

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

AFRICA

**Special Studies,
1992–1994**

Supplement

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA

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1992–1994

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The executive branch of the U.S. government requires a massive amount of information to make policy decisions. The many departments, agencies, and commissions of the government devote much of their energies to gathering and analyzing information. However, even the resources of the U.S. government are not adequate to gather all the information that is needed; therefore, the government contracts universities, colleges, corporations, think tanks, and individuals to provide data and analyses. Because the great majority of these studies are difficult to find and obtain, University Publications of America (UPA) publishes some of the most important ones in its Special Studies series. *Africa, 1992–1994 Supplement* collection consists of studies on Africa that became available during the period 1992–1994.

ACRONYMS/INITIALISMS

The following acronyms and initialisms are used frequently in this guide and are listed here for the convenience of the researcher.

ACSI	Africa Child Survival Initiative
AID	Agency for International Development
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BPED	Black Private Enterprise Development Project (South Africa)
CAAA	Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986
CCCD	Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases
CFA	Communaute Financiare Africaine
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CIP	Commodity Import Program
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
D.C.	District of Columbia
DFA	Development Fund for Africa
DOD	Department of Defense (U.S.)
ERP	Economic Recovery Program
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFH	Freedom From Hunger
FID	Foreign Internal Defense
FINCA	Foundation for International Community Assistance
FP	Family Planning

FRELIMO	Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique (Mozambique)
GAO	General Accounting Office
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDAD	Internal Defense and Development
IMET	International Military Education and Training
JCMFA	<i>Joint and Combined Military Force for Africa</i>
JTF	Joint Task Force (U.S.)
KREP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Program
MDR	Ministry of Rural Development (Chad)
MSE	Micro- and Small-scale Enterprise
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Tons
NA	Not Available
NARS	National Agricultural Research Centers
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PACD	<i>Plans of Action to Combat Desertification</i>
P.L.	Public Law
pp.	Pages
P/T	Practice/Technology
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RENAMO	Resistência Nacional Mocambicano (Mozambique)
ROE	Rules of Engagement
SA	South Africa
SAP	Structural Adjustment Program

SSN	Social Safety Net
U.K.	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNITAF	Unified Task Force
UNOSOM	United Nations Operations in Somalia

REEL INDEX

Reel 1

Frame

Africa (General)

1991

0001

The Demographic Impact of AIDS in Africa.

Academy for Educational Development, Inc., Washington, D.C. Caroline Q. Rush. December 1991. 17pp.

The rapidly rising rate of deaths due to AIDS in Africa has caused an unprecedented public health crisis across the continent. The report presents calculations on the long-term consequences of AIDS. These calculations center around four crucial issues: the effect that AIDS will have on population growth rates in general; the impact of the disease on improvements made thus far in child survival, such as declining infant mortality rates; the extent to which the number of AIDS orphans will continue to increase and how the increase will influence dependency ratios of African populations; and the impact on productivity levels of both urban and rural economies, given that the uniformly fatal disease commonly strikes young adults, who account for the large segment of the workforce.

1992

0018

African People, African Parks: An Evaluation of Development Initiatives as a Means of Improving Protected Area Conservation in Africa.

Nature Conservancy, Arlington, Virginia; World Wildlife Fund, Inc., Washington, D.C., and World Resources Institute, Washington, D.C. Lee Hannah. 1992. 77pp.

This study reviews the implementation of ten African parks projects and makes suggestions for future project design. The report begins by presenting brief profiles of the ten projects. Next, more detailed case studies are presented of the Amboseli and Wildlife Extension projects in Kenya, the

Bururi Forest Project, and the Mountain Gorilla Project. Lessons learned from these projects are discussed in conclusion. A major lesson is that a good "people and parks" project must address an entire protected area with adequate resources; projects which address only a portion of an area cannot ensure its integrity. Also essential to success is the need to respect traditional community structures, even when these seem less individualistic and democratic than those in the West.

0095 Minerals Yearbook, Volume 3: Mineral Industries of Africa.

Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. NA. 1992. 268pp.

The fifty-three countries that constituted Africa in 1990 accounted for a significant portion of total world output of a number of mineral commodities. Among the most significant to be produced in Africa were andalusite, antimony, asbestos, bauxite, chromite, coal, cobalt, copper, diamond, fluor spar, gold, lithium minerals, manganese, phosphate, platinum-group metals, the titanium minerals—ilmenite and rutile, vanadium, vermiculite, uranium, and zircon. Several of these—chromite, cobalt, diamond, and manganese—were not produced in the United States.

0363 Southern Africa Drought Assessment, March 24–April 29, 1992.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Kate Farnsworth, Brian D'Silva, and Chris Keppler. 1992. 219pp.

In southern Africa, the most serious drought of the century is threatening widespread famine and economic dislocation. The report assesses the drought and its impacts, and presents recommendations for famine relief and mitigation at both regional and country levels. An initial section analyzes the drought from a regional perspective, noting that circumstances present donors with a unique opportunity to implement effective famine relief: the famine early warning system (FEWS) has generated enough information to develop an effective response before the critical period of hunger begins in August/September 1993; most governments have already declared emergencies and have begun taking action; and a sound regional transportation infrastructure is in place. To be effective, famine relief will require regional-level coordination by organizations such as the Southern African Development Coordination Committee, and the cooperation of South Africa.

0582 National Food Security Stock Policies and Procedures in Sub-Saharan Africa: Case Studies.

Kansas State University Food and Feed Grain Institute, Manhattan, Kansas. Kenneth E. Neils, John D. Lea, and Carl Reed. January 1992. 159pp. This report includes case studies of Chad, Malawi, Mali, and Zambia, which demonstrates a diversity of policies and procedures promoting food security in sub-Saharan Africa. The subjects examined include food security objectives, organizations, use of the national food security stock, information/early warning systems, stock maintenance, pest control measures, the role of external donors, and the impacts of stocking policy. The following are among the study's major findings: (1) Chad's food security stock objective of providing famine relief to the disaster-stricken is managed cooperatively by the government and international donors. Responsibility for building and maintaining security stocks currently rests heavily on the shoulders of AID; (2) Malawi's objective is to have maize stocks readily available to feed needy rural Malawians, fill the commercial food gap, stabilize prices, and aid Mozambican refugees when donor pledges are insufficient. Zambia's situation regarding reserves is extremely political and fluid, as a new government (in place since late 1991) is attempting to identify or create a satisfactory security stock-managing organization.

0741 Africa's Realignment and America's Strategic Interests in the Postcontainment Era.

Air University Center for Aerospace Doctrine, Research and Education, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Karl P. Magyar. February 1992. 30pp. Africa has not ranked as one of the core concerns of our traditional security interests, nor is it anticipated that, at least in sub-Saharan Africa, we will encounter challenges requiring massive armed intervention. However, the 1991 war with Iraq has uncovered important new developments that make our close monitoring of that continent imperative. Generally, Africa's more dangerous conflicts are characterized by substantial external intervention—which previously had concerned mostly the activities of the Soviet Union, various members of the Warsaw Pact, Cuba, and Libya. Much is made of Africa's unfortunate social conditions, and many have assumed a simple causal connection between Africa's violence and poverty. This is an unwarranted assumption and may detract from a full comprehension of these conflicts. Similarly, much of our previous African policy focused on the assumed importance of southern Africa's strategic minerals, the sea-lanes around South Africa, and our undisturbed access to Africa's oil. In view of

the rapid extrication of the Soviet Union and Cuba from their previous commitments in Africa, these traditional security concerns also require our reexamination. We may also be advised to reassess our standard assumptions regarding our assertive stance on Africa's democratization process and our insistence on rather orthodox free-market structures, which may not be appropriate models and which may produce counterproductive results in these extremely fragile societies.

0771 A "New Deal" for Africa: A Joint Humanitarian Role for U.S. Armed Forces.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. John M. Gray III. April 7, 1992. 31pp.

New roles and missions are evolving for America's military; these new roles and missions are largely humanitarian with significant peacemaking, peace-keeping, and nation-building components. Development issues in Africa, Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Caribbean and the Americas will occupy U.S. and UN resources well into the next century. Few organizations possess the planning, distribution, and execution capability necessary to deal with development problems of the magnitude facing the new world order. The U.S. military, particularly the U.S. Army, possess a treasure chest of planning and execution capabilities remarkably well suited to intelligently confronting these problems in coalition with other UN partners. This paper examines the feasibility of a U.S. military-led UN coalition project to build a grid of road, rail, and water transportation infrastructure throughout the continent of Africa. Approaching African development through concentrating UN coalition efforts on a continent wide transportation infrastructure project puts the problems facing Africa in a fresh and coherent perspective. New light is shed on the problems of agriculture, education, appropriate technology, common language, deforestation, desertification, AIDS, and population and erosion control. Actively using the U.S. military as the lead agent in UN coalitions charged with promoting environmentally sensitive humanitarian development in Africa and other depressed areas will help promote peace and prosperity.

0802 Prospects for Collaborating with Traditional Healers in Africa.

Management Sciences for Health, Inc., Arlington, Virginia. Janice Hogle and Agma Prins. April 20, 1992. 74pp.

When approached appropriately, many African healers are willing to collaborate with biomedical health care providers and integrate selected biomedical elements into their own practices. The literature review de-

scribes current collaborative activities and assesses the potential for future efforts. Thus far, in some regions, educational programs have successfully promoted healers' use of oral rehydration therapy, diminished the instance of dangerous traditional treatments, improved hygienic practices, and promoted the use of vaccines. In many African countries, traditional health worker training has resulted in modern fever and malnutrition treatments and increased referrals to biomedical facilities. Constraints to traditional healer-biomedical personnel collaboration involve the selection of healers, difficulty in reaching a consensus on collaboration objectives, and the inappropriate adoption of learned practices by traditional healers.

0876

Plan for Supporting Natural Resources Management in Sub-Saharan Africa: Regional Environmental Strategy for the Africa Bureau.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. May 1992. 124pp.

This document is an updated version of the Africa Bureau Plan for Supporting Natural Resources Management, which was published under the same title in February 1987. Experience has validated the original strategy, and the bureau is continuing to refine its strategic focus through a series of country and regional assessments and analyses that have been conducted during the previous four years. In addition, the strategy has been adjusted through periodic review and subsequent guidance in order to bring it into conformance with more recent legislative direction. The complexity, severity and uniqueness of sub-Saharan Africa's developmental and environmental situation is exceedingly difficult to clearly comprehend. However, the link between human suffering and environmental degradation is clearly evident. The specter of severe deforestation and soil loss, and resulting desertification, triggered a massive outpouring of U.S. humanitarian assistance to the continent. Those concerned with African development have reconfirmed their determination to reduce the region's vulnerability to disaster.

Reel 2

Africa (General) cont.

1992 cont.

- 0001 Democratization and Good Governance in Africa.**
Foreign Service Institute Center for the Study of Foreign Affairs, Washington, D.C. David H. Shinn and Timothy S. McCoy. May 1992. 102pp.
This study grew out of a seminar series on conflict resolution and democratization in Africa that the center organized for the Bureau of African Affairs in late 1991. At the request of Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen afterwards, the authors have surveyed field programs assisting democratic development in Africa. The result is a useful resource for U.S. embassies in implementing U.S. policy to help African nations build democratic government.
- 0103 The Concept of Governance and Its Implications for AID's Development Assistance Program in Africa.**
Associates in Rural Development, Inc., Burlington, Vermont. Robert Charlick. June 1992. 27pp.
The paper sets forth the AID Africa Bureau's notion of democratic governance and explores ways in which such governance can contribute to socioeconomic development in Africa. Specifically, the paper discusses how democratic governance (1) improves public management effectiveness by improving management quality in any public; (2) promotes the legitimacy of power by developing political consensus, applying laws and regulations more fairly, and making the entities which exercise power more responsive to their constituencies; (3) increases public accountability by supporting truly democratic elections; (4) promotes open access to information; and (5) accepts a plurality of public actors and promotes active cooperation among them. Tables listing ways in which AID programs can support democratic governance in Africa are appended.
- 0130 Ecotourism: A Viable Alternative for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Africa.**
International Resources Group, Washington, D.C. NA. June 1992. 120pp.
This report describes the history and current status of ecotourism and its role in economic development and natural resource management. It focuses on the role of private, commercial-sector organizations. Several specific examples of ecotourism are discussed briefly. Major findings include the

following: (1) Sub-Saharan Africa has considerable untapped potential for ecotourism; (2) the benefits of ecotourism are only beginning to be quantified; (3) although ecotourism could promote AID's goals in private sector development and natural resource management, no major projects are being funded; (4) marketing is a key area where nature tourism needs support; (5) private ground operators are necessary to deliver tours that are responsive to tourists' needs; (6) local communities should be given a larger role in planning nature tourism; and (7) development of ecotourism in Africa hinges on a number of government actions.

0250 Joint and Combined Military Force: A Possible Solution to African Economic Problems.

Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Jones O. Arogbofa. June 1992. 151pp.

Africa remains the least-developed continent in the world. The dismal state of the continent's economic and political development underscores the myriad problems now afflicting most of the continent's states. There have been many attempts to solve Africa's problems since it has attained independence. Despite these attempts, however, most states continue their downward slide. This writer opines that real progress will not be achieved until a majority of the states adopt some radical structural changes. This study proposes one change which could provide some solutions would be to establish a Joint and Combined Military Force for Africa (JCMFA). The JCMFA would play a defense/deterrence role against external and internal intervention and aggression in Africa. It would also involve mediation and peaceful negotiation to resolve African crises. The goals of the JCMFA would be to make Africa a safe, secure, peaceful continent in which African leaders could develop policies and procedures to forward African affairs. A secure and peaceful Africa would encourage economic growth, attract foreign investors, encourage technological development and industrialization, aid economic recovery, and stabilize African political and social systems.

0401 A Research and Advocacy Agenda for African NGOs in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Datex, Inc., Washington, D.C. Seifulaziz Leo Milas et al. September 1992. 60pp.

The increasingly important yet changing role of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in African development is explored in the series of four research papers. The first paper examines the role NGOs can play in

advancing popular participation and decentralization in development planning and implementation. The second discusses the need to strengthen links between grassroots NGOs and research organizations, and explores ways to do so. The third paper discusses the role of NGOs, especially international NGOs, in providing humanitarian assistance in circumstances of violent civil conflict; it includes descriptions of the past operations of NGOs in civil conflicts in Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia. The final paper is a case study of NGO activity in the Sudan, where relations between the government and international NGOs, particularly those with religious affiliations, have had a turbulent history.

0461 Food Strategies and Market Liberalization in Africa: Case Studies of Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. Shahla Shapouri, Margaret Missiaen, and Stacey Rosen. August 1992. 125pp.

This report analyzes the food strategies of Kenya, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe during the 1980s. The overall objectives of these countries' food policies were to achieve food self-sufficiency and improve the nutritional status of the population. With policy reforms, price and input subsidies declined, and increases in input prices offset the effect of increases in producer prices. A simulation model was developed to project changes in consumption, production, and imports brought about by market liberalization. Simulation results indicate that market liberalization alone is not sufficient to stimulate production to keep pace with population growth. Low rates of production growth, if accompanied by the continuation of historical income growth and the elimination of price subsidies, will reduce food consumption by the low-income groups.

0586 Programs for Mitigating Adverse Social Impacts During Adjustment: The AID Experience.

Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland. David Kingsbury. September 1992. 76pp.

In the mid-1980s, developing country governments and donor agencies became increasingly concerned about the social costs, particularly to poorer populations, of economic adjustment. Consequently, an array of programs were designed to compensate targeted populations through periods of economic transition. The paper presents case studies of three AID-funded compensatory and social safety net (SSN) programs: the Mali Voluntary Early Departure Program (part of the Mali Economic Reform Program); the Tunisia Rural Works program, a Food for Work activity; and

the Food for Progress program in Madagascar. The studies reveal that SSN programs are often very political in nature. AID needs to be aware that it can lose control of a program if political criteria overwhelm economic and equity considerations in the decision making of host governments; a decision-tree approach is recommended for future program planning.

0662 Designs for Collaboration: A Study of PVO/NGO Umbrella Projects in Africa.

Datex, Inc., Washington, D.C. Jonathan Otto and Anne Drabek. September 1992. 157pp.

An increasingly important form of AID collaboration with private voluntary and nongovernmental organizations (PVOs/NGOs) is the umbrella project, which allows AID to finance the activities of several PVOs/NGOs under a single funding obligation and reduces management burdens. The pros and cons of recent AID umbrella projects in Africa are examined in the study. The bulk of the report is devoted to an analysis of project design issues, including AID and host government policy issues; project objectives and beneficiaries; the rationale for using an umbrella structure; project components, length, sectoral emphasis, and geographic focus; project management by AID and other agencies; needs, interests, roles of, and coordination among PVOs/NGOs; subgrant size and criteria; PVO/NGO training and technical assistance needs; information activities; and project financing and sustainability. An initial section details lessons learned.

1993

0819 Overview of AID Basic Education Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. L. Owen. January 1993. 60pp.

The Agency for International Development (AID) Africa Bureau initiated primary education programs in Mali in 1989, in Guinea and Ghana in 1990, in Benin, Malawi, and Namibia in 1991, and in Uganda in 1992. These programs joined ongoing assistance efforts in Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, and Swaziland. The report illustrates both the strategic consistency running through all the Africa Bureau's educational programs and the variations that address country-specific problems and goals. The report has two sections: (1) a brief general description of the problems facing African education and AID's response to these problems; (2) descriptions of AID's bilateral educational programs in the eleven countries mentioned.

- 0879 Profiles of African Telecommunications Markets.**
Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. Laurel G. Yancey and Tania Roman. February 1993. 100pp.
This document provides profiles of the telecommunications market for forty-nine African countries.

Reel 3

Africa (General) cont.

1993 cont.

- 0001 A Review of Donor-Funded Projects in Support of Micro- and Small-Scale Enterprises in West Africa.**
GEMINI Project and Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland, William Grant. February 1993. 177pp.
Donor-funded micro- and small[-scale] enterprise (MSE) development programs in fifteen countries in West Africa are reviewed in the paper. The paper also examines the types of programs being sponsored (including both financial and nonfinancial services), trends in donor sponsorship, issues of donor collaboration, and the increasing use of NGOs in West Africa as sources of entrepreneurship.
- 0178 The Structure and Growth of Microenterprises in Southern and Eastern Africa: Evidence from Recent Surveys.**
GEMINI Project and Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland. Carl Liedholm and Donald Mead. March 1993. 59pp.
The history and status of micro- and small-scale enterprise (MSE) development in southern and eastern Africa are illustrated through baseline surveys conducted in seven countries from 1990–92. The report summarizes the responses of over forty-three thousand MSEs throughout Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Nairobi. Primary conclusions are as follows: (1) MSE employment in the region is quite extensive, concentrated in rural areas and in manufacturing. (2) MSEs are generally small, consisting of one to five persons who are usually proprietors and family members. (3) Women make up the bulk of the MSE labor force. (4) Growth in employment among MSEs is high, although there are many variations across sectors and countries. (5) One half of firms disappear within the third year of start-up; only half of these closures are due to bad

business conditions—new opportunities, family health, and government intervention were cited as major causes of firm closure. (6) Business constraints most frequently mentioned involve finance and markets.

0237 A Review of Donor-Funded Projects in Support of Micro- and Small-Scale Enterprises in West Africa: Case Studies.

GEMINI Project and Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland. William Grant. March 1993. 154pp.

This document contains case studies of nine donor-funded credit projects designed primarily to provide credit to micro- and small-scale enterprises (MSEs). These case studies were compiled as part of a general review of donor-funded programs in support of MSE projects across West Africa and provide some initial analysis of the credit programs that will be of interest to practitioners in the field.

0391 The Department of Defense Role in African Policy.

Army War College Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Kent H. Butts. March 17, 1993. 35pp.

The author argues that the United States has strategic interests in Africa that are important to the new U.S. regional strategy. Although somewhat obscured because of Somalia, these interests remain important to the principles of forward presence, power projection, reconstitution, and maritime superiority contained in the National Military Strategy. The author contends that, if focused and moderately funded by Congress, existing DOD programs can provide meaningful support to humanitarian interests while sustaining the military-to-military contacts necessary to maintain U.S. strategic interests. He concludes that such an approach is the only hope for long-term U.S. strategic interests in Africa to be properly addressed.

0426 Investment Climate Reports for Sub-Saharan Africa.

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. April 1993. 55pp.

This report provides brief overviews of the investment climate in forty-seven African nations. Includes information on political and economic situation and on the business language used by each nation.

0481 **Toward a Sustainable Future for Africa: Improved Natural Resources Management under the Development Fund for Africa, 1987 to 1993.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. April 1993. 39pp.

Since 1987, AID's Development Fund for Africa (DFA) has provided over \$300 million to programs supporting environmentally sound development in Africa. The programs have focused on three priority areas—sustainable agriculture, tropical forestry, and biodiversity—and have been directed not, as in the past, at helping individual farmers but at promoting the systemic institutional, technical, economic, and political changes needed to support improved natural resource management. The report outlines and exemplifies experiences and successes to date under the DFA and the Africa Bureau's Plan for Supporting Natural Resources in Sub-Saharan Africa. The programs support the work of PVOs at the community level, provide technical assistance to government agencies and others involved in managing the natural resource base, support host-country initiatives in natural resource planning and management, and provide incentives for changing underlying policies such as land tenure. A major initiative has been support for the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) process in Madagascar, Uganda, The Gambia, and Rwanda. The report also notes work underway to support other U.S. concerns such as the protection of elephant habitats and the mitigation of global climate change.

0520 **Dryland Management and the AID Response in Africa: Combating Desertification through Development.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Stryk Thomas and John Gaudet. May 1993. 26pp.

Over the past several years, AID has carried out numerous projects to combat desertification, i.e., to improve the management of dryland resources such as soils, forests, and range and water resources. Many of these projects were designed as a result of experience gained during the 1983–84 drought in Africa. In addition, AID has conducted an extraordinary number of studies and evaluations of desertification and has analyzed seventy promising natural resource management initiatives in Niger, Mali, Senegal, and The Gambia. The chief limiting factor is no longer technology, but its widespread adoption, an effort in which donors and the public sector have important extension, technical assistance, and management roles to play. The coordination of national efforts toward dryland management has been made a priority by Agenda 21 of the UN Conference on Environment

and Development; this coordination could be achieved by incorporating national Plans of Action to Combat Desertification (PACDs) into National Environmental Action Plans (NEAPs). The NEAPs, in turn, could be especially useful in providing a framework within which NGO/PVO and regional/village level participation would be encouraged.

0546

Maize Research Impact in Africa: The Obscured Revolution.

Office of International Cooperation and Development of the USDA, Washington, D.C. Elon Gilbert et al. June 1993. 193pp.

Among the few bright spots in sub-Saharan Africa's economic development since the 1960s has been maize production, which has increased an average of 2.6 percent annually over the past twenty-five years. The study explores the extent to which donor-supported national agricultural research centers (NARS) have contributed to this success. The study simulates two "what if" scenarios. Without research, increases in area devoted to maize cultivation would have taken place, but yields would have remained constant. Yields are assumed to have declined due to pests, disease, and declining soil fertility and research accounted for annual improvements in maize production, from 1986 to 1990, of 5.1 to 10 million MT.

0739

The Unified Command Plan and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. June 4, 1993. 139pp.

This study investigates the role of the Unified Command Plan in sub-Saharan Africa. The United States' intervention in Somalia increased public awareness of sub-Saharan Africa's problems and that region's potential for future deployments of military forces, especially to conduct operations other than war. A discussion of the situation, brief historical overviews of the Unified Command Plan and sub-Saharan Africa, and two test cases comprise the thesis. One of the cases—the U.S. action in Somalia—occurred while the thesis was in progress. The other case, an American intervention in Liberia, is factual up to a point. A fictional scenario involving the U.S. European Command completes the example. The study concludes that the Unified Command Plan needs revision in order for the United States to handle effectively any threats to its interests in the region. Recommended alternatives include a transfer of the sub-Saharan African region from the U.S. European Command to the U.S. Central Command. This transfer will allow the United States to better cope with both Europe and sub-Saharan Africa.

0878

Agricultural Policy Reform: Issues and Implications for Africa.

Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. September 1993. 135pp.

This report examines the pattern of government intervention in the agricultural markets of nine African nations during 1982–89. Producer and consumer subsidy equivalents are calculated to measure the level of transfers to and from producers and consumers that resulted from various government policies. A chapter on each nation—Egypt, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—provides background on the economy and agricultural sector of the country; a review of the macroeconomic, trade, and agricultural policies; and estimated producer and consumer subsidy equivalents for selected commodities. Since these countries had experienced low agricultural output, limited import capacity due to rising foreign debt, and stagnating economic growth, structural adjustment reforms were begun in the 1980s. The report traces the early response to the agricultural reforms, especially in the exchange rates and the marketing systems.

Reel 4

Africa (General) cont.

1993 cont.

0001

An Analysis of 10 African Natural Resources Management Practices.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Thomas K. Erdmann. October 1993. 90pp.

Ten natural resource management practices/technologies (P/Ts) interventions having a direct physical impact on the natural resource base in use in Africa are analyzed. The P/Ts analyzed are physical contour barriers (Burkina Faso, Mali, Somalia), home gardens (Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana), biological contour barriers (Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania), natural forest management/extractive reserves (Niger, Burkina Faso, Ghana), game ranching (Burkina Faso), woodlots and multipurpose tree gardens (Senegal, Mali, Niger), community-based wildlife management (Zimbabwe), ecotourism (Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya), windbreaks (Niger, Mali), and improved fallow (Zambia, Benin, Nigeria). A case study of a farmer who used several P/Ts in the Operation Haute Vallee project zone of Mali is also described. A final

section weighs the pros and cons of the analytical framework and examines the issues of P/T sustainability and impact monitoring. Includes bibliography.

- 0091 Food Sector Instability and Food Aid in Sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for Food Security.**
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Jaako Kangasniemi and John Staatz. November 1993. 57pp.

This paper examines the relation between food sector instability and food insecurity and outlines ways in which food aid can be used to alleviate the situation. Chapter 2 examines how food price instability disproportionately affects the poor, while Chapter 3 examines aspects of food sector instability, emphasizing the effects of poor market integration across location (in-country or abroad), time, and products; the role of nonfarm income in helping people to cope with instability is also assessed. Chapter 4 discusses indicators to measure food sector instability, as well as to guide the use and evaluate the effectiveness of food aid. Chapter 5 then examines at length how food aid can be used to mitigate transitory food insecurity. Conclusions are offered in Chapter 6.

1994

- 0148 Investment Climate Reports: Sub-Saharan Africa**
U.S. Department of State Bureau of African Affairs, Washington, D.C. NA. March 1994. 92pp.

This report provides brief overviews of the investment climate in forty-eight African nations. Includes information on political and economic situation and on the business language used by each nation.

- 0240 Land Tenure and Agricultural Production in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Market Oriented Approach to Analyzing Their Interactions.**
Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. Arthur J. Dommen. June 1994. 28pp.

Empirical attempts to measure the influence of land tenure in sub-Saharan Africa have up to now focused on attempts to correlate land tenure with productivity. Results from empirical work indicate that no one system of land tenure is best. For the study, three criteria, chosen on the basis of theoretical reasoning, are identified as being critical to any land tenure system if it is to exert a positive impact on agricultural productivity and sustainability. The

three criteria are transparency of property rights, process for internalization of costs and benefits, and functioning/nondistorting markets for inputs, including land.

0268 United Nations Human and Financial Resources for Peacekeeping in Africa.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Alioune Seck. June 1994. 101pp.

The United Nations, as an international moral authority, will often be requested to intervene in Africa. The United Nations currently has six operations on the African continent (Western Sahara, Liberia, Angola, Rwanda, Somalia, and Mozambique). Many African people feel that the United Nations should be involved in other parts of Africa, but the UN Human and Financial resources are not infinite. In other words, the United Nations cannot be in every troubled spot of Africa or be able to mobilize the required human and financial resources to bring peace and security to an African continent beset by tribal, ethnic, political, economical, and social problems. The United Nations should choose and select the operations that have a likelihood of success. How should these operations be chosen? The United Nations may assess potential and ongoing peacekeeping operations through five necessary criteria for likelihood of success. These five criteria are discussed in this thesis. In addition, a model for assessment of these criteria is introduced. The six United Nations operations are assessed by this model, with a success ranking derived for each. This ranking may be used to select UN peacekeeping operations. The United Nations could then redirect its efforts if necessary. The premise of this thesis is a tool that may be used by the United Nations to assess its operations in Africa.

0369 Africa and the Middle East Situation and Outlook Series: International Agriculture and Trade Reports.

Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. Brian Brubaker et al. July 1994. 69pp.

Africa and the Middle East is one of six reports in the International Agriculture and Trade Report series. The 1994 report focuses on the agricultural situation, policy changes, and economic outlook for sub-Saharan Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa is caught in a web of interlocking problems. The industrial countries are sub-Saharan Africa's major trading partners. The United States, with agricultural exports to the region totaling more than \$1 billion in 1992, runs a small agricultural trade surplus with sub-Saharan Africa while the European Union has a substantial deficit. Without

major policy reform and civil stability, several countries in Africa will face severe food problems in the coming decades. The demand for food aid is likely to increase as their purchasing power lags further. The long term food gap in sub-Saharan Africa is projected to increase to twenty million tons of grain by 2005 (about four times current food aid receipts) just to maintain the current low per capita consumption levels.

Angola

1992

0438 Effect of the New World Order on Angola.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. John W. Noe. December 1, 1992. 25pp.

The world's political and economic relationships are no longer defined in terms of the bipolar, cold war era. Expansion of both economic and political liberty has overtaken portions of the Second and Third World. In Eastern Europe, Marxist dictatorships have unraveled. The door is opened to free-market economic reforms and democratic political systems. Changes have occurred in Asia and Latin America. Some autocratic regimes have fallen, and there has been reconciliation between some governments and their indigenous dissident groups. Africa as a region is an exception to this growing trend. Of the fifty nations of Africa, forty-one remain single-party or military dictatorships. The new world order seems irrelevant to most African states. However, Angola now sits on the verge of dramatic changes that may make it an exception to the African norm.

Benin

1991

0463 Critical Issues for American Investors in Benin.

Labat-Anderson, Inc., Arlington, Virginia. NA. October 1991. 75pp.

This report provides political and economic information helpful to potential U.S. investors in Benin. Data are presented on the performance of the macroeconomy and on economic sectors, the state's role in the economy, the investment climate, regulation of foreign investment, infrastructure, foreign trade and balance of payments, external debt and aid, labor, the financial sector, inflation and price controls, public finance, taxation, and intellectual property protection. Small private farms continue to produce most of the country's food, and private merchants handle much of the trade.

Investment opportunities in manufacturing will tend to cluster around commodity processing, while those in the services sector will tend to support commerce. Niche opportunities may appear in mining, fishing, tourism, and construction. The government offers various packages of investor incentives and in general offers an attractive regulatory environment for investment. Lack of trained labor is a major problem, and investors should count on providing comprehensive training. They will also need assistance from local experts in dealing with Benin's extremely complex tax situation.

1994

0538

Benin Post Report.

U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. NA. February 1994. 17pp.
This is the official report prepared by the U.S. embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Benin.

Botswana

1994

0555

The Search for Peace and Security: The Case of Botswana.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Mabe Rabashwa Gaborone. June 1994. 131pp.

After Botswana became independent in 1966, the government did not have any immediate plans to establish a permanent army because of the opportunity cost associated with defense spending then. However, external factors such as the nationalist movements in the neighboring countries proved a threat to the sovereignty and integrity of Botswana, hence the need to establish a national army. Throughout the postindependence era, Botswana witnessed a wide range of security problems originating from outside her borders. Given her weak economic posture and priorities for providing social amenities in the years following independence, Botswana has attempted largely through diplomatic ties, membership in regional and international organizations and to a lesser extent military capabilities, to maximize her security and influence in an unstable southern African subcontinent. With the changing global environment after the end of the cold war, South Africa's transition and other regional pressures, Botswana faces a new and different situation under which to address her security concerns. Past experience

shows that Botswana could not embark upon unilateral action for her survival. In the altered environment described above, it seems the incentives for multilateral approaches are increasing for Botswana.

Burundi

1992

0686

The Economic Integration of Women in the Development Process of Burundi: A Strategy Proposal for AID's Program in Burundi.

Management Systems International, Inc., Washington, D.C. Mona Fikry and Mark Ward. February 1992. 63pp.

This report reviews the status of women in Burundi, with particular focus on rural women, and proposes a three-point strategy to incorporate women into the economic development process. The strategy involves (1) legislative reform, including liberalizing women's rights in regard to inheritance, divorce, property ownership, equal employment and training opportunities, and, for married women, access to personal bank accounts and credit; (2) institutional reform within the national family planning program, including strengthening of the numbers and training of mid-level program personnel and creating systems of provincial mobile health units and itinerant doctors; and (3) agricultural policy reforms focused on solving household energy problems and incorporating women into the agricultural technology transfer process. Action proposals for AID in pursuing this strategy conclude the report.

1994

0749

Burundi Post Report.

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. August 1994. 14pp.

This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Burundi.

Chad

1991

0763 Addressing the Constraints of Chadian Women: AID Program Strategy and Management Plan.

Management Systems International, Inc., Washington, D.C. Carol M. Adoum. May 8, 1991. 126pp.

This report explores the role of women in Chadian society; areas covered include women's social, familial, and religious roles; women's legal status; women's participation in Chad's political, economic, and business life; and women and health care. Major findings include the following: (1) Though women are key actors in marketing and value-added activities, especially in agriculture, in some ethnic groups they must return the income generated to their husbands; (2) legally, women are accorded the same rights as men, but traditions and Koranic law usually are applied, and many of these are unfavorable to women; (3) women's formal education lags far behind that of men, as does their access to credit, technology, and technical training; (4) women are often dependent on their husbands for health decisions, and efforts to train women in preventive health care have been sporadic and often inappropriate. Despite this glum picture, some positive signs are appearing. A women in development strategy for AID/Chad is outlined in conclusion.

Reel 5

Chad cont.

1992

0001 Review of Agriculture Sector: Republic of Chad.

Experience, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota. H. Sar, Robert Kagbo, and Curtiss Paskett. May 1992. 167pp.

Agriculture, long Chad's economic mainstay, has been disrupted for the past decade by climatic variability and civil unrest. The report assesses the status of the country's agricultural sector and identifies constraints to and opportunities for its economic development. Chapter 1 reviews the planned restructuring of the sector under the direction of the Ministry of Rural Development (MDR), with emphasis on the roles to be played in the different MDR divisions, other government ministries, the donor community, nongov-

ernmental organizations, and the private sector. Chapter 2 focuses on agricultural production, development, and policy, covering, inter alia, production of key crops, types of production systems, technology transfer, and the linkages among agricultural research, development, and marketing, while Chapter 3 examines natural resource management, including status and trends; bioclimatic regions; rangeland and livestock systems; and soil, water, forest, and wildlife resources, along with natural resource policies. Chapter 4 outlines key constraints by sector and identifies opportunities for AID intervention.

1994

0168 Chad Post Report.

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. July 1994. 14pp.

This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Chad.

Ethiopia

1991

0182 Ethiopia in 1990: The Revolution Unraveling.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Paul B. Henze. March 1991. 61pp.

This report describes a visit by the author to Ethiopia from mid-November to mid-December 1990. The visit was made primarily to (1) assess the impact of the economic reform program introduced as a result of President Mengistu's speech of March 5, 1990 and (2) judge prospects for a serious peace and reconciliation process. In respect to the first purpose, he found the situation encouraging; in respect to the second, less so, but not without hope.

1992

0243 The Defeat of the Derg and the Establishment of New Governments in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Paul B. Henze. 1992. 34pp.

This paper was prepared as a contribution to a book to be edited and published by the United States Institute of Peace. The paper tells how two erstwhile Marxist guerrilla movements transformed themselves into effective fighting forces with a pragmatic political and economic approach and

how, in the process, the Soviet Union became irrelevant in the Horn of Africa and U.S. influence was reasserted in ways that can give the United States a good deal of future leverage. The United States has emerged in Ethiopia well-positioned to further both basic ideals and pragmatic goals.

0277 **Famine in Ethiopia: Policy Implications of Coping Failure at National and Household Levels.**

International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, D.C. Patrick Webb, Joachim von Braun, and Yisehac Yohannes. 1992. 167pp.

In an attempt to identify needed government policies for short-term famine relief interventions and long-term famine eradication, the study focuses on household experiences of famine at seven rural sites in Ethiopia during the 1980s. War and drought are found to be contributors to famine, but poverty is the underlying factor. Households at all sites suffered from production fluctuations, scarce employment opportunities, few household assets, inadequate farm technology, constraints on improving human capital, and poor health and sanitation. The study seeks to identify the population groups that are most vulnerable and why; the measures that households and communities take to mitigate the effects of famine; the role of drought in the food supply; the relationship between drought, food production, food availability, and market process; and the effects on households of projects and programs for famine relief and rehabilitation.

1993

0444 **Ethiopia: A Case Study for National and Military Strategy in the New World Order.**

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. John D. Catlin. April 15, 1993. 29pp.

The end of the cold war also marked the end of superpower engagement in the Horn of Africa. Ethiopia, large and strategically located, has been the focus of a U.S. national interest for forty years. This paper details those interests as they evolved and substantially changed during the regime of Emperor Haile Selassie, which ended in 1974, during the Marxist-Leninist regime of Mengistu Haile Mariam, who ruled from 1976 to 1991 and finally, during the democratically focused regime of Meles Zenawi, in power from 1991 to present. Of particular interest is the Eritrea case, which could begin the ethnic division of Ethiopia and thereby provide a model for Africa. International and national interests in Ethiopia are examined, with the conclusion that humanitarian interests are strongest and other strategic interests are no longer vital internationally or to the United States.

0473 Strategy for the Horn of Africa

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Joseph Kimani. April 16, 1993. 26pp.

Instability in the Horn of Africa has lasted for many years. The causes of the instability are colonization of Africa by European powers, the rivalry of the superpowers during the cold war due to the Horn's strategic location, and finally the internal political crisis within the countries. The Horn was considered strategically important during the cold war as it provided the vital sea-lanes to the Middle East and Southwest Asia. The Horn provides the shortest east-to-west oil transportation routes. The countries that border the Horn of Africa are players in any strategic consideration of the Middle East. The Gulf War and the end of the cold war seem to have reduced the strategic importance of the Horn. Since the end of the cold war has not reduced the world's dependence on oil, the Horn of Africa will continue to play a part in Middle East affairs, and its strategic importance will remain. The paper considers the causes of the instability in the region. It is assessed that a conflict in the Horn would significantly hurt the interests of the United States and her allies. The paper concludes by recommending a strategic formulation for the region.

Gambia

1992

0499 Economic Recovery in the Gambia: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Harvard Institute for International Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Malcolm F. McPherson and Steven G. Radelet. September 1992. 324pp.

Contents include The Economic Recovery Program; Exchange Rate Reform in The Gambia; Macroeconomic Reform and Agriculture; The Groundnut Sector; Capacity Improvement in the Ministry of Finance; Parastatal Reform, Performance Contracts and Privatization; Monetary Policy and Financial Reform; Rural Credit and Savings; Budget Reform During the ERP; Tax Reform in The Gambia; Customs Reform in The Gambia; Recurrent Costs and the Public Expenditure Program; External Debt Management; Rationalizing Domestic Debt; Donor Support for the ERP; Accounting for Growth under the ERP: Results from a CGE Model; The Politics of Economic Reform; The Program for Sustained Development; Lessons from the ERP for Sub-Saharan Africa.

1993

- 0823 Critical Issues for American Investors in The Gambia.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. March 1993. 91pp.
This report provides an overview of the Gambian economy for potential American investors. Featuring one of the oldest multiparty states in all of Africa and a remarkably open economy, The Gambia offers an attractive political and economic environment for foreign investors. Human rights and freedom of expression are respected and legally protected by the constitution. As in the U.S., the legal system is based on British common law. Taken together, these attributes provide an unusually stable and predictable environment for U.S. business people. The Gambia actively encourages foreign investment and offers attractive incentives, including tax breaks, credits, and investment allowances, for investment projects that meet national development goals.
- 0914 Financial Intermediation by NGOs: Implications for Indigenous Village Groups in the Gambia.**
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Geetha Nagarajan, Richard L. Meyer, and Korotoumou Ouattara. May 1993. 20pp.
This paper reports on the implications of financial intermediation by NGOs for the functions performed by indigenous self-help village groups in The Gambia. The emergence of NGOs providing village-level services is only a partial substitute of financial services for the insurance functions traditionally performed by indigenous village groups.
- 0934 Aid Flows and Policy Reforms: A General Equilibrium Analysis of Adjustment and the Poor in The Gambia.**
Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program, Washington, D.C. Paul A. Dorosh and Mattias K. A. Lundberg. June 1993. 80pp.
The Gambia's Economic Recovery Program is an example of a structural adjustment program which significantly increased economic equity in the country. Thus concludes this study, which uses a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to examine the program's effects on economic growth and income distribution. The study first describes the Gambian economy and discusses the country's experiences during the past decade of policy reform and structural adjustment, with specific emphasis on policies that had the greatest impact. The Gambia CGE model is then described in detail, and simulations of external shocks and policy measures undertaken as part of the Economic Recovery Program are presented. The

study concludes that for the most part the improvements in income level and income distribution that occurred in The Gambia were the result of changes in exogenous factors and increased capital inflows and not the direct results of policy reform.

1994

1014 The Gambia Post Report.

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. March 1994. 16pp.

This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to The Gambia.

Reel 6

Ghana

1992

0001 Decentralization: Improving Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa. Ghana Case Study.

Associates in Rural Development, Inc., Burlington, Vermont. Felix Fiadjoe et al. March 25, 1992. 167pp.

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

1993

0168 Exchange Rate Management in Ghana.

New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Ithaca, New York. Stephen D. Young. February 1993. 54pp.

The history of exchange rate management in Ghana is one of the richest and most interesting in Africa. Before most African countries had established their own currencies, a balance of payments crisis in Ghana provoked an adverse terms of trade shock and expansionary aggregate demand policies. At its nadir, Ghana's exchange rate was overvalued by more than 3,000 percent, and the government controlled foreign trade with a complex set of trade and exchange restrictions. On the other hand, Ghana has embarked on an ambitious set of foreign exchange reforms in the past ten years to the extent that the cedi is now virtually a convertible currency. This wide range of experiences with different trade and exchange regimes makes Ghana a good case to look at. This case first describes Ghana's liberalization experience and then considers the type of exchange rate management that might be appropriate from this point forward.

0222 Critical Issues for American Investors in Ghana.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. March 1993. 98pp.

The government of Ghana's slow progress in privatizing or liquidating the country's many state-owned enterprises—a keystone of its private investment program—has raised questions about its commitment to private sector development. However, there is a broad consensus that the investment climate in Ghana today is vastly improved over conditions six years ago, and Ghana now provides one of the more attractive investment climates in West Africa. Ghana already has a significant level of foreign investment—a sector dominated by U.K.-based businesses. A number of large U.S. firms have been represented in Ghana for many years, however. And in the large increase of direct foreign investment in the mining sector of the past four years—encouraged by attractive government incentive packages and the generally liberalized investment climate—U.S. firms have been well represented. Overall, however, foreign investors still face some major problems establishing themselves in Ghana.

- 0320** **Evaluation of AID Family Planning Programs: Ghana Case Study.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Donald G. McClelland et al. November 1993. 125pp.
Between 1968 and 1991, AID supported eight bilateral and forty-three centrally funded family planning (FP) programs in Ghana. Assistance fell into two distinct phases—1969–1982 and 1985–1991. This report assesses the impact of this assistance in light of the country setting and the national FP program which it supported. Progress was practically negligible in the initial period of AID assistance but improved during the second phase. Nonetheless, FP has made only limited gains in Ghana in terms of fertility rate (6.8 percent in 1965 vs. 6.4 percent in 1988) and contraceptive prevalence rate, which is the most reliable measure of the impact of any FP program. One factor behind Ghana's weak demand for modern contraceptives has been the severe economic crisis of the late 1970s and early 1980s. Three additional factors explaining poor program progress have been lack of political commitment; cultural attitudes (especially among men) favoring large families; and the fact that, in many instances, contraceptives and FP counseling were not regularly available from a convenient and trusted source which ensured clients' privacy.
- 1994**
- 0445** **Ghana Post Report.**
U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. April 1994. 17pp.
This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Ghana.

Guinea

- 1993**
- 0462** **Critical Issues for American Investors in Guinea.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. March 1993. 126pp.
Far-reaching economic liberalization measures began in 1985 under the broader requirements of an economic structural adjustment program, and the outlook is for the government's continued implementation of this program. Among the benefits will be greater transparency and equity in the regulations governing private enterprise and, more broadly, a regulatory

and legal climate in which private investment can flourish. The Guinean context for private—including foreign—investment has thus demonstrated continuing improvement. However, the slow pace of reforms in many critical regulatory and other areas, the political uncertainty associated with delayed national elections, and the residual mistrust of the private sector in many quarters of the government continue to make Guinea a particularly challenging environment for investment, one that offers high risk but also the potential for attractive returns.

0588 **Guinea Post Report.**

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. July 1993. 18pp.

This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Guinea.

Côte d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast]

1991

0606 **Critical Issues for American Investors in Côte d'Ivoire.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. October 1991. 132pp.

This report summarizes the pros and cons of U.S. investment in Côte d'Ivoire, with regard to the country's political background, economic performance and outlook, investment climate, infrastructure, foreign trade and balance of payments, external debt and aid, labor, financial sector, inflation and price controls, public finance, and intellectual property protection. Three characteristics are identified as crucial to the success of an American venture: (1) partnership with a local firm, (2) finding a niche market where American technology is regarded as superior, and (3) sufficient local demand. Opportunities appear especially strong in the areas of tropical food processing, computer electronics and telecommunications, horticulture, cosmetics and health-care products, agricultural chemicals, and industrial equipment. Major constraints to doing business in Côte d'Ivoire include the enormously high cost of living and the growing exodus of U.S. service firms (accountants, banks) from the country.

1994

0738

Agriculture Situation: Côte d'Ivoire.

U.S. Embassy, Abidjan, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. A. A. Anzele. 1994. 33pp.
The Côte d'Ivoire agricultural economy essentially stagnated in 1993. The sector was hurt by low prices for export crops and an overvalued currency which encouraged importation of foodstuffs. The situation improved in late 1993 with rising world market prices for cocoa, coffee, and cotton. However, the opportunity for sustained growth came only with the 50 percent devaluation of the CFA Franc on January 12, 1994. The government of Côte d'Ivoire was able to increase producer prices of export crops, increasing farmer returns in CFA franc terms while also increasing government revenues in terms of both CFA francs and French francs. However, government subsidies on imported rice for urban consumers acts as a disincentive to local food crop production.

Kenya

1991

0771

Micro Enterprise Credit and Its Effects in Kenya: An Exploratory Study.

Coopers and Lybrand, Washington, D.C. Jennefer Sebstad and Martin Walsh. September 1991. 231pp.

The Kenya Rural Enterprise Program (KREP) provides financial and nonfinancial assistance to organizations promoting microenterprise development in Kenya. The report presents the findings from interviews with fifty microenterprise clients supported by KREP through credit programs in the urban Mombasa and rural Meru districts. Individual chapters (1) describe the clients, their enterprise and household characteristics, and the loan funds; (2) analyze enterprise performance during the loan period by changes in sales, direct value added, cash income, net profit margin, employment generation, and management performance; and (3) examine the impact of credit programs beyond the enterprise itself, such as linkages with other household and community enterprises, as well as the regulatory and institutional environment. The final chapter summarizes research findings, highlighting issues related to location, sector, and gender, and profiles successful clients.

Reel 7

Kenya cont.

1992

- 0001 **Evaluation of AID Family Planning Programs: Kenya Case Study.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. John Dumm et al. June 1992. 51pp.
Since 1983, AID has provided support valued at \$53 million to a broad range of family planning programs in Kenya. The country's population growth rate has fallen from a high of 3.8 percent in 1979 to about 3.6 percent in 1990; the fertility rate has dropped from about 8 children per woman to about 6.5; and contraceptive use—the most important factor in recent fertility decline—has almost quadrupled. The programs have also helped reduce maternal and infant mortality by reducing the incidence of high-risk pregnancies and births, and have had economic benefits, in that smaller families are better able to afford to feed, clothe, shelter, and educate their children.

1993

- 0052 **Aid to Kenya: Accountability for Economic and Military Assistance Can Be Improved.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. NA. January 1993. 79pp.
This report was written in response to a request by Senator Edward Kennedy that the GAO review the effectiveness of the accountability and control procedures exercised over the economic and military assistance programs in Kenya by the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Department of Defense. The report contains recommendations to the Administrator of AID and to the Secretary of Defense that are intended to improve their accountability procedures.
- 0131 **Agriculture Situation: Kenya.**
U.S. Embassy, Nairobi, Kenya. David I. Rosenbloom. September 30, 1993. 59pp.
Kenya is a relatively poor country with about 80 percent of its population residing in non-urban areas. Although arid and semi-arid zones constitute 75 percent of the country's land mass, agriculture is the dominant sector of the Kenyan economy. Agriculture provides employment for nearly 75 percent of the workforce, accounts for nearly 30 percent of the gross domestic product, and earns roughly 45 percent of Kenya's total foreign exchange. Small-scale subsistence cultivation predominates, contributing

more than 70 percent of total agricultural output. Smallholder growers operating farms of less than two hectares are responsible for more than half of the corn harvest, Kenya's dominant food crop, and three quarters of key export items, including tea, coffee, pyrethrum, and cashew nuts.

Madagascar

1991

0190

Critical Issues for American Investors in Madagascar.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. October 1991. 91pp.

This report appraises the investment environment in Madagascar for U.S. investors. On the negative side, continuing political instability is the major disincentive to investors; other negatives include an economy that is still basically agricultural and low-tech, an undeveloped private sector, primitive infrastructure, an enormous external debt, inefficient government, an unsteady financial sector, and, possibly, a cultural bias against rapid change. Madagascar's assets include abundant and untapped natural resources, the government's genuine openness to investment in any sector, unrestricted access to European and U.S. markets, and a low-cost and productive labor force. Construction, mining, food processing, tourism, and pharmaceuticals are identified as the most promising sectors for investment. Annexes summarize business and trade statutes relevant to foreign investors.

1992

0281

Structural Adjustment, Growth and Poverty in Madagascar: A CGE (Computable General Equilibrium) Analysis.

New York State College of Human Ecology and New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Ithaca, New York. Paul A. Dorosh. August 1992. 76pp.

The effects of stabilization and structural adjustment on the poor are the subject of a great deal of debate. The study uses model simulations to attempt to isolate the effects and/or interactions of specific policies adopted by the government of Madagascar during the 1980s and/or exogenous factors on economic indicators (such as GDP, consumption, imports and exports, sectoral production, and household income), with an emphasis on the impacts on lower-income households. The simulations are used to analyze current policy options as well. Each of the fourteen simulations

presented models a period of three to six years; for each simulation, a different variable is altered and the results are compared to a base run in which key variables are held constant.

Malawi

1993

0357 Results of a Nationwide Survey on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Malawi.

GEMINI Project and Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland. Lisa Daniels and Austin Ngwira. January 1993. 109pp.

This report summarizes the results of a nationwide survey of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Malawi. The survey was conducted over six weeks in June and July 1992, when 42,334 household or enterprise sites were visited. At these sites, 10,792 enterprises were identified and enumerated. An enterprise was defined as any nonagricultural activity undertaken for commercial ends with one-hundred or fewer employees. The objective of the survey was to identify constraints and problems faced by micro, small, and medium enterprises at different stages in their evolution; provide information on past growth patterns of micro, small, and medium enterprises; identify categories of economic activities where women play a major role; provide a baseline from which patterns of change within the sector can be monitored; identify nonassisted enterprises that might be displaced by a particular assistance program; identify factors that have led enterprises to close down; and to help policy makers, donors, development agencies, and business organizations better target future assistance.

0466 Evaluation of AID Child Survival Programs: Malawi Case Study.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. November 1993. 146pp.

This report evaluates AID's worldwide child survival efforts in Malawi, which have focused on building local institutional capacity. The study assesses the Malawi program in five areas: (1) the effectiveness of interventions in water supply and sanitation, health education, child spacing, maternal and child health services, immunization, and malaria, HIV/AIDS, and diarrheal disease control; (2) economic efficiency; (3) financial and institutional sustainability; (4) long-term impacts, and (5) the program's relevance to specific conditions in Malawi.

1994

0612 Malawi Post Report.

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. June 1994. 19pp.

This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Malawi.

Mali

1992

0631 Access to Credit for Poor Women: A Scale-Up Study of Projects Carried Out by Freedom From Hunger in Mali and Ghana.

GEMINI Project and Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland. Jeffrey Ashe, Madeline Hirschland, and Jill Burnett. March 1992. 114pp.

In a bold experiment, Freedom From Hunger (FFH) has adapted the village bank methodology developed by the Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA) in Latin America into a credit program for poor rural women in Mali and Ghana. What is more, FFH has expanded FINCA's "credit only" model by adding a hunger-prevention education component. The projects in both countries have been successful in increasing rural women's income and self-confidence and in improving the health and nutritional status of preschool children. However, the changes in Mali are consistently higher than in Ghana. In Mali, the project has reached 38 associations with 916 members in the Dogo region. Loan payment is currently 95 percent. In Ghana, 16 credit associations have been organized with 444 women borrowers. While the project initially functioned well, by June 1991, repayment had declined to a critical level, and FFH eventually decided to phase out the project. These differences can be explained by the way the projects were implemented in the two countries.

Mozambique

1992

0745

Mozambique Education Sector Assessment.

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida. K. Peter Dzvimbo et al. July 1992. 125pp.

The war in Mozambique and the country's overall lack of resources have had devastating effects on the country's education system. The schools suffer from poor physical infrastructure, low instructional quality, low quality of textbooks and instructional materials, and administrators with no specialized training. Limited access to education is also a problem. The sector assessment includes nine chapters, covering in turn primary education, academic secondary education, formal vocational/technical education, higher education, planning and administration, economic and financial aspects, foreign assistance, principal findings and options for donor assistance, and recommendations. The authors conclude that aid should be provided as efficiently and directly as possible. It is probably preferable to work through the Ministry of Education and increase its administrative capacity.

1993

0870

Land Tenure Security and State Farm Divestiture in Mozambique: Case Studies in Nhamatanda, Manica and Montepuez Districts.

University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center, Madison, Wisconsin. Gregory W. Myers and Harry G. West. January 1993. 94pp.

Despite the lack of a formal legal framework, divestiture of the Mozambique state-farm sector continues at the hands of provincial officials who are acting in response to unsanctioned, informal government recommendations. This paper assesses the consequences of Mozambique's haphazard divestiture system through case studies of Lamego State Agricultural Enterprise, Nhamatanda District; Vanduzi State Farm, Manica District; and Cabo Delgado Cotton State Farm, Montepuez District. The primary conclusion is that the country's agricultural sector is suffering severely due to land tenure insecurity. Land tenure uncertainty has discouraged agricultural investment and caused a decline in productivity.

Reel 8

Mozambique cont.

1993 cont.

- 0001 **Conflict and Conflict Resolution in Mozambique: A Conference Report "Discussions from Dialogues on Conflict Resolution: Bridging Theory and Practice," July 13–15, 1992.**

United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. NA. April 1993. 46pp.
This publication summarizes the discussion of the conflict in Mozambique and efforts toward its resolution at a July 1992 United States Institute of Peace conference, "Dialogues on Conflict Resolution: Bridging Theory and Practice." Following consideration of Mozambique at this conference, a wide-ranging peace agreement was reached between the current government, led by the FRELIMO party, and the guerrilla movement, known as RENAMO. This agreement, concluded in October 1992, also provided for a UN peacekeeping and verification mission, which has been approved by the UN Security Council and is now being deployed. This report seeks to integrate these recent developments and the discussions at the conference. The discussions and conclusions reached, however, remain very germane to the present state of the conflict—many conference participants noted that agreement on a peace plan, a settlement, is not synonymous with the advent of peace in Mozambique, or conflict resolution.

- 0047 **Mozambique Post Report.**

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. April 1993. 17pp.
This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Mozambique.

1994

- 0064 **Mozambique: Insufficient Effort Made to Attract U.S. Suppliers Under AID Commodity Program.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. NA. February 1994. 32pp.
At the request of Senator David Boren, the GAO reviewed the Agency for International Development's (AID) procurement procedures and practices under a commodity import program (CIP) that was established in 1984 to revitalize Mozambique's private agricultural sector. Concern was raised about the amount of CIP funds spent in Mozambique to purchase goods

outside of the United States. For example, 18 percent of total commodities and less than 1 percent of vehicles supplied to Mozambique from fiscal years 1985 to 1993 under CIP were from the United States. Senator Boren asked the GAO to determine (1) why this program has primarily benefited U.S. trade competitors, (2) whether changes in law or regulation are needed to prevent this procurement imbalance, and (3) whether AID financing of commodity purchases from South Africa was in violation of sanctions imposed against that country.

Niger

1992

0096

Islam, Public Policy and the Legal Status of Women in Niger.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Roberta Ann Dunbar. March 1992. 75pp.

In 1991, women of Niamey, Niger, protested in the streets against the minimal role of women in Nigerois politics. Though this campaign succeeded in increasing the number of women represented in the National Conference and the transitional government, Nigerois women continue to face enormous obstacles to achieving equal status in nearly every aspect of life. The main objective of the report is to examine the constraints to women's progress posed by public policy, legislation, and religion. It begins with an overview of key socioeconomic indicators, followed by an explanation of the nature of Niger's court system since precolonial times. The next section briefly discusses some of the current transitional government's objectives and their implications for women. The final two sections identify constraints to women's advancement in Nigerois society and present recommendations for addressing gender issues in AID programs. A major conclusion is that the basic constraints to women's advancement are at best amenable only to long-term solution.

0171

Women in Niger: Socio-Economic Roles in Agri-Pastoral Production, Natural Resources Management and Off-Farm Production.

Futures Group, Washington, D.C. Wendy Wilson. April 1992. 74pp.

Women's role in Niger's rural economy is profiled in the study. An initial section presents an overview of Nigerois women, covering both general issues, such as health, education, and employment, and special topics, such as ethnic diversity, social stratification, divorce, seclusion of women (only in the Hausa tribe), gift-giving practices (considered a form of social security), and religion. The next section describes the role of Nigerois

women in agropastoral production systems, with information divided according to geographic area and ethnic group; thirteen different ethnic groups are discussed. The report then analyzes women's roles and responsibilities in natural resource management and off-farm production. The text addresses issues of gender specificity in household economic roles, family welfare, time and labor management, and work responsibility in grain production and in gardens, in the context of both family and individual fields. Examining caste, class, age, and other differences within and across ethnic groups and agro-ecological zones, the report confirms that women in Niger are not a homogeneous group and that evidence of intra-group differentiation is significant. A major need is for training at the grassroots and intermediate levels to raise the extremely low literacy rate of women.

0245 How Does Your Garden Grow: An Inquiry into NGO Promotion of Dry Season Agriculture in Niger.

Datex, Inc., Washington, D.C. Jonathan Otto. September 1992. 23pp.

Gardening, a small-scale enterprise which provides sustenance during drought and the dry season, has become an integral part of development efforts in Niger. Section one discusses (1) the political, environmental, and organizational role of NGOs; and (2) gardening, first introduced into Niger by returning migrant workers, missionaries, and Peace Corps volunteers in the late 1960s and the 1970s. Section two presents a series of minicase studies of various gardening efforts in Niger, giving consideration to the Maradi School Garden Project (sponsored by Church World Services), Lutheran World Relief, l'Association des Puisatiers de la Republique du Niger, Africare, Innovations and Reseaux pour le Developpement, Winrock International, the Peace Corps, and the Irrigated Wheat project at Lake Madarounfa. Section three discusses the positive impact of NGOs on the evolution of gardening in the country, as well as NGO relationships with both PVOs and gardeners.

1993

0268 African Military in National Conferences, A Challenge to National Security: A Case of Niger.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Tahirou Djibo. April 12, 1993. 36pp.

In recent history, Africa, after colonization and the first postcolonial governments and military leadership periods, began a democratization period commencing almost immediately after the collapse of the eastern bloc. Many African nations are now going through a process of democratization.

Depending on the country, this process can take various shapes and directions. In the former French colonies, the so-called "national conference" has become the most common way to access democracy. It is a consecration of the balance of power between the forces favorable to change "the democratic forces," as they call themselves, and those who advocate the status quo, seen as "the reactionary forces." Having led the countries just before the change process, African militaries have to endure criticism, verbal attacks, and other destabilizing attempts from the opposing forces. This process can sometimes raise many issues that challenge national security. Although we must be careful not to generalize, the Niger case is developed here to illustrate the problem.

Nigeria

1992

0304 Nigeria Post Report.

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. April 1992. 30pp.

This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Nigeria.

0334 Structural Adjustment and Nigerian Agriculture: An Initial Assessment.

Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. Aloysius C. Nwosu. September 1992. 51pp.

Nigeria's structural adjustment program (SAP) appears, on balance, to have favorably affected Nigerian agricultural production, prices, employment, and agriculture's contributions to gross domestic product and foreign exchange earnings. However, the negative effects on food consumption, trade, and socioeconomic factors have tended to undermine gains from SAP. Some of these effects are partly attributable to the ban on certain food imports that, although not formally part of SAP, have continued in effect after SAP ended in 1988. Removal of such trade barriers would result in a rapid rise of U.S. exports to Nigeria.

1993

- 0385 **Sustainability Assessment of the Africa Child Survival Initiative (ACSI) Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) Project, Nigeria, 1992.**

Atlantic Resources Corporation, Reston, Virginia. Stella A. J. Goings et al. January 27, 1993. 156pp.

Factors affecting the potential sustainability of AID's Africa Child Survival Initiative-Combating Child Communicable Diseases Project (ASCI-CCCD) in Nigeria, which began in 1986 and is scheduled for termination in 1993, are assessed. Contextually, potential sustainability is affected negatively by both political and economic factors. On the economic front, the dwindling proportion of the federal budget allocated to health since 1980 weighs heavily against the ultimate sustainability of many of the CCCD components. At the programmatic level, however, ASCI-CCCD's perceived effectiveness and the sense of Nigerian ownership of the project both augur well for sustainability, as does the project's integration into the national primary health care program, its effective training program, and its strategy of building constituencies through mutually respectful negotiations. Overall, the Expanded Program on Immunization and the project's training and information system components seem most likely to be sustained, while the Control of Childhood Diarrhea program and the routine data aspects of the Monitoring and Evaluation system are in jeopardy of not being sustained.

- 0541 **Education in Nigeria: The Cornerstone of a Nation.**

Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C. Toreaser Steele. April 1993. 41pp.

This paper presents an overview of the education system in Nigeria, Africa. It analyzes the overall nationwide learning system and its role in national security and global stability. It explores the related issues and problems facing the Nigerian government in trying to educate its people. Various strategies to tackle the identified deficiencies have been noted. Finally there are recommendations for implementation by the Nigerian government and actions required by the United States.

- 0582 **Nigeria: Developing a Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa.**

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Greg A. Virgil. April 20, 1993. 57pp.

This study briefly examines Nigeria's geography and demographics; provides a brief historical look at Nigeria; examines the current civil-military political relationship inside Nigeria; provides an up-to-date status of the

current Nigerian government's program to transition the country to democracy and civilian rule; examines the current economic climate inside Nigeria; highlights Nigeria's participatory role within international, regional, and bilateral organizations; discusses Nigeria's past and present foreign policy principles; briefly examines the status and mission of Nigeria's armed forces; provides a brief historical look at U.S. relations with Nigeria; describes the current relationship between the two nations; examines current U.S. diplomatic and economic involvement with Nigeria; examines the current problem of illegal drug trafficking by Nigerians; and explores various political and economic policies and strategies the United States should implement to protect vital U.S. national security interests in Nigeria and the rest of sub-Saharan Africa.

Rwanda

1992

0639

Survey of Women-Owned Small and Micro Enterprises in Rwanda.

Management Systems International, Inc., Washington, D.C. Drew Lent, Hortense Dicker, and Bernadette Joergensen. January 1992. 43pp.

The report provides baseline data on small, women-owned enterprises in Rwanda. It also explores perceptions of constraints to women business owners and determines the impact of market liberalization reforms on small business. The study involved surveys of eighteen enterprises in Kigali and rural areas. Major findings include the following: (1) None of the interviewees had any interest in pursuing a commercial loan, due to high interest rates; (2) in general, the women lacked information about the nature and availability of loan programs for small and microenterprises; (3) five of the respondents identified a need for improved business skills; (4) all of the women reported that market liberalization had increased prices; (5) none of the respondents perceived her gender as a handicap to being in business; (6) some of the businesses appeared to be struggling with the notion of competition, which is a new phenomenon in Rwanda. The report includes case studies of the eighteen enterprises surveyed.

0682 A Survey of Organizations Involved in Private Sector Development and/or Gender Considerations Programming in Rwanda.

Management Systems International, Inc., Washington, D.C. Drew Lent and Hortense Dicker. March 24, 1992. 59pp.

Personnel from nineteen organizations implementing private-sector development projects in Rwanda were interviewed in an effort to identify constraints to private-sector development, with special attention to the problems of women entrepreneurs. The most frequently identified constraint was a lack of government enthusiasm and support for private-sector development. Many of the respondents cited a lack of entrepreneurial spirit or motivation among Rwandan entrepreneurs. Several also mentioned a need for financial management and other business skills, as well as the high tax rates placed on business revenues. The reaction to the government-controlled chamber of commerce was unanimously negative. For women entrepreneurs, serious constraints are posed by cultural prohibitions on women owning property or receiving credit.

Senegal

1994

0741 Senegal and Liberia: Case Studies in U.S. IMET Training and Its Role in Internal Defense and Development.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. William H. McCoy Jr. 1994. 80pp.

This note was prepared as part of a larger project entitled "The Effectiveness of U.S. Military Training Activities in Promoting Internal Defense and Development in the Third World." The purpose of the project is to assess the effectiveness of programs to train U.S. students in foreign internal defense (FID) and foreign students in internal defense and development (IDAD), to examine the benefits that the United States derives from these programs, and to consider how future efforts can be improved and strengthened.

Reel 9

Somalia

1992

- 0001 **Somalia: Background Information for Operation Restore Hope, 1992–1993.**

Army War College Department of National Security and Strategy, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Walter S. Clarke. December 1992. 46pp.

The author contends that knowledge of a country's history and culture is essential to opening doors and establishing and maintaining friendships and contacts. Perhaps more than most African societies, the Somalis have a deep awareness of their history, culture, and past achievements. The author attempts to stimulate some appreciation of Somali history and culture. For this reason, details are given of recent history so that readers will have some name and event recognition which outline the circumstances which led to the present situation in Somalia.

- 0047 **Foreign Media Reaction to Somali "Operation Restore Hope."**

Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Washington, D.C. NA. December 11, 1992. 33pp.

This report assesses monitored foreign media reaction to the 3 December adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 794 authorizing military intervention in Somalia and to the launching of the U.S.-led Operation RESTORE HOPE on 9 December. There has been a broad outpouring of support for the international intervention to restore order and alleviate the suffering of the Somali people. Many nations have offered to contribute materially or participate in the operation. Nonetheless, some media have expressed misgivings about the U.S. role in the intervention, the precedents set by the action, and the long-term prospects for a political resolution of the Somali crisis.

1993

- 0080 **In the Wake of Somalia: Humanitarian Intervention as a Role for the United States Military.**

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. Tammy Phillips. December 17, 1993. 85pp.

In December 1992, President Bush set a new precedent for the use of the United States military when he sent troops into Somalia for the humanitarian purpose of ending their famine. This thesis takes the perspective of the

United States soldier and asks whether or not it is morally justifiable to use the United States military to stage purely humanitarian interventions. To get to the point where this question can even be addressed, however, some preliminary problems must be resolved: What is humanitarian intervention? From whose rights, and whose duties, does it stem? Is humanitarian intervention justifiable? Permissible? Obligatory? What are the principles that guide our actions? It is concluded that, although respecting and protecting the basic human rights of others can be said to be a duty shared by all, with the ultimate manifestation of this duty being humanitarian intervention, it should be not be a federal military endeavor, at least not as our military, its mission and obligations, are construed today.

- 0165 **The Somalia Intervention: Can You Nation-Build In a Whirlwind?**
Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Joel M. Peterson. April 1993. 30pp.

Smith Hempstone, at the time U.S. Ambassador to Kenya, remarked when asked by the State Department to comment about getting involved in Somalia, "If you liked Beirut, you'll love Mogadishu." The international intervention into Somalia has gone through three distinct and separate phases: UNOSOM, UNITAF, and UNOSOM II. Each phase involved new and expanded objectives, escalating from the purely humanitarian to a manhunt for Somalia's most recalcitrant warlord, General Mohammed Farah Aidid. In each instance, the achievements fell short of the objectives, at least from the UN perspective. The intervention in Somalia has revealed a unique story of a homogeneous people historically torn by a culture that prides itself on its contentiousness. As such, it has defied, and will continue to do so, the efforts of the United States and its Islamic and African sister nations to help as well as the efforts of the United Nations to rebuild Somalia into a modern state.

- 0195 **Somalia: Key Operational Considerations and Implications in an Era of Peace-Enforcement and Forced Humanitarian Ventures.**
Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Roger C. Easton Jr. May 17, 1993. 39pp.

This paper examines key operational considerations and their implications for operational art in military planning for peace enforcement and forced humanitarian assistance operations at the lower end of the military operational continuum between peacetime and wartime operations. It is based upon United Nations (UN) and United States (U.S.) operations in Somalia including UN Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM—also known as UNOSOM

I), Unified Task Force (UNITAF)/Operation RESTORE HOPE, and UN Operations in Somalia II (UNOSOM II). Historical background in conjunction with the concept of operations and operational plans for these missions is explored. Then, selected key principles of war and concepts of operational design with unique characteristics which apply to operational planning and application of operational art in this region of the operational continuum are examined. These include objective rules of engagement (ROE), unity of command, operational sustainment, and transition between major operations. The paper concludes it is more difficult to determine, understand, and apply these principles of war and concepts of operational design to peace enforcement and forced humanitarian assistance operations at the lower end on the military operational continuum than in other regions.

1994

0234

Transporting the Army for Operation Restore Hope.

RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. David Kassing. 1994. 63pp.
On December 4, 1992, President Bush gave the order "to move a substantial American force into Somalia." Although army forces contributed substantially to the Joint Task Force, the army did not dominate the deployments to the degree it did during Operation DESERT STORM. Still, by the end of January, more than ten-thousand army personnel were on the ground in Somalia, helping to provide security for relief operations and working to rebuild many of the basic elements of civil society. This report reviews the army deployment operation. By almost any measure, the transportation of the army to Somalia can be judged a successful operation. During the first thirty days, 82 percent of the peak U.S. personnel strength and more than half the army equipment had been delivered. Nonetheless, many participants speak of difficulties and glitches in planning, coordinating, and managing the deployments. In spite of these frictions, the nature of the humanitarian mission and the relatively small scale of the deployments (about 5 percent of Operation Desert Shield/Storm) allowed the deployments to go off without debilitating problems.

0297

Peace Operations: Cost of DOD Operations in Somalia.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. NA. March 1994. 53pp.
This report discusses the costs incurred by the Department of Defense (DOD) in operations in Somalia since fiscal year 1992 and the extent to which those costs are reimbursable by the United Nations. It suggests that the Congress consider whether to (1) continue to allow DOD to retain any reimbursements in excess of the funds already appropriated by the Con-

gress, (2) reduce DOD's appropriated funds by the amount reimbursed by the United Nations, or (3) create an account to receive the reimbursements for use in funding future contingency operations.

0350 Somalia and Vietnam: Deja Vu All Over Again.

Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. James M. Corrigan. April 1994. 30pp.

During the recent involvement in Somalia, U.S. leadership likely repeated mistakes that were made by senior leaders during the Vietnam conflict. This article uses the questions posed by Philip A. Crowl in his Harmon Memorial Lecture presented to the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1977 as a basis to compare the two conflicts and show areas where we did not apply lessons of the Vietnam conflict to Somalia. Besides illustrating general similarities of the two conflicts, the article discusses in detail how military strategy did not support national objectives in each conflict. Additionally, the article states that future conflicts in the post-cold war world are likely to resemble the Somalian scenario where cultural friction exists. In such crises, it is critical to establish national objectives that present viable exit options and design military strategy that is not so limited that achieving objectives is impossible. Finally, the article suggests that it is impossible to directly apply lessons learned in one conflict to future crises. Rather, knowing the lessons of past conflicts allows one to selectively apply these lessons when facing new challenges.

0380 Peace Operations: Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from Somalia.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. NA. June 1994. 12pp.

In response to a request by Congressmen Norman Sisisky and James V. Hansen, the GAO reviewed issues associated with the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Somalia. This report provides information on (1) the remaining U.S. forces and their mission in Somalia, (2) the equipment left in Somalia by U.S. forces, and (3) the ongoing United Nations Operations in Somalia II (UNOSOM II).

0392 Peacekeeping in Somalia.

Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Alexandria, Virginia. Joan Harman. July 1994. 55pp.

The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 794 on December 3, 1992. The Resolution stated that "the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace security" and authorized member states to use all necessary means to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief. During the same month, the United States deployed troops assigned to the

10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry) to Somalia. This report describes findings from questionnaires and interviews involving 518 Somalia veterans at Fort Drum, New York. The Somalia peacekeeping mission is unique because it started as a humanitarian mission and evolved into combat. Information gathered about the mission may afford valuable opportunities to improve the effectiveness of future peacekeeping doctrine, force development, and training. Results of individual interviews and questionnaires show general discontent with the mission, although most soldiers expressed the opinion that the U.S. Army performed well in Somalia. The soldiers gave high ratings to the performance of their leaders, from battalion levels to unit levels.

1995

0447

Joint Task Force Somalia: A Case Study.

Naval War College. Newport, Rhode Island. Leslie L. Ratliff. March 14, 1995. 40pp.

Since 1983, the United States armed forces have been involved in thirty-three Joint Task Forces (JTF). The scope of these JTFs have varied from noncombatant evacuation and relief (disaster and humanitarian) operations to environmental cleanup operations. Joint Task Force Somalia provides a unique opportunity to review one of the key components of a JTF: command and control. The fundamental challenge facing JTF command elements is achieving unity of effort among diverse service forces in a relatively short period of time. The presence of an effective command and control structure established for Joint Task Force Somalia appeared to be clear and straightforward. However, the command relationships were not as clear as the authors may have thought. In the end, it was professionalism and dedication to duty that got the mission accomplished. While these are time-honored traits of U.S. military personnel, these traits should not be continually relied upon as work-arounds for problems where solutions do exist. A solution is the designation of a service organization as the nucleus of a JTF.

South Africa

1991

0487 **Black Private Enterprise Development Project: Strategy Assessment and Recommendations.**

J.E. Austin Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts. NA. January 1991. 215pp.

AID/South Africa's (AID/SA) overall mission strategy is to prepare disadvantaged South Africans to be equal members of the postapartheid society. The Black Private Enterprise Development Project (BPED) has been the major channel for supporting mission private-sector development objectives since 1987. The private-sector strategy assessment exercise evaluates the extent to which changes in the social, political, and economic environment and the mission's overall development strategy to respond to changes in that environment require a reorientation of BPED project activities, and develops detailed guidance for the mission in this regard.

1992

0702 **South Africa: Strategy for Shelter and Urban Development.**

Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Sharon Manfred Trail, Henry P. Minis Jr., and David G. DeGroot. March 1992. 46pp.

This report proposes a strategy for AID/SA to assist NGOs and community groups to initiate improvements at the community and policy levels. The report first summarizes findings from a January 1991 sector study of urban population growth, urban form and structure, housing delivery and finance, land, and local government. Changes in the situation since then are highlighted. The next section of the report suggests a framework for AID assistance in improving community involvement and in establishing policies and institutions that are appropriate for the transition to a postapartheid era.

0748 **South Africa: Primary Education Sector Assessment.**

Academy for Educational Development, Inc., Washington, D.C. Gary Theisen et al. April 1992. 325pp.

South Africa's present state of transition to a postapartheid society forms the dynamic context for this assessment of the country's primary education system. Individual chapters of the assessment cover (1) the structure, differentiation, and inequality of the primary education system; (2) an economic and financial analysis of the system; (3) educational administration and management; (4) curriculum reform (including criteria for an ideal curriculum); and (5) teacher education and training.

Reel 10

South Africa cont.

1994

- 0001 **Seventh Annual Report: South Africa and Fair Labor Standards for Calendar Year 1992.**

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. February 1994. 70pp.

The South African Democratic Transition Support Act of 1993 came into force on November 23, 1993 when President William J. Clinton signed the legislation. That act ended most economic sanctions against South Africa and spelled out the requirements necessary for repealing the South Africa Fair Labor Standards provisions of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (CAAA), as amended (P.L. 99-440). Under the terms of the Transition Support Act, the Fair Labor Standards provisions will continue in force until the President certifies to the Congress that an interim government elected on a nonracial basis through free and fair elections has taken office in South Africa. Elections in South Africa were scheduled to be held on April 26-28, 1994. Meanwhile, the Fair Labor Standards provisions of the CAAA remain in effect.

Sudan

1994

- 0071 **Sudan: The Forgotten Tragedy.**

United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Francis M. Deng et al. April 1994. 94pp.

The United States Institute of Peace presented a symposium on October 20, 1993, to focus attention on the civil war in Sudan and to promote peace there. This publication contains papers prepared by six of the presenters at this symposium. These papers articulate differing perspectives and positions on conditions in Sudan. Their identification of the core source of conflict frequently differs, as do their recommendations for how the devastating Sudan conflict can be resolved. Despite these differences, they share a sense of horror at the scale of human suffering being inflicted on the people of Sudan, and particularly on the southern populations. Moved by a deep conviction that the killing and starvation must be brought to an end, they all advocate negotiations among the parties to the conflict. Moreover, while

they disagree about the political formula which could provide a basis for peace, they do agree that Sudan will need to be radically restructured to surmount the deep divisions and heal animosities.

0165 Sudan Post Report.

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. July 1994. 16pp.

This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Sudan.

Tanzania

1992

0181 Tanzania Private Sector Assessment.

J.E. Austin Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. Robert D. Haslach et al. March 1992. 111pp.

This study assesses three economic sectors in Tanzania where reform is urgently needed but has been difficult to obtain. After an executive summary, Chapter II discusses the financial and banking sector, including recent sector reforms, remaining regulatory and political barriers to reform and suggested solutions, and the expected impact of financial reform on the overall economy. Chapter III focuses on privatization of parastatals and covers recent privatization efforts, key constraints to continuing efforts and possible remedies, and the likely impact of privatization on economic growth. The Tanzanian business environment is reviewed in Chapter IV. Areas examined in detail include, inter alia, recent reforms, continuing barriers to investment and entrepreneurship, the regulatory environment for business formation, the structure of the private sector, financial services, and business associations. Chapter V concludes the assessment with a summary of strategies and recommendations for each of the three areas.

1993

0292 Tanzania Post Report.

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. July 1993. 21pp.

This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Tanzania.

Uganda

1991

0313 Managing Uganda's Orphan Crisis.

Management Sciences for Health, Inc., Arlington, Virginia. John S. Alden, Gerald M. Salole, and John Williamson. December 1991. 72pp.

This report provides an overview of the orphan situation in Uganda and describes initiatives taken by individuals, government, international agencies, and nongovernmental organizations. At this stage, most of the orphans are being cared for by grandparents and other relations. Only one percent are institutionalized. However, as the AIDS pandemic reduces the numbers of income-producing parents and other relatives and the current group of grandparents becomes progressively incapacitated by age, pressure on the traditional system will become more intense. The major need that extended families caring for orphans express is not for food or shelter, but for cash to pay school fees and buy uniforms and other supplies. The report recommends that the Ugandan government resist institutionalizing children and instead work with nongovernment organizations to strengthen the capacities of the extended families and communities to cope with the crisis.

1992

0385 Critical Issues for American Investors in Uganda.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. April 1992. 100pp.

The economic and political climate for foreign investment in Uganda is reviewed, with a focus on issues facing potential U.S. investors. For U.S. investors, Uganda provides access both to a relatively large domestic market and, through the Lome convention, to the European market. The Investment Code requires only a single investment license and offers attractive incentives, including a three-year income tax holiday and an import duty drawback system on imports used to produce exports. Opportunities are available across several sectors, especially in agriculture. However, prospective investors face important constraints in regard to infrastructure, local raw materials and supplies, and a confusing tariff structure and import regime.

Zaire

1993

0485 Shaba II: The French and Belgian Intervention in Zaire in 1978.

Army Command and General Staff College Combat Studies Institute, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Thomas P. Odom. April 1993. 137pp.

This study presents a historical analysis of the 1978 invasion of Shaba province by the exiled Katangan Gendarmerie. Included in this study is the Western reaction to the invasion, from the Zairian Army's initial response, which set off the massacre of expatriate mine workers, to the airborne landings of French and Belgian forces. The French responded by sending the Foreign Legion into Shaba to restore order in the province. Belgium, on the other hand, sent its Paracommando Regiment on the humanitarian mission of rescuing the hostages. Both countries developed independent plans for their missions, plans that were not coordinated until the two European forces were accidentally shooting at one another. The 1978 operations in Shaba should not be dismissed as something unusual or unlikely to recur, nor should they be discounted as European operations of little interest to U.S. planners. Since these Shaba II operations, the United States has been committed to similar operations in Lebanon, Grenada, Sudan, Somalia, Liberia, Panama, and the Persian Gulf. Without doubt, U.S. forces will continue to be involved in such operations, making Shaba II worthy of study by U.S. Army officers.

0622 Zaire: So Much to Give, So Little to Show.

Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Marsha L. Killam. April 15, 1993. 22pp.

This paper suggests a reappraisal of U.S. policy toward Zaire. Since that country's independence, the United States has habitually supported Zaire economically, militarily, and politically. However, it is a country where corruption and disregard of human rights are commonplace—and no significant changes are being made. Thus, it is also time for the United States to rethink its foreign policy toward that country. The United States must clearly articulate and consistently recognize our strategic interests in Zaire, both separately as a country and collectively as a part of the African continent. We must also weigh the short-term policies against potential long-term gains. Ever since Zaire's independence as the Congo in 1960, the United States has had an interest in the country. Although the motives behind our interests have changed over the years, the United States has consistently supported Zaire and its dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko. The

purpose of this paper is to examine the basis for our support and to determine if U.S. national strategy toward Zaire is on course in the new world order or should be changed.

Zambia

1991

0644 **A Microenterprise Sector Assessment and Development Strategy for AID in Zambia.**

GEMINI Project and Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland. Eric L. Hyman, Robert Strauss, and Richard Crayne. November 1991. 94pp.

The microenterprise sector in Zambia is ripe for assistance to expand its role in the national economy and generate income and employment. The current credit crunch and shortage of foreign exchange may have less of an adverse effect on microenterprises, because they are usually better able to respond to changes in market demand and the availability of imported capital equipment, spare parts, and raw materials than large companies using technologies from developed countries. In many cases, microenterprises also produce lower-cost products. Key policy issues affecting microenterprises include registration and licensing, land controls and land tenure, access to foreign exchange, problems of the economic environment, institutions, the availability of credit, training and technical assistance, and common site facilities/business incubators. Short-, medium-, and long-term recommendations for AID support to microenterprises are presented.

1992

0738 **Critical Issues for American Investors in Zambia.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. August 1992. 114pp.

Recent and ongoing reforms in Zambia may generate a favorable investment climate for U.S. investors, according to the report. Measures include (1) economic deregulation; (2) a lengthy list of corporate tax exemptions; (3) generous rules governing the remittance of earnings, dividends, royalties, etc.; (4) actions to improve the stability and convertibility of the Zambian currency; (5) open general licensing for cross-border trade; (6) a one-stop Investment Center to expedite approval of new investments; (7) simplified reporting and accounting for foreign-owned businesses; and (8) assurances against the nationalization of foreign-owned businesses. On the negative side, Zambia presents several challenges to the conduct of business. (1)

The depth and breadth of reforms introduce an element of uncertainty; (2) a chronic shortage of foreign exchange; (3) Zambia's infrastructure requires major rehabilitation; (4) Zambia's enormous external debt burden. Appendices describe business-related regulations, laws, and other points of interest.

1993

0852 Zambia Post Report.

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. April 1993. 18pp.

This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Zambia.

Zimbabwe

1991

0870 Micro and Small-Scale Enterprises in Zimbabwe: Results of a Country-Wide Survey.

GEMINI Project and Development Alternatives, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland. Michael A. McPherson. December 1991. 54pp.

Zimbabwe has some 845,000 micro- and small-scale enterprises (MSEs) which provide regular employment for over one-fourth of all adults in the population. The report provides an overview of Zimbabwean MSEs, covering their magnitude and importance, industrial structure, size distribution, labor force, location, customers, gender of managers, and patterns of change. The report then identifies major problems and constraints faced by MSEs, including access to credit and training. Major findings include the following: MSE activity is largely based in the rural areas and is dominated by small manufacturers, notably knitting and crocheting. Most enterprises are based in the proprietor's home and the average number of workers is less than two. While 67 percent of all MSEs are run by women, those run by men tend to be substantially larger and are much more likely to contribute the lion's share of household income.

1994

0924

Zimbabwe Post Report.

U.S. State Department, Washington, D.C. NA. June 1994. 18pp.

This is the official report prepared by the U.S. Embassy on political, economic, and living conditions in the host country. The information it contains is directed to official U.S. government employees and their families assigned to Zimbabwe.

SUBJECT INDEX

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