

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

CAMEROON

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING

PROJECT NUMBER: 631-0007

ACTION MEMORANDUM  
PAF PART I  
PAF PART II  
PROJECT PAPER

**ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA**

**FROM :** AFR/DR, John L. Withers *JWL*  
**SUBJECT:** Social Science Research and Training Project (631-0007),  
United Republic of Cameroon (GURC)

**Problem:**

Your approval is required to execute an incrementally funded grant of \$900,000 (Education and Human Resources) with \$290,000 to be obligated in FY 1978, to the United Republic of Cameroon for the Social Science Research and Training Project (631-0007).

**Discussion:**

**A. Project Description**

**1. Purpose**

The main purpose of this project is to strengthen the Cameroonian capacity to identify development priorities and problems by building a strong economic and social research institution under Cameroonian leadership and staffing. The project will be carried out in collaboration with Cameroon's National Office of Scientific and Technical Research (ONAREST), which was created by law in 1965, but organized only in 1974, to provide the country with a scientific and technical infrastructure which could respond to development needs. ONAREST is an autonomous legal and financial entity within the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, and is comprised of five research institutes, one of which is the Institute of Human Sciences (ISH). Within ISH is the Center for Economic and Social Sciences (CES), the research organization that is to be strengthened by this project.

**2. Beneficiaries**

The direct beneficiaries will be the social science researchers, the technical staff and the administrative staff of CES. The rural poor of North Cameroon will be indirect beneficiaries, as the research will be directed at them. The research will relate directly to small farmer agricultural productivity, income distribution, employment and to a lesser extent, population growth and infant mortality.

3. End-of-Project Status

The project provides for the services of one Senior Researcher and six graduate students who, over the five-year life of the project, shall assist in accomplishing the following:

- (a) A state-of-the-arts study of socio-economic research in North Cameroon.
- (b) A comprehensive plan for future research in the area.
- (c) Three major research projects in North Cameroon and six field research reports.
- (d) Training for seven Cameroonian researchers in the U.S.
- (e) Training for twelve research assistants, two library/information specialists, one offset printer, three researchers and one research administrator, all in Africa.
- (f) Adequately equip the ISH documentation and information service.
- (g) Complete two seminars: (1. "Issues in North Cameroon Development", and 2. "Social Science Research in Cameroon".)

B. Financial Summary

<u>AID Contribution</u>	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Life of Project</u>
Technical Assistance	\$139,000	\$305,000
Training	40,000	222,000
Commodities	57,000	126,000
Other	<u>54,000</u>	<u>247,000</u>
Total	\$290,000	\$900,000
Of Which Local Cost Financing is: \$ 40,000		\$180,000
<u>HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTION</u>	\$135,000	\$368,000

C. Environmental Analysis

The IEE is negative and no future environmental analyses are necessary. Your approval is required for the negative determination.

D. Waiver

Annex 5 (page 52) of the Project Paper requests a source origin waiver for the purchase of four four-wheel drive vehicles. The Project Committee, including SER/COM, concurs in the request.

E. Conditions

The PAF II contains the condition that RDO/Yaounde evaluate the GURC support provided CSES prior to the allotment of any funding beyond FY 1978 to affirm that our effort will be institutionalized. (See F, below, for discussion.)

F. Project Committee Action

The Project Committee met on November 23 and found the project to be well planned, but expressed concern about the host government's commitment to support CSES once our project ended. The committee requested that RDO/Y provide AID/W budget data for ONAREST. The data provided could not prove conclusively that the CURC was committed to expanding CSES so the project committee decided that the project should be funded for the first year and that future funding be conditioned upon an RDO/Y end of the first year evaluation of the GURC commitment to CSES. This condition is in the PAF II.

G. Congressional Notification

As the FY 1978 Congressional Presentation shows the project at \$800,000 for life of project, a Congressional Notification with \$290,000 for FY 1978 and \$900,000 for life of project was forwarded on 31 January 1978. Clearance was received February 14, 1978.

Recommendation:

1. That you sign the PAF II thereby authorizing the project and approving the requested waiver.
2. That you approve the negative determination of the IEE by signing on Annex 3, page 5 of the PP.

Attachments:

1. Project Paper
2. PAF Part I
3. PAF Part II

CLEARANCES:

AFR/DR:GThompson GT  
AFR/DR:EHirabayashi (subs)  
AFR/DR:DDibble (subs)  
AFR/CAWA:JWedberg (draft)  
AFR/DR:CWard CW  
GC/AFR:JPatterson JP  
SER/COM:PHagan (subs)  
TA/EHR:RSchmeding (subs)  
PPC/DPA:AHoben (subs)  
RDO/Y:NGreen (draft)  
SER/IT:LMogannam (subs)  
AFR/DR:JKelly JK

4/13/73

DRAFT:AFR/DR/CAWARAP:RAnderson:mb:1/15/77:29066

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST  
 FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS PART I**

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A ADD  
 C CHANGE  
 D DELETE

PAF  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE  
**5**

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
**CAMEROON**

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits)  
 **631-0007**

6. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 A SYMBOL **AFR** B. CODE  **06**

7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters)  
 **Social Science Research & Training**

8. PROJECT APPROVAL DECISION  
 A APPROVED  
 D DISAPPROVED  
 DE DEAUTHORIZED

ACTION TAKEN

9. EST. PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION  
 YRS.  **0**  **5**  QTRS

10. APPROVED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY <u>78</u>		H. 2ND FY <u>79</u>		K. 3RD FY <u>80</u>	
		C GRANT	D LOAN	F GRANT	G LOAN	I GRANT	J. LOAN	L GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) EH	661	958		290		300		260	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				290		300		260	

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY <u>81</u>		Q. 5TH FY <u>82</u>		LIFE OF PROJECT		11 PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED (ENTER APPROPRIATE CODE(S)) 1 - LIFE OF PROJECT 2 - INCREMENTAL, LIFE OF PROJECT	A. GRANT	B. LOAN
	O. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T GRANT	U. LOAN			
(1) EH	50				900			2	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS	50				900				

C. PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED THRU  **8**  **1**  FY

12. INITIAL PROJECT FUNDING ALLOTMENT REQUESTED (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. ALLOTMENT REQUEST NO. <u>1</u>	
	C. GRANT	D. LOAN
(1) EH	290	
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		
TOTALS	290	

13. FUNDS RESERVED FOR ALLOTMENT  
**FM/FCD, Dannie Baker**  
 TYPED NAME (Chief, SER/FM/FSD)

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

14. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES  
 000  941  LOCAL  OTHER 935

15. FOR AMENDMENTS, NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED

FOR PPC/PIAS USE ONLY	16. AUTHORIZING OFFICE SYMBOL	17. ACTION DATE	18. ACTION REFERENCE (Optional)	ACTION REFERENCE DATE
		MM DD YY		MM DD YY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

PART II

Name of Country : United Republic of Cameroon  
Name of Project : Social Science Research and Training  
Number of Project: 631-0007

Pursuant to Part I, Chapter 1, Section 105 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize a grant to the United Republic of Cameroon, the "Cooperating Country", of not to exceed Two Hundred and Ninety Thousand United States Dollars (\$290,000) to assist in financing certain foreign exchange costs of goods and services required for the project.

The project provides for technical assistance, goods and services required to develop a center for economic and social research with the program priorities and credibility to contribute to Cameroon's development; and to carry out research, and collect and disseminate socioeconomic data for development programs in North Cameroon.

I approve the total level of A.I.D. appropriated funding planned for the project, a grant not to exceed Nine Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (\$900,000) during the period FY 78 through FY 81, including the total amount authorized in paragraph one above, and increments during the grant funding period of up to \$300,000 in FY 79, \$260,000 in FY 80 and \$50,000 in FY 81, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with A.I.D. allotment procedures.

I hereby authorize the initiation of negotiations and execution of the Project Grant Agreement by the officer to who such authority has been delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority, subject to the following terms, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

A. Source and Origin of Goods and Services

Goods and services financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in the United States, except as listed or as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed under the Grant shall be procured in the United States.

B. Waivers

Based on the justification set forth in the waiver request annexed to the Project Paper (Annex 5), I hereby conclude that procurement from Code 935 is necessary to the attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives or objectives of the foreign assistance program and that special circumstance exist to waive Section 636(i) of the FAA and I therefore approve a procurement source and origin waiver from Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only) to Geographic Code 935 (Special Free World) and from the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act, Section 636(i) for the purchase of motor vehicles in the total approximate amount of \$50,000.

C. Local Currency Costs

The financing of local currency costs related to technical assistance, training, commodities and support services in the approximate amount of \$180,000 is hereby approved.

D. Condition Precedent to FY 1979 Obligation

Prior to the obligation of FY 1979 funds, the Grantee shall furnish evidence, acceptable to A.I.D. of its commitment to provide budgetary support to the Center for Economic and Social Sciences.

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

CLEARANCES:

(Same as Action Memorandum)

DRAFT: AFR/DR/CAWARAP: RAnderson: mb: 3/6/78: 29066

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A ADD  
C CHANGE  
D DELETE

PP

2. DOCUMENT CODE  
3

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY

CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)

631-0007

6. BUREAU OFFICE

A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)

Social Science Research and Training

8. ESTIMATED % OF PROJECT COMPLETION

45

9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION

A. INITIAL FY 79 B. QUARTER 1  
C. FINAL FY 82 (From 1, 2, 3 or 4)

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FY	C. LC	D. TOTAL	E. FY	F. LC	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	250	40	290	720	180	900
GRANT	250	40	290	720	180	900
LOAN						
OTHER 1.						
U.S. 2.						
HQST COUNTRY		135	135		368	368
OTHER DONORS:						
TOTALS	250	175	425	720	548	1,268

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY 79		H. 2ND FY 79		K. 3RD FY 80	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
EH	661	938		290		300		260	
TOTALS				290		380		130	

12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULE

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY 81		O. 5TH FY 82		LIFE OF PROJECT	
	P. GRANT	Q. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN
EH	50				900	
TOTALS	50				900	

3 31 81 01

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE BIG FACESHEET DATA BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA BLOCK 2? IF YES, APPROACH CHANGED BIG FACESHEET

Clearances: ERDO N 2 CONT PRM MGMT PRM

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE John W. Koehring  
TITLE Regional Development Officer

DATE SIGNED 19 00 77  
DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID P. OR FOR AID/P. OF MENTS. DATE OF DISTRIBU

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACE SHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A = ADD  
 C = CHANGE  
 D = DELETE

PID  
 -- DOCUMENT CASE

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER  
 1

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 631-0007

6. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 SYSTEM AFF. CODE  
 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 Social Science Research and Training

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 = FRP  
 3 = FP  
 B. DATE  
 MM YY  
 01 91 71 7

10. ESTIMATED COSTS  
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = )

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	900
B. OTHER	
C. HOST COUNTRY	300
D. OTHER SOURCES	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.300</b>

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 A. INITIAL FY  713  
 B. FINAL FY  813

11. PROJECT BUDGET AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 73		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) ER	661	958		290		900	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>290</b>		<b>900</b>	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)  
 710

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each)  
 RDEV

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 To strengthen the Government of Cameroon's capacity to plan and evaluate rural development programs.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 400 CHARACTERS)  
 1. To develop a center for economic and social research with the program, priorities, and credibility to contribute to Cameroon's development.  
 2. To carry out research and to collect and disseminate socio-economic data for development programs in North Cameroon.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (initials)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  
 Signature: *John W. Koentig*  
 Title: Regional Development Officer  
 Date Signed: MM YY  
 11 21 71 7

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION  
 MM YY  
 11 21 71 7

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**Part I. PROJECT SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**B. Recommendations**

- Grant \$900,000
- Waiver of Code 000 for purchase of vehicles

**C. Brief Description of the Project**

This project supports the continued development of the Center for Economic and Social Sciences, the implementation of three major socio-economic research projects in North Cameroon, and the dissemination of socio-economic data for planning development programs. During the five-year period of this project, AID will provide the services of one U.S. Senior Researcher (24 person-months) and six U.S. graduate students (112 person-months) to carry out collaborative research projects with Cameroonian counterparts. The project will also provide combined on-the-job training and Masters or Ph.D training in the U.S. for seven Cameroonian researchers to be assigned to the research center. Commodities, staff training, and support services will also be provided.

The project will be carried out in collaboration with Cameroon's National Office for Scientific and Technical Research (ONAREST), the parent organization of the Center for Economic and Social Sciences. The technical assistance, training, and field research projects are designed to build the research center's capacity to plan and support future research programs, to continue staff training, and to publish research results. By the end of the project the center will employ at least ten qualified researchers, will have a functioning documentation and information service, and the center itself will have the program, priorities and credibility to contribute to Cameroon's development.

**D. Summary Findings**

The PP team found the project to be technically and financially sound and to have a strong potential for making a significant contribution to Cameroon's social and economic development. The project is ready for implementation and ONAREST's capacity to manage its responsibilities under the project is assured. The project meets all applicable statutory criteria (see Annex 2).

**E. Project Issues**

In its review of the PID, the project committee recommended that the project be related more closely to AID development programs in North

Cameroon and to the substantive concerns of the Congressional mandate. The Project Paper addresses this recommendation in the Project Description and in the Social Soundness and Economic Analyses.

The project committee also recommended that more attention be given to the dissemination of research results. As outlined in the Project Description, support will be provided for documentation and information services, for the publication of research findings, and for two information-sharing seminars.

The PRP was found to lack an adequate scope of work. The PP remedies this shortcoming in the detailed plans provided in the Project Description and the Implementation Plan.

## Part II. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

### A. Project Background

One of the main purposes of this project is to strengthen the Cameroonian capacity to identify development priorities and problems by building a strong research institution under Cameroonian leadership and staffing. This Project Background describes the role of that institution, the "Centre des Sciences Economiques et Sociales (CSES)", within the present research framework of Cameroon. The following is a detailed description of present Cameroonian arrangements for research programs.

#### 1. ONAREST

The Center for Economic and Social Sciences (CSES) is one of the constituent research centers of ONAREST, the National Office for Scientific and Technical Research. ONAREST itself was created by law in 1965 but organized only in June 1974 "to provide the country with a scientific and technical infrastructure which could respond to the development needs of the country, and which would make concrete the concept of autonomy".<sup>1</sup>

ONAREST started by gathering under its umbrella a large number of pre-existing research structures located throughout the country and their problems. It has, therefore, spent the first years of its existence primarily rationalizing those structures and building its overall administrative capacity.

---

<sup>1</sup> ONAREST, Rapport d'activite du Premier Semestre, juin 1976 - janvier 1977, p.1.

The purposes of ONAREST as stated in Decree No. 76/116 of March 16, 1976, are as follows:

- a. To orient, coordinate, and control research throughout the United Republic of Cameroon;
- b. To encourage and facilitate scientific and technical research designed to promote the economic and social development of the nation;
- c. To oversee the execution of research and, insofar as possible in its own laboratories, to collect data, formulate scientific documentation, and publish the results of research;
- d. In the name of the Government, to assure liaison with foreign and international scientific bodies;
- e. To provide for the training of researchers and technicians needed to accomplish its mission, in cooperation with appropriate ministerial departments; and
- f. To register technical processes by means of patents and licences filed with appropriate organizations for the account of the United Republic of Cameroon, as well as to negotiate them with a view to their exploitation.

ONAREST is an autonomous legal and financial entity within the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning. It is governed by an Administrative Council, which establishes policies and approves internal regulations and research priorities. The Administrative Council is chaired by the Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning and is composed of representatives from the Presidency, the University of Yaounde, and ten Ministries.

ONAREST's affairs are managed and coordinated at the national level by a Director General and a Deputy Director General. The central office, located in Yaounde, includes an Administrative and Financial Division and a Technical Division.

The 1974 decrees which created ONAREST organized nine research institutes to carry out ONAREST's substantive work. In 1976 a reorganization took place which consolidated the nine institutes into five. ONAREST's five research institutes are as follows:

- a. Institute of Agriculture and Forestry Research (IRAF)

IRAF is headquartered at Ekona and has four sub-centers:

- 1) The Center of Perennial Crops, at Ekona;

- 2) The Center of Food Crops and Fruits, at Njombe;
- 3) The Center of Textiles and Food Crops, at Maroua; and
- 4) The Center of Forestry Research, at Douala.

b. Institute of Zoological Research (IRZ)

IRZ is headquartered at Ngaoundere and includes:

- 1) The Zoological Research Center, at Wakwa; and
- 2) The Research Stations, at Bambui and Mankon.

c. Institute of Technological, Industrial, and Geological Research (IRTISS)

IRTISS is headquartered in Yaounde and includes:

- 1) The Center for Soil and Sub-soil Research, at Garoua;
- 2) The Public Works Research Center, at Yaounde; and
- 3) The Center for Studies and Experimentation of Mechanized Agriculture, at Yaounde

d. Institute of Medical Research and Study of Medicinal Plants (IMPM)

IMPM is headquartered in Yaounde and includes:

- 1) The Pasteur Center, in Yaounde; and
- 2) The Center for Study of Medicinal Plants, in Yaounde.

e. Institute of Human Sciences (ISH)

ISH is headquartered in Yaounde and includes:

- 1) The Center of National Education, in Yaounde;
- 2) The National Geographic Center, in Yaounde;
- 3) The Center for Economic and Social Sciences, in Yaounde; and
- 4) The Center for Research on African Languages and Oral Traditions, in Yaounde.

Each of the five institutes receives guidance from a "Conseil de Direction" composed of representatives of concerned ministries and academic institutions. The council for the Institute of Human Sciences, for example, is chaired by the Minister of Education and includes representatives from divisions in the Ministry of Education and from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Information, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, and the University of Yaounde.

## 2. The Institute of Human Sciences

Within ONAREST, the Institute of Human Sciences (ISH) is charged with the tasks central to the achievement of the purposes of this project. Its mission, as defined by Decree 76/121 of March 16, 1976, is "to develop programs and carry out research and experiments aimed at promoting the human potential and enhancing the human element in national development by several means:

- through a better knowledge of the national personality and its historical and cultural heritage;
- through greater comprehension of the human environment, as well as the physical, geographical, economic, social and cultural environment;
- through the study of economic and social laws, the analysis of factors in and constraints to development, as well as by experimental efforts through concrete and controlled trials".

ISH has several other mandates concerning educational research. It is also charged with diffusing the results of its work, and with assuring the training of researchers and technicians for its own needs and those articulated by other national organisms.

The four research centers within the Institute of Human Sciences have the following Cameroonian staff:

- a. The Center of National Education has some 23 research staff, 22 technical staff and 18 administrative staff.
- b. The National Geographic Center has 8 senior staff, 41 technicians, and 7 administrative staff.
- c. The Center for Research on African Languages and Oral Traditions has 9 senior staff, 2 technicians and 4 administrative staff.
- d. The Center for Economic and Social Sciences has 3 senior staff, 8 technicians, and an administrative staff shared with that of ISH as a whole.

To the above Cameroonian staff of each center are attached a number of expatriate staff under programs of cooperation with mainly French research institutions. The Center for Economic and Social Sciences at the present time has four French researchers pursuing their research under the aegis of the Center; ISH has 35 in all.

### 3. The Center for Economic and Social Sciences

It is evident that the Center for Economic and Social Sciences (CSES) is to date the weakest of the four centers in ISH; indeed it may be the least developed link in the whole ONAREST chain.

- CSES came into being only in 1976.
- The director of CSES is burdened administratively with the acting directorship of ISH as well.
- CSES has but two other Cameroonian senior staff, of whom one is attached to the center but not yet carrying out research.
- Of 58 post-graduate students outside the country now being funded by ONAREST, or having contact with ONAREST for post-degree employment, not one is slated for CSES.
- CSES received in the current budget only 8.5 percent of ISH "program" funds (research costs, facilities, salaries of technicians and research staff) which are about 6 percent of total ONAREST research funds.

Nonetheless, CSES is in a good position to expand. It is housed in a large building which includes the central ISH library. It has ample office space. Its importance to the mandate of ISH is clear, and the specific tasks of the other three ISH centers leave it wide latitude for ambitious research efforts. A reasonable supply of potential researchers is assured through the university system. Finally, there is no other institution where the important development tasks open to CSES might be undertaken.

### 4. Development Research in Cameroon

Research related to development is currently mounted by four different kinds of institutions in Cameroon: the University, international organizations, the national government (i.e. individual ministries and organizations), and at ONAREST itself.

In the University of Yaounde (Cameroon's single university), development-related social science is located in three different faculties. The Department of Sociology is in the Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences, Economics in the Faculty of Law and Economics, and rural sociology and agricultural economics are taught within the National Advanced School of Agriculture (ENSA). While the University has a mandate to do research, in fact research funds are extremely limited, while teaching and administrative chores overburden existing staff.

For example, at ENSA one faculty member, in addition to his regular duties, supervises the major undergraduate research paper asked of all forty-odd graduating students. Some faculty members are still engaged in research for their own advanced degrees elsewhere and have funds to carry it out, but, after completing their theses, faculty members at present pursue inexpensive research ideas in and around Yaounde and can look to no significant in-country source of funds for any major research. ONAREST has its own researchers, and does not allocate any of its limited funds to external proposals. Thus, the tradition inherited in Cameroon of a separation of the university teaching function from research continues to operate.

Two international organizations in Cameroon carry out development-related research functions. The Pan African Institute for Development (PAID), headquartered in Douala, carries out research related to its own teaching functions and methods. It is less concerned with the design or dissemination of the results of its Cameroonian research directly to the development effort in that country than to use its Cameroonian "backyard" to develop materials to train the Africa-wide student body that it attracts. Similarly IFORD, the Yaounde-based Institut de Formation et de Recherche Demographique, trains demographers with UNDP funding for all of Francophone Africa (including Cameroon, of course), but does not orient its case materials directly to Cameroonian problems.

The GURC carries out small-scale applied research outside the ONAREST structure in a variety of ministries, as appropriate to immediate government needs. In addition, the Societe d'Etudes pour le Developpement de l'Afrique (SEDA) was created in 1974 as an agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning to do feasibility studies of specific development projects, especially in rural engineering, construction, housing, and regional planning. It is not charged with any more basic or controlled research or with training and documentation.

Thus there are no real "competitors" to CSES. On the contrary, CSES is already the place where foreign social science researchers in the Cameroon get official authorization to do research. It has inherited a tradition of hosting foreigners, and has, therefore, developed relationships with the international development social science community. Since January 1975 CSES has authorized 34 researchers to do their data collection in Cameroon. Most of the researchers have been working on their MA theses or Ph.D. dissertations. The researchers represented the following countries: France (13), USA (8), Japan (4), England (3), Germany (2), Cameroon (1), Switzerland (1), Holland (1), and Canada (1). Of the 34 studies undertaken during the past 2-1/2 years, topics in North Cameroon included the effects of education upon Fulbe women, a sociological study of Ngaoundere, and a history of population movement.

Compared, however, with institutes of social and economic research in Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Senegal and other African countries, CSES is quite strikingly late in developing an indigenous staff, program and support facilities. The present project will enable CSES to progress toward parity with these counterpart organizations.

### 5. Project History

In 1971, three years prior to the formation of ONAREST, an exploratory survey led by Mr. John Blumgart was undertaken to determine if there might be a role for AID in providing assistance to strengthen indigenous social science research capabilities in Africa. After visiting nine African countries, the mission produced a report, Strengthening Development Research in Africa (August 1971), which included recommendations for encouraging social science research in Cameroon, at that time at the University of Yaounde. As a follow-up to the Blumgart mission, AID provided funds for four Cameroonian officials to undertake study tours to Kenya, Ethiopia and Nigeria, where institutions for social science research were well-developed.

In early 1974 -- still prior to the creation of ONAREST -- the Government of Cameroon, in collaboration with UNESCO, submitted a proposal to AID for a project to establish a National Center for Research, Documentation, and Scientific and Technical Information (CEDIST). The proposal was forwarded by the Regional Development Office in Yaounde to AID/W where it was reviewed by the Office of Science and Technology in the Technical Assistance Bureau. TA/OST responded to the proposal (AIDTO A-5, September 27, 1974) by expressing support for the concept of a national center to stimulate and coordinate a free flow of scientific and technological information. However, because of reservations about the extensive scope of the project, the nature of assistance requested from AID, and the limitation of funds, the proposal was turned down. TA/OST's comments on CEDIST have validity for the current proposal and have been taken into account in preparing this Project Paper.

Another event of 1974 was the approval of an African Regional Program for Social Science Research (Project No. 698-11-999-402/9). The project's purpose, "to strengthen African capacity to conduct policy-oriented social science research," struck a responsive chord in Cameroon. ONAREST had just been created and the concepts of the regional project were accepted with enthusiasm. The Institute of Human Sciences submitted a request for a grant "to strengthen the national research potential in social and human sciences." The proposal was forwarded to Washington (TOAID A-123, December 9, 1974) but funding limitations caused the project to be deferred, and then the RDO was notified in October 1975 that the regional project would not be continued (STATE 249117).

The Human Resource Sector analysis in the FY-1975 Development Assistance Program for Cameroon described the newly established ONAREST organization and recommended that "time should not be lost whenever the opportunity presents itself for AID to support the capacity of Cameroonians to perform development research tasks on priority problems..." (DAP, page J-79). Consequently, the RDO's Annual Budget Submission for FY-1977 included an extensive Project Identification Document proposing support for ONAREST under a project titled "Education for Rural Development". The project proposal was similar to ONAREST's request for a grant under the Regional Program for Social Science Research mentioned above.

AID/W reviewed the PID in August 1975 and approved the project in principle, subject to several conditions (STATE 197891, August 21, 1975). AID/W requested that the project be more sharply designed to relate to concerns expressed in the Congressional mandate and to AID development programs in North Cameroon, a less developed area of the country where a number of AID projects are located. It was also requested that the project give more attention to the dissemination of research to development agencies. These recommendations have been incorporated into the Project Paper.

In January 1976, Mr. Charles Steadman from the University of Michigan and Dr. Tex Lee Boggs from Kentucky State University were employed under AID contract as consultants to assist the RDO and ONAREST in further design work for the project. Other external assistance for the project design has been received from Mr. Minh Toung Nguyen, a UNESCO expert formerly assigned to ONAREST, and Mr. Ralph Harbison, Regional Program Advisor for Education for the Ford Foundation in Africa.

The RDO submitted a substitute Project Review Paper for this project (YAOUNDE 0099) in January 1976. The substitute PRP was "favorably received" but was found not to contain an adequate scope of work as required by Section 611 of the Foreign Assistance Act (PARIS 04581). A detailed scope of work has been included in this Project Paper.

During reviews of project submissions, AID/W renamed the project, first, "Social Science Analysis and Training" and then "National Office for Research (ONAREST)". The title given to this Project Paper is "Social Science Research and Training".

## B. Detailed Project Description

### 1. Project Goal

The goal of the project is to strengthen the Cameroon government's capacity to plan and evaluate rural development programs.

The project's contribution towards the achievement of this goal will be through an enlargement and strengthening of a Cameroonian capacity to undertake social and economic research appropriate to the rational development of the country. Cameroonian social and economic researchers working in collaboration with their colleagues in the physical sciences will contribute to the successful planning of integrated development programs involving the participation of rural populations.

The project's success in achieving its goal will be measured by the quality and the utility of social and economic research being carried out in Cameroon. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning and the various technical ministries concerned with rural development should utilize research reports and senior research personnel for the preparation of the GURC's Fifth Five-Year Plan and for analyses of development projects. Through seminars, training and other activities, the researchers associated with the project should develop close professional ties with colleagues in the University of Yaounde and international research institutions, thus reinforcing and enlarging the project's contribution to the achievement of its goal.

Achievement of the project goal assumes the GURC's willingness to provide an adequate budget to employ qualified researchers, to support them in their field studies, and to publish their reports. It also assumes an interest on the part of the ministries to base their development planning and evaluations on multidisciplinary studies.

## 2. Project Purpose

The purposes of the project are:

- a. To develop a center for economic and social research with the program, priorities, and credibility to contribute to Cameroon's development; and
- b. To carry out research and to collect and disseminate socio-economic data for development programs in North Cameroon.

Project support for institutional development will be given to the Center for Economic and Social Sciences (CES) within ONAREST's Institute of Human Sciences (ISH). The enlargement of CES's capacity to do useful social and economic research, especially in the most neglected regions of the country, depends on the creation of a permanent corps of trained and dedicated field researchers. A major component of the project provides training in Cameroon, in other countries in Africa, and in the United States for various levels of research staff who will be employed by CES.

It is recognized that research personnel, complacently based in the capital city or constrained from working in the field by a lack of incentives, funds, or facilities, can hardly be expected to respond vigorously to the need for precise and thorough knowledge of the rural socio-economic reality. A second major component of the project provides ways and means for carrying out research projects in Cameroon's rural areas in order to increase the field research capacities, experience, and commitment of CSES researchers.

The research program to be undertaken during the life of the project will generate baseline data on three major dimensions of development in North Cameroon as defined by Cameroonians. The research will be carried out by fully collaborative teams of Cameroonian and American researchers. The program will demonstrate through active research and the dissemination of important research results the ongoing importance of a permanent social and economic research structure.

A third major component of the project is to assist with the publication and dissemination of research reports in order that research findings will be available to planning and development agencies.

By the end of the project the following conditions will have been achieved:

- a. CSES employs at least 7 new senior Cameroonian researchers (in addition to 3 already employed);
- b. Research projects are well planned and receive adequate administrative, logistic, and financial support;
- c. The ISH documentation center regularly publishes research reports and provides library assistance to ongoing research programs;
- d. The CSES budget provides for continuation of training for researchers and research assistants; and
- e. A comprehensive research plan is prepared for North Cameroon and similar plans are being developed for other parts of Cameroon.

It is assumed that the project-sponsored research in North Cameroon will be of recognized value and will encourage the government to provide funds to continue comprehensive research programs in Cameroon.

### 3. Project Outputs

The major outputs of the project will be:

- a. A state of the arts study of socio-economic research in North Cameroon and a comprehensive plan for future research in the area;

- b. 3 major field research projects completed in North Cameroon and 6 field research reports produced;
- c. 7 Cameroonian researchers complete academic training in the U.S. and on-the-job experience in Cameroon;
- d. Training completed for
  - 12 research assistants (6 presently employed plus 6 new), in-country;
  - 2 librarian/information specialists, long-term in Africa;
  - 1 off-set printer, short-term in-country;
  - 3 researchers, short-term in Africa;
  - 1 research administrator, short-term in Africa;
- e. The ISH documentation and information service is adequately equipped; and
- f. 2 seminars completed concerning (1) "Issues in North Cameroon Development" and (2) "Social Science Research in Cameroon".

Within the first year of the project a state of the arts study of socio-economic research in North Cameroon will be produced by the senior American researcher assigned to the project, in collaboration with CSES researchers. The study will be a basis for planning the three Arrondissement Studies (see Research Project Two, below) and further long-term, comprehensive research proposals for North Cameroon. The research proposals will be a collaborative effort of the senior American researcher, the Director of CSES, and the CSES research staff. The results of the first and second research projects and the proposals for future research will be submitted for review at a jointly sponsored seminar on "Issues in North Cameroon Development" to be held in early 1980. The seminar, which will bring together researchers and persons concerned with development activities in North Cameroon, will produce a final report discussing issues in northern development on which research activities bear and recommendations for priority research activities in the future.

Three major research teams will be fielded during the life of the project, and six major research reports will be produced. Each team will be somewhat differently composed to insure optimal use of Cameroonian capacity at the moment the research begins. Cameroonian assistants in the research efforts will all have the opportunity to continue afterwards in career lines using their experience, and thus should be as highly motivated as their American colleagues to participate in research project development.

Each research project will be detailed in full by the project director and developed in collaboration with the Director of CSES. The following are summary statements of the research projects, including short descriptions, timing, personnel and support needed, and research outputs.

Research Project One: The Effects of Directed Development

- a. Director: CSES researcher Arouna Nsangou (already on the staff).
- b. Duration: Research is already in progress. An AID-funded component for North Cameroon will run for one year, from July 1978 to June 1979.
- c. Personnel: Two investigators, one, a development anthropologist/rural sociologist, and the other, an agricultural economist, with appropriate assistants. The investigators will either be two Cameroonians or one Cameroonian and one American.
- d. Description: This project will be a replication in North Cameroon of research now being undertaken by Mr. Nsangou in two areas of the south under what is known as CSES Program 2 in "Developpement Experiemntal". In this program, two zones undergoing development are selected. Generally, one zone is experiencing directed development under the auspices of a quasi-governmental development corporation. The other zone is experiencing development growth with no central "outside" direction. (In the South, two coffee-growing areas, around Batouri and Foumbat, are being compared.) Conditions of production are examined at the farm level, such as labor supply, inputs, price incentives, and the social organization of production. Goals of the research are to examine possible bottlenecks in or distortions of local production caused by the presence or absence of a development corporation and, thus, to make recommendations for the achievement of an optimal balance between local cash and food crop production based on the full productive context within which the interventions are taking place. The object is to strike a proper balance between the needs of the corporations as they perceive them and overall local needs as analyzed by more detached observers.
- e. Research outputs: (i) A report on the affects of directed development using a comparison of two areas in the north (the publication of the results of the southern research will also be done by CSES); (ii) Two experienced field investigators, the American to return to his/her degree program and the Cameroonian to proceed to a Masters Degree program in his/her speciality.
- f. Support needed: Salaries of two investigators, one all-terrain vehicle, research expenses, travel and per diem of the research director for field supervision.

Research Project Two: Critical Factors in Northern Development: Base-line Studies of Three Northern Arrondissements

- a. Director: An American Senior Investigator to be based in Yaounde with other duties at CSES.

- b. Duration: Three studies of one year each, running simultaneously, from September 1978 to September 1979.
- c. Personnel: Three pairs of researchers, each including one Cameroonian degree-holder and one American Masters Degree or Ph.D. candidate, plus assistants as appropriate. Specialities of the researchers to be decided by the senior investigator.
- d. Description: This project is currently defined as Program One of CSES, on the basic socio-economic structure of local areas. The research will not be simply descriptive of "typical" northern sub-areas, however. The research director, who will arrive some months before this research begins, will choose (in consultation with the Director of CSES and other interested parties) three arrondissements<sup>1</sup> as sites for the research, according to criteria which includes: (i) an emphasis on a specific development issue (some examples might be an area to be strongly affected by Logone River Basin development, the problem of increased "capture" of northern crop, fishing, and livestock produce by Nigerian markets, the effects of increased Fulani transhumance on northern pasture resources and herder/farmer relationships, women's roles in economic activities, rural non-farmer employment, etc.); (ii) a potential for direct contribution to development project conceptualization by the U.S. or other donors; (iii) responsiveness to locally-perceived needs for the knowledge necessary to make the best choices for their own development; and (iv) their potential for illuminating the contribution of CSES to a variety of northern development issues.
- e. Research outputs: (i) Three research reports published by CSES; (ii) Three Cameroonian field-experienced researchers ready to proceed to graduate school in the U.S. in September 1979, and three Americans going back to complete their degrees.
- f. Support: Salaries of six investigators, three all-terrain vehicles, field equipment and expenses.

Research Project Three: New Lands and Resettlement in North Cameroon

- a. Directors: Two Cameroonian researchers on staff of CSES who will have just returned from U.S. training financed by the project.
- b. Duration: Two studies of one year each, running simultaneously from August 1980 to August 1981.

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<sup>1</sup>The Northern Province has a total of 20 arrondissements within its 6 departements.

- c. **Personnel:** Two American and two Cameroonian investigators, with Cameroonian research directors also in the field full-time, and research assistants as appropriate.
- d. **Description:** (i) The first two project trainees will have gone to the U.S. without prior field research. This research project will enable them to gain field experience directing research designed collaboratively by them and the American researchers, in consultation with the Director of CSES, the American senior researcher at CSES, and the students' own supervisors. (ii) Northern Cameroon has large areas of land underpopulated for various reasons. Resettlement schemes (such as Northeast Benoue), tsetse eradication, and dam projects on the Logone and Benoue Rivers are some of the interventions which will encourage or require resettlement and the adoption of new economic adaptations by local populations. The potentially enormous social impact of such programs and possibilities on local communities requires careful planning not only by hydrologists, agronomists, and the like, but by social scientists as well. The research envisioned here will take two such areas of potential or actual intervention and thoroughly analyze the human, social and economic factors required for optimal project effectiveness. The project directors will have studied resettlement or river basin anthropology and/or rural planning, and will make, through this research project, the first impact of American-trained CSES Cameroonian staff on the process of development planning in their country.
- e. **Research outputs:** (i) Two research reports on two different resettlement/new lands areas of North Cameroon (possibly one larger report, depending on the final definition of the project). (ii) Two Cameroonian CSES researchers with field experience, staying at CSES, two Americans going back to complete their degrees based on project research, and two more Cameroonians without higher degrees but with fieldwork experience and qualified to proceed to graduate training if scholarships are available.
- f. **Support needed:** (Directors' salaries will be from CSES.) Salaries of four investigators, two vehicles (used by previous research teams), field expenses for directors and investigators, consultation and travel for an American short-term consultant (the research advisor to the Cameroonian research project directors).

All positions for field researchers and participant training programs will be open to men and women on an equal basis. Qualified female candidates are available for these positions from the Departments of Sociology, Geography, and other disciplines at the University of Yaounde.

While the research and training projects are going on, the capacity of CSES to store, process, and disseminate research results will also be fully developed. Two ISH middle-level staff will be sent for participant training in librarian and documentation skills at Ibadan and Dakar and one person will receive in-country training to learn to operate the off-set printing press owned by ISH. Upon completion of their training, the participants will be assigned to the ISH documentation and information service. In addition, the project will provide a microfiche reader and storage equipment, photocopying equipment, and other needed supplies to the service.

The project will sponsor a short-term observation tour for three senior Cameroonian researchers from CSES to observe the programs of other economic and social science research centers in Africa, such as the Institute for Development Studies in Nairobi and the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research in Ibadan. A short non-academic training program in the administration of research activities will also be provided in the U.S. or Africa for a senior official of ISH. These activities will enable CSES to establish contacts and share experiences with its counterpart research institutes in other countries.

Finally, the project will co-sponsor a seminar for Cameroonian and other social science researchers to review the status of research in Cameroon and to recommend plans for future research. (This seminar follows, and is related to, the seminar previously described for North Cameroon.) This activity, which will take place near the end of the project, is designed to help CSES coordinate and expand social science research programs in Cameroon and demonstrate CSES's place within the social science community.

For the outputs to be achieved, it is assumed that qualified Cameroonians will be available to fill positions as field researchers and to undertake Masters Degree training in the U.S. It is further assumed that qualified American researchers will be available to carry out project activities as scheduled. It is also assumed that the GURC will authorize the two seminars and the training programs planned during the life of the project.

#### 4. Project Inputs

AID will provide the following inputs for this project:

##### a. U.S. Technicians

Total: 137 person-months

##### 1) Senior Researcher

24 person-months

Contract period: July 1978 to June 1980.  
The researcher, who will be stationed at CSES in Yaounde, will provide the following services:

- a) Organiza and supervise 3 field teams for Research;
  - b) Prepare a state of the arts study on research in North Cameroon and help prepare a proposal for future research programs in the area;
  - c) Help organize a seminar in early 1980 on "Issues in North Cameroon Development";
  - d) Assist the ISH documentation and information service in the acquisition of materials and equipment;
  - e) Assist the Director of CSES in organizing courses for training middle-level technicians in research techniques;
  - f) Act as liaison with the AID office in Yaounde for project implementation; and
  - g) Act as counsellor to the Director of CSES to achieve the purposes of the project.
- 2) One Junior Researcher 12 person-months
- Contract period: July 1978 - June 1979.  
To serve as field researcher for Research Project One.
- 3) Three Junior Researchers 60 person-months
- Contract period: October 1978 - May 1980.  
To serve as field researchers for Research Project Two.
- 4) Two Junior Researchers 40 person-months
- Contract period: August 1980 to March 1982.  
To serve as field researchers for Research Project Three.
- 5) Senior Researcher/Consultant 1 person-month
- Contract period: May 1981.  
To provide consultation services for Research Project Three.

- b. Participant Training Total: 274 person-months
- 1) 6 U.S. long-term training programs 180 person-months  
Masters Degrees in Sociology/  
Anthropology or Economics.
- Starting dates:
- 2 participants associated with Research  
Project Three: December 1977.
- 1 participant associated with Research  
Project One: June 1979.
- 3 participants associated with Research  
Project Two: September 1979.
- 2) 1 U.S. long-term training program for 36 person-months  
Ph.D. in the social sciences, for a  
senior researcher assigned to CSES.
- Starting date: June 1979.
- 3) Two Africa long-term training programs for 54 person-months  
librarians/documentalists.
- Starting date: October 1978.
- 4) 3 Africa short-term study/observation 2 person-months  
tours for senior CSES staff to visit  
Social Science Research Centers.
- Starting date: October 1979.
- 5) 1 Africa or U.S. study program in 2 person-months  
administration of research activities  
for a senior official of ISH.
- Starting date: February 1981.

c. Commodities

- 4 all-terrain vehicles, for use in field research projects;
- 1 microfiche/microfilm reader, with storage cabinets;
- 1 photocopier, with supplies;
- Various books and documents for ISH library;
- Paper and printing supplies for printing documents;
- Tape recorders;
- Photography equipment;

Purchase and installation of "SPSS" computer package (if determined to be applicable and appropriate for research projects); and  
Local supplies to support field research (camping equipment, jerry cans, etc.).

d. Support Services

Support for two in-country seminars.

Employment of local staff, by contract:

6 Junior Researchers;	72 person-months
1 Secretary, for U.S. Senior Researcher;	24 person-months
6 Research Assistants; and	144 person-months
1 Printer, for off-set press.	12 person-months

Support for field research projects (per diem and travel).

Translation and printing services.

POL, vehicle maintenance.

Part III. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Technical Analysis

Two conditions in Cameroon combine to make this project technically appropriate for its time and place. First, Cameroon is making a late start in establishing a national institution devoted to development-oriented research in the social sciences. The creation of an institution like CSES to provide social and economic perspective to research and planning activities in Cameroon is long overdue.

Secondly, Cameroon's extreme social and economic diversity create an important need for data and objective information on rural conditions at a time when the government and donor agencies are intensifying development programs in the rural areas. Cameroon's diverse climatic and geographic conditions have produced varieties of local economic activities and institutions. Cultural diversity further complicates the economic patterns. There are 54 ethnic groups in North Cameroon alone and, within all of Cameroon, over 200 languages are spoken. Plans and implementation procedures for development projects must be adapted to the variety of local conditions, needs, and institutions, yet reliable socio-economic information for most parts of Cameroon is lacking. To help fill the need for information, this project is designed to support socio-economic field research, to train social science

researchers, to disseminate research findings, and to develop an institutional capability within CSES to continue support for these activities after the project is completed.

The "technology" for the collection of useful socio-economic data is based on competent and dedicated researchers who are given adequate guidance and support to carry out their work. A basic premise of the project is that the core of development-related research in Cameroon should be done by Cameroonians. This project will provide higher-level academic study programs combined with research field experience for Cameroonian social scientists. The trainees will then be assigned to field research programs where the project will continue to assist them, temporarily, with support services and professional guidance. This approach towards developing Cameroonian research capabilities represents the most suitable technology for social science research needs in Cameroon at the present time.

The field research activities to be carried out in North Cameroon under this project should be of great value in their own right, but they will offer the additional advantage of establishing research practices and skills which can be replicated in other parts of Cameroon. Assuming CSES can demonstrate the utility of its research in North Cameroon, government and other agency funds should be readily available to support similar research in other areas.

The nature of this project, with its emphasis on research, training, and institutional development, is such that it will cause no impact on the environment. In the long run, the project will assist in developing a better understanding of social and economic conditions in Cameroon and, thus, should indirectly benefit the environment through better planning of development programs. An Initial Environmental Examination is attached to the Project Paper (see Annex 3).

AID's funding requirements for this project have been calculated on the basis of the following unit costs for the project inputs.

#### U.S. Technicians

Senior Researcher	\$25,000 per person-year
Junior Researchers	10,000 per person-year
Consultant	4,500 per person-month

Travel costs and other allowances have not been included in the above figures.

#### Participant Training

U.S. long-term	\$ 850 per person-month
Africa long-term	5,000 per person-year
Africa short-term	2,500 per person-month

Commodities

Vehicles	\$12,500 each
Documentation and information equipment (Microfiche, photocopier, books, tape recorder, computer package)	\$66,500 total
Paper and printing supplies	25,000 total
Field research equipment	10,000 total

Support Services

In-country seminars	\$5-6,000 each
Salaries for local employees	
Junior Researchers	\$5,000 per person-year
Secretary (bilingual)	5,000 per person-year
Research Assistants	1,500 per person-year
Printer	1,500 per person-year
POL and maintenance	\$1,000 per year per vehicle

The tables included in the Financial Analysis are based on the above unit costs. Contingency and inflation factors have been included in the tables.

Adequate planning has been done for this project to enable the design team to arrive at reasonably firm cost estimates. The project is technically sound and meets the conditions of Section 611(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

B. Financial Analysis and Plan

1. Financial Rate of Return.

This project is a non-revenue producing project; therefore, no rate of return was calculated. An analysis of the financial viability of the project is included in Part III. D. Economic Analysis.

2. Recurrent Budget Analysis of Implementing Agency.

There is only one implementing agency within this project, the Institute of Human Sciences within the ONAREST organization. During the life-of-the-project, the GURC share of the funding will be \$367,550 (29 percent

of the project's cost). Of this amount, \$288 thousand is for personnel salaries and support services that are part of the Institute's current budget. CSES will be directing its work to activities to be undertaken with the project. Additionally, the Institute will budget \$80 thousand in "new" funds for additional personnel and support services during the life-of-the-project. These "new" funds will not be required, for the most part, until the last half of this project, thereby enabling the Institute to have sufficient time to plan and submit these increased budget requirements. At the end of the project, after USAID support is completed, CSES will have an increased number of personnel. CSES, with the project as the necessary catalyst, will obtain sufficient budgetary allotments to pay for these personnel (\$70 thousand per year) and the attendant support services (\$30 thousand per year). This \$100 thousand increase after five years will almost double the budgetary requirements of CSES. For the current budget period, 1976-77, CSES has been allocated \$115 thousand. However, since CSES was created in 1976 this increase of staff costs reflects a low initial budget allocation rather than a potential fiscal strain.

### 3. Financial Plan/Budget Tables

Table 1, Summary Cost Estimate and Financial Plan, shows the expected use and source of project funding. The total project budget is \$1.3 million with AID providing 71 percent of the total funding and the GURC the remaining 29 percent. Contingency and inflation factors of nine percent each have been used.

Table 2, Project Financial Implementation Plan, shows project expenditures by quarter for FY 78 and fiscal year for FY 79-82. As can be seen from the table, the majority of the expenditures are planned for FY 79 and 80.

Table 3, Costing of Project Inputs/Outputs, shows those costs. In summary the project outputs are expected to cost:

<u>OUTPUT</u>	<u>COST (\$000)</u>
STUDIES:	
North Cameroon Study	\$ 86
Research Project 1	72
Research Project 2	280
Research Project 3	155
TRAINED PERSONNEL:	
Researchers	227
Documentalists	47
LIBRARY	110
SEMINARS	66
INFLATION/CONTINGENCIES	<u>225</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$1,268</u>

**Table 1. Summary Cost Estimate and Financial Plan**  
(\$000)

<u>Use (inputs)</u>	<u>Source of Funding</u>			<u>1/</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Percentage of Total</u>	
	<u>A.I.D.</u>		<u>Cameroon</u>		<u>Fx</u>	<u>LC</u>		<u>Project</u>
	<u>Fx</u>	<u>LC</u>	<u>LC</u>					
<b>1) Technical Assistance</b>								
a) Institutional Contract	267			267		267		
b) Personal Services Contract	6			6		6		
c) Researchers		32	110		142	142		
d) Librarian/information specialists			44		44	44		
Input Total	<u>273</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>36%</u>	
<b>2) Training</b>								
a) U.S.	180		42	180	42	222		
b) Cameroon		11	10		21	21		
c) 3rd country		31	36		67	67		
Input Total	<u>180</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>24%</u>	
<b>3) Commodities</b>								
a) Vehicles	50			50		50		
b) Field Research Equipment	7	3		7	3	10		
c) Reference Material	66			66		66		
Input Total	<u>123</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>123</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>10%</u>	
<b>4) Support Services</b>								
a) Research Assistants		20	40		60	60		
b) Secretarial Services		12	15		27	27		
c) Reports		25			25	25		
d) Vehicle Maintenance		10	6		16	16		
e) Travel			5		5	5		
f) Office space			15		15	15		
Input Total		<u>67</u>	<u>81</u>		<u>148</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>12%</u>	
<b>Contingencies and Inflation</b>	144	36	45	144	81	225	18%	
<b>Project Total</b>	<u>720</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>548</u>	<u>1,268</u>	<u>100%</u>	

1/ Cameroon has no anticipated foreign exchange costs.

**Table 2. Project Financial Implementation Plan**  
(\$000)

Item No.	Project Sequence Number	Appropriation Code	Projected Expenditures								
			A. Fiscal Year 78				B. FY 79	C. FY 80	D. FY 81	E. FY 82	Total All Years
	0007	EH	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr					
1)	Technical Assistance				17	16	134	92	34	12	305
	a) Institutional Contract				15	14	119	90	18	11	267
	b) Personal Services Contract								6		6
	c) Researchers				2	2	15	2	10	1	32
2)	Training		4	4	4	3	43	87	51	26	222
	a) Participants (U.S.)		4	4	4	3	33	65	47	20	180
	b) Participants (3rd country)						10	17	4		31
	c) Seminars							5		6	11
3)	Commodities			50	15	18	27	16			126
	a) Vehicles and Equipment			50	15	18	22	16			121
	b) SPSS Computer Package						5				5
4)	Support Services				4	4	23	22	5	9	67
Contingencies and Inflation			1	13	10	10	57	54	23	12	180
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>900</b>

Table 3. Costing of Project Outputs/Inputs  
(\$000)

	<u>Project Inputs</u>		<u>Project Outputs</u>			
	<u>No. Cam. Study</u>	<u>3 Research Projects<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>CSES Staff Trained</u>	<u>ISH Documentation Center</u>	<u>Seminars</u>	<u>Total</u>
1) AID Appropriated						
a) Technical Assistance	60	232			13	305
b) Training			191		31	222
c) Commodities		60		66		126
d) Support Services	4	62			1	67
Contingencies & Inflation	16	89	48	16	11	180
<u>Total AID</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>900</u>
2) Cameroon						
a) Technical Assistance (Researchers) <sup>2/</sup>	14	89		44	7	154
b) Training			78		10	88
c) Support Services	8	64	5		4	81
Contingencies & Inflation	3	21	12	6	3	45
<u>Total Cameroon</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>174</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>368</u>
<u>Project Total</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>1,268</u>
Percent of Total	8.3	48.7	26.3	10.4	6.3	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> The three research projects are a) effects of directed development, b) baseline studies for 3 Arrondissements, and c) 2 "New Lands" studies costing \$76, \$308, and \$71 thousand respectively.

<sup>2/</sup> \$44 thousand of the technical assistance represents local currency costs for documentalists (librarian/information specialists).

### C. Social Analysis

The ONAREST project has two intertwined purposes. First, it will support critical and overdue socio-economic research to provide a sound scientific basis for development interventions in North Cameroon, a relatively deprived area of the country which is receiving priority attention by the GURC and by USAID. Second, it will build and support a Cameroonian institution to carry out research on topics chosen by Cameroonians as important to national development and it will create modes of translating research into affective contributions to small holder development planning.

Each of these purposes is explored in this social soundness analysis, though each requires discussion outside the usual format of analysis centered on a set of small holder beneficiaries. This analysis will examine in turn the reasons for a research emphasis on the north, the justification for socio-economic research in the north as a mode of development assistance, the argument for supporting a Cameroonian institution to do research, and the potential for that institution to make long-range and genuine contributions to the improvement of living conditions for the poor majority.

1. The emphasis on the north. Research to be undertaken under the project in North Cameroon is in direct support of the GURC and AID concerns to give more attention to development efforts in that part of the country. The fourth Five-Year Plan of the GURC recognizes both the north and the east as neglected areas. GURC strategies of regional development, based on local participation, seek to reduce income disparities and better integrate the more remote areas into a common national development. Of these two areas, the north, with over twenty percent of the population of the country, is clearly a more critical concern than the sparsely-populated east, with less than five percent of the population.

The USAID concern with the north is elaborated in the "North Cameroon Concepts Paper" included as a part of the RDO/Yaounde Annual Budget Submission for FY-1977. Prepared in July 1975, in response to AID/W review of the North Cameroon Integrated Rural Development Project PRF (STATE 110329 of 1975), the "Concepts Paper" remains a valid description of the ecological and cultural diversity of the vast northern province, the major production patterns and resources, and of government and donor development activities.

There is no need to repeat the details of that description here. The north contains three major human ecological zones, each with two sub-zones, which vary from the intensive terraced horticulture and dense population of the Margui-Wandala mountainsides to the extensive pastoralism and Sudano-Sahelian cropping patterns of the Choa Arabs

of the Logone basin. Its rural per capita income is estimated at \$40-50, only half that of the central and southern parts of the country. It has the lowest rates of schooling, of urbanization, and of other social indicators. As opposed to the southern half of the country, with its relatively high potentials for tropical crop production and its enthusiasm for western education, the north shares with the Sahelian states of West Africa the much more intractable agronomic and land resource fragility problems that are of major concern in Sahelian development efforts.

2. Socio-economic research for northern development. For many years RDO/Yaounde has recognized that, as also stated in the FY-1977 ABS, "one of the key problems facing Cameroon's development efforts is a lack of benchmark or baseline data originating at the farm level". The ABS points particularly to the need for farm management, input/output, cropping systems and river basin development studies. This project will carry out socio-economic research on all these topics.

The project, thus, serves to support Section 102(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act which requires the establishment of criteria to assess a country's commitment and progress towards developmental goals. The project's initial field research studies are centered upon North Cameroon, where AID is pursuing many of its development activities and where baseline data are most urgently needed. In response to the GURC's request for assistance in developing its research on socio-economic performance, the research activities proposed in this project will relate directly to small farm agricultural productivity, income distribution, and employment and to a lesser extent to population growth and infant mortality. The project's field studies will be utilized for planning and assessing development programs in North Cameroon.

The north is not a complete terra incognita, but the studies and attempted interventions that have been carried out present, at best, a very partial basis for small farmer oriented development efforts. Social research in the region has tended to be ethnological or ethnohistorical in nature, and has understudied the social relations of production and the indigenous patterns of cultural variation and dynamics that might form the matrix for accelerated change. Economic studies have been associated with specific parastatal corporation development efforts in cotton, rice, or livestock, or have been feasibility studies for donor efforts. In both cases optimistic projections have been the core of most of the studies, rather than objective baseline or post-facto assessments. The parastatal organizations have, in general, been interested in a single cash crop, and so the effects of their activities on other production (notably of food crops) has been a neglected topic. Assumptions and stereotypes, such as those in the livestock sector that indigenous pastoralism requires control and major attitude change or that the densely-populated Mandara mountains are badly overpopulated, persist and affect the attitudes toward specific northern development possibilities. The cost

of this imperfect knowledge was illustrated in the West Bouou resettlement scheme, which had been conceived on a set of hazy assumptions about the socio-economic base. The challenging of those assumptions and the possibility that acting on them might have been actually destructive ecologically and to the people involved clearly demonstrates the potential value of sound and open-minded research on northern development possibilities and a situation in which money spent on research might have saved time and possible commitment to a questionable line of action.

It is assumed here that the role of research directed at development issues is recognized as a valid step in the total AID effort. The land resources study of North Cameroon done by a joint FAC/AID/GURC team in 1975 was one such step. Social and economic research often take longer than physical site research because of the necessity to make continuous observation over a full farming season or a year of changing activities, and because of the sheer complexity of socio-economic variables. A strategy of development designed to impact advantageously on poor farmers and herders must obviously begin from a thorough understanding of what their circumstances, perceptions, and options really are.

3. Supporting the Cameroonian research capacity. The desirability of having Cameroonians design and mount the research necessary for national development is itself a social issue that goes far beyond the particular current need for northern research. With several externally-funded, externally-manned research projects, AID could probably gain an understanding of the north sufficient for its own planning needs.

The limitations of such unilateral research are obvious. In part, it was specifically to gain national control of the production of knowledge that ONAREST was created. The argument remains strong that it is Cameroonians who can best decide national research priorities, who can hope to have a significant impact on planners and the political process, and who will be more responsive to the needs of the country in designing relevant studies, heeding local nuances, and engaging in the long-term educational effort to construct the nation. The long-term multiplier effects for Cameroon of training and giving research experience to Cameroonians who will be able to continue the execution of research for national development is obvious.

Within this project two of the three major pieces of research will be designed by Cameroonians, while the third is also framed within the Cameroonian research program as outlined by ISH officials. On all of the six research sub-projects, a Cameroonian and an American, or two Cameroonians, will work together as the field research team. Since all the research and technical assistants are also Cameroonian, the possibility of domination of the research effort by the Americans in the field is minimized. The one senior American in the project is deliberately

conceived of not as the project director but as a research coordinator and technical advisor to CSES for a limited period of two years. Within the life of the project the first two Cameroonian trainees will return to design their own research project(s), within which two more junior researchers will gain field experience. Thus, a loop will be created for the institutionalization of the ONAREST mandate to train researchers within the national structure itself.

Other inputs of the project are also specifically designed to strengthen the indigenous research capacity. Library and reproduction services will be given the technical and manpower requirements to function at a minimal cost through microfiche facilities and other means. Library purchases will be guided by the knowledge that the AID contribution will end, for example, by discouraging journal subscriptions on such temporary finance. Project-sponsored seminars will first assess the accomplishments to that date of the researchers at CSES (the "Northern" seminar), and then address the question of further national research needs in the "Social Sciences in Cameroon" seminar toward the end of the project.

The project design continuously addresses the question of the institutional capability that will be in place for the long term after this project ends. At that time, the CSES should be a research center with the staff, support facilities, skills and commitment to play a central role in national development.

4. The potential for a genuine contribution: Who are the beneficiaries?

By the end of the project AID will have helped create a research institution in an urban area staffed by career government officials. All such projects, even when they have a rural clientele -- public health training centers or community development institutes or veterinary services -- must be subjected to direct questions as to whether they will indeed serve the poor rural population. Public health can be carried out in cities, agricultural faculties can have elegant suburban experimental farms, and livestock or crop development can favor the few big producers rather than the many small ones.

In institution-building projects, the most direct beneficiaries are, therefore, the institutional staff themselves which, in this project, will be the researchers who are trained, the technical staff who are upgraded, and the administrative staff.

In the short term as well, during the life of the project, there is some guarantee that indirect beneficiaries will be the rural poor of North Cameroon. This outcome is likely because the research is being designed directly with the small producer in mind, because all of the research being programmed is field research "at the base", and because, at least AID, will serve as a client for the research results to be translated into development actions. Indeed the costs of the project may be repaid in other money for baseline and project development studies not having to be spent.

The problem remains in the longer term. All of ONAREST remains at the disposition of the government for research, which means that ONAREST's concern for the neediest in development will necessarily reflect the government's own priorities in this area. The CSES research staff will be Yaounde based, where inevitably local research problems as well as administrative chores and personal concerns may come to command their attention. The potential, then, for a diffusing of commitment will always remain.

On the other hand the project will build a strong initial commitment to the poor. The integration of the young researchers into field studies before their training, the training proposed in heavily field-oriented subjects like social anthropology and agricultural economics for researchers and field methodology for the technicians, and the provision of field rather than headquarters vehicles and equipment are all designed to create the orientation and skills necessary for a close rapport with the countryside and its problems. It will remain the task of the young team of highly-motivated researchers in place at the end of the project to maintain the momentum within the CSES structure to work in the field and for the poor.

#### D. Economic Analysis

This is not a revenue producing project and the Institute of Human Sciences does not lend itself to traditional project economic analysis. The outputs of the Institute -- and the project -- are research studies which can be costed. The project has been designed to minimize the use, but maximize the effectiveness, of U.S. technical assistance, which is an expensive element of an AID project. It is more cost-effective to train Cameroonians to carry out socio-economic research than to contract out research needs. For example, the arrondissement studies (Research Project Two) are expected to cost approximately \$280,000, while the new lands and resettlement study (Research Project Three) is expected to cost \$155,000. Although the two studies are not directly comparable, the former has one American research leader while the latter study has two Cameroonian research leaders.

Taken in isolation, however, even a relatively "inexpensive" research activity is not an adequate measure of its cost-effectiveness. The GRCO is interested in accomplishing research that is relevant to the needs of policy-makers and the people. The issue of the effectiveness of research in Cameroon is its application to the ongoing development activities of the country. North Cameroon has been previously described as being populated by many diverse groups with low levels of education and having the lowest per capita income of any province. Major development activities have been proposed in the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-1981) for North Cameroon. The major agriculture and livestock projects are listed below:

**Table 4. Planned Agricultural and Livestock Development Projects, 1976-1981, in North Cameroon.**

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Local's</u>	<u>Cost</u> (US \$000)
<u>Agriculture</u>		
SODECOTON	Benoue	\$ 5,400
SEMY	Yagoua	3,000
Northeast Benoue	Benoue	2,800
SEMY II	Pouss	12,000
SODELE	Ngaoundere	10,800
Groundnuts	Pitoea	1,000
Irrigated Farming	Logone/Chari	2,400
Seed Plan	Maroua/Garoua	<u>1,200</u>
Medicinal Plants	Benoue	400
Cashew Nuts	Garoua	1,000
Maroua Area	Maroua	12,000
Logone	Logone	700
West Benoue	Benoue	<u>400</u>
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURE</b>		<b>\$53,100</b>
<u>Livestock</u>		
Animal Health	Adamoua	6,000
Meat Plan I	Faro	2,600
Laboratory	Ngaoundere	1,000
Stockraising II	Far North (5 Divisions)	8,000
Tse-Tse Fly Control	Adamoua/Benoue	<u>2,000</u>
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</b>		<b>\$19,600</b>
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK</b>		<b>\$72,700</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1976-1981, Annex I, July 1976.

The planned investment for agriculture in North Cameroon accounts for 19 percent of the total planned investment in Cameroon's agriculture. The planned investment for livestock in North Cameroon accounts for 46 percent of the total planned investment in Cameroon's livestock. For the agriculture and livestock sectors in the north, planned investment accounts for 22 percent of total investment in those sectors. Of this planned investment in the two sectors, 59 percent is expected to come from foreign donors.

AID also has major projects underway, or in the planning stages, for North Cameroon. These include:

North Cameroon Seed Multiplication - \$1.6 million  
North Cameroon Agriculture and Livestock Development - \$6.1 million  
Centers for Training Farm Families - \$1.0 million  
Mandara Mountains Water Resources - \$5 million  
North Cameroon Rural Health - \$.5 million  
Community Development - \$.4 million.

Much of the planned investment in the agriculture and livestock sectors is for major integrated development projects involving settlement and improved agriculture technology. The SEMRY project in Yagoua involves the development of 5,300 hectares of rice, a livestock fattening unit, and fish farming. The SEMRY II project in Pouss proposes an integrated development project encompassing 55,000 hectares. The Maroua Area project involves the construction of a dam on the Mayo Tsanaga river and the development of 7,000 hectares of irrigated farm lands. These are major projects involving significant transfers of human and physical resources.

Although major projects are being planned for the north, it is difficult to predict success or failure rates. There is little baseline data on which to measure project impact. Little is known about the potential effects of resettlement upon the multitude of social groups in the north. There is a major need by the Cameroonian government and other donor agencies to understand the people of North Cameroon and to be able to predict the effects of developmental projects.

The planned arrondissement studies will provide socio-economic baseline data that can be utilized to assess project design and performance. The comparative study of the effects of directed development activities will provide an indication of the value of such interventions. The new lands and resettlement study should provide a basis for planners to develop and evaluate resettlement activities. The project is, therefore, determined to be economically sound by reason of its cost effectiveness and the returns it will provide for improved development planning and evaluation in Cameroon.

#### Part IV. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

##### A. Analysis of ONAREST's and AID's Administrative Arrangements

##### 1. ONAREST

AID funds provided by this project will be granted to the National Office for Scientific and Technical Research (ONAREST), an autonomous legal and financial entity established by the Cameroon government. The

assistance provided by AID will be designated to support ONAREST's Institute of Human Sciences (ISH) and, particularly, the Center for Economic and Social Sciences (CES), a sub-unit of ISH. These three organizations are part of the hierarchy of research units in Cameroon described in Part II.A., Project Background. Each of these organizations is delegated administrative, supervisory, and implementing functions according to its level of responsibility.

ONAREST's national organization is managed by a Director General, who coordinates the activities of the five research institutes, prepares consolidated annual budgets and reports, and establishes internal regulations and management procedures. The central office includes a division for administrative and financial affairs and a technical division to assist the Director General in carrying out his functions.

ONAREST's financial management system is quite stringent. The annual budget, as prepared by the Director General, is approved by ONAREST's Administrative Council. A controller, appointed by the Minister of Finance, assures that expenditures conform to the budget. In addition, ONAREST's statutes provide for a permanent financial commission to audit the fiscal management of research activities. The commission, which includes representatives of the Inspector General, the Ministry of Finances, and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning, makes an annual report to the President of ONAREST's Administrative Council.

The Institute of Human Sciences plans and implements development-oriented research programs in the social sciences, disseminates the results of the research, and trains researchers and technicians in this area. The Director of ISH, assisted by a deputy, is responsible for the administration and management of the institute and for the execution of research programs. He submits to ONAREST's Director General a proposed annual budget for the institute, proposals for research projects, the institute's regular reports, and its financial accounts and statements. The director is assisted by a chief of administrative and financial services and a chief for documentation and publications. He establishes internal regulations for the institute and its four centers and is responsible for the management of the institute's equipment and buildings.

The Center for Economic and Social Sciences is charged with executing research programs appropriate to its area of interest within ISH. The Chief of the center is responsible for preparing a program of research with cost estimates, implementation of approved research programs, coordinating the program, and preparation of an annual report.

ONAREST has the management capacity necessary for the satisfactory implementation of this project. The organization's administrative coordination has been greatly improved since 1976 by the reduction

of the number of research institutes from nine to five. The original structure was considered too unwieldy and excessively top heavy in administrative costs and personnel. The present arrangement of five institutes with subordinate centers has proved to be administratively manageable and more readily coordinated. ONAREST's prescribed budgetary and fiscal controls are further indications of its sound administrative capability.

As noted previously, administrative positions in ISH and CSES are presently understaffed. The Deputy Director of ISH is serving as its acting Director and is also filling the position of Chief of CSES. This excessive administrative burden on one individual is a temporary situation which should be remedied as soon as possible by the Government. Even under these circumstances, however, the three older, more fully staffed, centers within ISH are adequately functioning and carrying out external research activities. The fourth center, CSES, is of course the recipient of support from this project.

The assistance to be provided by AID to CSES includes administrative support, in addition to technical assistance and training, and the project's implementation procedures are designed to avoid making the project administratively burdensome to either ISH or CSES. Contracting of U.S. technicians and procurement of major commodity items will be handled by AID. During the initial years of the project, however, ISH will utilize project funds on a cost reimbursable basis to contract local staff and to purchase local commodities. ISH has adequately managed the procurement of similar goods and services in the past from different sources of funding and has the capacity to implement these elements of the project's inputs satisfactorily. As a means of assuring a continuous management capability for CSES, the project provides for short-term training in administration of research activities for one senior official.

## 2. AID

The Regional Development Office in Yaounde will name an officer in its Human Resources section to serve as manager for this project and to monitor project implementation. No additional AID staff commitments are required. The U.S. Senior Researcher contracted to work with CSES for a two-year period will provide some liaison services between the RDO Project Manager and CSES, particularly for the procurement of commodities, but the contractor's main responsibilities will be concerned with field research and training activities rather than with administrative duties.

RDO will prepare a Project Agreement, to be signed by the Director General of ONAREST and by the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, stipulating the purposes and conditions of the AID grant to ONAREST.

Annual amendments to the Project Agreement will provide incremental funding for the five-year project. Methods of disbursement are discussed below under the implementation plan.

B. Implementation Plan

The following schedule lists major project actions necessary for the accomplishment of project purposes and the successful implementation of the AID grant.

Prior Actions

1. PF approved.
2. Preliminary selection of first two participants for M.S. degrees in Sociology.

FY-1978

1. December 1977 Project Agreement signed (RDO, GURC)
2. January 1978 Vehicles ordered. (GURC)
3. February 1978 Two participants depart for U.S. (RDO)
4. March 1978 Institutional contract signed to provide one U.S. Senior Researcher and six junior researchers. (AID/W)
5. June 1978 Senior Researcher and one Junior Researcher arrive in Yaounda. (AID/W, Contractor)
6. June 1978 Office space provided and secretary employed for Senior Researcher. Work begins on State of Arts survey and plans for baseline studies. (GURC, Contractor)
7. June 1978 Junior Researcher begins work on Research Project 1 with Cameroonian counterpart, and research assistant. Field equipment purchased. (GURC, Contractor)
8. July 1978 Training plans completed for two African long-term study programs.

FY-1979

9. October 1978 Amendment to Project Agreement signed. (GURC, RDO)

10. October 1978 2 participants depart for African training. (GURC, RDO)
11. October 1978 3 Junior Researchers arrive Yaounde for Baseline Studies of 3 Arrondissements. (Contractor)
12. October 1978 3 Cameroonian researchers and 3 research assistants employed. Field equipment purchased. Research Project 3 begins. (GURC)
13. February 1979 Routine project evaluation. (GURC, RDO)
14. March 1979 Training plans completed for one Ph.D. candidate and four MS degree candidates (from Research Projects One and Two), and for short-term observation in Africa. (GURC, RDO)
15. June 1979 Research Project One and State of Arts survey completed. (GURC, Contractor)
16. June 1979 Two participants depart for U.S. training. (GURC, RDO)
17. September 1979 Three participants depart for U.S. training. (GURC, RDO)

FY-1980

18. October 1979 F Y - 1 9 8 0 Project Agreement signed. (GURC, RDO)
19. October 1979 Plans completed for first seminar. (GURC, RDO, Contractor)
20. October 1979 3 CSES staff observe African social science research centers. (GURC, RDO)
21. February 1980 Field work on Research Project Two completed. (Contractor, GURC)
22. March 1980 Seminar on "Issues in North Cameroon Development"; evaluation. (GURC, RDO)
23. June 1980 First two participants return, are employed, and plan Research Project Three (New Lands and Resettlement). (GURC)

24. August 1980 Two U.S. Junior Researchers arrive. Research Project Three begins. Two additional Cameroonian researchers employed. (Contractor, GURC)

FY-1981

25. October 1980 F Y - 1 9 8 1 Project Agreement signed. (GURC, RDO)
26. February 1981 Routine project evaluation.
27. February 1981 CSES official begins short-term training in research administration. (RDO, GURC)
28. June 1981 Plans completed for second seminar. (GURC)
29. June 1981 Consultant arrives for Research Project Three. (RDO)
30. September 1981 Field work on Research Project Three completed. (Contractor, GURC)

FY-1982

31. October 1981 F Y - 1 9 8 2 Project Agreement signed. (GURC, RDO)
32. November 1981 Seminar on "Social Science Research in Cameroon"; evaluation. (GURC, RDO)
33. March 1982 5 U.S. participants return and are employed. (GURC)

Final evaluation.

In addition to the evaluation arrangements described in the next section, project implementation will be monitored by review of periodic reports submitted by the U.S. contractors and by review of vouchers submitted by ONAREST for reimbursement for project expenditures. These monitoring responsibilities will be assigned to the RDO Project Manager, who will also maintain close contact with the U.S. Senior Researcher and with officials of ONAREST.

Procurement Plan

Under the terms of the Project Agreement, ONAREST, the grantee, will appoint the Institute of Human Sciences (ISH) as agent for procurement implementation. Procurement will be implemented by AID, ISH, and the

African-American Purchasing Company (AAPC) as shown in Table 4, Project Procurement Plan and Schedule. AAPC will be acting as a procurement agent for the Cameroonian government.

A waiver of Code 000 to permit the purchase of four all-terrain vehicles (Toyota Land Cruisers) under Code 935 is requested in Annex 5. If the waiver is approved, RDO/Y will procure the vehicles on behalf of ISH.

Specifications for commodities for the documentation and information service and for supplies to support field research will be completed during the first year of the project by ISH in cooperation with the U.S. Senior Researcher and the RDO Project Manager. These items include a microfiche/microfilm reader, a photocopier, books and documents, tape recorders, photography equipment, paper and printing supplies, and camping equipment.

Table 5. Project Procurement Plan and Schedule

A. U.S. Inputs (\$000)

Project Input/Type of Service or Commodity	Procurement Source (country)	Implementing Agent	Contract Award/P.O. Issuance					
			FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	All Years	
1) Technical Assistance								
a) Institutional Contract	U.S.	AID	130	137				267
b) Personal Services Contract	U.S.	AID			6			6
c) Cameroonian Researchers	Cameroon	GURC	9	11	10	2		32
2) Training								
a) Participants (U.S.)		AID	40	73	47	20		180
b) Participants (Third Country)		AID		10	21			31
c) Seminars (Cameroon)		GURC			5	6		11
3) Commodities								
a) Vehicles <sup>1/</sup>	935	AID	50					50
b) Field Research Equipment	935	AAPC <sup>2/</sup>	5	2				7
c) Field Research Equipment	Cameroon	GURC	2	1				3
d) SPSS Computer package <sup>3/</sup>	U.S.	AID		5				5
e) Reference Materials	935	AID		25	36			61
4) Support Services								
a) Research Assistants	Cameroon	GURC	5	9	6			20
b) Secretarial	Cameroon	GURC	3	6	3			12
c) Reports	Cameroon	GURC		17		8		25
d) Vehicle Maintenance	Cameroon	GURC	5	5				10
Sub-Total			249	301	134	36		720
Contingencies and Inflation			41	79	46	14		180
Total			290	380	180	50		900

<sup>1/</sup> 4 all-terrain vehicles (see Waiver, Annex 5)

<sup>2/</sup> Procuring Agent - African American Purchasing Company (AAPC)

<sup>3/</sup> Proprietary Source Procurement

Table 5. (cont.)

Project Procurement Plan and ScheduleB. Cooperating Country Inputs  
(Funds in Equivalent U.S. \$000)

Project Input/Type of Service or Commodity	FY <u>78</u>	FY <u>79</u>	FY <u>80</u>	FY <u>81</u>	All <u>Years</u>
1) Technical Assistance					
a) Researchers	63	23	20	4	110
b) Librarian/information specialist	16	2	10	16	44
2) Training					
a) Participants (U.S.)	4	14	14	10	42
b) Participants (Third Country)	16	14	6		36
c) Seminars (Cameroon)		5		5	10
IV Support Services					
a) Research Assistants	18	9	10	3	40
b) Secretarial Services	8	3	3	1	15
c) Vehicle Maintenance		2	4		6
d) Travel	4	1			5
e) Office Space	6	3	3	3	15
Sub-Total	135	76	70	42	323
Contingencies and Inflation					45
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>368</b>

Rate of Exchange: U.S. \$1 = 250 CFA

Procurement will be accomplished in accordance with good commercial practices and applicable AID regulations. ISH will insure that procurements are made on the basis of competitive solicitation of eligible supplies and that every effort is made to obtain the lowest available price for the best product.

During the second year of the project, a decision will be made concerning the purchase of "SPSS", a commercial computer package designed for social science data collection. If it is determined that the SPSS package would be appropriate for Cameron's research needs, a waiver will be requested for proprietary source procurement by RDO/Y at that time.

Support services and other costs authorized as project expenditures are as follows:

1) Local personnel

Salary for one secretary for two years.  
Salaries for 7 Junior Researchers (Cameronian) for one year.  
Salary for one offset printer for 2 years.  
Salaries for six research assistants for 2 years.

2) Local services

Per diem and travel expenses for project-sponsored research projects in North Cameroon.  
Support costs for two seminars.  
Translation services for research and seminar reports.  
Vehicle maintenance and PCL.

Salaries and benefits for local employees will conform to those provided for similar levels of employees by the Government of Cameroon. Per diem rates paid to field researchers and research assistants will also conform to the standard rates paid by the Government of Cameroon.

The ISH budget will include line items for the costs of local personnel and local services authorized under this project. ISH will submit monthly vouchers, in English, to the RDO Project Manager requesting reimbursement for project expenses actually incurred. The vouchers will be processed through AID's Regional Controller in Yaounde and reimbursement will be made to ISH by check in francs CFA.

Contractors

ONAREST will appoint AID/Washington as the authorized agent to contract the U.S. personnel required by the project. The RDO/Y and ISH will have final approval on the selection of a contractor. AID/W will make

an institutional contract with an American university for the services of one Senior Researcher and six Junior Researchers. Universities with African Studies Programs, such as Michigan, Michigan State, Northwestern, Purdue, Boston, Cornell, Wisconsin and Iowa State, are suggested sources.

The Senior Researcher will serve for two years in Yaounde. His/her salary should be the equivalent of a GS-13 government employee. The Senior Researcher should be a scholar/researcher in agricultural micro-economics, rural sociology, farm systems analysis or another closely related field, capable, as demonstrated by his/her own record, of supervising the work of Junior Researchers in the field. He or she should have administrative experience relevant to the accomplishment of research goals and to the building of a social and economic research institute. He or she should have had experience abroad, preferably in West African research and/or administrative experience, and be prepared to work in the milieu of official governmental development organizations. He or she should be fluent in French and English.

The six Junior Researchers will be graduate students who will do guided socio-economic field research in North Cameroon and prepare research reports. They will be contracted at the salary equivalent of a GS-1 federal government employee (similar to a Fulbright student's study grant) for periods of up to twenty months' duration. Their assignment posts will be in rural towns in North Cameroon. French language capability is required.

A short-term consultant will visit and advise the Junior Researchers doing field work for Research Project 3, for one month during the latter part of the project. The skills required of this consultant will be specified by ONAREST and RDO/Y.

#### Participants

Participants will be mutually selected by ONAREST and RDO. U.S. training programs will be arranged by RDO/Y through AID/Washington. ONAREST and RDO/Y will arrange third country training in Africa with appropriate African institutions and AID Missions.

#### C. Evaluation Arrangements

Routine evaluations of this project are planned for February 1979 and February 1981. Special evaluations, to take place in conjunction with two project-sponsored seminars, are scheduled for February 1980 and November 1981. A final evaluation of the project will take place in November 1981.

The Project Agreement will specify that all evaluations will be carried out collaboratively by representatives of ONAREST and AID. ISH and RDC officials will do two routine evaluations and a final evaluation, which will be internal assessments of the project's effectiveness to date and a summation of the project's success in achieving the planned end of project status.

Two special evaluations will include external participants convened for seminars on "Issues in North Cameroon Development" (1980) and "Social Science Research in Cameroon" (1981). The first seminar will review the results of the initial two research projects in North Cameroon sponsored by this project. Researchers and persons concerned with development activities in North Cameroon will assess the utility of the project-sponsored research and make recommendations for priority research activities in the future. The second seminar will be concerned with the role of CSES and its effectiveness in leading and coordinating research, as well as reviewing the status of social science research in Cameroon and plans for meeting future research needs. This seminar, like the preceding one, will provide the opportunity for concerned government officials and researchers not directly associated with CSES to give their evaluative comments on the outputs of the project and the institutional development and capacity of the research center. The reports of both seminars will be made part of the project history and will be used to guide CSES's future activities.

In addition to the scheduled evaluations described above, the project provides for the production of a state of the arts survey of research in North Cameroon. This survey will provide baseline data for planning future research projects and priorities. The project-sponsored research activities, by their nature, will also produce baseline data useful for this project and for development programs in Cameroon.

#### D. Conditions, Covenants, Negotiating Status

No further actions on the part of the Government of Cameroon are required before the execution of a Project Agreement for this project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION  
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

## SUMMARY

Title of Project:  
From FY. 1978 to FY. 1982  
Total U.S. Funding \$900,000  
Date Prepared: May, 1977

Project Title & Number: Social Science Research and Training, Project 631-0007

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>To strengthen the Cameroon Government's capacity to plan and evaluate rural development programs.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>ONAREST undertakes social and economic research appropriate to development needs.</p> <p>Cameroonian social and economic researchers contribute to the successful planning of integrated development programs involving the participation of rural populations.</p>	<p>Quality and utility of social and economic research being carried out.</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and other ministries utilize research reports and personnel to prepare GURC's 5th Five-Year Plan.</p> <p>ONAREST develops closer ties with researchers in University of Yaounde and in international research institutions.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GURC will provide adequate budget to employ qualified researchers, support field studies, and publish reports.</li> <li>Ministries will base development planning and evaluation on scientific studies.</li> </ol>
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop a center for economic and social research with the program, priorities, and credibility to contribute to Cameroon's development.</li> <li>To carry out research and to collect and disseminate socio-economic data for development programs in North Cameroon.</li> </ol>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Center for Economic and Social Sciences (CES) employs at least 7 new and 3 existing researchers</li> <li>CSES research projects are well planned and supported.</li> <li>CSES regularly publishes reports</li> <li>CSES budget provides for continuation of staff training.</li> <li>Research plan developed for North Cameroon and rest of country.</li> </ol>	<p>ONAREST and ISH annual reports.</p> <p>Project evaluations.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <p>Research sponsored by the project in N. Cameroon will be of recognized value and will encourage GURC to provide funds to continue socio-economic research programs in Cameroon.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Cameroon survey completed.</li> <li>3 major field research projects completed in North Cameroon.</li> <li>CSES staff trained.</li> <li>ISH information and documentation center functioning.</li> <li>2 seminars completed.</li> </ol>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completion of state of the arts study and plan for future research</li> <li>I. Effects of Directed Development II. Baseline Studies for 3 Arrondissements 2 "New Lands" studies.</li> <li>7 researchers (long-term); 4 researchers (short-term); 12 assistants; 1 printer; 2 librarians</li> <li>Center equipped and staffed.</li> <li>1. Seminar: "Issues in N. Cameroon Development" II. "Social Science Research in Cameroon"</li> </ol>		<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <p>Qualified Cameroonians available to fill field research positions and to take U.S. training in U.S.</p> <p>Qualified U.S. researchers available as scheduled.</p> <p>GURC authorizes 2 seminars and training programs.</p>
<p>Inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance - 137 person-months.</li> <li>Training - 274 person-months.</li> <li>Commodities</li> <li>Support Services</li> </ol>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 senior researcher - 24 p-mo 6 junior researchers - 112 p-mo 1 consultant - 1 p-mo</li> <li>7 long-term U.S. - 216 p-mo 2 long-term African - 54 p-mo 4 short-term African - 4 p-mo</li> <li>Vehicle, library equip, supplies</li> <li>Salaries for 8 local staff, FM, support for seminars, per diem</li> </ol>		<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p>

STATUTORY CRITERIA CHECKLISTCOUNTRY CHECKLISTA. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY

1. FAA Sec. 116. Can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy? If not, has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? YES
2. FAA Sec. 481. Has it been determined that the government of recipient country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotics drugs and other controlled substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country, or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to U.S. Government personnel or their dependents, or from entering the U.S. unlawfully? NO
3. FAA Sec. 620(a). Does recipient country furnish assistance to Cuba or fail to take appropriate steps to prevent ships or aircraft under its flag from carrying cargoes to or from Cuba? NO
4. FAA Sec. 620(b). If assistance is to a government, has the Secretary of State determined that it is not controlled by the international Communist movement? YES

5. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to government, is the government listed as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) debt is not denied or contested by such government? NO
  
6. FAA Sec. 620(e) (1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities? NO
  
7. FAA Sec. 620(f); App. Sec. 108. Is recipient country a Communist country? Will assistance be provided to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), South Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos? NO
  
8. FAA Sec. 620(i). Is recipient country in any way involved in (a) subversion of, or military aggression against, the United States or any country receiving U.S. assistance, or (b) the planning of such subversion or aggression? NC
  
9. FAA Sec. 620(j). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction, by mob action, of U.S. property? NO
  
10. FAA Sec. 620(l). If the country has failed to institute the investment guaranty program for the specific risks of expropriation, inconvertibility or confiscation, has the AID Administrator within the past year considered denying assistance to such government for this reason? N.A.

11. FAA Sec. 620(o): Fishermen's Protective Act, Sec. 5. Is country has seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing activities in international waters.
- N.A.
- a. has any deduction required by Fishermen's Protective Act been made?
- b. has complete denial of assistance been considered by AID administrator?
12. FAA Sec. 620(g): App. Sec. 504.
- NO
- (a) Is the government of the recipient country in default on interest or principal of any AID loan to the country? (b) Is country in default exceeding one year on interest or principal on U.S. loan under program for which App. Act appropriates funds, unless debt was earlier disputed, or appropriate steps taken to cure default?
13. FAA Sec. 620(g). What percentage of country budget is for military expenditures? How much of foreign exchange resources spent on military equipment? How much spent for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems? (Consideration of these points is to be coordinated with the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Regional Coordinators and Military Assistance Staff (PPC/RC).)
- In 1975/1976 the budget allotment for the Ministry of Armed Forces was 11 percent of the GURC total budget. The expenditures for arms and munitions represented 0.5 percent of total budget costs. No sophisticated weapons systems were purchased.
14. FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have they been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?
- NO
15. FAA Sec. 620(u). What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the AID Administrator in determining the current AID Operational Year Budget?
- NOT IN ARREARS

16. FAA Sec. 621A. Has the country granted sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism? NO
17. FAA Sec. 660. Was the country object, on basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. there to carry out economic development program under FAA? NO
18. FAA Sec. 669. Has the country delivered or received nuclear reprocessing or enrichment equipment, materials or technology, without specified arrangements on safeguards, etc.? NO
19. FAA Sec. 901. Has the country denied its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate? NO

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(c), (d). Have criteria been established, and taken into account, to assess commitment and progress of country in effectively involving the poor in development, on such indexes as: (1) small-farm labor intensive agriculture, (2) reduced infant mortality, (3) population growth, (4) equality of income distribution, and (5) unemployment.

GURC is committed to a policy of involving its citizens in the developmental process (see items (B)(3) and (B)(6) below). There are few established quantifiable social indicators or indices measuring this GURC commitment. The government has, however, undertaken its first census which is now in the final stages of completion. It is hoped that this census will, in the future, provide baseline data for the formulation of such indices as rates of population growth, unemployment and school enrollment.

b. FAA Sec. 201(b)(5), (7) & (8);  
Sec. 208: 211(3)(4), (7). ... Practical  
extent to which country is:

- (1) Making appropriate efforts to increase food production and improve means for food storage and distribution.

The GURC is presently financing several major organizations and programs as well as supporting appropriate studies devoted to increasing food production and improving food storage and distribution. Over 17 percent of the current Five Year Plan is apportioned to the agricultural sector with food crop production receiving increasing emphasis.
- (2) Creating a favorable climate for foreign and domestic private enterprise and investment.

The GURC has adopted a liberal investment code.
- (3) Increasing the public's role in the developmental process.

The GURC has made a remarkable effort to involve its citizens in the developmental process by having had Cameroonians, beginning at the village level, meaningfully participate in the formation of the government's current Five Year Plan for economic, social and cultural development.
- (4) (a) Allocating available budgetary resources to development.

An estimated 68 percent of the GURC planned allocation of budgetary resources is earmarked for development or development-related projects or services for new or ongoing activities.

(b) Diverting such resources for unnecessary military expenditure and intervention in affairs of other free and independent nations.

The GURC expended 11 percent of its operating budget on military expenditures and has kept to a policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of its neighbors.
- (5) Making economic, social, and political reforms such as tax collection improvements and changes in land tenure arrangements, and making progress toward respect for the rule of law,

Cameroon has a stable and reasonably democratic elective government which is very interested in providing social justice and equal benefits for its very diverse population. This government recognizes

freedom of expression and of the press, and recognizing the importance of individual freedom initiative, and private enterprise.

The importance of private enterprise and has accorded it a key role in the development of the Cameroonian economy. Individual freedom is prized in Cameroon and its citizenry, under law enforced by the courts, is free to participate in political, social and economic activities.

- (6) Otherwise responding to the vital economic, political, and social concerns of its people, and demonstrating a clear determination to take effective self-help measures.

The CURC is very sensitive to the economic, political and social concerns of its people. In the words of President Ahidjo "Self-reliant development, which for us means primarily development of the people by the people, is an answer to the need to direct all national resources and energies to development... The essence of social justice is that the improvement of the standard of living resulting from the productive and creative effort of the people, will benefit all Cameroonians and lead to an equitable redistribution of the fruits of progress among various social groups... In this way, natural, historical and social imbalances will be reduced and the fruits of development be distributed more equitably among the population as a whole."

c. FAA Sec. 201(b), 211(a). Is the country among the 20 countries in which development assistance loans may be made in this fiscal year, or among the 40 in which development assistance grants (other than for self-help projects) may be made?

YES

d. FAA Sec. 115. Will country be furnished, in same fiscal year, either security supporting assistance, or Middle East peace funds? If so, is assistance for population programs, humanitarian aid through international organizations, or regional programs?

NO

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECTS

1. App. Unamended, FAA Sec. 603(f).  
 (a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure plus 10%)?  
 The project is included in the FY-1978 Congressional Presentation for assistance to Cameroon.
  
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?  
 YES See the Technical Analysis in this Project Paper.
  
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?  
 No further legislative action is required.
  
4. FAA Sec. 611(b); App. Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per Memorandum of the President dated Sept. 5 1973 (replaces Memorandum of May 15, 1962; see Fed. Register, Vol. 38, No. 174, Part III, Sept. 10, 1973)?  
 N.A.
  
5. FAA Sec. 611(a). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?  
 N.A.

6. FAA Sec. 209, 619. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multi-national project? If so, why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. If assistance is for newly independent country, is it furnished through multi-national organizations or plans to the maximum extent appropriate?

This project supports the development of national research capabilities and therefore is appropriately a bilateral program. As a result of this project, however, Cameroon should be able to participate more fully in regional social science research activities in the future.
7. FAA Sec. 601(c); (and Sec. 201(f), Rec development loan). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of co-operatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

To the extent that objective, field based social science research relates to any or all of these development goals, it may be assumed that this project will encourage the government to move towards their realization.
8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

It is anticipated that the support provided for the Center for Economic and Social Sciences through this project will attract private individuals and research institutions to participate in and contribute to research efforts in Cameroon.
9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 606(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.

The project design provides for the Cameroon government to assume costs of contractual and other services for this project to the maximum extent possible and at the earliest feasible time.
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency and if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

U.S. does not own excess foreign currency.

3. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(c); Sec. 111; Sec. 201d. Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas; and (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions?

By providing base-line data and objective information on rural conditions and institutions, this project will enable the government to plan and mount more successful development and investment programs for rural areas, including the encouragement of cooperatives and other participatory organizations.

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 107. Is assistance being made available:

(4) (106) for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and selected development problems, if so, extent activity is:

(c) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques.

The purposes of the project are to develop a center for economic and social research in Cameroon and to carry out research and to collect and disseminate socio-economic data for development programs in North Cameroon. See the project description for a fuller statement of the proposed economic research activities.

c. FAA Sec. 110(a); Sec. 208(e). Is the recipient country willing to contribute funds to the project, and in what manner has or will it provide assurances that it will provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed country")?

The Cameroon government's share of the project funding will be 29 percent of the total project costs. ONAREST officials have expressed assurances that GURC funds will be forthcoming.

d. FAA Sec. 110(c). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing?

The major disbursements for this project will take place during the first three years of the five-year life of this project. It is necessary to extend disbursements over a five-year period because of long-term training and continuing field research activities which are essential to the achievement of the project's purposes.

e. FAA Sec. 207; Sec. 113. Extent to which assistance reflects appropriate emphasis on: (1) encouraging development of democratic, economic, political, and social institutions; (2) self-help in meeting the country's food needs; (3) improving availability of trained worker-power in the country; (4) programs designed to meet the country's health needs; (5) other important areas of economic, political, and social development, including industry; free labor unions, cooperatives, and Voluntary Agencies; transportation and communication; planning and public administration; urban development, and modernization of existing laws; or (6) integrating women into the recipient country's national economy.

See B.l.a. and B.l.g.

f. FAA Sec. 281(c). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self government.

The project builds the institutional capacity of the Center for Economic and Social Sciences by training Cameroonians to administer and carry out national research programs. One of the main objectives of the research programs is to determine ways of enabling rural populations to participate more fully in their own development.

g. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2)-(4) and (5); Sec. 201(a); Sec. 211(a)(1)-(3). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth; or of educational or other institutions directed toward social progress? Is it related to and consistent with other development activities, and will it contribute to realizable long-range objectives? And does project paper provide information and conclusion on an activity's economic and technical soundness?

h. FAA Sec. 201(b)(5); Sec. 211(a)(5), (6). Information and conclusion on possible effects of the assistance on U.S. economy, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus, and extent to which U.S. commodities and assistance are furnished in a manner consistent with improving or safeguarding the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

By improving Cameroon's capacity to do economic and social research, this project will contribute to the effective planning, implementation, and evaluation of a wide range of development programs, including those directed toward increased productivity and toward more effective social services. The improvement of Cameroon's capacity to do social science research is an essential element for the achievement of long-range national development objectives. The Project Paper found the project to be economically and technically sound.

The project will have no appreciable effect on the U.S. economy. U.S. citizens will be contracted to serve as researchers and consultants for the project. Major commodities for the project will be of U.S. source, except for field vehicles for which a waiver of U.S. source origin is requested.

## INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project Location: United Republic of Cameroon

Project Title : Social Science Research and Training

Funding (FY-1978 - FY 1982 for \$900,000): Grant

Life of Project: 5 years

IEE Prepared by: Eric N. Witt  
Agricultural Economist  
RDO/Yaounde  
Date: 8 May 1977

Concurrence John W. Koehring  
Regional Development Officer  
Date: 23 Sept. 1977

Assistant Administrator's Decision:

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

Disapproved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

I. Examination of Nature, Scope, and Magnitude of Environmental Impacts

A. Description of Project

The goal of the Social Science Research and Training project is to strengthen the Cameroon government's capacity to plan and evaluate rural development programs. In order to achieve this goal, the existing Center for Economic and Social Sciences will be strengthened through a program of technical assistance, academic training, and research. There will be one senior American researcher assigned to the project for two years and six American graduate students will undertake research projects in collaboration with Cameroonian researchers. Seven Cameroonians will be trained at the graduate level in the fields of sociology and economics. Planned research will include studies of "The Effects of Directed Development", "Critical Factors in Northern Development", and "New Lands and Settlement".

The Center is headquartered in Yaounde, the nation's capital, but the geographic emphasis of the technical assistance and research will be North Cameroon, one of the poorest and most socially diverse provinces in Cameroon. North Cameroon is also receiving much development assistance by the GURC and foreign donors. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, 1976-1981, almost one-quarter of all planned developmental assistance (\$72 million) will be in the North. The GURC desires improved base line socio-economic data and analyses in order to better assess, plan, and evaluate its development programs and their potential effect upon the people of the North.

B. Identification and Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

1. General

The project consists of academic training and academic research studies and analyses to develop socio-economic base line data. The nature of the project is such that there will be no negative environmental impact. Academic training will have no effect upon the environment. The research studies that will be accomplished under the project will consist of interviews and the review of available data. None of the research involves the testing of substances that could have a negative environmental effect.

2. Impact Identification and Evaluation Form

The attached Impact Identification and Evaluation Form indicates no environmental impact in all impact areas and sub-areas except for an unknown environmental impact in the sub-area of larger program impacts (see Discussion of Impacts).

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

Impact  
Identification  
and  
Evaluation 1/

Impact Areas and Sub-areas

A. LAND USE

1. Changing the character of the land through:

- a. Increasing the population ..... N
  - b. Extracting natural resources ..... N
  - c. Land clearing ..... N
  - d. Changing soil character ..... N
2. Altering natural defenses ..... N
3. Foreclosing important uses ..... N
4. Jeopardizing man or his works ..... N

B. WATER QUALITY

- 1. Physical state of water ..... N
- 2. Chemical and biological states ..... N
- 3. Ecological balance ..... N

C. ATMOSPHERIC

- 1. Air additives ..... N
- 2. Air pollution ..... N
- 3. Noise pollution ..... N

1/ N - No environmental impact  
 L - Little environmental impact  
 M - Moderate environmental impact  
 H - High environmental impact  
 U - Unknown environmental impact

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

- 1. Diversion, altered use of water ..... N
- 2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments ..... N

E. CULTURAL

- 1. Altering physical symbols ..... N
- 2. Dilution of cultural traditions ..... N

F. SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- 1. Changes in economic/employment patterns ..... N
- 2. Changes in population ..... N
- 3. Changes in cultural patterns ..... N

G. HEALTH

- 1. Changing a natural environment ..... N
- 2. Eliminating an ecosystem element ..... N

H. GENERAL

- 1. International impacts ..... N
- 2. Controversial impacts ..... N
- 3. Larger program impacts ..... U

ONAREST's Application for Project Assistance

Request from the United Republic of Cameroon  
to the Agency for International Development (USAID)

November 1974

Towards the strengthening of the national research potential in social and human sciences within the framework of the National Office for Scientific and Technical Research (ONAREST).

Objectives of the Project

The long-term objective is for all Cameroon to strengthen its research potential in social and human sciences for development. The work should be progressively carried out by national researchers working in ONAREST and by teachers and students in different higher learning institutions, within the framework of close cooperation between ONAREST and the University in the study of development problems.

Short-term project objectives are:

1. To provide the Institute for Human Sciences of ONAREST with certain minimum equipment, including vehicles and specialized documentation;
2. To train national personnel in human and social research;
3. To permit the execution of a multidisciplinary program of research on the theme of "control of the rural exodus";
4. To permit the publication and dissemination of the results obtained in Cameroon and other areas with similar conditions;
5. To encourage the active participation of higher educational institutions in the concrete problems of development.

Results Expected from the Project

The major result of the project will be the training of a core of multidisciplinary researchers in social and human sciences in ISH. To accomplish this, the project must endow ISH with five researchers trained on the doctoral or masters level essentially in the disciplines of agro-economics and sociology. These five researchers will complete the team of multidisciplinary personnel trained with national Cameroonian funds or through assistance from outside sources.

The second objective is to endow IRI with a basic and durable infrastructure so that the Institute can become a host structure sufficiently functional for research teams.

The third result will be the programming, execution and completion of a series of research subjects on the theme of "control of the rural exodus". This research will rely in the first place on the partial results obtained by CRSTOM, PAID, and the population census which has just started with UNDP funds. Starting from such information, geographic zones where this phenomena is most intense can be identified as well as the modality and motivations behind the exodus. A selection of several study zones will be made to serve as a geographic basis for multidisciplinary study with a view towards comprehending the profound mechanisms behind the exodus and methods of remedy such as: providing administrative and social infrastructure, collective communication facilities, transport and information, agricultural modernization, development of artisanal and village industry, school reform, and improvement of professional training adapted to rural activities. In this area, LSH will carry on research in close cooperation with the Institute of National Education.

Concerning the dissemination and use of results, the project will publish reports for the use of various ministries (Plan, Agriculture, Livestock, Health, etc.). A series of seminars will be organized to exchange viewpoints and discuss studies carried out at the central administrative level as well as the local and provincial level.

Finally, the last expected result will be to institutionalize higher educational activities in the study of concrete development problems. Students will, by the first or second university cycle, have worked on and confronted the real world in the field and in particular analyzed practical problems.

NOTE: The above material has been translated and extracted from the original GURC request. The complete French text of the original request is on file with the Regional Development Office in Yaounde.

ANNEX 5

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA

FROM: *John W. Koehring*  
John W. Koehring, Regional Development Officer, Yaounde

SUBJ: RDO/Y - Procurement Source/Origin Waiver

Problem:

Request for Procurement Source Waiver from Geographic Code 000 (US only) to Geographic Code 935 (Special Free World)

- a. Cooperating Country: United Republic of Cameroon
- b. Authorizing Document: Project Paper
- c. Project: Social Science Research and Training  
631-0007
- d. Nature of Funding: Grant
- e. Description of Goods: Four four-wheel drive vehicles
- f. Approximate Value: \$50,000
- g. Probable Source: Japan

Discussion:

The project requires four off-road vehicles for use by the field research teams, composed of U.S. and Cameroonian researchers. The project activities will be concentrated in North Cameroon; an area remote from the major urban centers (800 km. to Yaounde and 1,000 km. to Douala). We are of the opinion that the mobility of the U.S. and Cameroonian researchers working on project activities in North Cameroon presents special circumstances that justify waiving the origin requirement of Section 626(1) of the FAA of 1961, as amended, and to source requirements set forth in Chapter 2 of AID Handbook 15.

There is no automobile agency in Cameroon which stocks U.S. manufactured vehicles or spare parts. The last General Motors dealership in Cameroon ceased operation in 1961. According to General Motors' officials in New York and London there are no plans to establish a Cameroon dealership.

A vehicle survey was recently conducted by AID. It indicated that all types of vehicles, except U.S., are represented in Cameroon. The most common vehicles in Cameroon are Toyota (sales of 3,500 per year which represents one-third of the annual sales market), Renault, Peugeot, and Datsun. Of these, the most popular all-terrain vehicles are the Toyota Land Cruiser and Landrover. Land Cruisers and spare parts are locally available with replacement parts and new vehicles arriving regularly by ship.

Primary Justification:

It is essential for the effective implementation of the ONAREST project to have foreign-made vehicles which can be obtained, serviced, and repaired in an isolated area of Cameroon.

Recommendation:

For the above reasons, I conclude that procurement from the sources requested above is necessary to the attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives or objectives of the foreign assistance program, and I recommend that you certify by approving this request for a waiver.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Disapproved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_