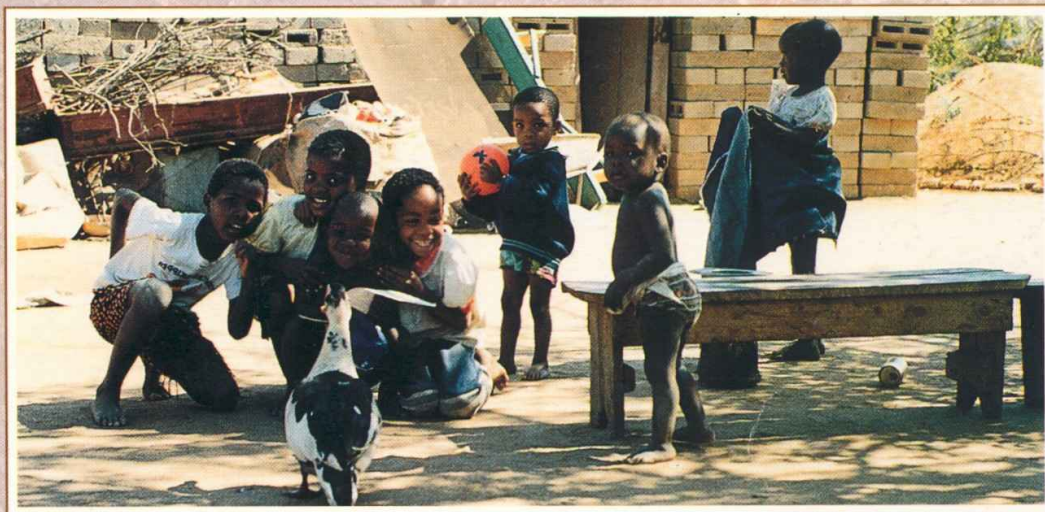


*BOTSWANA INSTITUTE FOR
DEVELOPMENT POLICY ANALYSIS
(BIDPA)*



Annual Report

1996/97



MISSION STATEMENT

BIDPA's trust deed sets out the objectives to be pursued and the functions to be performed by the Institute. Our mission is to:

- (a) Promote and conduct research, analysis and publication on development policy issues which are of relevance to Botswana and the Southern African region.
- (b) Monitor the performance of the Botswana economy and the management of public policy implementation, especially with regard to the implications for economic and social development.
- (c) Offer advice and consultancy services to agencies of Government and other clients under suitable contractual and other arrangements.
- (d) Provide technical and financial assistance, directly or indirectly, to individuals and organisations in Botswana as deemed desirable for purposes of facilitating policy analysis.
- (e) Assist professional training and public education of Botswana citizens in matters relating to policy analysis, and encourage collaboration between expatriates and local professionals in these matters in ways which build or augment national capacities for performance and understanding of policy analysis.
- (f) Employ staff members who will themselves, or jointly with other organisations or qualified people, carry out research, consultancy, training and education projects, including arrangement and management of contractual relationships designed to facilitate such activities by persons affiliated with the Institute.
- (g) Present or publish, as the case may be, the outcome of its policy analysis, orally or in writing, to individuals, organisations or the general public at large.
- (h) Mobilise and administer funds to be used for achievement of the objectives and performance of the functions of the Institute.



CONTENTS



Introduction	1
Policy Research and Capacity Building	2
Cooperation with other Institutions	5
Seminars and Conferences	6
Institutional Development	7
Abridged Financial Report	9 - 11
Highlights from the Study on Poverty and Poverty Alleviation in Botswana	12
BIDPA Staff	15
BIDPA Publications	22
Annex: List of Publications	23

BOTSWANA INSTITUTE FOR
DEVELOPMENT POLICY ANALYSIS

2007 -03- 30

LIBRARY



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 Gaborone
 Tel: 371750
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28895

BIDPA



Botswana Institute for Development Policy
 BIDPA
 Book

Annual Report Box





BIDPA'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES 1996/1997

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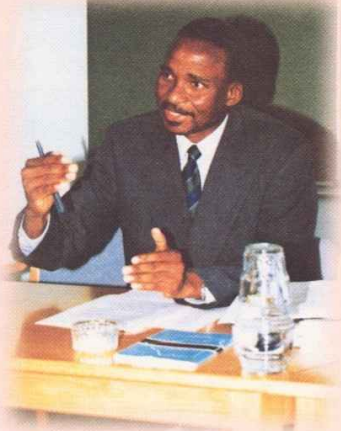




Some of BIDPA's activities in 1996/97



A working session of a Vision Task Group Sub-Committee



The Task Group Governor making a point



Honourable D. Magang, Minister of Mineral resources and Water Affairs discussing a point with Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Mr. Ken Matambo and Commonwealth Secretariat's Max Mwanabiba



Presentation on Privatisation in Jamaica by Dr. C. Sampson, the Mona Institute, Jamaica



Vision Task Group members



Three happy participants



INTRODUCTION



The events of BIDPA's second year have underlined that our Institute is "coming of age": Several projects have come to their conclusion, most of them with good results. "BIDPA" has not yet become a household concept in Botswana, but is on the way to doing so. On the international scene, the knowledge of our existence is underlined by some 300 "hits" per month on our web site, by invitations to participate in projects with international organisations and by a steady stream of visitors from abroad. Administratively, the organisation has now taken form and functions well.

Several research activities in 1996/97 ought to be highlighted: The Study on Poverty and Poverty Alleviation in Botswana has been concluded and we hope to be able to play a role in the future research in that field: Our participation in the finalisation of NDP 8 has underlined the close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning; the invitation to function as a secretariat for the Presidential Task Group on a Long Term Vision for Botswana indicates perhaps that BIDPA is considered as a non-government research organisation of some standing locally. The subcontracting to BIDPA of the preparation of the first ever Botswana Trade Policy Review through the Overseas Development Institute, although a short term project, indicates the beginnings of a certain international standing.

Two conferences during the year have not only led to important inputs in emerging key policy areas but also to publications and to a deeper level of contacts with two national institutions (Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Botswana National Productivity Centre) of great importance within BIDPA's area of responsibility. The smooth cooperation with the University of Botswana has continued.

Capacity building has continued and been strengthened as additional Assistant Research Fellows have been recruited and become involved in research and consultancy projects. In 1997/98 two junior staff members will start their postgraduate studies.

The coming years are not without challenges. Although staffing has accelerated we still need to complete the senior group with an International Economist and a Public Administration specialist. Also, the localisation of BIDPA is an important issue for the future years.

Although the financial situation is sound, perhaps the ultimate test of the viability of BIDPA is whether we can achieve our goal of "break even" by the year 2000. Over the past year BIDPA's project revenue has covered about 50% of the personnel cost. We will aim to increase this to at least 100% over the next three years and are engaged in drawing up a strategy for doing so.





BIDPA's two main areas of focus are policy research and capacity building. We find it both useful and necessary to stress, in practical work, the close link between the two. Emphasis on such a link is useful because real work experience under proper supervision tends to be the most effective way of learning. The approach is necessary because without using both junior and senior staff in actual income earning activities, BIDPA will hardly be able to realise its financial objective: to break even by year 2000.

We believe that clear responsibilities for training and coaching given to supervisory staff will overall give the best results in the long run. We have adopted both the giving and receiving of training as important components of our performance pay system.

Policy Research and related activities

BIDPA's research and related activities remain focused on three main areas:

- Incomes, Welfare and Poverty
- Macroeconomic Forecasting, Projections and Planning
- Structural Change in Botswana's Economy

Last year saw the initiation of a comprehensive research programme under the heading structural change. BIDPA intends to mount a programme on "Efficiency in the Public sector" as soon as the Senior Research Fellow in Public Administration has been employed. Achievements under the various programmes are given below.

Incomes, Welfare and Poverty

The study on Poverty and Poverty Alleviation continued for most of the year. The final meeting of the Reference Group for the study took place in December 1996. Editing and final corrections to the manuscript, in cooperation with the client, MFDP were still under way at the end of the financial year. After printing the two volumes of about 600 pages, a national seminar will be held to consider analysis and conclusions. It is likely that a Phase II will be initiated during 1997/98 to follow up the proposals made and consider issues of implementation. The study is presented in some more detail in section 7 below.

Further work has been initiated on a bibliography and a paper on Quality of Life and Income Distribution. This will lead to a better coverage and a further update of the initial paper prepared by Phaleng Consultancy for the October 1996 Botswana Society Symposium.

In anticipation of a major study of the socio-economic effects of AIDS to be tendered by Government, BIDPA has proceeded with activities in this area in cooperation with the Botswana Business Coalition on AIDS. A pilot study on the impact of AIDS in five major Botswana



companies has been launched. Most of the interviews have been conducted and a report will be presented in the third quarter of 1997. BIDPA also cooperated with the Botswana Business Coalition on AIDS in arranging a seminar on the "Impact of HIV/AIDS at the Company Level" in Botswana and edited a report on the Seminar.

The painstaking analysis of Household Incomes and Expenditure Survey data as well as other data in connection with the Poverty and Poverty Alleviation Study has made it possible to set up a database on poverty and incomes. The data base links in with the overall work at BIDPA to prepare and maintain databases of data relevant to key areas of policy analysis.

BIDPA functioned as the local consultant in a review of the Botswana programme of the Dutch development organisation SNV. The review, entitled "Challenge to the Future: Towards Coherence and Strategy in the SNV Programme in Botswana" covered the two concentration areas of "Remote Area Dwellers" and "Gender and Development" and drew up a framework for future SNV work in Botswana.





Macro economic forecasting/ planning

The construction of a new Macroeconomic Model for Botswana mentioned in last year's Annual Report has been postponed because the pressure of work in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning did not allow active participation of personnel from the Ministry. In the meantime, BIDPA is building another macro model based on published data. When completed, the model will be used to analyse various medium term features and prospects of the economy and enable BIDPA to produce independent forecasts of the economy as a service to the private sector and the public at large.

A long term (20-30 year) forecasting model has also been constructed. A preliminary version was used as a basis for projections of growth in population, employment, GDP and investment for the framework of Vision 2016 (see below).

The question of exchange rate policy has been subject to heated debates in the media during the year under review. In response a research effort at BIDPA has been initiated. A simple model has been constructed to provide more insight into the relations between exchange rates, inflation and competitiveness in Botswana and surrounding countries. One or more seminars with interested groups will be held to explain the conclusions.

In cooperation with the Chr Michelsen Institute of Norway, BIDPA has been involved, as a catalyst in a project on "Macro Management and Aid in Botswana". The project aims at exploring the origin and development of the macro economic management and planning system that Botswana has adopted, focusing on the impact of various types of development assistance on the system.

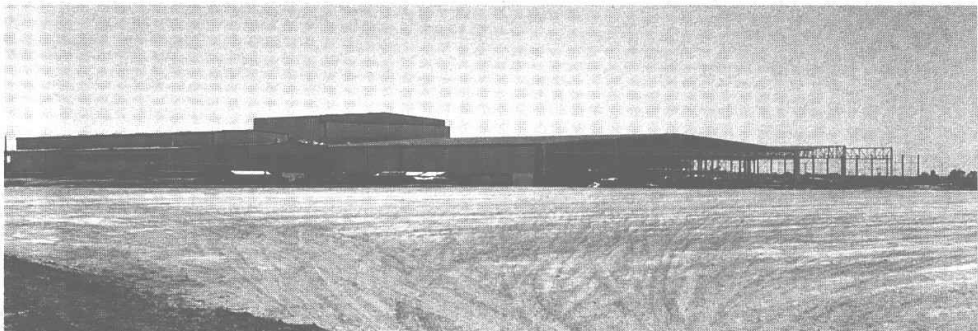
A number of consultancies also took place within the area of macroeconomics during the year. The Executive Director served on the reference group for the National Development Plan No 8 (NDP 8). At several stages BIDPA staff and hired consultants contributed to the preparation of the NDP 8. During the last month of NDP 8 preparation, BIDPA put its premises and infrastructure at the disposal of staff from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning who, with the assistance of a BIDPA consultant, was able to concentrate fully on finalising the draft NDP 8 which was later presented to Cabinet. Also, BIDPA staff, on behalf of MFDP, compiled a report on the National District Development Conference held in October 1996 highlighting contributions which would be relevant for the National Development Plan 8.

A Senior Research Fellow was seconded to the Bank of Botswana where he functioned for 4 months as the Senior Policy Advisor to the Governor. Also this year a consultancy was done abroad, on "The Regulation and Supervision of the Non-bank Financial Institutions" for the Bank of Zambia.

Structural Change

Several activities under this heading have taken place, and an integrated programme is under development. A draft of the programme has been discussed in a Policy Research Seminar at BIDPA, with participation of representatives from the private sector, parastatals and Government. The programme will be further developed through one or two more Policy Research Seminars before the start of funding efforts. Meanwhile, research on one component project "Credit for Small and Medium Scale Enterprises" has already been started.

BIDPA was honoured to be called by HE the President to serve beside officials from his office as the secretariat for two Task Groups commissioned to draw up a Long Term Vision for Botswana. The work included responsibility for structuring, drafting and editing the final document as supervised by the Task Group. BIDPA also undertook a certain amount of research and projections, and the conduct of a country wide consultation campaign. The finalisation of the Vision document was planned for September 1997.



Through consultancy input from the University of Botswana, BIDPA conducted a study on the maize and beef sectors. The study was conducted together with other institutions in five countries of Southern Africa. It aimed at contributing to the factual and analytical basis for policy making in these sectors. The study dealt with production, consumption and processing as well as distributional and welfare aspects. It focused on policies at the macro and sectoral levels as well as the implications of international trade liberalisation and development of regional trade agreements.

On a subcontract with the British Overseas Development Institute (ODI), BIDPA has prepared a Trade Policy Review for Botswana. Trade Policy Reviews are prepared or commissioned by the World Trade Organisation for all countries on a regular basis. The Review serves as a



source of information about countries' trading arrangements and trade policies.

BIDPA also conducted a brief study for the Ministry of Agriculture on the Botswana Livestock Development Corporation. The study formed an input to a process which resulted in a Cabinet decision to close the corporation down and privatise its operations.

A number of publications have been prepared in conjunction with the seminars and conferences which BIDPA has arranged or to which it has been an arranging party. The publication of the proceedings of the January 1996 Conference on "Southern Africa and Eastern Asia: Experiences and Opportunities in Development" is planned for August 1997. The proceedings of the National Seminar on Botswana's New Industrial Policy have been edited and will be published early in 1997/98. A book on Privatisation in Africa is planned for publication late 1997/98 on the basis of material presented at the Conference on Privatisation (see section 4 below).

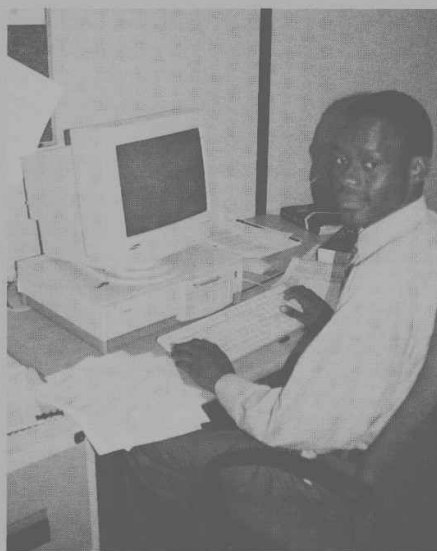
Capacity Building

Apart from capacity building on the job, which is the major part of capacity building at BIDPA, other aspects of capacity building have started during 1996/97.

The internal seminars series is actively used to coach the younger staff members giving presentations. These meetings will also be used for regular training sessions.

Conscious of the fact that the potential of younger staff can hardly be fully realised without postgraduate university education, BIDPA has started paying for its younger staff to undertake masters programmes. In 1997/98 two staff members will take up their studies at very well reputed Universities in the USA and UK.

Also, BIDPA has started a doctoral scheme, allowing one or more candidates per year to study for a Ph.D. at high quality Universities. The scheme is national in scope, not limited to BIDPA or a particular set of institutions and has met with a very good response. From over 30 candidates, 10 to 15 were found acceptable in principle, and one has been selected for sponsorship. Further awards will be advertised in late 1997.





COOPERATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The University of Botswana (UB) has, over the last year, again proved to be an important cooperating partner. There is considerable contact between staff members of the two institutions through seminars and conferences. University staff members have given advice on selection of personnel for recruitment during the year under review. Also last year, the Executive Director sat on the UB Economics Technical Committee.

Most of all, however, BIDPA has been able to draw on expertise from the University in many of the studies we have been engaged in over the last year. Mention was made of the Maize and Beef Study and the Poverty Alleviation Study in last year's Annual Report. Similar support and cooperation took place this year in connection with a survey of particularly remote and poor areas in connection with Vision 2016 Task Group. Also, for the project on "Aid and Macroeconomic Management" the local academic input will come from the UB.

BIDPA has also continued and expanded its cooperation with a number of Governmental and Parastatal institutions:

- Close cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning has continued and particularly centred around the finalisation of the NDP 8 and the Technical Assistance Project (TAP) - (see paragraph 10, Institutional Development).
- The conference on the New Industrial Development Policy arranged in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry led to deepening the contact with that Ministry and more common ventures are on the drawing board.
- In the Botswana National Productivity Centre (BNPC), BIDPA has found another new and interesting cooperating partner. The first joint venture was the seminar on "Competition Productivity and Privatisation". BIDPA was also invited to give a paper at the BNPC stakeholders' conference in November 1996.
- The Bank of Botswana has remained a cooperation partner. Close links have been established for example through the policy advice consultancy by BIDPA mentioned above. The Library cooperation, started last year, is continuing with one phase of the project concluded. A second phase, including a computer link between the two libraries had to be postponed because of problems with the library software intended for the link.

BIDPA has now formalised its link with the International Center for Economic Growth (ICEG) and hopes to activate cooperation with this international network of research institutes during the coming year.

In the international arena, BIDPA's contact network is steadily building up. This year saw nearly a weekly visitor from abroad, in most cases considering or being interested in various forms of cooperation with BIDPA.

- Good contacts have been established with the Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC) through the conference on Competition, Productivity and Privatisation. The conference was a success and the next cooperation project will be to bring out a book on the theme. BIDPA is also contemplating other suitable areas for cooperation with the COMSEC.
- BIDPA was among the African policy research centres invited to Harare for a Workshop on Developing an African Research Agenda for Accelerating Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. The workshop proved very useful for exchanges with other policy research institutions and with regional research organisations like CODESRIA, IDEP and the research arm of ECA.
- BIDPA has also maintained contact with the Namibian Economic Policy Research Unit and the two institutions are looking into fruitful areas of common research interest.
- Finally, the cooperation agreement with the Chr Michelsen Institute (CMI) of Norway has been functioning throughout the year, with several visits between the two institutions, involving both directors and staff. The year has also seen the start of a joint research programme on "Aid and Macro Economic Management in Botswana". CMI has agreed to cooperate in attempting to secure funding for BIDPA's programme on "Structural Change".
- The sub-contacting of the Trade Policy Review to BIDPA by the Overseas Development Institute, UK was considered a successful operation by both institutions. The two institutions both look forward to cooperating on other projects as and when the opportunity presents itself. In the course of the preparation of the report, contact was made with the World Trade Organisation, through a visit by the Head of the Trade Policy Review Section.

BIDPA considers the work done on the Bibliography for the 1996 Botswana Society Symposium as a step towards a broader cooperation with the Botswana Society. Some additional work around the Bibliography has already been agreed upon and a more active participation in the Society by BIDPA personnel is foreseen.



INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT



Last year's annual report stated that all important legal and infrastructural components of BIDPA had now been put in place. The emphasis in 1996/97 has been on setting up office systems and procedures to ensure functioning routines and recruiting staff. The number of staff doubled during the year, new tasks were created and responsibilities re-allocated.

Our computer network is central to the Institute's functions. The network now contains several of the components which are needed for an integrated system of activity coordination and flow of information:

- A project information system is regularly updated and keeps track of project responsibility and progress.
- A computerised filing system has been started.
- Staff keep appointments on a computerised diaries which are also used for scheduling of meetings. To enhance the flow of information, all staff members have access to all diaries.
- All staff record their daily activities on a computer system through which management can easily summarise overall and individual time use. The system helps tracking staff time used on projects.
- BIDPA makes use of a computerised project planning tool for project planning and tracking.
- Accounting and bookkeeping are based on a computerised system.

Future work in the area of institution building will aim at linking the above components to an integrated management and information system.

BIDPA's library CD-ROM capacity is now fully utilised. The CD-ROM stack contains a number of databases with international statistics and bibliographic information. Databases containing personnel information and statistical information are planned or under preparation.

The year under review also saw the establishment of BIDPA's web site on the Internet. The site at <http://web.idirect.com/~bidpa>, which is still under development and updated regularly, presently registers an average 300 visitors per month. Comments and approaches for information on BIDPA and Botswana, as well as employment requests, have come through our web page.

Most staff now have access to e-mail which is used frequently for messaging and communication both inside and outside BIDPA. Adverts for vacancies and BIDPA's Doctoral Programme were advertised via e-mail. Calls for contributions to the Vision 2016 framework were sent out on the e-mail and resulted in prompt and numerous responses from Batswana in all parts of the world.

BIDPA is now planning to set up its own web-server, which will further enhance the use of the Internet. An IT strategy, with the aim of being in the forefront of IT development in BIDPA's areas of responsibilities will be worked out.

The Library has continued to grow and increase its activities at the same high rate as last year. The collection at end March 1997 counted approximately 5000 books and documents and 60 journals. Subscriptions to high speed services and use of the internet and other electronic search opportunities are frequently used. The number of users from outside has also been increasing.

BIDPA's computerised library system enables all research staff to perform literature searches from their own work stations. The system has worked well since it was set up but we have lately become concerned about future technical support and development. The international trend in information technology is one of internet adaptation and increasing use of "intranet", none of which are supported by the present system. Also, further steps in on-line library cooperation with various institutions in Botswana requires support for several nodes. The search for an appropriate system has been started and the change-over is foreseen during 1997/98.

Since the end of the financial year 1995/96, the number of staff at BIDPA has more than doubled. Recruitment of suitable staff at the level of "Senior Research Fellow" has been slower than expected, and no acceptable Batswana candidates have come forth. Also the recruitment at the level of "Research Fellow" has been difficult. As a result, the recruitment strategy has turned towards recruiting Batswana at the entry level and making more use of short term specialists. BIDPA has managed to recruit very well qualified candidates at the entry level.

Recruitment in 1995/96 started with a Coordinator, Robert Greener, who assumed his duties in June 1996, followed by a Microeconomist/ Enterprise Specialist, Abdalla Gergis. In September 1996 these senior staff were joined by a Macro/Finance Economist, Charles Harvey. The year also saw the recruitment of one Research Fellow, Charity Kerapeletswe. In July/August 1997 three more Assistant Research Fellows, all Batswana, were recruited: Montle Phuthego, Kennedy Kgomanyane, and Monnane Monnane. Recruitment of a Senior International Economist and a Senior Public Administration Specialist, as well as more Assistant Research Fellows was in process at the end of the financial year.





From the beginning of the year under review BIDPA has been responsible for running a project for recruitment of high level economic consultants to advisory posts in Government Ministries as well as in the Bank of Botswana. The project is now called the Technical Assistance Programme (TAP). The work involved in running this project, formerly handled by the University of Toronto, necessitated the recruitment of a Financial Assistant.

The increased volume of work in the library, as well as the start of the library cooperation project with the Bank of Botswana, made it necessary to employ an Assistant Librarian. At the end of the financial year BIDPA was also in the process of recruiting an Information Systems Manager and one more Office support staff.

The expansion of staff will mean that BIDPA will need the entire 4th Floor of Tshomarelo House. The sub-tenant, HR Management, has moved out.

SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

Two series of regular BIDPA seminars were started during the year. In the Internal bi-weekly seminar series, BIDPA staff make presentations over a wide variety of themes connected to research and consultancy activities.

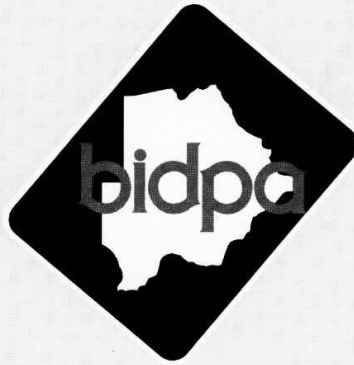
The Policy Research Seminar is an ad-hoc seminar by invitation for policy makers and analysts in the public and private sectors where BIDPA presents plans for and results of research and attempts to gather ideas and impulses for interesting and relevant research projects.

BIDPA was involved in the preparation of two major national seminars over the last year:

- The New Industrial Development Policy will replace the one of 1984. When the policy document was in its 4th draft, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) felt a need for arranging a broad national consultation process. A national seminar was arranged by BIDPA in cooperation with the MCI. A short report was prepared as well as a full book size report.
- A seminar, arranged together with BNPC and financed by the Commonwealth Secretariat, focused on the need to promote competition and productivity throughout the Botswana economy and, in that context, explore the appropriateness of various forms of privatisation. A book is planned on the basis of papers delivered at the seminar and with the support of COMSEC.

BIDPA staff participated in about 20 different seminars and conferences during the year. In some of them papers and presentations were given. Presentations were given in the First National conference of Botswana's Exporters Association, the BNPC first stakeholder conference and a conference on AIDS in Botswana.





ABRIDGED FINANCIAL REPORT

1996/1997

Pages 9 - 11



REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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Touche**



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Khama Crescent

Also in Francistown

Gaborone

Botswana

To the sponsors of the Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis

We have audited the annual financial statements set out on pages 10 to 11. The preparation of these financial statements is the responsibility of the institute's trustees. Our responsibility is to report on these financial statements.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that in all material respects, fair presentation is achieved in the financial statements. An audit includes an evaluation of the appropriateness of the accounting policies, an examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures included in the financial statements, an assessment of the reasonableness of significant estimates and a consideration of the appropriateness of the overall financial statement presentation. We have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the institute to the extent we considered necessary and have obtained all the information and explanations which we required. We consider that our audit procedures were appropriate in the circumstances to express our opinion presented below.

In our opinion, the institute has kept proper books of account with which the financial statements are in agreement. Further, in our opinion, these financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the institute's affairs at 31 March 1997, the results of its operations and cashflow information for the year then ended in conformity with International Accounting Standards.

Deloitte & Touche

7 July 1997

Gaborone.



INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT



For the year ended 31 March 1997

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>1997</u> <u>P</u>	<u>1996</u> <u>P</u>
INCOME			
Grant Revenue	1	2 905 902	5 060 021
Project Revenue		1 134 204	24 272
Other Operating Revenues		304 409	138 549
Interest Received		109 562	70 458
		<u>4 454 077</u>	<u>5 293 300</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Staff Costs		2 052 706	758 983
Office Operating Costs		1 535 104	1 433 829
Library & Information Services		64 214	79 953
Publications		46 028	47 838
Conferences & Seminars		1 215	124 057
Depreciation		256 740	225 233
		<u>3 956 007</u>	<u>2 669 893</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		498 070	2 623 407
ACCUMULATED FUND at beginning of the year		<u>2 623 407</u>	<u>0</u>
ACCUMULATED FUND at the end of the year		<u>3 121 477</u>	<u>2 623 407</u>

BALANCE SHEET

31 March 1997

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>1997</u> <u>P</u>	<u>1996</u> <u>P</u>
FUNDS EMPLOYED			
ACCUMULATED FUND		<u>3 121 477</u>	<u>2 623 407</u>
EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS			
FIXED ASSETS			
	2	676 776	825 587
CURRENT ASSETS			
Work in Progress		201 254	0
Debtors	3	952 296	101 855
Bank and Cash Balances		<u>2 036 061</u>	<u>1 779 981</u>
		<u>3 189 611</u>	<u>1 881 836</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors	4	<u>744 910</u>	<u>84016</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>2 444 701</u>	<u>1 797 820</u>
		<u>3 121 477</u>	<u>2 623 407</u>





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 March 1997

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
	P	P
1 GRANT REVENUE		
NORAD	1 900 847	3 106 589
Botswana Government	0	1 400 000
African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)	1 005 055	553 432
	<u>2 905 902</u>	<u>5 060 021</u>

NORAD will Provide NOK 12 million in terms of an agreement between the Government of Botswana and Norway. The Botswana Government has pledged financial support to match the ACBF contribution
The ACBF have agreed to disburse US\$ 3 million over 5 years according to the provisions of the agreement with Government of Botswana

2 FIXED ASSETS	Cost	Accum Depn	NBV	NBV
Motor Vehicles	66 804	33 402	33 402	50 103
Office Machines	134 073	50 457	83 616	95 172
Computers	421 715	206 844	214 871	304 245
Furniture & Fittings	387 274	74 232	313 042	319 548
Household Furniture	17 314	6 335	10 979	11 601
Library Books	131 567	110 701	20 866	44 918
	<u>1 158 747</u>	<u>481 971</u>	<u>676 776</u>	<u>825 587</u>

The sponsors have agreed to finance these assets as follows:

NORAD	620 216
ACBF	519 867
Botswana Government	17 314
BIDPA	1 350
	<u>1 158 747</u>

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1996</u>
	P	P
3. DEBTORS		
Professional Fees and Disbursements	734 782	0
Deposits	42 600	33 900
Sundry	43 432	6 912
Prepayments	131 482	61 043
	<u>952 296</u>	<u>101 855</u>
4 CREDITORS		
Trade Creditors	87 055	511
Gratuity Provision	221 717	29 803
Accruals Expenses	170 921	12 462
Audit Creditors	13 298	9 600
Sundry Creditors	251 919	31 640
	<u>744 910</u>	<u>84 016</u>



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE STUDY ON POVERTY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN BOTSWANA



In February 1996 the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) commissioned a major study of poverty and poverty alleviation in Botswana. The overall objective of the study was to assist the government in its efforts to address the problem of poverty. BIDPA assembled a study team drawn from Botswana institutions and took charge of the study effort

In December 1996 a study reference group, set up to represent government, NGO's, UNDP and UNICEF and chaired by the Rural Development Coordination Division of the MFDP, finalised an examination of the draft report. The study was accepted as technically sound and satisfactory in relation to its terms of reference. Apart from producing an invaluable study, the BIDPA team effort has indicated the availability of local capacity to conduct major studies which earlier would have been likely to require considerable professional input from external sources.

The study analysed income poverty, (the inability of a household to procure a minimum level of consumer goods and services so as to meet its basic needs) and capability poverty (the inability of a poor person to escape the "poverty trap") Poverty at household level was seen as a situation of lack of choice, arising from low income or low human capabilities.

The findings on income poverty were based on an analysis of Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) data and an updated poverty datum line for Botswana. The poverty datum line represents the cost of a minimum "basket" of goods and services necessary for living a life in dignity and with adequate access to food, clothing and shelter. If the income of a household is below this minimum, the household will be characterised as "under the poverty line" or "poor".



In overall terms 38% of Botswana's households and 47% of the population were found to be living in poverty in 1993/94. Poverty was higher and more severe in rural areas and urban villages. Female headed households were found poorer than male headed households, and their situation had improved less than over the period from 1985/86 to 1993/94. The analysis of capability poverty, using the "Capability Poverty Measure" and the "Human Development Index" calculated by the United Nations found that capability poverty is low in urban areas, but that rural areas lag far behind.

The analysis of income poverty identified further characteristics of the poor that help explain their situation. Many poor households, especially those that are female headed, were found to be trapped in poverty because they have many dependants to support and few able-bodied adults to earn income. Lack of education was identified as a significant impediment, contributing to both income and capability poverty.

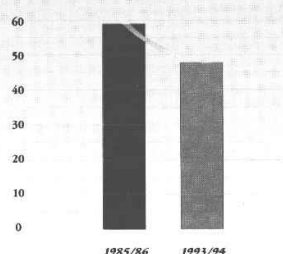
In rural areas and urban villages, the most important source of income of the poor was found to be cash earnings and transfers, with much less income being derived from arable agriculture and in-kind earnings. This suggests that agriculture does not represent a means of escaping from poverty, and at best provides a means of modestly supplementing the incomes of the poor. Analysis of intra-household income disparities produced tentative evidence that men obtain an unfair share of household income and contribute less than women in the work of running the household.

Lack of income is the most immediate cause of poverty, itself being related to lack of employment, insufficient income earning opportunities and the low potential of traditional agriculture. The underlying causes include the poor natural resource base for arable agriculture, the narrow economic base, lack of sufficient human capabilities in education and health, and the erosion of traditional mechanisms of family and community support. These are linked to urbanisation, formal sector employment, the declining importance of agriculture; and the unwillingness of many men to provide for their illegitimate offspring. Inequitable gender relations are a significant underlying cause of poverty among women.

The study however found that there had been substantial improvements in the overall poverty situation since 1985/86:

- The proportion of Botswana living in income poverty fell sharply. Between 1985/86 and 1993/94 the proportion of poor and very poor* persons

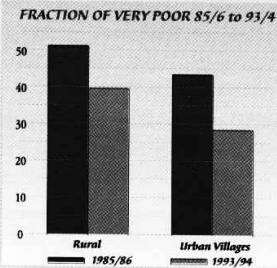
BATSWANA UNDER THE POVERTY LINE





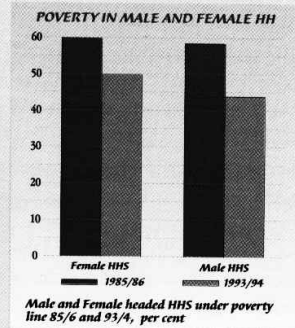
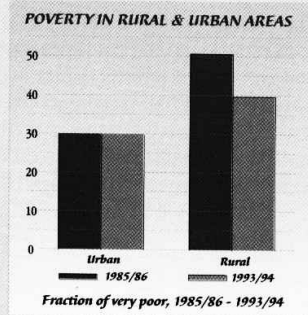
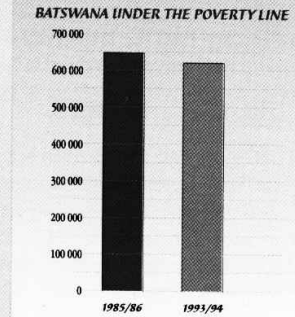
1985/86 and 1993/94 the proportion of poor and very poor' persons within the national population declined from 59% to 47%, while the proportion of poor and very poor households declined from 49% to 38%.

- The absolute number of Batswana in income poverty reduced slightly. In spite of substantial population growth over the period, the total number of poor and very poor people fell from 650 719 to 623 100 between 1985/6 and 1993/94. This was associated with a slight rise in the number of poor and very poor households, from 108 556 to 109 503, which indicates that there has been a slight reduction in the average size of poor and very poor households



Most of the decline in national poverty rates was due to a sharp fall in the proportion of very poor people in rural areas and also in urban villages. The major change between 1985/86 and 1993/94 was that the proportion of very poor people fell from 51% to 40% in rural areas and from 38% to 29% in urban villages. There were corresponding increases in the proportion of the non-poor, rising from 32% to 45% in rural areas and from 42% to 54% in urban villages (the proportion of people in the poor group remained fairly constant).

- The incidence and severity of poverty in urban areas remained roughly unchanged. Whereas the number of people living in urban areas increased from 204 109 to 311 527 from 1985/86 to 1993/94, in both periods roughly 30% of the urban population, equivalent to 23% of urban households, was living in poverty. Roughly twice as many people were poor as compared with very poor, which implies that poverty is considerably less severe in urban areas than in the other settlement types. The rate of urban poverty is closely related to the rate of formal sector employment growth, demographic trends and rural-urban migration. As long as poverty remains higher in the urban villages and rural areas, is likely that reductions in urban poverty will be offset by the influx of poor migrants.
- People living in female headed households (FHH) experienced significantly less reduction in poverty rates compared with those living in male headed households (MHH). The overall poverty headcount rate for FHH decreased from 60% to 50% between 1985/86 and 1993/94, whereas that for MHH decreased from 58% to 44%. This pattern of lower gains for FHH was evident in all settlement types. A significant part of the reason for the lesser improvement among FHH is that on average FHH continue to have more dependants and fewer income earners than MHH.



International comparisons indicate that Botswana uses similar concepts of income poverty to other developing countries, and a similar poverty datum line. Compared with countries that have had comparable economic growth performances, Botswana has been relatively successful in addressing capability poverty but less successful in alleviating income poverty.

Overall, the study finds that Botswana has made great progress in alleviating poverty. However, while the overall policy framework was considered to be sound, the study identified important needs and opportunities for strengthening the coherence of the existing policy framework, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of poverty alleviation programmes and renewing community involvement and self-reliance. Weaknesses in existing policies and programmes are linked to the need to improve understanding and knowledge about the nature, extent, location and causes of poverty, together with weaknesses in the empirical base, and other problems associated with implementation of public programmes. The potential for improving Botswana's poverty alleviation framework therefore involves addressing the specific weaknesses identified while retaining and building upon the existing overall policy framework.

The study divided the present poverty alleviation framework into three main components. Under each component the study selected two programmes for closer scrutiny. Under the heading of "support for livelihoods", the study



focused on the Financial Assistance Policy (FAP) and the Arable Lands Development Programme (ALDEP). Under "basic social services", it concentrated on basic education and preventive health. "Social safety nets" comprised labour based public works and the destitutes policy

In the area of livelihood support, FAP was found to have been generally favourable through creation of additional employment. However, weaknesses in the performance of the extension services were an impediment to poor people taking part in small-scale FAP. Although ALDEP was found to be one of the few programmes that specifically targeted the poor, the weak natural resource base for arable agriculture in Botswana had made it unable to alleviate poverty to a significant extent.

In social services, government has made sustained efforts to provide access throughout the country. The basic education system was found to be insensitive to the special needs of the poor, with the result that many poor children do not obtain a proper education. Much of this problem was attributed to weaknesses in overall management and institutional procedures. The preventive health service was found to have served poor people relatively well. However, there is evidence that poor people's health and nutrition is often significantly worse than that of the better off, and this could be improved by more specifically targeting the poor for preventive health services and health education.

The review of social safety nets found that the existing system through labour based public works and the destitutes' policy was broadly sound. Poverty was however found to have structural reasons rather than being a result of drought, and therefore required labour based programmes to be operated on a permanent basis. Significant opportunities were identified for improving the poverty alleviation impact of labour based programmes. Destitutes provision was found to be generally well conceived, but the guidelines for implementation need to be revised to better relate eligibility to need, to ensure that a minimal standard of living is in practice provided, to better assist the disabled and to protect the growing number of orphans.

Based on the findings, a package of 67 recommendations is proposed for improving the poverty alleviation framework for Botswana. The overall emphasis of these proposals is upon improving the sensitivity and quality of Government support for the poor. The study reflects the fact that the days of equating development with further



provision of infrastructure and expansion of services are coming to an end. Further gains will require the existing infrastructure and services to be used and operated more effectively. The proposals focus on updating and making better use of the existing policies, institutions and programmes that contribute towards poverty alleviation, and on improving the effectiveness with which budgets and human resources are used, and switching resources within sectoral and ministry allocations.

A national conference on Poverty Alleviation is planned to further discuss the outcome of the study and chart the way for a Stage II programme to produce the following:

- detailed design and introduction of an improved overall policy and institutional framework for managing poverty alleviation activities and establishing the necessary capacity for this to be effective;
- detailed implementation modalities for the proposed employment programme and the refined destitutes policy;
- design and introduction of institutional and management changes to enable basic education, preventive health services, ALDEP and FAP to better assist the poor;
- preparation of guidelines for improving the involvement of communities and NGO's in poverty reduction and development programmes, and for increasing the responsibility of communities and individuals in their own advancement; and
- design and planning of improved monitoring arrangements.

** Reprinted from the Annual Botswana Review 1996/1997 with the permission of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. According to the concepts adopted by the study, a "very poor" household is a household with an income less than what would be required to purchase or produce the minimum "basket" of food as defined in the "poverty datum line."*



BIDPA STAFF

The number of staff members increased rapidly during the year under review. Still, a more rapid increase was planned but could not be implemented because of the lack of suitable candidates at the Senior Research Fellow and Research Fellow levels. The recruitment strategy, which up to the middle of 1996/97 was focused on Fellows and Senior Fellows, was subsequently changed in the direction of greater emphasis on recruitment at the entry level. This was successful: BIDPA appears to attract the very best of BA Economics graduates from the University of Botswana. Another component of the new strategy has been to accelerate the pace at which entry level staff are given a chance to obtain post graduate training. Two staff members are scheduled to start their postgraduate studies in 1997/98 and three in 1998/99.

The staff in place at early August 1997 are presented below with short CV's

Jan Isaksen

Executive Director

Cand.oecon. University of Oslo, Norway, 1969

Fields of Research Interest.

- Economic Development in Southern Africa
- Industrialisation in Africa
- Macroeconomic Management and Medium term Planning

Areas of Professional Experience

- Consultancy, contract research (Chr Michelsen Institute, Norway)
- Statistics (CSO Kenya and Norway)
- Development Planning (Government of Botswana, Government of Norway, Government of Namibia).
- United Nations (UNIDO, UNDDSMS)

Select Consultancies/Contract Research

- Secretary to the Presidential Commission on Economic Opportunities. (Government of Botswana).
- Coordinator for a study of the financial sector in SADCC countries. (SADC)
- Study on the iron and steel industry in the PTA and on industrialisation issues in Zimbabwe and Botswana. (SADC, UNIDO)
- Main responsibility for macro economy and industry issues as member of team for preparation of Country Economic Memorandum Uganda. (World Bank)
- Head of team of eight experts to develop a long term strategy and programme for the development of fisheries and fish processing industry in Namibia. (UNIDO/Government of Namibia)

Senior Research Fellows

Abdalla Gergis

Micro Economist, Enterprise Specialist

Ph. D. (Economics), Boston University, USA, 1995.

Fields of Research Interest:

- Applied Microeconomics (especially Consumer Behavior and Demand Analysis)
- Economics of Public Enterprise & Privatisation
- Development Economics (especially Poverty and Income Distribution)
- Managerial Economics
- Industrial Economics

Areas of Professional Experience:

- Development Administration, Economic Analysis (Ministry of Finance, Egypt)
- Teaching (Boston Universities, Farnham State College, Bentley College)
- Consultancy (World Bank, B&G International)

Select Consultancies/Contract Research

- Prepared a Trade Policy Review for Botswana (Clients World Trade Organisation/ODI)
- Participated in a study of the changing role of the State focusing on alternative strategies for reforming public enterprises. (Client: World Bank, Policy Research Department)



- Conducted a study on Consumer Demand and Income Distribution in Egypt (1986 - 87) (Client: World Bank (Europe, Middle East and North Africa Region))

Per Granberg

Econometrician/Statistician

Cand. oecon: University of Oslo, Norway, 1970

Fields of Research Interest

- Economic Modelling
- Economic/Statistical Analysis
- Compilation of Economic Statistics (National Accounts, Consumer Price Indexes etc.)
- The Economy of Botswana

Areas of Professional Experience

- Research and Consultancy (Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Ethiopia)
- Development Administration (Kenya, Botswana, Tanzania)

Select Consultancies/Contract Research

- Design and compilation of input/output table for Kenya. Design of an updating technique. (CSO, Government of Kenya)
- Design and construction and maintenance of a macro-economic planning model for Botswana (MFDP, Government of Botswana)
- Design and compilation of input/output table and macro-economic model for Uganda. (CSO, Government of Uganda)

Robert Greener, Coordinator

Ph.D. Statistics, University of Exeter, 1985

Fields of Research Interest

- Economic Modelling
- Statistics/Mathematics
- Computer Programming

Areas of Professional Experience

- Training
- Consultancy
- Statistics

Select Consultancies/Contract Research

- Manager of a project to deliver training on a sector approach to agricultural development in Africa (European Commission and Delegations)
- Managing projects on role-playing simulation with CGE models for training in development policy management. (EC)
- Project leader and trainer for a national food monitoring system, including delivering seminars on food policy and price analysis for senior government personnel. (Kenya)
- Regional seminar on the use of economic models as an aid to agricultural policy formation. (Zimbabwe)
- Building a Food Security Information System and capacity. (World Bank/Mozambique)

Charles Harvey

Macro/Financial Economist

MA, Economics, University of York, 1965

Professorial Fellow IDS, Sussex 1991.

Fields of Research Interest

- Macro economic Management
- Prices and incomes policy
- Finance, Banking
- Teaching of economics in Africa
- Central Banking
- Political Economy of structural adjustment



Areas of Professional Experience

- Teaching (IDS/Sussex, Univ of York, Univ of Zambia, Williams College - US, University of Botswana)
- Finance, Banking, Central Banking (Botswana)
- Macroeconomic Management (Botswana, Zambia)

Select Consultancies/Contract Research

- Member of Presidential Commission on Review of Income Policy, Botswana (1989-90)
- Abolition of exchange controls in Botswana (USAID, 1993)
- Exchange rate policy in Swaziland (Central Bank of Swaziland, 1993)
- Interrelations between economic and political liberalisation in Africa (European Commission, 1994/95)

Research Fellows

Charity Kerapeletsw

Agricultural Economics/Gender Specialist

MSc, Agricultural Economics, Kansas State University USA. 1994

Fields of Research Interest

- Socio economic research
- Policy formulation and analysis
- Development policy with emphasis on rural development, natural resource management and gender

Areas of Professional Experience

- Project appraisal, management and evaluation (NDB, Botswana)
- Teaching (Sebele Study Group, Botswana)
- Socio Economic Research (Ministry of Agriculture, Botswana)
- Development Programme monitoring and evaluation (Ministry of Agriculture, Botswana)

Select Consultancies/Contract Research

- Main Author of a volume on the arable lands development Programme (ALDEP) to a major study on Poverty and Poverty Alleviation in Botswana (BIDPA), 1996
- Study on Veld Products and Associated Processing and Preservation Techniques (RIIC 1997)
- Ten Years of the Arable Lands Development Program impact Assessment, (Ministry of Agriculture, Botswana)
- Lessons Learnt from the Arable Lands Development Program (Ministry of Agriculture, Botswana)

Assistant Research Fellows

Molapisi Dithlong

BA, Economics, University of Botswana, 1995

Fields of Research Interest

- Financial Economics
- Poverty and Incomes

Areas of Professional Experience

- Teaching (Primary) (Botswana)
- Consultancy (BIDPA)
- Project evaluation (BIDPA/SNV)

Select Consultancies/Contract Research

- Participated in analysis and fieldwork in a major study on Poverty and Poverty Alleviation in Botswana (Botswana Government)
- Composed a brief paper about the potential for establishing a financial services Centre in Botswana. (BIDPA)
- Participated in field work and analysis for an evaluation of the Botswana Programme of the Dutch development organisation SNV, (SNV)



Ndaba Gaolathe

BS Mathematics, George Washington University, Washington D.C., USA, 1995

BA Economics, George Washington University, Washington D.C., USA, 1995

Fields of Research Interest

- Macro Economic Modelling
- Computer programming
- Macro economic analysis

Areas of Professional Experience

- Teaching (Secondary School)
- Development Administration (Namibia, Botswana)
- Consulting/Contract research (BIDPA, Namibia)

Select Consultancies/Contract Research

- Worked in Central Bank Research Department (Fiscal Policy Unit and General Economics Unit) (Bank of Botswana)
- Participation in study on Import and Export Environment for the Textile Industry. (Namibia National Chamber of Commerce and Industry)
- Group Economist to the Transitional Team of an Offshore Development Company, (Namibia)
- Programmed partly user interface for a macro economic model (BIDPA, Botswana)
- Researched and wrote an article on economic fluctuations in Botswana. (BIDPA, Botswana)

Lisenda Lisenda

BA, Economics, University of Botswana, 1996

Fields of Research Interest

- Trade policy
- Small scale enterprises

Areas of Professional Experience

- Consultancy/Contract Research (BIDPA)
- Field Surveys (Botswana, FAP and Poverty Study)
- Information and Data processing (SME study, Trade Policy Review)

Select Consultancies/Contract Research

- Field work on FAP evaluation for MFDP
- Field work on Poverty study
- Data Processing SME study
- Draft Chapter for Trade Policy Review (WTO)

Monnane Monnane*

BA, Economics, University of Botswana, 1996

Areas of Professional Experience

- Research Department in central bank (Bank of Botswana)
- Balance of Payment Statistics
- Data processing and distribution

Montle Phuthego

BA, Economics, University of Botswana, 1997

Fields of Research Interest

- International Trade
- Money and Banking
- Econometrics
- Industrial Economics

Areas of Professional Experience

- Research department in Central Bank. (Bank of Botswana)
- Select Consultancies/Contract Research
- The Effect of Competitiveness on Botswana's Exports and Imports (University of Botswana)



Magdeline Sesinyi

BA, Economics, University of Botswana, 1996

Fields of Research Interest

- Financial Economics
- Field Surveys
- Project Evaluation

Area of Professional Experience

- Temporary Assistant Researcher, Bank of Botswana Research Department, July 1995.

Select Consultancies/Contract Research

- Research and writing on Traditional Support Mechanisms in Botswana, for the Study of Poverty and Poverty Alleviation. (Botswana Government)
- Involved in a project on the Economic Impact of HIV/AIDS at company level. (Botswana Private Sec Confederation on AIDS)
- Assisted in a report on the "Trade Policy Review: Botswana 1997" project (WTO, ODI)
- Took part in an evaluation exercise of SNV/Netherlands Development Organisation supported activities and preparation of report. (SNV)

Library, Information

Chedza Molefe

Chief Librarian

Master of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario, 1993

Areas of Expertise

- Library management
- Library computerisation
- Information technology / Internet

Areas of Professional Experience

- Humanities Librarian in University Library
- Automation/computerisation of a University Library
- Internet/website experience

Major Project Responsibilities

- Construction and management of a website (BIDPA)
- Developing a small research library (BIDPA)
- Supervising a project on the restructuring of a central bank library (Bank of Botswana)

Thato Kewakae

Information Systems Manager

Eng., Birla Institute of Technology, India, 1991

Certified Netware Engineer

Areas of Expertise

- Software Development
- LAN installation and maintenance
- Database Administration
- Support, Hardware/software/training

Professional Experience

- Management and supervision (Government of Botswana)
- Agrometeorological data analysis (Government of Botswana)
- Computer systems design, sales implementation, and support (ICL, Botswana)

Major Project Responsibilities

- Oversaw installation and maintenance of IBM PC-LAN OS/2 for meteorological Department. (Government of Botswana)
- Implementation of PC/UNIX/Mainframe network connectivity for government and private customers (ICL Botswana)



- Project coordinator for a number of major government computerisation projects (ICL Botswana/Botswana Government)

Oduetse Tautona

Assistant Librarian

2nd Year Diploma in Library and Information Studies, University of Botswana, 1996

Areas of Expertise

- Library services

Professional Experience

- National library service (Botswana)
- Information Broadcasting (BOPA, Botswana)

Major Project Responsibilities

- Participation in project on library organisation (Bank of Botswana)

Montshware Gaobewe

Library Staff (TS)

Secondary School, Botswana, 1996

Area of Expertise

- General Library work

Finance and Administration

Colleen Blumton

Financial Administrator

Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA-UK), Botswana, 1994 - Associate of Botswana Institute of Accountants (ACPA)

Areas of Expertise

- Financial forecasting, planning and budgeting
- Preparation and analysis of accounts

Professional Experience

- Audit Assistant (Price Waterhouse, Botswana)
- Accountant for major office supply firm (BMS, Botswana)

Major Project Responsibilities

- Liaising with external auditors.
- Managing all financial and logistical aspects of an expert recruitment scheme
- Supervises administrative staff
- Project accounting and analysis
- Project reporting to Donor Agencies

Cornelius Gaetsaloe

Finance Assistant

Bachelor of Commerce, University of Botswana, 1996

Areas of Expertise

- Financial Accounting
- Administration

Professional Experience

- Audit Clerk (Price Waterhouse, Botswana)

Major Project Responsibilities

- Administering with the Financial Administrator, a major consultancy project (BIDPA, Botswana)
- Maintenance of cash books and accounting ledgers
- Data entry



Rita Sanoto

Executive Secretary

JC. Lobatse Sec. School, Lobatse, Botswana

Areas of Expertise

- Switchboard/Reception
- Internal mail handling, Filing
- Typing

Job Experience

Receptionist/telephonist and clerk (Pan African Travel, Botswana)

Basic secretarial duties, handling VIP clients, booking travel reservations. (Extas, Botswana)

Computer literacy in Lotus Ami Pro, Lotus 1-2-3, Lotus Organiser and WP (Extas, BIDPA)

Major Project Responsibilities

- Handled logistical aspects of two major conferences
- In charge of filing and filing systems (BIDPA)

Motsumi Tladi

Office Support

Secondary School (Cambridge), Botswana, 1985

Several computer courses.

Areas of Expertise

- General maintenance
- Logistics
- Stationery management
- Production of Publications

Job Experience

- Boiler operator (Hospital, Botswana)
- Clerk (Government of Botswana)
- Counter Salesman (Motor Centre, Botswana)
- Stock Controller (Corner Supermarket, Botswana)

Major Project Responsibilities

- Reception and handling of VIP's at major conference (BIDPA)
- In charge of photocopying of several large series of publications
- In charge of vehicle maintenance

Brian Moyo

Office Support

Secondary School, (Cambridge) Botswana, 1993

Areas of Expertise

- Stock control, Balancing stock cards
- Office Administration

Job Experience

- Salesman, metal craft
- Salesman, Bee Gee fashions

** Staff recruited after end March 1997*



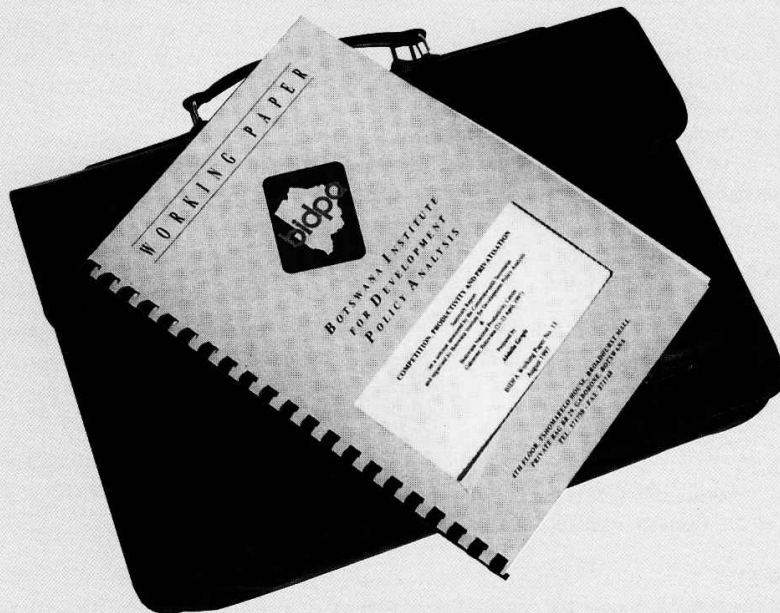
ANNEX: Overview of publications



BIDPA's Working Paper series was started in 1995/96. The series comprises papers which reflect work in progress or limited research efforts which may be of interest to researchers and policy makers or of a public education character. The Working Papers may already have been published elsewhere or may later appear in other publications.

1996/97 saw the start of a series with "Publications". The Publication series comprise papers which are based on a considerable research effort and may be considered as finished products. They may be published under BIDPA's own cover, in cooperation with other institutions or as book chapters/journal articles.

Most of BIDPA's work is not immediately meant for general publication and distribution. Many publications are restricted consultancy reports and may therefore be subject to restrictions with regard to circulation and publication.



BIDPA Working Papers:

Working Paper No 1.

A Note Concerning the Revision or Rebuilding of the MEMBOT Model. some Preliminary Observations and Suggestions.

6 March 1996.

Per Granberg

Working paper No 2.

A Study of the Potential Economic Effects of AIDS. Some Preliminary Thoughts.

28 March 1996.

Per Granberg

Working Paper No 3.

Study on Poverty Alleviation in Botswana. Inception report.

May 1996.

Tyrrell Duncan (ed)

Working Paper No 4.

Main Ingredients for a Public - Private Sector Strategy for Private Sector Employment Creation in Botswana.

Prepared for the Fourth Private Sector Conference on Employment Creation.

Francistown, 26 - 28 May, 1996.

Jan Isaksen





Working Paper No 5 (Restricted)

A Revised Poverty Datum Line for Botswana.
Per Granberg . June 1996

Working Paper No 6

Regulation, Privatisation and Commitment in Botswana.
Paper presented at BNPC's first Stakeholder Consultative Conference on Productivity: Productivity - Key to the future, November 6, 1996.
Abdalla Gergis

Working Paper No 7.

The Impact of Trade Liberalization on Botswana's Beef and Maize Sectors
prepared for BIDPA.
N.H. Fidzani, P. Makepe and J. Tlhalefang

Working Paper No 8

Data Requirements and Methodologies for Multi-country Research.
Paper for the Workshop on Developing an African Research Agenda for Accelerating Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. Harare, March 23 - 26, 1997.
Jan Isaksen

Working Paper No 9

"To Privatised", What is & How?
Paper presented at a seminar on "Competition, Productivity and Privatisation: Commonwealth Experiences and Lessons for Botswana" organised by BIDPA and BNPC under the sponsorship of the Commonwealth Secretariat, Gaborone 21 - 23 April, 1997.
Abdalla Gergis

Working Paper No 10

Seminar Report: The Impact of HIV/AIDS at the Company Level in Botswana.
Prepared for the Botswana Coalition on AIDS. Gaborone, May 1997.

Working Paper No 11

The role of Africa in the global Economy: the contribution of regional cooperation, with particular reference to Southern Africa.
Charles Harvey

Working Paper No 12

Poverty Assessment and Poverty Alleviation in Botswana.
July 1997.
Molapisi Dithlong

Working Paper No 13.

Competition, Productivity and Privatisation.
Summary report on a session sponsored by the Commonwealth Secretariat and organised by BIDPA and BNPC.
August 1997.
Abdulla Gergis





Publication No. 1 (forthcoming)

Southern Africa and Eastern Asia: Experiences and Opportunities in Development
Editors: Jan Isaksen, Dwight Brothers, Andrew Mullei
ICS Press, San Fransico 1997.

Publication No. 2 (forthcoming)

Booms and Busts
Ndaba Gaolathe
In: Papers on the Economy of Botswana, Bank of Botswana, Gaborone 1997.

Publication No. 3

The New Industrial Development Policy in Botswana.
National Seminar Proceedings Report. Grand Palm Hotel, Gaborone 23-24 September 1996
(Published Jointly by BIDPA and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Botswana).
Abdalla Gergis (ed.)

Publication No. 4

Exchange rate, inflation and competitive power.
An analysis of the relationship between Botswana's exchange and inflation rates, and its implication for the competitive strength of her producers.
Per Granberg

CONSULTANCY REPORT:

Consultancy Report 1

A study of Poverty and Poverty Alleviation in Botswana.
A study for the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning.

Consultancy Report 2

Trade Policy Review, Botswana 1997.
A draft study for the World Trade Organisation on a subcontract from Overseas Development Institute, UK.

Consultancy Report 3

Challenge to the future.
Towards Coherence and Strategy in the SNV Country Programme, Botswana.
Wim Bejer, Meindert Witvliet, Charity K Kerapeletswe, Chris Sharp.
Evaluation of the SNV (Dutch Volunteers) programme in Botswana by International Agricultural Centre, Wageningen, Netherlands where BIDPA cooperated as a local consultant.





