ./KARI-Nairobi
John McPeak, Cornell University	Alice Pell, Cornell University
Ephraim Mukisira, KARI-Nairobi	Paswel Phiri, University of Nairobi
Josephat Mulindo, KARI - Pekerra	Frank Place, ICRAF
Festus Murithi, KARI – Nairobi	Jean Claude Randrianarisoa, FOFIFA
Martins Odendo, KARI – Kakamega	Jhon Rasambainarivo, FOFIFA

## **International Trip Report: Kenya**

Justine Wangila, ICRAF

## Appendix 4

### *MINUTES OF SAGA MEETING HELD ON 6<sup>TH</sup> JUNE AT IPAR BOARD ROOM*

#### **Present:**

<b>Christopher B. Barrett</b>	<b>Facilitator, Kenya SAGA program, Cornell University</b>
<b>John Omiti</b>	<b>IPAR</b>
<b>Enos Njeru</b>	<b>IPAR</b>
<b>Mwangi S. Kimenyi</b>	<b>KIPPRA</b>
<b>Hezron Nyangito</b>	<b>KIPPRA</b>
<b>KW.Gitu</b>	<b>KIPPRA/Consultant</b>
<b>Walter Odhiambo</b>	<b>KIPPRA</b>
<b>Wilson Nguyo</b>	<b>TEGEMEO</b>
<b>James K. Nyoro</b>	<b>TEGEMEO</b>
<b>Willis Oluoch Kosura</b>	<b>Dept. of Agric. Econ., Univ. of NBI</b>
<b>Joseph Karugia</b>	<b>Dept. of Agric. Econ., Univ. of NBI</b>

#### **Issues Discussed**

- Bringing together of economic and other social research institutional representatives
- USAID supported initiatives regarding research and capacity building in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Addressing such themes as:
  - Major themes
    - Poverty traps
    - Institutional empowerment
  - Other themes
    - Education
    - Health and nutrition

Purpose of the meeting: Launching of the SAGA Program in Kenya

Rationale for Kenya's inclusion in the programme

- Kenya has:
  - Substantial manpower and research capacities
  - Good data management levels, facilities and capacities
  - Strong institutions to facilitate benchmarking, and data sourcing for researchers to add value to, rather than starting from scratch
  - Sound policy formulation experience based on sound data and information processing methodologies to build on, especially in the area of policy
- The facilitator also has on-going research efforts and students in Kenya, thus adding complementarity with regard to logistics of operating within Kenya

#### **Brainstorming:**

On various issues: Understanding that there was US \$100,000.00 available for expenditure financing on

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a shared basis by the various member institutions over the next 4-year period.

- The finances would be available without competitive bidding as long as the expenditure item objectives were clear and in line with the main theme
- A USAID meeting in Jan. 2002 was observed to have given funding preference to policy dissemination workshops and related publications and distribution rather than primary research
- A number of questions were raised, such as:
  - Could the participating institutions come up with own institution or existing proposals and work programs for funding?
  - Could the funds be used to support the current/on-going activities?
  - Could the participating institutions identify areas in which they have current interests and activities for support?
  
- In the course of the meeting the facilitator also reported that:
  - There would be other funds available for logistical support to Kenyan collaborators to travel to US/link with US counterparts
  - SISERA also has own funds which could be tapped where good cases are made
  - Students seeking support on research funds should be matched/affiliated with SISERA-linked institutions to be eligible for the required financial support.
  - It is of critical importance for SAGA to show evidence of having effectively initiated its own programs and projects to validate the required programmatic support
- ❖ Other policy-deficient areas mentioned for attention which could be creatively tied up with multiple sources of risk and vulnerability:
  - HIV/AIDS and other disaster areas
  - Other diseases & burden areas, including the concept of death
  - Price volatility
  - Liberalization and impact on institutions
  - Insecurity and impact on production
  
- ❖ Search for consensus:
  - Agreement that the meeting was introductory and meant to seek views and seed ideas for further consultations
  - Given the limited funding, there may be need to constitute teams across the member institutions

For mapping the way forward, another local brainstorming meeting by the participating institutions was proposed for **June 12<sup>th</sup> at 3.00 p.m. at IPAR Board Room.**

- ❖ In preparation for this meeting each participating institution should come up with one broad theme for consideration, possibly taking into account key areas of dynamism to cushion the country against

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the potential for destruction, possibly relating to: “*Institutional deformities and Persistence: Indicators of Hope*”. This or some other broad topic could capture such areas as:

- Governance
- Food retail revolution
- Insecurity
- Vulnerability
- Marketing Cooperatives
- Access issues
- Property rights
- ETC.

Overall synthesis meeting to be held on:

**18<sup>th</sup> June at 8.30 a.m.**

**At Hotel Intercontinental, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor**

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## Appendix 5

### **SAGA-Kenya meeting, Intercontinental Hotel, Nairobi June 18, 2002**

**Present:** Chris Barrett, Cornell University  
Andrew Karanja, Tegemeo  
Joseph Karugia, University of Nairobi  
Mwangi Kimenyi, KIPPRA  
John McPeak, Cornell University  
Enos Njeru, IPAR  
James Nyoro, Tegemeo  
Ben Okumu, Cornell University  
Willis Oluoch-Kosura, University of Nairobi  
John Omiti, IPAR  
Jeremiah Owiti, IPAR

#### **Two Core Project Themes And Likely Sub-Topics:**

1. “Reducing Risk and Vulnerability in Rural Kenya”
  - land access and tenurial institutions (Univ. Nairobi)
  - maize markets (Univ. Nairobi, Tegemeo, KIPPRA)
  - food aid and safety nets in marginal areas (Cornell/CARE/FEWS)
  - health shocks (KIPPRA/Tegemeo)
  - security and crime (IPAR)
  - producer organizations’ role in reducing market risk (Tegemeo)
  - Finance and insurance networks and groups (Cornell/Tegemeo)
  - Multiple risks facing pastoral communities: drought, conflict, markets, and health (Cornell)
  
2. “Access and Empowerment for Kenya’s Rural Poor”
  - improving efficiency and impact of social services delivery (IPAR, KIPPRA)
  - social funds and decentralization (IPAR, KIPPRA)
  - producer organizations and market access for the poor (Tegemeo)
  - community groups and networks (Cornell)

**Project Organization:** As the lone SISERA institution in the country, IPAR is to be Kenyan coordinator, “first among equals”, as host or co-host for prospective SAGA small grant awardees, primary contact point for communications between the Cornell and Kenya teams, and the logistical

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coordinator for SAGA events in Kenya. IPAR will receive a small subcontract for these functions. IPAR, KIPPRA, Tegemeo and the University of Nairobi will each receive a separate subcontract from Cornell for research under SAGA-Kenya, according to which institution leads a given activity (many activities will be jointly staffed from multiple institutes).

**IPAR's** comparative advantage lies in empowerment and decentralization issues. Capacity building and participation. They will explore questions such as: Which public goods and services can be decentralized effectively, how, and how do we monitor this process? Which public goods and services are most effectively handled at which level of government (sub-location, location, division, district, province, nation)? What can be learned from the District Focus for Rural Development (DRFD) in 1970s. Look at homeguards in the north, community-based initiatives in Gigiri and Karen, community-based animal health workers, rise of private universities, replacement of public extension with private services under contract farming, private road maintenance by major processors (e.g., Mumias in western Kenya). Lessons learned from elsewhere (Ghana, IRIS-Maryland, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Philippines, Albania. This work will be in the tradition of political economy/public choice on the governance questions, but also drawing heavily on public finance and federalism literatures, including that on the private provision of public services. A key issue surrounds the fiscal and political sustainability of different models of decentralized services delivery and governance. Community-level ownership is key and likely varies across space according to cultural features, literacy, history of the local population (e.g., the role of women, past corruption or integrity in leaders, etc.). *The* key questions are access of the poor to crucial public goods and services, and of the vulnerable to public goods and services that prevent or provide insurance against adverse shocks that may thrust the vulnerable non-poor into poverty. Within the PRSP, the issue of participatory monitoring and evaluation is quite active, as are issues of social funds and decentralization of public services. Emphasize security, education, health, water, and agricultural services. IPAR is already looking at rural security and vulnerability to gun-related crimes in another project.

**Tegemeo** proposes to look at producer organizations in Kenya. How do these vary with the nature of the vertical marketing channel specific to different commodities (coffee, maize, tea, dairy, miraa, paw paw, etc.)? Small-scale production dominates Kenyan agriculture, so market access is a crucial issue. Credit access often depends on group membership, as does market information (they'll focus on groups organized for finance and marketing). Look at differences in productivity, vulnerability to shocks, access to credit, stability of prices paid for inputs or received for outputs, etc. Their panel data should permit careful exploration of several of these issues. Endogeneity of group membership is a key issue that needs to be controlled for carefully. Buy-in through USAID-Kenya quite possible to extend and deepen this work. Look at cooperatives, emerging associations, etc. Are the poor excluded from groups? Within groups, do the poor subsidize the rich (as in microfinance from Sharon Osterloh's work)? What sort of multiple membership patterns exist (i.e., households belonging to multiple associations, perhaps for different commodities in mixed farming systems areas)? In the case of

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multiple, interlinked membership, is there cross-sector subsidization (e.g., dairy subsidizing tea, etc.)? Look at Reardon/MSU work on coops and contract farming in Latin America, and at Peter Little's work on contract farming and Reardon/Barrett work on agroindustrialization. Tegemeo also has data on adult deaths and illness and is looking at impacts on household productivity, which fits the risk, vulnerability and poverty traps theme nicely.

**University of Nairobi** (Kabete campus) Department of Agricultural Economics proposes to focus on land access and maize marketing. Accessing capital as a function of land access and security of tenure. Look at how land rights affect productivity, likelihood of suffering adverse shocks, access to credit, propensity to educate children, etc. Emphasis on work in western Kenya on land access and maize marketing. Willis leads on the work on land access. Joseph leads work on maize markets, using data from traders and infrastructure. How does the marketing channel affect consumers and producers? Need to look at farmers as both consumers and producers. Seasonal, spatial and interannual variability in prices is a crucial issue, but tough to research because of very spotty data from the market information branch of MoALD. Look at on-farm storage losses and how this creates problems.

**KIPPRA** proposes to work on social sector, especially health (malaria) and education. Focus on central government budgeting and investments in the social sector to reduce poverty and vulnerability. Explore which sorts of subsidies, public services expenditures, etc. are most effective? Issues of access to health, education and agricultural services (especially research and extension services), building on IPAR's health and education outcomes models. How to allocate budget across alternative investments/expenditures within sectors as well as between sectors? Build on KIPPRA's delivering services to the poor project with GDN (input into 2002 World Development Report). Work with IPAR on this, since the question of decentralization intersects fundamentally with questions of best instruments to use in different sectors. KIPPRA would also like to have their real sector people (Hezron, Walter) work with Tegemeo and the University of Nairobi on marketing questions. KIPPRA is also looking at vulnerability to suffering malaria or HIV/AIDS and its effects on productivity, which fits the risk, vulnerability and poverty traps theme nicely.

**Cornell** can add research results from related projects on livestock marketing (Luseno, Barrett, McPeak), microfinance (Osterloh), community groups (Amudavi), social insurance, pastoralist mobility and technology adoption (Barrett, McPeak, Hogset), mobility and land rights (McPeak, Barrett), marketing (Reardon, Barrett), natural resources and poverty traps (Okumu, Barrett), and climate and chronic vulnerability (Barrett, McPeak, CARE/FEWS).

**TORs:** Each institution will prepare draft TORs to send to Cornell and IPAR for review/ revision. The broader group of Kenyan institutions will meet one last time to review the package of ready-to-approve TORs for coherence, relevance and team composition. Each institution's draft TOR will define existing

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projects on which this is building and precisely how the SAGA projects will differ from those promised under existing projects. Define timelines, core questions to be addressed, methods and data to be used, personnel staffing each team and the institution that's taking leadership responsibilities for that project, etc.

## Project Timeline:

2<sup>nd</sup> Half = July 1 – December 31

1<sup>st</sup> Half = January 1 – June 30

Institution	2 <sup>nd</sup> Half 2002	1 <sup>st</sup> Half 2003	2 <sup>nd</sup> Half 2003	1 <sup>st</sup> Half 2004	2 <sup>nd</sup> Half 2004	1 <sup>st</sup> Half 2005
<b>Cornell</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft TORs and issue subcontracts</li> <li>- Research on food aid and safety nets</li> <li>- Research on social insurance</li> <li>- Research on microfinance institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research on food aid and safety nets</li> <li>- Research on social insurance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist IPAR with securing funding</li> <li>- Student field research: Amudavi, Hogset, Mude</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist IPAR with publishing contract</li> <li>- Conference papers due</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist IPAR with publishing book</li> </ul>
<b>IPAR: Coordinating Functions</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convene team meeting to assess early progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secure funding for policy conference and briefs series</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secure publishing contract for SAGA Kenya volume</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convene policy conference</li> <li>- Publish policy briefs</li> <li>- Edit/referee book chapters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publish book</li> </ul>
<b>Research</b>	Research on public sector decentralization	Research on public sector decentralization	Research on public sector decentralization	Conference papers due	- Publish policy briefs	
<b>KIPPRA</b>				Conference papers due	- Publish policy briefs	
<b>Tegemeo</b>	Research on producer organizations	Research on producer organizations	Research on producer organizations	Conference papers due	- Publish policy briefs	
<b>Univ. Nairobi</b>	Research on tenorial institutions and maize marketing	Research on tenorial institutions and maize marketing	Research on tenure institutions and maize marketing	Conference papers due	- Publish policy briefs	

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