



**STRATEGIES AND ANALYSES FOR GROWTH  
AND ACCESS (SAGA)**

**PROGRESS REPORT**

Cornell University and Clark Atlanta University  
April 2004

**I. INTRODUCTION**

The past six months have been highly productive, as we have been engaged in a broad range of activities in all three components of the project: research, technical assistance and competitive grants. At the same time, we have been operating without any funding for the third year of the project. The lack of funds is causing deleterious effects on our program. We are both having difficulty bringing to fruition activities already planned, and perhaps more problematic, have been forced to disengage from some planned activities. The latter has worrisome implications because of the high costs of start-up for the demand driven research and technical assistance agenda.

In this mid-year progress report, we therefore concentrate on briefly reviewing past and future activities. We do so with a great deal of uncertainty, as the funding situation has both slowed the pace of activities during the previous six months and makes planning for future activities difficult. We are hopeful, based on recent conversations with USAID, that we will receive a quick disbursement of the third project-year of funding and a return to nearly the levels as stipulated in our Agreement.

For more details on the specifics of activities in each country, the last annual progress report should be consulted as such information is not reproduced here. Since there has been little new added to the planned activities, given the budget constraints, in this report we have chosen to focus on statistics related to the SAGA website. This is a new component of our progress report, and we welcome your feedback or questions on the information presented.

**II. RESEARCH**

**A. GHANA**

**Activities over the past six months**

1. The authors' conference on the first drafts of papers for the Understanding Poverty in Ghana was organized by our partner institution, the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), in January. The conference was opened by the

Vice Chancellor of the University of Ghana (who is himself an author of a paper for the volume), and the final session was chaired by the Director General of the National Development Planning Commission, which is the agency charged with coordinating the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy.

2. An organizational meeting on Qualitative and Quantitative Poverty Appraisal was also held in January at ISSER.

3. ISSER has received and is responding to the first round referee reports on its research proposal to the Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa (SISERA) on creating panel data sets for Ghana. We should know the results in the next six months.

4. The main activity of the last six months has been planning the July conference on “Ghana’s Economy at the Half Century,” which was described in the last report. This will be the launch conference of the new Network on the Economy of Ghana. The network will be managed by ISSER. The Call for Papers went out on November 15. Papers were selected in January, and the program is now being finalized.

### **Planned Activities**

The main focus will be to ensure the success of the July conference, an activity which should raise the profile of ISSER nationally and internationally. At least one volume of edited papers should come out of the conference, edited by Ernest Aryeetey, Director of ISSER, and Ravi Kanbur. We also intend to bring the papers for the Understanding Poverty Volume to conclusion.

Given the SAGA budgetary position, we have not planned, and will not plan, any activities beyond the ones listed above.

## **B. KENYA**

### **Activities over the past six months**

On Thursday, March 11, 2004, Kenya Public Policy Research Institute (KIPPRA) hosted a workshop on “Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Method of Poverty Analysis in Kenya,” co-organized by Cornell, the Institute for Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) and the SAGA-Kenya project. The workshop was attended by 50 or so representatives from various government ministries, the Central Bureau of Statistics, donor agencies (e.g., USAID, World Bank, EU, DFID), Kenyan universities and research institutes, as well as several different national media outlets (print, radio, and TV). The opening keynote speaker was Dr. David Nalo, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Planning and National Development and former Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics. The workshop included presentations by a range of scholars from different

social science disciplines and closed with an expert panel discussing how best to integrate qualitative and quantitative methods of poverty analysis in emerging policy-oriented research in Kenya. The event was widely regarded as highly informative and enjoyable. Details are available on the SAGA web site at <http://www.saga.cornell.edu/saga/q-qconf/qqconf.html>; a copy of the program is attached as Appendix I.

The SAGA-Kenya team met the following day at KIPPRA to update one another on the status of the individual research projects under the SAGA umbrella. During the past six months, the four Kenyan collaborating institutions initiated and completed fieldwork on their primary research under the two sub-themes of SAGA-Kenya – “Reducing risk and vulnerability in rural Kenya” and “Empowering the rural poor” – with interrelated sub-projects by affiliated institutions and individual researchers. The different institutions are at different stages in data entry, cleaning, and analysis. But each reports the work to be progressing satisfactorily.

Five Cornell graduate students are working on topics related to the SAGA-Kenya research program. A Kenyan economics Ph.D. candidate, Andrew Mude, completed his dissertation field work in Muranga District, partially funded by a SAGA competitive small grant and partly by the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Mude was co-hosted by IPAR and Tegemeo during his field period in Kenya, where he focused on the determinants of successful cooperative marketing arrangements in the coffee, dairy, and tea sub-sectors, seeking to understand how meso-level institutional arrangements can most effectively empower small producers in liberalized marketing channels and reduce their exposure to risks of price crashes and contract breach or hold up.

Chris Barrett spent several days in the field with two other students in the midst of field data collection. David Amudavi, a lecturer at Egerton University currently pursuing a Cornell Ph.D. in Adult and Extension Education, is completing one year of field research on how different types of community groups affect household-level innovation and welfare, and how external (donor, government, and private sector) agencies can most effectively partner with community groups to improve their developmental effectiveness. Mr. Amudavi’s fieldwork has been supported primarily by the Rockefeller Foundation. Heidi Hogset, an American/Norwegian Ph.D. candidate in Applied Economics and Management, is completing a year’s fieldwork, funded by the National Science Foundation, Cornell, and the Pew Charitable Trusts, on the role social networks play in improving agricultural productivity and natural resources management in the central and western highlands. Both Mr. Amudavi and Ms. Hogset’s work is a part of the “Empowering the Rural Poor” sub-theme and will be featured in our policy conference.

Two other students have been doing preparatory work for field thesis research that will begin in summer 2004, and will be released, ultimately, under the umbrella of SAGA-Kenya research. Mr. Paulo Santos, a Portuguese Ph.D. candidate in Applied Economics and Management, has been doing background research and writing grants in support of fieldwork on social networks among pastoralists in northern Kenya and their role in choices regarding seasonal migration, interhousehold transfers, employment and educational finance to manage risk and vulnerability. Mr. Kioko Munyao, a Kenyan

M.P.S. candidate in International Agriculture and Rural Development, will be working in the same northern Kenyan sites as Mr. Santos, studying how communities and households adapt to the loss of dry season grazing and watering areas to gazetted protected areas for conservation purposes. The thrust of his work is to understand what sorts of interventions might prevent loss of crucial mobility for risk management and asset protection, with a special focus on the imminent imposition of land use restrictions on the Hurri Hills of Marsabit District.

The SAGA-Kenya team prepared eight new papers, presented initially at the March 2004 workshop on “Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Method of Poverty Analysis in Kenya”. In addition, four working papers previously released under SAGA were accepted for publication after peer review. “Decomposing Producer Price Risk: A Policy Analysis Tool with An Application to Northern Kenyan Livestock Markets,” by Barrett and Winnie Luseno, will appear in *Food Policy*. “Poverty Traps and Safety Nets,” by Barrett and John McPeak, will appear in a forthcoming Kluwer volume edited by Alain de Janvry and Ravi Kanbur, entitled *Poverty, Inequality and Development: Essays in Honor of Erik Thorbecke*. “Rural Poverty Dynamics: Development Policy Implications,” by Barrett, will appear in *Agricultural Economics*, and “Dynamic Poverty Traps and Rural Livelihoods,” by Barrett and Brent Swallow, will appear in a forthcoming Routledge volume edited by Frank Ellis and Ade Freeman, entitled *Rural Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction Policies*. Three other papers were initiated, one with Cheryl Doss and John McPeak on intrahousehold and intertemporal variation in risk perceptions in northern Kenya, one with Erin Lentz on food aid targeting, and one with Awudu Abdulai and John Hoddinott on the purported disincentive effects of food aid.

### **Planned Activities**

KIPPRA and IPAR, under the leadership of Drs. John Omiti and Walter Odhiambo, are editing the papers from the March 2004 workshop on “Mixing Qualitative and Quantitative Method of Poverty Analysis in Kenya” into a proceedings volume to be published in Nairobi later in 2004. They are slated to have the full draft proceedings assembled by June 1, 2004.

The SAGA-Kenya team will hold an internal, day-long workshop in August 2004, at which first draft research reports will be presented and discussed among the team with a select set of invited discussants. Authors will then go back to revise their papers in response to the comments received and will prepare a 4-page policy brief on the key policy findings from their research. In mid-November, the team will meet again to present and discuss these briefs. Following the November team workshop, the briefs will be revised and sent to press along with the research reports. The research reports and briefs will then feature as the centerpiece of a major policy workshop to be held in late January or early February 2005 intended to present key research findings to the Kenyan research, policymaker, and donor communities. The idea will be to present the policy briefs in the first hour each day, when the Ministers/Permanent Secretaries are present, followed by the detailed papers that flesh out the analysis behind the briefs.

The SAGA-Kenya team will work on formalizing the Kenya Policy Research Forum (KPRF), a network begun under the USAID BASIS CRSP representing the main research institutes, government ministries, and local universities. The intent is to turn KPRF into a regular (e.g., bimonthly or quarterly) meeting to share research results and discuss policy research priorities. The University of Nairobi proposes to take the leadership role initially in organizing and hosting this event.

The Cornell graduate students described under the past six months' activities will continue their data collection, cleaning and analysis. Mr. Mude, Mr. Amudavi, and Ms. Hogset will each produce at least one paper for the SAGA-Kenya policy conference.

We expect that several of the working papers previously released under SAGA will earn publication after successful peer review, and that the working papers presently under preparation will be completed.

## **C. MADAGASCAR**

### **Activities over the past six months**

We have concentrated our efforts in two areas related to our health and education research themes. In the health work, we have completed the research on the examination of the determinants of HIV/AIDS related knowledge, and sexual practices based on analysis of the Demographic Health Survey. We are awaiting comments and feedback from the Ministry of Health and other local institutions. We have also completed our health facilities and user survey, entered and cleaned the data. In addition, two visitors from Madagascar visited Cornell in the late fall to work on the preparation of the data set. We prepared the first preliminary report on the impacts of the crisis and subsequent elimination of cost recovery on the supply side as well—in particular, on the quality of services provided in public health centers. This was presented at a seminar in Madagascar in December. We have now begun work on the analysis of the data, focusing on whether demand for health services has begun to recover, and in particular, has it done so for the poorest groups? Secondly, our present work now focuses on a more general but equally important aim—to provide a clear and comprehensive picture of the functioning of the Malagasy public health sector some seven years into the policy of health sector decentralization, making use of detailed facility data.

We have also made great progress in our work on education. In a series of visits to Madagascar, we finalized our research program with INSTAT and the Ministry of Education. This was followed by a series of high level meetings in Washington and Ithaca with the Minister of Education, the Secretary General, and the Director Generals, to map out the execution of our work there. Much effort went into the design of the school, household, and community surveys, as well as the design of the cognitive tests that will be administered to the children. In addition, we arranged for funding from the Ministry

of Health to collect data on hemoglobin to look at the impact of health status on school performance.

Due to uncertainty in funding from USAID-Washington, no de novo work has begun under the portion of the SAGA-Madagascar program to be directed by Chris Barrett. We have continued to work on analyses using existing data sets. This includes (i) a paper by Bart Minten and Chris Barrett on the relationship between agricultural technology adoption, crop yields, food prices, and poverty, (ii) a paper by Christine Moser, Barrett, and Minten on spatio-temporal arbitrage in rice markets across Madagascar. A previously issued SAGA working paper, by Barrett, Moser, Oloro McHugh, and Joeli Barison, was accepted for publication after peer review. “Better Technology, Better Plots or Better Farmers? Identifying Changes in Productivity and Risk among Malagasy Rice Farmers” will appear in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* later this year.

### **Planned Activities**

The next six months of activity will focus on the analysis of the second Demographic Health Survey data with an emphasis on changes in HIV/AIDS knowledge and risk behaviors, the analysis of the health facilities and user survey data and related report preparation, and the conducting of the various community, school, and household surveys. A workshop that will focus on the results of the education work is planned for the end of 2004.

No activities for the SAGA-Madagascar program to be directed by Chris Barrett are planned without restoration of originally programmed funding.

## **D. UGANDA**

### **Activities over the past six months**

As discussed in our previous report, a key focus of the SAGA research effort in Uganda is to make better use of existing data, of which there is an abundance, but which gets relatively little use. To date, researchers at the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) and Cornell have started nine research papers, all of which make use of existing data, primarily national surveys of household income and expenditure (IHS and NHS) and the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Those projects, their principal investigator(s), and status, follow.

- *Determinants of Poverty Dynamics* (Ashie Mukunge and Ibrahim Kasirye) - *being revised*. This paper uses the 1992-1999 panel of households in the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) and National Household Survey (NHS) to model change in poverty status over time. After receiving comments on the initial draft, the authors are revising the focus to include an analysis of vulnerability.

- *Multidimensional Intertemporal Poverty Comparisons* (Stephen Younger) - completed, published as a [SAGA Working paper](#), presented at the Centre for the Study of African Economies' annual research conference. This paper uses the 1992 IHS and 1999 NHS cross-sections to compare poverty over time in Uganda, where poverty is measured in multiple dimensions. In particular, the author considers household expenditures per capita, children's nutritional status (height), and mother's literacy. Results are less optimistic than univariate comparisons of expenditures (e.g., Appleton, 2001), with some regions and areas not showing multivariate improvement. A draft is circulating internally for comments, and the authors expect to release a working paper version before the end of the year.
- *Multidimensional Spatial Poverty Comparisons* (Stephen Younger, David Sahn, Jean-Yves Duclos) - completed, published as a [SAGA working paper](#). This paper builds on Duclos, Sahn, and Younger (2003a, 2003b) to make spatial poverty comparisons when poverty is measured in the dimensions of household expenditures per capita and children's nutritional status (height) in Uganda and other African countries. Most regional comparisons are consistent with prior expectations based on univariate poverty comparisons based on expenditures alone. However, comparisons of rural areas in one region with urban areas in others are more nuanced, with rural areas in some regions actually appearing less poor than urban areas in others. The Uganda results are published in Duclos, Sahn, and Younger (2003b), and the authors are now adding results from other countries for this paper.
- *Modeling Infant Mortality over Time* (Sarah Ssewanyana and Stephen Younger) - being revised. This paper, like the previous two, addresses the concern in Uganda that not all dimensions of well-being are improving as rapidly as incomes. It uses birth history recall data from the DHS to construct time series for infant mortality from the mid-1970s to 2000. It then models infant mortality rates, attempting to understand how both macro and micro variables have influenced mortality rates over time.
- *Modeling Behavior and HIV/AIDS* (David Sahn and Peter Glick). This research will model a variety of behaviors that both determine and are affected by HIV/AIDS transmission in Uganda. Using DHS data, the authors will examine the impact of knowledge about HIV/AIDS and other public interventions on the probability of choosing to be tested for HIV, condom use, and sexual activity. The authors have preliminary results and expect to complete a draft in early 2004.
- *Tax Incidence* (John Matovu and Margaret Banga). This study will examine the incidence of taxes in Uganda in 1999, updating a previous study by Chen, Matovu, and Reinikka (2001) for 1992 data. A particular concern is to look at the graduated tax, which is a main source of revenue for districts and thus key to Uganda's decentralization plans. Both participatory assessments in Uganda have

found this tax to be extremely unpopular. The authors have begun their analysis and expect to complete a draft early in 2004.

- *Demand for Health Care Consultations* (Sarah Ssewanyana and Stephen Younger) - *being revised*. The 2002 round of the National Household Survey has an unusually rich set of information on respondents' access to health care and the quality of those services. This paper uses this information to estimate the demand for public and private health care. Given that user fees were recently abolished, understanding these demands is particularly relevant for policy makers in Uganda.
- *Public Water Supply and Women's Time Use* (Peter Glick and Stephen Younger) - *being revised*. This paper uses an econometric analysis to ask whether public investments in water supply will reduce the work burden on females relative to males. It considers the implications for time allocated to the following activities: water collection itself, all domestic activities, market oriented work, and leisure. The preliminary results suggest that, in Uganda and Madagascar, such investments can have at best only limited impacts on time use and the gender distribution of work and leisure.
- *Agricultural Commercialization and Children's Nutritional Status* (Godfrey Bahigwa and Stephen Younger). This paper responds to a direct request and concern of the Ministry of Agriculture in Uganda. The Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) is a central feature of Uganda's poverty reduction strategy. The PMA, in turn, aims to promote the transformation from subsistence to commercial farming. This strategy has raised the concern, however, that commercialization may have negative consequences for children's nutrition. While available evidence casts doubt on this concern (e.g., von Braun and Kennedy, 1994), examining the issue for Uganda-specific data will be more persuasive for Uganda's policy-makers. Authors plan to begin work in early 2004.

To further the research projects outlined above and to explore others that we may undertake in the future, Stephen Younger visited Uganda in March, 2004.

### **Planned Activities**

During Younger's March visit, he found that the World Bank is considering a conference on poverty and growth in Uganda. This conference would have significant overlap with the planned SAGA conference for July, 2004. After a three-way discussion between Sudharshan Canagarajah, country economist for the Bank, John Okidi, Director of EPRC, and Stephen Younger, it was decided that a joint conference hosted by EPRC would be the best approach. This will most likely involve a two-day academic conference aimed at university faculty and students, consultants, and technical analysts from the government, followed by a one-day workshop for policy-makers and stakeholders that both highlights the policy lessons of the research done to date and fields input about future directions of policy research in Uganda.



Further discussion suggests that a joint conference may require postponing our target date of July, 2004, as several Bank staff have said that they cannot finish their papers by that date. Tentatively, the conference is planned for late August or September, 2004.

Stephen Younger will return to Uganda in May, 2004, to finish pending co-authored papers and to provide any necessary assistance to other EPRC researchers completing their drafts.

## **E. SOUTH AFRICA**

### **Activities over the past six months**

1. We finalized participation in the volume on Poverty and Policy in Post-Apartheid South Africa, to be edited by Haroon Borhat and Ravi Kanbur (list of papers given in last report). First drafts are due for the October conference (see below).

2. Work continued at the Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU) on the evolution of poverty in South Africa, 1995-2000, based on Labour Surveys and the October Household Surveys, given the conclusion reached on the unsuitability of the Income and Expenditure Survey for 2000 for this task.

3. A major conference on “Poverty and Development in Africa: The Macro-Micro Linkage,” was planned. The [Call for Papers](#) went out February 15, 2004. The conference is jointly organized by DPRU, Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS), and Cornell. DPRU and TIPS have organized South Africa specific conferences in the past, but this is the first time DPRU is venturing out to organize an Africa-wide conference. The selection of papers will be made by June 15, and the conference will be held in October.

4. DPRU continued work on its AERC-funded proposal on labor markets and its SISERA funded proposal on education. On the latter, a Cornell graduate student visited South Africa to explore becoming part of the research exercise and helping especially on the econometric aspects.

5. The success of DPRU’s course on Poverty Analysis in June 2003 led to a request from the South African Department of Social Development (DSD) to repeat the course for its staff and for the staff of other government departments. The course was repeated in March 2004, with support from Cornell personnel. Apart from DSD staff, staff from the National Treasury also participated.

6. While visiting South Africa on SAGA business, Ravi Kanbur gave a public lecture organized by USAID-South Africa, on “[Growth, Inequality and Poverty](#): Some Hard Questions.” The lecture was chaired by the Director of USAID in South Africa and

was attended by high level officials, including the Director-General of the South African Treasury.

7. While in South Africa, Ravi Kanbur also led a seminar on the African Peer Review Mechanism, based on his paper, "[The African Peer Review Mechanism: An Assessment of Concept and Design](#)." The seminar was chaired by the UNDP's Regional Coordinator, and the lead discussant was Chris Stals, former governor of the Reserve Bank of South Africa and now a member of the eminent Africans' APRM panel.

### **Planned Activities**

The next six months will be focused on the task of making the October conference a success. Emerging from the conference will be one or possibly two edited volumes, co-edited by Haroon Borhat of DPRU, Steven Hanival of TIPS, and Ravi Kanbur of Cornell.

Normally, these six months would be used to plan ahead for the activities of the next year. But the current budgetary situation is SAGA means that all such planning is on hold.

## **F. WEST AFRICA**

### **1. Senegal– Education and Vulnerability**

#### **Activities over the past six months**

The previous six months was dedicated to the implementation of the household, community, and school surveys, including the data entry and cleaning, described in previous reports. The file preparation is in its final stages. Overall, the efforts involved in conducting this large and uniquely comprehensive survey were a major accomplishment. It involved over eight trips for the SAGA research team to Dakar in the past year, and approximately one person year of our team being on site during this period. In addition, numerous Senegalese institutions were engaged, as were some 50 enumerators and supervisors. We have now begun to analyze the data, in conjunction with our various partners in Senegal and France.

#### **Activities anticipated over the next six months**

Over the next six months we will work with our collaborators to conduct the analysis. The Centre de Recherche en Economie Appliquée (CREA), Cornell University-USAID, the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Paris (INRA), the World Bank, UNICEF, and the Ministry of Education are planning two large conferences with a broad range of stakeholders, researchers, and policy-makers in the next year to disseminate the research results. We had originally planned on the conference taking place in April, but we have run into various problems in terms of data cleaning and

financing of those costs. We are now on schedule for an original discussion and conference in June 2004, followed by a larger meeting in September, 2004.

## **2. Community Schools and Distance Learning**

### **Activities over the past six months**

We are pursuing two major research themes: 1) distance education and its application for teacher training in Côte d'Ivoire and South Africa; and 2) community/non-formal schools in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal. The scholars/researchers have enthusiastically endorsed the multidisciplinary approach and cross-national focus for comparison of research methods, process and results; sharing results; and building teams (institutions inside and across country)

Because of the political situation in Côte d'Ivoire, it has been difficult to start the studies as both themes include Côte d'Ivoire (e.g., community schools to be studied in occupied zones). Thus, the comparative approach of simultaneous studies has been dropped. Required sponsorship of SISERA member institutions creates additional burden and bureaucracy, diminishes the relative importance of the budget for each study and incentive to invest the time to pursue the research. The format of cooperation between SISERA institutions and non-SISERA institutions to carry out a research has not been practically set.

#### *Côte d'Ivoire*

Between February and April 2004, drafts/preliminary versions of four proposals have been submitted. They all require considerable work for revision before they can be submitted for consideration for funding. Feedback will be finalized by May 10, and fully developed proposals for consideration are expected by May 31. The four proposals are:

#### Centre Ivoirien de Recherche Economique et Sociale (CIRES) Proposals:

*Les Dépenses Publiques d'Éducation et la Croissance Économique en Côte d'Ivoire: Une Analyse de Cointégration*—by Dr. N'Zué Félix Fofana (project coordinator), Dr. Sobia Aïssata, Dr. Nahoua Touré, and Dr. Miaman Koné with Kpan Clément and Yaya Ouattara as research assistants.

*Education et Pauvreté en Côte d'Ivoire*—by Dr. Nahoua Touré (project coordinator), Dr. Kouadio Bénié Marcel, Dr. Sobia Camara Aïssata with Diallo Souleymane, Koudou Claude, Eric/Bongué Mamadou as research assistants.

*Financement de l'Éducation en Afrique dans un Contexte de Mondialisation: Une Approche par les Ong de Côte d'Ivoire*—by Professors Sylla Kalilou, Kablan Cléopâtre, Diallo Souleymane, and Seka-Brou Télésphore.

Joint CIRES — Centre d'Education à Distance—Côte d'Ivoire (CED-CI) Proposal:

*Enseignement à Distance en Côte d'Ivoire*—by Professor Sylla Kalilou (CIRES) and Dr. Kouassi Yao (CED-CI).

*Senegal*

A team of three researchers is being constituted and will be composed of one researcher from CREA to be designated/recommended by the Director of CREA; Mamadou Mara, Direction de L'Alphabétisation et de l'Education de Base, Ministère de l'Enseignement Technique, de la Formation Professionnelle, de L'Alphabétisation et des Langues Nationales, Senegal; and Marieme Lo, Ph D candidate at Cornell University.

*South Africa*

A proposal is being written by Professor Philip Higgs of the University of South Africa (UNISA). The nature of collaboration between UNISA and DPRU, the SISERA institution, has yet to be functionally established. The Director of DPRU, Professor Haroon Bhorat, has proposed that a DPRU researcher in the field of education be invited to initiate and conduct a study as well.

**Activities anticipated over the next six months**

As the studies are completed, we expect to arrange a conference to present the results.

For both areas of research—distance education and community schools—we plan a longitudinal study and application (in regular and post-conflict context).

**III. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA)**

Technical assistance under SAGA has included three types of activities: formal training workshops, support to SISERA's research competition, and support to individual SISERA institutes in proposal preparation, planning research projects, and executing those projects.

**Workshops**

*Kenya*

In March, 2004, Chris Barrett co-led a SAGA workshop on the integration of qualitative and quantitative poverty methods. The workshop was hosted by KIPPRA,

with about 50 participants from government ministries, the Central Bureau of Statistics, ILRI, ICRAF, Tegemeo, IPAR, KIPPRA, the University of Nairobi, and Kenyatta University. David Nalo, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Planning and National Development, gave the keynote address. The workshop received local radio and newspaper coverage. John Omiti and Walter Odhiambo are preparing a workshop proceedings volume.

### *East Africa*

As it turns out, not everyone interested in combining qualitative and quantitative methods resides at Cornell! The East African Poverty Analysis and Data Initiative (PADI) at the World Bank contacted SAGA in January, 2004 about the possibility of a training workshop for East African participants. Because we, too, had planned such a workshop, we agreed to collaborate. In the end, SAGA did not contribute to the funding of this workshop because of our budget crisis, but we did send frequent collaborator Paul Shaffer as a resource person.

### *South Africa*

SAGA's June, 2003 training workshop at the Development Policy Research Unit (DPRU) of the University of Capetown (UCT) led to demand for further such workshops in South Africa. In March, 2004, Ravi Kanbur, Paul Cichello, and Stephen Younger worked with the DPRU to offer a two-week training course in poverty and inequality analysis for the Department of Social Development (DSD), the government agency charged with design and management of most of South Africa's transfer payments. The workshop was held in Pretoria at the government's information technology training center. The course covered both theoretical and empirical aspects of poverty and inequality analysis, with daily hands-on training with Stata software in a computer lab.

As with our previous workshop, participants' feedback was quite positive, with great demand for follow-on courses. Managers from the DSD also expressed interest in the possibility of collaborative research to analyze the data that they collect as part of their transfer payment schemes. Staff at DPRU agreed to a series of discussions about possible topics.

### **SISERA Proposal Review**

As per the mode of operation described in last year's report Stephen Younger continues to pre-screen proposals submitted to SISERA's research competition. This includes recommendations to improve proposals, where appropriate, and suggestions for international experts to "coach" proposals through the preparation and review process. To date, we have reviewed 52 proposals, eight of which SISERA has funded, with two being multi-year projects.

In January, 2004, Stephen Younger attended the first meeting of researchers supported by SISERA's SAGA grants. Most researchers have only recently received their

funds, so progress is limited to date. But the two-day meeting allowed plenty of time for discussions of proposed topics and methods

### **Support to Research at SISERA Institutes and Other African Institutions**

In Madagascar, Mamisoa Razakamanantsoa, a researcher at the *Institut National de la Statistique* (INSTAT), visited Cornell in November to work with Peter Glick and David Sahn on the preparation of analysis files for a national health survey. Formal and informal training was provided in this area, in addition to the preparation of preliminary descriptive statistics from the surveys.

In preparation for the upcoming national education survey, five Malagasy researchers visited Cornell in February and March, 2004: Tahina Razafindramary, Arsène Ravelo, and Voahangy Rahelimanantsoa from the Ministry of Education, and Tiaray Razafimanantena and Harivelo Rajemison from INSTAT.

Bart Minten provided technical assistance in Madagascar on the development of a program of education research. In addition, he has continued to work with INSTAT and FOFIFA on a wide range of issues such as training in assessing the benefits of public provided services and the impact of user fees.

In Tanzania, Stephen Younger brought together Joachim de Weerd, a young Belgian researcher, and researchers at ESRF. Joachim is doing a follow-up survey of the people interviewed in the famous Kagera HIV/AIDS surveys of ten years ago. He has generated sufficient funds to carry out the survey, but not to fund analysis of it. By putting him in contact with ESRF, with whom he has worked before, we hope to bring about a joint proposal to SISERA's research competition that would analyze some aspects of this very exciting new survey.

In Uganda, Stephen Younger continues to provide support to young professionals at EPRC who are carrying out SAGA-related research. Projects include an analysis of poverty changes in Uganda (Ashie Mukunge and Ibrahim Kasirye), demand for health care services (Sarah Ssewanyana), tax incidence (Margaret Banga), and agricultural commercialization and poverty (Godfrey Bahiigwa).

### **Planned Activities**

#### *Qualitative and Quantitative Methods Workshops*

Initial consultations with SISERA directors revealed great interest in the simultaneous use of qualitative and quantitative methods for poverty analysis. Fortunately, Cornell is at the forefront of this emerging field. (See, e.g., Kanbur, Ravi, ed., 2003, *Q-Squared: Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Poverty Appraisal*. Delhi: Permanent Black.) After consultations with SISERA, we recently sent invitations to SISERA institute directors to participate in a series of workshops on this topic. The first workshops will be in-country, bringing together qualitative and quantitative researchers

to compare and contrast (amicably!) their methods and findings on poverty. Cornell will provide at least one expert to facilitate these discussions. The ISSER workshop mentioned above is a model for this meeting. The goal is to complete these workshops by mid-2004. Then, following the international conference on Qual/Quant to be held in Toronto in June, 2004, SAGA will organize a continent-wide methodology workshop, bringing together one or two qualitative and quantitative researchers from each in-country workshop and a group of international practitioners. The goal of this meeting will be to foster research proposals that use qualitative and quantitative together in poverty analysis.

#### *SISERA Directors' Meeting*

Stephen Younger or David Sahn will attend the annual SISERA directors' meeting to be held in early June. After an initial flourish, the pace of SISERA research proposals and the requests for technical assistance activities have slowed. Our attendance at this meeting will, we hope, refocus SISERA directors' attention on SAGA and the potential resources it has to offer them.

## **IV. COMPETITIVE RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM (CRGP)**

### **Summary**

To date, the SAGA Competitive Research Grants program has awarded 20 grants for research to be conducted in collaboration with SISERA Institutions. Thirteen (13) students (4 females), and 7 faculty (2 females).

All Year 1 awardees have successfully completed their fieldwork during this reporting period and now are either completing or have already completed their research work.

During Year 2 we awarded 11 individuals, 7 students (3 females) and 4 faculty (1 female). To date, two (2) have successfully completed their fieldwork. Seven (7) of the awardees are currently in the field, and two (2) are preparing to depart for their fieldwork.

### **Activities over the past six months**

The specific tasks listed below were accomplished during this reporting period:

1. Wrote the second annual report on the Competitive Research Grants Program of SAGA. The report was disseminated to the Principal SAGA Researchers and discussed at the SAGA Annual Advisory Board Meeting (November 2-4, 2004). The report was presented in two parts, *Part I: Research Grants Program – Year 2* and *Part II: Research Grants Program – Year 1 Follow up*.

2. Participated in the Advisory Board meeting at Cornell University (November 2-4, 2003). Presentations were made about the activities and outputs of the Competitive Research Grants Program.
3. Processed and completed all the close-out budgetary and reporting activities of all of Year 1 Awardees. This included processing all relevant receipts submitted by awardees, and preparing a reimbursement packet for the awardees consisting of any and all monies due for direct expenditures incurred during their fieldwork, including the Host Institutions. We also assembled fieldwork trip reports, and provided an updated copy of the expected deliverables still due to the SAGA Research Grants Office.
4. Modified and updated the survey instrument used in Year 1 to collect information of the research experiences of the awardees and the host institutions. We disseminated this survey instrument to all of Year 2 Awardees.
5. Processed and coordinated the departure of 9 (out of the 11) Awardees from Year 2. We have begun processing the return of 2 Awardees from Year 2, which includes the process of preparing their reimbursement packet and collecting their fieldwork trip reports.
6. Updated the Competitive Research Grants web site. The revised version includes abstracts of all funded research projects for the last two (2) years of the grant, and field trip reports of all awardees from Year 1.

The following are also worth reporting:

1. Two (2) students from Year 1 have now completed their Ph.D studies, Dean Karlan from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Chia-Hsin Hu from George Washington University. Dean is now an Assistant Professor at Princeton University and Chia-Hsin is Research Economist.
2. Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue from Cornell University has completed his final report and submitted two papers for publication.
3. James Nyankori from Clemson University has completed his final report and submitted one paper for publication.

The other Ph.D. students are in the process of completing their PhD's and writing papers for publication. All the awardees have indicated that they are continuing to work with their respective SISERA collaborating institutions.

The deadline for proposal submission for the 3<sup>rd</sup> round was, March 30, 2004. Although we were not certain about the amount of funding for this round, and we shied



away from advertising the program, we nevertheless received several proposals. We are not, however, certain how many of these if any will be funded during this cycle.

### **Activities anticipated over the next six months**

In an effort to ensure a successful research experience for the awardees, we remain in contact with those still in the field as well as with those still completing their final reports on their projects. This requires us to not only be a backstop for all awardees who are either in the field or have returned but also to follow up on deliverables and distribution of project outputs.

More specifically, during the next six (6) months we plan to:

1. Process and coordinate the return of all awardees from Year 2 (includes: collecting expenditure reports, processing reimbursements, etc.).
2. Conduct follow up surveys with the Awardees and their respective host institutions (i.e., we will use the survey instrument used in Year 1).
3. Follow up and assemble all final reports from all Year 1 awardees.
4. Prepare annual report for Year 3. This will include assembling and coordinating trip reports and statements about fieldwork experiences.
5. Draft a brochure summarizing at least the intermediate level of outputs from the two rounds (Year 1 & Year 2) funded research projects under the Competitive Research Grants Program.

### **V. WEBSITE STATS**

The SAGA website (<http://www.saga.cornell.edu>) provides a means to communicate globally about the program and disseminate the results of our research as working papers downloadable from the website.

The website has several main pages subordinate to the home page which describe the research themes and the goals of technical assistance, provide contact information for the project personnel and links to project partners, and offer downloads for the proposal, progress reports, and working papers. Most recently, a conference page has been added to the website to announce upcoming workshops and conferences, and to share information presented at recent events.

Collection of data to quantify the website usage was begun May 28, 2003. Attachments 2 (2003) and 3 (2004) are tables with detailed information on numbers of visits and downloads for individual pages within the website. The number of “hits”

measured in 2003 totaled 31,159, with a “hit” defined as a single action on the web server, that is, a visitor downloading a single file or requesting a single file. The average number of hits per month for the period June-December, 2003, was 4,403. In the first three months of 2004, there have been 18,070 hits logged, or an average of 6,023 per month.

Because a single page may have more than one file—and thus contain more than one hit per page—the measurement of hits, although commonly reported by many website counters as indicator of website traffic, does not accurately reflect how often web pages are being viewed. When measurements are made for unique pages, without counting supporting graphics, we find that there were 11,018 pages viewed in 2003, or an average of 1,558 pages per month from June through December, 2003. For the first quarter of 2004, the total pages viewed were 5,983, averaging 1,994 pages per month.

Some of the files are available for download as PDF documents. These include the proposal, progress reports, and working papers. For May 28-December 31, 2003, there were a total of 5,661 files downloaded, of which 3,315 represented downloads of working papers. From June through December, the average monthly overall rate for downloads was 806 files, with 473 of these being working papers. An examination of Attachment 1 shows a progressive increase in the number of downloads per month throughout the year. In the first quarter 2004, the total number of downloads were 3,463 files (1154 per month average), of which 1,854 files are working papers (618 per month average).

While these measurements provide an idea of the website usage, these statistics do not tell us how many people are actually using the site, since one visitor may view several pages in a visit. Thus, the number of visitors to the site has also been collected for each month, as well as the amount of this number which represent unique visitors who are only counted during their first visit in the reporting period. For May 28-December 31, 2003, there were 9,329 visitors to the SAGA site, with 4,162 identified as unique. The monthly average of unique visitors to the site for the period June through December 2003 was 586. In the first three months of 2004, there have already been 5,033 visits to the website, with 2,348 of these unique. The average of unique visitors to the SAGA website has increased to 783 per month on average, nearly 34% more than in 2003.

With the addition of the conference pages, we will be posting conference papers and powerpoint presentations as web pages to extend the reaches of the information shared at the conferences far beyond the actual attendees.

## APPENDIX

### ATTACHMENT 1

**KIPPRA-CORNELL SAGA WORKSHOP ON  
QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS FOR POVERTY ANALYSIS  
THURSDAY MARCH 11, 2004  
GRANDY REGENCY HOTEL NAIROBI**

<b>8.15 - 8.45</b>	<b>AM</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>
8.45 - 9.30	AM	OPENING CEREMONY
		SESSION Chairman: <i>Prof. Willis Oluoch Kosura</i>
8.45 - 9.00	AM	Welcome by <i>Dr. Hezron Nyangito</i> , Acting Executive Director, KIPPRA
9.00 - 9.10	AM	SAGA Project Brief: <i>Prof. Chris Barrett</i> , Cornell University
9.10 - 9.30	AM	Chief Guest Speech by <b>Mr. David S. Nalo</b> , Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning and National Development
9.30 - 10.30	AM	<b>SESSION 1 : METHODS FOR POVERTY ANALYSIS</b>
9.30 - 10.00	AM	Prof. G. Mwabu      Quantitative Methods
10.00 -10.30	AM	Prof. E. Njeru      Qualitative Methods
10. 30 - 11.00	AM	Prof. C. Barrett      Integrated Methods
<b>11.00 - 11.15</b>	<b>AM</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>
<b>11.15 - 1. 00</b>	<b>PM</b>	<b>SESSION 2: CASE STUDIES</b>
		<b>Chairman: Dr. H. O. Nyangito (KIPPRA)</b>
11.15 - 11.45	AM	Dr. Mary Omosa (IDS, UON)
11.45 - 12.15	PM	Dr. Nelson Mango and Ms. Maren Radeny (ILRI)

12.15 - 12.45 PM Mr. Kilele (Acting Director, Central Bureau of Statistics)

**1.00 – 2.00 PM LUNCH**

2.00 - 3.30 PM **CASE STUDIES CONTINUED**

2.00 - 2.30 PM Dr. M. Kulundu (KIPPRA)

2.30 - 3.00 PM Prof. W. O. Kosura (Dept of Ag. Econ, UON)

3.00 - 3.30 PM Discussions

**3.30 3.45 PM TEA BREAK**

3.45 – 5.00 PM **SESSION 3 : PLENARY PANEL DISCUSSION AND WAY FORWARD**

**CHAIRMAN SESSION Prof. Chris Barrett**

**Panelists:** Dr. John Omiti (IPAR)  
Mr. Paul Gamba (TEGEMEO)  
Dr. Fred Kilby (World Bank)  
Floor Discussions

4.45 – 5.00 PM Recommendations and Closure

*Rappoteurs*

Dr. Walter Odhiambo (KIPPRA)  
Dr. J. O. Omiti (IPAR)  
Mr. J. Nzuma (KIPPRA)  
M/s. N. Nafula (KIPPRA)  
Mr. J. Muthaka (KIPPRA)

ATTACHMENT 2

**The Measurement and Analysis of Poverty and Inequality**  
**22 March 2004 – 2 April 2004**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Details</b>
22 March 2004	08:30 – 08:45	Tea
	08:45 – 10:00	Welcome
	10:00 – 11:00	<i>Ravi Kanbur</i> : Introduction to Poverty and Inequality
	11:00 – 11:30	Tea
	11:30 – 12:30	<i>Ravi Kanbur</i> : Introduction to Poverty and Inequality (cont.)
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 – 15:00	<i>Oosthuizen &amp; Poswell</i> : Introduction to STATA
	15:00 – 15:30	Tea
	15:30 – 17:00	<i>Oosthuizen &amp; Poswell</i> : Introduction to STATA (cont.)
23 March 2004	08:30 – 09:00	Tea
	09:00 – 11:00	<i>Ravi Kanbur</i> : Poverty Measures and Poverty Decompositions
	11:00 – 11:30	Tea
	11:30 – 12:30	<i>Ravi Kanbur</i> : Poverty Measures and Poverty Decompositions (cont.)
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 – 15:00	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : Introduction to STATA
	15:00 – 15:30	Tea
	15:30 – 17:00	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : Introduction to STATA (cont.)
24 March 2004	08:30 – 09:00	Tea
	09:00 – 11:00	<i>Ravi Kanbur</i> : Poverty and Policy I

	11:00 – 11:30	Tea. <b>Group Photograph</b>
	11:30 – 12:30	<i>Ravi Kanbur</i> : Poverty and Policy I (cont.)
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 – 15:00	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : Introduction to STATA
	15:00 – 15:30	Tea
	15:30 – 17:00	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : Introduction to STATA (cont.)
25 March 2004	08:30 – 09:00	Tea
	09:00 – 11:00	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : Poverty Lines
	11:00 – 11:30	Tea
	11:30 – 12:30	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : Poverty Lines (cont.)
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 – 15:00	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : Introduction to STATA
	15:00 – 15:30	Tea
	15:30 – 17:00	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : Introduction to STATA (cont.)
26 March 2004	08:30 – 09:00	Tea
	09:00 – 11:00	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : STATA Applications – Poverty Lines
	11:00 – 11:30	Tea
	11:30 – 12:30	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : STATA Applications – Poverty Lines (cont.)
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 – 15:00	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : STATA Applications – Poverty Lines (cont.)
	15:00 – 15:30	Tea
	15:30 – 17:00	<i>Paul Cichello</i> : STATA Applications – Poverty Lines (cont.)

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Details</b>
29 March 2004	08:30 – 09:00	Tea
	09:00 – 11:00	<i>Stephen Younger: Understanding Poverty</i>
	11:00 – 11:30	Tea
	11:30 – 12:30	<i>Stephen Younger: Understanding Poverty (cont.)</i>
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 – 15:00	<i>Stephen Younger: STATA Applications – Poverty Profiles</i>
	15:00 – 15:30	Tea
	15:30 – 17:00	<i>Stephen Younger: STATA Applications – Poverty Profiles (cont.)</i>
30 March 2004	08:30 – 09:00	Tea
	09:00 – 11:00	<i>Stephen Younger: Understanding Poverty</i>
	11:00 – 11:30	Tea
	11:30 – 12:30	<i>Stephen Younger: Understanding Poverty (cont.)</i>
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 – 15:00	<i>Stephen Younger: STATA Applications – Other Poverty Measures</i>
	15:00 – 15:30	Tea
	15:30 – 17:00	<i>Stephen Younger: STATA Applications – Other Poverty Measures (cont.)</i>
31 March 2004	08:30 – 09:00	Tea
	09:00 – 11:00	<i>Stephen Younger: Building and Choosing Inequality Measures</i>
	11:00 – 11:30	Tea
	11:30 – 12:30	<i>Stephen Younger: Building and Choosing Inequality Measures (cont.)</i>
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 – 15:00	<i>Stephen Younger: STATA Applications – Inequality Measures</i>

	15:00 – 15:30	Tea
	15:30 – 17:00	<i>Stephen Younger: STATA Applications – Inequality Measures (cont.)</i>
01 April 2004	08:30 – 09:00	Tea
	09:00 – 11:00	<i>Oosthuizen &amp; Poswell: Policy and Poverty II</i>
	11:00 – 11:30	Tea
	11:30 – 12:30	<i>Oosthuizen &amp; Poswell: Policy and Poverty II (cont.)</i>
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
	13:30 – 15:00	<i>Bhorat, Oosthuizen &amp; Poswell: STATA Applications</i>
	15:00 – 15:30	Tea
	15:30 – 17:00	<i>Bhorat, Oosthuizen &amp; Poswell: STATA Applications (cont.)</i>
02 April 2004	08:30 – 09:00	Tea
	09:00 – 11:00	<i>Haroon Bhorat: Policy and Poverty III</i>
	11:00 – 11:30	Tea
	11:30 – 12:30	<i>Haroon Bhorat: Policy and Poverty III (cont.)</i>
	12:30 – 13:30	Lunch



ATTACHMENT 3: SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS																
2003		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED														
File Status	File	PAGE	<i>Statistics collection began 5/28/03</i>												TOTAL	
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC		
		Number of hits <sup>a</sup>						334	2,915	3,412	3,302	3,893	6,026	5,661	5,616	<b>31,159</b>
		Average # of hits/day <sup>b</sup>						83	97	110	106	129	194	188	181	<b>136</b>
		# of Visits to site <sup>c</sup>						111	1,063	1,224	1,081	1,230	1,524	1,583	1,513	<b>9,329</b>
		# of Unique visits to site <sup>d</sup>						63	537	542	435	546	670	734	635	<b>4,162</b>
		Views of pages of website -- all HTML pages						109	1,319	1,481	1,316	1,303	1,732	1,716	2,042	<b>11,018</b>
		Total Downloads of all PDF files						16	116	337	579	825	1,060	1,330	1,398	<b>5,661</b>
		Total Downloads of Working Paper PDFs only							22	216	277	379	565	902	954	<b>3,315</b>
<sup>a</sup> - A "hit" is a single action on the Web server as it appears in the log file. A visitor downloading a single file is logged as a single hit, while a visitor requesting a Web page including two images registers as three hits on the server; one hit is the request for the .html page, and two additional hits are requests for the downloaded image files. While the volume of hits is an indicator of Web server traffic, it is not an accurate reflection of how many pages are being looked at.																
<sup>b</sup> Average Hits per Day - Number of successful hits divided by the total number of days in the log																
<sup>c</sup> Visits - Number of times a visitor came to your site.																
<sup>d</sup> Unique Visitors- Individuals who visited your site during the report period. If someone visits more than once, they are counted only the first time they visit.																
Note: PDF files for working papers are removed from web when paper is published and a link to citation is substituted. "Reprint" is noted in the first column when the PDF is no longer available for viewing.																

ATTACHMENT 3: SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS															
2003		NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
		<i>Statistics collection began 5/28/03</i>													
		<b>HTML Pages</b>													
		<u>Home</u>						21	194	196	177	180	213	243	<b>1,442</b>
		<u>Research</u>						8	84	93	95	83	118	94	<b>665</b>
		<u>Proposal</u>						8	97	100	57	52	59	64	<b>535</b>
		Perspective and Motivation						2	18	14	10	13	16	18	<b>111</b>
		Research Themes						2	15	16	13	11	16	15	<b>109</b>
		Education						4	33	34	29	36	40	37	<b>254</b>
		Understanding Africa's Low Enrolments						3	37	36	36	34	40	44	<b>280</b>
		Health and Nutrition							18	21	25	22	29	33	<b>184</b>
		Risk, Vulnerability and Poverty Dynamics						1	14	21	18	15	23	25	<b>139</b>
		Food Security						2	14	18	14	15	16	16	<b>119</b>
		Poverty Traps						1	22	14	17	19	27	27	<b>149</b>
		Possibilities for Public Policy						2	16	15	12	13	16	15	<b>111</b>
		Empowerment and Institutions							12	15	14	10	15	13	<b>98</b>
		Decentralization						1	23	25	23	28	31	35	<b>204</b>
		Social Funds						1	15	17	16	17	14	12	<b>113</b>
		Methods						2	17	12	13	15	19	20	<b>125</b>
		Qualitative and Quantitative Methods						5	26	19	32	35	53	76	<b>301</b>
		Multidimensional Poverty Measures						5	27	17	23	22	37	28	<b>194</b>
		Dynamic Analysis						2	15	15	16	17	27	14	<b>129</b>
		References						2	27	29	23	29	40	26	<b>206</b>
		<u>Technical Assistance</u>						1	64	88	77	74	104	96	<b>597</b>
		<u>Progress Reports</u>						4	90	95	69	67	101	103	<b>617</b>
		1. October 2002 Report						3	54	44	16	11	20	20	<b>193</b>
		Research						1	8	8	6	5	6	11	<b>62</b>
		Ghana						1	15	9	8	10	18	18	<b>99</b>
		Kenya						2	17	13	12	12	10	12	<b>101</b>
		Madagascar						2	5	7	6	5	7	8	<b>54</b>
		Uganda						1	16	12	7	10	12	18	<b>95</b>
		South Africa						6	31	33	27	28	43	35	<b>228</b>
		West Africa						3	24	20	19	17	24	18	<b>147</b>
		Technical Assistance							11	12	9	10	13	14	<b>85</b>
		Competitive Grants						1	13	9	12	11	8	13	<b>86</b>
		Attachment 1. Ghana - Key Policy Issues						1	10	11	8	9	8	24	<b>88</b>
		Attachment 2. - Memorandum of Understanding						2	9	15	17	27	14	20	<b>125</b>
		Attachment 3 - Memo re: Tech. Assistance						1	7	6	11	6	7	12	<b>66</b>
		Attachment 4 - Call for Proposals						1	5	11	7	10	8	11	<b>69</b>
		Attachment 5 - Proposal Evaluation Criteria							6	7	9	3	5	9	<b>47</b>
		2. April 2003 Report							7	22	9	9	18	18	<b>102</b>
		Ghana							2	10	8	6	12	14	<b>67</b>
		Kenya							2	11	11	11	20	23	<b>98</b>

<b>ATTACHMENT 3: SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS</b>																	
<b>2003</b>		<b>NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED</b>															
File Status	File	PAGE	<i>Statistics collection began 5/28/03</i>														TOTAL
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC			
		Madagascar						2	8	9	10	17	15	15	<b>76</b>		
		Senegal/WARP						2	9	9	8	18	23	26	<b>95</b>		
		Uganda						2	9	9	12	13	12	24	<b>81</b>		
		South Africa						3	9	6	5	8	10	16	<b>57</b>		
		Technical Assistance						1	8	9	7	9	8	15	<b>57</b>		
		3. October 2003 Report												16	<b>16</b>		
		Research												7	<b>7</b>		
		Ghana												17	<b>17</b>		
		Kenya												12	<b>12</b>		
		Madagascar												13	<b>13</b>		
		Uganda												14	<b>14</b>		
		South Africa												10	<b>10</b>		
		West Africa												11	<b>11</b>		
		Technical Assistance												7	<b>7</b>		
		Competitive Grants												9	<b>9</b>		
		<u>Working Papers</u>						26	86	84	75	106	101	129	<b>607</b>		
		<u>Links</u>					2	50	56	55	52	84	66	70	<b>435</b>		
		<u>Project Personnel</u>					4	55	66	65	61	86	84	87	<b>508</b>		
		<u>Partners</u>												21	<b>21</b>		
		<u>Contact Us</u>					1	58	60	59	66	79	75	73	<b>471</b>		
		<b>PDF FILES</b>															
		SAGA Brochure/web brochure								121	300	315	250	234	<b>1,220</b>		
		Research Proposal					13	65	65	109	38	94	27	86	<b>497</b>		
		Progress Report, October 2002					3	26	26	31	48	43	66	25	<b>268</b>		
		Progress Report, April 2003						3	30	41	60	43	85	41	<b>303</b>		
		Progress Report, October 2003												36	<b>36</b>		
		Briefing Report (October 2003)												22	<b>22</b>		
	wp143.pdf	Barrett, Moser et al. - Better Technology, Better Plots or Better Farmers? Identifying Changes In Productivity And Risk Among Malagasy Rice Farmers												20	<b>20</b>		
	wp154.pdf	Barrett and McPeak - Poverty Traps and Safety Nets										10	131	149	<b>290</b>		
	wp159.pdf	Sarr - The Impact of Family Literacy on the Earnings of Illiterates: Evidence from Senegal												20	<b>20</b>		
	wp151.pdf	Younger - Growth and Poverty Reduction in Uganda, 1992-1999: A Multidimensional Analysis of Changes in Living Standards										6	38	69	<b>113</b>		

<b>ATTACHMENT 3: SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS</b>																
<b>2003</b>				<b>NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED</b>												
File Status	File	PAGE	<i>Statistics collection began 5/28/03</i>	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
	wp153.pdf	Barrett and Swallow - Fractal Poverty Traps											15	177	129	<b>321</b>
	wp149.pdf	Barrett -Rural Poverty Dynamics: Development Policy Implications										31	160	56	70	<b>317</b>
	wp133.pdf	Sahn and Stifel - Urban-Rural Inequality in Africa							4	79	35	105	90	55	47	<b>415</b>
	wp152.pdf	Barrett - Smallholder Identities and Social Networks: The Challenge of Improving Productivity and Welfare											6	149	110	<b>265</b>
	wp158.pdf	Moser and Barrett - The Complex Dynamics of Smallholder Technology Adoption: The Case of SRI in Madagascar													21	<b>21</b>
	wp136.pdf	Duclos, Sahn and Younger - Robust Multidimensional Spatial Poverty Comparisons in Uganda							3	50	81	104	57	41	81	<b>417</b>
	wp140.pdf	Lybbert, Barrett, McPeak, and Luseno - Bayesian Herders: Asymmetric Updating of Rainfall Beliefs In Response To External Forecasts							5	55	77	74	71	100	103	<b>485</b>
	wp141.pdf	Barrett and Luseno - Decomposing Producer Price Risk: A Policy Analysis Tool With An Application to Northern Kenyan Livestock Markets							5	22	22	37	57	36	37	<b>216</b>
	wp139.pdf	Huysentruyt, Barrett, and McPeak - cial Identity and Manipulative Interhousehold Transfers Among East African Pastoralists							5	10	62	28	93	119	98	<b>415</b>
									116	337	579	825	1,060	1,330	1,398	<b>5,661</b>
		<b>Working Paper Totals</b>							22	216	277	379	565	902	954	

ATTACHMENT 4 : SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS																		
2004																		
File Status	File	Author 1	Author2	Author3	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
					Number of hits <sup>a</sup>	6,027	5,726	6,317										18,070
					Average # of hits/day <sup>b</sup>	194	197	203										198
					# of Visits to site <sup>c</sup>	1,887	1,406	1,740										5,033
					# of Unique visits to site <sup>d</sup>	797	765	786										2,348
					Views of pages of website -- all HTML pages	2,333	1,703	1,947										5,983
					Total Downloads of all PDF files	1,106	1,266	1,091										3,463
					Total Downloads of Working Paper PDFs only	423	768	663										1,854
<sup>a</sup> - A "hit" is a single action on the Web server as it appears in the log file. A visitor downloading a single file is logged as a single hit, while a visitor requesting a Web page including two images registers as three hits on the server; one hit is the request for the .html page, and two additional hits are requests for the downloaded image files. While the volume of hits is an indicator of Web server traffic, it is not an accurate reflection of how many pages are being looked at.																		
<sup>b</sup> Average Hits per Day - Number of successful hits divided by the total number of days in the log																		
<sup>c</sup> Visits - Number of times a visitor came to your site.																		
<sup>d</sup> Unique Visitors- Individuals who visited your site during the report period. If someone visits more than once, they are counted only the first time they visit.																		
Note: PDF files for working papers are removed from web when paper is published and a link to citation is substituted. "Reprint" is noted in the first column when the PDF is no longer available for viewing.																		

ATTACHMENT 4 : SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS																		
2004					NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													
File Status	File	Author 1	Author2	Author3	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
					<b>HTML Pages</b>													
					Home	294	202	245										741
					Research	133	82	97										312
					Proposal	94	61	66										221
					Perspective and Motivation	26	15	15										56
					Research Themes	25	17	14										56
					Education	37	21	13										71
					Understanding Africa's Low Enrolments	51	38	39										128
					Health and Nutrition	29	28	24										81
					Risk, Vulnerability and Poverty Dynamics	33	18	17										68
					Food Security	29	24	14										67
					Poverty Traps	32	32	29										93
					Possibilities for Public Policy	25	16	17										58
					Empowerment and Institutions	24	13	16										53
					Decentralization	39	35	34										108
					Social Funds	26	16	14										56
					Methods	26	16	17										59
					Qualitative and Quantitative Methods	46	52	40										138
					Multidimensional Poverty Measures	34	20	21										75
					Dynamic Analysis	28	17	22										67
					References	38	32	33										103
					Technical Assistance	97	71	83										251
					Progress Reports	89	64	85										238
					1. October 2002 Report	20	22	28										70
					Research	20	11	11										42
					Ghana	18	13	16										47
					Kenya	18	16	21										55
					Madagascar	17	9	11										37
					Uganda	30	14	17										61
					South Africa	28	29	46										103
					West Africa	26	16	21										63
					Technical Assistance	17	15	13										45
					Competitive Grants	23	11	12										46
					Attachment 1. Ghana - Key Policy Issues	20	12	15										47
					Attachment 2. - Memorandum of Understanding	22	18	17										57
					Attachment 3 - Memo re: Tech. Assistance	19	14	12										45
					Attachment 4 - Call for Proposals	26	13	15										54
					Attachment 5 - Proposal Evaluation Criteria	9	11	10										30
					2. April 2003 Report	25	15	32										72
					Ghana	16	9	12										37
					Kenya	27	18	15										60
					Madagascar	28	15	17										60
					Senegal/WARP	20	21	17										58
					Uganda	23	14	14										51
					South Africa	20	13	13										46
					Technical Assistance	19	9	11										39
					3. October 2003 Report	17	14	36										67
					Research	7	8	9										24
					Ghana	19	16	16										51
					Kenya	16	15	14										45
					Madagascar	15	17	22										54
					Uganda	15	20	17										52
					South Africa	17	38	46										101
					West Africa	13	11	16										40
					Technical Assistance	11	10	14										35
					Competitive Grants	18	16	10										44

ATTACHMENT 4 : SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS																		
2004																		
File Status	File	Author 1	Author2	Author3	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
					<u>Working Papers</u>	117	97	107										321
					<u>Links</u>	73	60	89										222
					<u>Project Personnel</u>	96	60	73										229
					<u>Partners</u>	76	45	62										183
					<u>Contact Us</u>	77	48	65										190
								1947										
					<b>PDF FILES</b>													
					SAGA Brochure/web brochure	384	309	188										881
					Research Proposal	86	46	32										164
					Progress Report, October 2002	40	29	34										103
					Progress Report, April 2003	41	35	25										101
					Progress Report, October 2003	55	28	55										138
					Briefing Report (October 2003)	77	51	75										203
					DRPU Call for Papers			19										
	wp124.pdf	Sahn	Glick		Glick and Sahn - Intertemporal Female Labor Force Behavior in a Developing Country: What Can We Learn from a Limited Panel?			23										
	wp143.pdf	Barrett	Moser	et al.	Barrett, Moser et al. - Better Technology, Better Plots or Better Farmers? Identifying Changes In Productivity And Risk Among Malagasy Rice Farmers	13	176	32										221
	wp154.pdf	Barrett	McPeak		Barrett and McPeak - Poverty Traps and Safety Nets	90	106	103										299
	wp159.pdf	Sarr			Sarr - The Impact of Family Literacy on the Earnings of Illiterates: Evidence from Senegal	23	25	31										79
	wp151.pdf	Younger			Younger - Growth and Poverty Reduction in Uganda, 1992-1999: A Multidimensional Analysis of Changes in Living Standards	47	111	63										221
	wp153.pdf	Barrett	Swallow		Barrett and Swallow - Fractal Poverty Traps	37	33	31										101
	wp149.pdf	Barrett			Barrett -Rural Poverty Dynamics: Development Policy Implications	29	35	31										95
	wp133.pdf	Sahn	Stifel		Sahn and Stifel - Urban-Rural Inequality in Africa	56	91	103										250
	wp152.pdf	Barrett			Barrett - Smallholder Identities and Social Networks: The Challenge of Improving Productivity and Welfare	22	43	43										108
	wp158.pdf	Barrett	Moser		Moser and Barrett - The Complex Dynamics of Smallholder Technology Adoption: The Case of SRI in Madagascar	15	25	26										66
	wp136.pdf	Sahn	Younger	Duclos	Duclos, Sahn and Younger - Robust Multidimensional Spatial Poverty Comparisons in Uganda	21	35	89										145
	wp140.pdf	Barrett	Luseno	et al.	Lybbert, Barrett, McPeak, and Luseno - Bayesian Herders: Asymmetric Updating of Rainfall Beliefs In Response To External Forecasts	11	22	29										62
	wp141.pdf	Barrett	Luseno		Barrett and Luseno - Decomposing Producer Price Risk: A Policy Analysis Tool With An Application to Northern Kenyan Livestock Markets	36	26	25										87

ATTACHMENT 4 : SAGA WEBSITE STATISTICS					NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED/DOWNLOADED													TOTAL
2004	File	Author 1	Author2	Author3	PAGE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
	wp139.pdf	Barrett	et al.		Huysentruyt, Barrett, and McPeak - cial Identity and Manipulative Interhousehold Transfers Among East African Pastoralists	23	40	34										97
						1106	1266	1091										3,421
					<b>Working Paper Totals</b>	423	768	663										