

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

AFRICA

**Special Studies,
1995–1997**

Supplement

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

**The Special Studies Series
Foreign Nations**

Africa

**Special Studies,
1995–1997**

Supplement

**Edited by
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SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

No single organization can provide the background information, the wide range of current data, and the crucial analyses that are required by the executive departments of the federal government on complex and volatile international issues. When there can be little margin of error concerning the facts and recommendations being given to key officials, executive departments depend upon an elite group of private and governmental organizations—“think tanks”—for special studies of the highest caliber.

The authors of these special studies are associated with many of the finest research facilities in the United States, including the Army War College’s Strategic Studies Institute, the National Defense University, the Institute for Defense Analysis, the Army Command and General Staff College, the American Institutes for Research, and major international institutes at Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, Georgetown, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Yale.

Described below are several of the federal government agencies and organizations, U.S. military educational institutions, and quasi- and nongovernment think tanks and consulting corporations identified in this publication.

U.S. Federal Government Agencies and Organizations

Agency for International Development, State Department

Established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy, the Agency for International Development (AID) is the independent government agency that provides economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas.

Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, State Department

The Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB) formulates and carries out U.S. foreign economic policy, integrating U.S. economic interests with foreign policy goals so that U.S. firms and investors can compete on an equal basis with their counterparts overseas. EB implements American economic policy in cooperation with U.S. companies, U.S. government agencies, and other organizations.

Bureau of Export Administration, Commerce Department

The Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) promotes U.S. national and economic security and foreign policy interests by managing and enforcing the department's security-related trade and competitiveness programs. BXA plays a key role in challenging issues involving national security and nonproliferation, export growth, and high technology. The bureau's continuing major challenge is combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) while furthering the growth of U.S. exports.

Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, State Department

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) advises the president, secretary of state, other bureaus in the State Department, and other departments and agencies within the U.S. government on the development of policies and programs to combat international narcotics and crime. The INL narcotics control program has two primary goals: (1) to use the full range of U.S. diplomacy to convince foreign governments of the importance and relevance of narcotics control to bilateral and multilateral relations and to promote cooperation with the United States; and (2) to employ the bureau's various programs to help stop the flow of illegal drugs to American soil. The international crime program has three major goals: (1) to combat the growing threat to national security posed by international organized crime; (2) to help emerging democracies strengthen their national law enforcement institutions; and (3) to strengthen efforts by the United Nations and other international organizations to assist member states in combating international criminal activity.

Central Intelligence Agency

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is the keystone of the U.S. intelligence community. Its mission consists of supporting the president, the National Security Council, and all who make and execute U.S. national security policy by providing accurate, evidence-based, comprehensive, and timely foreign intelligence related to national security; and conducting counterintelligence activities, special activities, and other functions related to foreign intelligence and national security as directed by the president.

The CIA's core beliefs and values include: intelligence that adds substantial value to the management of crises, the conduct of war, and the development of policy; and objectivity in the substance of intelligence.

Commerce Department

The Commerce Department promotes job creation, economic growth, sustainable development, and improved living standards. Working in partnership with business, universities, communities, and workers, the

Commerce Department builds and promotes U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace; strengthens the nation's economic infrastructure; keeps America competitive with science and technology and an information base; and provides effective management and stewardship of the nation's resources and assets.

Commercial Service, Commerce Department

The Commercial Service is committed to assisting U.S. firms in regard to their export potential by providing counseling and advice, information on markets abroad, international contacts, and advocacy services.

The Commercial Service is co-located in Export Assistance Centers throughout the United States and in more than seventy countries abroad. The domestic and international offices are directly linked through a worldwide communications and information network, which services U.S. exporters, including liaison with multilateral development banks.

Energy Department

The origins of the Department of Energy (DOE) can be traced to the Manhattan Project and the race to develop the atomic bomb during World War II. In 1942, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers established the Manhattan Engineer District to manage the project. Following the war, Congress engaged in a vigorous and contentious debate over civilian versus military control of the atom. The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 settled the debate by creating the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), which took over the Manhattan Engineer District's sprawling scientific and industrial complex.

The AEC was specifically established to maintain civilian government control over the field of atomic research and development. During the early cold war years, the commission focused on designing and producing nuclear weapons and developing nuclear reactors for naval propulsion. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 ended exclusive government use of the atom and began the growth of the commercial nuclear power industry, giving the AEC authority to regulate the new industry. In response to changing needs in the 1970s, the AEC was abolished and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 created two new agencies: the Nuclear Regulatory Agency to regulate the nuclear power industry and the Energy Research and Development Administration to manage the nuclear weapon, naval reactor, and energy development programs.

The extended energy crisis of the 1970s soon demonstrated the need for unified energy organization and planning, however. The Department of Energy Organization Act brought the federal government's agencies and programs into a single agency. The DOE, activated on October 1, 1977, assumed the responsibilities of the Federal Energy Administration, the Energy Research and Development Administration, the Federal Power Commission, and parts and programs of several other agencies.

The DOE provided the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan by coordinating and administering the energy functions of the federal government. The department undertook responsibility for long-term, high-risk research and development of energy technology, federal power marketing, energy conservation, the nuclear weapons program, energy regulatory programs, and a central energy data collection and analysis program.

Over its two-decade history, the DOE has shifted its emphasis and focus as the needs of the nation have changed. During the late 1970s, the department emphasized energy development and regulation. In the 1980s, nuclear weapons research, development, and production took a priority. Since the end of the cold war, the DOE has focused on environmental cleanup of the nuclear weapons complex, nonproliferation and stewardship of the nuclear stockpile, energy efficiency and conservation, and technology transfer and industrial competitiveness.

The DOE contributes to the future of the nation by ensuring U.S. energy security, maintaining the safety and reliability of the nuclear stockpile, cleaning up the environment from the legacy of the cold war, and developing innovations in science and technology.

Economic Research Service, Agriculture Department

The Economic Research Service (ERS) provides economic analysis on efficiency, efficacy, and equity issues related to agriculture, food, the environment, and rural development to improve public and private decision making. The ERS is one of four agencies in the Research, Education, and Economics (REE) Mission Area of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Energy Information Administration, Energy Department

The Energy Information Administration (EIA), created by Congress in 1977, is a statistical agency of the DOE. EIA provides policy-independent data, forecasts, and analyses to promote sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding regarding energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

International Trade Administration, Commerce Department

The International Trade Administration (ITA) supports U.S. businesses in the global marketplace. The ITA is assigned to encourage, assist, and advocate U.S. exports by implementing a national export strategy, focusing on big emerging markets (BEMs), providing industry and country analysis for U.S. business, and supporting new-to-export and new-to-market businesses through U.S. Export Assistance Centers, domestic commercial service offices, and worldwide posts and commercial centers in seventy countries. In

addition, ITA ensures that U.S. business has equal access to foreign markets by advocating on behalf of U.S. exporters who are competing for major overseas contracts and by implementing major trade agreements, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the Japan “Framework.” It also enables U.S. business to compete against unfairly traded imports and safeguards jobs and the competitive strength of American industry by enforcing antidumping and countervailing duty laws and agreements that provide remedies for unfair trade practices.

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee

The Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC) is an interagency task force chaired by the secretary of commerce, dedicated to thinking strategically about the U.S. global competitive position and charged with leveraging and streamlining export promotion and trade finance services.

United States Institute of Peace

Established in 1984, the United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created and funded by Congress to strengthen the nation’s capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict. Free from political pressures, the institute is able to assist the executive branch, Congress, and others with nonpartisan research, analysis, and information.

The institute meets its congressional mandate through an array of programs, including grants, fellowships, conferences and workshops, library services, publications, and other educational activities. The institute’s board of directors is appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

United States International Trade Commission

The United States International Trade Commission (USITC) is an independent, quasi-judicial federal agency that provides objective trade information to both the legislative and executive branches of government, determines the impact of imports on U.S. industries, and directs actions against certain unfair trade practices, such as patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. USITC analysts and economists investigate and publish reports on U.S. industries and the global trends that affect them. The agency also updates and publishes the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

U.S. Military Educational Institutions and Organizations

Industrial College of the Armed Forces, National Defense University

The mission of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF) is to prepare selected military officers and civilians for senior leadership and staff positions by conducting postgraduate, executive-level courses of study and associated research dealing with the resource component of national power, with special emphasis on materiel acquisition and joint logistics and their integration into national security strategy for peace and war. Reflecting this joint and interagency perspective, 67 percent of the student body is composed of military representatives from the land, sea, and air services; 25 percent are drawn from the departments of Defense and State and ten other federal agencies; 7 percent are international military officers; and 1 percent come from the private sector.

In addition, at the direction of the under secretary of defense for acquisition and technology, ICAF serves as the information provider under the Defense Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act. In this capacity, ICAF acts as a consortium college of the Defense Acquisition University.

Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University

The research and analysis mission of the Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS) is implemented through the Research Directorate (RD). RD is structured around six geographic and functional teams, each led by a senior expert. The institute's research agenda focuses on analysis of key issues of strategy and policy that require in-depth research to support senior decision makers in the office of the secretary of defense, the Joint Staff, and the commanders-in-chief.

The studies and analyses typically address questions of strategic importance that have long-term implications for U.S. national security. INSS serves as the in-house think tank for senior Pentagon leadership. As part of the National Defense University, RD's mission includes providing support to the colleges with research opportunities, faculty programs, and academic forums.

National Defense University

The mission of the National Defense University (NDU) is to ensure excellence in professional military education and research in the essential elements of national security.

The NDU consists of ICAF, the National War College, and the Armed Forces Staff College. The NDU prepares selected commissioned officers and civilian officials from DOD, the Department of State, and other agencies of the government for command, management, and staff responsibilities in a multinational, intergovernmental, or joint national security setting. The

curriculum emphasizes the development and implementation of national security strategy and military strategy, mobilization, acquisition, management of resources, information and information technology for national security, and planning for joint and combined operations. In addition to mission-specific education, the colleges emphasize developing executive skills and improving competencies. The NDU faculty and students conduct short-range and long-range studies of national security policy, military strategy, the allocation and management of resources for national security, and civil-military affairs. A goal of university research is to create a national repository of expertise on mobilization, military strategy, and joint or combined policy and plans.

Naval Postgraduate School

The Naval Postgraduate School, located in Monterey, California, is an academic institution with an emphasis on study and research programs relevant to the navy's interests, as well as to the interests of other arms of the DOD.

Students come from all service branches of the U.S. defense community, as well as from the Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the services of more than twenty-five allied nations. The school provides more than forty programs of study, ranging from the traditional engineering and physical sciences to the rapidly evolving space science programs. The faculty, the majority of whom are civilians, are drawn from a broad diversity of educational institutions.

Naval War College

The Naval War College prepares its students by providing them with a professional naval education, based on a clear understanding of the fundamental principles that have governed national security affairs in peace and in war throughout history.

The mission of the Naval War College is to enhance the professional capabilities of its students to make sound decisions in command, staff, and management positions in naval, joint, and combined environments; to provide a sound understanding of military strategy and operational art; to instill joint attitudes and perspectives; and to serve as a center for research and war gaming that will develop advanced strategic, war fighting, and campaign concepts for future employment of maritime, joint, and combined forces.

Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College

The Strategic Studies Institute (SSI) traces its origin to the establishment in 1947 of the Advanced Studies Group by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, then chief of staff. The initial mission of this group was to develop concepts of national security in light of the revolution in warfare

brought about with the onset of the atomic age. The group was elevated to the joint level with the creation of the DOD.

When the Army War College was reestablished in 1950, an Advanced Studies Group was chartered to consider strategy and land power. The group evolved into the Advanced Studies and Doctrine Division within the faculty of the college. As part of an army-wide reorganization in 1962, the division became the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Institute of Advanced Studies, addressing strategic questions as well as those of organizing, equipping, and preparing the army to fight. The mission became exclusively strategic in 1971, and the institute received its present name.

Another army reorganization in 1973 brought both the U.S. Army War College and SSI under the deputy chief of staff for operations and plans, and SSI became a War College department. More recently, the institute has developed a relationship with the Joint Staff, the NDU's Institute for National Security Studies, and the Center for Strategic Leadership (including its Peacekeeping Institute) at Carlisle Barracks. SSI continues to provide an analytical capability within the army to address strategic and other issues to support army participation in national security policy formulation.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

The mission of the Command and General Staff College (CGSC) is to educate leaders in the values and practice of the profession of arms, to act as the executive agent for the army's Leader Development Program, to develop doctrine that guides the army, and to promote and support the advancement of military art and science. CGSC training, education, and professional military excellence prepare officers for wartime duties.

U.S. Army War College

The mission of the U.S. Army War College (USAWC) is to prepare selected military, civilian, and international leaders to assume strategic responsibilities in military and national security organizations; to educate students about the employment of the U.S. Army as part of a unified, joint, or multinational force in support of the national military strategy; to research operational and strategic issues; and to conduct outreach programs that benefit the USAWC, the U.S. Army, and the nation.

Quasi- and Nongovernmental Think Tanks and Consulting Corporations; Foreign Organizations with Official U.S. Governmental Representation

Abt Associates

Abt Associates, founded in 1965, uses research-based approaches to help solve social and business problems and guide policy decisions. Abt Associates numbers among its clients virtually every U.S. government agency, a broad cross-section of U.S. businesses and trade associations, foreign governments, numerous multinational agencies, and foreign businesses. To governmental clients, Abt Associates provides program evaluation, policy analysis, technical assistance, and program operation services. To business clients, it provides strategic planning, management consulting, organizational development, market research, new product development services, and service quality measurement and management.

Academy for Educational Development

The Academy for Educational Development (AED), founded in 1961, is an independent, nonprofit service organization that addresses human development needs in the United States and throughout the world. Under contracts and grants, AED operates programs in collaboration with policy leaders; nongovernmental and community-based organizations; businesses; governmental agencies; international multilateral and bilateral funders; and schools, colleges, and universities. In partnership, AED seeks to meet social, economic, and environmental challenges through education and human resource development; to apply state-of-the-art education, training, research, technology, management, behavioral analysis, and social marketing techniques to solve problems; and to improve knowledge and skills throughout the world as the most effective means for stimulating growth, reducing poverty, and promoting democratic and humanitarian ideals.

Agricultural Economics Department, Michigan State University

The mission of the Agricultural Economics Department is to create, preserve, and disseminate knowledge through research, teaching, and outreach. The department applies knowledge to help individuals lead more productive lives, and to assist in the development and improvement of firms, organizations, communities, and public institutions. The department emphasizes applied and disciplinary contributions especially to the economic and managerial effectiveness of firms in the food and agricultural sector and to the sustainability of agricultural production, environmental resources, and rural communities. As educators, department faculty members work with students, leaders, innovators, and problem-solvers across all programs, both domestic and international.

AMEX International

AMEX is a consulting firm supporting export promotion and enterprise development and encouraging growth in revenue and employment for host countries. AMEX also designs countrywide strategies for private-sector development and trade expansion. It provides advice and assistance in linking governments, private firms, nongovernmental institutions, and civic organizations. Consulting activities relate to a variety of topics, including democracy and governance, economic policy analysis, enterprise development, human resources development, institutional capacity building, internet/World Wide Web site design and maintenance, management information systems design and development, regulatory reforms, systems integration, and trade promotion.

Associates for International Resources and Development

Associates for International Resources and Development (AIRD) provides economics and policy research and agricultural consulting services, particularly in agriculture policy and macroeconomic activities in the area of structural adjustment. AIRD projects encompass agricultural sector strategy, agricultural and livestock economics, natural resource use, pricing policy, marketing, international trade, exchange rate management, monetary and fiscal policy, financial management, industrial economics, labor economics, legal and regulatory environments, and investment policies.

Associates in Rural Development, Inc.

Associates in Rural Development, Inc. (ARD), founded in 1977, has developed a reputation for leadership in environmental affairs and local problem-solving in government. As a privately owned consulting firm, ARD conducts comprehensive development programs emphasizing the integration of business, education, government, and community groups in problem definition, needs assessment, and strategy development for constructive change. Many ARD projects relate to institutional development, natural resources and the environment, agriculture, and infrastructure.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), located in Atlanta, Georgia, is an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The mission of the CDC is to promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability.

CDC performs many of the administrative functions for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), a sister agency of CDC and one of eight federal public health agencies within HHS. The director of CDC also serves as the administrator of ATSDR.

Development Alternatives, Inc.

Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) is a U.S. consulting firm providing technical assistance to business and government programs, projects, and institutions worldwide. The economic development solutions that DAI provides cover a broad range of areas, including economic policy reform, financial advisory services, enterprise development, public sector management, environment and natural resources, agricultural policy, agribusiness, and bank and business training and advisory services.

Development Finance International

Development Finance International (DFI) provides international business development and finance information and research consulting to companies and governments worldwide. Specifically, DFI integrates public and private financing options for clients selling to governmental and private sector customers in emerging markets. DFI provides information and research on a variety of topics, including environment, water, health, information technology, agro-industry, education, pharmaceuticals, transportation, energy and power, oil and gas, telecommunications, and governmental modernization.

Harvard Institute for International Development

From 1974 to 2000, the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID) was Harvard University's multidisciplinary center for coordinating development assistance, training, and research on Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and Latin America. The Institute brought together the diverse resources and talents of Harvard University to assist developing and transitional nations in crafting policies to accelerate their economic growth and improve the welfare of their people.

In July 2000, many of HIID's projects was absorbed and integrated into other faculties within Harvard University, including the John F. Kennedy School of Government, School of Public Health and Graduate School of Education. At the time of this transition, HIID was involved in over thirty projects in approximately twenty countries.

Institute for Public-Private Partnerships, Inc.

The Institute for Public-Private Partnerships, Inc. (IP3) is a U.S. international technical assistance firm that fosters public-private partnerships in infrastructure development, urban services, financial markets, and environmental management. Its work emphasizes the legal, financial, and regulatory aspects of private participation in infrastructure. The institute provides technical assistance, specialized education, and training for government ministries and agencies, local governments, bilateral and multilateral assistance agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private businesses.

Labat-Anderson Incorporated

Labat-Anderson, founded in 1979, is a privately held firm serving a range of federal and private clients worldwide. Their services include information services, environmental services, and litigation support services.

Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin–Madison

The Land Tenure Center (LTC) serves as a global resource institution on issues relating to land ownership, land rights, land access, and land use. Its focus is on the relationship of land to economic development, sociopolitical organization, and environmental sustainability. LTC's approach to research and training is multidisciplinary and stresses local collaboration. Since its establishment in 1962, LTC has sought to foster widespread and equitable access to land, which is basic to viable economic, social, political, and environmental systems.

LTC works in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and North America on issues of land tenure and land use, agrarian reform, land markets, legislative drafting, land registration and titling, institutional dimensions of rural development, and environmental/natural resource management.

Medical Service Corporation International

Medical Service Corporation International (MSCI) is a diversified international development and health company incorporated in 1973. MSCI provides technical design, implementation, and management assistance for programs in tropical medicine and communicable disease control; environmental change and public health; health service delivery and management; health education, promotion, and training; and social welfare and psychosocial services.

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) was established by the Solar Energy Research Development and Demonstration Act of 1974. Originally called the Solar Energy Research Institute, NREL began operating in July 1977 and was designated a national laboratory of DOE in September 1991.

With guidance and funding from DOE, NREL researchers lead the nation toward a sustainable energy future by developing renewable energy technologies, improving energy efficiency, advancing related science and engineering, and facilitating commercialization. NREL also is working with utilities, state regulatory agencies, the World Bank, and international trade groups to make sure that renewable energy technologies reach the marketplace as quickly as possible.

National Research Council

The National Research Council was organized by the National Academy of Sciences in 1916 to associate the broad community of science and technology with the academy's purposes of furthering knowledge and advising the federal government. Functioning in accordance with general policies determined by the academy, the National Research Council has become the principal operating agency of both the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering in providing services to the government, the public, and the scientific and engineering communities. The National Research Council is administered jointly by both academies and the Institute of Medicine.

RAND Corporation

RAND (an acronym for research and development) is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decision making through research and analysis. From its inception in the days following World War II, RAND has focused on the nation's most pressing policy problems, particularly on national security.

In the 1960s, RAND began addressing major problems of domestic policy as well. Today, RAND researchers operate on a broad front, assisting public policy makers at all levels, private sector leaders in many industries, and the public at large in efforts to strengthen the nation's economy, maintain its security, and improve its quality of life. They do so by analyzing choices and developments in many areas, including national defense, education and training, health care, criminal and civil justice, labor and population, science and technology, community development, international relations, and regional studies.

RAND was created at the urging of its original sponsor, the air force (then the Army Air Forces). Today, its activities are supported by a wide range of sources. U.S. government agencies provide the largest share of support, while charitable foundations, private sector firms, individuals, and earnings from RAND's endowment fund furnish a steadily growing proportion.

Winrock International Environmental Alliance

Winrock International is a nonprofit organization that works with people around the world to increase economic opportunity, sustain natural resources, and protect the environment. Winrock matches innovative approaches in agriculture, natural resources management, clean energy, and leadership development with the unique needs of its partners. By linking local individuals and communities with new ideas and technology, Winrock is increasing long-term productivity, equity, and responsible resource management to benefit the poor and disadvantaged of the world.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The *Africa 1995–1997 Supplement* collection consists of studies on Africa that became available during the period 1995–1997 from a variety of sources, including U.S. executive branch departments, agencies, and commissions; U.S. military educational institutions and organizations; and U.S. government contracts to universities, corporations, think tanks, and individuals.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

ACSI-CCCD	Africa Child Survival Initiative–Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases
AFCOM	U.S.–Africa Telecommunications and Broadcasting Conference
AFR/SD	Africa Bureau, Office of Sustainable Development
AFR/SD/PSGE	Africa Bureau, Office of Sustainable Development, Productive Sector Growth and Environment Division
ARSOF	U.S. Army Special Operations Forces
b/d	barrels per day
BEMs	big emerging markets
CBC	Congressional Black Caucus
CCG	country commercial guides
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CNA	National Commission for the Environment (Mozambique)
CPSP	Country Program Strategic Plan
D.C.	District of Columbia
DFA	Development Fund for Africa
DOD	Department of Defense
ECOMOG	Economic Community Monitoring Group
ESOP	Employee Stock Ownership Plan
FSSRP	Fertilizer Sub-Sector Reform Program
FY	fiscal year
HA	humanitarian assistance
H.R.	House of Representatives
HUMINT	human intelligence
MAPS	Manual for Action in the Private Sector
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOOTW	Military Operations Other Than War

NA	not available
NGOs	Nongovernmental Organizations
RPF	Rwandan Patriotic Front
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TDA	U.S. Trade and Development Agency
UN	United Nations
UNITAF	United Task Force
UNOSOM I	United Nations Operations, Somalia I
UNOSOM II	United Nations Operations, Somalia II
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/M	United States Agency for International Development/Mozambique
WTO	World Trade Organization

REEL INDEX

Reel 1

Frame

Africa, General

1993

0001

Agricultural Policy Reform: Issues and Implications for Africa.

*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Stacey Rosen (Editor).
September 1993. 140pp.*

This report examines the pattern of government intervention in the agricultural markets of nine African nations during 1982–1989. 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 marketing systems.

1994

0141

Africa Child Survival Initiative: Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases (ACSI–CCCD) Project Report.

Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia. NA. January 1994. 70pp.

Activities of the recently concluded ACSI–CCCD Project (1982–1993) are summarized in this report by one of the project’s lead implementors, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. According to the report, the project helped participating African countries to make great progress in two major technical interventions: improving the quantity, quality, and effectiveness of immunization; and promoting oral rehydration therapy as a key strategy for reducing mortality from diarrheal disease. Efforts to improve malaria control were less successful, although major contributions were made in the areas of problem definition and policy development. ACSI–CCCD also made substantial achievements in the areas of health information management, health worker training, and operations research. This report provides brief country-by-country summaries of the project’s major activities and achievements, along with statistical profiles (comparing country health statistics in 1985 and 1993) and project timelines. The twelve countries covered are Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo/Zaire, Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Swaziland, and Togo. Included are numerous charts and graphs and a list of project publications, categorized by activity.

- 0211 **Policy Constraints Affecting Small and Microenterprises: Summary from the MAPS Experience.**
Labat-Anderson, Inc., Arlington, Virginia. NA. April 1994. 56pp.
The Manual for Action in the Private Sector (MAPS) surveys of a total of 3,833 formal and informal sector firms in thirteen sub-Saharan African countries since 1988 are presented in this report. Part One reviews survey data. Of the firms surveyed, 62 percent were owner-operated micro- or small enterprises. Part Two presents a profile of small businesses in sub-Saharan Africa. MAPS surveys found that, typically, these businesses were young (seven to ten years old); that they were involved in domestic commercial trade and other services, rather than manufacturing; that the proportion of women-owned firms was inversely related to firm size (women owned 27 percent of owner-operated enterprises, 21 percent of microenterprises, and 14 percent of small enterprises involving the sale or preparation of food); and that smaller firms were least interested in personnel development. Part Three discusses constraints to business efficiency enforcement and modernization of commercial codes, including their publication in multiple languages; improved access to public information; and the improvement of transportation infrastructure through local resource mobilization.
- 0267 **Congressional Black Caucus and American Foreign Policy.**
Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C. Renard H. Marable. April 1994. 45pp.
The Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) is one of the most influential and dynamic groups in Congress today. This paper traces the history of the CBC, examines its organization and operations, assesses its effectiveness as a corporate body, looks at its acceptance in the black community, and examines the group's impact on formulating American foreign policy regarding sub-Saharan Africa. Effectiveness is measured in terms of how CBC members are perceived by key actors in their environment (congressional staffers, a variety of government officials in the State Department and Agency for International Development, and private lobbying organizations); the amount of influence they yield in terms of obtaining funding for sub-Saharan Africa; and how the black community views the CBC. A review of criticism of CBC operations is also presented and analyzed. Finally, the last section of this paper addresses recommendations for further research and looks at the future of the CBC.
- 0312 **Improving Feeding Practices During Childhood Illness and Convalescence: Lessons Learned in Africa.**
Academy for Educational Development, Inc., Washington, D.C. Ellen G. Piwoz. May 1994. 40pp.
Common childhood infections adversely affect nutrition through increased metabolic demands and nutrient requirements, decreased nutrient absorption, and decreased appetite. The paper reviews the literature on feeding practices during childhood illness and convalescence in Africa and discusses the design, results/lessons learned, and costs of child nutrition education programs in eight countries (Cameroon, Nigeria, Tanzania, The Gambia, Ghana, Swaziland, Niger, and Senegal). Each of the programs reviewed included intensive community-based research (ethnographic studies, nutritional assessments, and household trials) prior to its design; the resulting interventions focused on providing mothers with specific guidelines on feeding frequency, food quantities, and recipe preparations. Unfortunately, once the programs moved from formative research (household trials) to implementation (community-based education), they failed to significantly alter mothers' feeding practices. Two possible reasons for this failure are identified. (1) Mothers were willing to adopt new practices during the trials because of the individualized care and attention provided by the fieldworkers and

because they were active participants in the process of deciding what behavior changes to adopt. During implementation, the intensity and personalized nature of these interactions were not sustained. (2) Changing behavior in a population is a long-term process that requires continuous promotion and encouragement, whereas in the programs reviewed either promotional efforts were of short duration or evaluations only examined behavior changes over the short term. Recommendations for future efforts are presented.

- 0352 **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. 26pp.

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.

- 0378 **Education Policy Formation in Africa: A Comparative Study of Five Countries.**
Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. David R. Evans (Editor). June 1994. 228pp.

This study, the first in a planned series of desk studies aiming to create a foundation for dialogue with African policymakers, sets the stage by describing and analyzing approaches currently being used to formulate education policy in African countries. The report includes five case studies, reflecting developments up until late 1992 in Botswana, Tanzania, Uganda, Mali, and Senegal, and two overview chapters that discuss common characteristics of the education policy formation process in Anglophone and Francophone Africa; each of the overview chapters summarizes lessons learned from the case studies and the experience of the authors, and discusses some of the implications of these lessons for improving policy formation.

- 0606 **Profiles of Electronic Networking Initiatives in Africa.**
Academy for Educational Development, Inc., Washington, D.C. Gail Kostinko. June 1994. 64pp.

Electronic networking initiatives currently operating in the difficult communications environments of sub-Saharan Africa are profiled. The profiles briefly describe the origin and scope of each initiative and identify institutional contact points, e-mail addresses, and sources for detailed technical information.

- 0670 **Final Report on Lessons Learned on the Integration of Health, Population, Environment, Democratization, and Privatization into Basic Education Curriculum in Africa.**
Creative Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C. NA. July 1994 (December 1993). 132pp.

The report presents findings and analysis of research carried out to evaluate and document lessons learned from programs designed to integrate health, population/family planning, environmental issues, privatization, and democracy education into the basic education curricula in Africa. The first section of the report discusses some of the recent findings about the way students learn and how this research affects curriculum development, curriculum and instruction,

and curriculum and evaluation. Three case studies outlining the curriculum development process in Botswana, the Gambia, and Senegal are presented in the second section. The third section of the report presents recommendations and observations. An annotated bibliography of available programs and materials is included in the appendix.

0802

Pesticides and the Agrichemical Industry in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Winrock International Environmental Alliance, Arlington, Virginia. NA. July 1994. 123pp.

In this report, pesticide use in sub-Saharan Africa is reviewed as a first step in an effort to examine the environmental implications of policy initiatives relating to pesticides and the potential impact of these initiatives on incentives to use integrated pest management. The report (1) analyzes the markets, products, and target commodities of the major agrichemical companies in the region; (2) provides detailed reports on pesticide use and integrated pest management in Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Cote d'Ivoire and short reports on twenty-two other countries; (3) describes trends in cotton production and pesticide use in a number of nations; and (4) discusses problems associated with the regulation and international trade of pesticides and toxic substances and how they relate to Africa and the developing world.

0925

U.S. Africa Policy: Some Possible Course Adjustment.

U.S. Army War College Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Daniel H. Simpson. August 15, 1994. 27pp.

U.S. relations with Africa have always come low on the list of overall U.S. foreign policy interests, after Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and the Americas. This prioritization is logical in terms of overall global U.S. strategic, political, and economic interests. At the same time, in a striking anomaly, during 1993 nearly thirty thousand members of the U.S. armed forces were deployed in Africa at one time or another. Army and Marine units were primarily involved in operations in Somalia that ended March 31, 1994. Within a few months, U.S. forces were involved in a desperate attempt to provide humanitarian support to war-torn Rwanda. Africa remains a minefield of issues with the potential of involving the United States, either bilaterally or through the United Nations (UN) or regional organizations. Ambassador Daniel H. Simpson addresses the question of U.S. interests in Africa and past, present, and future U.S. policy toward that continent of more than fifty countries and 800 million people on an analytic basis, followed by clear recommendations. His presentation of U.S. strategic interests in Africa permits clear analysis of the present and logical planning of future policy and actions. His message, in addition to being an introspective examination of U.S. policy, is forward-looking. He seeks to lay the basis for a long-term, sustainable U.S. policy toward Africa based both on solid economic and commercial concerns—Africa as a supplier and a market—and on the real cultural ties that link what is core to America and the people of the African continent.

0952

Proceedings of the USAID Natural Resources Management and Environmental Policy Conference, Banjul, The Gambia, January 18–22, 1994.

AMEX International, Inc., Washington, D.C. NA. November 1994. 98pp.

The focus of the USAID Africa Bureau conference was on the protection of the environment while achieving broad-based sustainable and equitable economic growth in Africa. The participants reviewed USAID's experience in environment and natural resources management and developed strategies aimed at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the agency's important investment in this area.

- 1050 **Linking Macroeconomic and Sectoral Policies and Investments with the Alleviation of Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa.**
Harvard Institute for International Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts. J. Dirck Stryker, Christopher L. Shaw, Beatrice L. Rogers, and B. Lynn Salinger. November 1994. 85pp.
Government policies have a strong effect on the prospects of the poor to improve their lot. This report examines ways in which antipoverty policies and investments in sub-Saharan Africa can best be designed. An initial section defines poverty at the individual and societal levels and constructs a poverty profile. A framework is then described for examining, at the micro (household), macro (policy), and meso (market) levels, the medium- and long-term impacts of government policies and investments on the poor; the costs and benefits of alternative policies and investments are also discussed. The framework is applied using case studies in The Gambia, Ghana, Madagascar, and Rwanda, and results are compared with other empirical evidence from sub-Saharan Africa.
- 1135 **1995 The ACSI-CCCD Experience with Routine Epidemiologic Surveillance.**
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia. Andrew Vernon (Compiler). 1995. 61pp.
This document reviews the experience of the CCCD project with routine epidemiologic surveillance in thirteen sub-Saharan Africa countries, from 1981 until 1993. Historical aspects of epidemiologic surveillance in sub-Saharan Africa are briefly reviewed. Key attributes and issues confronting surveillance systems are discussed. The three types of facility-based reporting systems (single site (SS), sentinel (S), and universal (U)) are described. The structure of the CCCD approach to surveillance within the context of development of overall health information systems is presented.

Reel 2

Africa, General cont.

- 0001 **1995 cont. Democratic Governance and Sectoral Work: Toward Programmatic Integration.**
Associates in Rural Development, Inc., Burlington, Vermont. S. Tjip Walker. February 1995. 18pp.
In this report the Africa Bureau has developed an analytic methodology for conducting macro-political assessments of its democratic governance initiatives. Emerging evidence of the importance of sectoral issues in this effort led to this study, which seeks to identify the linkages between democratic governance reform and sectoral activities. The overall finding is that clear connections exist between sector priorities and strategies and democratic governance efforts, and that the Africa Bureau's sectoral divisions are interested in pursuing them further. More specific findings are as follows. (1) The current sectoral strategies of the Africa Bureau's Sustainable Development Division (AFR/SD) are increasingly demand-oriented and represent a departure from the supply-driven approaches of the past. (2) Connections between democratic governance and sectoral programming occur at two levels.

- 0019 **Operational Logistics for the Next Somalia?—Challenges in sub-Saharan West Africa.**
Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Steven K. Johnson. May 16, 1995. 29pp.
This paper develops a hypothetical UN–sanctioned international military mission to provide security for the delivery of humanitarian aid into the interior of West Africa. It suggests that the current political, demographic, climatic, and economic conditions in the Sahara region of sub-Saharan West Africa may be working together to create a situation similar to that which existed in Somalia in 1992. Using experiences and lessons derived from the Somalian relief mission Operation Restore Hope, a West African relief mission is postulated and examined primarily, but not exclusively, in terms of operational logistics and sustainment principles, requirements, capabilities, and limitations. This specific examination could be useful for a future commander as the plans for a similar mission. The paper suggests that armed forces can best contribute to regional political objectives by limiting military participation to providing impartial protection for the delivery of humanitarian relief and concludes that unified commanders should anticipate such missions in the future.
- 0048 **Protecting the Poor in Africa: Impact of Means Testing on Equity in the Health Sector in Burkina Faso, Niger, and Senegal.**
Abt Associates, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland. Charlotte Leighton and Francois Diop. August 1995. 29pp.
Many African ministries of health (MOHs) have relied on informal means testing to identify and grant income-based fee waivers to individuals unable to pay for health services. To date, however, there has been no evidence documented to prove the success or failure of such systems. This technical note provides evidence from household surveys in Burkina Faso, Niger, and Senegal to show that informal means testing practices do provide financial protection for at least some of the poor during the public sector’s official shift to cost recovery. Current fee waiver policies also provide a substantial portion of fee waivers to the nonpoor, however, either because of other eligibility criteria in place (e.g., for civil servants, students, military, or the handicapped) or because of inaccuracies in identifying the poor and “leakages” of waiver benefits.
- 0077 **United States Security Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa.**
Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), Washington, D.C. NA. August 1995. 26pp.
Sub-Saharan Africa faces a myriad of both promising and dangerous trends. The post–cold war era has presented numerous opportunities, yet the obstacles to peace and prosperity are many. While the United States has no direct vital security interests in the region, the administration is committed to helping to empower African states and organizations to resolve conflicts and achieve the democratization and economic growth essential to long-term stability. Helping to empower Africans in these times of limited resources will require that the United States, the international community, and the Africans themselves search for innovative and creative ways to attack these serious problems. A premium must be placed on cooperation, avoiding duplicative efforts, and an effective understanding of comparative advantage by potential contributors. Most importantly, it must be recognized that conflict resolution and economic progress cannot be imposed from outside the continent; Africans themselves must take the lead. The Department of Defense (DOD) is playing a role in helping Africans find African solutions to their problems. DOD is using its capabilities and expertise to help create and nurture an enabling environment that is conducive to democratization, human rights, conflict resolution, and economic and social

prosperity. With humanitarian and conflict resolution assistance we can help to create an environment that is conducive to the development of democratic ideals. By developing close and professional military-to-military relationships, we can expose African militaries to our own notions of discipline, professionalism, and, perhaps most importantly, the role of a military in a democracy and civilian control of the military establishment.

- 0105 **Market-Oriented Strategies to Improve Household Access to Food: Experiences from Sub-Saharan Africa.**
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. T. S. Jayne, D. L. Tschirley, John M. Staatz, James D. Shaffer, Michael T. Weber, Munhama Chisvo, and Mulinge Mukumbu. August 1995. 58pp.
This report provides evidence to support the view that sustained improvements in food access require the development of more reliable food and input markets. That is, sustainability relies on a market economy that provides farmers with the incentive to shift from subsistence-level farming to specialization and exchange. The report draws from experiences of selected agricultural policies and programs in Africa, highlighting both positive and negative results.
- 0161 **Understanding Linkages Among Food Availability, Access, Consumption, and Nutrition in Africa: Empirical Findings and Issues from the Literature.**
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Patrick Diskin. August 1995. 47pp.
Food insecurity is more chronic and severe in the Horn of Africa than any other region in sub-Saharan Africa. In 1994, for example, an estimated 22 million people in the region were "at risk," requiring some form of humanitarian assistance, including food aid. Food insecurity and malnutrition have often been viewed by policy makers as a problem of food availability. Hence, in formulating policy to address the issue of food insecurity, it is a common notion that domestic food needs can be met by increasing domestic food production through agricultural intensification and technological improvements. As this report reveals, however, domestic production strategies are not necessarily the best means for providing greater food availability and therefore food access and high nutrition levels. This report explores many of the variables associated with increasing food access, consumption, and nutrition levels. It also reviews methodological issues of indicator relevance in measuring food insecurity and malnutrition. It evaluates different approaches, one of which is that increased food production does not necessarily lead to improved food security. Rather, such increases may even exacerbate food insecurity by undermining the purchasing power of low-income producers. It underscores the danger that so-called empirical evidence that points toward one approach may depend more on the actual characteristics of the subject under consideration. By providing new perspectives on linkages between food availability, access, consumption, and nutrition, this report intends to assist policy makers in understanding the nature and extent of relationships among all variables involved in this issue, so as to encourage formulation of more appropriate and sustainable food policies.
- 0208 **Food Aid Needs and Availabilities: Projections for 2005.**
Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. NA. October 1995. 68pp.
Food aid needs will nearly double over the next decade, even with reasonably optimistic assumptions about recipient countries' ability to produce their own food or to import food commercially. Total food aid needs to maintain consumption and meet emergency needs are projected at 15 million tons in 1996, increasing to 27 million tons by 2005. Other scenarios result in even higher food aid needs. There is a looming mismatch between food aid resources and needs. If global

food aid budgets are maintained at 1995 levels, the gap between needs and resources will grow rapidly. Factors limiting food aid availabilities include changes in agricultural policies that will reduce surpluses and reductions in aid budgets in donor countries. The study has major implications for thinking about food aid over the next decade. The need for food aid—both chronic and emergency—will not automatically diminish.

1996

0276

U.S.–Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. Trade and Development Policy.

International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. Cathy Jabara (Project Leader). January 1996. 261pp.

On March 31, 1995, the United States International Trade Commission was asked to conduct an investigation on U.S.–Africa trade flows and on the effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and of U.S. trade and development policy on such flows. Specifically, the commission was requested to prepare a report on U.S.–Africa trade flows containing the following information: (1) A profile of the structure of U.S.–Africa trade flows over the 1990–1994 period for the following major sectors: agriculture, forest products, textiles and apparel, energy, chemicals, minerals and metals, machinery and equipment, electronics technology, miscellaneous manufactures, and services; (2) a summary of U.S. government trade and development programs (e.g., investments, trade finance, trade facilitation, trade promotion, foreign development assistance, etc.) in Africa, including dollar amounts on an annual basis, during the 1990–1994 period; (3) a summary of literature and private sector views relevant to assessing the impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements on developing countries and Africa, in particular; and (4) an assessment of any effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and of U.S. trade and development policy for Africa on U.S.–Africa trade flows. The commission was also asked to provide in its report, to the extent practicable, any readily available information on the role of regional integration in Africa's trade and development and on Africa's progress in implementing economic reforms.

0537

Armies and Democracy in the New Africa: Lessons From Nigeria and South Africa.

U.S. Army War College Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Kent Hughes Butts and Steven Metz. January 9, 1996. 59pp.

The authors of this study reject the notion that the political culture of African states allows or even encourages military intervention in politics. Drawing on case studies from Nigeria and South Africa, they contend that if the fragile democracies in sub-Saharan Africa are to be sustained, African militaries must be extricated from politics and take decisive steps toward the type of military professionalism seen in stable democracies around the world. U.S. national interests in sub-Saharan Africa are so limited that the region will receive only a very small proportion of the human, political, military, and economic resources devoted to American national security strategy. This makes efficiency imperative. The authors argue that if U.S. strategic resources are used wisely in Africa, they can have the desired effect. In particular, the U.S. military can play an important role in helping African militaries professionalize. They close with concrete proposals through which the DOD and the Army could more effectively support African democratization.

0596

AFCOM '93: The Second U.S.–Africa Telecoms and Broadcasting Conference.

George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia. Raymond U. Akwule. January 23, 1996. 183pp.

This report, prepared by George Mason University, was funded by the U.S. Trade and Development Agency. The report contains information from AFCOM '93, which was held to facilitate contact for ministers of five African nations with American companies and government agencies. The African nations represented at the conference were Tanzania, Rwanda, Egypt, Lesotho, and Cameroon. The African representatives were given the opportunity to brief the telecommunications community on the situation in their countries to develop the requirements and opportunities of investment in these countries. The report is divided into the following sections: (1) Executive Summary; (2) Background Summary; (3) Company Profiles; (4) Finance and Policy; (5) African Country Reports; (6) Mobile Communications; and (7) Broadcasting.

0779

Sub-Saharan Africa: The Emergence of a Potential Solution to Peace-Keeping and a Proposed Military Model in Support of Conflict Resolution on the Sub-Continent.

U.S. Army War College Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. John P. Brooks. March 30, 1996. 32pp.

Instability and conflict are common occurrences in sub-Saharan Africa, often reaching catastrophic proportions. No solution has, as yet, been found. This study reflects on the causes of the problems and the attempts that have been made to solve them. The study then identifies the unique problems experienced by African militaries in conducting peace operations. The paper then argues that a potential solution to alleviate some of the problems has emerged in the form of the "new" South Africa. It then proposes a military model in support of conflict resolution on the subcontinent.

0811

Making a Difference in Africa: A Report on USAID Assistance to Africa.

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Dick Day. June 1, 1996. 23pp.

This report is intended to answer the following questions: (1) Is Africa important to the United States? (2) Should we care about the plight of the world's poorest? (3) Does foreign aid make a difference? and (4) Is it cost effective? Africa is the "final frontier" of development. Congress recognized the uniqueness of the continent's development challenges in establishing the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) in 1987. This bipartisan effort reflected the conviction that the United States has clear national interests in promoting broad-based, sustainable development in Africa; that aid to the continent is in keeping with America's national values; and that progress can be made as a consequence of a sustained effort. Today, USAID's efforts are making a difference in the lives of millions of Africans. The agency has focused resources on the continent's most critical development problems and concentrated assistance in those countries committed to sound economic policies, good governance, and democracy. As a consequence of new approaches and the political and economic reforms that have swept across Africa, USAID is achieving results. Just as investments in Latin America and Asia over the past three decades are now reaping returns, USAID's assistance to Africa today is laying the foundation for expansion of U.S. exports and economic growth in the twenty-first century. Africa's progress is fragile, however, and could be reversed unless the United States is prepared to remain engaged on the continent over the coming decade. The Clinton administration is committed to maintaining resource levels to Africa that enable the United States to meet the challenges and seize opportunities for sustainable

development. The administration's FY 1997 request to Congress includes reestablishment of the DFA appropriation to underscore the U.S. commitment. This aid—which helps promote peace and prosperity for more than a half billion of the world's poorest people, prevents crises in the world's most volatile region, and fuels growth on a continent with tremendous potential—costs each American less than a penny a day. It is a caring, cost-effective, and forward-looking investment for Africa and for the United States.

- 0834 **The CIA in Central Africa, 1960–1990: A Foreign Policy Perspective.**
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. Glen Andrew Grady. June 1996. 201pp.
This thesis presents an overview of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the Congo/Zaire and in Angola during the period from 1960 to 1990. The central research question of the thesis is: What activities did the CIA conduct in Central Africa from 1960 to 1990, and how do those activities relate to U.S. foreign policy? The main hypothesis is that the CIA more often than not created its own foreign policy in Central Africa by acting, with the tacit approval of successive administrations, as an independent entity; and that the CIA's foreign policy was not always consistent with American foreign policy. The thesis is conducted from an interdisciplinary perspective synthesizing primary source material, mostly government documents, and secondary sources from the disciplines of history, political science, and African area studies. In the production of this thesis a historical-analytical approach is used. The thesis validates the main hypothesis: the CIA did, in effect, conduct its own foreign policy in Central Africa from 1960 to 1990. The agency acted under its own accord to pursue objectives and implement policy in Central Africa during the cold war. Although it is impossible to state definitively that the CIA always acted on its own, or to specify to what degree it did act by itself, there can be little doubt that as a general rule the agency acted as an unrestrained and unregulated player in the American foreign policy arena.
- 1035 **How West African Military Forces Can Contribute to the Successful Evolution of Democracy in Their Countries.**
U.S. Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. Kansas, Samuel Yanyi-Akofur. June 7, 1996. 141pp.
The study begins by stating the causes and extent of instability in West African nations and identifies the military as a major contributor. The study then confirms the general globalization of democracy and trends in that direction in West Africa. This trend is good, but the study shows that the military can derail this drive toward democracy. Political leaders in West African nations should therefore evolve measures that will ensure that military forces refrain from interfering in domestic politics. Case studies of Brazil, Venezuela, and Spain—where the military has successfully stayed away from domestic politics after a period of interventions—provide insight into how this was achieved. The study concludes that the military role includes a withdrawal from domestic politics as well as undertaking activities that generally promote stability.
- 1175 **Promoting Farm Investment for Sustainable Intensification of African Agriculture. Final Report.**
Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Thomas Reardon, Eric Crawford, Valerie Kelly, and Bocar Diagana. August 1996. 36pp.
Since Congress established the DFA, USAID has been challenged to scrutinize the effectiveness and impacts of its projects in Africa and make needed adjustments to improve its development assistance programs. At the same time, structural adjustment reforms have been adopted by many sub-Saharan African countries with some significant progress in market liberalization. As donor

agencies face severe cutbacks and restructuring, and less assistance becomes available to developing countries (not just in sub-Saharan Africa), new ways must be found to channel declining resources to their most effective and productive uses. The USAID Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development, Productive Sector Growth and Environment Division (AFR/SD/PSGE) has been analyzing the agency's approach to the agricultural sector in the light of the DFA and the experience of recent policy reform programs in sub-Saharan countries. For African agricultural productivity to improve, governments and donors must invest in programs and policies that will improve the incentives and capacity of farmers to increase farm productivity and soil fertility while protecting the environment. With rapid population growth, agriculture must rapidly intensify if African farmers are to meet the rapid growth in demand for food and fiber. Key findings and policy implications discussed in this report include the following: Farmers are much more likely to invest in both productivity and land protection when they can produce cash crops. Livestock husbandry is a boon to farm investments, as it provides cash income, manure, and an insurance policy against crop failures. Land tenure insecurity, political instability, policy caprice, and wildly fluctuating farm prices dissuade investment. Complementary infrastructure, often built by villages or national governments, is crucial. Furthermore, rural nonfarm businesses are a crucial source of funds for farm investments, especially since the dismantlement of public credit programs.

Reel 3

Africa, General cont.

1996 cont.

0001

Transportation Project Opportunities in Africa.

Transportation and Economic Research Associates, Inc., Herndon, Virginia. NA. August 20, 1996. 337pp.

This report, prepared by Transportation and Economic Research Associates, was funded by the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (TDA). It was prepared as a project resource guide for a TDA-funded conference on transportation projects in Africa that took place September 9–11, 1996, in Cleveland, Ohio. The report contains country profiles and overviews of the transportation sector for twenty-two African countries, including Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Descriptions and summaries of specific projects in the aviation, port, rail, and road sectors are also provided.

0338

U.S.–Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. Trade and Development Policy.

U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. NA. October 1996. 205pp.

On June 11, 1996, the U.S. International Trade Commission was asked to prepare its second annual report on U.S.–Africa trade flows and effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. trade and development policy. Specifically, it was requested that this second report contain the following information: (1) An update, for the latest year available, on U.S.–Africa trade and investment flows for both overall totals and for the following major sectors: agriculture, forest products, textiles and apparel, footwear, energy, chemicals, minerals and metals, machinery, transportation equipment, electronics technology, miscellaneous manufactures, and services; (2) an identification of major developments in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and U.S. trade and economic policy and commercial activities that significantly affect U.S.–Africa

trade and investment flows by sector during the latest year (similarly, to the extent possible, changing trade and economic activities within African countries that have a significant impact should be highlighted); and (3) progress in regional integration in Africa. The commission focused on forty-eight sub-Saharan African countries. Also included was basic trade flow information for U.S. trade with the following regional groups: The Southern African Customs Union, the Southern African Development Community, Western African Economic and Monetary Union, and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. Major developments in the WTO and in trade, economic, and commercial activities in the United States and sub-Saharan Africa cited in the second annual report cover the period from January 1995 through August 1996.

- 0543 **U.S. Business Opportunities in Africa: Water and Wastewater Projects.**
Development Finance International, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland; Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia; and The Institute of International Education, Washington, D.C. NA. October 8, 1996. 144pp.
This briefing book, compiled by Development Finance International and Kimley-Horn and Associates, provides summaries of water and wastewater projects in Africa that present possible business opportunities for U.S. companies. It was presented at a conference in Dallas, Texas, that was sponsored by the TDA. Included in the report are an overview of the water and wastewater sector in Africa and profiles of forty projects in twenty-two African countries. It is intended to be used as a tool for initial review and consideration of the project potential by U.S. companies.
- 0687 **SADC Region Telecommunications Sector Report: Country Reports and Contacts.**
U.S. International Trade Administration, Washington, D.C. Yurii Cohen. November 1996. 30pp.
This document provides an overview of the telecommunications sector in each country of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as well as in the region as a whole. It also provides best prospects for U.S. telecommunications exports to each country, key contacts, and a list of resources for further information.
- 0717 **1997 U.S. Agency for International Development Congressional Presentation, Fiscal Year 1998. Annex I: Africa.**
U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 418pp.
The administration retains five policy goals in Africa: supporting long-lasting improvements in the lives of average Africans; alleviating suffering and hunger; fostering democracy and respect for human rights; promoting peace by preventing and resolving conflict; and increasing American private sector involvement in Africa, as the United States seeks to help integrate Africa into the global economy.
- 1135 **Military Medical Operations in Sub-Saharan Africa: The DOD "Point of the Spear" for a New Century.**
U.S. Army War College Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. C. William Fox, Jr. June 24, 1997. 37pp.
Although the United States may not have vital interests in Africa, the entire world (including the United States) does have an interest in regional stability, economic development, and unfettered commercial and military access throughout Africa. Most important is disease monitoring and prevention, because tropical Africa is one of the hot zones from which devastatingly lethal diseases can emerge with

little or no warning. For this reason, the author offers rationale for future DOD activities in Africa. He reminds us that substantial benefits can be received even from small, tailored teams if employed under creative, energetic leaders.

Reel 4

Africa, General cont.

1997 cont.

0001

Likely Impact of Providing Quota-Free and Duty-Free Entry to Textiles and Apparel from sub-Saharan Africa.

U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. NA. September 1997. 184pp.

At the request of the House Committee on Ways and Means in January 1997, the U.S. International Trade Commission initiated a study on the likely impact of granting quota-free and duty-free entry to textiles and apparel from sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Legislation introduced in April 1997 (H.R. 1432, the African Growth and Opportunity Act) would grant such trade preferences. The key findings of the commission's study are as follows: (1) Removal of U.S. quotas on textile and apparel imports from SSA would have a small impact on such trade, based on the commission's quantitative analysis using 1996 data. The estimated increase in apparel imports from SSA would range from 0.4 to 0.6 percent. U.S. consumers would benefit from quota removal, but the welfare gains would be small (\$2.6 to \$3.3 million). The impact of quota removal on U.S. producers and workers is negligible. Since the quota for textiles from SSA did not have a restrictive effect in 1996, its removal would likely have a negligible effect on trade. (2) If both quotas and tariffs were removed, the commission estimated that U.S. imports of apparel from SSA would grow between 26.4 and 45.9 percent (between \$100 million and \$175 million) and net welfare would rise between \$47 million and \$96 million. U.S. apparel imports from the rest of the world would fall by no more than an estimated 0.2 percent (\$75 million). U.S. domestic shipments of apparel would decline by about 0.1 percent (\$47 million) and result in employment losses of 676 full-time-equivalents (an upper-bound estimate). (3) For textiles, the commission estimated that the removal of duties would result in an increase in U.S. imports from SSA of 10.5 to 16.8 percent (\$2.5 to \$4 million) and in a welfare gain of \$0.6 to \$1.5 million. The expected increase in textile imports from SSA would lead to a slight decline (not more than 0.05 percent) in textile imports from the rest of the world. The likely impact on the U.S. textile industry and its workers would be negligible. (4) Entry barriers for the production of apparel, compared with those for textiles, are generally minimal in terms of capital and infrastructure requirements. Therefore, new investment for SSA resulting from preferential access to the U.S. market will likely be in the apparel sector. Uncertainty regarding the economic environment in SSA with respect to limited infrastructure development, macroeconomic policies, and political instability, however, precludes the assessment of the extent to which foreign direct investment would be attracted to SSA, particularly in the short term. (5) Finally, U.S. industry has expressed concern about a possible increase in textile fraud, especially illegal transshipments of Asian textiles and apparel through SSA to avoid U.S. quotas. The legislation would require exporting countries in SSA to adopt a visa system to guard against transshipment.

0185

U.S.–Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. Trade and Development Policy. Third Annual Report.

U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. NA. October 1997. 208pp.

This is the third annual report in a five-year series requested by the U.S. trade representative. The report provides for 1996: (1) data on total U.S.–sub-Saharan Africa trade and investment flows by selected major sectors and by regional groupings; (2) an identification of major developments in the WTO and in U.S. trade and economic policy and commercial activities that significantly affect bilateral trade and investment with the region; (3) information on changing trade and economic activities within the individual countries; and (4) an update on progress in regional integration in Africa. In 1996, sub-Saharan Africa accounted for about 1 percent of U.S. merchandise exports and 2 percent of U.S. imports. U.S. imports from the region rose to a record high in 1996, due largely to price increases in crude oil imports. Global foreign direct investment in the region is concentrated in only a few countries and a few economic sectors. Of the \$2.6 billion global foreign direct investment invested in the region in 1996, about \$1 billion went to the oil-producing sectors of Nigeria and Angola. U.S. investment (as measured by capital flows) in sub-Saharan Africa totaled \$540 million in 1996, down from nearly \$797 million in 1995, and below the 1992–1996 period peak of \$865 million in 1993. The region remained a relatively insignificant destination for new U.S. investment; in 1996, sub-Saharan Africa received only 0.6 percent of U.S. worldwide investment. The foremost development in the WTO relevant to sub-Saharan Africa was the adoption of a plan to develop a comprehensive approach to multilateral measures assisting the least developed nations. U.S. government programs directed toward the region generally increased in 1996 from the previous year. Some progress was made during the year toward regional integration.

Angola

1996

0393

NGOs and the Peace Progress in Angola.

United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. David Smock and John Prendergast. April 1996. 9pp.

The United States Institute of Peace sent a two-person team consisting of staff member David Smock and consultant John Prendergast to Angola in February 1996. The purpose of this mission was to recommend ways for Angolan and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to promote reconciliation in Angola as part of the postwar peace process. Much has been written about the mediation of peace accords, the creation of peace agreements, the management of international intervention, and the deployment of peacekeeping forces. But little attention has been given to the process of reconciliation, the mending of broken relationships, and the rebuilding of societies so that peace can be sustained. This report summarizes the insights and recommendations of the United States Institute of Peace team. While this report is directed principally to NGOs and officials in Angola, many of the ideas apply to other war-torn countries engaged in reconstruction and reconciliation. The issues addressed in Angola are similar in many ways to those that organizations confront in Bosnia and in African countries such as Mozambique, Ethiopia, Liberia, South Africa, and Uganda—all of which face peacebuilding challenges.

- 0402 **1997**
Angola Oil Profile.
U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. NA. February 14, 1997. 5pp.
Angola is important to world energy markets because it is a significant crude oil exporter. In the first eleven months of 1996, Angola supplied the United States with an average of 345,000 barrels per day (b/d), or nearly 4 percent of U.S. crude oil imports, thus making Angola the sixth largest source of U.S. oil imports. Angolan oil production is set to rise from its current 710,000 b/d to 800,000 b/d by 1998.

Benin

- 0407 **1993**
The Impact of the Togolese Refugee Crisis on the Beninese Economy.
Development Alternatives, Inc., Washington, D.C. Gerard Kambou and Tom Lenaghan. May 1993. 47pp.
The influx of some eighty-six thousand refugees from Togo into Benin during the first few months of 1993 is examined in terms of its economic effects at both the macro and household levels. The macroeconomic analysis examines the short-term effects of the refugee crisis on the inflation rate, fiscal deficit, and national output, as well as on key sectors (food market, labor market and service sector, housing market, financial and capital goods markets, and public finance and services sector).

- 0454 **1995**
Country Commercial Guide for the Republic of Benin.
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. January 1995. 36pp.
Country commercial guides (CCGs) contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Botswana

- 0490 **1994**
Strategic Planning in Public Sector Organizations of Botswana.
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Paul Thuso Faizel Sharp. December 1994. 75pp.
It is important that a strategic planning approach be chosen that is compatible with the culture of Botswana. This choice will enhance the managerial effectiveness, productivity, and performance of public sector organizations in Botswana. Western management approaches transferred to and implanted in Botswana without adapting them to the culture are not effective. People do not identify themselves with these methods and thus cannot utilize them fully and efficiently. Unfamiliar to the people, a Western approach cannot attain the same effective performance in Botswana that it does in industrialized countries. The analysis of five Western strategic planning approaches (Bryson's Rational-Analytic; Entrepreneurial-Innovative; Dialogue-Deliberation; Incremental; and Political) with regard to the culture and traditions of Botswana reveals that two of these approaches—Rational-Analytic and Dialogue-Deliberation—are suitable for use in Botswana. Some of the elements of these approaches that are in harmony

with the national culture have been used to build the Sharp Model, which is modeled on the traditional *kgotla* decision-making process.

- 0565 **1996**
Regional Integration as a Means for Achieving National Interests: The Case of Botswana.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Matenge Clive Thekiso. September 1996. 101pp.

Botswana gained independence in 1966 and was immediately faced with an enormous task of development since the country was very poor and depended largely on external aid. Ironically much of this aid was British. Political turmoil in neighboring countries and Botswana's economic fragility did not make anything easy. National power was almost nonexistent, and Botswana tended more to the use of diplomacy and regional or international forums in pursuit of its national interests. To some extent, these endeavors were successful even though there were occasional socioeconomic and political setbacks. With positive changes occurring in the regional and international climate, diplomacy and interstate joint efforts have proved to be the most viable and least costly avenues for countries to pursue. To this end, joint regional efforts within SADC are the best way to go for players in the southern African region.

- 0666 **1997**
Country Commercial Guide: Botswana, Fiscal Year 1998.

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 46pp. CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Burkina Faso

- 0712 **1996**
Country Commercial Guide: Burkina Faso, Fiscal Year 1997.

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1996. 26pp. CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Cameroon

- 0738 **1994**
Assessment of USAID's Agribusiness Program: Cameroon Case Study.

Development Alternatives, Inc., Washington, D.C. Roger Poulin and Craig Olson. April 1994. 64pp.

This evaluation of Cameroon's Fertilizer Sub-Sector Reform Program (FSSRP) is one of seven case studies being carried out as part of a worldwide assessment of the USAID-financed agribusiness programs. The evaluation finds, with some qualifications, that the FSSRP achieved its main policy reform objective—the liberalization and privatization of fertilizer distribution in Cameroon—as well as its

intermediate objective of making fertilizer available to farmers on a more timely basis and at a lower cost. This applies only to the seven coffee-producing provinces, however; fertilizer distribution in the three northern cotton-producing provinces is still controlled by the government.

1997

- 0802 **Country Commercial Guide: The Republic of Cameroon, Fiscal Year 1998.**
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 57pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Central African Republic

1994

- 0859 **Review of Cost Recovery Experience in the Central African Republic.**
Abt Associates, Inc., Bethesda, Maryland. Charlotte Leighton, Gregory Becker, Yann Derriennic, and Evelyne Laurin. January 1994. 60pp.
To help the Central African Republic's MOH further develop its national cost-recovery program, a field review was conducted of cost recovery at all levels of the health system (village pharmacies, health posts, health centers, and hospitals) in MOH and private NGO facilities. The review collected information on types of fee systems, policy toward indigents, use of revenues, financial management systems and tools, drug supply, community participation, and training. The study showed that nationwide implementation of a cost-recovery policy in government health facilities is entirely possible, as a wide range of cost-recovery activities are already in use in MOH and NGO health facilities and village pharmacies. A number of lessons emerge from the country's cost-recovery experience: (1) People are willing and able to pay for medicines and health services. (2) A variety of fee systems for nonhospital services are feasible. (3) Regular payment of government health worker salaries will be key to the success of a national cost-recovery program. (4) Community financial participation may be easier to generate than other forms of community participation. (5) Successful cost-recovery experiences are often quickly adopted by neighboring communities. (6) Motivation and consciousness-raising are needed for health personnel and the population in general. (7) Establishing a medicine purchase, supply, and distribution system is a major logistical problem. (8) Simple financial control and record-keeping systems are adequate but must be supervised. (9) Medicine prices should cover costs plus a profit margin. (10) Village pharmacies save people time and money. (11) For nonhospital services, a policy of "no free care" works best; the community, a neighbor, or relatives should pay for services and medicines for indigents.

Chad

1997

- 0919 **Country Commercial Guide: Chad, Fiscal Year 1998.**
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 78pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade

events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Congo

- 0997 **1996 Country Commercial Guide for the Republic of the Congo.**
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. July 1996. 17pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Cote d'Ivoire

- 1014 **1997 Country Commercial Guide: Cote d'Ivoire, Fiscal Year 1998.**
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 73pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Eritrea

- 1087 **1996 Country Commercial Guide: Eritrea, Fiscal Year 1997.**
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. July 1996. 14pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Ethiopia

- 1101 **1997 Country Commercial Guide: Ethiopia, Fiscal Year 1998.**
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 32pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

1133

The Ogaden War: An Analysis of Its Causes and Its Impact on Regional Peace on the Horn of Africa.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Joseph K. Nkaisserry. April 8, 1997. 33pp.

The Ogaden War, a brief but costly war fought by Ethiopia and Somalia, had been aggravated by outside intervention for many years, and in the 1970s by the so-called superpowers. At the heart of the issues underlying the Ogaden War in the Horn of Africa lie three legacies of the past: European colonial rule, Somali irredentism, and superpower intervention. Fundamentally, this costly war did not achieve any tangible positive result as far as the Horn of Africa is concerned. Indeed Ogaden and other border issues between Ethiopia, Somalia, and other regional neighbors remain unresolved some nineteen years after the war. This conflict can be viewed as a meaningless tragedy for the people of the Horn of Africa.

Reel 5

Gabon

1996

0001

Country Commercial Guide: Gabon, Fiscal Year 1997.

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1996. 34pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Ghana

1994

0035

Study on the Assessment of Women Exporters in Ghana. Final Report.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. April 1994. 102pp.

This study is part of an \$80 million USAID-funded Trade and Investment Program designed to support an enabling environment for private sector growth and to target nontraditional export growth. The study is based on a survey of fifty-two companies and provides a profile of women entrepreneurs who are current or potential exporters. The following major constraints to full participation in exports by women entrepreneurs are identified: (1) financial constraints, such as inadequate financing, lack of access to credit, and insufficient knowledge of the export sector by banks; (2) economic/business/regulatory constraints, which include cumbersome export procedures and documentation requirements; (3) lack of knowledge of export markets; (4) poor quality standards; (5) poor management of export enterprises and lengthy times required to prepare exports; (6) weak institutional support from export associations and the Export Finance Company; and (7) social constraints, such as the effects of existing systems of inheritance and the inability of women to reinvest funds due to the financial needs of their families. The report also includes information on the financial markets in which the women operate.

- 0137 **Costs and Benefits of Eliminating Institutional Constraints on the Expansion of Nontraditional Exports.**
Associates for International Resources and Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts. J. Dirck Stryker and Christopher Shaw. October 1994. 217pp.
The purpose of this study is to develop a prototype methodology for identifying priorities regarding the promotion of nontraditional exports and to test that methodology in two African countries, Ghana and Madagascar, that have undertaken significant policy reforms aimed at achieving structural adjustment through outward-oriented incentives and greater emphasis on the private sector. The study identifies and estimates the cost of a number of important institutional constraints on the expansion of the nontraditional exports in which each country has a comparative advantage.
- 0354 **1995**
Ethnic Conflicts in Africa.
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Daniel K. Mishio. June 2, 1995. 79pp.
This study begins by tracing the causes of ethnic conflicts in Africa. By examining the theories of democracy and conflict resolution, the study seeks to establish conditions required for the resolution of ethnic conflicts. It uses case studies of the democratic country of Ghana for the research. By comparing ethnic conflicts, the study seeks to establish the conditions that led to the resolution of the recent ethnic conflict in Ghana. Additionally, this comparison is made to determine whether the existence of similar conditions in Liberia can lead to the resolution of ethnic conflict in that country and other countries in Africa. The study concludes that the establishment of a democratic government in Liberia can resolve the ethnic conflict in that country and that the establishment of democratic governments in Africa can resolve the ethnic conflicts in Africa.
- 0433 **1997**
Country Commercial Guide: Ghana, Fiscal Year 1998.
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 71pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Kenya

- 0504 **1994**
Agriculture and Economic Growth: Conceptual Issues and the Kenyan Experience.
Harvard Institute for International Development, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Steven Block and C. Peter Timmer. July 1994. 104pp.
This report examines the role of agriculture in economic growth. The particular focus of the empirical analysis is on Kenya, though the report also adds to the existing literature by providing a new conceptual model of agriculture's role in the economic growth of poor countries.

0608 **1995**
Country Commercial Guide: Kenya, Fiscal Year 1996.
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1995. 77pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

0685 **1997**
Kenya: 1994 Country Report on Economic Policy and Trade Practices.
U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 19pp.
This report outlines economic policies and indicators for Kenya in 1994. The overview includes income, production, employment, money and prices, balance of payments and trade, foreign exchange policy, debt management policies, exports, tax policies, and protection of U.S. intellectual property.

Lesotho

0704 **1996**
Country Commercial Guide: Lesotho.
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. October 1996. 21pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Liberia

0725 **1997**
Preventive Diplomacy and Peacekeeping in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Liberian Crisis and ECOMOG: A Bold Attempt at Regional Peacekeeping.
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Abdoulaye Diallo. March 28, 1997. 26pp.
With the end of the cold war and the official disengagement of the Western countries and their unwillingness to be involved in the eradication of Africa's many conflicts, it became clear to the African leaders that, more than ever, African problems must be solved by Africans themselves. The Liberian civil war and the lower attention span of the world powers on the evolution of that conflict provide an indication of the trend of the restructuring occurring within the international system. The Economic Community Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) signifies the realization of a dream shared by true Africanists that Africans should take greater initiative in the resolution of their problems. It has become a model of the possibilities and problems of multilateral intervention for humanitarian assistance, especially in the internal security situation.

- 0751 **Policy Paper: Peace Implementation in Liberia.**
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflict), Washington, D.C. John E. Maraia. August 21, 1997. 43pp.
Liberia is currently recovering from seven years of a rapacious civil war. Recently the combatants traded in their weapons for ballots, holding free and fair national elections on July 19, 1997, according to hundreds of international observers. The election of Charles Taylor, a former Liberian government official, prisoner of Massachusetts, and rebel leader, represents an important juncture in Liberia's recuperation. The truly difficult task of rebuilding begins now, in the wake of the election, as Taylor and other leaders struggle to fulfill their countrymen's high expectations. While the UN prepares to deploy a peacekeeping mission to Liberia, the potentially lethal environment in the country requires the deployment of an interim force to pave the way for its arrival. This paper presents a realistic policy for restoring stability to Liberia and preparing for the arrival of the UN force. The next few months carry the potential for a growing peace or a descent back into armed conflict.

Madagascar

- 0794 **1996 Country Commercial Guide: Madagascar, Fiscal Year 1997.**
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. July 1996. 35pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Malawi

- 0829 **1993 Malawi: The Economic Impact of Malaria on Low-Income Households.**
Medical Service Corporation International, Arlington, Virginia, Mary B. Etting. Lester Chitsulo, and Deborah A. McFarland. August 1993. 36pp.
One of the most significant and least examined effects of malaria, one of Malawi's worst health problems, is its economic impact on the poor. This report examines that impact by looking at sources of income for poor households, occupations and educational levels of their heads, and time loss and monetary expenditures for prevention and treatment. The greatest economic impact on low-income households was the treatment of suspected malaria. In addition to these expenditures, low-income households experienced a drop in productivity and subsequent loss of income. Overall, the costs of malaria accounted for 13 percent of the average annual income of these poor households.
- 0865 **1997 Country Commercial Guide: Malawi, Fiscal Year 1998.**
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 37pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade

events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Mali

1997

0902

Determinants of Educational Achievement and Attainment in Africa: An Evaluation of Save the Children's Community Schools Project in Kolondieba, Mali.

Institute for Policy Reform, Washington, D.C. Joshua A. Muskin. February 1997. 72pp.

With universal basic education beyond the modest means of most developing countries, these countries and their development partners are looking increasingly to local communities for vital inputs. Save the Children/Mali's community school project constitutes an interesting version of this approach, with local school management, local villagers with limited to no formal schooling as (low-paid) teachers, local language instruction, parity in girls' recruitment, and other innovations. The level of learning by community school students matches that in government schools in arithmetic and is better in reading and writing (of the local language). Classroom management and enrollment and retention also seem better. Although still not great, the level of community school committee and parental involvement seems notably greater than in government schools. Despite these favorable results, it is highly doubtful that students completing a six-year community school cycle will be prepared to enter the government's formal school track, taught in French. The community school teachers are incapable of bringing their students' French language ability to a suitable level, due to their own poor mastery. This and other issues—notably, suitable remuneration for teachers, improving the school committees' abilities, and defining better a role for government school authorities and technicians—must be resolved before the model is replicated on a massive scale and before long-term sustainability may be ensured.

Mauritania

1997

0974

Zouerate 1978: Supporting Air Operations, an Army Team Amidst France's African Strategy.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Philippe M. Voute. April 1997. 27pp.

In 1975, Morocco and Mauritania shared between them the territory of the former Spanish Western Sahara. A liberation movement supported by Algeria, the Polisario Front, opposed this situation and launched devastating raids, mainly into Mauritania. To help this country, in 1977–1978 France carried out operation Lamantin, which consisted of surveillance and attack aircraft stationed in Senegal and small army teams deployed in Mauritanian garrisons. Zouerate, a small northern town where a very important iron ore mine produced one-sixth of the country's gross national product, had been the target of two attacks before the French team came. The missions of these eight paratroopers, quite similar to some of the U.S. Special Forces missions, were to comfort the European technicians, assess the situation, advise the Mauriticians, prepare the air strikes, and secure a possible downed aircraft.

Mozambique

- 1001 **1994**
Competitive Rights, Competitive Claims: Land Access in Post-War Mozambique.
University of Wisconsin, Madison Land Tenure Center, Madison, Wisconsin. Gregory W. Myers. June 1994. 65pp.
The complex struggles for land in Mozambique before and after its civil war are examined, as well as how these dynamics may undermine the country's fragile peace process. Dubious government activities and official unwillingness to confront land tenure reform issues are noted as exacerbating an already confusing situation marked by competitive and overlapping land claims. Drawing upon field research throughout the country, the study reveals that in the past three years government agencies have been haphazardly distributing land rights to new and returning private national and foreign enterprises and government officials.

Reel 6

Mozambique cont.

- 0001 **1994 cont.**
Environmental Issues Relevant to the Preparation of USAID/Mozambique's Country Program Strategic Plan.
Winrock International Environmental Alliance, Arlington, Virginia. NA. August 1994. 126pp.
This assessment of Mozambique's natural resources was conducted to help USAID/M prepare its Country Program Strategic Plan (CPSP). The assessment covers (1) the status of Mozambique's natural resources (soil and land, water, vegetative cover, wildlife/biodiversity, and nonrenewable resources), with emphasis on conservation and management of biological diversity and tropical forests; (2) shortcomings in the knowledge and management of these resources; (3) the efforts of other donors and NGOs to address natural resources degradation; and (4) recommendations. According to the report, while all three of the CPSP's focus areas—income generation, social services, and democratic governance—can contribute notably to sustainable use of the environment, the income focus will have the most impact, as families who are struggling to survive often turn to destructive patterns of land use. The report cautions USAID/M not to neglect, in its emphasis on NGOs, the state agencies that will be responsible for guaranteeing security in areas such as land rights. In particular, the mission should promote the policymaking and enforcement role of the National Commission for the Environment (CNA) and should involve the CNA in mission environmental assessments. Appendices include a summary of donor environmental activities in Mozambique; a tabulated portrait of Mozambique's forest resources and forestry sector; and a list of state agencies with responsibilities in Mozambique's coastal zone.
- 0127 **1996**
Country Commercial Guide: Mozambique, Fiscal Year 1997.
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. August 6, 1996. 33pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade

events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Niger

1997

0160 **Country Commercial Guide: Niger, Fiscal Year 1998.**

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 30pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Nigeria

1997

0190 **Nigeria: 1994 Country Report on Economic Policy and Trade Practices.**

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 14pp.

This report outlines economic policies and indicators for Nigeria in 1994. The overview includes income, production, employment, money and prices, balance of payments and trade, foreign exchange policy, debt management policies, exports, tax policies, and protection of U.S. intellectual property.

0204 **Country Commercial Guide: Nigeria, Fiscal Year 1998.**

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 71pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

0275 **Nigerian Advance Fee Fraud.**

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 33pp.

The purpose of this report is to provide a basic understanding of how advance fee fraud works. Included are steps and guidelines on how to recognize advance fee fraud and ways to identify legitimate business proposals and partners in Nigeria.

Rwanda

1994

0308 **Demographic Pressure and the Sustainability of Land Use in Rwanda.**

Michigan State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, East Lansing, Michigan. Jaakko Kangasniemi and Thomas Reardon. August 1994. 13pp.
Using data from a 1991 survey of 821 sample households in Rwanda, this study models the effects of demographic pressure on sustainable land use in developing countries. Results show that increasing land scarcity forces Rwandan farmers to expand the area under food crops at the expense of pasture, fallow, and forest. While the expansion of cultivation contributes to erosion, especially on steep slopes, perennials and dense associations are a form of intensification that makes land use more sustainable. The estimated relationship between farm

size and protective crop cover depends crucially on how the measure of vegetative crop cover is adjusted to account for high cropping densities. Without any adjustment, the association between land scarcity and erosive land use is strong.

0321

Disaster and Intervention in Sub-Saharan Africa: Learning From Rwanda.

U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Steven Metz. September 9, 1994. 31pp.

Rwanda's horrific civil war suggests that human disasters requiring outside intervention will remain common in sub-Saharan Africa. The American people want a prompt and effective response to human disasters when the United States becomes involved. The Army is taking steps to enhance its demonstrated effectiveness at such operations. In this study, Steven Metz examines the policy and strategy implications of violence-induced human disasters in sub-Saharan Africa with special emphasis on Rwanda. The author argues that our senior military leaders, policy makers, and strategists must better understand the African security environment. He also warns that to avoid overtaxing the military, U.S. objectives in African disaster relief must be limited. This combination of limited policy goals and operational efficiency will allow the U.S. military to serve public demands at a minimal cost to its other efforts.

0352

Rwanda: Accountability for War Crimes and Genocide: A Report on a United States Institute of Peace Conference.

United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. NA. September 1994. 24pp.

On September 16, 1994, the United States Institute of Peace convened a meeting to explore options for dealing with war crimes and genocide in Rwanda. Participants in the session included senior U.S. and UN officials, scholars on Rwanda and the region, experts on war crimes and international law, the prime minister of Rwanda (by telephone from Kigali), the ambassador of Burundi in Washington, and the chief prosecutor of the UN war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. In a seven-hour discussion, conducted under not-for-attribution rules, the participants examined the general situation in Rwanda and explored options for the establishment of an international war crimes tribunal, separate trials for war crimes and genocide before Rwandan courts, and alternatives to prosecution. They also considered the consequences of these decisions for reconciliation within Rwanda, resolution of the refugee crisis, and tensions in Burundi. Many of the options proposed at the conference were incorporated into a UN Security Council resolution on November 8, 1994, establishing a tribunal for Rwanda. This report contains an in-depth analysis of these options in the context of the resolution and makes recommendations for enhancing the effort to bring perpetrators of atrocities in Rwanda and neighboring countries to justice. The report is based in part on comments by conference participants but does not imply unanimity of opinion on every point.

0376

1996

Rebuilding Postwar Rwanda: The Role of the International Community.

U.S. Agency for International Development, Center for Development Information and Evaluation and Development Alternatives, Inc., Washington, D.C. Krishna Kumar and David Tardif-Douglin. July 1996. 76pp.

Rwanda is a small, mountainous, densely populated country in central Africa whose history has been marked by ethnic violence. The economy is based on the largely rain-fed agricultural production of small, semi-subsistence, and increasingly fragmented farms. The ethnic makeup of Rwanda before the recent civil war was 90 percent Hutu, 8 percent Tutsi, and less than 1 percent Twa (an aboriginal group). For five hundred years the traditionally cattle-herding Tutsi

dominated the agriculturalist Hutu and hunter-potter Twa. In 1962 the Hutu revolted against their increasing marginalization on ethnic grounds. The revolt succeeded, largely because Belgian administrators shifted their support from the Tutsi aristocracy to the Hutu majority in response to the democratic fervor sweeping across Africa. The recently exiled regime, which came to power by coup in 1973, appeared to make important economic and social gains. But the apparent tranquility and progress concealed unresolved social and political tensions as well as structural weaknesses within the economy. This was the context when, in October 1990, the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) launched from Uganda an offensive that had been in preparation for years. Concerted peace negotiations led ultimately to the August 1993 signing of the Arusha (Tanzania) peace accords. It was during continued negotiations in August 1994 that unknown forces shot down a plane carrying the Rwandan president as he was returning from Arusha. Relative to the force it could have brought to bear on the situation, the international community stood by silently and watched in horror as Rwanda erupted into a grim civil war: the RPF advancing to stop annihilation of Tutsi; the Hutu extremist-controlled army and militia singlemindedly bent on exterminating their enemy. In May 1995 a team from the Center for Development Information and Evaluation of the USAID visited Rwanda for a firsthand assessment of international assistance to that country in the wake of the civil war. This report synthesizes the team's findings.

0452

Promoting Food Security in Rwanda Through Sustainable Agricultural Productivity: Meeting Challenges of Population Pressure, Land Degradation, and Poverty.

Michigan State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, East Lansing, Michigan. Daniel C. Clay, Fidele Byiringiro, Jaakko Kangasniemi, Thomas Reardon, Bosco Siboma. NA. Lawrence Uwamariya and David Tardif-Douglin. August 1996. 93pp.

The objective of this technical paper is to provide insights on ways of reversing the spiraling decline of the land and the economy in rural Rwanda, with focus on the forces behind productivity decline in the Rwandan agricultural sector. The results are based on collaborative research between the Rwandan Ministry of Agriculture and Michigan State University. Among the key findings are that Rwandan farmers need to sustain and intensify their farming by protecting the soil against erosion. They should also enhance soil fertility through the use of organic matter, chemical fertilizer, and lime. This report focuses on priority strategies and questions regarding the many issues that have come to the development debate about the highland tropics of Africa. It systematically applies nationwide survey data to these key questions. Moreover, the report points to the great value of excellent national agricultural statistics services and the national capacity to analyze data and provide insights for policy debate.

0545

1997

A Rwandan Retrospective—Developing an Intervention Option.

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Scott R. Feil. August 12, 1997. 65pp.

Major General Romeo Dallaire (Canada), the commander of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda in 1994, made the comment that with five thousand troops and the right mandate he could have saved thousands who died in the genocide that spring and summer. The Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict, Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, and the U.S. Army sponsored a conference that brought together senior international military leaders with operational experience in multinational peacekeeping operations to assess the validity of Major General Dallaire's statement. This

paper recounts the conference: (1) Major General Dallaire's proposed operational concept and force, (2) the conference participants' discussion and validation of his basic premise, and (3) the conference participants' discussion of the type of force that could be used and the parameters constraining its generation and employment. The paper then outlines a force that could be employed and assesses the outlook for generating such a force under regional, global, and lead country auspices.

Senegal

1997

0610

Country Commercial Guide: Senegal, Fiscal Year 1998.

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 52pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Somalia

1994

0662

The Fine Line Between Peacekeeping and War.

National Defense University, Washington, D.C. Jose L. Betancourt. April 1994. 34pp.

The post-cold war international environment is being shaped by forces of integration and disintegration. The civil war in Somalia is an example of the challenges that will confront the United States as it seeks to exercise leadership both unilaterally and in multinational forums. Somalia is the first case after the cold war in which UN forces were committed to enforce peace under Chapter VII of the Charter. The transition from a humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping mission to peace enforcement was made abruptly, however, without the benefit of thoughtful discussion of all of the elements that created the conflict. Consequently, U.S. force was used inappropriately to achieve ill-defined objectives, resulting in the loss of American troops and the decision to effect a complete withdrawal from Somalia. There are many excellent lessons to be learned from the American involvement in Somalia. Principal among these is that in today's increasingly anarchic international environment, prudence dictates that the decision to send U.S. forces in harm's way should be the result of deliberate, thoughtful discussion at the highest level of our government. To continue to exercise its world leadership role, however, the United States must not let Somalia be the defining experience in the use of force after the cold war.

1995

0696

Somalia Operations: Lessons Learned.

National Defense University, Washington, D.C. Kenneth Allard. January 1995. 121pp.

Partial contents include: (I) The Operational Context—The UN and Peace Operations; Joint Doctrine; The Effects of the Operational Environment; Situations and Missions; (II) Operational Lessons Learned: (1) Planning—Mandates and Missions; Mission Analysis: Entry and Exit Strategies; Multinational Conflicts; Rules of Engagement; Personnel Selection and Training; Joint Planning; (2) Deployment—Airlift; Sealift; Pre-Positioned Shipping; Administrative Requirements; (3) Conduct of Operation—Command and Control; Mission Execution; Civil-Military Operations; Negotiations; Intelligence; and

(4) Support—Communications and Interoperability; In-Country Logistics; Medical; Media.

0817

Centers of Gravity of United Nations Operation Somalia II.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Thomas J. Daze. June 2, 1995. 182pp.

This thesis identifies the operational and strategic centers of gravity of United Nations Operations, Somalia II (UNOSOM II). The research demonstrates that UNOSOM II failed to correctly identify its own strategic center of gravity. This failure left both its strategic and operational centers of gravity vulnerable to attack and exploitation by hostile militia forces. Center of gravity analysis must be completed by the military planner prior to participation in peace enforcement operations or in traditional peacekeeping operations where hostilities are possible. Centers of gravity of the main belligerents must be identified should neutralization of their combat capability be required. At the same time, the strategic and operational centers of gravity of the peacekeeping force must be identified and appropriate security measures implemented to protect these from attack. Failure to do so can not only endanger the force but also threaten the success of the peace operation.

0999

The Limits of Type-D Coercive Diplomacy in Somalia.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. John C. Harrison. December 1995. 81pp.

This thesis argues that the U.S./UN intervention in Somalia in 1992–1994 represents an attempt to use coercive diplomacy to re-create the Somali state. It further argues that the preconditions for a successful use of coercive diplomacy existed initially during the U.S.–led United Task Force (UNITAF) phase, but they quickly disappeared during the expanded mission of UNOSOM II. This thesis proposes that UNITAF leadership were quite successful in accomplishing their limited objectives. Additionally, when UNOSOM II assumed the mission in Somalia, the expanded mandates and policies chosen by both the United States and the UN changed the conditions for success and led the UNOSOM II forces to war with members of the Somali militia.

1080

1996

A History of Sealift and Force Sustainment Operations During the Somalia Intervention (1992–1994).

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. John J. McGrath. March 1996. 101pp.

Military strategists expect U.S. forces to be involved in an increasing number of regional contingency operations of the sort conducted in Somalia from 1992 until 1994. The success of such large-scale humanitarian missions hinges on effective logistical operations, especially sealift. Planners of future missions, therefore, would greatly profit from the study of maritime operations during the intervention in Somalia. This thesis thus provides a thorough chronology of events surrounding seaport operations at Mogadishu, Somalia. The work furthermore analyzes related logistical issues and problems in order to identify lessons learned from the expedition.

Reel 7

Somalia cont.

- 0001 **1996 cont.**
U.S. Army Special Operations Forces as Providers of Human Intelligence in Humanitarian Assistance Operations.
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Lauri J. Snider. April 30, 1996. 68pp.
This monograph addresses the role of U.S. Army Special Operations Forces (ARSOF) as providers of human intelligence (HUMINT) in humanitarian assistance (HA) operations. It discusses the nature of HUMINT in HA and examines the doctrinal guidelines for ARSOF support to HUMINT. Two examples highlight the importance of ARSOF as providers of HUMINT and how the Army does not fully employ them in this role. An analysis using the theoretical construct of Eliot Cohen and John Gooch shows how the Army is failing to learn, anticipate, and adapt with regard to ARSOF and HUMINT reporting. The monograph concludes with some recommendations for changes to Army doctrine and areas for further research. The body of the monograph presents background on HUMINT and how it applies in HA operations. Contingency operations pose difficult challenges for intelligence support. Overseas HA operations are typically HUMINT intensive in order to acquire the necessary situational awareness. HUMINT operations, however, are usually least capable in the early phases of a contingency operation when detailed intelligence for planning is critical. ARSOF contributions to the HUMINT efforts can help overcome these intelligence shortfalls. This monograph assesses U.S. Army doctrine published for both ARSOF and intelligence operations with regard to ARSOF support to HUMINT. It then presents one case study from Operation Restore Hope in Somalia and a review of the Special Operations Debriefing and Reporting System. In both examples Army planners and intelligence analysts recognized the value of ARSOF reporting, but integration of ARSOF as a HUMINT resource was less than adequate.
- 0069 **The Use of Force by the United States to Protect Foreign Nationals.**
Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C. Alexander W. Whitaker IV. April 1996. 59pp.
By late 1992, as the famine in Somalia worsened and the inability of the world community to respond became ever more apparent, the Bush administration decided to commit U.S. troops to help create a secure environment for the delivery of relief supplies to that troubled country. What would be known as Operation Restore Hope was announced by President Bush on December 4, 1992. It followed UN endorsement of the plan the previous day in Security Council Resolution 794. Before the announcement of Operation Restore Hope the attorney general had provided President Bush the advice of the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel as to the legality of undertaking such an operation without explicit congressional authorization. In his cover letter to that opinion, Attorney General William P. Barr concluded that President Bush indeed had authority in his constitutional role as commander in chief and chief executive to undertake the operation. In addition to citing the president's authority for the operation under international law—specifically UN Security Council Resolution 794—Barr cited the president's authority to use American forces for the protection of U.S. troops already in Somalia and, generally, for the protection of U.S. nationals.

0128

“Mission Creep”: A Case Study in U.S. Involvement in Somalia.

*U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Michael F. Beech. May 23, 1996. 64pp.*

This monograph explores the problem of mission creep. The trend toward ethnic and regional unrest has characterized the world security environment since the breakup of the former Soviet Union. The United States has struggled to find its place in the new world order. As a result U.S. military forces have increasingly found themselves involved in various operations other than traditional warfare. Often the political aims of these operations are difficult to identify and translate into military operational objectives and end states. Worse yet, the political aims themselves are prone to rapidly shift and evolve from those originally intended, leaving the military commander the difficult task of catching up with policy or even guessing at the political objectives. This uncertain environment sets the conditions for the delinkage between the political goal and military operations that may result in disaster. The monograph examines U.S. operations in Somalia to provide the data for analysis in order to determine the factors that contribute to mission creep. Examining U.S.–Somalia policy from 1992 (Operation Restore Hope) to October 1993 (UNOSOM II), this monograph analyzes the evolution of national policy objectives and the military and political operations undertaken to achieve those objectives. An analysis of operational and tactical objectives and end states as well as military methods determines the factors that contributed to the failed U.S. involvement in UNOSOM II. In addition, the monograph identifies the Somali geo-political, historical, cultural, and economic factors that influenced U.S. operations. This monograph concludes that contradictory and uncoordinated national strategy and political policy resulted in poor operational planning and execution.

0192

Non-Military Agencies in Campaign Planning.

*U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Thomas Greco. May 23, 1996. 65pp.*

This monograph maintains that the military acting alone can never achieve a comprehensive solution to a crisis situation. For success, the military must work in conjunction with diplomats, politicians, and humanitarians. The monograph begins by comparing the organizational culture of the military with that of politics, diplomacy, and humanitarian aid. Two case studies, Bosnia and Somalia, are used to illustrate the differences in organizational cultures and to provide lessons for planners on how to overcome these differences. Both case studies describe the missions of the military, politicians, diplomats, and humanitarians. Also, the case studies describe how the different organizations work together. The monograph concludes that the various agencies can successfully interact. Further, the monograph offers some concrete techniques for future military planners that must assume a mission from an existing, robust, U.S.–led force. Specifically, the lessons learned that are discussed in this monograph are applicable to a force that would replace the Interim Force in Bosnia. Finally, the monograph concludes with broader lessons for military planners. These lessons provide a method for including nonmilitary agencies into military planning. The method outlined is a step-by-step description on how to successfully integrate these agencies at the operational level.

0257

United Nations Operations in Somalia II: United Nations Unity of Effort and United States Unity of Command.

*U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
James C. Dixon. June 7, 1996. 166pp.*

This study investigates UN unity of effort and U.S. unity of command of forces in Somalia from Operation Restore Hope throughout UNOSOM II. The United

States, having directed a successful UNITAF coalition effort, transferred command to the UN in May 1993 and took a supporting role. The study documents military history in Somalia and analyzes command relationships of American units and multinational contingents. Research demonstrates that, following the transition to UNOSOM II, unity of command did not exist for the U.S. force commander in Somalia and unity of effort was not achieved by the UN. Command of U.S. forces was retained by individual unit commanders or by the geographic commanders in chief. The senior American officer in-theater, dual-hatted as the deputy UN force commander, was not in the direct chain of command of U.S. contingent forces. Likewise, UN contingents failed to support the UN force commander. This study suggests that unity of command of U.S. forces in theater is a prerequisite for successful military operations whether they are U.S.-led or UN operations.

0423

Tactical Intelligence Support in Somalia: Lessons Learned.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. James M. Stuteville. June 7, 1996. 82pp.

This study examines the tactical intelligence effort for Operations Restore Hope and Continue Hope in Somalia from December 1992 to March 31, 1994. The doctrinal principles of intelligence support for force projection operations provide the framework for the examination of tactical intelligence support in Somalia. These principles are: "the commander drives intelligence"; "intelligence synchronization"; "split-based operations"; "tactical tailoring"; and "broadcast dissemination." By analyzing the application of these principles in Somalia, insight was gained on the lessons learned and tactics, techniques, and procedures developed. The principles proved valid for intelligence support to military operations other than war (MOOTW). Analysis of lessons learned revealed that changes are necessary for improved application of these principles in MOOTW. Better communications equipment and more efficient use of counterintelligence personnel represent two areas where changes are needed. The study concludes with a series of recommendations to improve tactical intelligence support for MOOTW.

0505

A Leap into the Dark: Crisis Action Planning for Operation Restore Hope.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Christopher L. Baggott. December 20, 1996. 72pp.

This monograph is designed to demonstrate the complexity of developing, coordinating, and executing a time-sensitive, crisis situation campaign under MOOTW conditions. Campaign plans are developed to provide a sequential linkage and logical evolution of an operation from the point of crisis initiation through crisis resolution. When available planning time is limited and the operational planner does not have the benefit of a preexisting regional plan either to implement or modify to address the existing situation, however, the potential that either vital national interests or key factors necessary to achieve the desired regional or strategic end states may be overlooked is significantly increased. Operation Restore Hope provides a recent example of a time-sensitive, contingency joint and combined operation. More importantly, the campaign is illustrative of potential future MOOTW conflicts that this nation may be committed to. In little more than two weeks, operational planners developed and implemented a complex regional campaign plan that included all deployment, force employment, and crisis termination requirements for the area of operations. To further complicate the planning effort of Joint Task Force Somalia, little was known regarding the area of operations and the composition of participating joint forces, and coalition nations repeatedly changed over time. A detailed examination of the planning environment at the early stage of the crisis will

characterize the difficulty in collecting requisite information and consolidating planning resources to complete the operational planning task. In the initial and potentially most crucial phase in the campaign formulation for Somalia, operational planners believed that there were neither theoretical nor doctrinal mechanisms to assist them. What resulted was a dynamic, inconsistent, conceptual strategy that in the end had little resemblance to what had been proposed in the beginning. An examination of Operation Restore Hope will serve to show the existence of potential MOOTW theoretical or doctrinal deficiencies.

1997

0577

Two Perspectives on Interventions and Humanitarian Operations.

U.S. Army War College Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Robert B. Oakley and David Tucker (Earl H. Tilford, Jr., Editor). July 1, 1997. 52pp.

In "Somalia: A Case Study," Ambassador Robert Oakley details the history of problems in this area since Said Barre seized power in 1969. He analyzes the assistance provided by UNITAF and the UN and how this affected the country and its people. The author discusses issues and problems beyond the UNITAF mandate and how the lessons learned here will provide information useful for the United States in similar situations. David Tucker, in "Engaging in Humanitarian Operations: Parameters for the Arguments," discusses the importance of such operations but stresses the importance of selective engagement. He concludes by offering criteria to be followed in determining the appropriateness of engaging in humanitarian operations.

0629

Principles of Military Operations Other Than War as Applied to the United Nations Operation in Somalia II.

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Lee S. Gingery. February 7, 1997. 24pp.

In April 1992, the UN estimated that 4.5 million Somalis, nearly 65 percent of the country's population, required external assistance. Later that month, the UN Security Council approved resolutions to provide humanitarian aid and facilitate the end of hostilities in Somalia. The scope of U.S. military involvement in Somalia is discussed, outlining the difference among the three distinct phases known as the United Nations Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM I), UNITAF, and UNOSOM II. Although much has been written on all three operations, this paper focuses primarily on UNOSOM II. It explores the extent to which each principle of MOOTW was applied to UNOSOM II and seeks to determine if the collapse of that operation resulted from a failure to incorporate the emerging doctrine.

0653

Not Quite War: The Link Between Operational Protection and the Principles of MOOTW: An Examination of Somalia Operations.

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Michael F. McCarthy. November 14, 1997. 20pp.

The United States will continue to be drawn into MOOTW in the post-cold war era. Although the American public desires to assist societies in distress, there is great intolerance for casualties to military forces, particularly in the absence of clear American interests. It is therefore critical that commanders plan for operational protection if American military forces are to participate in MOOTW. An examination of the two major Somali operations, UNITAF and UNOSOM II, shows that there is a clear correlation between observing the principles of MOOTW and enhancing operational protection, or ignoring them and putting the force at risk. The American-led UNITAF succeeded in providing relief supplies to Somalia and security to relief workers. The military objective was attainable and complemented broader political and economic initiatives. Overwhelming force

was brought to bear to ensure that security was maintained. The force remained neutral with regard to the internal Somali conflict thus maintaining legitimacy. This enabled the force to show restraint and minimize the risk of inadvertent combat. Unity of effort was maintained throughout the operation. All of these factors enhanced operational protection. Conversely, during UNOSOM II, the mission was not successful. Military objectives were out of synch with the greatly expanded political, economic, and social goals of nation building. The military force was not large enough or sufficiently equipped for this mission. When the military entered into armed conflict with a powerful clan leader, the principles of legitimacy and restraint were lost. The multiple chains of command prevented the operation from achieving unity of effort. The result was greater risk to the force and a weakening of operational protection.

South Africa

1995

0673 **The Big Emerging Markets (BEMs) Conference. Workshops: South Africa.** *Industry and Trade Administration, Washington, D.C. NA. July 24, 1995. 121pp.* BEMs is an initiative of the Clinton administration identifying ten of the greatest foreign market opportunities for trade expansion in the next decade. The transcripts were taken at the BEMs Conference held by the U.S. Department of Commerce International Trade Administration at the Georgetown University Leavey Center in Washington, D.C., July 24–25, 1995. The document contains the workshops on South Africa.

0794 **Country Energy Profile: South Africa.** *U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Washington, D.C. NA. August 1995. 48pp.* This country energy profile provides energy and economic information about South Africa. Areas covered include economics, demographics, and environment; energy situation; energy structure; energy investment opportunities; U.S. Department of Energy programs in South Africa; and a listing of international aid to South Africa.

1996

0842 **Ethnicity and Violence in Kwazulu-Natal: 1984–1994.** *University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California. Gregory Mark Furbish. May 31, 1996. 62pp.* This thesis looks at ethnicity as a contributing factor in the violence that rocked the Kwazulu-Natal region of South Africa from 1984 to 1994. The author begins by examining the term ethnicity and attempting to come up with a working definition. Ethnic identity is defined by having certain cultural and historical characteristics that are unique, thus establishing a group identity that sets each group apart from others. He concludes that a person's ethnic identity is relatively fluid, allowing escape and entry based on the situation, but that this flexibility is dependent upon the norms of society in which that person lives. The author traces the evolution of Zulu history and attempts to show how Zulu ethnicity may have formed. Although it was a complicated process, Zulu ethnicity was not only the result of actions of colonial administrators and the subsequent apartheid system but also the result of actions of ethnic entrepreneurs consisting of an emerging business class, remnant Zulu royalty, and traditional authorities within African society. Furthermore, Zulu ethnic identity was formed within African society itself as a result of their perceptions of their own distinctiveness based upon commonly held ideals of the Zulu kingdom and its founder, Shaka. The violence that emerged was the result of this ethnic identity at the societal level, which was in turn constructed, reconstructed, and amplified by various political

interests in order to induce violent reactions as an expression and demonstration of political power in an environment of social, political, and economic repression.

- 0904 **1997 South Africa: 1994 Country Report on Economic Policy and Trade Practices.**
U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 17pp.
The report outlines economic policies and indicators for South Africa in 1994. The overview includes income, production, employment, money and prices, balance of payments and trade, foreign exchange policy, debt management policies, exports, tax policies, and protection of U.S. intellectual property.
- 0921 **Country Commercial Guide: South Africa, Fiscal Year 1998.**
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 90pp.
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- 1011 **Electricity Distribution Industry: Restructuring, Electrification, and Competition in South Africa.**
National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, Colorado. Paul S. Galen. July 1997. 36pp.
This paper reviews the status of the South African electricity supply industry and proposals for reorienting and restructuring it. South Africa has been intensely examining its electricity supply industry for more than four years in an effort to determine whether and how it should be restructured to best support the country's new economic development and social upliftment goals. In essence, however, there is a consensus on what is expected of the industry, namely, to extend provision of adequate, reliable, and affordable electricity service to all citizens and segments of the economy. This means a large-scale electrification program to reach as many of the nearly 50 percent of households currently without electricity service as soon as possible, tariff reform to promote equity and efficiency, and the upgrading of service quality now being provided by some of the newly consolidated municipal authorities. The issues involved are how best to achieve these results within the context of the national Reconstruction and Development Program, while accounting for time and resource constraints and balancing the interests of the various parties.

Reel 8

South Africa cont.

- 0001 **1997 cont. Infrastructure and Industry Opportunities in South Africa. Trade and Investment Conference.**
The Institute for Public-Private Partnerships, Washington, D.C. NA. July 28, 1997. 269pp.
This briefing book was prepared by The Institute for Public-Private Partnerships as part of a Trade and Investment Conference held July 28–29, 1997. The conference was sponsored in part by the TDA, along with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Export-

Import Bank. The book gives an overview of opportunities in South Africa and detailed information and contacts for specific projects in each of the following sectors: transportation, environmental, telecommunications and power, industrial, and tourism. Following the project-specific information are a regional profile and case studies of several projects. The report is divided into the following sections: (1) Overview of Infrastructure and Industrial Opportunities in South Africa; (2) Transportation Sector Projects; (3) Environment Sector Projects; (4) Telecommunications and Power Sector Projects; (5) Industrial Sector Projects; (6) Tourism Sector Projects; (7) Regional Profiles; (8) Case Studies; and (9) Annex.

Swaziland

1997

0270

Country Commercial Guide: Swaziland, Fiscal Year 1998.

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 39pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Tanzania

1996

0309

Country Commercial Guide: Tanzania, Fiscal Year 1997.

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1996. 42pp.
CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

1997

0351

Determinants of Educational Achievement and Attainment in Africa: An Assessment of the Community Education Fund (CEF), Pretest Phase in Tanzania.

Institute for Policy Reform, Washington, D.C. Suleman Sumra. February 1997. 42pp.

This is an evaluation of the early stages of a pilot program that provides funds to local communities on a matching basis (the formula depending on local income) for school improvements. So far, the system is working well: acceptable plans for using the funds have been prepared, the mechanisms for ensuring proper protection and use of the funds are operating well, and, as a consequence, parents have been willing to contribute more than in previous years. Questions about the long-run viability of the scheme and effects on school outcomes are raised.

Togo

1996

0393

Country Commercial Guide: Togo, Fiscal Year 1997.

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. July 1996.

27pp.

CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Uganda

1997

0420

Country Commercial Guide: Uganda, Fiscal Year 1998.

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 28pp.

CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Zaire

1996

0448

Country Commercial Guide: Zaire, Fiscal Year 1997.

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1996. 51pp.

CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

0499

Reform, Conflict, and Security in Zaire.

U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks,

Pennsylvania. Steven Metz. June 5, 1996. 54pp.

Sub-Saharan Africa is at a crossroad. For several decades economic decay, corrupt and repressive governance, and violent conflict dominated the region. Then Africa seemed to turn a corner. Some long-running conflicts lurched toward resolution due, at least in part, to the end of the cold war. A tide of democracy swept away some of the region's longest ruling dictators. And, according to the World Bank, economic policies in Africa are getting better with discernible payoffs. This is all good news, but it is much too early to predict a rosy future: in Africa, instability, conflict, and violence always lurk one step behind progress. Great efforts will be required to consolidate recent gains.

Zambia

1996

0553 **Policy Reform and Structural Adjustment in Zambia with Emphasis on Agriculture and Trade.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Oliver S. Saasa. October 1996. 42pp.

Macroeconomic policy reform is arguably the single most pressing national challenge facing most economies of sub-Saharan Africa today. The overall objective of these programs is transforming the policy environment and correcting structural macroeconomic imbalances that have arisen from years of economic mismanagement and pursuit of inappropriate policies and development strategies by these countries. In an effort to create an environment that would foster economic growth and development, the policy changes pursued by most countries in southern Africa are typically based on macroeconomic reforms, deregulation of markets and prices, and trade liberalization. This report is an in-depth exploration of the nature and scope of Zambia's structural adjustment program during 1983–1995, with particular emphasis on assessing the impacts of the reform program on agriculture and trade. The study highlights the strategic role of the agricultural sector in export revenue generation, especially in light of the dismal performance of the mineral (copper) industry caused mainly by unfavorable world market conditions and accelerating domestic inflation. In the area of privatization, the reform program appears to be ambitious given the institutional capacity limitations and resource constraints that continue to impede the process. Through its exchange rate liberalization efforts, significant progress is reported in reforming intraregional trade in agricultural commodities, thereby giving additional incentives to nontraditional exporters to penetrate the regional export market. On the whole, in liberalizing the agricultural and many other productive sectors, the study finds that serious difficulties and conflicts have resulted from the Zambian government's attempt to simultaneously undertake far-reaching structural reforms as well as tough macroeconomic stabilization. This strongly suggests a need for future reform programs to give due consideration to the timing, sequencing, and speed of the reform process while also taking into account the economy's characteristics and capacity constraints.

1997

0595 **Country Commercial Guide: Zambia, Fiscal Year 1998.**

Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. 1997. 22pp. CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

Zimbabwe

1994

0617 **Report on the Workshop on Basic Education Programs, Kadoma, Zimbabwe, January 17–21, 1994.**

U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. NA. August 1994. 86pp.

The bureau organized a workshop in Kadoma, Zimbabwe, in January 1994. These workshop proceedings present brief summaries of the formal sessions, which covered the following topics: a framework for and factors influencing education reform; strategies for policy dialogue; donor coordination; educational

testing; policy conditionality and host country compliance; strategies for improving classroom instruction; capacity building; impact assessment and evaluation; the process of designing a basic education program; and case studies of strategies for improving equity (Bangladesh) and policy dialogue/marketing (Benin).

- 0703 **Manpower Planning in the Zimbabwe Public Sector: A Myth or Reality?**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Piniás Rabson Mushayavanhu. September 1994. 110pp.

Almost all of the human resources management problems experienced in the Zimbabwean public sector today are related to the lack of qualified personnel. The expansion of government into development fields and the attendant growth in administration have increased the number of inexperienced personnel. Consequently, there is a clear need to make changes to develop a modern and efficient public sector. This thesis discusses the need for manpower planning, an activity that has been denied attention in the public sector. It presents various techniques that may be applied by decision makers for the effective utilization of human resources in the public sector. The intent is to provide a useful basis for change in the human resource management culture in the civil service of Zimbabwe. It is appropriate to focus on this important aspect of the personnel function now in view of current restructuring occurring in the public sector of Zimbabwe.

- 0813 **1995 Employee Ownership in Zimbabwe: Feasibility and Case Study Analysis. Final Report.**
Coopers & Lybrand/The Services Group, Inc., Arlington, Virginia. NA. April 1995. 126pp.

This report analyzes employee ownership in Zimbabwe, using three case studies, and proposes an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) model. Following an introduction, Section 2 reviews the economic, legal, and financial framework, as well as policy and institutional requirements for ESOPs. Section 3 proposes an employee ownership trust as an ESOP model and delineates the model's structure, funding, tax provisions, external financing, dilution, governance, and motivation of stakeholders. Section 4 applies the model to three Zimbabwean companies—Delta Corporation, Rio Tinto Zimbabwe Limited, and Art Corporation—proving it to be a workable vehicle for employee ownership plans and a potential mechanism for expanded ESOPs. Section 5 examines the social context for ESOP formation (more fully examined in an appendix) as well as the microeconomic and macroeconomic impact of ESOPs; it is noted that black and female Zimbabweans, who have the least access to formal sector employment, are also least likely to participate in ESOPs. Section 6 presents conclusions and recommendations.

- 0939 **1996 Country Commercial Guide: Zimbabwe.**
Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, Washington, D.C. NA. August 1996. 35pp.

CCGs contain the market information you need to successfully conduct business in foreign markets. Available for over one hundred countries, each CCG presents a comprehensive look at the country's commercial environment through economic, political, and market analyses. In addition, best prospect export sectors, trade regulations, business travel information, and an upcoming trade events schedule will help you focus on where your best markets are and how to approach them effectively.

0974 **1997**
Impact of Zimbabwe–South Africa Trade Relations: A Bilateral, Regional, or Multilateral Approach?

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Levi Mayihlome. June 1997. 151pp.

The pursuit of a seemingly unfruitful bilateral trade arrangement with South Africa, and continued participation in overlapping but nonfunctional regional free trade areas, has left Zimbabwe in a foreign trade dilemma, especially in light of the deteriorating terms of trade with South Africa, its main trading partner and competitor for both mutual and regional trade. This thesis examines the various regional trade possibilities involving Zimbabwe and South Africa using the free trade area and customs union models of international trade. Whereas a functional bilateral trade agreement or a regional customs union culminating in a common market might improve Zimbabwe's regional competitiveness in the short run due to South Africa's economic dominance and protectionist trade policies, Zimbabwe's potential to benefit from trade with nonparticipants would be severely curtailed. A broad free trade area, however, which allows flexibility to pursue national trade policies, seems less harmful. The analysis concludes that only a broad free trade area, superseding current eastern and southern African regional trade arrangements, would increase Zimbabwe's economic welfare. It would be in the interests of all regional countries to finalize a single broad free trade area rather than maintain the status quo.

SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is a guide to the major topics, personalities, activities, and programs in this microfilm publication. The first number after each subentry refers to the reel, while the four-digit number following the colon refers to the frame number at which a particular file containing information on the subject begins. Hence, 3: 0338 directs the researcher to the file that begins at frame 0338 of Reel 3. By referring to the Reel Index, which constitutes the initial segment of this guide, the researcher will find the main entry for the subject.

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