

BASIS CRSP PROGRAM UPDATE



BASIS CRSP

**Broadening Access and Strengthening Input Markets
Collaborative Research Support Program**

Provided by the BASIS CRSP Management Entity

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O c t o b e r 2 0 0 0

UNITED STATES COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS

American University
Clark Atlanta University
Cornell University
Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics,
University of Wisconsin–Madison (UW)
Economic Research Service, United States
Department of Agriculture (ERS/USDA)
Institute for Development Anthropology (IDA)
Institute for Research on Women (ICRW)
Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector,
University of Maryland (IRIS)
International Consortium for Agricultural Systems
Applications, University of Florida (ICASA)
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin–Madison (LTC)
Land Tenure Service, Food and Agricultural
Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Michigan State University (MSU)
Rural Development Institute (RDI)
Rural Finance Program, the Ohio State University (OSU)
Rutgers University
Texas A&M University (TAMU)
Williams College, Massachusetts
World Bank

AFFILIATIONS WITH NGO PARTNERS, TRADE ASSOCIATIONS, AND IMPACT ORGANIZATIONS

Central America

Banco de Fomento Agropecuario
Centro de Apoyo a la Microempresa–Fundación Integral
Campesina
Financiera Calpiá
Fomento a las Microfinanzas Rurales-Development
Alternatives, Inc.

Greater Horn of Africa

Borana Lowland Pastoral Development Programme
Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement
Peasant Productivity and Economy Project

Southern Africa

Department of Land Affairs
Zimbabwe National Water Authority

Global

Danish International Development Agency
Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

PARTICIPATING PARTNERS ABROAD

Central America

Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)
Fundación Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo (FUNDAUNGO)
Fundación Internacional para el Desafío Económico Global
(FIDEG)
Fundación para el Desarrollo Económico (FUNDE)
Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y
Social (FUSADES)
Nicaraguan Office of Rural Land Titling (OTR)
Universidad Centro Americana (UCA)

Greater Horn of Africa

Addis Ababa University (AAU)
African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS)
Institute of Development Research (IDR), Addis Ababa Univ.
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Irrigation Section,
Tanzania (MACIS)
Ministry of Research Technical Training and Technology, Kenya
Organization for Social Science Research in Eastern and
Southern Africa (OSSREA)
Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development,
Egerton University (Tegemeo)

Eastern Europe and Eurasia

Institute for the Economy in Transition Analytical Centre,
Agrifood Economy, Moscow (IET)
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Kyrgyz
Republic Center for Land and Agrarian Reform (CLAR)
Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural
Mechanization Engineers (TIAME)
United Kingdom Department for International
Development/Scottish Agricultural College Land and
Agrarian Reform Project (UK)

Southern Africa

Centre for Applied Social Science (CASS), Univ. of Zimbabwe
Centre for Social Research (CSR), University of Malawi
Chancellor College, University of Malawi
Multidisciplinary Research Centre (MRC), Social Science
Division, University of Namibia
Núcleo de Estudos da Terra (NET), Eduardo Mondlane
University
Policy and Praxis, University of Natal
Univ. of Natal, Department of Agricultural Economics (UN)
Univ. of Zimbabwe, Dept. of Agricultural Economics (UZ)

Global

Economic and Social Research Foundation, Tanzania (ESRF)
Institut des Sciences Humaines, Mali (ISH)

Contents

BASIS CRSP Approach to Rural Development	iv
Central America	1
Eastern Europe and Eurasia	3
Greater Horn of Africa	5
Southern Africa Program	7
Global Program and Synthesis	9
Management Entity	11
Competitive Grants	12

BASIS CRSP APPROACH TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Improve understanding of factor markets and their link to economic growth and agricultural development
Strengthen partnership through collaborative research, training and capacity building
Enable policy dialogue and program interventions through effective communication and research dissemination

Foci and Outputs

Training: Organizational partnerships established Students trained International visitors to the US Regional and interregional workshops	Collaboration: Regional and interregional workshops Researcher collaboration Matching government funding Other donors contribute funding Joint initiatives with multilateral agencies	Research and Policy Outreach: Publications/briefs produced and disseminated Data bases constructed Presentations at international conferences Research syntheses Programs designed/policies recommended
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Primary Special Objectives

<i>B1. Encourage efficient and competitive land, water, labor and financial markets</i>	<i>B2. Enable formation of land, water, labor and financial markets in contexts of asset redistribution and economic restructuring</i>	<i>B3. Broaden access of the poor and socially disadvantaged to factor markets and sustainable livelihoods</i>
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Secondary Special Objectives

<i>B4. Improve food availability and human nutrition</i>	<i>B5. Achieve sustainable economic growth and agricultural development</i>	<i>B6. Broaden access of the poor and socially disadvantaged to economic growth and food security</i>
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AID Objective: *Improved Food Availability, Economic Growth and Conservation of Natural Resources*
AID Goal: *Encourage Broad-based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development*

CENTRAL AMERICA

BASIS background

Established in 1997, the program in El Salvador seeks to explain the dynamics of poverty and causes of financial market segmentation.

Work on innovation in rural lending strategies will broaden the rural poor's access to financial services. Two other projects in the region focus on land and labor market participation in El Salvador and on enabling factor markets to work better for the poor in Honduras, Nicaragua and Mexico.

Total financial contributions

\$405,000, USAID/El Salvador.

\$74,000, USAID/LAC Bureau.

\$10,000, Central Bank, El Salvador.

Regional projects

- Land Market Liberalization and the Land Access of the Rural Poor: Lessons from Recent Reforms in Central America.

PIs: **Olinto, Deininger, Barham, Carter, Lavendenz, Argurto, Chavez.**

- National Rural Household Panel Surveys in El Salvador: Dynamics of Poverty and Rural Income Strategies.

PIs: **Gonzalez-Vega, Rivera Campos.**

- Rural Households' Land and Labor Market Participation Strategies in El Salvador in the 1990s.

PIs: **Conning, Trigueros.**

WORKPLAN FY2001

Land Market Liberalization and Land Access of the Rural Poor (World Bank, UW, FIDEG, OTR): Project will revise and implement the survey in Honduras, January 2001.

National Rural Household Panel Surveys: Dynamics of Poverty and Rural Income Strategies (OSU, FUSADES, FLASCO, FUNDAUNGO, FUNDE): Research analyzing longitudinal 1st, 2nd, and 3rd National Rural Household Surveys in El Salvador to focus on evolution and state of rural poverty, household strategies to cope with income instability, transition from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations, risk, land degradation, and innovative lending technologies to alleviate credit constraints. A second national seminar will present BASIS research and synthesize findings.

Rural Households' Land and Labor Market Participation Strategies (Williams College, UCA, IFPRI): Project will extend analysis of changes in agrarian organization and theoretical work on connections between asset ownership and human capital formation, as well as between property rights and operation of factor markets.

ACTIVITIES FY2000

Land Market Liberalization and Land Access of the Rural Poor (FIDEG, OTR): Collaboration with FIDEG to extend research results into the local policy debate. Performed surveys in approximately 2,400 households in Nicaragua to discover the effects of recent reforms. Submitted papers on findings and presented work at the Land Titling Workshop, Managua, July 2000.

National Rural Household Panel Surveys: Dynamics of Poverty and Rural Income Strategies (OSU, FUSADES): Completed the 3rd National Rural Household Survey. Undertook analyses on performance of financial markets, dynamics of poverty, exogenous economic shocks, rural income strategies, determinants of market integration, and location and land use patterns.

Rural Households' Land and Labor Market Participation Strategies (Williams College, UCA, IFPRI): Obtained and prepared data sets, conducted field interviews, and initiated data analysis. Presented findings at meetings of Latin American and Caribbean economists.

Segmented Market Niches in Rural Financial Markets (OSU, FUSADES): Completed 2nd Survey of Calpiá's Rural Borrowers, and BFA and CAM/FINCA rural and peri-urban borrowers. Analyzed determinants of access to financial services, rural financial technologies, and rural financial organizations.

SAMPLE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Legal Recommendations: El Salvador—contributed to a new Non-Bank Financial Institutions Law, a specialized framework for financial cooperatives, credit unions and microfinance organizations.

Outreach: El Salvador—presented findings to more than 300 policymakers, researchers, and practitioners at *The Influence of Labor, Financial, and Land Markets on Rural Poverty*, a 1999 seminar in San Salvador. Discussion confirmed how rigid and shallow land markets contributed to agricultural stagnation and the absence of a vigorous response to trade liberalization. BASIS researchers were interviewed for major television and newspaper stories.

Policy Impact: El Salvador—provided results of 1998 survey of rural loan officers, which were incorporated into a detailed analysis of the lending technology used by *Financiera Calpiá* in reaching poor clients. In discussions with El Salvador's Minister of Economy, BASIS researchers outlined ways to help alleviate rural poverty and contributed to the *Plan de Nación*, a major pluralistic exercise to build a national strategy. In August 2000, the President of El Salvador unveiled a new project to reorganize the *Banco de Fomento Agropecuario*, provide credit to rural farmers, and support new credit lending technologies. 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.

SAMPLE OF OUTPUTS

Navajas. February 2000. "L'adaptation au milieu rural d'une technologie urbaine de credit." Journal article.

Beneke de Sanfeliu. March 2000. "Dinamica del ingreso de las familias rurales en El Salvador: Estudio de panel 1995-1997."

La Prensa Grafica. March 2000. "Sector rural sigue hundido en la pobreza" and "Dos terceras partes del campesinado es pobre." News articles.

Navajas and Gonzalez-Vega. June 2000. "Innovative Approaches to Rural Lending: Financiera Calpiá in El Salvador." Draft paper.

INDICATORS	El Salvador	Nicaragua	Honduras
Economic growth			
GNP/capita (US\$) ^a	1810	410	740
Growth in GDP (%) ^b	5.6	4.1	3.3
Food availability			
Growth in agricultural GDP (%) ^b	1.2	8.7	3.1
Food production index (1995-97) ^c	109.5	123.7	104.7
Child malnutrition (%) ^{d,i,j}	11	12	18
Poverty			
Under-5 mortality rate ^{a,e}	39	57	48
Population < international poverty line ^g	n.a.	43.8	46.9
Human Development Index (1997) 1=maximum index	0.674	0.616	0.641
Income inequality (Gini index) 0=equality	49.9	50.3	53.7
Land			
Arable land/capita (has) (1994-96)	0.11	0.55	0.30
Water			
Annual freshwater withdrawals (%) ^{a,h}	5.3	0.5	2.7
Annual freshwater withdrawals/capita (cubic meters)	244	368	294
Employment and labor			
Labor force participation (1997 ratio of female to male)	0.5	0.5	0.4
Est. average annual growth of the labor force (1995-2010)	3.1	3.5	3.7
Financial depth			
Growth in gross domestic investment (%) ^f	2.4	0.5	3.9
Domestic credit provided by banking sector (% of GDP) ^a	43.9	148.6	29.2
Credit to the private sector (% of GDP) ^a	40.2	39.6	31.6

a. 1997. b. 1990-97. c. Base years 1989-91=100. d. For children under 5. e. Per 1000 children. f. 1965-97. g. Less than \$1/day. h. % of total resources. i. 1992-97. j. weight for age.

Source: World Development Indicators 1999 and Human Development Index 1999

EASTERN EUROPE AND EURASIA

BASIS background

The original program on farm restructuring in the Fergana valley was suspended from lack of regional funding. Beginning FY2000, the regional program was expanded to enable broader geographical study of issues surrounding privatization and farm restructuring within the region, including support for a seminar on farm profitability in Russia, analysis of farm profitability in Kyrgyzstan, and design of a global indicators database of privatization.

Total financial contributions

\$60,000, USAID/ENI Bureau

Regional projects

- Design of a Database to Monitor Land Privatization in Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union.

PIs: **Rembold, Riddell, Stanfield.**

- Market Oriented Reform in the Agricultural Sector, Russia.

PIs: **Blue, Serova.**

WORKPLAN FY2001

Design of a Database to Monitor Land Privatization (FAO, LTC): Project will publish a report in English and Russian that summarizes and synthesizes the feasibility and usefulness of a land privatization index.

Market Oriented Reform in the Agricultural Sector, Russia (IRIS, IET, RDI, ERS/USDA): A conference—Golitsyno II—on market oriented reform in the Russian agricultural sector will be held, Spring 2001. The conference will review Russian and relevant international literature on policy research themes derived from the July 2000 conference at IRIS, University of Maryland. These themes include factor market integration and coordination, emerging forms of land markets, investor coping strategies under constrained and disorganized farm credit, and labor markets in a labor surplus economy.

ACTIVITIES FY2000

Design of a Database to Monitor Land Privatization (FAO, LTC): Seven country case studies completed. Minsk workshop held in August 2000 to review findings and evaluate viability of designing indicators.

Market Oriented Reform in the Agricultural Sector, Russia (IRIS, IET, RDI, ERS/USDA): BASIS participation in USAID mission-financed Golitsyno I conference, October 1999. BASIS-financed follow-up conference held at IRIS, July 2000, to develop thematic priorities and methodology for BASIS's Russia program.

Farm Restructuring in Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan (LTC, TIAME): Thematic papers in process. Awaiting final report.

Farm Size, Farm Type and Competitiveness in the Kyrgyz Republic (LTC, CLAR, UK): Data collection completed, with analysis ongoing. Policy workshops held for policymakers, extension agents, and farmers. Data and results shared with USAID's commercial law and agrarian reform projects and Global Livestock CRSP.

SAMPLE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Applied Research: Kyrgyz Republic—monitored and evaluated net farm returns by farm type during land reform. Kyrgyz officials use BASIS results for public education, training, and policy. BASIS involvement could lead to institutionalizing the methods by which research is used by farmers in making production decisions.

Capacity Building and Engagement: Russia—engaging Russian and US researchers and policymakers in dialogue about Russia’s market reform at Golitsyno I (1999), IRIS (2000), and Golitsyno II (2001). Russian scientists in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Institute for Economies in Transition welcome the opportunity to collaborate with BASIS researchers. The USAID mission supports this policy planning effort, and USDA formally includes BASIS in the working agenda of the Russian/US bi-national commission.

Facilitate Market Development: Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union—enabled 11 representatives from 7 transitional countries to work with US scientists and donor representatives on generating national and regional statistics on the degree to which marketable titles have been distributed to private owners and legally registered.

SAMPLE OF OUTPUTS

Gardner. October 1999. “Issues in the Privatization and Restructuring of Russian Agriculture: Comments on Papers of Serova, Uson, Tarasov, and Praust.” In Golitsyno conference proceedings.

Bloch, Kutuzov. December 1999. “Rural Factor Market Issues in the Context of Agrarian Reform.” Draft paper.

Mikuta. March 2000. “Land Privatisation and Land Market in Lithuania.” Draft paper from Land Privatization Project.

Overchuk. March 2000. “Legal Concepts of Private Tradable Rights to Immovable Property in the Russian Federation.” Draft paper from Land Privatization Project.

Mogilevski, Childress, and Kalpakova. May 2000. “The results of statistical processing of a random survey of agricultural enterprises in the Kyrgyz Republic.” Draft paper.

INDICATORS	Russian Fed.	Kyrgyz Rep.	Uzbekistan
Economic growth			
GNP/capita (US\$) ^a	2680	480	1020
Growth in GDP (%) ^b	-7.7	-9.5	-2.4
Food availability			
Growth in agricultural GDP (%) ^b	-7.5	-2.7	-1.5
Food production index (1995-97) ^c	69.5	123.8	100.7
Child malnutrition (%) ^{d, i, j}	3	11	19
Poverty			
Under-5 mortality rate ^{a, e}	25	n.a.	31
Population < international poverty line ^g	<2.0	18.9	n.a.
Human Development Index (1997) 1=maximum index	0.747	0.702	0.720
Income inequality (Gini index) 0=equality	48.0	35.3	n.a.
Land			
Arable land/capita (has) (1994-96)	0.89	0.19	0.20
Water			
Annual freshwater withdrawals (%) ^{a, h}	2.6	94.9	63.4
Annual freshwater withdrawals/capita (cubic meters)	521	2,257	2,501
Employment and labor			
Labor force participation (1997 ratio of female to male)	1.0	0.9	0.9
Est. average annual growth of the labor force (1995-2010)	0.1	1.6	2.8
Financial depth			
Growth in gross domestic investment (%) ^f	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic credit from banking sector (% of GDP) ^a	25.9	n.a.	n.a.
Credit to the private sector (% of GDP) ^a	8.7	n.a.	n.a.

a. 1997. b. 1990-97. c. Base years 1989-91 = 100). d. For children less than 5 years of age. e. per 1000 children. f. 1965-97. g. less than \$1/day. h. % of total resources. i. 1992-97 j. weight for age

Source: World Development Indicators 1999 and Human Development Index 1999

GREATER HORN OF AFRICA

BASIS background

Since 1997, work has focused on financial market constraints to, and employment benefits from, cross-border trade. Researchers also have studied household and market constraints to food and income security in the poverty-prone Amhara region of Ethiopia. In 1999, the program included a symposium linking agricultural policy and resource access with nutrition and child survival. That year research also began on productive water use in the Mwea irrigation scheme.

Total financial contributions

\$300,000, USAID/Africa Bureau, food security and crossborder trade.

\$500,000, USAID/Africa Bureau, food security and nutrition.

\$100,000, USAID/Ethiopia.

Regional projects

- **Alleviating Poverty and Food Insecurity: The Case of Mwea Irrigation Scheme in Kenya.** PIs: **Nguyo, Onyango, Bezuneh.**
- **Crossborder Trade and Food Security in the Horn of Africa.** PIs: **Little, Teka.**
- **Embeddedness of Resource Management Institutions in Culture, State and Market Interlinkages and Discourses.** PI: **Pankhust.**
- **From Household to Region: Factor Market Constraints to Income and Food Security in a Highly Diverse Environment—South Wollo, Ethiopia.** PIs: **Little.**

WORKPLAN FY2001

Alleviating Poverty and Food Insecurity: Mwea Irrigation Scheme (Tegemeo, Clark Atlanta, Ministry of Research Technical Training and Technology, Kenya): Mwea Water User Survey and Economic Modelling of Water Production. Data collection on household production, irrigation water use, and income and expenditure within households. Analytical tools will be used to determine policy recommendations and lessons that can be of value to other regional irrigation schemes.

Crossborder Trade and Food Security (IDA, OSSREA): Finalizing data analysis and write up. Regional workshop on crossborder trade and food security in the Horn of Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, January 2001.

Embeddedness of Resource Management Institutions (AAU): Research will begin on six contrasting case studies of forest, pasture and irrigation in Ethiopia.

From Household to Region (IDA, IDR): Policy-based seminar on research findings to be held in Bar Dar, Ethiopia, September 2001. Also to be carried out are the household survey, “Resource Access and Asset Management to Mitigate Food Insecurity,” and the “Ethnographic Study of Livelihood Strategies.”

ACTIVITIES FY2000

Agricultural Policy, Resource Access, and Nutritional Outcomes (LTC, OSSREA): Inter-regional seminar held Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, November 1999. Completed.

Alleviating Poverty and Food Insecurity: Mwea Irrigation Scheme (Tegemeo, Clark Atlanta, Ministry of Research Technical Training and Technology): Field research initiated.

Changing Water Tenure Patterns and Institutional Responses to Water Management in East Africa (ACTS): Fieldwork completed in 10 villages. Consultative meeting held with members of water committees and government staff.

Crossborder Trade and Food Security (IDA, OSSREA): Field research completed.

From Household to Region (IDA, IDR): Completed study of market centers and community assessments.

Linking Agriculture to Human Nutrition (ICRW): Completed.

SAMPLE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Applied Research: Horn of Africa—helping promote interregional trade and economic stability by informing African, US, and international policymakers about the positive effects crossborder trade of livestock and grain has on food security. In November 2000, it was announced that a common certification system for animal health soon will allow free movement of livestock across Ethiopian, Kenyan, and Somalian borders.

Synthesis and Training: Horn of Africa—organized an international symposium in Ethiopia of 57 participants from 6 African countries and the United States to: enhance understanding of policy, health, and nutrition linkages across disciplines; promote dialogue among agricultural policy and nutrition scientists and practitioners; articulate successful policy and program interventions and their impacts; and identify areas of collaboration. Karl Schwartz, USAID Ethiopia Program Officer, said the symposium helped the mission develop its country strategy.

SAMPLE OF OUTPUTS

Workshop Proceedings. December 2000. Horn of Africa Regional Workshop: Agricultural Policy, Resource Access and Human Nutrition, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 3-5 November 1999.

Brown. January 2000. "From Household to Region Policy Seminar: Summary of Dessie, Ethiopia seminar." Summary.

Amare, Adal, Tolossa, Castro, and Little. June 2000. "Food Security and Resource Access: A Final Report on the Community Assessments in South Wello and Oromiya Zones of Amhara Region, Ethiopia." Report published by IDA.

Abdel Ghaffar, Cook, and Roth. June 2000. *Horn of Africa Regional Symposium: Agriculture Policy, Resource Access, and Human Nutrition*. BASIS Brief.

Teka, Azeze, and Gebremariam. August 2000. "Cross-Border Livestock Trade and Food Security in the Southern and Southeastern Ethiopia Borderlands." Booklet published by OSSREA.

INDICATORS	Ethiopia	Kenya	Tanzania
Economic Growth			
GNP/capita (US\$) ^a	110	340	210
Growth in GDP (%) ^b	4.3	2.1	2.7
Food availability			
Growth in agricultural GDP (%) ^b	3.0	1.0	3.7
Food production index (1995-97) ^c	n.a.	102.9	97.2
Child malnutrition (%) ^{d,i,j}	48	23	31
Poverty			
Under-5 mortality rate ^{a,e}	175	112	136
Population < international poverty line ^g	46.0	50.2	n.a.
Human Development Index (1997) 1=maximum index	0.298	0.519	0.421
Income inequality (Gini index) 0=equality	40.0	44.5	38.2
Land			
Arable land/capita (has) (1994-96)	0.20	0.15	0.10
Water			
Annual freshwater withdrawals (%) ^{a,h}	2.0	6.8	1.3
Annual freshwater withdrawals/capita (cubic meters)	51	87	40
Employment and labor			
Labor force participation (1997 ratio of female to male)	0.7	0.9	1.0
Est. average annual growth of the labor force (1995-2010)	3.0	2.9	2.7
Financial depth			
Growth in gross domestic investment (%) ^f	6.0	1.4	n.a.
Domestic credit from banking sector (% of GDP) ^a	44.3	53.3	13.8
Credit to the private sector (% of GDP) ^a	23.1	34.9	3.9

a. 1997. b. 1990-97. c. Base years 1989-91=100). d. For children under 5. e. Per 1000 children. f. 1965-97. g. Less than \$1/day. h. % of total resources. i. 1992-97. j. weight for age.

Source: World Development Indicators 1999 and Human Development Index 1999

SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAM

BASIS background

Since 1997, the program has focused on land and water issues. An ongoing project of collaborative research and fieldwork target land transactions and markets in Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. A second ongoing project targets research on water resource management in the course of water policy reform in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. In 1999, BASIS began research in support of Zimbabwe's Land Reform and Resettlement Program.

Total financial contributions

\$200,000, USAID/Bureau of Humanitarian Relief, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.
\$300,000, USAID/Zimbabwe.

Regional projects

- Broadening Access to Land Markets in Southern Africa. PIs: **Lyne, Graham, Fuller, Matengu, Rugube.**
- Broadening Access to Water Resources in Southern Africa. PIs: **Peters, Gonese, Mulwafu, Chavula, Chilundo, das Neves, Derman, Ferguson.**
- Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe. PI: **Roth.**

WORKPLAN FY2001

Broadening Access to Land Markets (LTC, UN, MRC, UZ, OSU): Document, monitor, and analyze rate of land transfers and financing mechanisms used by the socially disadvantaged. **Namibia:** Analyze resettlement and land reform since independence, and commercial farmland transactions and their correlation with legal/policy changes. **South Africa:** Analyze 3rd census survey of land transfers, and conduct and analyze 4th census survey. **Zimbabwe:** Examine gender dimension of land allocation through case studies, census reports and a questionnaire.

Broadening Access to Water Resources (CASS, Chancellor College, NET, MSU, Harvard): Three-country study to document and analyze effectiveness and distribution of water under the reforms and decentralized management systems being implemented. **Zimbabwe:** Interviews with water users in study sites and field surveys on water use. Monitoring implementation of water reform program. **Malawi:** Dry season surveys focusing on morbidity, water quality and use, and productivity. Policy consultations and public dissemination of material. **Mozambique:** Identifying/describing range of uses and users of water in Umbeluzi Basin site. Analyze 1998 Water Policy and implementation plans using site data. Workshop on findings in relation to Mozambique's water and irrigation policy, including water policy researchers and agency representatives.

New Agrarian Contracts in the Context of Zimbabwe's Land Reform (Rutgers, CASS): Research under "Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe" project to examine how 3 types of agrarian contracts—sharecropping, out-grower schemes, and community-based tourism—reinforce or undermine land reform.

ACTIVITIES FY2000

Broadening Access to Land Markets (UN, OSU, LTC, UZ): Census of land transfers and analysis completed and workshop held.

Broadening Access to Water Resources (NET, Harvard, CSR, MSU, CASS): Field research on water policy reforms and decentralized management systems initiated.

Dynamics of Persistent Poverty and Sustainable Livelihoods in South Africa (UW, Policy and Praxis, IFPRI): Completion of project outputs. Conference "Strengthening Development Policy by Looking within the Household: Linking Household Resources to the Dynamics of Poverty in South Africa," October 2000. Project completed.

Land Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe (LTC): Project initiated, subcontract formed and first proposal prepared.

SAMPLE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Finance Reform: South Africa—led the way in exploring how to help historically disadvantaged farmers and farm workers access private sector loans to finance land and equity-sharing projects. BASIS researchers from the University of Natal and Ohio State University helped in developing the 1999 Land Reform Credit Facility, which draws private sector finance and human capital into commercially viable land reform projects. According to a BASIS researcher, the loan target of R15 million set for the first year was reached after just 8 months.

Funding Support: South Africa—sponsored research on poverty in South Africa and in July 1998 reported policy recommendations to the Deputy President and nine cabinet ministers.

Land Reform: Zimbabwe—participated in a 1998 multi-donor effort assisting Zimbabwe's government in designing its land reform and resettlement program, aimed at broadening the access of the poor to land and water resources.

SAMPLE OF OUTPUTS

Lyne and Graham. November 1999. "The Impact of Land Redistribution on Tenure Security and Agricultural Performance in KwaZulu-Natal." Journal article.

Ng'ong'ola. October 1999. "Policies Influencing Patterns of Use of Water Resources in Malawi." Policy review.

Guale. September 2000. "Potencial da bacia do rio movene para construaçao da barragem." Published report.

Tauacale. September 2000. "Determinaçao do padrao do caudal ecologico da bacia do rio Umbeluzi." Published report.

Graham and Lyne. November 2000. "Land redistribution in Kwazulu-Natal: An Analysis and Comparison of Farmland Transactions in 1997 and 1998." Journal article.

INDICATORS	South Africa	Namibia	Zimbabwe	Mozambique	Malawi
Economic growth					
GNP/capita (US\$) ^a	3210	2110	720	140	210
Growth in GDP (%) ^b	1.5	3.8	1.8	4.9	3.6
Food availability					
Growth in agricultural GDP (%) ^b	2.5	4.0	3.2	6.1	8.6
Food production index (1995-97) ^c	97.5	118.8	94.8	119.5	105.3
Child malnutrition (%) d,i,j,	9	26	16	26	30
Poverty					
Under-5 mortality rate ^{a,e}	65	114	108	201	224
Population <international pov. line ^g	23.7	n.a.	41.0	n.a.	n.a.
Human Development Index (1997)	0.695	0.638	0.560	0.341	0.399
1=maximum index					
Income inequality (Gini index) 0=equality	59.3	n.a.	56.8	n.a.	n.a.
Land					
Arable land/ capita (has) (1994-96)	0.38	0.52	0.28	0.18	0.16
Water					
Ann. Freshwater withdrawals (%) ^{a,h}	26.6	0.5136	6.1	0.3	4.8
Freshwater withdrawals/capita (cubic meters)	359	179	136	40	98
Employment and labor					
Labor force participation (1997 ratio of female to male)	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Ave. ann. Growth of labor force (1995-2010)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Financial depth					
Growth gross domestic investment (%) ^f	1.5	2.0	2.9	6.3	-3.4
Credit from banking sector (% GDP) ^a	160.3	55.4	61.3	3.5	8.3
Credit to private sector (% GDP) ^a	135.7	52.6	37.6	16.3	3.9

a. 1997. b. 1990-97. c. Base years 1989-91 = 100). d. For children less than 5 years of age. e. per 1000 children. f. 1965-97. g. less than \$1/day. h. % of total resources. i. 1992-97 j. weight for age

Source: World Development Indicators 1999 and Human Development Indicators 1999

GLOBAL PROGRAM AND SYNTHESIS

Background

The Global Program includes research and training activities that cut across two or more BASIS regions. It also includes research and training activities occurring outside the current regions of focus.

Projects

•Global Synthesis.

PIs: **Blue, Heron, Gonzalez-Vega, Peters.**

•Impact Monitoring and Evaluation.
PIs: **Blue, Roth.**

Travel Grants

Michael M. Horowitz attended the Cultures and Biodiversity Congress, Kunming China, July 2000.

Output: "Management of Semi-Arid Rangelands: the Cultural Experience and Knowledge of Herders in Asia and Africa." Paper.

WORKPLAN FY2001

Global Synthesis: Resources are allocated to allow BASIS researchers to participate in cross-regional activities, including:

- World Bank Best Practices Workshop, April 2001, and,
- Joint Conference on Land and Water in South Africa.

Support is also being given for researchers from Central America and Africa to attend the BASIS El Salvador workshop, Spring 2001, and also for researchers from the United States to attend the Russian Working Conference on Market Reform in the Russian Agricultural Sector, Summer 2001.

Impact Monitoring and Evaluation (IRIS, TAMU, ICASA): Participation in the joint Government Performance and Results Act Impact Studies workshop, July 2000. Organize a mini workshop with groups to present GIS toolkit to BASIS researchers.

ACTIVITIES FY2000

Agriculturalists' Asset and Income Diversification Patterns (Cornell, Clark Atlanta, Tegemeo, MSU): All outputs and comparative research completed.

Differential Responses of Rural Residents to Long-term Economic Change, Mali (American U., ISH): Field research completed. A workshop in March 2000 presented preliminary results to 32 people from government and NGOs. A second workshop in July 2000 reviewed final results and possibilities for development initiatives.

Impact Monitoring and Evaluation: Attended USAID-sponsored impacts workshop, July 2000.

Irrigation, Participation, and Factor Markets in Tanzania (ESRF, MACIS): Field research completed. Two-day workshop presented findings to government staff, farmers, NGOs and donors. Data analysis and write-up in process.

Seminar on Agricultural Policy, Resources Access and Human Nutrition (LTC, USAID, OSSREA): A symposium in November 1999 held in Ethiopia was attended by more than 50 participants from eastern and southern Africa.

SAMPLE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Institutional Reforms: Tanzania—documented inequalities in access to water and offered policy options that reflect the need for increased stakeholder participation in local and regional policy formulation. BASIS researchers documented how some irrigation organizations restrict membership to landowners, and research results led to local leaders becoming committed to opening membership to tenants. Gender training provided by an NGO affiliated with BASIS helped make women’s demands for land access more socially acceptable. As a consequence, in two villages women gained access to irrigated plots despite social mores that make it difficult for women to control self-earned income. In a third village, project advocacy and training resulted in a plan to distribute small newly irrigated plots to female household heads and to married women. The research also provided evidence that irrigation and credit projects must bring younger men into planning and scheme management activities.

Engaging researchers, policymakers, and NGOs in dialogue through workshops and conferences:

- *Community Participation in Irrigation*, 10-11 August 2000, Dar es Salam, Tanzania. Engaged 15 villagers, 15 staff from the Irrigation Section, 15 officials from the ministries of Water and Community Development, Cooperative Department, and local government offices, and 15 representatives from NGOs, training institutions and donors.
- *The Influence of Labor, Financial, and Land Markets on Rural Poverty*, 12 August 1999, San Salvador, El Salvador. Presented research findings to more than 300 policymakers, researchers and practitioners.
- *Agricultural Policy, Resource Access and Human Nutrition*, 3-5 November 1999, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Brought together more than 50 participants from teaching and research institutions, regional networks, government, NGOs and donor agencies in eastern and southern Africa.
- *Land Privatization Experiences in Eastern Europe and Russia*, 21-23 August 2000, Minsk, Russia. Enabled 11 representatives from 7 transitional countries to work with US scientists and donor representatives on generating statistics on the degree to which marketable titles have been distributed to private owners and legally registered.
- Country workshops, 23 March and 24 July 2000, Bamako, Mali. Each attended by more than 35 individuals from NGOs, international organizations, government agencies, and others. Outlined research results on contributions of non-agricultural and secondary agricultural activities to the economic well-being of a rural zone in Western Mali.

Training—supported 32 students during the period 1997-2001, 10 female and 22 male students. Twenty-two students were from host-countries in which BASIS works, with 15 working toward a Ph.D., 10 toward a Master’s degree, 4 toward a Bachelor’s degree, and 2 were post-docs. During this period, 15 students completed their degrees.

Collaborative Partnerships—established formal partnerships with 28 institutions (14 US and 14 international institutions). More than 20 other institutions have been involved in BASIS research and training programs.

SAMPLE OF OUTPUTS

Little. October 1999. “Selling to Eat: Petty Trade and Traders in Peri-urban Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa.” Paper submitted for journal publication.

Little. October 1999. “Confronting Change: Contact Farming and Production Relations in Peri-urban Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa.” Paper submitted for journal publication.

Johnson-Welch, Alemu, Msaki, Sengendo, Kigutha, Wolff. February 2000. *Improving Household Food Security: Institutions, Gender and Integrated Approaches*. BASIS Progress paper.

Roth. February 2000. “Comparative Overview of Privatization, Land Redistribution and Farm Restructuring in Africa and the Newly Independent States.” Draft paper.

ME. March 2000. *BASIS CRSP Third Annual Report: Activities and Workplan*.

Diarra, Doumbia, Kamate, Koenig, Tembely. April 2000. “L’economie rurale a kita: Resultats de la premiere etape.” EEP. May 2000. *BASIS CRSP External Evaluation Panel Report, 1999*.

Barrett, Bezuneh, Clay, Reardon. “August 2000. Heterogeneous Constraints, Incentives and Income Diversification Strategies in Rural Africa.” Draft paper.

Camara, Diarra, Kamate, Koenig, Maiga, Tembely, Traoré. August 2000. “L’economie rurale a Kita: etude dane une perspective d’anthropologie appliquee. rapport interimaire.”

Johnson-Welch. November 2000. “Gender and Household Food Security: A Lost Opportunity.” Powerpoint presentation.

MANAGEMENT ENTITY

Personnel

Michael Roth

Director (50%)

Danielle Hartmann

Coordinator (100%)

Kurt Brown

Publications and Outreach (50%)

Marsha Cannon

Administrative Specialist (40%)

Carole Karsten

Financial Administration (100%)

CRSP earmark

FY1997: \$800,000

FY1998: \$1,281,000

FY1999: \$850,000

FY2000: \$1,050,000

FY2001: \$1,250,000

Total: \$5,231,000

Add-ons

FY1997: \$0

FY1998: \$325,000

FY1999: \$820,000

FY2000: \$584,000

FY2001: \$200,000

Total: \$1,829,000

RECURRENT ACTIVITIES

Program management

- Work with research program leaders and principal investigators to design programs and strategies
- Determine regional and thematic funding priorities
- Identify and pursue funding opportunities and program add-ons
- Administer/coordinate Board of Directors, Technical Committee, Executive Committee, and External Evaluation Panel
- Coordinate competitive grant program
- Liaison with CRSP Council
- Maintain institutional and researcher databases
- Create and update policy manual

Finance/subcontracting

- Undertake/oversee program administration and financial accounting
- Oversee a financial management system linking actual with anticipated expenditures and budget controls

Publications and outreach

- Implement a comprehensive program of publications, research dissemination, and outreach
- Establish linkages among global partners, donors, multilateral organizations, and USAID
- Manage the BASIS Publication Series
- Publish and distribute regional workplans and budgets
- Design and oversee the BASIS website and listserv

Renewal activities (BASIS Phase II)

- BASIS Strategy for program renewal (November 1999)
- Email Conference to design BASIS vision (December 1999)
- USAID Stakeholders Conference (June 2000)
- BASIS Partners Conference (February 2000)
- Expression of Interest (March 2000)
- BASIS RFP (May 2000)
- EEP and AMR evaluations (Summer 2000)
- External evaluation of proposals and selection of Phase II projects (August 2000)
- Phase II Planning Committee (November 2000)
- BASIS Phase II Proposal Submission to USAID (January 2001)

COMPETITIVE GRANTS

(FY 1998-FY 2000; program discontinued October 2000)

Agriculturalists' Asset and Income Diversification Patterns to Ensure Sustainable Livelihoods.

PIs: Christopher Barrett, Abdillahi Aboud, Mesfin Bezuneh, Daniel Clay and Tom Reardon.

Alleviating Poverty and Food Insecurity: The Case of Mwea in Kenya.

PIs: Wilson Nguyo, Mesfin Buzuneh, and Christopher Onyango.

Differential Responses of Rural Residents to Long-term Economic Change in Kita, Mali.

PIs: Dolores Koenig and Tiéman Diarra.

The Dynamics of Persistent Poverty and Sustainable Livelihoods in South Africa.

PIs: Michael Carter and Julian May.

Farm Size, Farm Type and Competitiveness in the Kyrgyz Republic.

PI: Malcolm Childress.

Irrigation, Participation, and Factor Markets in Tanzania.

PI: Jeanne Koopman.

Rural Households' Land and Labor Market Participation Strategies in El Salvador in the 1990s.

PI: Jonathan Conning.

Social Norms, Fairness and Economic Efficiency in Policy Experiments Involving Bargaining: Broadening Access to Land Rights, Land Resources, and Economic Opportunity in South Africa.

PIs: Ragan Petrie, Jean Paul Chavas, Michael J. Roth, and Michael Lyne.