

Proj. 6980404-⑤
PD-ACC-388-~~24~~
24685~~24~~

58p.

**AID SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PROJECT
EVALUATION**

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CENTER, INC.

Submitted by:

Lois B. Moreland

and

Ida Rousseau Mukenge

June 30, 1977

AID Social Science Research Project Evaluation**Introductory Statement****I. Background**

The Atlanta University Center, Atlanta, Georgia, was contracted by AID/Washington, African Bureau, to conduct an external evaluation of Social Science Research Projects implemented at the Faculty of Arts, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya; the Centre Ivoirien de Recherchers Economiques et Sociales (CIRES), University of Abidjan, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; the University Institute of Technology (IUT), University of Dakar, Dakar Senegal. The evaluators selected by the Atlanta University Center were: Dr. Lois B. Moreland, Professor and Chairperson, Department of Political Science, Spelman College and Mrs. Ida Rousseau Mukenge, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Morehouse College.

The evaluations involved on site visitations to the Institutes/
1
Universities, between May 11, 1977 and June 2, 1977, including two days of briefings at AFR/KA, Washington, D.C. before leaving for Africa (See Appendix A for Itinerary).

A. Methods and Sources of Data

Background data on the Project was obtained by reading AID files in Washington, D.C., Nairobi, Kenya, Abidjan, Ivory Coast and Dakar, Senegal, and from discussions with AID personnel in the respective locales. Current information concerning the present status of the Project was obtained from the on site visitations and discussions with appropriate persons designated to represent the parties to the Grant

1

See Appendix E.

Agreements. Discussions also took place with persons who were involved in or had interest in the Project, but were not parties thereto.

B. Criteria Used in the Evaluation

The criteria used to measure the degree to which Project goals will have been accomplished by the end of the Project, were based upon those statements found in the "Scope of Work" document² given to the evaluators by AID/Washington.

1. Project Goals

- a. "to strengthen African capacity to conduct policy oriented social science research"
- b. "to improve, or create linkages between governments and universities regarding policy oriented social science research"
- c. "to assist selected universities and institutions to become more responsive to development and national planning needs;"... "relevant teaching departments would be drawn into the research program and participate in its review and execution"
- d. "to enable research organizations to be more responsive to the needs of the governments for research on development issues"
- e. "to strengthen professional competence" through the "training of African social science researchers"
- f. "broaden the financial base of social science research in Africa and to ameliorate its present excessive dependence

2

See Appendix A-2.

on external support" by "a growth of local financing for research personnel and operations" to allow termination of AID funding at the program's end while continuing at "the expanded level of activity"

2. Evaluative measure, activity, criteria

The "Scope of Work" document directs the evaluator to:

- a. examine the extent to which the Project strengthened African capacity to satisfy the respective country's social science research needs
- b. determine whether there is evidence of the governments' increased reliance upon social science research institutions as tools in the development process; this will include evidence of strengthened or created linkages "between governments and universities regarding policy oriented social science research"
- c. examine the "extent to which relevant university teaching departments were/are drawn into the research programs" and were/are participating in review and execution of the Project
- d. measure the degree "to which the project contributed to providing more and better social science researchers"
- e. determine "how the governments used/plan to use the research" findings
- f. report specific actions governments have taken/plan to take to increase resources for improving or expanding social science research

See Appendix B for examples of general and specific questions which were prepared by the evaluators to elicit the above information. The unstructured interview method was employed, using open-ended, questions that flow from the project goals. This method gave the discussant maximum opportunity to answer from an undelimited perspective. If answers to questions found in Appendix B did not result from this unstructured method, the evaluator then asked a specific question. Where there were ambiguities and/or generalities, the evaluators injected unlisted questions which were relevant to the point in question.

II. Organization of the Remainder of the Evaluation

A. Report for each of the three projects. The format for each report will include:

1. Sources of Information
2. Dates of on site visit
3. Provisions of the Grant/PROP Agreement

The "Original" PROP, for the respective countries, dated April 4, 1973, stated that "indigenous" personnel would conduct the research; that the research was to be used by the government pursuant to national planning needs; that linkages between the government and University were to be improved or created where necessary and that Universities and institutions involved were to become more responsive to governmental development and planning needs.

Because each of the Grant Agreements commits the grantees to the same general grant purposes, (with the exception of the Ivory Coast where the Agreement specifies "rural development) only the specific PROP Agreement stipulations designed to implement these four general purposes

will be itemized under this topic. The four general purposes of the grant are: a) to advance and accelerate economic and social development by strengthening and expanding social science research capacities at the University; b) to encourage involvement of staff and students in policy-oriented and interdisciplinary social science research activities; c) to encourage increased governmental financial support to social science research at the University over the grant period; d) to benefit other African countries by researching problems relevant and applicable to the needs and interests of other African Countries.

4. Narrative Report

a. Overview

Summary of file data and AID briefings

b. Findings, to include where available

Status of the research

Number of projects completed and/or in progress

Quality of the research

Research capacity development

Government linkages

Government use of projects

Africanization, i.e. Kenyanization,

Ivoirienization, Senegalization)

Departmental involvement

Future funding by government

**Use of research (by other organizations, countries,
etc.)**

c. Problems

d. Other observations

B. Recommendations for Future AID Projects

AID Social Science Research Project

Kenya/University of Nairobi

1. Sources of Information

This evaluation is based principally upon: a) briefings with USAID/Washington, African Bureau personnel; b) USAID personnel in Nairobi, Kenya; c) an on site visitation and meeting with the University committee which administers the AID Social Science Research Project (AID/Kenya will forward a list of persons attending the meeting and summary minutes); d) an on site visitation and interview with the Acting Director of the Institute for Development Studies, e) reports, correspondence, grant agreements and PROP (original and amended) and other materials in USAID files in Washington, D.C. and Nairobi, Kenya.

Upon inquiry at AID/Nairobi, it was stated that there was no need to meet with government representatives.

2. Dates of on site visitation

May 14, 1977-May 23, 1977

3. Provisions of the AID Kenya/University of Nairobi PROP¹

The Grant Agreement was entered into on June 28, 1974. The amount was not to exceed \$141,000 for the first two years. This was amended June 25, 1976 to extend the time period of the grant to 3 1/2 years with the grant ending December 27, 1977 and not to exceed \$141,000. The Amendment further stated that subject to availability of funds and successful pursuit of the purposes of the present grant, AID might consider additional funding. The Amendment further stated that an external evaluation of the program would be made in January/February 1977.

1

"Noncapital Project Paper (PROP), Economic Development Research Organizations Project, Social Science Research Sub-Project," June 5, 1974.

The results of that evaluation would be considered in determining the continuation of AID support.

Representatives of the GOK, AID and the University shall consult from time to time on the status of the program. The representation shall be as follows: the Minister of Finance and Planning shall represent the GOK; the Vice Chancellor of University of Nairobi shall represent the University; the Program Officer, Nairobi, Kenya, shall represent AID. There shall be an annual narrative report and a joint evaluation of the program by the parties to the agreement.

a. Purpose of grant

1) To strengthen and expand research capabilities at the IDS and Faculty of Arts. It is expected when the project ends, that:

- a) "additional personnel will have been trained in applied research techniques at the Institute of Development Studies"
- b) thirty-eight (38) "policy oriented social science research projects will have been made available to the" GOK
- c) "the University will have an increased capability to train needed researchers"

b. Research Program

1) At the conclusion of the program, the following outputs are expected:

Individual Policy Studies

Thirty-eight (38) policy studies from the "following six policy-oriented areas which have been selected jointly by the University and the GOK Ministry of Finance: 1) Administrative reforms in government; 2) International policies and effects on development; 3) Land-use policy; 4) Demography and population carrying capacity; 5) Technology as it relates to development, environment, and population carrying capacity consistent with certain levels of development; and 6) Baseline studies within existing policy areas, e.g. employment, distributions of income, welfare, etc." These "have been selected jointly by the University and the GOK Ministry of Finance."

Kenyan "Africanization" Process

Sixteen (16) "indigenous graduate researchers upon graduation will be available for employment by the University of Nairobi or the GOK.

2

Faculty Research

Eighteen (18) faculty research projects, averaging two years duration, The University will determine the number of and time limit for the projects.

Staff Development

Sixteen (16) fellowship recipients on the M.A. or Ph.D. levels, will research a project from one of the fourteen (14) general topics listed on page four of the Grant Agreement herein cited. This number was amended January 1, 1977 to read 14 full time and 8 part-time fellowships.

2

This information is found in the Grant Agreement, June 28, 1974, p.3. This appears to be in conflict with the 38 policy studies described above. Eighteen (18) faculty research projects plus sixteen (16) student projects equal 34 projects, not 38. It also alludes to "the full four year program", not two years or 3 1/2 years as stated in the Grant Agreement and Amendment.

Faculty Travel

This item is to be used for supervising student research, faculty and student travel to relevant professional meetings, conferences and seminars in Africa.

Development of teaching materials

This item is to be used for developing supporting research and teaching aids. It also includes dissemination of the research findings.

4. Narrative Report

a. Overview

The overview is a summary of the information and perspective acquired via AID briefings and files (excluding Grant Agreement and PROP).

Implementation of the Grant Agreement had a slow start because the University was closed from 8/74 - 1/75. The University administration had to devise a system for program implementation. According to an 11/25/75 AID evaluation, the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) had participated very little in the project. The University had a very slow draw down on funds. It did not submit a narrative report as required by the grant. Therefore, the research could not be evaluated at the end of the first year of the program.

A second evaluation in June, 1976 yielded the following: The AID Mission had no use for the research results because it was outside the program's emphasis. The GOK had made some use of the research results; most of the research was secondary, not primary. The University Bookkeeper's records and those of the USAID Controller did not agree on expenditures and balances.

One file communication stated that the January/February 1977 evaluation would serve as the basis for second traunch funding of \$91,000.

"Part of the problem" with the project was in the controversy over the University's definition of "development" vis a vis the definition used by AID.

IDS had been very expartiate and is headed by an Acting Director. There was "contention" between IDS and the Faculty of Arts. They use different approaches to research.

The GOK's development program is further advanced than some other African countries. e.g. "ILLO/UNDP did a good study." Based on past experience, the GOK viewed both University and IDS research as theoretical, not practical for government use. IDS had been asked by the GOK to do a rural development report. It was prepared too late for use. The government had already made its policy. It also asked for a report on which to base its nutritional policy. The research was inappropriate for the government's plan.

There already was an impressive amount of money at the University without AID's money. e.g. there were German, Swedish and other donors.

Washington had extended the time for the University to spend the \$141,000. but it gave no advance notice that there would be no second traunch funding of \$91,000. The abrupt termination of funding greatly upset the University. The University had handled the money, research topics and persons in a "very responsible way." Because it had been so very responsible, the abrupt way in which the program was terminated,

has created a difficult situation.

The University had said to AID that it could see no reason for the evaluation. Since the money had been terminated, an evaluation would be a waste of time.

The project was phasing out. Because of its slow draw down, Kenya was caught in the phase out. The cut came when the Kenyan budget for the University had been cut. These factors combined to make the funding situation difficult for the University.

b. Findings

Because of the termination of the grant, and with no hope for the second tranch funding of \$91,000, the meeting with the AID/Kenya Program Officer, evaluators, and the University Committee which administers the grant, did not result in an exchange of information requisite for an evaluation. The meeting did, indeed, confirm the view stated above that the committee was very displeased with AID and the termination of the grant. The Program Officer and evaluators became the objects of "benign hostility," and after two or three questions from the evaluators, it was apparent that further evaluative questioning would aggravate the situation.

The Sociology Department was the only Department during that meeting which submitted a written report on the status of its participation in the program. This Department appears to have been moving toward Program goals. Without written reports from other Departments, and unable to proceed with a meaningful evaluative meeting, the evaluators have too little information on which to evaluate the degree to which the University fulfilled the purposes of the Grant Agreement.

Each person at the meeting was asked to report on that Department's participation in the project. These statements, however, give no comprehensive, integrated view of their participation. For a summary of these statements; see APPENDIX C.

Three University research projects are on file in AID/Kenya. These did not appear to be of the quality required for government use.

c. Problems

There were three topics discussed in the meeting which are of import for this report: 1) While it is not clearly documented in writing (except as mentioned above in footnote #2, p.) there definitely was University expectation that AID program funding would be for four years. Therefore, according to discussants, the project topics submitted were for long-term, large-scale research projects. When the grant terminated in two years and these projects could not be completed, then ad hoc projects or measures were made to comply with the changed funding status.

2) There had been much controversy over what constituted "development" research; thus creating problems in selecting research topics appropriate under the grant. The definition under AID terminology, according to a University statement on file in AID/Kenya, "might be true in highly technically organized, literate societies, but it does not capture the African realities," there was need to "study more realistically the conscious and sub-conscious elements that influence any development change."

3) In response to the question re the University's "linkage" to the government, there was no evidence found of University/Governmental

communication mechanisms which involved the AID grant. It was stated that projects are screened by an "interministerial committee"; that completed projects are deposited with the President and in the National Archives, in order to explain that projects are allowed by the government, although the University decides which projects are to be studied, and that the University is not independent of the government. None of these responses indicates the government had been involved in the research program, or that it was committed to future funding.

d. Other Observations

In an on site non-scheduled meeting between the evaluators and the Acting Director of IDS, the purposes, structure of IDS and its relationship to the University and GOK were explained. These observations come from that informative discussion.

Initially, the AID program was to be housed with IDS. Later however, the rationale developed to increase the research capacity of the social science faculty.

The rationale behind the establishment of IDS was that because of the faculty's heavy teaching loads and large number of students, research was being neglected. IDS was established to serve three basic purposes: 1) to do the local research which would be used as teaching materials by University faculty. This would "Kenyanize" the teaching materials. 2) IDS is to develop professional research skills among Kenyans. Students learn by doing. They work on applied research projects. IDS offers no degrees. 3) The primary purpose of IDS is to provide analyses of the principle problems facing Kenya. This is applied research in Kenyan development programming. In 1975 the GOK asked IDS for two

studies—"Farm Equipment Innovations for Agricultural Development and Rural Industrialization" and "Second Overall Evaluation of the Special Rural Development Programme." Both these studies were used by the GOK. For information from IDS on its research efforts and organizational structure, see attached IDS publication.

The conclusion from the above is that the difficulty between IDS and the Faculty of Arts (IDS did not apply for any AID funds and its representatives were not at the committee meeting), though the Acting Director attempted to make it appear that there was no difficulty, might stem in part, from the facts that: 1) IDS originally was to receive the AID funding; 2) IDS already had been established to do the kind of research for which AID was funding the Faculty of Arts to begin to develop additional expertise.

AID Social Science Research Project

Ivory Coast/University of Abidjan

1. Sources of Information

This evaluation is based principally upon primary data: a) briefings with USAID/Washington, African Bureau personnel; b) USAID personnel in Abidjan, Ivory Coast and the U.S. Embassy designee who administers the AID program; c) an on site visitation and meeting with the Director of the Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES); d) an on site visitation and meeting with the Rector of the University; e) an on site visitation and meeting with the Director of Scientific Affairs; f) reports, correspondence, Grant and PROP Agreements (original and amended) and sundry other materials in USAID files in Washington, D.C. and Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

2. Dates of on site visitation

May 24, 1977 - May 26, 1977

3. Provisions of the AID Ivory Coast/University of Abidjan PROP

The Grant Agreement was entered into on January 14, 1976 at \$84,500 for the first year and would be funded \$80,000 for an additional year. The representatives to the agreement shall be: the U.S. Ambassador to the Ivory Coast or his designee shall represent AID; the Vice Chancellor of the University of Abidjan shall represent the University; the Minister of Scientific Research shall represent the GOIC. There will be an annual narrative report. After the first year there will be a joint evaluation by the parties to the agreement.

The grant agreement was amended via the telegram request of 3/28/77 to extend the grant period through 1977. The telegram came from the U.S. Embassy, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

a. Purpose of Grant

The purpose of the grant is to advance and accelerate the economic and social development of the Ivory Coast by strengthening and expanding social science research capabilities in rural development. In addition to this specific PROP statement, the purposes of the grant are those outlined in the Introductory Statement on Ivoirienization, increased governmental financial assistance for social science research, etc.

b. Research Program

Staff Development

There will be seven (7) fellowships for the staff members of CIRES. This was changed to five (5). The money has been used to pay their salaries. The change was made via the 3/28/77 telegram.

Research fellowships for Graduate Students

There will be nine (9) fellowships for graduate students to conduct rural development studies within the Ivory Coast. This was changed in response to the 3/28/77 request to pay the salaries of three (3) student assistants.

Research Studies

There will be five (5) study topics as identified in IIB of the Grant Agreement. These are to be completed in two years. This was changed to three (3) studies in response to the 3/28/77 telegram request.

Ph.D. Fellowships to Study in U.S.

Two (2) fellowships will be awarded on the Ph.D. level; one to study economics, one to study sociology. This number was expanded to four (4) in response to the 3/28/77 telegram request. Of the additional two, one is to study economic development planning; the other is to study computer programming.

Seminars and Workshops

This item is to be used for full and part-time CIRES staff.

Travel

This item is to be used for limited travel within the Ivory Coast for research and training activities, data processing, library acquisitions and supplies.

4. Narrative Report

a. Overview

The overview is a summary of the information and perspective acquired from the AID briefings and files (excluding Grant Agreement and (PROP)).

The original Grant Agreement was for three years, but it was not signed until January, 1976; hence, the need for an additional year in which to spend the money.

CIRES is a semi-autonomous research institute associated with the Faculty of Economics at the University of Abidjan. It is financed by multiple donors and controlled by the Ministry of Scientific Research. The purpose of CIRES is to engage in research activities while training Ivoiriens in applied research techniques. The training of junior staff is effected through supervision by senior research personnel.

There is some question as to how much use the government will make of CIRES research and whether other Ministries see these research projects. It is assumed they are disseminated.

AID funds enabled CIRES to almost double its program. It is the single most important source of funds for CIRES.

The two greatest problems for CIRES are: 1) the difficulty in finding sufficient numbers of qualified Ivoiriens to carry out the research; 2) the inability to compete financially with the private sector in attracting qualified Ivoiriens. It was because of these two problems that the U.S. Embassy/Abidjan made the requested amendments. Because of budgetary problems, the number of staff associates and student assistants was changed from seven (7) associates to five (5); from nine (9) assistants to three (3). The Grant Agreement provided \$2,500 yearly for each associate. CIRES could not engage qualified associates for less than \$8,000 yearly. Ford Foundation funds are used to pay most of the salaries for student assistants.

In addition to the revisions cited above, CIRES changed its program priorities from producing more completed research projects to emphasizing the training of Ivoiriens; hence, the increase from two to four students to study on the Ph.D. level in the U.S. The rationale is that research becomes less expensive and more extensive as larger numbers of persons are trained to do it.

As stated in the 3/28/77 telegram: the "... overall conclusion is that the CIRES program is making satisfactory progress toward achieving project objectives and should be funded for another year."

b. Findings

The Ministry of Scientific Research, established in 1971, has extended its control over almost all research organizations operating in the Ivory Coast. The Ministry's control is designed to insure that research activities and funding conform to GOIC development priorities.

Student assistants have completed and CIRES has published two of the three research projects begun under AID financing: "The Marketing of Yam in the Korhogo Region," and "Socioeconomic Factors Associated with Labor Turnover in Zones of High Population Density." The director of CIRES indicated that the third research project (concerned with marketing agricultural products) will be ready for publication by the end of 1977.

Examination of the published projects indicates that they are directly related to the national research priorities as they were summarized in the interview with the Director of Scientific Affairs and repeated again in Entente Africain, the quarterly journal of the Conseil de l'Entente. The objective is essentially, "... to provide concrete data and practical analyses of Ivoirien development problems." Both of the completed research projects were published recently (January 1977 and March 1977 respectively). There is therefore no evidence of present use by the GOIC; however, because of the structure within which this research was conducted, and in which all CIRES research is conducted, it may be assumed that these studies will form part of the total research program of the Ministry of Scientific Research. CIRES research is done only if it is requested and approved by the Ministry of Scientific Research.

Linkages between the university, CIRES and the GOIC are built into the structure of the Ivoirien educational system. CIRES is one of

nine cooperating institutes associated with appropriate University teaching departments or faculties and controlled by the Ministry of Scientific Research (See Appendix D). Cooperative activities between the University CIRES and the other research institutes include supervising theses, joint seminars and sharing research and teaching responsibilities. There are also international research organizations with which CIRES cooperates by sharing research findings; e.g., the French consortium, Office de Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre Mer (ORSTOM).

There is evidence of strengthening Ivoirien research capacity through the activities of CIRES in the services provided according to their 1976 bulletin (Commission des Programmes). CIRES provides a documentation service for other researchers. Library holdings which previously included mostly official government planning documents have been expanded since 1975. Holdings now include basic works relating to development problems, (rural development, industrial development, agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.) economics, statistics and the "working papers" produced by CIRES staff on regional or sectorial problems. Finalized versions of some working papers are published in their quarterly journal, Cahiers Ivoiriens de Recherche Economique et Social, which also began publication in 1975.

c. Problems

1) Ivoirienization is related to the main difficulty in administering the grant. There are twelve full time researchers at CIRES. Seven are Ivoirien, one is an African expatriate and five are non-African expatriates.

¹
CES, no. 5, 1975.

There are eleven Ivoirien students being trained at CIRES. There is still a lack of scientific and technical personnel qualified to carry out the kind of research needed by the Ivoirien government. It has also been difficult to recruit the skilled personnel needed because the salaries offered by CIRES are not competitive with those offered in the private sector and in non-teaching/research jobs. The director of CIRES noted that CIRES salaries are about half what their researchers could make elsewhere.

This problem is being approached by focusing on training in preference to research output; an adjustment allowed by USAID increasing the salaries of CIRES staff and placing research assistants on salary instead of fellowship (adjustments allowed by the GOIC and USAID); and by requiring those whose studies have been financed by CIRES to return in service to CIRES as many years training received from CIRES. This approach seems to be working, as the Director projected that by 1980 there would be 12 MA level researchers available to CIRES and that by 1985 there would be 5-7 of this 12 available as Ph.D. level researchers.

2) Future Funding is also being approached through the focus on training, for the Director of Scientific Research indicates that although government financing of practical research will increase with time, he recognized that the needs for such research will also increase. By having qualified personnel locally, such research can be carried out more economically. The Rector of the University also mentioned that regional cooperative bodies (ECOWAS - The Economic community of West African States- specifically) should and could include research and training agreements. Such agreements would enhance efforts to Africanize,

publish, exchange expertise and obtain future funding from external sources. The Director of Scientific Research, however, suggested that a broader (international) base of cooperation among nations which share ecological potential, natural resources and development problems is needed. But, he cautioned, even regional cooperation in Africa alone cannot be realized until other nations with like resources, potential and problems establish a program of development priorities and begin to act within the context of these priorities on the national level.

3) More time and diversification in the USAID project operation was suggested by all three of those interviewed in Abidjan. More time would have permitted the grantees to activate the amendment provision in the grant agreement in order to diversify activities and place greater emphasis on such critical areas as: demography, industrial economics, international trade, quantitative methods, computer techniques and (particularly since the next phase in the Ivoirien development plan stresses the quality of life), social/psychological factors in rural development.

Aid Social Science Research Project
Senegal/University Institute of Technology

1. Sources of Information

This evaluation is based on information obtained from four primary sources a) briefings by AID personnel in Washington prior to departure; b) review of AID project files and correspondence in Washington and Dakar; c) on site interviews with the AID/Dakar Program Officer in charge of the project; the Institute Director and Research Director at IUT; the Director of ORANA; the Chef de Cabinet, Ministere du Plan with his administrative assistant and a research economist at SONED (by telephone) d) examination of IUT study, Etude: Budget Consommation.

2. Dates of on Site Visitation

May 26, 1977 - June 1, 1977.

3. Provisions of the AID/University Institute of Technology PROP

The Grant Agreement was entered into on June 27, 1973 for sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000). The representatives to the agreement include the area Development Officer, Dakar for AID and the Director of IUT and the Minister of Cooperation for the grantees.

The Grant Agreement was amended on June 28, 1974 which increased the obligation by seventy-two thousand dollars (\$72,000) for a total obligation of one hundred thirty-two thousand dollars (\$132,000) for the purpose of the objectives described in Articles I and II of the original Grant Agreement to expire three years following the signature. Section

IIC. specifies the conditions of evaluation under which additional studies could be undertaken through this program.

a. Purpose of Grant

The purpose of the grant is to implement the PROP dated April 27, 1972 for "strengthening and expanding social science research at the university..." and to encourage staff and student involvement in interdisciplinary policy oriented social science research and increased GOS support of such research. The conditions expected at the end of the research activity include: 50% Senegalized professional staff and a research center established at IUT capable of "...planning, developing, and conducting social science research..." in cooperation and consultation with the Ministry of Plan which can be used in national planning activities. (PROP, p.2).

b. Research Program

The conditions are to be achieved through planning, implementing and completing two (Amendment I, Article IIA) major research studies: a Consumer Expenditure Study and a Productivity Study by 6/30/75 and 6/30/76 respectively.

c. Contingent Outputs

In support of the major output of specific research findings the following activity outputs are supported:

1) Student fellowships

There will be 27 MA candidates and 7 Ph.D. candidates to have completed their studies by FY '77

2) Staff Development

Seminars, conferences and other staff training for nine

to twelve professionals per year for four years (a total of forty-eight) in order to increase the Senegalese: expatriate faculty ratio from 2:45 to 22:45 at a rate of four replacements of expatriate faculty by Senegalese faculty per year from FY '74 through FY' 78.

3) Future Research

Implementation of the first locally funded future research activity by FY '77.

4. Narrative Report

a. Overview

The Institut Universitaire de Technologie (IUT) which administered the research grant and conducted the research program in Senegal is a pre-professional school which trains students to enter the job market after two, four or five years post-secondary education. Some of the five year students can and do transfer to the Faculty of Law and Economics at the University; however, most graduates at all levels enter the labor market directly. All the study options available to IUT students reflect national needs; an option is open or closed depending on the degree of saturation of a particular employment sector. All students also receive financial assistance and placement services.

The July 18, 1975 evaluation conducted in accordance with the provisions in Amendment I, Section IIC to the Grant indicated little progress toward achieving either the major project goal or any of the contingent goals:

- 1) The data generated for the Consumer Expenditure Survey were made public with little or no analysis.

- 2) The second research study (the Productivity Survey) would not be done because of lack of funds and government cooperation.
- 3) There was no systematic monitoring by the Ministry of Plan
- 4) There was insufficient Senegalization of the research process and the faculty at IUT.
- 5) None of the funds for fellowships had been used for their designated purpose.
- 6) Relations between the IUT and the National University had deteriorated.

b. Findings

The IUT has completed and made public the Consumer Expenditure Study, Etude: Budget consommation in two volumes: Vol. I, Conditions de Vie des Menages and Vol. II, Budgets Familiaux. This study can be treated as two separate studies because the neighborhood groupings used for the first volume had to be increased for the second, and the sample tracts had to be adjusted accordingly. Also, the data in the first and second volumes were generated, compiled and stored independently. The research activities for both volumes were directed by six (6) expatriate senior staff. Vol. I included four (4) Senegalese fourth year student intermediate level staff who supervised the interviewers and assisted in constructing and coding the questionnaires. There were 110 undergraduate student support staff who conducted the interviews and assisted in the

computer treatment of the data. Vol. II included two (2) Senegalese 1974 IUT graduates and three (3) fourth year students as intermediate level staff and 100 undergraduate student support staff of whom ten (10) were supervisors. The support staff were assisted in the final stages by 20 editors provided by the Ministry of Human Resources (Ministere de la Promotion Humaine).¹

The realization of the research project involved faculty/student/government collaboration. The choice of research topic was a joint USAID/GOS decision. The Ministry of Plan requested that IUT conduct the research on the chosen topic(s). The Chef de Cabinet, Ministere du Plan reported that the Bureau of Statistics at the Ministry of Finance monitored the project while it was in progress. The support staff supplied by the Ministry of Human Resources made it possible for the project to be completed while the student support staff were taking final examinations.

The results of this study are presently being reviewed by the Bureau of Statistics so that it can be distributed by sections to the appropriate ministries for use in decision-making. Requests and projected financing of future studies by IUT will depend on the conclusions of the Bureau of Statistics concerning the present study. There are now no definite government use or analysis plans for the data; however, the Assistant to the Chef de Cabinet, Ministere du Plan did say that the Canadian "Centre de Recherches pour le Development International" (CRDI) and the International Labor Organization have received copies of the

1

In an unscheduled visit to the offices of the Ministry of Human Resources the administrator in charge was out, and there was no one else familiar either with the project or the participation of the Ministry.

report and plan to use the data (Interviews were not possible at either organization). The Research Director at IUT indicated also that representatives from IBM were particularly impressed by the techniques developed for storing and retrieval of so much and so varied data on such a small machine (IBM 1130).

The most enthusiastic responses concerning the utility of the study came from the "Societe Nationale des Etudes du Developpement" (SONED), a parastatal research organization and the "Office de Recherches d' Agriculture, Nutrition et Alimentation" (ORANA), a regional research organization. In the telephone interview with an economist from SONED, he indicated that their researchers have not thoroughly examined the final publication of the study, but after their preliminary examination, they found it a useful data bank from which some of their sociologists, agronomists and economists plan to extract data for analysis in their research. The director of ORANA had a similar reaction to the data. He valued the research particularly because the sample is large enough to serve as a useful data base (The last such data date back to 1955); it comes from an urban population (often neglected because of the emphasis now on research on rural problems) and the computer storage techniques have facilitated data retrieval and statistical treatment of the data. It was also indicated that ORANA and FAO are presently using the IUT data on patterns of consumption in studies of malnutrition in urban areas; and that neither of these organizations would have been able to generate the data themselves because the costs would be prohibitive.

c. Problems

In their self-evaluation, the Director of IUT and the Research Director claim success in establishing a recent, easily accessible data base for Dakar and providing a large number of undergraduate students with "hands on" experience in social science research. They admit failure, however in: 1) training senior Senegalese researchers and faculty; 2) increasing the Senegalese: expatriate faculty ration to the level agreed in the grant provisions and 3) establishing more viable linkages between IUT and the national university.

1) Training Senior Research Personnel

In order to conduct a consumer expenditure study in Dakar, the IUT researchers had to start from scratch by establishing a data base. There had been no complete systematic collection of such data since 1955. Since the major output of the grant activity was specific research findings, the level of training made available through the research grant was adjusted to the level of the students and potential faculty in order to maintain the quality of the research product. "Specific research findings" was interpreted operationally by IUT to mean the establishment of a data base for analysis and not conclusions or suggestions based on their own analyses. This fact clarifies partially the lack of evidence demonstrating actual present use or projected future use of the research in GOS planning activities. Those organizations which are presently using the research (ORANA, FAO) or intend to use it (SONED) will essentially

be working with "raw" (untreated) data. The above fact also qualifies the lack of government requests for future research of this kind by IUT.

2) Senegalization

Although the Senegalese faculty has increased to 20% in the past four years, the director of IUT reported that it is still difficult to recruit competent Senegalese faculty because the salaries of all teaching personnel are "2-3 times lower than what they can make in the private sector." The Civil Service Commission which controls salaries in the public sector has been uncooperative in allowing salary increases for teaching personnel; such increases would give IUT the competitive advantage needed. Recruitment is also made difficult by the fact that other schools are not turning out graduates with expertise in the fields from which IUT faculty and students are recruited.

3) IUT/National University Linkages

While the Research Director has used the data in the study for classroom exercises at IUT, none of the faculties at the National University have used the data. Copies of the research document have been supplied to appropriate University departments; however the IUT Research Director indicated that he did not know "whether they would use it in the future or not." IUT and the National University are semi-autonomous within the national educational system. The objectives in teaching, the kind of students and the kind of teachers at each institution are different.

This point was heavily stressed by the Director of IUT. He also indicated that there were some cooperative activities such as the seminar: "Senegal in the Year 2000", which was a cooperative effort on the part of the GOS, IUT and the National University held on IUT's campus from May 23 through 27. There are also some students who take courses at both institutions, but there is little other basis for expecting the kind of cooperation required in the grant provisions.

d. Other observations

This evaluation concurs with the self evaluation on the points mentioned above. Associated with the above failures are the: 1) use of student fellowships for graduate degree work; 2) lack of involvement in designated staff training activities; 3) the failure to establish a research center which would have already determined an agenda and requested local funding for future research and 4) the inability to complete the second research project (The reasons for not completing this project are covered in the evaluation of 7/18/75). The failures to meet designated goals are in the category of contingent outputs: "... the major output of this activity is specific research findings, all other outputs are in support of achieving these findings." There has been adequate and extensive generation of data by IUT under the conditions of the Grant (with the exception noted above). With few exceptions, the IUT documentation contains no analyses of these data; which fact is closely related to the "failures" and problems discussed above.

2

PROP. p.3; emphasis added.

RECOMMENDATIONS

AND

APPENDICES

Recommendations for Future AID Projects

1. Problems: Africanization

While laudable, it was an ambitious goal to undertake to train Kenyans, Ivoiriens and Senegalese to replace expatriate social science researchers in so short a time span. Too much was expected in a two-four year program. It takes not only academic training but experience to develop the kind of expertise for such replacement. These training efforts are of great benefit, nonetheless, because some Africans have been exposed to the techniques used in applied research as opposed to the more theoretical research generally associated with liberal arts research.

Recommendation

Propose a less ambitious goal, e.g. the training of Africans in applied research techniques, use of computers in social science research, exposure to computer operations, computer programming, primary research design, statistics and behavioral analyses, under the supervision of experts in these fields. In time, and with continuing exposure to and use of the above in research projects (not necessarily of the dimensions or in the fields suggested by the governments for their development plans), expatriates will be replaced in their supervisory/administrative capacities. In the meantime, Africans will be prepared to assume intermediate level positions. See recommendation #5 below.

2. Problem: Increasing social science research capacity of the University.

It seems from these three projects that the cleavage in research orientation which exists between the Institutes and the Universities makes it very difficult to achieve a workable relationship. This difference in research approach or orientation is not limited to African institutions. It exists in the United States as well. It has been described in various ways; for example, Universities have been described as ivory towers. It might be described as a difference between a pragmatic, programmatic approach to solving a specific problem (applied science) as differentiated by a theoretical, analytical approach to the discovery of what may be the fundamental causes for the existence of the problem (pure science). It might be described as a difference between finding why a problem exists and applying the technical assistance necessary to ameliorate the problem. These research orientations are not necessarily mutually exclusive. Each has its place. Development plans require a blending of the two approaches. Of these three projects, two Institutes were funded. In each instance the government was in communication with the Institute and was using or planning to use the research.

Recommendation

Where a choice is to be made between Institute or University (University faculty) funding it seems that funding of the Institute to continue to do more of what it is already organized to do would produce faster, more efficient results. A blending of the two research orientations could result from the use of University faculty and graduate students in Institute sponsored research.

3. Problem: Insufficient numbers of Kenyans and Senegalese, eligible to receive grant fellowship aid.

This problem was specifically alluded to by the Kenyan and Senegalese project participants.

Recommendation

Program emphasis should be on training faculty, rather than students. See recommendation #5 below

4. Problem: Insufficient funding

Despite these governments' efforts to expand and accelerate the research capacity by spending more money on research, the countries' research needs increase at an even faster rate. To what degree insufficient funding is a real problem is not clear. Multiple donors are available, e.g. CIRES in the Ivory Coast.

Recommendation

Give grant assistance to those countries which have fewer resources available, using, for example, the World Bank figures of \$150.00 per capita to determine which countries fall within this definition.

5. Problem: Inadequate AID monitoring of the project

In two of the AID offices, it was stated that the social science research project could not be given the attention it required because: 1) it was only one of many program responsibilities of the AID office; 2) it was not a major program, only a small project.

There was no formal mechanism established for calling joint meetings of the parties to the Grant Agreement for program review and joint evaluation. Responsibility was not placed upon one of these parties for calling meetings.

AID is not, itself, able to provide the technical assistance required by the project.

Recommendation

This recommendation addresses each of the problems titled above. It is recommended that AID contract with an American organization to help the universities develop its social science research capacity. This organization must have the competence to provide the technical assistance required by the universities.

In problem #1 AID could modify its original goal to focus its efforts on a less ambitious, but much needed project. That focus would be to accelerate the training of Africans to do social science research. There would be less emphasis placed on the government's use of the social science research. Training of social science researchers involves both faculty and student training. Emphasis under AID's program would be to accelerate the training of faculty. The rationale is that a greater number of students would be reached in this way.

Faculty training would be in those areas needed for primary research. By learning how to do primary research, one learns how to do applied, programmatic research. Secondary research tends to be conceptual and theoretical. Some of those training areas needed for primary research are: the science, use and operation of computers; statistics; social science research and quantitative methodology; research design; mathematics; basic understanding of precepts in political, social and economic behavior; interview techniques, sampling, compilation and analysis of primary data.

The American organization contracted by AID would develop special programs for African social science faculty in those (and other)

areas. Analysis of goals and needs, obviously, are required for more specific program planning and to determine which countries would be involved. These faculty members would come to the United States because the required equipment is here. The training need not be limited to the classroom setting. Special internships and other programs could be utilized.

In addition to faculty training the American organization would assist the faculty in designing courses of study for their students; prepare reading lists, identify equipment needs and library acquisitions for their courses and in any other identified curricular areas.

The Atlanta University Center, Atlanta, Georgia is able to deliver this technical assistance. It would, as a contractor to AID, utilize the resources of other institutions.

It is recommended that the Atlanta University Center work with AID, African Bureau, in designing a program to implement the above.

APPENDIX A

FINAL FLIGHT SCHEDULE DR. LOIS MORELAND & MRS. IDA MUKENGE

Wed. May 11	9:40 A.M.	Leave Atlanta via Eastern Airlines flight 130
	11:11 A.M.	Arrive Washington (National Airport)
Fri. May 13	2:05 P.M.	Leave Washington (National Airport) via Braniff Airlines flight 114
	3:00 P.M.	Arrive New York (Kennedy Airport)
		Connecting Flight
	6:45 P.M.	Leave New York (JFK) via Pan American Airways flight 188
Sat. May 14	11:35 P.M.	Arrive Nairobi, Kenya

NAIROBI INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

Sun. May 22	1:05 P.M.	Leave Nairobi via Ethiopian Airlines flight 787
	4:50 P.M.	Arrive Lagos, Nigeria

FEDERAL PALACE HOTEL

Mon. May 23	8:00 A.M.	Leave Lagos via Nigeria Airways flight 743
	9:10 A.M.	Arrive Abidjan, Ivory Coast

IVOIRE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL

Thur.	May 26	9:30 A.M.	Leave Abidjan via Royal Air Maroc flight 758
		12:00 Noon	Arrive Dakar, Senegal

TERANGA HOTEL

Thur.	June 2	1:55 A.M.	Leave Dakar via Pan American Airways flight 187
		6:00 A.M.	Arrive New York (Kennedy Airport)
			Connecting flight
		7:40 A.M.	Leave New York (JFK) via National Airlines flight 483
		8:38 A.M.	Arrive Washington (National Airport)
			Evening Connecting flight
		8:00 P.M.	Leave Washington (National Airport) via Eastern flight 593
		9:35 P.M.	Arrive Atlanta

SCOPE OF WORK

Social Science Research Project Evaluation

An external evaluation will be conducted on the Social Science Research Project which has been operational at the University Institute of Technology (IUT), University of Dakar; Faculty of Arts, University of Nairobi; and the Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES), University of Abidjan.

Background

The project goal is to strengthen African capacity to conduct policy oriented social science research; to improve, or create linkages between governments and universities regarding policy oriented social science research; to assist selected universities and institutions to become more responsive to development and national planning needs. The project also envisioned that relevant teaching departments would be drawn into the research program and participate in its review and execution. In addition the project was to enable research organizations to be more responsive to the needs of the governments for research on development issues. The project was also designed to strengthen professional competence and broaden the financial base of social science research in Africa, and to ameliorate its present excessive dependence on external support. To this end, the program stressed (a) the training of African social science researchers and (b) a growth of local financing for research personnel and operations which would permit the withdrawal of AID assistance at the end of the program period while maintaining the expanded level of activity.

In context of the above the evaluator will perform the following tasks:

APPENDIX B

Examples of generalized and specific questions prepared by the evaluators

1. In what specific and identifiable ways has the Institute/University strengthened its capacity to do social science research?
2. Give a self-assessment of how the Institute/University has strengthened its capacity to do social science research?
3. Do meetings or conversations with representatives from the government and Institute/University personnel take place to determine which policy oriented studies will be undertaken? If so, when? Who is involved in the decisions? What guidelines are used for selecting the research topics?
4. Which and how many specific research studies have been used by the government? How did the government use it? Which government Departments used it?
5. Do representatives from AID, the Institute/University, and the government meet to evaluate the Project? How often? What are the results of these meetings? Have linkages between the government and the Institute/University, been strengthened or created? In what specific ways?
6. How many research studies have been completed? How many are still in progress? Who did the research? Were students involved? If so, in what capacities? Were the appropriate teaching departments involved? What percentage of those involved in the research were Kenyan? Ivoirien? Senegalese? At what levels did they participate?

7. What percentage of the Institute's/University's organizational structure (teachers/researchers/administrators/) are Kenyan? Ivoirien? Senegalese? What projection is there for increased Kenyanization, Ivoirienization, Senegalization in the teaching/research/administrative staff? How will this be done?
8. How many students will be absorbed into the Institute/University faculty at the termination of the program? Into which departments?
9. How many scholarship, fellowship, travel grants have been awarded? Who received them? What criteria were used in the selection process? Who makes the selection.
10. How do you "train" social science researchers? How successful has this "training" been? Give a self-evaluation.
11. How will termination of the AID grant affect the research capacity of the Institute/University? Will it be able to continue at the same or increased level of research?
12. What commitment has the government made to ameliorate the present dependence on external financial support?
13. What problems did you encounter as a result of the provisions of the Grant Agreement per se? What changes would you propose? What other problems did you have?
14. How has AID funding helped the Institute/University?
15. How is the Institute/University more responsive to the government's social science research needs?
16. To what extent are women involved in the research studies? Are women benefiting from the research? If so, how?
17. Are the research projects "interdisciplinary"? Explain.

18. Have you developed teaching materials which may be used in the teaching departments? Which departments? What are the materials?
19. How widely have you disseminated the finished research projects? Is anyone other than government using your research findings? Who? How?
20. To what extent has AID funding contributed to the expansion of library or other research materials?

APPENDIX C

- 1) Summary of Sociology Department Report
- 2) Summary of Statements Made by Departments at the Committee meeting, University of Nairobi

1) Summary

Sociology Report

The AID grant has financed research for three faculty members and three graduate students in the Department of Sociology. The attached written report submitted by the Department Chairman summarizing the activities of the grantees and including abstracts of research reports indicates that in this department USAID funded research is related to five of the areas for which AID funding was designated.¹

The emphasis in the Sociology Department (consistent with government emphasis on the rural poor) is rural sociology, and much (though not all) of their present work is devoted to generating raw data on rural populations which can be used both by government ministries and by other teaching/research faculty. While all research is "allowed" by an inter-ministerial government committee, the findings of all research done through the University are deposited in the National Archives and with the Office of the President, the departmental report specifically

1

The only exception here is the area #1 "International Policies and Effects on Development." This is understandable as one would expect primarily economists and political scientists to be more concerned with international policies.

notes that one faculty grantee's report led to the researcher being "requested to carry out a study for the government on the utilization of indigenous social groups in soil and water conservation".² Additional GOK/UK cooperation is indicated by the employment of one terminal MA student whose thesis is in the area of family planning in rural Kenya as an executive officer with the Family Planning Association of Kenya.

As mentioned above, sociology faculty researchers have generated raw data for use in classes; they have also used analyses of data from their research reports and methodological innovations used in gathering the data in graduate and undergraduate classes. A teaching manual for classes in demography has also been prepared for use AY 77-78 using data and techniques developed during the reported research activities.

An attempt to meet the criterion which specifies intra-university cooperation toward faculty development and student training has also been made by the Sociology Department. The technique of directing studies through the cluster strategy permitted the three faculty grantees to work with several graduate students preparing theses in related areas. Two of the student grantees in sociology worked with one faculty grantee. The third student completed his MA thesis in economic sociology. The report does not describe in detail the procedure, but we assume an interdisciplinary approach in directing the thesis.

One faculty report, on file at USAID/Nairobi, has been submitted for publication to the American Sociological Review. It examines the factors related to grassroots leadership formation and their influence

2

"Progress Report Recipient USAID Research Grant Department of Sociology, May 1977, p. 1

on rural development. The approach described in the report is innovative, interdisciplinary and policy oriented as it combines urban community study methodologies in a rural setting; and considers social, psychological and economic factors in a specific political context which is related to a GOK development activity -"Harambee" (local self-help).

Finally the Sociology Department's contribution to Kenyanization is reflected in the recruitment (See above) of one student by the Family Planning Association. It is also reflected in the fact that two of the students who completed the MA are working with the University's Institute³ of African Studies.

Other Departments

None of the other departments represented submitted written reports. The following information was obtained from USAID/Nairobi files and the "roll call" reports at the end of the meeting.

One student from the Geography Department has completed her M.A. We have no information on her thesis topic, the procedure involved in completing the thesis or her present employment status.

Two teaching faculty have completed research projects which correspond to the provision for the development of teaching materials and dissemination of research findings. A monograph - "The Kenyan Geographer" - was published in 1975 by the Geographical Society of Kenya. It is meant to be a contribution to teacher training, orientation of practitioners and curriculum development in geography. The second,

3

The written report only mentions these students; however in the meeting, the Department Chairman indicated that there were four grantees from the Sociology Department. The fourth, a part-time grantee, had completed the Ph.D. and accepted the Ph.D. and accepted a lecturing appointment in the department.

"The Process of Urbanization in Developing Countries: A Case Study of the Urban Fringe of Nairobi" is listed in the USAID/Nairobi files, but there was neither a copy nor an abstract of the report available for examination.

The History Department reported no faculty grantees either in the files or at the meeting. There are three student grantees finishing the MA this year. One will continue studies toward the Ph.D. One of the theses is "The Political Economy of the Kikuyu Presence in the Rift Valley." The "progress report" placed on file May 1976 (USAID/Nairobi) is the result of library research preliminary to fieldwork. Relevance to topic area #6: Baseline studies (as they are expanded in the University's revised definition of development) in the general area of land use policies and administrative reform is suggested on examining the progress report. No recent reports "from the field" which could have verified the suggestion were available for examination. No information was available concerning the other students.

The Departments of Philosophy and Religious Studies and Literature reported two students and one student respectively who are near completion of the MA. The only written information available consisted of descriptions of the coursework undertaken. It was explained in the meeting that the two students in philosophy and religious studies as grantees is the result of the revised definition of development related research which requires taking into account what development theorists and practitioners have recognized for nearly two decades: that one cannot ignore cultural factors, whether "original" or derived when planning and implementing

development projects; thus "baseline studies" should consist not only of generating raw data relating to socio-economic variables, but also variables relating social/psychological variables in historical and contemporary contexts.

The Department of Government provided no information on thesis topics or procedures, but did report that one MA student grantee has successfully completed his studies. He was invited to continue his studies toward the Ph.D. as an grantee, but he chose rather to accept a post with the GOK Planning Department. He has been replaced by another student candidate for the M. A. The acceptance of the government post denotes University/GOK cooperation in the transfer of expertise.

The Departments of Economics and Linguistics and African Languages reported in the meeting that they did not use AID funds for research or fellowships. There is a discrepancy, however as the USAID/Nairobi files contain a progress report on the studies of an MA student and a paper - "The Performance of Multinational Corporations in East Africa; A Survey of the Literature Presentation of Empirical Results" - presented at the African Association of Political Science meetings in Lagos, Nigeria (April 1976). It is the product of a cooperative effort of two faculty and the reported graduate student grantee in economics. This paper is the only concrete evidence of research activity which addresses

4

See for example: Braibanti, Ralph and Joseph J. Spengler (eds.) Tradition, Values and Socio-Economic Development Durham: Duke University Press, 1965; Hagen, Everett. On The Theory of Social Change, Homewood Illinois: Dorsey, 1962. The Passing of Traditional Society, Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1958; Lewis, William A., Theory of Economic Growth, London: Allen and Unwin, 1955; Lionberger, H.F., Adoption of New Ideas and Practices, Ames, Iowa: State University Press, 1960.

itself to the topic area not touched on by grantees in sociology - "International Policies and their Effects on Development." It is not clear whether this discrepancy was an oversight on the part of the Economics Department Chairman or whether the report was submitted in evidence of University support for policy-oriented research made possible by or generated by the US AID grant.

A similar contradiction exists in the oral report made by the Chairman of Linguistics African Languages. He reported that two major projects had been negatively affected by the status of the grant:

- 1) A faculty/student cooperative effort in compiling English/Swahili glossaries for use by practitioners in family planning, agriculture, medicine, etc.
- 2) A faculty effort in compiling a modern English/Swahili dictionary. Work on the glossaries had to be abandoned, while work in the dictionary was simply delayed. The Chairman reported that all funds for the two projects came from the Dean's Committee which allocates research budgets to the various departments.

Is it to be assumed here also that the USAID grant indirectly generated these projects (which are related to practical problems of development) by allowing the transfer of funds to this department from AID funded departments? These and other questions remain unanswered because of the nature of the meeting described in the narrative report.

PROGRESS REPORT
RECIPIENT USAID RESEARCH GRANT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

May 1977

1. Dr. Diane Kayongo-Male

Dr. Kayongo-Male finished her research on the Relationships between Government Assistance and Self-Reliance in December 1976. She has presented 3 papers as outlined below:

- a. The Influence of Government Patronage on Grassroots Harambee - paper presented at the International Conference on Rural Sociology, Torun, Poland August 1976. This paper is now being used as teaching material in our Rural Sociology classes and also in our class on Social Change and Development. The paper also pin-points a need for further research in the dynamics of grassroots level development especially since it establishes that undue government patronage reduces commitment and tends to generate dependency.
- b. The Influence of Government Aid on Harambee - this paper was presented at a departmental seminar where again the focus was to analyse specific Harambee activities and their relationship to government assistance using the case method approach. Additionally, she examined the individual factors affecting individual participation in terms of levels of contribution of labour, capital or materials. These factors included the income of the farmer and the attitudes towards selfhelp. It should be noted that this paper has led to Dr. Kayongo-Male being requested to carry out a study for the government on the utilization of indigenous social groups in soil and water conservation.

- c. Adaptive Sampling in East Africa - this paper examined some of the strategies of sampling that had been used initially in the Taita survey and have since been reviewed in other parts of the country such as sampling of particular squatter areas as well as in areas where we do not have any identifiable sampling frames. This paper generated a lot of interest in appropriate research methodologies for situations as we have in Kenya and is being used as teaching material in our course on Methods of Social Research for undergraduate and postgraduate students.

2. Dr. Mette Monsted

The project for which Dr. Monsted was supported was the examination of Changing African Family Size and Changing Labour Allocation within Rural Families in Kenya.

Dr. Monsted has so far presented a series of papers and has utilized data generated from this study in the preparation of a teaching manual in Demography for the department of Sociology. The first paper Dr. Monsted presented to a departmental seminar examined the Demographic characteristics of Rural Families and especially the changing role of children in terms of labour contribution to farm work, to house work and to other activities such as petty trade, etc. Her sample was a stratified sample of rural areas with different agricultural potential different population densities and different administrative infrastructure such as settlement schemes as compared to non-settlement areas. Her findings indicate that children contribution is very adversely affected by schooling and that this indicated problems in family socialization and in family control of children. She found that there is more emphasis on schooling as indicated by the amount of household earnings spent in payment of school fees, school funds etc. and that parents are willing to undertake

activities normally performed by children such as herding small livestock etc.

The second paper presented by Dr. Monsted was an analysis of women labour in the same areas. She found an increase in utilization of family labour, an increasing takeover of farm activities by women within the middle income rural families and especially in areas of low cash production. These materials have got detailed tables giving raw data on family income, family labour structure, family expenditure patterns, family income activities which we find very useful in our teaching purposes in various classes such as East African Societies, Demography and Rural Sociology.

The teaching manual is now being finalized and it includes again chapters prepared from data generated in this study. It is already being prepared for publication and we hope to have it before the beginning of the next academic year for our class in Demography.

3. Dr. Walter Abilla

Dr. Abilla, Senior Lecturer in the department of Sociology has received 2 consecutive grants under the USAID programme. The first study project was on Factors Related to Grassroots Leadership Formation and their Influence to Rural Development Projects. Dr. Abilla has already forwarded a full report to you. This report is a 59 page typewritten document which outlines again the basic problems of the study, the site of the study, research methodology and some of the basic findings and recommendations. Copies of the report were deposited also with the University Library and within the department.

One of the interesting findings to come out of this study was the analysis of the nature of effective grassroots leadership. He found

that to be effective a leader has to be a member of the community within which he is playing the role of a leader, he has to actively participate in various community activities and he should be able to contribute very generously in terms of money, labour and ideas. He found that leaders spent relatively more time on community activities than non-leaders. His findings on educational level of grassroots leadership confirms the findings of studies by Dr. Kayongo-Male, Prof. Mbithi and Rasmus Rasmussen that the majority of the leaders have got very low level of education and that about 80% have less than seven years of education. He also found that to become a leader a person did not have to have an initial high social position and leadership tended to depend very much on personal characteristics rather than socio-economic factors.

This report is now being used within our department in classes such as Social Change and Development, East African Societies and Social Theory. The report has also been submitted for publication with the American Sociological Review.

4. M.A. Students

Three M.A. students were supported through the USAID programme to undertake full time studies leading to an M.A. degree. These students included: Mr. G. M. Magiri, Mr. E. M. Muthamia, Mrs. M. Odera.

According to the policy of the faculty Committee, the three members of staff supported under the USAID research programme were expected to work with graduate students within the same programme under what we called "Cluster Strategy". Dr. Mette Monsted worked with and supervised two students who are studying for their M.A. with emphasis on Demography. These were Mr. G. M. Ngiri and Mrs. M. Odera. These two students finished their course work successfully in June 1975 and prepared research proposals in their respective areas.

Mr. Magiri prepared a proposal on The Social and Economic Conditions of Families and Family Planning in Rural Kenya. He has so far completed writing his M.A. thesis and is awaiting for the appointment of Board of Examiners. Mr. Magiri in fact is now employed as an Executive Officer with the Family Planning Association of Kenya and we understand he is doing very well at his job. We are therefore not in a position at the moment to review his M.A. thesis since it has not been released and we will undertake this once he is examined.

Mrs. Odera prepared a proposal on Changing Socio-Economic Conditions of families and Their Fertility Level and Trend in Nyanza Province. representing areas of subsistence agriculture, areas of mixed subsistence with cash crop farming and areas of sugar mono-culture. Mrs. Odera is in the process of completing her M.A. thesis. In the meantime she is currently working with the Institute for African Studies and when her thesis is finally examined we will be able to evaluate its possible use.

Mr. Muthamia prepared a proposal on The Impact of Small Scale Business Enterprise on Peasant Agriculture. Mr. Muthamia has already finalized his M.A. thesis and is in the same position as his colleague Mrs. Odera.

APPENDIX D

University Institutes cooperating with CIRES and controlled by the MSR

- 1. Institut de Geographie Tropicale**
- 2. Institut d' Ethno- Sociologie**
- 3. Institut Universitaire d' Ecologie Tropicale**
- 4. Centre d' Enseignement et de Recherches Audio-Visuelles.**
- 5. Centre de Recherches Architecturales et Urbaines**
- 6. Centre Inoirien de Recherches en Psychologie Appliquees**
- 7. Institut de Recherches Mathematiques**
- 8. Institut de Recherches d'Agronomie**

APPENDIX E

On site meetings with persons listed below

Washington, D.C.

J. Carson, AFR/RA

D. Conroy, AFR/RA

J. Kraus, AFR/RA

Nairobi, Kenya

L. Richards, AID

L. Douris, AID

Dean Were and committee members, University of Nairobi

P. Hopcraft, Acting Director, Institute for Development Studies

Abidjan, Ivory Coast

W. Wittig, U.S. Embassy designee to administer AID grant

T. Crawford, AID/Regional

J. Pegatienan, Director, CIRES

M. Diarrasouba, Rector, UNIC

K. Balla, Director of Scientific Affairs, MSR

Dakar, Senegal

N. Schoovoner, AID

A. Procopis, AID

J. Kerghreis, Director, IUT

M. Guillot, Research Director, IUT

M. Ndiaye, Chef de Cabinet, Ministere dy Plan

J. Cannone, Director, ORANA



Department of State

6980404-2
70-44C-392-A
TELEGRAM

file

UNCLASSIFIED 0466

PAGE 01 STATE 077610

12
ORIGIN AID-19

INFO OCT-81 AF-86 /026 R

DRAFTED BY AFR/RAIEDCONROYIHS
APPROVED BY AFR/RAIEDCONROY
AFR/RAIJKRAUS (DRAFT)
AFR/DPIRGHUESMANN (DRAFT)
AFR/RAIDCOX (INFO)
AFR/DPIJBLUNGART (INFO)
DESIRED DISTRIBUTION

78 ACTION AFR INFO PPC CHRON 2 19P

084600

R 0501:5Z APR 75
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY DAKAR
AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN
AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE

UNCLAS STATE 077610

110AC

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS:

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH - PROJ. NO. 698-11-995-400

RECENT CONGRESSIONAL CUTS HAVE RESULTED IN REDUCTION OF
FY 1975 FUNDS AVAILABLE TO AFRICA BUREAU NECESSITATING
ELIMINATION OF FUNDING FOR SUBJECT PROJECT IN FY 1975 OYS.
PROJECT SUB-ACTIVITIES WILL BE KEPT AS SHELF ITEMS IF FUNDS
AVAILABLE IN LATE FY 75. AT THIS STAGE, WE TEND TO GIVE
PRIORITY TO CERES PROJECT IN IVORY COAST BUT THIS IS
DEPENDENT UPON REVIEW UNDERWAY WITH UIY IN DAKAR. UNLIKELY
ANY FUNDING AVAILABLE CAMEROUN PROJECT THIS FISCALYEAR.
FY 76 DEPENDS ON FUND AVAILABILITY. INGERSOLL