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Annual Report

September 1981 - August 1983

122(d) Project

Tuskegee Institute

to

Agency for International Development

Washington, D.C.

Grant Number AID/AFR-G1577

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I. INTRODUCTION

The overall goal of the 122(d) International Health Project is to increase the competence and expand the capabilities of Tuskegee Institute to assist developing African countries in planning and implementing public health programs in two priority areas: (1) Integrated Rural Community Development Related to Health, and (2) Environmental Health and Endemic Disease Control. In order to strengthen the resource base for providing assistance in Africa, Year Two activities were primarily devoted to establishing an organizational mechanism, through various administrative, academic, and professional linkages, and to developing a project infrastructure to support international health and development activities. A major accomplishment of the project by the end of Year Two was the initiation of formal linkages with African countries during several exploratory visits to Africa by an interdisciplinary team of representatives from Tuskegee Institute's Carver Research Foundation, Division of Behavioral Science Research, School of Veterinary Medicine, and the former Office of International Health (OIH).

Infrastructural developments have included the expansion of office space, material, staff, and micro-computer equipment to support project management, training, information storage and retrieval, research, and proposal development activities. The presence of an up-to-date data base of organizational publications related to international health and rural development is essential to strengthening the resource base at Tuskegee Institute in order to provide appropriate technical assistance to developing countries. Over the years 1978 and 1979 the Project acquired literature published primarily since 1978 from various international agencies in fields such as agriculture, nutrition, environmental health, communicable disease control, health services delivery and planning, health education and manpower training, social research methodologies, women in development, and other related areas, for use by the faculty, staff, and students.

An interdisciplinary core staff and faculty have served to provide both technical and coordinative support to associated academic, research, and outreach departments on campus, as well as to international visitors

from several African countries including Liberia, Nigeria, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Egypt, Sudan, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. It was anticipated that the staff would provide administrative and technical backstopping for upcoming development activities overseas.

Education and training activities during Year Two were designed to increase institutional awareness of the special requirements for successfully competing in the international technical assistance arena, including the development of an understanding of the origins and policies of USAID bilateral programs, the special concerns of indigenous professionals, agency officials, and rural people, and the current and past institutional involvement in both domestic and international rural development. Throughout the year, the Office of International Health hosted several visitors and prepared specialized programs in accordance with their areas of professional interests, including an international conference on the role of women in health and development. Several existing undergraduate and graduate courses in the College of Arts and Sciences, School of Education, the Departments of Agricultural Sciences and Sociology, and the School of Veterinary Medicine were strengthened to include theoretical and practical instruction in international health and rural development.

In order to effectively plan, design, and implement integrated rural community development interventions, the OIH staff and faculty continued to conduct literature searches and reviews to develop both an operational definition of integrated rural development and a local pilot test of a survey instrument as an exercise to assess felt health needs and problems in the communities of developing countries. In collaboration with technical consultants, other research activities included the development of statistical procedures for analyzing project feasibility and impact on the physical quality of life in the rural environment.

In summary, Year Two activities were directed toward identifying, developing, and refining potential areas of expertise on campus in preparation for providing technical assistance overseas, and for the creation of a program infrastructure to adequately respond to requests for proposals and technical assistance. Internal and external linkages had been initiated. In particular, significant progress had been made towards establishing a formal linkage agreement with Cuttington University College in Liberia for institution building through short-term faculty exchange, curriculum development, and other technical assistance activities.

II. Problem Identification and Action Taken

1. Problems Related to Further Program Development

Three years into the 122(d) five-year grant period, the 122(d) health project faced problems of leadership and clarity about grant objectives that were in some ways related to the genesis of the program--in particular, the departure of Dr. C. L. Hopper, former Vice President for Health Affairs, who prepared the original proposal for the international health grant in September 1978. Dr. Hopper left the Institute in 1979 and was replaced by Mr. Thomas Simmons, head of the Health Care Research and Demonstration Center at the John Andrew Community Health Center, who served as acting director for the period 1979-1981. The incoming Director requested from USAID a more definitive statement of Tuskegee Institute's program objectives.

In an effort to more clearly define Tuskegee Institute's 122(d) program objectives, the approved grant document submitted August 1, 1979 reformulated the Project objectives as follows:

- (a) to further develop and expand Tuskegee Institute's response capability and capacity to provide assistance to lesser developed countries in Africa in the areas of environmental health and sanitation and in the appropriate incorporation of health services and disease prevention into integrated rural community development programs.
- (b) to strengthen the capacity of Tuskegee Institute to provide assistance to African countries in the area of environmental health and sanitation.

2. Action Taken to Resolve Problem Areas

A. By Tuskegee Institute

In an attempt to deal with these problems under the previous administration, former President Luther Foster established an International Programs Advisory Committee consisting of the Council of Deans,

the Director of Carver Research Foundation, and the Director of International Programs who chaired the committee. A primary responsibility of this committee was to monitor the health grant. Although some progress was made, the 122(d) health project had not succeeded in involving health science faculty on an ongoing basis and continued to experience leadership problems.

Following President Foster's departure and the inauguration of President Benjamin F. Payton, our new president authorized an assessment of International Programs by Dr. Herschelle Challenor, Director, UNESCO Liaison Office, Washington, D.C. The assessment was completed July 1982 and special emphasis was given to the Office of International Health and ongoing 122(d) activities.

The consultant's charge was to assess and make recommendations in the following areas:

- project leadership policies and organization
- implementation of program objectives as outlined in the 1979 approved grant document.
- the establishment of an effective Institute Coordination Mechanism to provide sufficient input from health related faculty for maximum output of the International Health Project.

This review of international programs at Tuskegee Institute recommended that maximum benefit and effective coordination of the International Health strengthening grants and other international activities could be achieved if:

- (a) there were a clear commitment by the Tuskegee Institute administration to international programs, as well as the enunciation of a policy for such activities which set forth guidelines for their implementation;
- (b) an office for international programs were established at the highest requisite level to assure the authority to monitor and coordinate international programs and to enlist the support of academic units across school and departmental lines;

- (c) an International Programs Committee comprised of academic Deans, or their representatives were created to serve as a standing advisory body for such programs; and
- (d) steps were taken to begin the process of internationalizing the curriculum.

President Payton charged the International Programs Committee to review this document and to make recommendations to him regarding implementation of the consultant's findings.

B. By USAID

Since the granting of the 122(d) funds, there have been no evaluations made by USAID to determine the impact of 122(d) grant funds on the development of international health competencies by the grantee institutions. Prior to the deployment of the Development Associates, Inc., team in 1983, there had, however, been several evaluations performed by Tuskegee Institute over the past four years. Based on these analyses certain organizational changes were made that resulted in a reorganization and relocation of our international health program. Inasmuch as Tuskegee Institute and the other 122(d) grantee institutions had applied for extensions and/or additional funds under the USAID 122(d) grant; the services of a team of evaluators from Development Associates, Inc., of Arlington, Virginia were requested. The evaluation was designed to provide answers to questions relative to a) the effectiveness of the grant, b) the performance of the grantee in technical administrative areas, and c) the general impact of the USAID grant in achieving the purpose of developing institutional capability to provide improved technical assistance and training to developing African health programs.

A team of three specialists in evaluation, with competencies in general development assistance and public health, in training and curriculum development and in financial management, site-visited Tuskegee Institute in late February 1983. The team's primary objective

was to provide assistance to the Office of Regional Affairs of the Bureau for Africa in obtaining information and to provide the basis for judgement by USAID in the following areas:

- (a) the progress made toward achieving the purposes of the grant, including a description of activities conducted by each institution.
- (b) problems encountered in carrying out the grant and suggestion for achieving the resolution of how to these problems.
- (c) administrative controls and arrangements which each institution had established for implementing the grant.
- (d) organizational location of the grant mechanisms within each institution, including a description of personnel funded by the grant.
- (e) capital equipment which had been purchased through grant funds.
- (f) likelihood of the Institute to achieve the purposes of the grant within the original terms of the grant.

Summary of Findings

The following statements have been excerpted from the evaluation team's report.

- (a) the grant has permitted Tuskegee Institute to develop and implement programs that have had a positive impact on preparing staff and faculty to serve more effectively as providers of technical assistance in health and integrated rural development, although more could have been accomplished during the three-year funding cycle.

- (b) the principal difficulty encountered by Tuskegee Institute in attempting to achieve the purposes of this grant has been the lack of contact with USAID personnel.
- (c) although leadership changes and reorganizations temporarily delayed growth and development of planned strengthening activities, the changes resulted in a potential improvement of the readiness to respond eventually to needs for advisory services.

III. 122(d) Grant Activity for this Reporting Period

1. Management of Project for the Reporting Period

The management activity subsequent to the aforementioned evaluation, for the most part, entailed the initiating and completing of the development in the plan of work set forth in this report and that for 122(d).

President Payton, following his inauguration, immediately began to put in place key actors to develop an appropriate strategy and assigned high priority to strengthening international programs. Acting on the recommendations of internal and external program review panels, the Project was placed under the supervision of a steering committee appointed by the President and chaired by Dr. Eugene W. Adams, an administrator and professor in the School of Veterinary Medicine, with extensive overseas experience. The mandate of the committee was subsequently broadened to include the development of recommendations on the structure and administration of all outreach activities of the Institute and to draft policies governing such activities. (N.B. - The recommendations of the steering committee were acted upon resulting in a substantial reorganization of international activities at the Institute beginning with the 1983-84 academic year.)

While deliberations were taking place at higher administrative levels, the project was also undergoing considerable internal changes. In November 1982, the Field Project Manager was assigned to work directly under the supervision of the Carver Research Foundation Director as a liaison between the Project and the academic units carrying out research under the Foundation. Then, in April 1983, the Acting Director and the Associate Director left the Project and the Field Project Manager was appointed Interim Coordinator. Oversight of the Project remained the responsibility of the Director of the Carver Research Foundation with additional surveillance and support provided by the International Programs Steering Committee. The computer programmer resigned to take another position in May 1983 and the Information Specialist left the Project at the end of Year IV. The staff member who previously served as Office Manager/Secretary was assigned new functions as a Communications Assistant responsible for improving the dissemination of information and documentation of project activities and was replaced by a temporary clerical staff person. Thus, as of August 31, 1983, the core Project staff consisted of:

Field Project Manager/Interim Coordinator
Communications Assistant
Office Manager/Secretary

The uncertainty attendant on the reviews and deliberations on the future of the Project, the absence of a well-defined plan of work and changes in Project leadership and supervision resulted in Project staff operating on a largely ad hoc basis during Year IV. However, during the final months of the year, a framework for the remaining 18 months of the grant period was adopted to focus on the areas of weakest activity relative to the goals of the Project. The following describes the program activities carried out by Project staff during Year IV.

B. Project Activities

1. LINKAGES DEVELOPMENT

(a) Cuttington University College

In September 1982, a team visited Liberia following visits to the Institute during the preceeding year by President Stephen Yekeson, Cuttington University College (CUC) and by Ms. Janet Moore of Cuttington's Division of Nursing. During these visits, plans were made for a visit by a Tuskegee team to Cuttington to lay out a framework for a linkage agreement. In addition to the Project's associate director, who served as team leader, the Tuskegee team included faculty members of the Departments of Agriculture and Home Economics and Sociology, and a physician from the John A. Andrew Health Center. During their visit, the team met with members of the faculty and staff of the college as well as with representatives of government ministries in Liberia and USAID Mission officers. As a result of that visit, a draft linkage agreement was developed which spelled out priority areas of cooperation and the methods to be used by the two collaborating parties. Between October 1982 and May 1983, the draft linkage agreement was reviewed and revised by each of the parties concerned with the concurrence of their respective relevant governmental agencies. In June of 1983, Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, president of Tuskegee Institute, traveled to Liberia to sign a formal linkage agreement with Cuttington. He was accompanied by a team of key administrators, i.e., (Director of Carver Research Foundation, a representative of the School of Nursing, and the team leader, the Associate Dean, of the School of Veterinary Medicine) who wielded substantial responsibility for allocation of the Institute's resources. Their task was to identify, in collaboration with CUC personnel, appropriate projects for implementation during the early stages of the linkage.

While the linkage document was being revised and prepared for the signing, work continued on a project initiative that was begun in August 1982. Funding was sought for a collaborative research activity in Primary Health Care Operations Research (PRICOR). A Tuskegee team made a working visit to Liberia in March 1983 to collaborate with Cuttington counterparts and various governmental officials on the elaboration of the concept paper previously submitted to the agency. Included in that team

were two members of the OIH staff and faculty members from the Departments of Sociology, Vocational Education and the School of Education. It was a productive visit in that it yielded not only a more fully elaborate conception of the intended research which was ultimately accepted by the funding agency, but it also involved the relevant ministry officials during the early stages of project design. This visit facilitated the project design process, especially in obtaining the concurrence of the ministries and the USAID Mission officials. Consequently, the two parties were able to move into collaboration on a specific project almost immediately following the signing ceremony. Ms. Janet Moore and the Director of Curative Services of the Liberian Ministry of Health attended a conference sponsored by the funding agency (PRICOR) during which a draft proposal based on the concept paper developed jointly by Cuttington and Tuskegee Institute was prepared. With further detailing by OIH staff (especially methodology, and cost estimates) a version was submitted to the funding agency in August 1983.

In summary, during the period covered by this report, the final steps toward a formal linkage with Cuttington University College were completed; a formal linkage agreement was signed by the presidents of the two institutions with the concurrence of relevant government officials; and a project acceptable to the funding agency had been identified and designed by faculty and staff of the two institutions working together.

(b) University of Ibadan

Near the end of Year IV, an opportunity was identified for exploration of a health-related linkage between the Schools of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee Institute and the University of Ibadan. Funds were provided for a visit to the University of Ibadan by the Dean of Tuskegee Institute's School of Veterinary Medicine as an adjunct to a visit to Nigeria for other purposes. This linkage was subsequently developed and funded as a limited-purpose collaboration on trypanosomiasis research related to animal and human health.

(c) University of Gezira

Efforts continued during Year IV to establish a linkage with the University of Gezira in the Sudan by staff of the Division of Behavioral Science Research. A proposal was submitted to USIA for funding to develop this linkage but was not approved during the current funding cycle.

2. Curriculum Development and Related Activities

(a) Courses Introduced and/or Revised

Although there have been some new courses introduced through support from the 122(d) grant, the emphasis at this stage of development has been the addition of "international increments" to existing courses, thus bringing new dimensions to students and faculty within familiar course parameters. This is not all that has been accomplished, however. Through the efforts of Dr. Linus C. Okere, College of Arts and Sciences, supported in part by the 122(d) grant, there have been new courses developed which relate directly to institutional strengthening for international service. Dr. Okere developed and has presented a course titled Introduction to Modern Africa - (Sociology 401), which provides a survey of the African realities of culture, social structure, politics, religion and economy. He developed also Applied Nutritional Anthropology, which interweaves the influence of environment on food habits and nutritional problems. He also reoriented existing courses, such as The Sociology of Health Care and Applied Anthropology, adding new international materials. Efforts are underway to add international increments to a number of courses on Rural Sociology, Socio-cultural Change in Africa, Agricultural Policy Planning in Developing Countries, African History, Economic Development, and International Economics which are relevant to the 122(d)-supported activities. These courses will be reviewed periodically for the purpose of adding additional information which will provide more knowledge and understanding of these topics from the international vantage point.

As a result of participation in a working visit to Liberia, faculty members of the Departments of Nutrition and of Plant and Soil Sciences were able to incorporate new material into the syllabi of two existing courses and to offer special seminars on their findings. To promote systematic linking of site visits with curriculum development, the former OIH staff had attempted to generate discussion on and to promote efforts to expand the international content of the academic curricula. In the absence of an effective Institute-wide coordination however, these efforts resulted in few concrete steps being completed. However, an undertaking to internationalize curricula campus-wide has subsequently been adopted by the administration as a policy with the new OIP mandated to lead in promoting and supporting that effort.

(b) Series of Faculty/Institute Development and Related Activities

The core staff and faculty have attended a series of development-related conferences, workshops, and seminars, including an AID-sponsored Program Design and Evaluation Seminar, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology-sponsored workshop on international food and nutrition policies, the UN Mid-Decade Conference on Women, and the National Council for International Health's annual conference on "Financing Health Services in Developing Countries."

In April 1980, Tuskegee, through the 122(d) grant, sponsored a conference on the role of U.S. universities in international rural agricultural development. Under AID support, Tuskegee hosted a seminar for over forty professionals from Africa and Asia now studying in the U.S. The conference had as its theme "Rural and Urban Health," with special emphasis on the planning and design of integrated rural development related to health.

(c) Graduate Assistantships

During this reporting period, three graduate assistantship/research fellowships have been awarded under the 122(d) grant to students in master's programs. These students, from the U.S. and overseas, have already produced research papers on such topics as integrated rural development programs in Liberia and water resource development in Nigeria. The purpose of these fellowships is to develop skills in research, teaching, or technical assistance in support of international health activities. See Appendix B for program guidelines and eligibility criteria. Efforts were begun by Project staff to obtain additional funding to expand this program.

(d) International Seminar Series

Tuskegee Institute has continued the development of its International Seminar Series for the benefit of its faculty throughout the funding period. Included in the Series were presentations by Dr. James Shepperd of AID's Bureau for Africa, who enlightened the Tuskegee faculty on AID's interest in the health area, including primary health care integrated programs, tropical disease research and socio-cultural values for health. Other topics presented through the international seminar forum were the planning, design and implementation of integrated rural development, and rural

development information systems. In addition, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Tuskegee Institute president, Dr. Benjamin F. Payton (September 1981) a two-day symposium was presented on "Values, Responsibility and International Transfer of Technology." The Institute hosted a Mid-Winter Seminar to participants from developing countries who were attending U.S. institutions for long-term training under the auspices of the USAID Office of International Training.

(e) Faculty Language Development

OIH staff met with representatives of two other strengthening grant programs (Title XII and 211(d)) at Tuskegee Institute to explore the development of a jointly-sponsored French training program for faculty/staff early in Year IV. The result of the pooled efforts was the expansion of the French classes formerly offered thru the Center for Rural Development to a full-fledged language program including: intensive, total immersion and follow-up/maintenance phases, the development of a repository of books and periodicals in French and informal discussion and sports activities for program participants. The participants were tested by an Foreign Service Institute staff member at the start of the various phases and the program is considered to be very effective in developing proficiency in French for beginners and improving the skills of those with some knowledge of French. The program, which began with a dozen participants, grew to include 25 faculty/staff persons by the beginning of the 1983-84 academic year. It has drawn participants from all academic units (see Appendix C for French program description). The Project has provided salary and other supports for instructors, including teaching materials. Faculty members from various disciplines have not only enrolled in the courses; they have participated in program design and recruitment as well.

(f) Division of Behavioral Science Research

This unit serves as a basic reference center, and includes two information services as well as comprehensive evaluation services. Research activities undertaken address problems in the areas of natural resources, family health and education, social history, rural development, and organizational behavior. Appendix D details services provided for the 122(d) program.

C. Funded Projects

1. PRICOR

The research project for which funding is to be provided by PRICOR is the first successful effort by the Project to obtain research support on a competitive basis. This research activity involves examining the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAPs) of school children in selected schools in rural Bong County, Liberia to determine appropriate points of intervention, training methods and content, etc., to impact positively on key preventable diseases in the locale.

2. Mid-Winter Seminar

For the second year the OIH hosted a USAID Mid-Winter Seminar (December 19-28, 1983) which welcomed 47 participants to the Tuskegee Institute campus. The theme was "Integrated Rural Community Development as Related to Health."

3. Biomedical Research

Toward the end of Year V a proposal was submitted to the National Science Foundation (NSF) for a \$250,000 four-year collaborative research program involving Tuskegee Institute's Carver Research Foundation and the Liberian Institute of Biomedical Research. The proposed research is directed toward the control of endemic diseases (especially malaria) using monoclonal antibodies as immunodiagnostic and immunotherapeutic probes. Funding has been allocated through the grant to support the development of the research. Proposal plans to implement this project are under way.

D. Year V and Beyond

As of the end of Year IV, the 122(d) Project was given new impetus and focus as a result of administrative actions taken in response to the various internal and external evaluations including the conclusions and recommendations of evaluators and the President-appointed Steering

Committee. A decision was made to establish an Office of International Programs (OIP) to support and coordinate all international activities. The OIP would report directly to the Provost, the Chief Academic Officer for the Institute. In addition, the activities of the Tuskegee Institute Office of Federal Relations in Washington, D.C. were to be broadened to include responsibility for international relations. Thus, on July 30, 1982, the President appointed Attorney Yvonne Williams, who serves as General Counsel to the Institute, Vice President for Federal and International Relations. He appointed Dr. Eugene W. Adams, Vice Provost for International Programs, and Director of the 122(d) Project. Dr. Adams also served as Chairman of the Steering Committee on International Programs. Ms. Patricia Harris, Field Project Manager and (since April 1982) Interim Coordinator of the 122(d) Project became Assistant to the Vice Provost for International Programs in addition to maintaining her functions in the 122(d) Project.

Further, the establishment of two committees was mandated to provide advice and counsel on international programs. These were to be:

- **an International Programs Administrative and Development Committee** responsible for policy and oversight of international programs development and implementation.
- **an International Programs Advisory Committee** providing a forum for broad-based campus representation in advising on procedures, priorities, needs (including policy development), technical assistance, etc.

The decision to establish an OIP at Tuskegee Institute was in part a response to the need to consolidate and to provide a focus for the various international activities underway and to provide a framework for future activities consistent with the historical mission and the resources of the Institute.

Projects and programs would continue to be administered by the units in which they were sited, but would come under the centralized authority of the Vice Provost for International Programs with respect to policy

direction, coordination with other academic units, and monitoring and evaluation. The OIP would, in addition, provide access to supporting facilities and equipment for the implementation of projects, and would actively promote involvement in international activities.

In case of the 122(d) Project, since it was not sited in an academic unit, administration of the Project was to become the direct responsibility of the OIP. There was another very important reason for merging these two entities. The strengthening activities cited in the original grant proposal had been difficult if not impossible to carry out with the Project sited outside of any academic or central administrative unit. Such activities are however central not only to the 122(d) Project but also to all other international programs. Thus the congruence between the grant objectives and the requisites for coherent development of international programs in general led to the establishment of a single entity which would be responsible for implementing the strengthening activities and for garnering the multidisciplinary participation needed for the implementation of health-as-a-component-of-integrated-rural-development activities.

Henceforward, the OIP, supported by a combination of basic budget and grant funding, would address needs for:

- expanding the coordinating function, i.e., developing the mechanisms needed to draw on the full array of Tuskegee Institute for international activities.
- developing additional supports to make involvement in international activities feasible and attractive to faculty and administrators, e.g., developing a roster of faculty expertise, drafting and advocating appropriate policies on tenure, salary and promotions, supporting faculty language training, etc.
- providing logistical and other supports needed to effectively engage in contracting activity, e.g., faculty training in project design, implementation and evaluation, provision of communications facilities and overseas travel services.

- providing guidance and supports for the systematic internationalization of curricula.
- assuring the systematic review of proposals and developing effective procedures for fielding, monitoring and evaluating projects in the field.
- assuring availability and access to needed resource materials on international development.
- designing pre-departure orientation and project support programs for technical assistance personnel.
- making full use of resources represented by the large international student population and of visits by persons from developing countries in the total strengthening effort.

Finally, a 122(d) Advisory Committee, which includes the Deans of the Schools of Nursing and Allied Health, Agriculture and Home Economics, and of Veterinary Medicine, the Associate Provost for Research and Outreach, the Vice Provost for International Programs (and Project Director), the Project Coordinator, and the Provost and Executive Vice President (the latter sitting as an ex-officio member) has been established to review and advise on current activities and planned initiatives of the Project.

E. Remaining Tasks

According to the original grant proposal, at the end of the five-year grant period, the institutional-strengthening effort was expected to yield a cadre of faculty prepared to participate effectively in development projects designed to impact positively on the health of Africans in rural communities. Their preparedness would be evidenced by an understanding of and a familiarity with the issues and conditions of development, by previous field experience and by language proficiency. In addition to this cadre of faculty, students at undergraduate and graduate levels in selected disciplines would have had the advantage of exposure to a curriculum that is international in content, resulting in a broadening of their own career choices to include work in international development.

In order to meet these objectives using the methods outlined in the grant proposal, and guided by the recommendations of our internal and external evaluations, in the remaining two years of the grant period, we propose to expand and further develop the program initiatives outlined in this Project.

- Organization

- the further development and refining of the recently established organization structure.
- the appointment of a person to assume full day-to-day responsibility for supervision of the Project's core staff activities and liaison with relevant academic units.
- the establishment of a stable and operational policy advisory and program monitoring body, and the development of procedures for its operation.
- the completion of the assembly and ordering of data on the Institute's available resources related to international development (including faculty and staff experience and expertise and central library holdings).
- the development mechanisms for resource-sharing and information exchange among the four institutions participating in the 122(d) program.

- Curriculum and Faculty Development

- surveying and expanding current course content to include concepts and information related to international development.
- adding new courses as needed to create "core curricula" related to international development.

- developing faculty and curriculum through involvement of faculty and graduate students in exposure to concepts and practices relating to international development in workshops, seminars and field activities.
- providing for the development of language proficiency (especially French) among faculty.

- Research

- developing a program of multidisciplinary research based on a state-of-the-art review of health systems in International Rural Center for Rural Development projects and on-site observation and analysis of exemplary projects in Africa. The research program should ultimately encompass a variety of components drawing on Tuskegee Institute's array of expertise which collectively would constitute a single large-scale coherent research effort.

- Summary Statement

At the start of Year IV of the 122(d) institutional strengthening grant to Tuskegee Institute, a Project office under the interim direction of the Executive Director of the John A. Andrew Health Center had been established and operational for two years. The acting Project Director was responsible to the Director of the Carver Research Foundation.

At the beginning of Year IV, the core Project staff consisted of:

Acting Director (● 10% time)
Associate Director (● 50% time)
Field Project Manager
Information Specialist
Computer Programmer
Office Manager/Secretary

The Acting and Associate Directors and the Field Project Manager constituted the project management team.

As of September 1982, approximately \$584,400 of the total grant of \$1,250,000 had been spent leaving a balance of approximately \$665,500 (excluding obligations).

Activities underway at the start of Year IV included:

- development of a linkage with Cuttington University College in rural Liberia.
- preparation to host for the second consecutive year a USAID sponsored Mid-Winter Seminar.
- background research for the preparation of a proposal for a biomedical research project.
- the further development of President Payton's initiatives to reorganize the International Program activities at Tuskegee Institute and to resolve administrative and operational problems of the 122(d) Project.

Appendices

Tuskegee Institute
Carver Research Laboratories

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA 36688

DR. LINDA PHAIRE WASHINGTON, DIRECTOR
SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE MULTIDISCIPLINARY FACILITY
888-727-8124

December 22, 1983

RECEIVED

DEC 22 1983

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

L. Washington

TO: Dr. Eugene Adams, Associate Provost
International Programs

FROM: Dr. Linda P. Washington
Biomedical Research Consultant
International Programs

RE: Progress to Date
Biomedical Research Collaboration Between Tuskegee
Institute and the Liberian Institute for Biomedical
Research (TI-LIBR)

PROGRESS REPORT

In December, 1982, Dr. L. P. Washington, Director of the Cell Culture Science Center and Professor of Immunology at Tuskegee Institute was contracted for 10-months, by the Office of International Health (name defunct; new name: Office of International Programs). She functioned in the capacity of Biomedical Research Consultant. Her major responsibility during that period was to develop a fundable research proposal between Tuskegee Institute and LIBR. Importantly, the longer term objective is to develop strong, continuous biomedical collaboration between scientists at LIBR and Tuskegee Institute.

Her accomplishments and progress to date are discussed below:

1. In January, 1983, Drs. Washington and Kumer, along with Joyce Roberson (OIH supported graduate student) attended a five-day workshop entitled: "Monoclonal Antibody Technology." The course was sponsored by the Center for Advanced Training in Cell and Molecular Biology at the Catholic University, Washington, D.C.

The purpose for attending the course was to learn the latest technical innovations involved in the production of monoclonal antibodies. Hands-on exposure to various aspects of the production protocols to be used in the technique was provided.

2. In March, 1983, Tuskegee Institute sent Dr. Linda P. Washington to Liberia, West Africa in the capacity of biomedical research consultant.

2/K

The major objectives of her visit were to :

- a. Explore the feasibility of establishing a continuous biomedical research working relationship between LIBR and Tuskegee Institute.
- b. To consult with LIBR's Director, Dr. Aloysius Hanson to identify LIBR's PRIORITY NEEDS AND RESEARCH THRUSTS.
- c. To discuss feasibility of developing a joint biomedical research effort between LIBR and Tuskegee Institute whose major emphasis will be on USE OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AS IMMUNO-DIAGNOSTIC AND IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC PROBES TO CONTROL ENDEMIC DISEASE IN LIBERIA. Endemic disease mutually agreed upon was MALARIA.

During Dr. Washington's six-seven day stay, she travelled 600 miles by car in order to visit the major research and surveillance units in Liberia.

Facilities visited included:

1. Liberian Institute for Biomedical Research (LIBR)
2. Malaria Research Unit (Yekepa)
3. Schistosomiasis Surveillance Unit (Nimba County)
4. Schistosomiasis Surveillance Unit (Bong County)

A comprehensive Trip Report of that visit has been written by Dr. Washington and is on file in the International Programs' Office

3. In August of 1983, Dr. Aloysius Hanson visited Tuskegee Institute. During his visit Dr. Hanson:

--- Visted the research facilities of Dr. L. P. Washington, located in Carver Research Laboratories and met with Dr. Eugene Adams, Associate Provost for International Programs to formalize the feasibility of establishing a biomedical research relationship between Tuskegee Institute and LIBR.

4. In September 1983, Tuskegee Institute received a grant award of \$250,00 from the National Science Foundation to purchase all equipment necessary to develop Monoclonal Antibody Technology on the campus of this historically Black College. The proposal funded is entitled "Development of Monoclonal Antibodies..." Dr. Linda P. Washington is the Principal Investigator of the grant and Dr. Margaret Tolbert serves as Co-investigator. The award was made to Tuskegee Institute and the Carver Research Foundation. As a result of this award, over \$76,000 is provided for the purchase of equipment. Monies were also allocated for a research associate, supplies, and travel. The granting period is for September, 1983 - August, 1987.

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5. In December 1983, Dr. Linda P. Washington was the recipient of the prestigious "Distinguished Scholar Award" (1984-85). The award (\$25,000) was provided by the United Negro College Fund (UNCF). The research proposal funded is entitled "Use of Monoclonal Antibodies for Diagnosis and Control of Malaria in Liberia."

The objective of the funded grant is to initiate a pilot research study between Tuskegee Institute (TI) and the Liberian Institute for Biomedical Research (LIBR) with emphasis on developing monoclonal antibodies for the immunodiagnosis of malaria in Liberia. Yekepa, a small mining village in Northern Liberia has been identified. The major Malaria Chemotherapy Unit is located at LAMCO Hospital in Yekepa, so studies will begin there. Special aims are:

- a. To collect serum samples from selected villages in Yekepa.
- b. To ship serum (1 ml) to Tuskegee Institute on dry ice to be received within 48 hours.
- c. To utilize monoclonal antibodies in automated enzyme linked immunoasorbent assays (ELISA) in order to characterize the distribution and prevalence of infection in the Yekepa population of the following Plasmodium malarial species: P. falciparum, P. ovale, P. malariae, and P. vivax.
- d. To immunologically characterize serum samples for the presence of antibodies specific for sporozoite and merizoite forms of the Plasmodium Malarial parasites.

THE PRIMARY EXPECTED OUTCOME OF THIS ONE YEAR PILOT IS TO GATHER DATA ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE VARIOUS ANTIGENIC FORMS OF THE MALARIA PARASITE IN THE YEKEPA POPULATION.

This data will be stored on a microcomputer and will provide a strong data base which Drs. Hanson and Washington will utilize for developing appropriate future research strategies in the monoclonal antibody effort.

With expertise in cell culture, immunology and monoclonal antibody production, Tuskegee's role would be to produce the monoclonal-reagents. With expertise in parasitology, LIBR's role would be to isolate and purify critical antigens from malaria parasites...

Funds were provided for equipment, travel and supplies. As a result of this award, a microcomputer and a refrigerated centrifuge will be purchased and housed at the Malarial Unit in Yekepa.

The acquisition of this equipment by LIBR will strengthen the institution and aid in LIBR attaining a stature of self sufficiency. The approximate starting date is May, 1984.

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6. In 1982-83, Joyce Roberson received a graduate fellowship from the Office of International Health at Tuskegee Institute. She is Dr. Washington's graduate student. The major thrust of her research is to prepare monoclonal antibody probes. As a result of the National Science Foundation funded award, Joyce along with a team of three others will go to the University of Illinois Medical Center at Chicago for a 3-5 month period (January-May, 1984) to obtain additional training in various aspects of monoclonal antibody production. This will allow continuity to the project until all equipment for Dr. Washington's monoclonal laboratory is in place. When Joyce returns in May, she can begin producing monoclonals on site at Tuskegee Institute.
7. In SUMMARY, DR. WASHINGTON HAS MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRSSS over the last ten-twelve month period.

Through grant funds generated by her (\$250,000) from the National Science Foundation and the United Negro College Fund, Tuskegee Institute and LIBR will begin formal biomedical research on the use of monoclonal antibodies for the control of malaria.

Over \$76,000 in equipment will be purchased for the research effort and will be housed at the Carver Research Laboratories, Tuskegee Institute. Approximately \$8,000 in equipment will be purchased and housed in Liberia (under the jurisdiction of Dr. Hanson). Equipment for LIBR include a certrifuge and microcomputer.

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INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM REPORT FROM THE CARVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

by

MINUTES March 12 & 13, 1983

B. D. Mayberry, Director

The office of the director of International Programs currently serves a coordinating medium for international activities conducted by Tuskegee Institute. This, of course, as opposed to "The Administration" of International Programs.

As Coordinator of International Programs, the Director has compiled activities as prepared by the several administrators, faculty and administrative units. Because of the large number of international activities, the report is, of necessity, quite voluminous.

For purpose of the Carver Board agenda, a brief descriptive outline of international activities is presented here. The full report is available for the International Committee and for others who may request it.

THE TUSKEGEE INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

The President of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, has made a firm commitment to strengthen the International Program and to more authoritative and administrative visibility on campus. To facilitate this, several specific steps have been taken, including the following:

1. Invited an external review team to evaluate current activities and to make broad recommendations concerning the administration of all international activities.

2. Appointed an on-campus steering committee to draft policies and procedures for the administration of international programs.
3. Developed plans for the establishment of a functional international office with a full time administrative director.

AUSUDIAP

The Association of United States University Directors of International Agricultural Programs (AUSUDIAP), will hold its annual meeting at Tuskegee Institute on June 21-23, 1983. This will be a first time at Tuskegee and only the second time that this association has met on, or have been hosted by, an historically black member institution.

FOREIGN TRAVEL

In November, 1982, Dr. Benjamin F. Payton was invited to make a goodwill mission trip to Africa with Vice President George Bush. They visited higher education and government officials in six countries, including Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Dr. Margaret E. M. Tolbert, accompanied by Dr. Eugene Adams, Dr. Paul Wall and Mr. Thomas Simmons, visited Liberia's Cuttington University College for the purpose of initiating discussions relative to developing a Tuskegee linkage with that institution. The purpose of the proposed linkage is to provide technical assistance in the area of integrated rural development with a focus on health. The development of this linkage is still in process and hopefully will be achieved, in the near future.

Dr. Eugene Adams represented Tuskegee Institute on a three person team which visited Nigeria to assemble research linkage proposals with selected Nigerian universities. The purpose of the visit was to investigate the possibilities of developing linkage programs through which a select number of mutually beneficial research programs could be collaboratively undertaken by linking certain U. S. and Nigerian schools/colleges of agriculture and veterinary medicine. The primary focus would be on newly developing institutions in the host country and small U. S. colleges and universities, specifically those institutions in the American Association of Small Colleges and Universities (AASCU), the 1890 colleges and Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Yvonne Williams recently visited Senegal with representatives from Virginia State College and the International Agricultural Development Service (IADS). The purpose was to gather information relative to a proposal to provide technical assistance to the National School of Applied Economics.

Drs. Eloise Carter and Jenice Rankins recently visited Jamaica in pursuit of a linkage agreement to provide that country with technical assistance in the area of human nutrition.

Dr. George Cooper visited Egypt in October, 1982. The purpose of that trip was to provide an opportunity for representatives of the U. S. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) to meet with representatives of the supreme council of universities and selected university administrators in order to describe research and academic program capabilities; and to receive information from Egyptian counterparts on their

research interest. It is hoped that these discussions will facilitate the establishment of mutually beneficial linkages that would enhance Egypt's economic development.

In December, 1982, Dr. George Cooper visited the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID)/Tuskegee Project in Upper Volta. The purpose was to review the project with representatives from SECID, the University of Georgia, and Fort Valley State College (all of whom are cooperators in the rural development effort in Upper Volta).

INFORMAL EDUCATION SEMINARS

The United States Agency for International Development (AID) continues to capitalize on the Tuskegee Experience for its informal seminars. Included among these are the following:

Keys Seminar - The Tuskegee Institute Human Resources Development Center (HRDC) has been designated by the Office of International Cooperation and Development to conduct a two-week seminar in August for foreign students enrolled in American universities. The seminar will expose the participants to the Institute's strategy for community development. The objective of the seminar is to: (1) provide an awareness of the institutional and operational factors existing in the community, (2) explore factors that influence and interact in the process of social and economic development and (3) help participants utilize the newly acquired knowledge in his or her country.

Mid-Winter Seminar - The Office of International Health of the Carver Research Foundation at Tuskegee Institute hosted, for the second year, the United States AID Mid-Winter Community Seminar, recently. The

seminar brought together over 47 participants from 19 countries to experience a segment of rural life in the United States and to explore the various facets of "Integrated Rural Community Development as Related to Health (IRCD/H)." These AID sponsored participants are in a two-year training program at the graduate or undergraduate level in more than 30 universities throughout the United States. They have varied backgrounds and levels of experience in the field of agriculture, health, engineering, sociology and education.

CURRENTLY FUNDED INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

All of the currently funded international programs are multi-year, and have been previously reported. For this reason only the titles are included here:

211(d) - Rural Development - Mali

122(d) - Integrated Rural Development - Health

Small Ruminant Research - Brazil

SECID - Rural Development - Upper Volta

BIFAD (Board for International Agricultural Development)

Strengthening Grant - Human Nutrition

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Tuskegee has long received students from Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America. As of the Fall Semester there were 514 students from the developing countries enrolled in academic programs at Tuskegee Institute. They come to Tuskegee Institute from 54 countries.

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

Tuskegee Institute continues to attract a large number of foreign visitors. They come for a wide variety of purposes, all of which can be summarized to say, "to study the Tuskegee experience." They have come from the Caribbean, South America, Asia and Africa.

Respectfully submitted



B. D. Mayberry

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE REPORT - (Dr. Mayberry)

The Committee noted the extent of Tuskegee Institute's involvement in international activities. From the International Programs Report, current involvement included: (1) the Small Ruminant CRSP project in Brazil, (2) the 211-d Rural Development Project in Mali, (3) the BIFAD/SECID Integrated Development Project in Upper Volta, (4) the Strengthening Grant in Human Nutrition, and (5) the 122-d Strengthening Grant in Health Care Delivery Systems.

In the discussion relative to several aspects of international operation, the Committee expressed major concern in five areas for consideration by the Administration.

Inadequate and/or Unreliable Long-Term Funding--Unless a reliable long-term source of funding can be identified and made available, extensive involvement in international development is questionable.

Inadequate Depth in Expertise per Given Discipline--The Committee was concerned about committing faculty to international projects when, in some cases, only one or two persons are available, and especially when the domestic responsibilities must be given high priority.

The Lack of an Authoritative and Functional Administrative Structure--The Committee did not see evidence of an organizational structure that would serve the best interest of International Operations.

No Full-Time Director of International Activities--In view of the relatively long list of international activities, the Committee recognized the need for a full-time Director of International Programs.

Support for Handling Foreign Visitors--The campus should have a full-time coordinator for this activity, in view of the large number of foreign visitors.

October 8-9, 1982

The Committee recommended that the TI Administration give very serious consideration to the concerns expressed above.

Upon motion by Dr. Melnick, seconded by Mr. Clark and unanimously carried, it was

VOTED: THAT THE REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE BE ACCEPTED.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT - (Dr. Tolbert)

The Executive Committee noted that besides the completion of an assessment of the CRF by an Assessment Panel, an ISATIM Review Team, five members of the CRF Board met with four members of that panel in Washington on June 18, 1982. As a result of the points raised during the discussions held June 18, the team chairman presented a two-page report to Dr. Lucien. An interpretation of the report might be that:

- In general, the research at TI seems somewhat unorganized (needs more structure and team research involving people of various disciplines) with respect to a mission. However, there are some areas of research that are well organized.
- The making of CRF into a research facilitator instead of a research doer is not a good use of the available resources.
- CRF is not a foundation in the true sense of the word. The question is "Should it be called a foundation or a center?"
- The authority and responsibilities of the CRF director are obscure.
- CRF has no staff and resources of its own.
- There was concern expressed about the organization and definition of structure of CRF.
- There should be a focal point where a better research track record could be set.
- The communication level between the CRF director's office and the Office of Federal Relations should be enhanced.

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Office of International Programs
in Conjunction with
School of Agriculture and Home Economics
Department of Plant and Soil Sciences
present an

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FORUM

RECIPIENTS OF THE OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
1984 GRADUATE ASSISTANTSHIPS
WILL PRESENT THEIR WORK-IN-PROGRESS
ON RESEARCH RELATED TO THE
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
OF RURAL POPULATIONS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1984 at 12 Noon
Carver Research Foundation Auditorium

August 22, 1984

To: Dr. William L. Lester, Vice President for Academic Affairs

From: Eugene W. Adams, Vice Provost for International Programs

Re: Graduate Assistantships for 1984-85

The Office of International Programs wishes to make available graduate assistantships/research fellowships to students in master's degree programs at Tuskegee Institute. Since the Office of International Programs' mandate is to help strengthen Tuskegee Institute's capabilities in international development activities, this program of assistance to graduate students is directed toward students whose current work is relevant to international development and who desire to contribute to Tuskegee Institute's effort in this domain.

Selection of awardees will be determined on the basis of criteria outlined in the enclosed draft announcement. An application procedure requiring the recommendation of the student's major professor and forwarded via his/her department head will insure that the applicant is in good standing in his/her department.

The assistance to be provided includes tuition and fees, a stipend of \$5,040 for a twelve-month period beginning September 1984 and a travel allowance of \$160. Two (2) assistantships/fellowships will be available in 1984-85. Requirements are to be consistent with those of the student's department for completion of the degree program, though students are encouraged to actively participate in spreading the knowledge he/she acquires through public presentations, interdisciplinary projects, etc.

Dr. William L. Lester
August 22, 1984

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The 122(d) Advisory Committee will be asked to review the students written applications and oral presentations and make the awards based on criteria outlined in the attached Review Format. Deadline for submission of applications is September 12, 1984. Notices have been sent to graduate departments of the planned award program. Applicants will be requested to make a 10-minute oral presentation on their project as part of the review procedure. It is anticipated that the awards will be made during the week of September 16-22, 1984.

We are requesting your early consideration of the proposed assistance to graduate students and seek your advice on procedures or modifications you deem appropriate.

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ANNOUNCEMENT: OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

**GRADUATE ASSISTANTSHIPS/RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS
1984-85**

A competitive program of awards to support research or special projects related to the well-being of rural populations will be sponsored by the Office of International Programs (OIP) for the period September 1984 - August 1985. The awards include tuition and fees, a monthly stipend and a small amount of travel expenses for participation in professional association activities.

Eligible students are those who:

- Are engaged in research or other special projects whose content is applicable to developing countries, e.g., tropical and sub-tropical climatic conditions, tropical diseases, pre-industrial societies, conditions of scarcity, modernization processes, etc.
- Intend to apply their professional skills to international development efforts through technical assistance, teaching and/or research.
- Expect to complete the final year of a master's degree program during 1984-85.

Priority will be given to students whose research or special projects relate to:

Water: sources, access, treatment, utilization, disposal

Food: production, harvesting, storage, processing, preparation, composition, distribution, consumption

Waste: disposal, utilization, treatment

Disease: prevention, control, care, treatment

Human/animal/plant ecosystems

Production and distribution of goods and services

Cultural practices related to health promotion and maintenance, treatment of disease, nutrition

Due Date: SEPTEMBER 17, 1984

Graduate Assistantship Applications Review Format

Application Number:

School:

Title of Activity:

I. Purpose and Utilization (Maximum - 35 points)

(0-20) _____ Objectives: clearly stated, consistent with priorities

(0-15) _____ Significance of issue or problem: high, medium, low

II. Methodology (Maximum - 50 Points)

(0-15) _____ Issue/problem analysis: clear, systematic

(0-15) _____ Research/implementation design: clear, appropriate,
feasible

(0-10) _____ Expected outcomes: clear, appropriate, desirable

(0-10) _____ Evaluation criteria: apparent/not apparent,
appropriate, feasible

III. Additional Benefits (Maximum 15 points)

(0-7.5) _____ Involvement of other students (seminars, presentations
planned, etc.)

(0-7.5) _____ Contribution to faculty/curriculum development

REVIEWERS COMMENTS:

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August 24, 1984

To: Mr. Elemi Eworo
Mr. Ibrahim Idris
Mr. Mamadou Keita

From: Patricia Harris, Assistant to the Vice Provost for International Programs

As we discussed in a recent meeting, the Office of International Programs (OIP) would like the recipients of the 1983-84 graduate assistantships to have the opportunity to present their research to interested faculty and students. For the 1984-85 applicants to have the benefit of exposure to the content and quality of the of the research previously supported by the grants, we requested that you be prepared to present your work at the beginning of the semester.

In conjunction with the School of Agriculture and Home Economics, Department of Plant and Soil Sciences, the OIP will sponsor a research forum in which you are requested to make a brief (up to 20 minutes) presentation of your research on **Thursday, September 13, 1984 at 12 noon in the Carver Research Foundation Auditorium**. If you wish to use audio visual aids or need special equipment, please contact me at 8953.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION CENTER

FACULTY/STAFF FRENCH LANGUAGE PROGRAM

In May 1983, the International Food and Nutrition Center (IFNC), a USAID Title XII "Strengthening Grant" program, implemented a French program for international development-oriented faculty and staff at Tuskegee Institute.

Faculty and staff from various academic units and staff offices across the campus participate in the Tuskegee Institute French program. Many of the participants are themselves program administrators and make up a cross-campus linkage vehicle for program support and promotion.

The program is a component of the IFNC, which is located in the Department of Home Economics, School of Agriculture and Home Economics. Its objective is to develop and maintain strong French language capabilities for the purpose of making greater contribution toward solving development problems in Francophone Africa.

Presently, the program employs three French instructors, native and non-native French speakers, providing for both increased Franco-cultural awareness, as well as sensitivity to and identification with special problems of Anglophone French students.

Instruction includes: Classroom training, Video-tapings, Luncheons and Dinners, Fashion Shows, African Literature, West African History, Geography, French Grammar Assemblies, Socials, Skits, Outings, Movies.

Groups are small, 6-8 persons of similar capabilities, and instruction focuses on achieving and maintaining speaking proficiencies via conversational, reading and writing exercises. Classes are conducted in French.

Off-campus activities such as field trips to local businesses and social gatherings at participants homes familiarizes community and family with the program, further promoting French language study.

Short-term cultural immersion research is an important component of the French program. Both a group (16) immersion and individual immersion have been conducted in Guadeloupe, French West Indies (F.W.I.).

The purpose of the language immersion research projects is to identify the immersion span and program to best complement university language programs.

French program participants have a common interest in international development, interchange information on the subject, and form a core group for international projects.

Classes often feature French dialogues with campus guests on issues such as food, culture, politics, religion and economics

Program participants are evaluated according to Foreign Service Institute's (F.S.I.) standards for speaking proficiencies.

Division of Behavioral Science Research
Carver Research Foundation

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
International Health Project (122-d)
September 1, 1982 - February 28, 1983

ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Division continued to strengthen the services of its Rural Development Resource Center. As a specialized library collection, it is a reference center, rather than a lending library, with holdings in many subject areas relating to both domestic and international rural development. The collection is comprised of books, serial publications, government documents, census data, microfilm, microfiche, research monographs, special collections and rare books.

In September, 1982, the Center's holdings were significantly expanded through the acquisition of two special collections. Dr. Vera M. Green, a Black anthropologist, bequeathed her private library collection to the Division. Her collection included significant holdings in anthropology - especially ethnographies - along with her personal papers with original notes from her field work in several cultures. The collection was valued at \$22,000.

At the same time, The National Rural Center, Washington, D.C., ceased operations and donated its Library collection to the Division. This donation included books, reference materials, serials, government documents, and significant items of library equipment. A vast collection of fully cataloged non-book materials, known as the Classified Vertical File (CVF), was part of the collection. Subject areas include: rural aged, agriculture, small farms, economic development, education, energy, food and nutrition, housing, medical care, political participation, rural conditions. This collection was valued at \$55,000.

The Center continues to receive census publications on a systematic basis as an Affiliate of the Alabama State Data Center - a network of Alabama agencies working together through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census to improve the utility and delivery of census data to users. At the same time, international census data continues to be acquired, primarily on microfilm, on selected African countries. (See attached copy of CENSUS NEWS published by the Division.)

The Vera M. Green Collection has been fully catalogued, using the Library of Congress cataloging system. Both new collections have been integrated into the Center's main catalog.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
International Health Project (122-d)
September 1, 1982 - February 28, 1983

In addition to the basic reference service, the Center provides two other information services. A customized reference service provides computerized online literature searches on various aspects of domestic and international rural development at cost. The Center also prepares bibliographies on topics of interest to rural development researchers and service organizations. (See attached copies of bibliographies on "Evaluation" and "Anthropology and Social Change: Rural Development.")

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Dr. A. M. S. Rao serves as program/project evaluator for the Division, a position partially supported by funds from the 122-d project. His activities during the period centered around curriculum adaptation, research guidance (international students), review of current literature on evaluation, formalizing plans for a comprehensive evaluation service, and performing internal evaluations of campus-based programs and projects.

Curriculum Adaptation

Dr. Rao taught Psychology 670: Principles of Measurement and Evaluation. The course was adapted to take into account the needs and interests of international students. Out of 19 students enrolled, five were from Nigeria and one was from Guyana. All were pursuing the master's degree in education. The course emphasized basic statistical concepts and techniques of evaluating educational programs.

Comprehensive Evaluation Services

One of the major objectives of the International Health Project has been to increase and expand capabilities in specific priority areas so that Tuskegee Institute can respond to requests for technical assistance from LDC's. The Division has set PROGRAM/PROJECT EVALUATION as one of its priority areas for development and strengthening. The Division has created opportunities and provided resources for its staff to specialize in the field.

In cooperation with the Office of the Associate Provost and Coordinator of Title III Project (a U.S. Department of Education grant), the Division has provided internal evaluation services for ten Title III activities. Although these activities deal with campus-based projects, the knowledge, skills and experience acquired are expected to have applicability to evaluations of international projects that the Institute may undertake.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
International Health Project (122-d)
September 1, 1982 - February 28, 1983

Two of the Division's project staff participated in the following training activities:

Mrs. Jonell Jones,
Research Assistant:

October 27-29, 1982
U.S. Census Training Program
Washington, D.C.

February 15-19, 1983
Association of Computing Machinery, Computer
Science Conference
Orlando, FL

Mrs. A. Gharthey-Tagoe,
Research Associate:

January 28-29, 1983
First Annual Conference of the Alabama Council for
Computer Education
Mobile, AL

Although not supported by 122-d funds, their participation in these training activities contributed to the development of skills and competencies in areas critical to the Division's achieving its strengthening goals in relation to 122-d objectives.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Since its initial involvement in the 122-d project, the thrust of the Division's efforts to strengthen its research capabilities in relation to 122-d objectives centered around an activity entitled:

**A Design for a Microcomputer-Based Rural Development
Information System.**

To that end, in January, 1981, Dr. Frank W. Young, Department of Rural Sociology, Cornell University, was invited as a consultant to conduct a workshop to expose the Division's 122-d staff to a similar system he had developed for the Central Tunisia Development Authority. Essentially, to develop such an information system involves the combination of two low-cost technologies: microcomputers and "informant survey." According to Professor Young:

The data from the informant survey can be used to produce a description of the socioeconomic structure of

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
International Health Project (122-d)
September 1, 1982 - February 28, 1983

the region that is quite different from the results of sample survey data or from the official census statistics. It is relatively rapid (ten weeks), low cost and it generates a profile of the region that is impossible to obtain any other way.

Unfortunately, the resources needed to develop the above system were not allocated to the Division by the 122-d director; rather, the director's staff attempted to undertake a similar task. Nevertheless, the Division used, to a limited extent, its own resources to continue work on the plan to develop such a system.

The microcomputer is critical to the development of the system. The microcomputer is relatively inexpensive, is portable and is capable of functioning autonomously, i.e., it is not dependent upon larger computers located in urban centers. It has only been during the 1982-83 academic year that the Division has been able to acquire microcomputers. In the area of strengthening research capabilities, most of the staff's energies have been devoted to gaining experience with the use of microcomputers and selected software packages. This has been accomplished by both formal and informal training as well as self-directed readings and practice. It is anticipated that the remainder of the current program year (August 31, 1983) will be spent in similar kinds of training.

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Division Staff (122-d)

Dr. Paul L. Wall (25%)
Dr. A. M. S. Rao (50%)
Mrs. A. Gharthey-Tagoe (25%)
Mrs. Jonell Jones (50%)
Mrs. H. Calhoun (50%)

PLW/vgc
8/31/83

**LINKAGE AGREEMENT BETWEEN TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CUTTINGTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE REPUBLIC
OF LIBERIA FOR COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INTEGRATED RURAL
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Tuskegee Institute and Cuttington University College (hereinafter referred to as the cooperating parties),

In keeping with the spirit of discussions started in Liberia in August 1981 between Cuttington University College (CUC) representatives and Tuskegee Institute (TI) delegates and continued in subsequent meetings in Liberia and the United States; encouraged by the approbation of appropriate representatives of their respective governments, the cooperating parties

HEREBY AFFIRM THEIR MUTUAL BELIEF IN:

- * The importance of encouraging greater understanding between our two countries and institutions, and the value of strengthening the historical relationship that exists between them;
- * The advantages of international cooperation in advancing knowledge and in resolving common problems in health and rural development; and
- * The importance of improved health status in the development of a strong and vigorous nation, both socially and economically;

AND HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

**ARTICLE I
GENERAL UNDERSTANDING**

- (1) The cooperating parties undertake to develop and extend cooperation in the field of integrated rural community development on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Both cooperating parties shall determine the scope of this cooperation through mechanisms and forms of collaboration discussed herein and utilize the experience gained through previous visits, exchanges and discussions.
- (2) The cooperating parties shall direct their joint efforts towards the solution of those integrated rural community development problems, and issues of mutual interest where maximum benefit can be derived from cooperative efforts.

**ARTICLE II
AREAS OF COOPERATION**

The priority areas of cooperation, which shall be carried out are as follows:

- (1) Health and rural development education and training, with the objective of enhancing each institution's capacity in preparing its faculty, students, and staff to participate effectively in development activities.
- (2) Health and rural information systems, with the objective of developing feasible approaches to information collection and analysis in order to improve policy formulation; program planning, implementation, and evaluation of delivery of services; and allocation of scarce resources.
- (3) Operations research related to both nutrition and endemic communicable diseases, with emphasis on improving the performance of immunization programs, strengthening communicable disease surveillance systems, and improving environmental conditions.
- (4) Practical research, training, and dissemination of information concerning local production of nutritious foods, including food storage, processing and preparation activities, with the objective of enhancing nutritional and overall health status.
- (5) Strengthening the linkage between the private and public sectors (USAID/GOL/CUC/TI) to include foundations, other agencies/organizations and entrepreneurs in Liberia and the United States for the provision of technical and financial resources for the cooperating parties.

**ARTICLE III
METHODS OF COOPERATION**

The methods of cooperation shall inter alia include the following:

- (1) Provision of technical cooperation by appropriate TI personnel and the use of resources from both governmental and non-governmental organizations in the United States that may be required by TI to fulfill its commitment.
- (2) Facilitation of training for Liberians at TI and at other appropriate health and rural development institutions offering training opportunities; the fostering of relationships between Liberian technical and applied research professionals and the development of training programs in Liberia, including curriculum development activities.
- (3) Exchange of information on resources available in both countries related to health and rural development.
- (4) Exchange of personnel through fellowships and other short-term arrangements.
- (5) Collaborative research, especially operations research, related to the amelioration of existing constraints to health and rural development in Liberia.

ARTICLE IV
IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENT

- (1) For the purpose of implementing this agreement, Tuskegee Institute hereby designates the Office of International Health of the Office of International Programs and Cuttington University College hereby designates the Department of Nursing.
- (2) The TI contingent of the joint task force shall be chaired by the Director of the Office of International Programs of Tuskegee Institute and the CUC contingent shall be chaired by the Dean of Academic Affairs, or officials designated by them.
- (3) The TI - CUC Joint Task Force:
 - Shall, with USAID/Liberia concurrence, establish policies and procedures for the implementation of the activities under this agreement.
 - Shall, with GOL and USAID/Liberia concurrence, finalize memoranda of understanding which describe technical cooperation activities to be implemented. Any objections to proposed activities by either the GOL or USAID/Liberia shall be communicated in writing to the joint task force within 30 days of the date of the Memorandum of Understanding.
 - Shall monitor the effectiveness of the technical cooperation activities conducted under this agreement.
- (4) The cooperating parties, together with GOL and USAID/Liberia representatives, annually shall review and evaluate the effectiveness of the cooperation activities conducted under this agreement.

ARTICLE V
PROJECT AGREEMENTS

Specific programs directed towards achieving the broad objectives of this cooperative agreement as set forth above and as mutually agreed upon in accordance with Article V shall be executed by the cooperating parties. The organizations and/or key personnel selected to participate in activities under this agreement shall be mutually agreed upon by TI, CUC, USAID, and GOL, as appropriate.

- (1) Each technical cooperation project shall have a separate agreement (Memorandum of Understanding), subject to the general provisions of this agreement. Such agreements shall include a detailed scope of work, timetable for performance of activities, budgets specifying costs to be paid, and the responsibilities of each cooperating party.
- (2) The Director of the Office of International Programs (TI) and the Dean of Academic Affairs (CUC) shall designate a coordinator for each project carried out under the agreement.

ARTICLE VI
FINANCING

Financing of specific projects shall be determined by the mutual agreement of the cooperating parties. Funding from sources other than the cooperating parties themselves shall, upon mutual agreement, be sought to support cooperative activities as needed. Activities under this agreement shall be subject to the applicable laws and regulations in each country.

ARTICLE VII
AMENDMENT

Any amendment to or revision of this agreement shall come into force only after approval has been given in writing by the signatories to this agreement.

ARTICLE VIII
SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

The cooperating parties shall endeavor to settle through negotiation and/or diplomatic channels any misunderstanding or dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE IX
FORCE MAJEURE

If either cooperating party is rendered unable because of force majeure to perform its responsibilities under this agreement, these responsibilities shall be suspended during the period of such inability. The term "force majeure" means acts of God, acts of a public enemy, war, civil disturbance, and other similar events not caused by nor within the control of the cooperating parties.

ARTICLE X

ENTRY INTO FORCE, DURATION AND TERMINATION

- (1) This agreement shall enter into force upon the date of signature and shall remain valid for two years. Thereafter, the validity of this agreement shall be renewed for an additional period to be mutually agreed upon in writing by the cooperating parties at least three months prior to the expiry date.
- (2) Either of the cooperating parties may terminate this agreement by giving three months notice in writing to the other cooperating party.
- (3) At the termination of this agreement, its provisions and the provisions of any separate protocols, contracts or agreements made in that respect shall continue to govern any unexpired and existing obligations or projects assumed or commenced thereunder. Any such obligations or projects shall be carried on to completion.

Done at Monrovia, Liberia, this ninth day of June 1983 in two originals in the English language, both texts being equally authentic.

Signed:

Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, President
Tuskegee Institute
United States of America

Dr. Stephen M. Yekeson, President
Cuttington University College
Republic of Liberia

Miss Lois Richards
Director, USAID/LIBERIA
United States of America

Mrs. Martha K. Bellah
Minister of Health and Social Welfare
Republic of Liberia

Major Emmanuel O. Gardiner
Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs
Republic of Liberia

PROPOSAL FORMAT

A. COVER PAGE

TITLE: Mechanisms of Trypanotolerance in African Trypanosomiasis

U.S. PERFORMING INSTITUTION:

School of Veterinary Medicine
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, AL 36088
U.S.A.

CONTRACTOR OR AWARDEE:
(name and address)

COOPERATING INSTITUTION:

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria.

U.S. PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Name: T. Habtemariam, E. W. Adams
Address: School of Veterinary Medicine
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, AL 36088

COOPERATING PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATOR:

Name: Adelekan Oyejide
Address: Dept. of Veterinary
Pathology
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria.

Telephone: (205) 727-8464/22

Telephone: (022) 400550/245

DURATION OF PROJECT: Two years

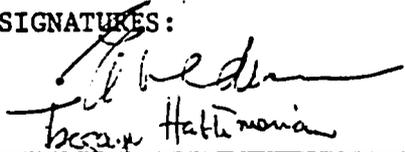
TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST FROM USDA/OICD:

Total Amount \$50,000.00

1st year: \$25,000.00

2nd year: \$25,000.00

SIGNATURES:


T. Habtemariam

Principal Investigator (Date)
(Name and Title)


Adelekan Oyejide

Authorizing Official (Date)
U.S. Performing Institution
(Name, Title, Address, Telephone)

8/10/82

THE MECHANISMS OF TRYPANOTOLERANCE IN BOVINE AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS

Introduction

In most of Africa, large tracts of land are uninhabitable due to the risk of trypanosomiasis to humans and their livestock. Therefore, it is urgent to implement trypanosomiasis control programs in these regions in order to enhance economic development. The approaches to the control of trypanosomiasis include: game reduction or elimination to reduce the food source for the vector, clearing of vegetation on which the vector, the tse tse fly, depends for shelter, vector control via insecticidal spraying, control of the infection in the host using trypanocidal drugs and immunological control such as through manipulation of the immune mechanism in the host.

The latter two approaches are of interest in this study. The objective is to examine the biochemical and immunological profiles of trypanotolerant (TT) and trypanosusceptible (TS) breeds of cattle in Nigeria so as to obtain a better understanding of the mechanisms of trypanotolerance. The influence of trypanocidal drugs on innate resistance and the corresponding benefits of such drugs would also be assessed.

Goals and Objectives

1. Compare the metabolic profiles of noninfected and trypanosome infected TT and TS cattle to determine discriminating parameters between the two.
2. Compare the pattern of immune responses to trypanosomes in TT and TS cattle.
3. Determine the influence of trypanocidal drug treatment in the immune mechanism in TT and TS cattle.
4. Assess the economic benefits of drug treatment on the productivity of TT breeds.

Working Plan

The project is planned to last two years.

Month 1: Nigerian team visits Tuskegee Institute.

Month 2: Identification and selection of herds in Nigeria for survey.

Month 3: Tuskegee team visits Nigeria.

Months 3-6: Survey Period

- Month 6: Progress report 1.
- Months 7-10: Survey continues.
- Month 11: Data and samples brought to Tuskegee for analysis.
- Month 12: Progress report 2.
- Months 12-18: Experimental phase
- Month 18: Progress report 3.
- Month 18-23: Experimental phase continues.
- Month 24: Data and samples brought to Tuskegee for analysis.
Final Report.

Monitoring and Reporting

Three progress reports and a final report on the activities of the project will be submitted to USDA/OICD as outlined under the working plan. An expert in the field identified by USDA/OICD would be requested to visit the Tuskegee research facilities at a time when the Nigerian team is at Tuskegee. During such a meeting, pertinent questions on the progress of the project could be reviewed and improvements or changes, if any, could be implemented.

Benefits to U.S. Agriculture

Although the benefits to U.S. Agriculture are not direct, a better understanding of trypanosomiasis - a disease which ranks 3rd as an emergency concern to the U.S. livestock industry; would be obtained. The development of expertise at Tuskegee on diseases such as trypanosomiasis could serve as a resource for future purposes. The cooperative relationships which would be established between the two institutions (U.S. and Nigeria) would be beneficial to the U.S. Agricultural economic interests in Nigeria and even in other African countries.

Cooperative Arrangement

The School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee Institute will provide the following expertise and services for sample and data analysis:

- Analysis of serum samples for biochemical profile determination using a Technicon SMA 12/60 autoanalyzer.
- Data processing and analysis using BMDP statistical package on a VAX 11/750 computer.
- Health economic evaluation concerning benefits and costs involved in drug treatment and the productivity of trypano-tolerant breeds (TT).

In terms of exchange visits between the two cooperating research institutions, mutual arrangements are extended to cover the cost of boarding; and lodging of the respective visiting teams while in the country. Such exchange visits would number two for the Tuskegee team and three for the Nigerian team. Each institution will be represented by two team members.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Give the following information for key professional personnel listed on page 2, beginning with the Principal Investigator/Program Director. Photocopy this page for each person.

NAME	TITLE	BIRTH DATE (Mo., Day, Yr.)	
T. Habtemariam	Associate Professor	[REDACTED]	
EDUCATION (Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education and include postdoctoral training)			
INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE (circle highest degree)	YEAR CONFERRED	FIELD OF STUDY
University of California, Davis	Ph.D.	1979	Epidemiology
Colorado State University	D.V.M.	1970	Veterinary Medicine
University of Addis Ababa	B.S.	1964	Agriculture

RESEARCH AND/OR PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE: Concluding with present position, list in chronological order previous employment, experience, and honors. Include present membership on any Federal Government Public Advisory Committee. List, in chronological order, the titles and complete references to all publications during the past three years and to representative earlier publications pertinent to this application. DO NOT EXCEED TWO PAGES.

- Habtemariam, T. A study of African Trypanosomiasis using Epidemiologic Models. *Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Information Quarterly*. 1:99, 1980 (Abstract).
- Chibuzo, G.A., Habtemariam, T., Carey, J.A. A Population Health Program for a School of Veterinary Medicine, *JAVMA*. 177:1227-1230, 1980.
- Habtemariam, T. Epidemiologic Modeling to Evaluate Disease Control Methods. *JAVMA*. 179:263-264, 1981. (Abstract).
- Martin, R.J., Habtemariam, T., Schnurrenberger, P.R. The health characteristics of Veterinarians in Illinois. *International Journal of Zoonoses*. 8:63-71, 1981.
- Habtemariam, T., Ruppner, R., Riemann, H.P., Theis, J. Evaluation of Trypanosomiasis Control Alternatives Using an Epidemiologic Simulation Model. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*. 1:147-156, 1982/83.
- Habtemariam, T., Ruppner, R., Riemann, H.P., Theis, J. Epidemic and Endemic Characteristics of Trypanosomiasis in Cattle: A Simulation Model. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*. 1:137-145, 1982/83.
- Habtemariam, T., Ruppner, R., Riemann, H.P., Theis, J. An Epidemiologic Systems Analysis Model for African Trypanosomiasis. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine* 1:125-136, 1982/83.
- Habtemariam, T., Ruppner, R. Multivariate Epidemiologic Models of Protozoan Diseases: An Example of Trypanosomiasis. In *Progress in Protozoology Abstracts*. 6th International Congress of Protozoology, July 5-11, 1981.
- Habtemariam, T., Howitt, R.E., Ruppner, R., Riemann, H.P. The Benefit-Cost Analysis of Alternative Strategies for the Control of Bovine Trypanosomiasis in Ethiopia. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*. 1:151-168, 1982/83.
- Habtemariam, T., Ruppner, R., Howitt, R.E., Riemann, H.P. A Linear Programming Model of African Trypanosomiasis. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*. (Accepted and referred)

C. BUDGET

I. USDA/OICD CONTRIBUTION:

<u>Items</u>	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>International travel</u>	<u>\$18,000.00</u>	<u>\$18,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$36,000.00</u>
<u> </u>	<u>4,000.00</u>	<u>4,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>8,000.00</u>
<u> </u>	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>2,000.00</u>
<u> </u>	<u>2,000.00</u>	<u>2,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>4,000.00</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>\$25,000.00</u>	<u>\$25,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$50,000.00</u>

II. U.S. PERFORMING INSTITUTION:

<u>Items</u>	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>International travel</u>	<u>\$3,000.00</u>	<u>\$3,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$6,000.00</u>
<u>Supplies</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>10,000.00</u>
<u>Computer time</u>	<u>3,000.00</u>	<u>3,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>6,000.00</u>
<u>Technician time (25%)</u>	<u>3,000.00</u>	<u>3,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>6,000.00</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>\$14,000.00</u>	<u>\$14,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$28,000.00</u>

III. COOPERATING INSTITUTION:

<u>Items</u>	<u>1st year</u>	<u>2nd year</u>	<u>3rd year</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Accommodation & Feeding for Visitors</u>	<u>\$2,500.00</u>	<u>\$2,500.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$5,000.00</u>
<u>Chief Investigator (15% time)</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>10,000.00</u>
<u>One other investigators (10% each)</u>	<u>8,000.00</u>	<u>8,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>16,000.00</u>
<u>Reagents & Consumables</u>	<u>3,500.00</u>	<u>3,500.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>7,000.00</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>\$19,000.00</u>	<u>\$19,000.00</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$38,000.00</u>

*Example Budget Items: International Travel, Per Diem, Supplies
 Lab Technician, Computer Time. Please contact OICD/IRD
 (301-436-8563) before completing the budget.

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E. W. Adams

PROPOSED BUDGET

A/c # 47200

USDA/OICD - Mechanisms of Trypanotolerance in Bovine African Trypanosomiasis-
E. W. Adams/T. Habtemariam
Agreement No. 58-319R-3-97
September 1, 1983-August 31, 1985

CODE

001	Salaries: Technician 25%		\$ 1,870*
006/7/8	Fringe Benefits	NOV 31 1983	130
023	International Travel		18,000
014	Supplies		4,000
105	Computer Time		<u>1,000</u>
			<u>\$25,000</u>

Tuskegee to Contribute

T. Habtemariam, Chief Investigator 15% T	\$ 5,000
Investigator - TBN	3,000
Accomodation and Feeding for Visitors	3,000
Reagents and Consumables	<u>3,000</u>
	<u>\$14,000</u>

University of Ibadan to Contribute

Chief Investigator 25% T	\$ 5,000
Investigators (2) TBN 20% T	8,000
Accomodations and Feeding for Visitors	2,500
Reagents and Consumables	<u>3,500</u>
	<u>\$19,000</u>

*To reduce basic budget VM - TBA.

C. BUDGETI. USDA/OICD CONTRIBUTION:

<u>Items:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>International travel</u>	<u>\$18,000.00</u>	<u>\$12,000.00</u>	<u>\$30,000.00</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>\$18,000.00</u>	<u>\$12,000.00</u>	<u>\$30,000.00</u>

II. U.S. PERFORMING INSTITUTION:

<u>Items:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTALS</u>	_____	_____	_____

III. COOPERATING INSTITUTION: (UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN)

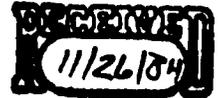
<u>Items:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. <u>Accommodation + Feeding for Visitors</u>	<u>2,500.00</u>	<u>2,500.00</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>
2. <u>Chief Investigator (25% time)</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>
3. <u>Two other investigators (20% each)</u>	<u>8,000.00</u>	<u>8,000.00</u>	<u>16,000.00</u>
4. <u>Reagents and Consumables</u>	<u>3,500.00</u>	<u>3,500.00</u>	<u>7,000.00</u>
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>\$19,000.00</u>	<u>\$19,000.00</u>	<u>\$38,000.00</u>

IV. COMBINED BUDGETS:

<u>Items:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTALS</u>	_____	_____	_____

Adelekan Oyejide
 Adelekan Oyejide, DVM, Ph.D.,
 Principal Investigator.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523



MEMORANDUM

TO: AFR/RA, James R. Cumiskey
FROM: AFR/TR/EHR, Cynthia Shepard Perry *CS*
SUBJECT: Tuskegee Institute Annual Report - Health
Institutions Improvement Project
698-0412 - 122(d) Grants

We have reviewed the Annual Report submitted by Tuskegee Institute and have concluded that the institution is making good progress in meeting the overall objectives of the strengthening grant. It is very clear from the report that the University is committed to the development of its capability to respond to requests for its services by AID. It is forging the necessary linkages and developing faculty and departmental capability for international work.

Following their self-evaluation and the evaluation conducted by AID, they have set out to correct any problem areas identified and make necessary changes to insure the development and continuity of their international program. They have established what seems to be an appropriate structure for the administrative and programmatic oversight and overall management of the grant through the establishment of an Advisory Committee.

For more specific review and critique by AID in the future, we recommend that each responding office receives a copy of the approved implementation plan submitted by the institution so that we can assess progress made based on Agency and institution expectations for the period concerned.