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Africa Region, 1990–97

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P. C. Mohan
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FOREWORD

This Bibliography of Publications from the Africa Region of the World Bank makes available to interested scholars and development practitioners a list of research and results of projects published by the Region’s staff from mid-1990 through April 1997. This publication represents an effort to create a viable, evolving knowledge base and disseminate it as widely as possible both within the Bank and to the Bank’s partners in civil society.

Work published by staff that receives a Library of Congress number and a copyright is available through the World Bank Bookstore and the Bank’s international publications distribution network as well as through the Library of Congress. This Bibliography, through its comprehensive listing, makes the more informal publications of the Region accessible to the public.

We welcome any suggestions to make this publication more useful. Please write, call, fax or e-mail the address/numbers provided on the next page.

Nicolas Gorjestani
Technical Manager (Acting)
Knowledge, Information and Technology Center
Africa Region
HOW TO USE THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY

This Bibliography of Publications of the Africa Region of the World Bank is divided in two sections: Regional Publications and Technical Family Publications. Within these two sections, the publications are listed chronologically.

The Africa Region publishes papers in two World Bank series: the Technical Paper Series and the Discussion Paper Series. These regional-level papers undergo formal external review and editing. They are published under the World Bank's logo, are catalogued by the Library of Congress, and are copyrighted. Papers in these two series, as well as any World Bank monographs produced by the Africa Region, can be obtained from the World Bank Bookstore, The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Room J1-060, Washington, D.C. 20433, 202/473-2941, and through the Bank's international network of distributors as well as through the Library of Congress. To order Technical Papers, Discussion Papers and World Bank monographs, please telephone (703) 661-1580 or fax (703) 661-1501.

The informal publications produced by the technical families in the Region do not have Library of Congress data or copyrights. The World Bank Bookstore and distributors do not handle these publications. They are available only through the Africa Region. Please write, phone, fax or e-mail P.C. Mohan at the World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Room J5-171, Washington, D.C. 20433; telephone number 202/473-4114; fax number (202) 477-2977; e-mail address: pmohan@worldbank.org.

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1 The exception is the Social Dimension of Adjustment (SDA) Working Paper Series, produced by the Poverty Unit, which has Library of Congress data, is copyrighted, and is available through the World Bank Bookstore and the World Bank's international distributors.
ABSTRACT

This *Bibliography of Publications* of the Africa Region, the World Bank, makes available a list of formal and informal publications produced by the staff and consultants of the Africa Region from 1990 through April 1997. The publications cover the Region's work in Africa in all sectors.
KEY TO ACRONYMS

Acronyms: World Bank

AFRVP Office of the Vice President, Africa Region

Acronyms: Divisions and Units in the Africa Technical Department, Africa Region prior to the 1997 Renewal Program

**AFTCB**  
*Capacity Building and Implementation*

- AFTIM Institution Development and Management
- AFTOS Operational Support

**AFTES**  
*Environmentally Sustainable Development*

- AFTAG Agriculture
- AFTEN Environment
- AFTIN Infrastructure
- RMI Road Maintenance Initiative
- IER Initiative d'entretien de routes
- SSATP Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Program

**AFTHR**  
*Human Resources and Poverty*

- AFTED Education and Training
- AFTPN Population, Health and Nutrition
- AFTSP Poverty and Social Policy

  SDA\(^2\) Social Dimensions of Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa
  Gender Issues Gender Team\(^4\)
  FS Food Security

\(^2\) In 1992 the name of this group became the Poverty Unit.

\(^3\) In 1992 SDA was subsumed under two groups: the Social Monitoring and Analysis Group (SMA) and the Poverty Unit.

\(^4\) Formerly Women in Development (WID) Unit.
Technical Families subsequent to the 1997 Renewal Program

AFTAE: Agriculture and Environment  
AFTHD: Human Development  
AFTIE: Infrastructure  
AFTMI: Economics Management and Social Policy  
AFTSA: Operations Support  
AFTCA: Resource Management and Information Technology

Other World Bank Acronyms

MADIA Managing Agricultural Development in Africa  
EDI Economic Development Institute  
ADIAR Economic Development Institute Agriculture and Rural Development  
PRE Policy, Research and External Affairs

Acronyms of Other Organizations

AFDB African Development Bank  
ECA Economic Commission for Africa  
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development  
ILO International Labour Organization  
IPPF International Planned Parenthood Foundation  
OAU Organization of African Unity  
PIARC Permanent International Association of Road Congresses  
PTA Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa  
UAR Union of African Railways  
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
UNTACDA United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
II Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade  
UNDP United Nations Development Programme

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Some PRE Working Papers can be obtained through the World Bank Bookstore. All can be obtained from the Africa Technical Department or the originating division within it.
1. REGIONAL PUBLICATIONS

WORLD BANK TECHNICAL PAPER SERIES

AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Agriculture

Farmers' Estimations as a Source of Production Data: Methodological Guidelines for Cereals in Africa by Josette Murphy, Dennis J. Casley, and John J. Curry, WBTP#132, 1991. Discusses the validity and limitation of farmers' estimations of their production versus standard crop-cut methods. Provides guidelines for interpreting their estimates and how they can be used to meet management information needs.

Animal Health Services in Sub-Saharan Africa: Initial Experiences with Alternative Approaches by Cornelis de Haan and Solomon Bekure, WBTP#134, 1991. Reviews 1980s experience with animal health delivery systems improvement policies designed to solve meat and milk deficits by reducing livestock diseases. States that while not all reforms have succeeded, attitudes of veterinary services heads have been changed. Argues current policy should be continued and supplemented with new technologies.


Water Harvesting for Plant Production, Vol. II. Case Studies and Conclusions for Sub-Saharan Africa by William Critchley, Chris Reij, and Alain Seznec, WBTP#157, 1992. Presents case studies of thirteen systems from six different countries. Stresses (1) the importance of indigenous systems of water harvesting, and their potential role as a base for planning and (2) voluntary participation in all stages of project development to enhance widespread adoption.

Indigenous Integrated Farming Systems in the Sahel by Mike Speirs and Ole Olsen, WBTP#179, 1992. Assesses the potential role of livestock in integrated farming systems, focusing on the technical constraints, social factors, and economic incentives for livestock production and animal products in the Sahelio-Sudanian and Sudanian agro-climatic zones of West Africa. Includes case studies from selected villages and outlines specific policy recommendations.

The Development of Cooperatives and Other Rural Organizations: The Role of the World Bank by Pekka Hussi, Josette Murphy, Ole Lindberg Brenneman, WBTP#199, 1993. Shows that past efforts by governments to promote efficient and sustainable rural organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa have been constrained by inappropriate policies. Emphasizes the need for policy reforms to facilitate the development of sustainable rural organizations.
A Strategy To Develop Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa and a Focus for the World Bank by Kevin M. Cleaver, WBTP#203, 1993. Reviews in detail the performance of African agriculture, including policies and projects which have worked and could be replicated, and those which have not. Proposes a set of five broad policy and investment priorities necessary for agricultural development in Africa. Concludes with recommendations for the World Bank to help support the strategy.


Evaluation of the Performance of T&V Extension in Kenya by Vishva Bindlish and Robert Evenson, WBTP#208, 1993. Examines the impact of T&V extension on the basis of data for a random sample of Kenya farmers. Concludes that the impact is positive.

Evaluation of T&V-Based Extension in Burkina Faso by Vishva Bindlish, Robert Evenson and Mathurin Gbetibouo, WBTP#226, 1993. Based on a random sample of some 3,600 farmers drawn from all twelve regions, this study shows that the introduction of T&V has increased the adoption of improved practices. It shows that while all farmers have benefited, those belonging to T&V contact groups have benefited more.

Land Rights in Côte d'Ivoire: Survey and Prospects for Project Intervention by John R. Heath, WBTP#238, 1993. Poses the central question - how secure are the rights to rural land in Côte d'Ivoire and what are the implications of tenure security for land use management? The study draws on the results of a rapid survey of 250 household heads and findings in anthropological literature.

Strengthening National Agricultural Research Systems in the Humid and Sub-humid Zones of West and Central Africa: A Framework for Action by Ajibola Taylor, et al., WBTP#318, 1996. Details the Framework for Action to strengthen agricultural research in seventeen countries of this zone. It outlines a strategy guidelines and a process to enable agricultural research to fulfill its role by generating the technology to increase agricultural productivity, while conserving the resource base.

African Water Resources: Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development by Narendra P. Sharma, Torbjorn Damhaug, Edeltraut Gilgan-Hunt, David Grey, Valentina Okaru and Daniel Rothberg, WBTP#331, 1996. Develops and presents a strategy based on the principle that water is a scarce good with dimensions of economic efficiency, social equity and environmental sustainability. The strategy recommends an integrated, cross-sectoral, catchment area approach to water resources management in African countries.

Land Degradation in Tanzania: Perception from the Village by Alemneh Dejene, Elieho Shishira, Pius Yanda and Fred H. Johnson, WBTP#370, 1997. Examines the most significant issues affecting levels of productivity and land quality at the community and village level, where local land users take decisions on cropping and livestock management.
Environment

Dryland Management: The "Desertification" Problem by Ridley Nelson, WBTP#116, 1990. Suggests that the problems of desertification have been incorrectly characterized. Urges greater measurement of the extent of the problem's, more careful analysis of its causes, designing technologies appropriate for the evolutionary stage of the farming system, local participation, and policies and legislation encouraging improved land management.


Integrated Pest Management and African Agriculture by Agnes Kiss and Frans Meerman, WBTP#142, 1991. Reviews practices and identifies successful approaches and opportunities for supporting farmers' pest management improvement efforts. Concludes donor support is most effective building local research and extension capability, educating extension workers and farmers about the value of IPM, and ensuring that necessary infrastructure is present.

Forest Pricing and Concession Policies: Managing the High Forests of West and Central Africa by Mikael Grut, John A. Gray, and Nicolas Egli, WBTP#143, 1991. Asserts proper pricing supported by reformed concession policies can encourage and support sustainable management and conservation of West and Central African forests, reflect forest resource value, and finance forest management. Proposes competitively bid concession rent, and that logging concessions be replaced by forest management concessions.


Applying Environmental Economics in Africa by Frank J. Convery, WBTP#277, 1995. Shows how environmental economics could be used to improve the quality of decision-making in the process of developing National Environmental Action Plans. Written for the practitioner in the field. Presents the theory and then demonstrates its practical application.
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Education

*Science, Education, and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa* by Manuel Zymelman, WBTP#124, 1990. Examines production of scientific and technical knowledge through quantitative measures of scientific output by country as one determinant of technological change and economic development. Critiques research and training in universities and secondary schools. Suggests ways to increase quality and quantity of science education.

*Using Examinations to Improve Education: A Study in Fourteen African Countries* by Thomas Kellaghan and Vincent Greaney, WBTP#165. Describes the public examination system in fourteen Sub-Saharan African countries. The study offers guidelines for improving the quality of examinations and using examinations to improve education. Also addressed are controversial issues concerning examinations and assessment.


*Girls and Schools in Sub-Saharan Africa* by Adhiambo Odaga and Ward Heneveld, WBTP#298, 1995. Presents a summary of the major research findings on the factors that constrain girls' schooling in Sub-Saharan Africa. The factors are discussed under three categories: sociocultural and socioeconomic factors, factors related to the school environment, and political and institutional factors.

*Schools Count: World Bank Project Designs and the Quality of Primary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa* by Ward Heneveld and Helen Craig, WBTP#303, 1996. Reports on the extent to which project designs of World Bank-supported primary education projects take into account the school characteristics that are necessary for effective education. Presents an analysis of how well twenty-six project preparation documents incorporate community support, supervision, teacher development, textbooks and facilities into their design. Recommends changes in the way the World Bank assists governments in planning and implementing educational reform.

Population, Health and Nutrition

*Fertility Decline in Africa: Assessment and Prospects* by Etienne van de Walle and Andrew D. Foster, WBTP#125, 1990. Focuses on the prospects for fertility decline in SSA as assessed for the period since 1985. Builds on previous World Bank-supported research, looks at fresh survey evidence on the course of fertility, and provides an updated review of the literature. Discusses the need for new methodological advances and for testing existing hypotheses.

*Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP)* by Aehyung Kim and Bruce Benton, WBTP#282, 1995. Presents a cost-benefit analysis of the OCP (riverblindness program), based upon the Program's costs and the measurable economic benefits flowing from successful control of the disease.
Private Sector Finance

*Microenterprises: Lessons from Sub-Saharan Africa* by Maryke Dessing, WBTP#122, 1990. Reviews literature and past experience with microenterprise support programs. Argues for providing access to credit and developing a business community. Recommends the creation of small, flexible, and responsive, yet nationally coordinated, organizations that are able to make ad hoc decisions to reach microenterprises and building support institution capacity.

*Technological Capabilities and Learning in African Enterprises* by Tyler Biggs, Manju Shah and Pradeep Srivastava, WBTP#288, 1995. Represents one of the first systematic attempts to assess technological capabilities of African manufacturing firms, to estimate their technical efficiency levels and to analyze the significance of technological capabilities in determining firm-level technical efficiency. The study uses firm-level data from Ghana, Kenya and Zimbabwe. As a group, these countries span the diversity of per capita incomes and industrial development patterns of the region, and all three are undergoing extensive structural reform programs.


Institutional and Social Policy

*State, Community and Local Development in Nigeria* by Paul Francis with J. A. Akinwumi, P. Ngwu, S.A. Nkom, J. Odihi, J. A. Olomajeye, F. Okunmadewa and D. J. Shehu, WBTP#336, 1996. Presents the results of consultative surveys examining local organizations in thirty-six rural and urban communities across Nigeria. Considers social factors which determine the relative performance of these organizations.

*The Condition of Young Children in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Convergence of Health, Nutrition and Early Education* by Nat J. Colletta, Jayshree Balachander and Xiaoyan Liang, WBTP#326, 1996. Describes the condition of young children in Africa, and explores strategies to address their plight. This Early Childhood Development initiative focuses on the critical developmental age group between birth and school enrollment.

*Review of Early Childhood Policy and Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa* by Nat J. Colletta and Amy Jo Reinhold, WBTP#367, 1997. Focuses on efforts which address intersecting health, nutrition and early education needs of children aged zero to six in their institutional and socio-cultural environments.


*Sector Investment Programs in Africa: Issues and Experiences* by Stephen Jones, WBTP#374, 1997. Reviews the SIP experience in Sub-Saharan Africa, using four case studies from the health
sectors in Zambia and Mozambique, the agriculture sector in Zambia and the roads sector in Tanzania. Makes recommendations for the more effective use of SIPS in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Capacity Building

Public Sector Decentralization: Economic Policy and Sector Investment Programs by Jerry Silverman, WBTP#188, 1992. Summarizes experience with alternative decentralization arrangements and suggests a new analytical framework for assessing impact on economic development projects and programs. Concludes that careful analyses and design of such arrangements can overcome inherent difficulties. Discusses top-down and bottom-up principal agency decentralization and adds checklist of technical criteria for the assignment of functions among levels of government.

A Governance Approach to Civil Service Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa by Mamadou Dia, WBTP#225, 1993. Reviews past World Bank support to civil service reform in Sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting the limitations of the focus on short-term cost containment, stabilization measures that emphasize reduction and control of civil service staff and the burden of the wage bill on the budget. Suggests three different approaches - comprehensive, enclave or hybrid - depending on the country's patrimonial profile.


Quality Review Schemes for Auditors by Sonia R. Johnson, WBTP#276, 1995. Describes the status of accounting and auditing in Sub-Saharan Africa and the importance of having an auditing profession which is seen to maintain the highest standards. Assesses existing schemes for reviewing the quality of the work of auditors and describes the results of two pilot tests in Tanzania and Senegal.

Education and Training of Accountants in Sub-Saharan Anglophone Africa by Sonia R. Johnson, WBTP#305, 1996. Describes the accounting profession, and the education and training of accountants and accounting technicians in Anglophone SSA. Reviews professional accounting examinations and degrees, education, practical training and continuing professional education. Highlights weaknesses and recommends measures to strengthen these areas.

CSR in Francophone Africa : Proceedings of a Workshop, Abidjan, January 23-26, 1996 ed. L. Adamolekun, G. de Lusignan and A. Atomate, WBTP#357, 1997. Draws broadly on best practices derived from both Anglophone and Francophone Africa, and from experiences in the industrial and developing countries. Key themes center on professional ethics, accountability and transparency to combat corruption and deliver improved services. Also presents guidelines for effective reform and discusses need for better coordination between lenders to support reform.

publics. Elle présente aussi les directives pour des réformes efficaces et le besoin pour une meilleure coordination entre les bailleurs de fonds pour renforcer les réformes.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Transport


*Intermediate Means of Transport in Sub-Saharan Africa: Its Potential for Improving Rural Travel and Transport*, WBTP#161, 1991. Presents three hypotheses as to why rural travel and transport must be improved: (1) poor rural roads seriously constrain rural economic and social development; (2) intermediate means of transport can result in significant time savings and productivity gains, with a specific impact on women; and (3) the return on investments in rural roads and intermediate transport will be high enough to attract private funders.


*Perspective on Urban Land and Urban Management Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa* by Akin Mabogunje, WBTP#196, 1992. Addresses governance problems in African municipalities. Investigates the need for a new analysis of urban land and management problems in SSA due to the paradox between the dynamism of Sub-Saharan African city creating activities and the weak capabilities of Sub-Saharan African countries to implement these activities. Suggests creating a familiar institutional environment for greater popular participation in city management.

*Transport and Economic Performance: A Survey of Developing Countries* by Cavelle D. Creightney, WBTP#232, 1993. Surveys the literature for developing countries regarding the ways in which transport interacts with the economy. Examines the implications for transport project appraisal and for structural adjustment.


*Expanding Labor-based Methods for Road Works in Africa* by Elisabeth A. Stock and Jan de Veen, WBTP#347, 1996. Presents a number of models for labor-based programs. Assesses these
models on the basis of payment delays to laborers, the time-horizon for start-up and expansion, the government's performance risk, and long-run efficiency.

**Water and Urban**


*African Water Resources: Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development* by Narendra P. Sharma, Torbjorn Damhaug, Edeltraut Gilgan-Hunt, David Grey, Valentina Okaru and Daniel Rothberg, WBTP#331, 1996. Develops and presents a strategy based on the principle that water is a scarce good with dimensions of economic efficiency, social equity and environmental sustainability. The strategy recommends an integrated, cross-sectoral, catchment area approach to water resources management in African countries.

*Gestion durable des ressources en eau de l'Afrique: Défis et opportunités* par Narendra P. Sharma, Torbjorn Damhaug, Edeltraut Gilgan-Hunt, David Grey, Valentina Okaru et Daniel Rothberg, WBTP#331F. La stratégie présentée dans cette étude repose sur les principes que l'eau est un bien rare et que sa rareté a des répercussions sur l'efficacité économique, l'équité sociale et la durabilité environnementale. La stratégie recommande une méthode intégrée et plurisectorielle de gestion des bassins hydrographiques dans les pays africains.

**Mining**

*Strategy for African Mining* by Mining Unit, AFTIE, WBTP #181, 1992. Proposes a mining sector strategy establishing an enabling environment recognizing the needs and interests of both governments and investors, while encouraging the best environmental protection practices. Proposes institutional arrangements for strategy implementation and methods for regularizing and strengthening artisanal mining.

**REGIONAL INTEGRATION**

*International River Basin Organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa* by Robert Rangely, Bocar M. Thiam, Randolph A. Andersen and Colin A. Lyle, WBTP#250, 1994. Aims to assist multilateral agencies in the assistance they can offer in improving the management of shared water resources in Sub-Saharan Africa. Contains some generic findings that will be of value to decision-makers in riparian states involved with such issues.
AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Agriculture

Resource Management and Pastoral Institution Building in the West African Sahel by Nadarajah Shanmugaratnam, Trond Vedeld, Anne Mossige, and Mette Bovin. WBDiscPap#175, 1992. Presents the results of a study on pastoral institution building and resource management in the West African Sahel. Formation and operation of such pastoral associations must still be regarded as a pilot development activity. However, to completely address all issues affecting pastoral institutions, involvement in pastoral development must remain a long-term commitment.

Gestion des Ressources et Renforcement des Institutions Pastorales dans la Région Sahélienne de l'Afrique de l'Ouest par Nadarajah Shanmugharatnain, Trond Vedeld, Anne Mossige et Mette Bovin, WBDiscPap#175F, 1993. Ce document présente les conclusions d'une étude pour examiner les actions de renforcement des institutions pastorales et la gestion des ressources dans la région sahélienne de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Il ressort des résultats de l'étude que l'établissement et les activités des associations pastorales doivent être considérées comme des actions pilotes de développement. Il s'agit à présent d'incorporer ces leçons et recommandations dans la mise en place des futurs projets visant à établir des institutions pastorales.

Agricultural Research in Southern Africa: A Framework for Action by Andrew Spurling, Teck Y. Pee, Godwin Nkamanga, and Christopher Nkwanyana, WBDiscPap#184, 1992. Identifies six principal elements of importance to agricultural research and recommends how these should be incorporated in the national agricultural systems of the SADC region. Concludes the proposed Framework can be the catalyst to realize and sustain an accelerated agricultural growth rate.


Agricultural Extension in Africa by Aruna Bagchee, WBDiscPap#231, 1994. Summarizes the deliberations of two workshops held in Accra and Abidjan to review the status of agricultural extension systems in thirty countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Seed Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa: Issues and Options by V. Venkatesan, WBDiscPap#266, 1994. Stresses the need for the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa to put into place a seed system which would meet the seed needs of a wide range of farmers, classified according to their risk tolerance capacity and resource endowments. Recommends a mix of strategies. Analysis of issues leads to options available to policymakers.

Agriculture, Poverty and Policy Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa by Kevin M. Cleaver and W. Graeme Donovan, WBDiscPap#280, 1995. Examines the agricultural scenario in Sub-Saharan Africa over the past five years. Aims to assess the progress of agriculture, and in particular, the implementation of various elements of a strategy for development. Examines the contribution of agricultural growth to poverty reduction.
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Education

Why Educational Policies Can Fail: An Overview of Selected African Experiences by George Psacharopoulos, WBDiscPap#82, 1990. Reviews educational policies in East Africa and concludes failures are a product of insufficient implementation resulting from vague and theoretical design. Urges more concrete, feasible, and implementable policies based on empirical relationships.

Comparative African Experiences in Implementing Educational Policies by John Craig, WBDiscPap#83, 1990. Reviews scholarly literature on educational policy implementation in SSA and considers conceptual issues and frameworks in the analysis of implementation questions. Calls for research on SSA by those experienced in implementation issues in other parts of the world.

Implementing Educational Policies in Ethiopia by Fassil R. Kiros, WBDiscPap#84, 1990. Discusses history of the Ethiopian educational system and current problems of educational quality, waste and inefficiency, working conditions of teachers, educated unemployment, and necessary reorganization. Argues problems result from overemphasized educational expansion relative to economic development.

Implementing Educational Policies in Kenya by G.S. Eshiwani, WBDiscPap#85, 1990. Explores institutional and legal steps taken to improve educational system in Kenya since independence, which have been hampered by insufficient resources, high population growth, teacher shortages, the need to balance foreign and native language, inefficiency, and an irrelevant curriculum.

Implementing Educational Policies in Tanzania by C. J. Galabawa, WBDiscPap#86, 1990. Evaluates evolution and implementation of government educational policies in Tanzania, in particular the Education for Self-Reliance (ESR) program. Finds some policy objectives were contradictory and that, in the short run, quantitative and efficiency objectives have been incompatible.

Implementing Educational Policies in Lesotho by T. Sohl Thelejani, WBDiscPap#87, 1990. While some programs have been successful, problems include a high 'push out' rate, non-universal primary education, decline in educational quality, teacher shortages, insufficient English training, educated unemployed, and irrelevant practical studies.

Implementing Educational Policies in Swaziland by Cisco Magalula, WBDiscPap#88, 1990. Describes evolution of education policy through five-year National Development Plans in Swaziland since independence and appraises policy achievements and failures. Cites teacher training, curriculum development, Ministry of Education support, and systematic educational planning, monitoring, and evaluation as areas for policy improvement.

Implementing Educational Policies in Uganda by Cooper F. Odaet, WBDiscPap#89, 1990. Reviews recommendations of commissions, educational reviews, and five-year plans since Ugandan independence. Analyzes the current educational system and discusses major problem areas.

Implementing Educational Policies in Zambia by Paul P. W. Achola, WBDiscPap#90, 1990. Discusses successes and failures in educational program implementation on the basis of internal and external efficiency criteria in Zambia. Finds growing population, high unemployment, inadequate teacher supply, and curriculum relevance, all contribute to implementation problems.

Implementing Educational Policies in Zimbabwe by O.E. Maravanyika, WBDiscPap#91, 1990. Analyzes Zimbabwe's educational policies, finding that both the inherited colonial capitalist
infrastructure and national ideological goals have influenced post-independence educational policy. Shows educational system implications of the dichotomy between pre- and post-independence social, economic, political, and educational goals.


*International Migration and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa, Vol. II. Country Analyses* by Sharon Stanton Russell, Karen Jacobson, and William Deane Stanley, WBDiscPap#102, 1990. Contributes to better understanding of country-specific settings summarizing demographics and migration patterns, migration policies, and selected migration and sectoral relationships for forty-two countries. Includes extensive bibliography and subject index.

*Adjusting Educational Policies: Conserving Resources while Raising School Quality* ed. Bruce Fuller and Aklilu Halite, WBDiscPap#132, 1992. Explores mid-1980s educational policy adjustment efforts in SSA. Examines attempted policy and budget changes, effects on local schools and communities, and how policy programs can complement long-term efforts to strengthen institutions. Reports are included from Ghana, Malawi, and Senegal.

*Assessing Sector Institutions: Lessons of Experience from Zambia’s Education Sector* by Rogerio F. Pinto and Angelous J. Mrope, WBDiscPap#297, 1995. Presents the methodological customization of Institutional Environment Assessments and discusses the first experience with its operationalization. It describes the Sector Institutional Assessment, how it is actually being conducted in the education sector of Zambia, and discusses what lessons are being learned.

**Population, Health and Nutrition**

*Combating AIDS and Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Africa: A Review of the World Bank's Agenda for Action* by Jean-Louis Lamboray and A. Edward Elmendorf, WBDiscPap#181, 1992. Reevaluates and updates the 1988 World Bank agenda for action on AIDS in Africa. Concludes that African countries can do much to combat AIDS through efforts to change behavior among high-risk groups and by emphasizing the treatment of other sexually-transmitted diseases. Also discusses the financial implications of the spread of AIDS.

*How Fast is Fertility Declining in Botswana and Zimbabwe* by Duncan Thomas and Ityai Muvandi, WBDiscPap#258, 1994. Examines the data from Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys and Demographic Health Surveys in Botswana and Zimbabwe to ascertain the actual extent of fertility decline in both countries. Suggests areas for future analysis and actions for reducing fertility and raising contraceptive use.


*Policies Affecting Fertility and Contraceptive Use: An Assessment of Twelve Sub-Saharan Countries* by Susan Scribner, WBDiscPap#259, 1995. Assesses government policies in twelve countries and four areas that wig lower fertility and raise contraceptive use. These areas are girls’ schooling, child health, women's legal status and family planning services. The countries are
Botswana, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Uganda, Burundi, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Togo.


**Uganda's AIDS Crisis: Its Implications for Development** by Jill Armstrong, WBDiscPap#298, 1995. Traces the social and economic channels through which the AIDS epidemic is likely to make its impact on Uganda's development prospects.

**ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY**

**Private Sector Finance**

**Development of Rural Financial Markets in Sub-Saharan Africa** by Sabapathy Thillairajah, WBDiscPap#219, 1994. Synthesizes the promising elements in rural finance operations reviewed within and outside Sub-Saharan-Africa, with the focus on savings mobilization, improving loan portfolio management, reducing transaction costs.

**Africa Can Compete! Export Opportunities and Challenges in Garments and Home Products in the U.S. Market** by Tyler Biggs, Gail Moody, Jan Hendrick van Leeuwen and E. Diane White, WBDiscPap#242, 1994. This study is part of the business strategy series of the Regional Program on Enterprise Development. It examines the size, structure and trends of both Afrocentric and mainstream export opportunities and determines what Africans must do to meet market demand.

**Supply and Demand for Finance of Small Enterprises in Ghana** by Ernest Aryeetey, Amoah Baah-Nuakoh, Tamara Duggleby, Hemamala Hettige and William Steel, WBDiscPap#251, 1994. Investigates the apparent contradiction between the high propensity of small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMES) to identify finance as a primary constraint and the view of banks that SME lending remains low for lack of effective demand for credit. Surveys were conducted to assess demand and sources of finance, and of formal and informal financial institutions to analyze shortcomings on the supply side.

**Financial Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Comparative Study** by Paul A. Popiel, WBDiscPap#260, 1994. Makes a comparison of monetary management, financial deepening and some features of informal and semi-formal financial systems in selected Sub-Saharan African countries, which are divided into West African Monetary Union and non-West African Monetary Union Countries.

**Small Enterprises Adjusting to Liberalization in Five African Countries** by Ronald L. Parker, Randolph Riopelle and William F. Steel, WBDiscPap#271, 1995. Investigates issues concerning the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in the transition from a state-led development strategy to a more market-oriented approach with the private sector taking the lead. Consolidates the results of surveys undertaken to assess the effects of Structural Adjustment Programs on micro and small-scale enterprises in Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Senegal and Tanzania.

European Union markets and assesses the consequent degree of opportunities for African exporters.

The Broad Sector Approach to Investment Lending: Sector Investment Programs by Peter Harrold and Associates, WBDiscPap#302, 1995. Examines the nature and features of Sector Investment Programs and illustrates these features by drawing on the limited experience with such operations in a number of countries.

Practical Lessons for Africa from East Asia in Industrial and Trade Policies by Peter Harrold, Malathi Jayawickrama and Deepak Bhattasali, WBDiscPap#310, 1996. Examines the economic performance of East and Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, and attempts to identify some of the practical lessons that Africa can learn from Asia, in order to facilitate industrial development and export growth. It makes three country comparisons - Nigeria and Indonesia, Côte d'Ivoire and Malaysia and Ghana and Thailand.

The Impact of the Uruguay Round on Africa by Peter Harrold, WBDiscPap#311, 1995. Analyzes the issue in a quantitative manner to see if the impact could be measured in a reasonably precise and reliable way.

Structural Aspects of Manufacturing in Sub-Saharan Africa: Findings from a Seven Country Enterprise Survey by Tyler Biggs and Pradeep Srivastava, WBDiscPap#346, 1996. Assesses the findings from the RPED's (Regional Program on Enterprise Development) first round of firm-level surveys in Burundi, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Focuses on analysis of credit and financial markets, technical productivity of African manufacturing enterprises, labor markets, firm growth, the effect of regulations, constraints to exports, and Africa's competitive position in world markets.

Financial Market Fragmentation and Reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa by Ernest Aryeety, Hemamala Hettige, Machiko Nissanke and William Steel, WBDiscPap#356, 1996. This study of both formal and informal financial markets in Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria and Tanzania shows that informal institutions use specialized methods to serve broad segments of the population.

Institutional and Social Policy

Social Action Programs and Social Funds: A Review of Design and Implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa by Alexandre Marc, Carol Graham, Mark Schacter and Mary Schmidt, WBDiscPap#274, 1995. Makes observations on the strengths and limitations of twelve Social Action Programs and Social Funds. Assesses their relationship to the political economy, as well as their design features and sector activities. The projects are in Cameroon, Chad, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda and Zambia.

Procurement and Disbursement Manual for Projects with Community Participation by Gita Gopal, WBDiscPap#312, 1995. Provides project designers with pointers and guidance as to how procurement and disbursement procedures may be adapted in projects with community participation. Also provides sample documents that may be adapted for use in such projects.

Case Studies in War-to-Peace Transition: The Demobilization and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants in Ethiopia, Namibia and Uganda by Nat J. Colletta, Markus Costner and Ingo Wiederhofer, WBDiscPap#331, 1996. Focuses on lessons learned to implement a successful demobilization
and reintegration program. Provides a detailed analysis of the intricate nature of political, economic and socio-cultural war-to-peace transition under varying conditions.

Capacity Building

*Projectizing the Governance Approach to Civil Service Reform: An Institutional Environment Assessment for Preparing a Sectoral Adjustment Loan in The Gambia* by Rogerio F. Pinto with assistance from Angelous J. Mrope, WBDiscPap#252, 1994. Records the experience of the first pilot operation, the Gambia SECAL on economic management. Lays out the variables on which data is collected to assess the environment in which civil services perform. Describes the Institutional Environment Assessment (IEA) methodology used in this context.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Transports

*Transport and the Village by Ian Barwell,* WBDiscPap#344, 1996. Focuses on local-level transport in rural Africa. Household surveys and case studies on Intermediate Means of Transport (IMT) and the role of transport in women’s lives were carried out to enhance the understanding of the circumstances under which local-level transport imposes a constraint, the nature of that constraint and the appropriate measures to alleviate the problem.
Background Papers: The Long-Term Perspective Study of Sub-Saharan Africa by World Bank staff, WB, 1990.

Vol. 1: "Country Perspectives." Includes thinkpieces and country perspectives on eight countries written by eminent development professionals for each country. Gives examples of alternative development paths from Scandinavia, Germany, and East Asia.

Vol. 2: "Economic and Sectoral Policy Issues." Discusses various sectors and selected economic policy issues, including agriculture, industry, infrastructure, adjustment and long-term structural problems, the informal sector, and internalization of the policymaking process.


Vol. 4: "Proceedings of a Workshop on Regional Integration and Cooperation." Assesses past efforts in regional integration and cooperation and considers SSA's long-term priorities. Argues for further integration and original publication. This paper's argument for strengthening human resources has been adopted in recent Bank documents, serving as a model for consultation in producing Bank policy papers.


Pour une meilleure santé en Afrique par R. Paul Shaw et A. Edward Elmendorf, Série développement à l’oeuvre, 1994. Propose une conception des progrès à réaliser dans le domaine de la santé qui met les pays africains et leurs partenaires étrangers au défi de revoir leurs stratégies actuelles. Le rapport suggère qu’il est possible de réaliser des progrès supérieurs à ceux obtenus jusqu’à présent même en tenant compte des ressources limitées dont disposent les pays africains actuellement.

Financing Health Care in Sub-Saharan Africa Through User Fees and Insurance by R. Paul Shaw and Charles C. Griffin, Directions in Development Series, 1995. Examines the possibilities and implications of cost sharing to finance publicly-provided health services in Africa. Discusses the concern that the introduction of user fees in government-operated facilities or costly membership in health insurance plans could deny the poorest people access to modern health services. Takes stock of recent experiences in the region and reviews the lessons learned.
prestations de services de santé par le secteur public en Afrique. Le rapport examine la préoccupation que l'introduction d'un système de paiement des soins par les établissements sous tutelle de l'État pourrait fermer aux plus pauvres l'accès aux soins médicaux modernes. L'étude passe en revue les plus récentes leçons et l'expérience connues en Afrique.

**Africa's Management in the 1990s and Beyond: Reconciling Indigenous and Transplanted Institutions**
by Mamadou Dia, Directions in Development Series, 1996. Illustrates the fact that institutional reconciliation will be key to the institutional and economic development of Africa. Posits that formal institutions need to be adapted to the local context and informal institutions need to adapt to the changing outside world. This convergence leads to a reduction in transaction costs and the maximization of institutional performance.

**African Development Indicators.** Published annually by the World Bank, it gathers together a wealth of data on key indicators about African countries. All told, some 500 indicators are presented for fifty-two countries.


**The Transition from War to Peace in Sub-Saharan Africa** by Nat J. Colletta, Markus Kostner and Ingo Wiederhofer, Directions in Development Series, 1996. Outlines ways in which the Bank and other development institutions can help governments with reducing the size of the military and with social and economic development.

**Rural Development Strategies for Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection in Sub-Saharan Africa** by Kevin Cleaver, Directions in Development Series, 1997. Examines rural development strategies since the 1970s, analyses their weaknesses, and recommends adjustments needed.
REGIONAL MONOGRAPHS

African Futures: The Preparation of National Long-Term Perspective Studies (NLTPS)
Perspectives d'avvenir de l'Afrique: Preparation d'études nationales de prospective à long terme (ENPLT), UNDP/AFTEF/AFTDR, 1991. Describes objectives, components, and scope of National Long-Term Perspective Studies. Also describes institutional framework, methods of consensus building, and ways in which external support will be sought. Discusses the role and framework of the United Nations Development Programme's African Futures Project, which supports the NLTPS.

Saving Africa's Rainforests by Ismail Serageldin, Africa Region/WB, 1991. Offers a broad development perspective on factors of and issues pertaining to the root causes of Africa's deforestation. Recommends a comprehensive global approach to stemming the rate of deforestation, which will contribute to more people-centered and ecologically sensitive environmental policymaking.

La Protection des Forêts Tropicales Ombrophiles de l'Afrique, par Ismail Serageldin, 2ème édition, 1993. Offre un aperçu des différents points de vue qui entrent en jeu quand on examine les problèmes de gestion des forêts.


A Continent in Transition: Sub-Saharan Africa in the Mid-1990s, Africa Region, 1995 (available in French). Asks what has happened to the landscape of political economy in Sub-Saharan Africa in the mid-1990s, and the characteristics of the present situation. Examines the ongoing development agenda and the respective roles of partners in Africa's development.
REGIONAL STUDIES PROGRAM

Findings, monthly publication. Reports on ongoing operational, economic and sector work carried out by the World Bank and its member governments in the Africa Region (available in English and French).

Best Practice Infobriefs, monthly publication. Presents concise descriptions of best practice across all sectors in the Region and lists titles of relevant documents (available in English and French).
II. PUBLICATIONS BY TECHNICAL FAMILIES

AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Agriculture


Research with Farmers: A Successful Working Model in Ghana by Andrew Spurling, WorkPap#9, 1994. Addresses the issue of low adoption of research results by farmers. Describes a fully participative process of technology testing and development in Ghana.


A Participative Approach to Preparing Donor-Assisted Agriculture Programs in Zambia by Vishva Bindlish, WorkPap#16, 1994. Describes the development of the Zambian Agricultural Sector Investment Program (ASIP) and its sub-sector national programs. Shows how stakeholders from different areas of a sub-sector can work together in the preparation process.

Agriculture and Economic Reform in Sub-Saharan Africa by Graeme Donovan, WorkPap#18, 1996. Argues that economic reforms impacting on agriculture have seldom been carried through completely and have rarely been designed as a strategic package to get agriculture moving. Takes a detailed look at achievements and impact of the reform process on exchange rate policy, food marketing, fertilizer policy and shifting agriculture. Discusses in-depth the experience in fifteen countries.

Directory of Agricultural Research Institutions in Africa by SPAAR, 1996. Provides those interested in African agricultural research institutions with information on such national, regional and international institutions in SSA.

Environment


The Role of Indigenous Plants in Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Agriculture in Africa by Bede N. Okigbo, DivTechNote#8, 1990. Lists indigenous African food plants and offers strategies to increase agricultural productivity and ensure sustainable development.


Local Participation in Environmental Assessments in Africa by B.B. Nganwa Kamugasha, DivTechNote#10, 1990. Describes conclusions and comments from African experts in a workshop on local participation in Bank-funded projects in SSA, focusing on community involvement and the role of NGOs in Environmental Assessments.

Country Capacity to Conduct Environmental Assessments in Sub-Saharan Africa by B.B. Nganwa Kamugasha, DivTechNote#11, 1990. Assesses countries' capacity to plan, conduct, evaluate, and monitor environmental assessments (EAs), focusing on legal and administrative framework and capacity of private sector consulting, firms, research institutions, and NGOs. Describes initiatives to increase local capacity for EA.
**National Environmental Action Plan For Mauritius** by AFTEN staff, Prime Minister's Office, 1990. Lays out major environmental issues, focusing on concerns ensuring sustained development, and presents a short- and medium-term plan of action to be pursued with support of the donor community. Priority action areas include fisheries, coastal pollution, water, land planning, and forestry and wildlife.


**Program on Environmental Information Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa: Status of the Program, Third Meeting of the Advisory Committee, Heidelberg, Germany, April 10-12, 1991** by AFTEN staff, DivReport, 1991. Meeting reports on current status of program and provides country overviews. Provides recommendations for future directions on national coordination and institution-building, information dissemination, and further research within the Program.

**Program on Environment Information Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa: EIS newsletter, Newsletter, 1991.**

**Mauritius: Issues Facing National Environmental Action Plans in Africa: Report from a Club of Dublin Workshop, June 17-19, 1991,** Report, 1991. Records the findings of the second workshop on Issues Facing National Environmental Action Plans in Africa. Emphasizes that these Plans need to be based on solid economic analysis and on sound environmental information, which, along with environmental institutions and public participation, will constitute the foci of analytical work in the coming years.

**Country Capacity to Conduct Environmental Assessments**, WB/Afr Reg/Div EnvAssmtWork Pap#1, 1991. Provides an overview of current capacity within and outside the Bank for the environmental assessment of projects and programs in SSA. Looks specifically at current legal and administrative frameworks and at the capacity of private sector groups in countries. Describes Bank initiatives such as the development of environmental data bases and training programs for local staff.

**Local Participation in Environmental Assessments of Projects, WB/Afr Reg/DivEnvAssmtWorkPap#2, 1991.** Presents guidelines to assist regional staff, consultants, and borrowers' staff in planning for local participation in project-related environmental assessments.

**Deforestation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Some Economic Issues** by Jostein Aarrestad, DivTechNote#12, 1991. Examines roles of underlying market forces and distorted forestry sector price system in use/misuse of forestry resources. Argues for equalizing wood prices with long-run marginal costs and privatizing forests through more secure property rights.

Environmental Degradation, Land Utilization, and Public Policies: The Case of Uganda by Lena Unemo, DivTechNote#14, 1991. Examines influence of public policies on land utilization changes over the last 20-30 years, focusing on conversion of forest into farm land and food instead of cash cropping. Concludes environmental problems cannot be viewed in isolation from political, economic, and social conditions.


Development of Private Forest Plantations to Reduce Pressure by Emmanuel O.A. Asibey, DivWorkPap, 1991. Emphasizes public sector must lead in human resources development, forest resources conservation, management of existing tree resources, research and extension, and private sector supporting policies. Argues private sector has important role in developing forest plantations to meet wood demand.

Dryland Management in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Search for Sustainable Development Options by Walter J. Lusigi and Bengt A. Nekby, DivWorkPap, 1991. Discusses the problems of dryland management in SSA and particularly the ten countries of the Sahel. Stresses the need to recognize different land management systems and analyze their sustainability in order to design effective programs. Suggests further testing of the community-based integrated approach would be useful.


Wildlife Projects: The World Bank Experience by Chieko Umetsu, DivTechNote#2, 1993. Reviews the World Bank's general involvement in wildlife through the Bank's lending operations in this area and then explains the nature of specific wildlife projects. Also examines the economic analysis of wildlife, with examples of the Bank's project appraisal of wildlife projects, and offers some ideas about future Bank work in this field.
Cultural Property and Environmental Assessments in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Handbook by June Taboroff and Cynthia C. Cook, EnvAsmtWorkPap#4, 1993. Presents findings in summary form for the region, followed by fact-sheets giving detailed information for each of the forty-five Sub-Saharan countries.


Development and Displacement: Resettlement Review for the Africa Region by Cynthia C. Cook and Kristine Ivarsdotter, EnvPolPlanWorkPap#5, 1994. Validates the important contribution that can be made to project design and implementation by the continuing involvement of resettlement specialists. Highlights the need for improved baseline data and better monitoring of resettlement outcomes.

Environment in the Africa Region Portfolio by Leif E. Christoffersen and Lee Talbot, WorkPap#2, 1994. Focuses on the small but fast-growing group of projects which have environmental planning and conservation as their primary goal. Also reviews the Global Environmental Facility projects which are just getting under the way as well as the implementation of mitigation measures agreed to under environmental assessments.


Land Degradation and Rehabilitation in Ethiopia: A Reassessment by Jan Bojo and David Cassells, WorkPap#17, 1995. Assesses the extent of land degradation in Ethiopia, reviews its causes, takes stock of past attempts to remedy the problems, and suggests appropriate future investment priorities.

Country Environmental Strategy Papers, Building Blocks for AFRICA 2025, Post-UNCED Series, Paper No. 1 by Jan Bojo, 1995. Describes the rationale for and process of developing these strategies so as to mainstream environmental work into World Bank operations.

Institutional Structures for Environmentally Sustainable Development, Building Blocks for AFRICA 2025, Post-UNCED Series, Paper No.3 by Albert Grève, 1995. The study examines issues of institutional development and draws lessons from specific country experiences. Aims to provide ideas to help countries move rapidly from planning and policy formulation to implementation and to provide guidance to World Bank initiatives to support country efforts.


Urban Planning and Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa, Building Blocks for AFRICA 2025, Post-UNCED Series, Paper No. 5 by J.L. Venard, 1995. Examines to what extent urban planning can solve the problems associated with rapid urban development in SSA. Reviews how such planning can be integrated into the institutional organization of overall urban management.


Environmental Assessment and Review in Sub-Saharan Africa, Building Blocks for AFRICA 2025, Post-UNCED Series, Paper No. 7 by Jean-Roger Mercier, 1995. Describes how the Environmental Assessment (EA) and environmental review functions are shared between the World Bank and its borrowers, draws lessons from six years of operation of these functions, and proposes directions for future work.

Managing the Environment Locally in Sub-Saharan Africa, Building Blocks for AFRICA 2025, Post-UNCED Series, Paper No. 8 by Joe Leitmann, 1995. Discusses options and next steps for creating an African network to link communities concerned with environmental issues and assist with the preparation and implementation of local environmental action plans.

Towards a Renewable Energy Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa, Phase 1: Photovoltaic Applications, Building Blocks for AFRICA 2025, Post-UNCED Series, Paper No. 9 by Robert Clement-Jones and Jean-Roger Mercier, 1995. Summarizes the development of the strategy, whose goal is to mainstream renewable energy technologies in World Bank activities in Africa by identifying priority sectors and applications which can provide economic development benefits and by recommending practical actions to increase Bank intervention in renewable energy technologies in SSA.

A Climate Strategy for Africa, Building Blocks for Africa 2025, Post-UNCED Series, Paper No. 10 by Helga Hernes et al., 1995. Offers an initial statement on climate change in SSA. Recommendations emphasize need and strategy to reduce Africa’s present vulnerability and to increase resilience to future climate change.

Designing Policies for Setting Park User Fees and Allocating Proceeds Among Stakeholders - the Case of Tarangire National Park, Tanzania by Carrie Clark, Lisa Davenport and Paul Mkanga, a report to the World Bank, 1995. Examines ways in which, with appropriate mechanisms, both
short-term and long-term benefits can be obtained through conservation measures. Makes recommendations on the basis of lessons learned.

*Valuing Tropical Forests: Methodology and Case Study of Madagascar* by Randall A. Kramer, Narendra Sharma and Mohan Munasinghe, EnvPap#31, 1995. Emphasizes the need for using appropriate methods of valuation such as the Contingent Valuation (CV) method to determine appropriate levels of compensation for local communities and for cost recovery through user’s fees. Examines issues of sustainability in this context.


*The Economics of Wildlife: Case Studies from Ghana, Kenya, Namibia and Zimbabwe* by Jan Bojo, WorkPap#19, 1996. Uses an approach based on financial, economic and environmental profitability to analyze the various situations studied.


*Environmental Information Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa, Building Blocks for AFRICA 2025, Paper No. 12* by Yves A. Prévost and Peter Gilruth, 1997. Provides a structured approach to information management in support of decision-making. Advocates the concepts of data architecture as a prerequisite for integration; data infrastructure as a public sector investment with long-term benefits; and data applications to support decision-making.

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

**Education and Human Resource Development**

*Update on Implementation of the World Bank Policy Study: Education in Sub-Saharan Africa* by AFTED staff, DivInfNote#5, 1990. Reports on activities undertaken to form internally coherent education adjustment policies since the study’s original publication. This paper’s argument for strengthening human resources has been adopted in recent Bank documents, serving as a model for consultation in producing Bank policy papers.

*Education in Sub-Saharan Africa: Updated Statistical Tables* by AFTED staff/UNESCO Division of Statistics on Education, DivTechNote#1, 1990. Provides information on principle features of educational, social, and economic development for forty-five countries characterizing trends and major differences among countries and country groups.

development and supply in SSA. Draws on country studies to emphasize the book sector's importance in development and offers guidelines for medium term book policy formation.

**Financial Diversification and Income Generation at African Universities** by Robert D. D. Blair, DivTechNote#2, 1992. Assesses progress made towards diversification of university funding and income generation since 1988. Examines the potential for improvement and identifies practical routes towards these goals. Concludes that, in fact, little progress has been made over the past three years.

**University Governance: Problems and Prospects in Anglophone Africa** by Kilemi Mwiria, DivTechNote#3, 1992. Analyzes the relationship between universities and governments and the related issues of governance. Concludes, on the basis of comparison between several universities, that increased democratization of decisionmaking, increased formal and informal contact between stakeholders, and decreased government interference in university affairs are keys to better governance.

**Skill Acquisition and Work in Micro-Enterprises. Recent Evidence from West Africa** by Stace Birks and others, DivTechNote#4, 1992. Presents primary data from entrepreneurs in Dakar, Ibadan, Niamey, and Lomé. Addresses the questions of which skills do micro-entrepreneurs use and value, how are these skills acquired and what possibilities are there for promoting skill acquisition in micro-enterprises? Advocates widening access to primary education, redirection of resources towards micro-enterprises, and direct assistance to the apprenticeship system.

**Donors to African Education-Report on Plenary Meeting, Thursday, October 31, 1991** by AFTED staff, 1992. Details short reports from DAE Working Groups on their activities and approved adjustments in DAE operations, including relocation of DAE Secretariat to the International Institute of Education Planning (IIEP) in Paris, formation of an Executive Committee, and appointment of an executive to head the Secretariat.

**Donors to African Education-Report on Task Force Meeting Friday, November 1, 1991** by AFTED staff, 1992. Includes review of DAE's accomplishments and proposed future directions. Reports further discussion of adjustment in DAE operations and consideration of next steps to be taken.

**Donors to African Education/Bailleurs de fonds pour l'éducation en Afrique, Quarterly Division Newsletter, 1990-95.** This newsletter acts as a forum for information exchange among the Donors to African Education (DAE) and the African Ministries of Education and Training.

**Higher Education in Francophone Africa: Assessment of the Potential of the Traditional Universities and Alternatives for Development** by N'Dri Thérèse Assie-Lumumba, DivTechNote#5, 1993. Analyzes the situation of Francophone universities and develops proposals that might help the various partners to find solutions to the existing problems. Based on a study of nine countries - Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Senegal and Togo.


**Statistical Indicators of Female Participation in Education in Sub-Saharan Africa** by Teresa Hartnett and Ward Heneveld, DivTechNote#7, 1993. Emphasizes the need for data that can be used to
inform policy discussions within and among countries of the region. Defines statistical indicators that can be used to describe the level of female participation and the disparities between males and females in education systems. Also presents data for forty-six countries in the region.


A Global Overview of Youth Employment Programs by Benson Soffer and Manuel Zymelman, DivTechPap#8, 1993. Reviews youth employment programs, their advantages and disadvantages, and the lessons learned from such programs. Concludes that replicating successful programs across widely different economic and cultural settings is a difficult task.


Planning and Monitoring the Quality of Primary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa by Ward Heneveld, DivTechNote#14, 1994. Reviews the qualitative research literature on school improvement and the more quantitative literature on school effectiveness. On this basis, formulates a conceptual framework that identifies generic factors that determine school effectiveness.

Questions for the Analysis of Female Participation in Education in Sub-Saharan Africa by Mubina Hassanali Kirmani, Ward Heneveld, Janet L. Leno and Adhiambo Odaga, DivTechNote#15, 1994. Distills from the existing documents and experience a list of questions that help assess problems related to female education and presents a summary of some interventions that are being attempted.

Technical Assistance in Africa: How it Works, and Doesn't Work by Steve Berkman, TechNote#16, 1994. Examines the dynamics of technical assistance and the myths and realities that pervade
this issue. Concludes that the use of technical assistance to develop institutional capacity has had very limited success within the African public sector.

**Staff Loss and Retention at Selected African Universities: A Synthesis Report** by Robert Blair and Josephine Jordan, DivTechNote#18, 1994. Study commissioned by the Working Group on Higher Education, as part of the work by the Donors to African Education Program. Undertakes investigation through case studies of seven universities in Africa. These are located in Benin, Botswana, Ghana, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Facilitator's Guide: A Seminar on Improving the Quality of Education** by Ward Heneveld, et al., DivTechNote#19, 1995. Conceived and elaborated to assist people who wish to conduct a workshop that will help educators determine which factors influence school effectiveness in a given education system.


**The Condition of Young Children in Sub-Saharan Africa** by Nat J. Colletta, Xiaoyan Liang and Jayshree Balachander, DivTechNote#22, 1996. Draws attention to the period between child survival and primary school entry or early childhood in Sub-Saharan Africa. Describes the broad socioeconomic and demographic trends over the last decade in SSA and examines the current child situation as shaped by these trends.

**Population, Health and Nutrition**

**Health Insurance in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Survey and Analysis** by Ronald J. Vogel, PRE WPS#476, 1990. Describes kinds of health insurance programs available in SSA. Discusses the prevalence of health insurance, the contribution of health insurance to health finance, and the characteristics of the different programs. Analyzes health insurance plans with respect to insurance criteria developed in the research literature.

**Prepaid Financing of Primary Health Care in Guinea-Bissau: An Assessment of 18 Village Health Posts** by Per Eklund and Knut Stavem, PRE WPS#488, 1990. Reports on a prepayment scheme for drugs and limited primary health care at 18 village health posts in Guinea-Bissau. Finds that satisfaction was high but authorities must strengthen health center support services and improve the drug resupply system. Moreover, while flat-fee prepayment may be an ideal cost-recovery method at the village level, more complex methods might be needed in a larger health system or in an urban area.

**Health Insurance in Zaire** by Donald S. Shepard, Taryn Vian, and Eckhard F. Kleinau, PRE WPS#489, 1990. Identifies and studies eight of the twelve health insurance systems in Zaire. Focuses on the terms of the insurance plans, their organization and management, resource mobilization, efficiency, equity, client perceptions, and the quality of services. Recommends both developing more pilot insurance systems in areas where health systems already function and strengthening existing systems through training, exchange visits, information systems, and technical assistance.
The Agenda for Action to Improve the Implementation of Population Programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa (The African Agenda for Action)/L'agenda Africain pour l'action: Améliorer la mise en oeuvre des programmes démographiques en Afrique subsaharienne (L'agenda Africain pour l'action), AfPopAdvCom/IPPF/UNFPA/WB(AFTPN), 1991. Describes an African indigenous plan to address the region's population problems. Will develop participatory process through which commitment to effective, client-oriented population programs will grow. States multi-disciplinary country teams will listen to and mobilize beneficiaries; eventually, teams will be developed in twentyone countries. Discusses pilot projects and findings in Ghana, Kenya, and Nigeria, providing important insights to guide population program development.

Guidelines and Terms of Reference for Country Group Task Forces on the African Population Initiative for the 1990s, 1990. Intended to assist Country Group Task Forces to provide enlightened ideas for better implementation of population programs that meet adequately the needs of policymakers, implementers, and beneficiaries in SSA. Covers (1) critical issues to be investigated, (2) terms of reference for actors, (3) nature and methodology of investigation of population policies and programs, and (4) utilization of results of national investigations.

Report of the Population Advisory Committee (PAC): Meeting on Agenda for Action to Improve the Implementation of Population Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 1990. Report of meeting attended by PAC members as well as by senior staff of the co-sponsoring agencies hosted by the African Development Bank. Describes discussion of substantive amendments to the draft Agenda for Action as well as suggestions presented by the PAC.

Report of the Second PAC Meeting on the Agenda for Action to Improve the Implementation of Population Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s, Dakar, Senegal, 1990. Presents discussion of (1) the report of the pilot exercises in Nigeria, Kenya, and Ghana; (2) lessons learned from the pilot exercises and their implications for action; (3) the future of the Agenda pertaining to selection of countries, methodological and substantial issues, resources required for the Agenda, and specific next steps.

Agenda for Action to Improve Population Implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s, Kenya Pilot Survey: Nairobi by H. W. O. Okoth-Ogendo, E. H. O. Ayiemba, W. Gikonyo, G. Magiri, and R. Musyoki, Draft Report, 1990. Describes major findings and recommended action program of the Agenda for Action's Kenya pilot exercise. Notes the need for (1) a comprehensive policy in youth fertility management and services, (2) greater involvement of men in family planning education/services; and (3) improved government and nongovernment agency promotion of improved family planning services. Proposes plans for development of youth services, review/expansion of family planning service delivery and training for service providers, development of programs aimed at men, and development of contraceptive supply logistics.

Agenda for Action to Improve Population Implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s, Lagos Pilot Survey: Nigeria by P. K. Makinwa-Adebusoye, Simi Afonjo, Folasade Iyun, Olawale Fadare, Lai Olurode, and Olatunji Babatola, 1990. Presents views and recommendations of policymakers/opinion leaders, implementors, and beneficiaries of family planning programs in Lagos State, Nigeria, to be used towards improving Nigerian population program implementation. Observes that since most people will pay a reasonable price for quality health care (including family planning services), costs must be standardized. Recommends greater involvement of people in decisionmaking and information dissemination, better family planning publications, and more male-tailored enlightenment programs.

Proposal for the Development of an Agenda for Action to Improve the Implementation of Population Programs in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s, 1990. Proposes an initiative to generate a consensus in the health/population sector to formulate population policies and/or to translate such policies into effective programs of action, to improve the implementation of family planning programs, and to integrate demographic variables in the socioeconomic development plans of their countries.

The Economic Impact of AIDS: Shocks, Responses and Outcomes by Martha Ainsworth and Mead Over, TechWP#I, 1992. Provides a conceptual framework for the measurement of the economic impact of AIDS in Africa, reviews evidence of economic impact found in other studies and suggests an agenda for future work. Concludes that for any realistic analysis, there is a vital need for microlevel economic information on AIDS.

Improving the Implementation of Cost Recovery for Health: Lessons from Zimbabwe by Robert Hecht, Catherine Overholt, and Hopkins Holmberg, TechWP#2, 1992. Discusses problems in revising and reforming fee structure and in improving billing and collection procedures. Outlines recommendations to increase revenue and efficiency, considering the impact of cost recovery reform on quality of care and facility utilization, especially for the poor.


Pharmaceutical Expenditures and Cost Recovery Schemes in Sub-Saharan Africa by David Dunlop and Taryn Vian, TechWP#4, 1992. Reviews how pharmaceuticals are financed in Africa. Examines expenditure trends and their principal determinants, provides an inventory of drug revolving funds and pharmaceutical cost recovery programs, and assesses the lessons learned from cost recovery programs.

Ending Malnutrition: Why Increasing Income Is Not Enough by Tonia Marek, TechWP#5, 1992. Examines the impact of increased income on nutritional status and mitigating factors. Shows that household food security may not necessarily mean improved nutritional status of household members. Gives examples of factoring in elements when designing a project to improve the effect of increased income on nutritional status.

Coping with the AIDS Epidemic in Tanzania: Survivor Assistance by Martha Ainsworth and A. Rwagarulira, TechWP#6, 1992. Demonstrates the benefits, drawbacks and issues in targeting potential AIDS programs to people most in need. Establishes rough orders of magnitude for the number of survivors, mainly orphans, reviews several ongoing programs, and suggests criteria for evaluating survivor assistance programs in Tanzania.

African Population Growth: The Task Ahead by Ismail Serageldin, DivTechNote #1, 1992. Discusses the problem of rapid population growth and lessons learned from successful population programs in SSA. Urges involvement of local communities, tailoring to local conditions, governments committed to population programs, expanded education of women, and long-term donors support for future programs.
A Framework and Indicative Cost Analysis for Better Health in Africa by Zia Yusuf, TechWP#8, 1993. Provides information on the cost of providing basic health services in SSA. The cost is calculated on a practical, operational guidelines for analysis and decision-making.

Quality of Medical Care and Choice of Medical Treatment in Kenya: An Empirical Analysis by Germano Mwabu, Martha Ainsworth, and Andrew Nyamete, TechWP#9, 1993. Uses data from a randomized household survey, enriched with exogenous information in health facility attributes, to examine more deeply the quality factor in health care demand in rural Kenya. The study finds, among other things, that health care demand decreases with user fees and with greater distance to the provider, but increases with income.

Overview on Population, Environment and Development by Ishrat Z. Husain, TechWP#10, 1993. Reviews and analyses studies that take into account the nexus between population, environment and development issues. The relationships are then explored in more detail, especially linkages between water supplies, population growth and economic development.

Comment améliorer la contribution du secteur de la santé dans la lutte contre la malnutrition, édité par Tonia Marek, TechNote #11p, 1993. Ce document passe en revue plusieurs évaluations d’interventions, principalement en Afrique, du secteur de santé dans le domaine de la nutrition. Il propose de montrer quelle peut être la contribution de la santé contre la lutte contre la malnutrition.

Lessons Learned from Experience in World Bank Population, Health and Nutrition Projects in Africa: A Synthesis of Implementation Completion Reports by A. Edward Elmendorf and Chastain Fitzgerald, DivTechNote#20, 1995. The lessons learned are set out based on thirteen projects in eleven countries which had been completed and had been the subject of implementation completion reports, as of November 1994.

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL POLICY

Private Sector Finance

Industrial Development in Africa by Miguel Schloss, DivInfNote#6, 1990. Proposes strategy for industrial development by (1) stimulating investment in industry using market-based incentives, (2) facilitating a supply response with simplified regulations and support of infrastructure and institutions, and (3) building industrial capabilities via entrepreneurship development, technology adaptation, and education.


Financial Sector Adjustment: Requirements for Sub-Saharan Africa by Miguel Schloss, DivNote#1, 1990. Argues for policies encouraging domestic savings and investment and for stronger financial managers in public and private intermediaries through deregulation and restructured financial systems. Advocates utilizing financial instruments and mechanisms to adapt to risk in developing markets.
Special Program of Assistance: Growth, Aid, Debt-Launching the Second Phase by Charles Humphreys, Philip Birnbaum, and others, WB: AFRVP/AFTEF, 1990. Analyzes reform experience and economic performance in SSA during the 1980s, emphasizing countries eligible for the first Special Program of Assistance (SPA1). Evaluates flow of financing through SPA framework and steps strengthening donor cooperation and information sharing. Outlines objectives and funding for SPA2.


Strategic Agenda for Private Sector Development by AFTIE staff, DivNote#11, 1992. Outlines the implications of transferring economic activity to private sector development in SSA and suggests future policies.

From Stagnation to Market-Driven Growth: Strategies for a Dynamic Industrial Development Decade for Africa, DivNote#8, 1991. Focuses on the global changes in industry and the related implications for African industry. Emphasizes that opening up to new markets, ideas, and capabilities is the practical way to end the continent's industrial isolation from the major changes occurring, in world markets.

Investing in Africa: The World Bank's Program of Assistance and Opportunities for the Private Sector by Ismail Serageldin, DivNote#9, 1992. Details efforts to encourage private sector development. Highlights areas of opportunity for foreign investment in SSA. Calls for structural and policy changes within economies to spur private sector growth.


Bank Restructuring in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons from Selected Case Studies by Jean-Jacques Deschamps and James Bonnardeaux, 1997, AFTP1. Reviews bank restructuring operations in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Mozambique. Analyzes and compares the outcomes in each of these countries.

Papers from the Regional Program on Enterprise Development (RPED)

RPED Country Background Papers


Burundi: Disequilibrium, Reform and the Manufacturing Sector by the Catholic University of Leuven and the University of Burundi, RPED paper #006, April 1993.

State Crisis and the Manufacturing Sector in Cameroon by CETAI (University of Montreal) and ESSEC (University of Douala), RPED Paper#007, April 1993.

Rwanda: Disequilibrium, Reform and the Manufacturing Sector by the Catholic University of Leuven, RPED paper # 008, April 1993.

Zimbabwe Country Background Paper by the Free University of Amsterdam and the University of Zimbabwe, RPED # 009, April 1993.

Zambia Country Background Paper by the Foundation for Research in Economics and business Administration (SNF-Oslo) and the University of Zambia, RPED # 011, June 1993.

Economic Development and the Manufacturing Sector in Kenya by the University of Gothenburg and the University of Nairobi, RPED # 012, July 1993.

Côte d'Ivoire: Agricultural Export-Led Growth with Low Industrialization by the CERDI, University of Auvergne, Clermont-Ferrand, RPED # 061, March 1996.

RPED Country Studies (Preliminary Reports)

Burundi

First Report of the Burundi Survey by the Catholic University of Leuven and the University of Burundi, RPED # 018, January 1994.

Cameroon

Preliminary Report on the RPED Cameroon Survey by the CETAI (University of Montreal) and ESSEC (University of Douala), RPED # 016, November, 1993.

Côte d'Ivoire

Les Industries en Côte d'Ivoire en 1995: Agroindustrie, Bois et Métaux, Note de Synthèse de l'Enquête by CERDI (Clermont Ferrand) with CIRES (Abidjan), Centre d'Études Economiques (Louvain) and ORSTROM (Abidjan), RPED #064, March 1996.

Ghana


Kenya

First Report on the Kenya Survey by the University of Gothenburg and the University of Nairobi, RPED #014, September 1993.

First Report on the Kenya Round II Survey by the University of Gothenburg and the University of Nairobi, RPED #039, March 1995.

Tanzania

Preliminary Report on the RPED Tanzania Survey by the Center of International Business Research - Helsinki School of Economics, RPED #024, April 1994.


Zambia

The Zambian RPED Enterprise Database by the Foundation for Research in Economics and Business Administration (SNF-Oslo) and the University of Zambia, RPED #020, February 1994.

The Zambian RPED Study, Draft Report - Round II by the Foundation for Research in Economics and Business Administration (SNF-Oslo) and the University of Zambia, RPED #046, July 1995.

Zimbabwe

First Report on the Zimbabwe Survey by the Free University of Amsterdam and the University of Zimbabwe, RPED #017, November 1993.

The Manufacturing Sector in Zimbabwe: First Report on the Round II RPED Survey Data by the Free University of Amsterdam and the University of Zimbabwe, RPED #034, April, 1994.
RPED Analytical Reports

Burundi

*The Structure, Performance and Development of the Manufacturing Sector in Burundi* by the Catholic University of Leuven and the University of Burundi, RPED # 030, July 1994.

Cameroon

*Manufacturing Enterprises under Adjustment in Cameroon: A Survey Perspective (First Draft)* by CETAI (University of Montreal) and ESSEC (University of Douala), RPED # 025, May 1994.


*Structural Adjustment and the Manufacturing Sector in Cameroon: Report on Round III RPED Data* by CETAI (University of Montreal) and ESSEC (University of Douala), RPED # 066, May 1996.

Côte d’Ivoire

Draft Report on the 199 Côte d’Ivoire Survey (not for circulation until final) by CERDI (Clermont Ferrand) with CIRES (Abidjan), Centre d’Etudes Economiques (Louvain) and ORSTROM (Abidjan), RPED # 065, March 1996.

Ghana


Kenya

*Limitations and Rewards in Kenya’s Manufacturing Sector: A Study of Enterprise Development* by the University of Gothenburg and the University of Nairobi, RPED # 019, January 1994.


*Report on Round III of the Kenya Survey* by the Department of Economics, Gothenburg University, Sweden, and Department of Economics, University of Nairobi, Kenya, RPED # 067, May 1996.

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**Tanzania**


**Zambia**

**The Zambian RPED Study** by the Foundation for Research in Economics and Business Administration (SNF-Oslo) and the University of Zambia, RPED # 032, August 1994.

**The Zambian RPED Study, Final Report, Round II** by the Foundation for Research in Economics and Business Administration (SNF-Oslo) and the University of Zambia, RPED # 053, November 1995.

**The Zambian RPED Study, Final Report, Round II** by the Foundation for Research in Economics and Business Administration (SNF-Oslo) and the University of Zambia, RPED # 073, November 1996.

**Zimbabwe**

**The Manufacturing Sector in Zimbabwe: Dynamics and Constraints** by the Free University of Amsterdam and the University of Zimbabwe, RPED # 023, April 1994.


**RPED Case Studies**

**Finance**

**Case Studies of Enterprise Finance in Ghana** by Carlos E. Cuevas, et al, RPED # 010, May 1993,

**Enterprise Finance in Zimbabwe** by Marcel Fafchamps, John Pender, Elizabeth Robinson and Pradeep Srivastava, RPED # 040, April 1995.

**Enterprise Finance in Kenya** by Marcel Fafchamps, Tyler Biggs, Jonathan Conning and Pradeep Srivastava, RPED # 057, June 1994,
Technology


Business Strategy and Support Services

Textile and Garment Production in Mauritius by Dennis P. Ferrill, RPED # 005, March 1993.


RPED Discussion Papers


The Enforcement of Commercial Contracts in Ghana by Marcel Fafchamps, RPED # 022, March 1994.


Revenue Erosion through Exemption and Evasion in Poor Countries by Bernard Gauthier and Mark Gersovitz, RPED # 038, January 1995.


Real Wages and the Demand for Labor in Ghana’s Manufacturing Sector by Francis Teal, RPED # 051, October 1995.


Efficiency Wages and Rent Sharing: A Note and Some Empirical Evidence by Francis Teal, RPED # 059, December 1995.

Market Emergence, Trust and Reputation by Marcel Fafchamps, RPED # 060, February 1996.


On Monitoring Structural Adjustment at the Microeconomic Level by Tyler Biggs and Pradeep Srivastava, RPED # 068, May 1998.

Informal Finance and Trade Credit in Kenyan Manufacturing by Tyler Biggs and Pradeep Srivastava, RPED # 069, May 1996 (Under revision).


The Impact of the AIDS Epidemic on African Firms by Tyler Biggs, Manju Kedia Shah, and Pradeep Srivastava, RPED # 072, June 1996.

Ethnicity and Markets: Supplier Credit in African Manufacturing by Marcel Fafchamps, RPED # 074, May 1996.


Trade Credit in Zimbabwe Manufacturing by Marcel Fafchamps, RPED # 077, April 1996.

Explaining Ethnic Differentials in Credit Market Outcomes in Zimbabwe by Mayank Raturi and Anand Swamy (University of Maryland), RPED # 078, March 1997.

The Impact of Tax Regulations on Enterprise Entry in Côte d’Ivoire by Jean-Michel Marchat, CERDI, University of Auvergne, Clermont-Ferrand, RPED # 079, April 1997.

Institutional and Social Policy

Beneficiary Assessment: An Approach Described by Lawrence F. Salmen, WP#1, 1992. Advocates method of Beneficiary Assessment as a way to improve the quality of development operations. This approach assesses the value of carrying out development work from the point of view of intended beneficiaries, which allows development work to be most effective.


Assessing Poverty-Reducing Targeting Programs: A General Equilibrium Approach by Ngee-Choon Chia, Sadek Wahba, and John Whalley, TechNote#2, 1992. Analyzes poverty-reducing targeting programs using a numerical general equilibrium model for Côte d’Ivoire. The model used is a classical real side general equilibrium model in the public finance tradition, modified to capture such key Ivorian features as domestic price stabilization schemes, large inter-household transfers, the informal sector and other features.

Tax Incidence Analysis in Developing Countries: The Case of Côte d’Ivoire by Ngee-Choon Chia, Sadek Wahba, and John Whalley, TechNote#3, 1992. Relates perceptions of various types of tax systems to possible tax reforms in lower-income agrarian African economies. Asks whether tax incidence results obtained for OECD economies offer guidelines to economies with sharply different economic and social structures, with special reference to Côte d’Ivoire. Concludes that incidence analyses for OECD countries must be used with care in discussing of tax incidence in African countries, requiring explicit models.


Social Action Programs and Social Funds: A Review of Design and Implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa by Alexandre Marc, Carol Graham and Mark Schacter, TechNote#9, 1993. Reviews the experience of twelve Social Action Programs and Social Funds. Concludes that while the experience is still too limited to permit in-depth analysis, it seems to suggest that the issue is not whether such programs should be supported, but in what circumstances they are needed and what is the most effective structure that allows them to achieve their goals.

The Implementation of Poverty-Conscious Macroeconomic Frameworks in Africa by James G. Bennett, TechNote#12, 1993. Examines some of the main obstacles facing the implementation of computer-based macroeconomic frameworks at the country level, drawing primarily on the past experience of German-sponsored technical assistance projects. Outlines a number of general strategies which are considered viable and relates them to the special requirements of the social dimensions.

Study of Procurement and Disbursement Issues in Projects With Community Participation by Gita Gopal and Alexandre Marc, TechNote#17, 1994. Discusses and seeks to clarify procurement and disbursement issues in the design, plan and implementation of Bank-financed projects with community participation. Catalogues a number of innovative approaches and makes recommendations in this context.

From Civil War to Civil Society: The Transition from War to Peace in Guatemala and Liberia, the World Bank and the Carter Center, 1997. Reports on the outcome of a workshop held by the World Bank and the Carter Center, February 19-21, 1997. Attempts to share lessons learned in a
more systematic fashion. Promotes the exchange of knowledge and experience amongst politicians, policymakers and development practitioners.

**Social Dimensions of Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa (SDA)**

**Social Dimensions of Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa Working Paper Series.**

*DivReport (SDA Unit):*


- **Poverty and the Social Dimensions of Structural Adjustment in Côte d'Ivoire/La pauvreté et les dimensions de l'ajustement structurel en Côte d'Ivoire** by Ravi Kanbur, SDA WP#2 (PA), 1990. Analyzes structural adjustment at the macro and micro levels and reviews the structural adjustment program in Côte d'Ivoire, highlighting features relating to poverty alleviation. Develops an empirical poverty profile of Côte d'Ivoire in 1985 and attempts to link the macroeconomic developments of 1980-85 to poverty. Draws out policy conclusions for the future design of SALS.

- **Nutritional Status in Ghana and Its Determinants** by Harold Alderman, SDA WP#3 (PA), 1990. Examines the positive relationship between income and nutritional levels observed in Ghana. Shows how the long term impacts of current economic policies, although introduced for reasons other than nutrition, will likely affect nutrition because of this income relationship.

- **Malnutrition in Côte d'Ivoire: Prevalence and Determinants** by David E. Sahn, SDA WP#4 (PA), 1990. Explores the causes of malnutrition in Côte d'Ivoire. Finds instrumented consumption expenditures are an important determinant of chronic malnutrition. Demonstrates the relationship of malnutrition to such factors as parental education, parental height, village characteristics, proximity of doctors and nurses, and prevalence of diseases such as dysentery and malaria.


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6 The SDA Working Paper Series contains three subsseries: Policy Analysis (PA), Program Design and Implementation (PDI), and Survey and Statistics (SS). This series has Library of Congress data, is copyrighted, and is available through the World Bank Bookstore and international distributors. In June 1992 this series was renamed the Poverty and Social Poverty Series, retaining the same subsseries. Numbering under the new title begins with No. 1.
Effect of Recall Duration on Reporting of Household Expenditures: An Experimental Study in Ghana/L'effet de la durée de mémorisation sur le relevé des dépenses des ménages: Une étude expérimentale au Ghana by Chris Scott and Ben Amenuvegbe, SDA WP#6(SS), 1990.

Presents an experimental study comparing the recall of expenditures on 13 frequently purchased items. Demonstrates clear evidence of recall loss, showing daily expenditures falling consistently in association with increasing length of recall period.

Think Before Measuring: Methodological Innovations for the Collection and Analysis of Statistical Data by Jean-Luc Dubois, SDA WP#7(SS), 1992. Discusses principal innovations in all three areas of statistical investigation (identification of information, collection of information, and analysis of information). Concentrates on innovations presented in publications by the AMIRA Group (Improvement of Investigation Methods and Applied Research for Development). Summarizes the most important sources, articles, and documents produced by AMIRA that have been the basis of these innovations.

Gender, Education, and Employment in Côte d'Ivoire by Simon Appleton, Paul Collier, and Paul Horsnell, SDA WP#8(PA), 1990. Investigates gender differences in education and labor market participation. Shows that the limited participation of women in the Ivorian labor market is partly due to low educational access by females. Examines reasons behind both low access to education and low achievement by females and discusses policy implications.

Poverty-Conscious Restructuring of Public Expenditure by Marco Ferroni and Ravi Kanbur, SDA WP#9(PA), 1990. Looks at the pattern of public expenditure in Africa during the adjustment decade and concludes that the poverty focus and poverty reduction impact of public spending in Africa is very low. Develops applications for more poverty conscious public expenditure restructuring. Demonstrates the relevance of household income and expenditure surveys as planning tools to guide public expenditure restructuring from a poverty reduction point of view.

Income and Expenditure in a System of Household Accounts: Concepts and Estimation by Martin Johnson, Andrew D. McKay, and Jeffery I. Round, SDA WP#10(SS), 1990. Discusses conceptual definitions of components of household accounts. Discusses the major issues and difficulties likely to arise in producing estimates of these definitions, taking into account methods used in the Living Standards Surveys in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mauritania. Sets out a detailed proposal for estimating current account aggregates.


The Social Dimensions of Adjustment Priority Survey: An Instrument for the Rapid Identification and Monitoring of Policy Target Groups/Enquête prioritaire DSA: Un instrument permettant une rapide identification et un suivi des groupes de population cibles by Christian Grootaert and Timothy Marchant, SDA WP#12(SS), 1991. Describes the planning and implementing of the Priority Survey, designed to profile households vulnerable to adjustment programs and to provide a mechanism to monitor variables for different socioeconomic groups. Discusses sampling, questionnaire design, field logistics, data processing and systems design, and analysis and presentation of initial results. Includes technical annexes covering survey data processing system design requirements and specifications of analytical tables.

Addressing Malnutrition in Africa: Low-Cost Program Possibilities for Government Agencies and Donors by F. James Levinson, SDA WP#13(PD), 1991. Suggests that there is a broad array of opportunities available to government agencies and donors to allocate resources to programs addressing malnutrition. Focuses on activities pertaining to the delivery of nutrition
services and economic constraints at the household level. Discusses household food security activities, including "poverty lending" pre-harvest hunger alleviation, home or community gardens, and food for work programs.

- The Social Dimensions of Adjustment Integrated Survey: A Survey to Measure Poverty and Understand the Effects of Policy Change on Households by Ghislaine Delaine, Lionel Demery, Jean-Luc Dubois, Branko Grdijic, Christian Grootaert, Christopher Hill, Timothy Marchant, Andrew McKay, Jeffery Round, and Christopher Scott, SDA WP#14(SS), 1991. Describes the steps used for the Integrated Survey, designed to study household behavior in greater depth than the Priority Survey and to examine household responses to different socioeconomic settings. Covers issues of sampling, questionnaire design, field logistics, data processing and systems design, and analysis and presentation of initial results. Discusses the form of the first Summary Report to be generated from the survey data.

Poverty and Social Policy Series

- Reducing Poverty: An Institutional Perspective by Lawrence F. Salmen, PA Paper#1, 1992. Assesses the institutional aspects of development, particularly regarding public sector management. The paper also discusses the successful use of qualitative techniques, such as social marketing and participant observation, and the importance of NGOs for better project implementation.

- A General Equilibrium-Based Social Policy Model for Côte d'Ivoire by Ngee-Choon Chia, Sadek M. Wahba, and John Whalley, PA Paper#2, 1992. Describes a general equilibrium based social policy model for Côte d'Ivoire, the aim of which is to facilitate analyses of a wide range of social policy options and to provide a basis for further model development to cover explicit monetary, macro, and stabilization issues that are central to current Ivorian policy debate. The note provides two examples of its application: to analyze tax incidence and to analyze anti-poverty programs.

SDA Newsletter/Bulletin DSA, SDA Divisional Quarterly Newsletter. Reports on SDA division activities.

The Social Dimensions of Adjustment in Africa: A Policy Agenda/Les dimensions sociales de l'ajustement en Afrique: Programme d' action, AfDB/UNDP/WB, 1990. Provides a broad policy overview of the Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) initiative. Outlines a conceptual approach and specific program of action for assisting African governments to meet the needs of poor and vulnerable groups without causing distortions in economic mechanisms. Recommends framework of (1) improved macro and sectoral policy management, (2) social action programs, (3) strengthened national information systems, and (4) institutional development.

Making Adjustment Work for the Poor: A Framework for Policy Reform in Africa, WB Study, 1990, 1991. Examines effect of adjustment programs on wider social objectives of governments, especially poverty reduction. Establishes links between the macro economy and the micro economy (households/enterprises), termed the "meso" (comprising markets and infrastructure). The objective of the examination is to establish how the macroeconomic processes initiated under adjustment programs affect households, analyzing how factors of fiscal adjustment such as

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7 This series, formerly the SDA Working Paper Series, has Library of Congress data, is copyrighted, and is available through the World Bank Bookstore and international distributors. These will be the only two papers in this series.
core expenditures, monetary targets, and currency devaluation influence the implementation of social policy objectives.

**Analysis Plans for Understanding the Social Dimensions of Adjustment, AFR/SDA, 1990.** Examines the policy analysis strategy of the SDA program. Analyzes the meso-economic effects of structural adjustment, as well as effects on employment and earnings, health and education, food security and nutrition, women, and smallholders. Compiles analytical instruments to deal with difficulties and guide country-based research on the social dimensions of adjustment and of development.

**UNDP Regional Programme for Africa Fourth Cycle Assessment of Social Dimensions of Structural Adjustment (SDA) in Sub-Saharan Africa Series, Div3-AgencyCovSer.** Includes the following documents:

- **The Social Dimensions of Adjustment Regional Training Program: Technical Annexes, 1990.** Contains institutional chart, budget, regional training activities and national training activities timetables, and training specifications.

- **FY90 Activity Report and FY91 Work Plan, June 1990.** Describes SDA program objectives and strategy for adjusting and developing for the poor. Contains an FY90 Retrospective Brief as well as FY91 Work Plan, describes the SDA approach to project design and characteristics of current SDA activities, and provides information on broadening donor support as well as a summary funding status. Annexes provide information on country activities, survey schedule, the SDA Working Paper Series, operational costs and financing gaps, the SDA Regional Studies Program, publications, and organizational structure.

- **Terms of Trade Shocks: A Graphical Analysis** by Karima Korayem, 1990. Presents a geometric model allowing analysts to trace the dynamics and effects of disequilibrium that could be generated in developing countries' economies. Examines the effects of terms of trade shocks on those economies in combination with a simultaneous over-expansion fiscal examine the impact of alternative policy measures, such as currency devaluation or raising interest rates, on resource allocation and relative prices in small open economies like those among the developing countries.

- **The Socio-Economic Determinants of Nutritional Status among Children under Five in Mauritania** by John A. Elder, January 1991. Analyzes the nutritional status of children under five in Mauritania using data collected for the Living Standards Measurement Study. Reviews earlier studies of nutrition in Mauritania, describes the presence of malnutrition to various describes present study methodology and data, factors (geography, household expenditure, parental education), and analyzes the determinants of nutritional status in Mauritania.

- **Socio-Economic Development Funds: A Guideline for Design and Implementation, February 1991.** Provides a guideline for the design and implementation of Socio-Economic Development Funds (SEDFS) to provide practical advice to World Bank staff and participating African governments. Indicates alternative management structures and operating procedures utilized, highlighting issues that need to be addressed in fund design. Focuses on objectives and institutional frameworks of SEDFS.

- **Gender and Poverty in Ghana: A Descriptive Analysis** by Lawrence Haddad, March 1991. Examines relationship of gender to poverty in Ghana and whether gender can help determine an individual's ability to respond to economic adjustment. Finds that
gender is an important dimension along which to disaggregate poverty and examine the
distributional consequences in Ghana. Shows how females/female-headed households
experience greater "moderate" poverty, have heavier time burdens, lower rates of
utilization of productive resources, and poorer literacy and numeracy rates.

  Outlines interagency coordination for the SDA program. Illustrates involvement of co-
sponsoring and supporting agencies with SDA activities. Covers coordination in
program management, regional activities, and country activities.

  Analyzes the social effects of structural adjustment under a macro-meso framework.
  Provides a strategy for creating a poverty-conscious macroeconomic framework.
  Presents abstracts of applied research programs as well as abstracts of country macro
  framework support programs from Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Tanzania,
  and Togo.

**The Social Dimensions of Adjustment Program: A General Assessment** by the SDA Steering
Committee, 1993. Assesses the efficacy of the program in introducing poverty and social
concerns into the policies and programs of African countries. Based on desk studies and field
visit to Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda.

**Gender and Social Policy**

**Law as an Institutional Barrier to the Economic Empowerment of Women/Résumé analytique - Le
droit, barrière institutionnelle au pouvoir économique de la femme** by Doris M. Martin and
Fatuma Omar Hashi, WP#2 (WID), 1992. Argues that gender bias in its various forms is often
hard to detect because it is so embedded in institutions. Examines Western and Islamic
jurisprudential principles to expose the nature of these biases. Identifies natural law and custom
as major philosophies that form the basis for gender differentiations in laws and develops a
three-dimensional framework of inquiry (economic, legal, and gender) as to how laws affect
gender-equity.

**Gender, the Evolution of Legal Institutions and Economic Development in Sub-Saharan
Africa/Résumé analytique-Le genre: L'évolution des institutions juridiques et développement
economique en Afrique subsaharienne** by Doris M. Martin and Fatuma Omar Hashi, WP#3
(WID), 1992. Applies the framework of inquiry created in Law as an Institutional Barrier
(WP#2 above), to precolonial and colonial SSA to develop an understanding of the origin and
rationale for gender biases in laws. Underscores the diversity in traditional African institutions
and the subsequent variance in women's rights from one society to another. Identifies the major
gender-based legal constraints to improving the economic capacity of Sub-Saharan African
women.

**Women in Development. The Legal Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa Today/Résumé analytique - Les
femmes dans le développement: Questions juridiques dans l'Afrique subsaharienne
d'aujourd'hui** by Doris M. Martin and Fatuma Omar Hashi, WP#4 (WID), 1992. Formulates
current issues related to law and the economic capacity of Sub-Saharan African women. Finds
that although reform efforts have been made since independence, most have not fully eliminated
constraints identified in Gender, the Evolution of Legal Institutions and Economic Development
in Colonial Sub-Saharan Africa (WP#3 above). Assesses weaknesses in laws to discern key
issues that must be addressed in developing reform strategies to promote the economic
empowerment of women.
The Links between Gender Issues and the Fragile Environments of Sub-Saharan Africa by Julia Panourgia Clones, WP#5, March 1992. Discusses links between gender and environmental issues, focusing on the net impact on the status of women of the roles, constraints, and opportunities in the socioeconomic system. Analyzes institutional/social settings, gender issues with respect to their links to environment, and gender-responsive interventions.


Country Operational Support Capability Statement, Program Note, 1992. Contains the following: (1) Women in Development (WID) Information Sheet No. 1, "Gender-Responsive Development," (2) AFTSP/WID Unit Staff Profiles, and (3) a WID Consultant Roster within the Africa Region of the World Bank.

Initial Progress in Addressing Gender Issues in the Work of the Africa Region, TechNote, WID/AFTSP, 1991. Summarizes the progress made in the Africa Region during FY91 in the WID area and presents a brief overview of the work program and business plan for FY92-95. Includes discussion of such regional activities as the Regional Studies Program (RSP) as well as various country operational support activities.


Status of Progress in Addressing Gender Issues in the Work of the Africa Region, TechNote WID/AFTSP, 1992. Presents the WID Unit FY93 Work Program and FY93-95 Business Plan, reiterating its mission to promote gender-responsive development through definition/ adoption of a policy framework, strengthening of institutional capacity, and direct country operational support. Describes aspects of WID's Regional Studies Program (RSP) for FY92 and beyond in addition to staff training and capacity building efforts.

Making the GRADE. Transforming the Development Agenda in the Africa Region, TechNote Gender Team, September, 1993. Addresses the way in which the Gender-Responsive Actions for Development (GRADE) Regional Program has brought attention to gender issues. Reviews FY93 work of the Africa Region Gender Team. Discusses the FY94-96 Business Plan and GRADE Regional Program.

Paradigm Postponed Gender and Economic Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa by C. Mark Blackden and Elizabeth Morris-Hughes, TechNote#13, 1993. Addresses the gender dimension of economic adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa, building on preliminary work already undertaken. Brings out the centrality of the woman's place in the economy and places adjustment in the broader framework of social and economic policies that critically define economic opportunities and constraints for men and women.

Paradigme différé: l'homme et la femme face à l'ajustement économique en Afrique subsaharienne par Marc Blackden et Elizabeth Morris-Hughes, TechNote#13, août 1993. Ce rapport examine la place de la problématique hommes-femmes et l'ajustement économique en Afrique Subsaharienne, en s'appuyant sur les travaux préliminaires déjà entrepris. Le rapport fait ressortir la place centrale que les femmes occupent dans l'économie et situe l'ajustement dans le cadre plus vaste des politiques sociales et économiques qui fixent de manière déterminante les possibilités et les contraintes économiques pour les femmes comme pour les hommes.
**GENDER Information Sheets:**

- *Female Genital Mutilation*, Gender Issues in the Health Sector #1, March 1992.


• Women and AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa. Summarizes current research and findings on Women and AIDS, including proceedings of the 9th International Conference on AIDS held in Berlin May 6-2, 1993. Gender Issues in the Health Sector #4 and # 5, May 1994.

• The CL USA Program in Africa. Discusses the participation of women entrepreneurs in countries’ economies, August 1994.


• Why All the Talk About Women and AIDS ?, August 1996.

Gender Country Information Sheets (Secondary Data) Series.

Summarize cross-sectors gender issues in each country of the region.


• Guiné-Bissau: Questões de Gênero, Folheto Informativo, No. 1.30 julho de 1993


• **Zaire**: *Gender issues/Zaïre: Considérations de genre*, WID Country Information Sheet No. 1.6, March 1992.


• **Ghana**: *Gender Issues*, WID Country Information Sheet No. 1.8, November 1992.

• **Mozambique**: *Gender Issues*, WID Country Information Sheet No. 1.9, November 1992.

• **Sierra Leone**: *Gender Issues*, WID Country Information Sheet No. 1.10, November 1992.


• **Angola**: *Questões de Gênero*, Folheto Informativo, julho de 1993, No. 1.22

• **Benin**: *Problématique hommes-femmes*, Feuillet d’information No. 1.18, juillet 1993.


• **Burkina Faso**: *Problématique hommes-femmes*, Feuillet d’information No. 1.32, juillet 1993

• **Burundi**: *Problématique hommes-femmes*, Feuillet d’information no. 1.23, juillet 1993.

• **Cameroon**: *Gender Issues*, Country Information Sheet No. 1.11, July 1993.

• **Cameroun**: *Problématique hommes-femmes*, Feuillet d’Information no. 1.11, juillet 1993.

• **Cape Verde**: *Gender Issues*, Country Information Sheet No. 1.33, July 1993.

• **Cap-Vert**: *Problématique hommes-femmes*, Feuillet d’information no. 1.33, juillet 1993.

• **Chad**: *Gender Issues*, Country Information Sheet No. 1.34, July 1993.


• **Les Comores**: *Problématique hommes-femmes*, Feuillet d’Information no. 1.24, juillet 1993.

• **Comoros**: *Gender Issues*, Country Information Sheet No. 1.24, July 1993.

• **Congo**: *Gender Issues*, Country Information Sheet No. 1.14, July 1993.

• **Congo**: *Problématique hommes-femmes*, Feuillet d’Information no. 1.14, juillet 1993.
• Djibouti: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.25, July 1993.
• Ethiopia: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.21, July 1993.
• Gabon: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.16, July 1993.
• Guinea: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.15, July 1993.
• Guinée: Problématique hommes-femmes, Feuillet d’Information, No.1.15, juillet, 1993
• Lesotho: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.40, July 1993.
• Mali: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.36, July 1993.
• Mali: Problématique hommes-femmes, Feuillet d’information, août 1994, No. 1.36
• Mauritania: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.37, July 1993
• Mauritania: Problématique hommes-femmes, Feuillet d’information, juillet 1993, No. 1.37
• Mauritius: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.27, July 1993.
• Namibia: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.41 July 1993.
• Rwanda: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.28, July 1993.
• Rwanda: Problématique hommes-femmes, Feuillet d’Information, No.1.28, juillet 1993
• Sao Tome & Principe: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.31, July 1993. (Also in Portuguese).
• Seychelles: Gender Issues, Country Information Sheet No. 1.29, July 1993.
• Seychelles: Problématique hommes-femmes, Feuillet d’Information, no. 1.29, juillet 1993.
Gender Analysis of Primary Sources (GAPS).

GAPS focuses on making visible women's economic role and contribution within and across a wide range of sectors through country-specific documentation with primary data. Gender analytical findings are discussed in terms of their operational relevance.

- **Guinea Bissau: Annex: Data Sources, August 1993.**
  No. 1. Household Structures and Poverty
  No. 2. Education and Employment.

- **Mauritania: Annex: Data Sources, September 1993.**
  No. 1. Demographic Profile
  No. 2. Gender Divisions of Agricultural Tasks.

- **Côte d'Ivoire: Annex: Data Sources, September 1993.**
  No. 1. Demographic Profile
  No. 2. Education
  No. 3. Health
  No. 4. Agriculture
  No. 5. Labor
  No. 6. Expenditure Patterns and Poverty.

- **Burkina Faso: Annex: Data Source, May 1994.**
  No. 1. The Demographic Profile of the Population in Burkina Faso.

- **The Gambia: Annex: Data Sources, May 1994.**
  No. 1. Household Structure
  No. 2. Gender and Education in The Gambia
  No. 3. Gender Division in Agriculture
  No. 4. Gender Unemployment and Employment in Urban Gambia.

- **Senegal: Annex: Data Source, May 1994.**
  No. 1. Gender Demographic Trends and Household Structure in Senegal.
No. 2. Gender and Education in Senegal
No. 3. Household Infrastructure Services in Senegal.
No. 4. Labor Force and Employment in Senegal
No. 5. Income and Expenditure Patterns in Senegal

Gender Program Information Sheets:

Gender WID Assessment/Strategies and Gender
Issues Papers, Update #2 and #3, September 1993.

Poverty Assessment Schedule for the Africa Region
FY 90-96.

Capacity Building

Public Sector Decentralization: Economic Policy Reform and Sector Investment Programs,
DivStudyPap#1, 1990. Summarizes experience with alternative decentralization arrangements. Suggests a new analytical framework for assessing related impact on economic development projects and programs. Concludes that careful analyses and design of such arrangements can overcome inherent difficulties in any major decentralization program.

Civil Service Pay and Employment Reform in Africa: Selected Implementation Experiences by Louis de Merode, DivStudyPap#2, 1991. Study of reviews of the pay and employment aspects of civil service reforms in Ghana, the Gambia, and Guinea. Shows the limits of current approaches and the need to continue to experiment in other directions.


Bank-financed Projects with Community Participation: A Manual for Designing Procurement and Disbursement Mechanisms by Gita Gopal, 1995. Provides a preliminary tool to project designers wishing to involve communities in procurement. Identifies issues faced by project designers and takes the designer through the important steps in procurement planning.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Energy

Mining Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: Investment and Its Relationship to the Enabling Environment by Peter M. Fozzard, DivNote#3, 1990. Describes need for regional restructuring of SSA mining industry due to declining market share. Argues that the resource base is not the limiting factor to development but that creating an enabling investment environment through government and institutional policy reform is crucial.

Upstream Petroleum Promotion and Development: Possible Multi-Country Approach in Sub-Saharan Africa by AFTIE staff, DivNote#4, 1990. Urges adjacent countries in the East Africa Passive Margin to maximize development of petroleum and natural gas endowments by cooperating to attract oil industry exploration and development, using the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden Regional Project as an example.

Sub-Saharan Energy Financing: The Need for a New Game Plan by AFTIE staff, DivNote#5, 1990. Defined new approach, with private investors playing a larger role in financing and encouraging market-oriented behavior. Argues for privatization, a more competitive power sector, for consumers playing an active part in the regulatory process, and greater economic integration through regional cooperation.

Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development by Miguel Schloss, DivNote#10, 1992. Describes issues in the interplay of energy and the environment and their impact on economic development in developing countries to ensure that economic and environmental policies work towards common ends.

Strategy for African Mining by AFTIE staff, DivNote#12, 1992. Examines underperformance and loss of economic opportunity in the African mining industry, arguing for a shift in governmental objectives towards maximizing tax revenues from mining over the long term.


Does Downstream Petroleum Trade Matter? by Miguel Schloss, DivNote#14, 1992. Considers the importance of analyzing the downstream petroleum business in SSA, arguing that policy reform is needed to achieve potential savings in the supply chain of petroleum and recommending policies to address this situation.

Mitigating Risk for Private Investors in Energy Development, DivNote#15, 1992. Contains the following articles:
• "The Role of the World Bank" by James Bond and Ted Gorton. Addresses the issue of country risk regarding investment for the development of Africa's natural resources. Suggests that the World Bank's participation will prove to the investor community that energy projects in that country are sensible and potentially profitable.

• "The Role of the International Finance Corporation" by Hugh Henry-May. Describes the IFC, identifies what it is doing in the developing countries, and outlines a generalized approach to the financing of oil and gas field development on a project basis. Offers examples of variations on this generalized approach.

• "The Role of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency" by Leigh P. Hollywood. Discusses benefits of investment insurance and applicability of political risk coverages offered by MIGA to investors utilizing non-recourse financing for projects in developing countries.

Summary 1990: Petroleum Industry Data Sheets Sub-Saharan Africa, DivNote# 17, 1992. Details information regarding the sector as a first step towards analyzing related problems and developing, strategies to offset them. Provides a brief regional picture of the industry and then looks at each national petroleum market.

Conditions for Exploration and Mining Development: An Industry Perspective by Douglas Ritchie, DivNote# 18, 1992. Reviews some of the issues that a mineral explorer and miner must take account of when evaluating the desirability of conducting operations in African countries. Highlights some of the wider economic benefits that accrue to a country from exploration and mining activities.

Mineral Sector Technologies: Policy Implications for Developing Countries by Craig B. Andrews, DivNote# 19, 1992. Describes the fairly fundamental technological changes that have swept the sector, which has permitted mining companies to operate profitably in a much more competitive environment. Outlines policy implications of these technologies for developing countries and recommends courses of action.

Five Years of Industry & Energy Division Publications: Abstracts and Forewords, DivNote #20, 1992. Summarizes the informal publications of the division, which have presented issues in broad strokes, intending to spur re-examination of the division's goals and methods.

Cross-Fertilization Brief, Monthly Division Newsletter. Profiles recent studies and issues in industry and energy in SSA.

Natural Gas in Sub-Saharan Africa by Amit Mor, James Bond and Eleodoro Mayorga-Alba, DivNote#1, 1993. Presents recent information on natural gas reserves in Sub-Saharan Africa. Also outlines the potential production levels and the status of the natural gas projects at the time of writing. Also addresses the important issues of technical, commercial, and government risks that apply to natural gas projects.

Telecommunications

Entering the Information Age: Implications for Developing Countries by James B. Cowie, DivNote#2, 1990. Outlines approaches to potential of informatics for developing countries including identification of priority sectors for applications, roles of government in policy and as a user, and infrastructure requirements for informatics applications. Emphasizes need for deeper country-specific analysis.
Issues in Telecommunications Development: Policy Responses and Sector Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa by AFTIE staff, DivNote#6, 1991. Reviews issues in telecommunications sector in developing countries, with particular reference to those in Sub-Saharan Africa. Provides information concerning telecommunications and the sector's role in economic growth. Emphasizes the need to enhance knowledge of information, to clarify specific areas of application, and to develop improved view of policy reforms.

Constraints and Challenges to Telecommunications Development, DivNote#7, 1991. Contains the following articles:

- "East European Telecom Development" by Timothy Nulty and Nikola Holcer. Asserts that improvement of the telecommunications infrastructure is a critical prerequisite for fast economic development in Eastern Europe and offers remedial strategies and priorities.

- "Sub-Saharan Telecom Development" by David Lomax, which points out the need for expansion of and lack of resources for SSA's telecommunications system and suggests methods for altering management practices and attitudes toward improving telecom services.

Transports


The Great Lakes Corridor Study, WB(AFTIN)/PTA, 1990. Examines the international transport Constraints and Challenges to Telecommunications Development, DivNote#7, 1991. Contains the problems faced by the landlocked countries surrounding the Great Lakes of East-Central Africa following articles:(Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zaire) and the potential role of the World Bank in removing the transport constraints to the development of their external trade. Outlines and discusses issues * "East European Telecom Development" by Timothy Nulty and Nikola Holcer. Asserts that and available policy options.

Transit Corridor Evaluation: A Guide from a Trade Logistics Management Perspective, AFTIN/SSATP, 1990. Proposes a methodology to evaluate transit corridors from a trade • "Sub-Saharan Telecom Development" by David Lomax, which points out the need for expansion logistics management perspective. Suggests the need for a methodology that quantifies the of and lack of resources for SSA's telecommunications system and suggests methods for altering overall costs and benefits to all the concerned countries, thus facilitating transit negotiations
management practices and attitudes toward improving telecom services between landlocked and transit countries.

**Railway Management Component-Phase II Techniques for Railway Restructuring (Prepared for Union of African Railways),** prepared for Union of African Railways, WB/ECA(SSATP), 1990. Provides a broad framework for practical reform related to fundamental restructuring in the sub-sector. Suggests four broad planning elements for reform: (1) a strategic plan, (2) a contract plan, (3) a management plan, and (4) an enabling actions plan.


**Human Resource and Institutional Development in the Road Sector: Modal Summary Report,** WB/ECA/UNDP/AFTIN/SSATP, 1990. Suggests the need for new approaches and concepts in the promotion of human resource and institutional development in the road sector in SSA. Draws on case studies in Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal, and Tanzania. Concludes that the three issues of the overall reform process, its management, and the adoption of a process consultation methodology should be the basis of discussion between donors, governments, and sub-sector managers.

**Initiative pour l'entretien des routes: Programmes de promotion d'entreprises africaines pour l'entretien des routes (Entretien routier l'entreprise: volumes I et II),** WB/ECA/SSATP/IER, 1990.


**The Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Program Progress Report (1988-1990),** WB(AFTIN)/ECA (SSATP), 1990. Reviews the status of the Transport Program and its current direction. Provides an overview of the program, reviews the evolving strategy in the process of implementation, outlines the features of the Second U.N. Transport and Communications Decade In Africa, and looks at the individual components of the Program.


**Vol. 1:** "Conference and Workshop Proceedings." Reports on a regional policy meeting which brought together virtually all the major agencies in the sector. Concludes that there is need for a change in the roles of central and local governments, the formal and informal private sector, and communities themselves in the provision of water and sanitation services. Emphasizes the critical need for the training and participation of women.
Vol. 2: "Country Statements and External Support Agency Reports." Contains the statements as submitted by the participating countries and External Support Agencies.

Road Maintenance Initiative: Contracts for Road Maintenance Works; Agreements for Works by Direct Labor (Contracting Out of Road Maintenance Activities: Vol.II) Initiative pour l'entretien des routes: Contrats de travaux d'entretien routier; Conventions de travaux en régie (Entretien routier à l'entreprise: Vol. II) by Jean Marie Lantran, WB/ECA/SSATP/RMI/IER, 1991. Provides guidance to professionals in charge of implementation for preparing and managing contracts for road maintenance works as a way to enhance the management of road networks. Suggests that there are two consequent benefits: (1) better preparation of the works and (2) easier and more efficient control of the works.

The Road Maintenance Initiative, Phase II: Project Document/Initiative pour l'entretien des routes, Phase II: Présentation du projet, WB/ECA/SSATP/RMI/IER, 1991. Reviews the status of the SSA Transport Program and the first phase of the Road Maintenance Initiative. Describes the organization of work and the activities to be undertaken and discusses the financing of Phase II.


Preparing Multiyear Railway Investment Plans: A Profit-Oriented Approach, AFTIN/SSATP, 1991. Suggests guidelines to help railroad planners, both in borrowing countries and in the World Bank, prepare profit-oriented multiyear investment plans. Describes the basic steps of a plan and lists within each step a series of basic issues and questions relevant to that particular step of the planning process.

Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance in Sub-Saharan Africa (Remarks by Ismail Serageldin, presented at the Donors Technical Conference on Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation in SSA, Brussels, November 25-26, 1991), AFTIN/SSATP, 1991. Provides an overview of the situation and suggests that there is a need to (1) define the problem and emphasize its significance for the resumption of economic growth, and (2) review the key elements of the strategies to tackle the problem. Contains tables that illustrate the focus and scope of actual and future road rehabilitation and maintenance projects co-financed by the World Bank.

The Macro-Economic Framework for Transport Policy in Africa (Remarks by Jean Doyen presented at the International Symposium on "Transport and Communications in Africa," Brussels, November 27, 1991), 1991. Provides an overview of the overall framework within which policy makers and planners will have to address transport issues over the 1990s. Outlines the key tasks for the various subsectors and identifies cross-cutting policy goals with clear linkages to broader development objectives. Suggests that to implement these policies, governments will have to become enablers rather than providers.

Road Policy Reform in Africa (for PIARC Conference), UNDP/WB(AFTIN), 1991. Presents an overview of the Road Maintenance Initiative and government-led policy reform efforts and captures the lessons learned. Concludes that without corrective action, several African countries will face a situation in which poor roads and inadequate road transport will continue to impede economic recovery and growth.

Vol. 1: "Report on the Policy Seminars" by Steve Carpetis, Hernan Levy and Terje Wolden. Reports on the first phase of the Road Maintenance Initiative, a project under the SSA Transport Program. Summarizes the outcome of the six subregional policy seminars, which covered three themes: (1) planning, financing, and budgeting; (2) operations and management; and (3) institutional reform and human resources development.

Vol. 2: "Readings and Case Studies." Follows up on the policy seminars reported on in Volume 1 and presents readings and case studies grouped under the three themes outlined in the earlier volume.

Vol. 3: "Guidelines for Policy Action Planning" by Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft. Develops a Policy Action Planning strategy and outlines policy options for road maintenance activities and programs in the region. Concludes that the joint efforts of politicians and other authorities will be critical to establishing a commitment to policy reform and implementation.


- Discussion Paper for the Locomotive Maintenance Seminar (4 vols.).

Vol. 1: "General." Provides an overview of the levels of availability and reliability of locomotives in SSA and presents the results of a survey of the region's railway systems. Shows how a Policy Action Planning approach can be used to analyze the problem and trigger reform initiatives.

Vol. 2: "Planning, Organization, and Finance." Focuses on the planning, organizational, and financial aspects of locomotive maintenance, describes the types of issues and constraints which are associated with the region's railway systems, and presents a set of solutions for consideration at the seminar.

Vol. 3: "Spares Procurement and Stores Management." Identifies financial, organizational, and functional inefficiency as key inhibiting factors in this area. Outlines main policy options to alleviate the situation.

Vol. 4: "Maintenance Workshop and Depot Management." Outlines the key measures associated with various policy options to remedy operational constraints that impede shop production and contribute to the unavailability of locomotives.


Transport en Afrique, bulletin trimestriel du Programme de Politiques de transport en Afrique subsaharienne (SSATP). Cette publication est conçue pour relayer les informations les plus récentes sur les activités régionales du SSATP.

experiences of streamlining of procedures and structural reorganization which have enhanced the management of small contracts. Offers practical guidance to Highway Authorities and other owners to help them streamline their procedures and reform their structure.


Road User Taxation in Selected OECD Countries by Cavelle Creightney, SSATPWorkPap#3, 1993. Provides, on the basis of six case studies, a comparative review of policy towards road user taxation as well as each country's approach towards determining the actual rate or level of tax.


Progress Report, SSATPWorkPap#6, 1993. This is the third such report prepared since 1988. It complements reports and evaluations prepared for some of the SSATP components. Provides an overview of the Program, assesses its methods and summarizes its main lessons.


Commercializing Africa's Roads: Transforming the Role of the Public Sector by Ian Heggie, SSATPWorkPap#10, 1994. Addresses the policy reforms required to overcome problems of roads maintenance in Sub-Saharan Africa. Focuses on reforms in four main areas: (i) creating ownership and commitment; (ii) identifying a stable source of finance; (iii) clarifying who is responsible for what; and (iv) commercializing management of roads.

Tarification des routes d'Afrique: Evolution du rôle du secteur public par Ian Heggie, SSATPWorkPap#10F, 1994. Ce document met l'accent sur les réformes de politique nécessaires pour répondre aux problèmes d'entretien des routes en Afrique Subsaaharienne. Il propose quatre objets principaux: (i) susciter un sentiment de prise en charge et d'engagement; (ii) identifier une source stable de financement; (iii) définir qui est responsable de quoi et (iv) gérer les réseaux routiers d'une manière commerciale.

Case Study on the Role of Women in Rural Transport: Access of Women to Domestic Facilities by Christina Malmberg Calvo, SSATPWorkPap# 11, 1994. Investigates the magnitude of the transport burden incurred in order to obtain access to domestic facilities - the collection of water and firewood and the carrying of crops to the grinding mill. Assesses the impact of non-
transport interventions such as the installation of improved water supplies, on the utilization of
time and energy by rural women.

**Case Study On Intermediate Means of Transport: Bicycles and Rural Women in Uganda** by
Christina Malmberg Calvo, SSATP Work Pap#12, 1994. Documents the use of bicycles in
eastern Uganda and assesses women's priorities regarding interventions to improve mobility and
access, and the potential for the greater use of bicycles by rural women and for women's
activities.

**Road Maintenance Initiative: Road Maintenance and the Environment, Contracting Out Road
Maintenance Activities, Vol. V** by Jean Marie Lantran, Jacques Baillon and Jean-Marc Pagès,
SSATP, 1994. Examines the impact of road maintenance works on the environment, the
prevention of negative impacts and the increase of positive ones, and the technical schemes
and contractual arrangements that are needed.

**Initiative d'Entretien des Routes: L'entretien routier et l'environnement, L'entretien des routes à
Cette note passe en revue l'impact des travaux d'entretien routier sur l'environnement, les
mesures visant à la prévention des effets négatifs et permettant à augmenter les expériences
positives, les schémas techniques et les dispositions contractuelles requises.

**The Road Maintenance Initiative: African Road Funds: What Works and Why?** by Anne Balcerac de
Richecour and Ian G. Heggie, SSATP Work Pap#14, 1995. Shares emerging experience on what
works in developing a reliable source of finance for the rehabilitation of road networks. Reviews
the experience with road funds in Benin, The Central African Republic, Chad, Ghana,
Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa (up to 1988), Tanzania and Zambia.

**Fonds routiers en Afrique: Quelles sont les conditions de leurs réussite ?** Par Anne Balcerac de
en revue les expériences des fonds routiers dans dix pays africains, il s'agit du Bénin, de la
République Centrafricaine, du Tchad, du Ghana, du Mozambique, du Rwanda, de la Sierra
Leone, de l'Afrique du Sud (jusqu'en 1988), de la Tanzanie et de la Zambie. Elle propose que
l'un des éléments essentiels pour l'entretien des routes est d'assurer un financement fiable et
régulier.

**Locomotive Maintenance Seminar Proceedings**, SSATP Work Pap#15, 1995. Details the main findings
and conclusions of the Third Locomotive Seminar for SSA railways, held in Windhoek, Namibia

**Maritime Transport Serving West and Central African Countries: Trends and Issues** by Michael
Audige, SSATP Work Pap#16, 1995. Provides an overview of current trends and issues in
maritime transport for West and Central Africa. Largely based on the proceedings of the

Ce rapport donne un aperçu des tendances actuelles des services maritimes dans les pays de
l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre. Il constitue une synthèse des concepts et des problèmes
évoqués lors de la Table Ronde organisée conjointement par la Banque mondiale et la
Conférence Ministérielle des Pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre pour le Transport
Maritime. Le document est basé sur les travaux effectués dans le cadre du Projet Transport &
Commerce International, une initiative pour le développement et la mise en oeuvre d'une
stratégie viable de politique de transport maritime pour les pays de l’Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre.

*Development of Good Governance in the Road Sector in Finland* by Jukka Isotalo, SSATP
WorkPap#21, 1995. Offers an overview of the steps in the Finnish National Road Administration’s search for good governance. Examples from municipal street and road management and privately-managed roads are also provided.

*Development of Good Governance in the Road Sector in Finland* by Jukka Isotalo, SSATP
WorkPap#21, 1995. Discusses the performance of the Finnish road sector using the Finnish national Road Administration as the main example.

*Rural Transport Planning, Approach Paper* by Ed Connerley and Larry Schroeder, SSATP
WorkPap#19, 1996. Rather than focusing on the role of planners, this study emphasizes how planning must be conceived of as a process of efficient and transparent resource allocation and as an integral part of the more comprehensive concept of governance.

WorkPap#20, 1996. Puts forward a five-stage decision-making model for the designer/planner of projects or programs on intermediate transport.


*The Problems Facing Labor-based Road Programs and What to do About Them: Evidence from Ghana* by Elisabeth A. Stock, SSATP WorkPap#24, 1996. Report shows that the success of labor-based programs hinges on the existence of a conducive market structure, targeting small contractors and paying them on time.


*Privately Financed Road Infrastructure: A Concession Company’s Point of View* by Michael J. Hamilton, SSATP WorkPap#26, 1996. Provides insights into what concession companies, or rather those investing in concession companies, require. Examines the use of concessions in Sub-Saharan Africa.


Africa Transport Technical Notes

Promoting Policy Reforms for Effective Transport Services in COMESA Countries, Note No. 1, April 1996.

Une nouvelle génération de fonds routiers au secours des routes africaines, Programme de politiques de transport en Afrique subsaharienne (SSATP), Initiative d'entretien des routes (IER), Note No. 2, Mai 1996.

Privately Financed Road Infrastructure - A Concession Company’s Point of View, Note No. 3, December 1996.

Media Dissemination of Road Sector Reforms, Note No. 4, January 1997.


Road Sector Reform: A Tale of Two Countries (Part 1) Ghana: Serendipity or Foresight ?, Note No. 6, March 1997.


Planning Rural Transport in Africa, Note No. 9, June 1997.

Bridging Environmental Health Gaps: Cross-Sectoral Literature Review and Analysis, Vols. 1-3., by James A. Listorti, AFTES WorkPap#21, 1996. Studies infrastructure operations to assess their environmental health dimensions and transfer lessons to projects without necessarily complicating project management.

Restoring Urban Nigeria: A Strategy for Restoring Urban Infrastructure and Services in Nigeria, prepared by the World Bank with Nigerian collaboration, 1995. Intended to assist Nigerian institutions and the donor community to chart their actions over the next several years.
### III. SUBJECTS

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