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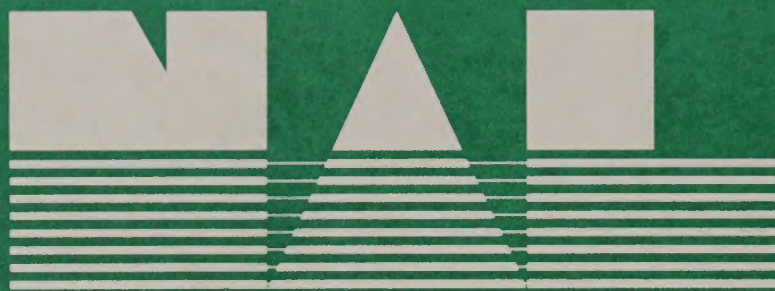


U.S. Department of Agriculture
Office of International Cooperation
and Development
Technical Assistance Division

IN
COOPERATION
WITH

U.S. Agency for International
Development
Bureau for Science and Technology
Office of Nutrition

United States
Department of
Agriculture



National Agricultural Library

NUTRITION ECONOMICS GROUP

The Nutrition Economics Group was created in 1977 with funding from AID under Project 931 "Nutrition: Economic Analysis of Agricultural Policies." The Group's full-time staff of economists and other social scientists is available to assist AID and developing country agricultural planners and analysts develop, implement and evaluate their food and nutrition programs and to evaluate the impacts of their agricultural policies and programs on people's food consumption and nutrition. With its location within the Technical Assistance Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Group is able to draw upon a wide variety of other agricultural specialists to complement its work.

Further information can be obtained from:

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Forty-three participants from the United States and seven developing countries spent the year of November 1980, 1983 discussing ways to understand better how agricultural and other economic development policies affect patterns of food consumption and the nutritional status of people in developing countries. This is one of the projects of the Office of Nutrition's "Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies" (CEAP) project.

To help achieve this objective, studies of the consumption effects of agricultural policies were initiated in nine countries in America. The policy focus of these studies varies, as well as the institutional setting. The study and the U.S. contractor contracted with to undertake the study vary. The countries also vary in level of socio-economic development and vitality of their agricultural sector. The studies in Tanzania, India, and Kenya had been completed by the time of the workshop; the study in Honduras was nearing completion; and the study in Mexico was just getting started.

**THE CONSUMPTION EFFECTS
OF AGRICULTURAL POLICIES:
A PROJECT REVIEW AND EVALUATION**

June 1984

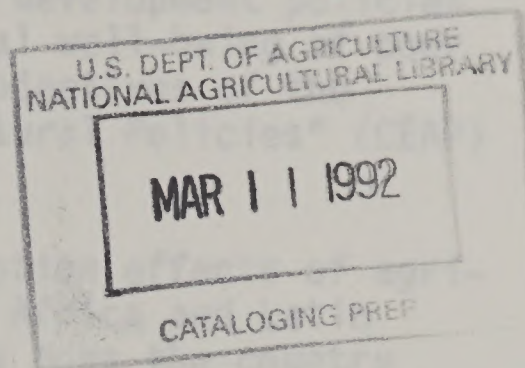
The purpose of the workshop was to evaluate project progress, summarize the lessons learned and develop guidelines for a second phase of activities. Representatives at the workshop came from AID Washington, AID field stations and host country governments in the countries in which the studies were undertaken, and from the contractors who carried out the studies. The workshop was organized by the Nutrition Economics Group in the Department of Agriculture, the Group that has responsibility for implementing the CEAP project under a RSSA agreement between AID and the Department of Agriculture.

To provide a comprehensive review of the project, the workshop was held to describe briefly the objectives, methods, and findings of the studies. The workshop also provided an opportunity for the participants to discuss the results and reactions to the findings; and the data sources and analytical methods used.

Discussions revolved around four central topics, each of which was introduced by a speaker presenting an evaluative paper:

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Agency for International Development**



BACKGROUND

Forty-three participants from the United States and seven developing countries spent the week of November 7-10, 1983 discussing ways to understand better how agricultural and other economic development policies affect patterns of food consumption and the nutritional well-being of poor people in developing countries. This is one of the objectives of the Office of Nutrition's "Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies" (CEAP) project.

To help achieve this objective, studies of the consumption effects of agricultural policies were initiated in nine countries in Africa and Latin America. The policy focus of these studies varies, as does the country institution hosting the study and the U.S. institution contracted with to undertake the study (see Table 1). The participating countries also vary in level of socio-economic development and in the importance and vitality of their agricultural sectors (see Table 2 in Appendix A). The studies in Tanzania, Sudan, Cameroon, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Jamaica and Panama had been completed by the time of the workshop; the study in Honduras was nearing completion; and the study in Peru was just getting started.

The purpose of the workshop was to evaluate project progress, summarize the lessons learned and develop guidelines for a second phase of activities. Representatives to the workshop came from AID Washington, AID field missions and host country governments in the countries in which the studies were undertaken, and from the contractors who carried out the studies. The workshop was organized by the Nutrition Economics Group in the Department of Agriculture, the Group that has responsibility for implementing the CEAP project under a RSSA agreement between AID and the Department of Agriculture.

To provide a common basis for discussion, contractors were asked to describe briefly their study -- its policy focus; the policy impacts identified, including the consumption impacts; their experiences collaborating with host country institutions and individuals; the dissemination of the results and reactions to the findings; and the data sources and analytical methods used.

Discussions revolved around four central topics, each of which was introduced by a speaker presenting an evaluation paper:

1. A critique of the policy focus, design and implementation of the Phase I studies by Robert Evenson of the Yale Growth Center;
2. A critique of the quality, uses and analysis of available consumption data in the developing countries by Stanley Johnson of the University of Missouri;
3. A review of farm household models (those which treat farmers as consumers as well as producers) and their relevance for consumption impact analyses by Terry Roe of the University of Minnesota; and

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Table 1
Policy Impact Evaluations Initiated During Phase I

<u>Country</u>	<u>Contractor*</u>	<u>Policy Being Examined</u>	<u>Host Institution</u>	<u>Length</u>
Cameroon	CRED	Opening the broder with Nigeria to agricultural trade.	Department of Studies and Projects, Ministry of Agriculture	Short-term
Honduras	ECID	Price policies for basic grains.	National Planning Council and Ministry of Natural Resources	Longer-term
Jamaica	NEG	Export promotion (sugar) vs. import substitution (rice).	Ministry of Agriculture	Short-term
Panama	RTI, Sigma One	Promotion of self-sufficiency in basic grains.	Nutrition Office, Ministry of Health	Short-term
Peru	Sigma One	Cheap food policies.	Ministry of Agriculture	Medium-term
Senegal	CRED	Promotion of increased food crop self-sufficiency.	Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research	Short-term
Sierra Leone	MSU	Price policies for basic staples.	N.A.	Longer-term
Sudan	RTI, Sigma One, IFPRI	Elimination of wheat price subsidy.	Ministry of Planning	Short-term
Tanzania	RTI, Sigma One, IFPRI	Reversal of previous policy to emphasize food vs. export crops.	Market Development Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture	Short-term

*

CRED -- Center for Research and Development, Ann Arbor, Michigan
 ECID -- Center for Studies of Integration and Development, Central American Common Market Secretariat, Guatemala
 IFPRI -- International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, D.C.
 MSU -- Michigan State University, Lansing, Michigan
 NEG -- Nutrition Economics Group, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
 RTI -- Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina
 Sigma One -- Sigma One Corporation, Raleigh, North Carolina

4. A review of the CEAP studies and their actual and potential influence on host countries by Gary Smith of the Nutrition Economics Group.

Other representatives contributed their ideas by participating on panels and in small work groups.

The workshop schedule is in Appendix B, and the participant list in Appendix C. Copies of the evaluation papers can be obtained from the Nutrition Economics Group, as can copies of the complete studies. A list of selected documents from the CEAP project is included in Appendix D.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Numerous conclusions were drawn about the overall success of the project and general recommendations made about the directions that future activities should take.

Confirmation of Project Philosophy and Plans to Continue Project Activities

Workshop participants confirmed the success of the Phase I activities. They also confirmed, as did the Phase I activities themselves, the validity of the basic assumptions on which the CEAP project was built:

- * Agricultural and other economic development policies can and do have important negative as well as positive impacts on the food consumption patterns and nutritional status of groups of people in developing countries likely to be at nutritional risk (small farmers, landless laborers, the urban poor);
- * The linkages between agricultural and other economic development policies and their consumption impacts can be identified and the direction and magnitude of the relationships quantified;
- * Such analyses can be undertaken in developing countries and policy guidance can be developed which is relevant and useful to developing country governments.

Workshop participants supported AID's plans to continue with a second round of CEAP activities. So they spent most of their time trying to identify lessons of value from the Phase I activities to guide the design and implementation of the Phase II activities.

Note was made during the workshop that the project contributes directly to current AID policy directives; "Improving country policies to remove the constraints to food and agricultural production, marketing and consumption" is now one of the major elements of AID's "Policy for Food and Agricultural

Development." This represents a positive change from the relationships that existed at the time the project began.

Recommendation that AID Broaden the Policy Focus and Look at Policy Patterns

Initial Focus on Pricing Policies. Most of the Phase I studies focused on product pricing policies. This is not surprising. The Phase I studies were designed to focus on policies of major interest to the participating developing countries; most developing countries manipulate the prices of their agricultural commodities; and many now face some serious problems as a result of their past and current pricing policies. Most of the countries participating in the Phase I studies, it was pointed out, also are grain importers. Again, this is not surprising. Countries participating in the first round of CEAP studies were self-selected; most developing countries are food importers; and food importers, it could be argued, are more likely to be more sensitive to the food needs of their people.

Other Possible Policy Focci. Workshop participants recommended that the Phase II CEAP studies include analyses of the entire range of policies likely to have important effects on food consumption. These include policies designed to influence:

1. Factor supplies;
2. Product markets, including product prices;
3. Production technology;
4. Factor ownership; and
5. Consumers directly, such as food subsidies and rations.

The decision as to which of these policies should be focused on next, participants argued, should be made on a country by country basis. No one policy type, in other words, seemed likely to emerge as second in importance to product pricing policies.

Adding a Focus on Common Policy Patterns. Developing countries, Robert Evenson and Terry Roe, argued, tend to follow similar development strategies or patterns of policies. Each of these patterns involves a different set of linkages and has different implications for agricultural production, food availability, food prices, rural incomes and urban and rural food consumption patterns. Reviewing the likely consumption impacts of these policy patterns, the group concluded, could provide additional insights into the nature of their linkages and their consumption impacts in individual countries.

Most of the poorest developing countries, for example, try to keep food prices low in urban areas and to pay low prices to their agricultural producers. Instruments they use to achieve these objectives include macro economic policies (e.g., an overvalued exchange rate) and trade policies (e.g., restrictions on imports and/or exports) as well as those more com-

monly thought of as being oriented toward the agricultural sector (e.g., price controls, controls on the movements and sale of agricultural commodities). Not surprisingly, these policies have acted to depress countries' agricultural production and to serve their urban consumers at the expense of their farm populations. Governments in these countries could chose to react to these depressed conditions in their agricultural sectors by letting farm prices rise. However, few governments have taken this approach, at least not in those countries whose per capita incomes are still low. Instead most have attempted to overcome the low incentives to producers through input subsidy programs, agricultural and rural development programs and/or investments in rural infrastructure.

Developing countries reaching medium-income status seem to react differently to depressed conditions in their agricultural sectors, that is they tend to adopt programs to support agricultural prices to producers. Those countries with a small-farm structure also begin to make investments in agricultural research and in rural health and population control programs, as a means of reducing costs in their agricultural sectors and of increasing benefits to rural areas directly. The medium-income countries of Africa and Latin America with a dual large-small-farm structure, on the other hand, have tended to rely more on price subsidies for farmers and have shown less interest in technology programs. Medium-income countries still remain concerned with the welfare of their urban consumers, but tend to demonstrate this concern by looking for other policies to offset the impact of the higher food prices.

Recognition that Consumption Data Essential for CEAP Analyses

Experience with the Phase I studies convinced workshop participants that some type of information on food expenditures and/or food consumption patterns by households is essential, even a prerequisite for a CEAP analysis. A policy study to be a CEAP study has to attempt to answer the question: What will happen to the food consumption patterns of different groups of people likely to be at risk of malnutrition as a result of changes in agricultural and other economic development policies?

Little definitive can be said about the diets of specific groups of households in a country or about how these diets may change with policy changes in the absence of data from some type of household income and expenditure or food consumption survey. Experienced analysts can develop interesting hypotheses about the consumption effects of agricultural policies with the data available in most countries, but these hypotheses are no more than hypotheses unless they can test them against some more comprehensive data.

With data available from a cross-section, household income and expenditure or household consumption survey, analysts can estimate consumption weights by population groups and use these to work out the real income effects of changes in agricultural policies. If the survey has been carefully designed and implemented and contains price information, analysts can esti-

mate income and price elasticities and use these to evaluate the impacts of a range of market intervention type policies. Competent analysts can do these analyses fairly quickly. On the other hand, consumption data alone, it was pointed out, may not be sufficient for all CEAP analyses.

Recommendation that AID Invest in Improving the Data Bases for CEAP Analyses

Workshop participants basically agreed that AID should devote more time and more financial resources to developing suitable data bases for CEAP analyses during the second round of CEAP activities. Specific activities recommended include:

1. Better defining what data is necessary for what types of policy impact analyses;
2. Developing a strategy for improving the standard income and expenditure or food consumption surveys which many developing countries undertake so data suitable for CEAP analyses will be more readily available; and
3. Including in some of the Phase II CEAP studies small surveys carefully designed to explore the complex linkages between agricultural policies and their consumption impacts on households that produce and consume some of their food as well as buy and sell food.

The Phase I studies were expected to rely on data which already existed in countries as a basis for the analysis. Existing data bases, however, did not always provide a sufficient basis for a CEAP analysis. In fact, household income and expenditure and/or food consumption data had been collected in a number of the Phase I countries. In no cases, however, were the data readily usable. In several cases, the data were not even completely processed. In most cases, some of the essential data, such as food prices, were missing. This limited the analyses which could be done. In two cases an attempt was made to collect the necessary data within the time frame of a short-term study. This proved very difficult, with few entirely satisfied with the results.

Expanding the analyses beyond market intervention type policies, a step recommended by the workshop, will expand the data needs beyond consumption data. Production data, for example, also are needed to evaluate the effects of policies that impact on factor supplies. These data do not have to come from an integrated production/consumption survey, but considerably more questions can be answered if they do. Evaluating policies dealing with technology and rural development programs, it was pointed out, may require an even more specialized data base.

Recommendation that AID Strengthen the Work on Analytical Methods

Workshop participants also agreed that additional effort needed to be devoted to the development of analytical methods suitable for analyzing the consumption effects of agricultural policies. Some of the needed methods development work can be accomplished through the implementation of additional, carefully designed country impact studies. Other methods development work, however, may have to be commissioned separately.

The identification and testing of suitable analytical methods was expected to be one of the major outputs of the project. Expectations, for example, were that a number of analytical methods already used by economists and agricultural economists could be adapted and used for CEAP analyses. Prime candidates among these methods were income and price elasticities and the various techniques for estimating them. To be useful for consumption analyses, however, both income and price elasticities (as well as other consumption parameters) have to be calculated for different income groups or other groups likely to be at risk of malnutrition such as the urban poor and landless laborers. Farm firm/household models were also seen as potentially useful in helping analysts better understand the consumption behavior of the substantial numbers of rural households that can produce and sell food (i.e., behave as firms) as well as purchase food to consume and/or consume some or all of their own production. Methods for interlinking these micro effects with the macro effects of policy changes were also recognized as important.

Developing good estimates of income elasticities for important types of households, workshop participants agreed, are essential for predicting how these households are likely to behave with respect to their food purchases if their incomes change. Developing good estimates of their price elasticities, other participants argued, are even more important, because it is through price changes that agricultural policies are likely to have their most significant impact on food consumption. Estimates of the latter, however, require data that is less likely to be available in developing countries than estimates of the former. For example, although the data on household food expenditures in a number of CEAP countries supported the calculation of income elasticities by income strata, in most cases the lack of separate data on the quantities of food consumed or price data precluded the development of price elasticities by income strata. Data from which to develop farm firm/household models in these countries was even more sparse.

The project's initial concern with methods was fairly pragmatic, emphasizing the identification and adaptation of methods which could be used by policy analysts and planners in developing countries. The initial CEAP studies, in fact, imposed an artificial time constraint on the contractors in an attempt to avoid the application of "overly sophisticated" analytical approaches. The initial CEAP studies also required that contractors rely primarily on data already available in countries. In retrospect, this was probably equally constraining on contractors' choices of analytical techniques.

The results were that few of the Phase I CEAP studies were able to use or develop state-of-the-art methods. On the one hand, this need not be seen as a problem. The emphasis of the project, after all, was on using the best methods available given real life constraints, such as the time and other resources available, the skills of the analyst and the data available.

On the other hand, methods, however simple, are of little use if they do not provide answers to the key questions. Answering these questions, as experience with the Phase I CEAP activities has demonstrated, will be more difficult and require more experimentation with "new" methods than was originally anticipated. In fact, as was also pointed out during the workshop, providing fuller and/or less qualified answers to the key consumption questions, is going to require advances in the theoretical basis for consumption and nutrition analysis as well as improvements in data and analytical techniques.

The CEAP studies are evolving during a time in which rapid changes are taking place in what are considered to be state-of-the-art analytical methods. During the last few years, for example, numerous analysts have been experimenting with various methods to estimate demand parameters by income strata. Work on the development of farm firm/household models has also proliferated. The Phase I CEAP studies were a part of this ferment, and as such contributed to the development of state-of-the-art techniques as well as to identifying the needs for better data, methods and theory. CEAP activities will continue to contribute to this ferment, if additional resources are devoted to the development of data, methods and theory, as recommended.

The CEAP project, as participants recognized, has been and should remain concerned with more than research issues, however. This means that decisions as to how much effort to devote to more research oriented activities during the second phase of the CEAP project should continue to be tempered by AID's other, more pragmatic concerns, such as ending up with data and methods which can be and are used in developing countries by their own planners and analysts.

Recommendation that AID Consider Longer-term, Staged Analyses

The possibility of undertaking staged analyses was considered during the design of the CEAP project. However, no explicit recognition was given to their importance or desirability, and no separate provisions were made to insure that they would occur. Many workshop participants felt that this was a shortcoming and that longer-term, staged analyses should be explicitly provided for in the next phase of the project. This is in contrast to the majority of the Phase I CEAP studies which were short-term, i.e. they were expected to be completed within six months to one year, in part to demonstrate what can be learned about a policy's consumption impacts within a time frame more akin to that faced by policy makers and planners than by academicians.

The review of the Phase I studies confirmed that useful analyses can be made of the consumption impacts of agricultural policies in a relatively short time. This, however, holds true only in countries where:

- * Little basic analysis has been done and the major policy issues need to be identified and subjected to some level of economic analysis. These can be thought of as pioneering studies.
- * A household consumption data set already exists and some econometrics work already has been done.

In most countries, participants argued, some type of staged analyses will be needed. If data does not already exist on household food consumption patterns or at a minimum household expenditures on food, for example, it will have to be collected as a prerequisite to or part of a CEAP study. This will require more time -- one to two years to carefully design a survey and collect the data and one or more years to analyze the data and develop the policy scenarios. Analyses of the impacts of factor supply policies and technology or factor ownership policies will also require more time because the type data they require is less likely to be available in most developing countries.

Plans could be made for a staged analysis in a country right from the beginning, participants also argued, by using a short-term study to define the important policy issues, develop hypotheses about the likely consumption effects of these policies and lay the analytical and institutional groundwork for a several year study involving a more intensive data collection and analysis effort. Once this data were developed and some basic analyses completed, other short-term studies on a variety of policy issues would become feasible again.

Devoting more time to a consumption effects analysis also has its positive aspects. With more time devoted to a specific developing country, the opportunities to achieve some degree of institutionalization of the analysis are greater:

- * Developing country analysts can be more heavily involved in the analysis and receive more on-the-job training.
- * Data sets can be developed and left behind for further analysis.
- * More time is available to get to know decision makers' problems and priorities and to carry on a policy dialog.

Recognition that Institutionalization an Important but Long-term Objective

The topic of institutionalization was of intense interest to most workshop participants. An entire session was devoted to the question, and the topic cropped up during other sessions as well. Most workshop participants

agreed that more emphasis should be given to institutionalization in the second stage of the CEAP project. However, no consensus was reached on what the term "institutionalization" meant or should mean. Nor was any consensus reached as to what amount of progress in institutionalizing the CEAP concept could be reasonably expected from a project that has other objectives and very limited resources.

The ultimate purpose of the CEAP project is an operational one -- "to encourage developing countries to develop national agricultural planning systems that are conducive to improved national levels of consumption and nutrition." Implicit in this statement is some level of commitment to institutionalization. What level is desirable or feasible, however, has never been carefully reviewed. The term institutionalization as it applies to the CEAP project could mean a range of things, including:

1. Creating a heightened awareness among policy makers of the consumption effects of agricultural policies (CEAP);
2. Influencing policy makers to make policy adjustments in response to CEAP analyses;
3. Improving the analytical infrastructure in a country, including the training of host country analysts, the development of new data sets, and the creation of improved computer software; and
4. Developing a permanent structure within the host country which is capable of doing CEAP like analyses on an on-going basis.

The first round of CEAP studies seemed fairly successful in creating a heightened awareness among analysts and some policy makers of the potential importance of the consumption impacts of agricultural policies. Several studies also contributed to the policy dialog in the participating country -- a dialog that may result eventually in policy changes. Convincing decision makers to make policy changes generally requires much more time for dialog and follow-up work than was available in any of the short-term studies, however. Several studies provided varying amounts of on-the-job training. The Honduras study also will leave behind a set of data on households in the country which should prove useful to the government for numerous policy and program purposes. Making significant improvements in the analytical infrastructure in the participating countries or helping develop a permanent analytical unit will require AID to put a much higher priority on institutionalization as an objective and to devote more resources and time to it than has yet been contemplated.

Constraints to fuller institutionalization of the CEAP concept, which workshop participants identified, include AID's lack of resources together with the need to undertake additional CEAP impact studies to demonstrate more clearly what a CEAP analysis is and how to do one. Constraints to fuller institutionalization in the developing countries include the absence

of sufficiently well trained analysts and the fact that many if not most of the planning units are overloaded and do not have a research orientation.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCCESSFUL CONSUMPTION EFFECTS ANALYSES

Some more specific conclusions have also been drawn from the Phase I studies about factors which can help make successful analyses of the consumption effects of agricultural policies (CEAPs).

At the Design Stage

A CEAP study is more likely to get off to a good start, if:

- * The AID mission has enough interest to request the study and enough knowledge of the country to provide guidance as to which are important issues, institutions and personnel.
- * A senior policy analyst is available to help focus and design the study.
- * An issue can be identified which is likely to have an important consumption effect which the AID mission and the government are both interested in.
- * Data already exist in what appears to be sufficient detail to support at a minimum a descriptive analysis of the policy and its likely impacts on food production, food prices and food consumption.

During Implementation

Work will progress more smoothly and is more likely to result in an acceptable product at the end, if:

- * The study focuses on a policy issue which the government and the AID mission consider to be important.
- * AID/W, the AID mission and the country are in basic agreement on the purpose as well as the design of the study.
- * The research design is realistic, given the focus of the study and the time and money constraints.
- * The research design includes sufficient reviews with AID and host country principals to insure that work is on target or to identify problems in enough time to develop and implement realistic solutions.

- * The contractor and contracting mechanism have sufficient flexibility to revise the focus and design of the study if one or both are found inappropriate (additional time and funds may be needed to insure sufficient flexibility).
- * The contractor is able to draw upon personnel from several disciplines and at various levels of professional development in putting together the research team (both field team and whatever advisory group is used).
- * The contractor is willing and able (i.e. sufficient time and funds are built into the research design) to adequately supervise its field team and to replace people if necessary.
- * Some host country involvement is obtained, e.g. a local steering committee is established, relevant government analysts are invited to the contractor's home office to work with the contractor team on portions of the work and/or to review the work, local analysts or a local research institute are hired on a sub-contract to do pieces of the work.
- * At least one individual exists in the AID mission with sufficient interest in the study to facilitate contractor travel and contacts with the local institutions.
- * The team is able to get access to some data on food consumption, through small-scale research studies and personal interviews if not from larger scale surveys.
- * If a survey is required to obtain some minimum basic data, it is carefully designed to collect the information needed to answer the relevant policy questions and not a lot of other less relevant data.
- * A senior policy analyst is available to help interpret the data and draw the conclusions.

What Happens Afterward

The study is more likely to have an impact on country policy and/or on the type analyses policy decisions are subjected to in the future, if:

- * The study stirs up some interest in the country and some dialog, either within the government and/or within the AID mission.
- * The study produces some results early enough to convince the AID mission and the government of its utility.

- * The AID mission has sufficient interest in agricultural policy and in carrying on a policy dialog to want to use the results of the study.
- * An individual exists in the AID mission who understands the results of the study and who is capable of doing the staff work for the mission's part of the policy dialog.
- * An individual exists in the government who understands the results of the study and wants to use the analysis to inform policy decisions and/or to continue the analysis.
- * The AID mission has a agricultural policy analysis and/or planning project which can provide support to the study while it is underway and which can take over much of the responsibility for helping institutionalize the analytical process started under the study.

APPENDICES

Table 2
Basic Indicators for Countries Participating in Phase One Consumption Effects Studies*

Countries	Popula- tion (millions) Mid-1980	Area (thousands of square kilometers)	GNP Per Capita 1980 Dollars	Adult Literacy (Percent) 1977	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years) 1980	Percent Population with Access to Safe Water 1975	Daily Per Capita Calorie Supply As Percent of Requirement 1977
Low Income Economies	--	--	260	50	57	31	97
Sierra Leone	3.5	72	280	--	47	--	85
Tanzania	18.7	945	280	66	52	39	87
Sudan	18.7	2506	410	20	46	46	96
Senegal	5.7	196	450	10	43	37	95
Honduras	3.7	112	560	60	58	46	93
Cameroon	8.4	475	670	--	47	26	106
Peru	17.4	1285	930	80	58	48	98
Jamaica	2.2	11	1040	90	71	86	118
Middle Income Economies	--	--	1400	65	60	50	107
Panama	1.8	77	1730	--	70	79	104

* World Bank, World Development Report 1982, Washington, D.C.. 1982

Table 2
Basic Indicators for Countries Participating in Phase One Consumption Effects Studies (continued)

Countries	Average Annual Growth of Agricultural Production (Percent) 1970-80	Average Index of Food Production Per Capita (1969-71=100) 1978-80	Agriculture as Percent of GDP 1980	Percent Labor Force in Agriculture 1980	Food Imports as a Percent of Total Merchandise Imports 1979	Effective Protection/ Taxation of Agriculture 1970s **
Low Income Economies	2.2	106	36	71	17	--
Sierra Leone	2.2	86	36	65	21	N/A
Tanzania	4.9	92	54	83	5	HIGH TAX
Sudan	2.6	102	38	72	19	N/A
Senegal	3.7	89	29	76	24	HIGH TAX
Honduras	1.5	82	31	63	9	N/A
Cameroon	3.8	109	32	83	10	HIGH TAX
Peru	0.0	83	8	40	16	HIGH PRO.
Jamaica	0.7	96	8	21	17	LOW TAX
Middle Income Economies	2.9	108	15	44	11	
Panama	1.9	102	--	27	10	N/A

**Rangopal Agarwala, Price Distortions and Growth in Developing Countries, World Bank Staff Working Papers, No. 575, World Bank, Washington, D.C., July 1983.

SCHEDULE FOR
CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURAL POLICIES
MID-PROJECT WORKSHOP

November 7-10, 1983

Monday, November 7th

- 7:00 p.m. Cash Bar (Room No. 8)
- 8:00 p.m. Welcome Dinner (Room No. 8)

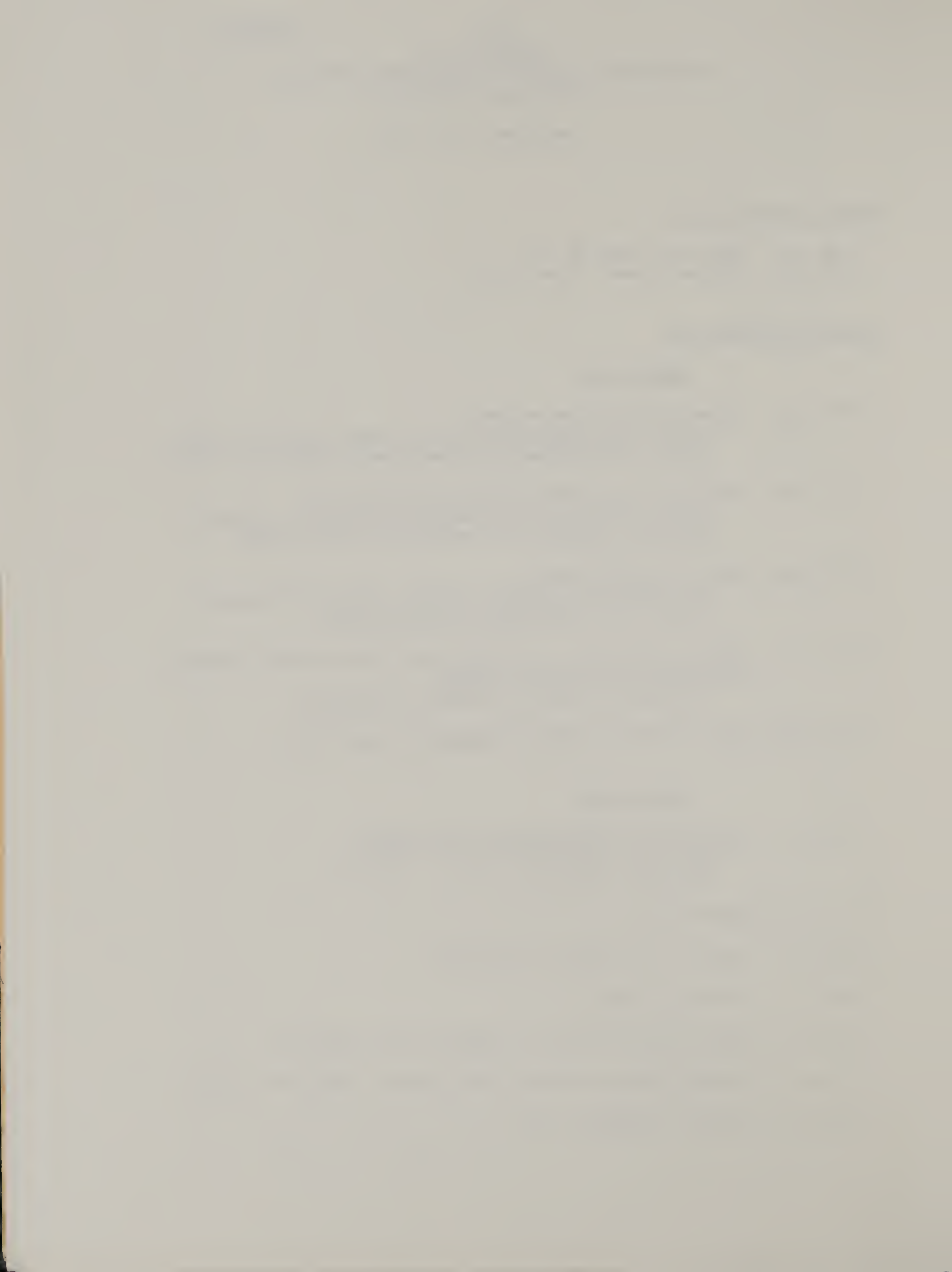
Tuesday, November 8th

Session One

- 9:00 a.m. Introduction to the Workshop
by Dr. John Robins, Director of Food and Agriculture,
Agency for International Development (Room No. 1 and 2)
- 9:15 a.m. Introduction to CEAP Projects and Objectives
by Dr. Nicolaas Luykx, Assistant Director, Office of
Nutrition, Agency for International Development
- 10:00 a.m. Review of CEAP Studies
by Roberta van Haeften, Leader, Nutrition Economics
Group, U. S. Department of Agriculture
- 11:45 a.m. Country Comparison: Structure and Level of Socio Economic
Development in Countries Studied
by Bonni van Blarcom, Economic Consultant
- 12:00 p.m. Lunch (Buffet at Derby Restaurant, 2nd floor)

Session Two

- 1:00 p.m. Designing and Implementing CEAP Studies
Presentation by Dr. Robert E. Evenson
(Room No. 1 and 2)
- 1:30 p.m. Panel Review
- 2:00 p.m. Questions and General Discussion
- 2:30 p.m. Coffee/Tea Break
- 2:45 p.m. Small Group Discussion (Room No. 8, 9, and 10)
- 3:45 p.m. Moderated Session of all Participants (Room No. 1 and 2)
- 5:00 p.m. Cash Bar (Room No. 10)



Wednesday, November 9th

Session Three

- 9:00 a.m. Uses and Analyses of Consumption Data
Presentation by Dr. Stanley R. Johnson
(Room No. 1 and 2)
- 9:30 a.m. Panel Review
- 10:00 a.m. Questions and General Discussion
- 10:30 a.m. Coffee/Tea Break
- 10:45 a.m. Small Group Discussion (Room No. 8, 9 and 10)
- 11:45 a.m. Moderated Session of all Participants (Room No. 1 and 2)
- 12:45 p.m. Lunch (Buffet at Derby Restaurant, 2nd floor)

Session Four

- 1:45 p.m. Uses of Farm Household Models
Presentation by Dr. Terry L. Roe
(Room No. 1 and 2)
- 2:15 p.m. Panel Review
- 2:45 p.m. Questions and General Discussion
- 3:15 p.m. Coffee/Tea Break
- 3:30 p.m. Small Group Discussion (Room No. 8, 9, and 10)
- 4:30 p.m. Moderated Session of All Participants (Room No. 1 and 2)
- 5:30 p.m. Cash Bar (Room No. 10)

Thursday, November 10th

Session Five

- 9:00 a.m. Increasing Host Country's Ability to Undertake and Use CEAP Studies
Presentation by Dr. Gary Smith (Room 1 and 2)
- 9:30 a.m. Panel Review
- 10:00 a.m. Questions and General Discussion
- 10:30 a.m. Coffee/Tea Break
- 10:45 a.m. Small Group Discussion
- 11:45 a.m. Moderated Session of All Participants (Room D, E, F, and G)
- 12:30 p.m. Summary Perspective: Where Should CEAP Go From Here?
by Dr. Nicolaas Luykx, Assistant Director, Office of Nutrition, Agency for International Development
- Adjournment of Workshop
- 1:30 p.m. Lunch (Location to be announced)

CONSUMPTION EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURAL POLICIES
MID-PROJECT WORKSHOP, NOVEMBER 7-10, 1983

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SELECTED DOCUMENTS OF CEAP PROJECT

<u>Reports</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
1. Project Paper - Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies		Nov. 1981
<u>Tanzania</u>		
2. The Potential Effects of Alternative Structures and Pricing Policies in the Markets for Maize in Tanzania	M. Renkow J. Lenoard D. Franklin	Feb. 1983
3. The Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies in Tanzania	A. Keeler G. Scobie M. Renkow D. Franklin	Jan. 1983
<u>Sudan</u>		
4. Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies: Bread Prices (Sudan)	C. Youngblood M. Harrell M. Demousis D. Franklin	Apr. 1983
5. Impact of Changes in incomes and Food Prices on Food Consumption by Low-Income Households in Urban Khartoum, Sudan with Emphasis on the Effect of Changes in Wheat Bread Prices	P. Pinstrup-Andersen J. von Braun T. Uy W. Floro	Apr. 1983
<u>Cameroon and Senegal</u>		
6. Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies: Cameroon Case Study	E. Ariza-Nino M. Goheen-Frellman L. Matt; R. Rice	Aug. 1983
7. Consumption Effects of Agricultural Policies: Senegal Case Study	H. Josserand C. Ross	
8. Analytical Methods and Field Survey Techniques Used in Cameroon and Senegal Studies	E. Ariza-Nino R. Rice	
<u>Jamaica</u>		
9. Consumption Effects of Jamaican Sugar and Rice Pricing Policies	B. van Blarcom	Jul. 1983

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<u>Reports</u>	<u>Author(s)</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Sierra Leone</u>		
10. Food Consumption Behavior: Rural Sierra Leone and Kano State, Nigeria	V.E. Smith J. Strauss P. Schmidt;W. Whelan;D. Trechter	1982
<u>Honduras</u>		
11. First Evaluation of the Project (Honduras)	E. Thorbecke G. Scobie	Oct. 1982
12. Second Interim Technical Evaluation (Honduras)	S. Johnson L. Fletcher N. Luykx G. Smith	Jul. 1981
13. Third Evaluation of the Project (Honduras)	G. Smith R. van Haeften	May 1983
14. Pattern of Expenditure and Food Consumption in Honduras Household		Oct. 1982
15. Elasticities of Consumer Expenditures in Honduras	ECID	Oct. 1983
16. Food Consumption and Nutrient Intake by Socio Economic Groups in Honduras Households	ECID	Sept. 1983
** See last page for more reports		

SELECTED AID DOCUMENTS

17. Toward a World Without Hunger
18. Horizons, October 1983
19. A.I.D. Policy Paper: Food and Agricultural Development
20. A.I.D. Policy Paper: Nutrition

SELECTED OTHER DOCUMENTS

21. Budget, Expenditure and Consumption Surveys in Developing Countries: What, Why and How by Emmy Simmons
22. Examples of Simple Methods for Consumption Analysis Using Tanzanian Data by Jerry B. Leonard, May 1983

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