

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

Mr. Gary E. Dwoskin
Director
Office of Contracts and Grants
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20418

Subject: Grant No. DAN-5538-G-SS-1023-34

Dear Mr. Dwoskin:

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as A.I.D.) hereby grants to the National Academy of Sciences (hereinafter referred to as "NAS" or "Grantee") the additional sum of \$119,000 toward continued support of Phase I Research activities of the Child Survival Institute, coordination of International Research Efforts in AIDS Epidemiology and Prevention, support for a Symposium on Science and Technology in Foreign AID policy in the 1990's and partial support for continuation of a seminar series on Science in Development. The work statements for the activities are attached hereto.

Funds are obligated as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in furtherance of program activities through March 15, 1990. The cumulative obligation is increased from \$37,334,779 to \$37,453,779. Additional funding of up to \$2,546,221 will be provided for performance of the original grant objectives subject to availability of funds.

The total estimated amount of this grant remains at \$40,000,000.

Except as expressly herein amended, all other terms and conditions of the Grant remain unchanged.

Please sign the original and all copies of this letter to acknowledge your receipt and acceptance of this amendment.. Retain on copy for your files and return the original and all remaining copies, including all those stamped, "Funds Available", to this office.

Sincerely,

Joyce E. Frame

Joyce E. Frame
Grant Officer
Chief, Health & Population Branch
A.I.D./W Project Division
Office of Procurement

ACKNOWLEDGED:

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

BY: *Philip M. Smith*

TYPED NAME: PHILIP M. SMITH
Executive Officer

TITLE:

DATE: NOV 2 1 1988

Fiscal Data

PIO/T No.: 936-1406-3-8361579
Appropriation No.: 72-1181021.6
Budget Plan Code: DDSA-88-13600-KG11
Allotment No.: 846-36-099-00-20-8
Project No.: 936-1406
Amount: \$25,000
Funding Source: AID/W

PIO/T No.: 936-5929-3-8361578
Appropriation No.: 72-1181021.8
Budget Plan Code: DDHA-88-13600-KG11
Allotment No.: 848-36-099-00-20-81
Project No.: 936-5929
Amount: \$15,000
Funding Source: AID/W

FUNDS AVAILABLE
Eloni Craig
SEP 30 1988
012 4190
Program Acctg Division
Office of Financial Management

PIO/T No.:	521-0206-3-80039
Appropriation No.:	72-1181021.7
Budget Plan Code:	LDCA-88-25521-KG13
Allotment No.:	N/A
Project No.:	521-0206
Amount:	\$44,000
Funding Source:	U.S.A.I.D./Haiti

PIO/T No.:	8361415
Appropriation No.:	72-1181021.3
Budget Plan Code:	DDNA-88-1300-KG11
Allotment No.:	843-36-099-00-20-81
Project No.:	936-1406
Amount:	\$35,000
Funding Source:	AID/W

Amount Obligated by This Action:	\$119,000
Cumulative Obligation:	\$37,453,779
Total Estimated Amount:	\$40,000,000
Duns No.:	04-196-4057

LOCATION
EPI

- PIO/C
- PIO/P
- PIO/T
- PA/PR

1. Cooperating Country
Haiti

2.a. PIO Number
521-0206-3-0039

Zb. Amendment
 Original OR No.

3. Project Number and Title
521-0206
Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (VACS)

Use block
numbers

Use this form to complete the information required in any block of a PIO/P, PIO/T or PA/PR. For PIO/C, furnish the item number, quantity, description/specifications, including catalog stock number and price when available.

Attachment No. 1

Phase 1
Scope of Work

Rap - Assessment of Pregnancy Outcomes in Haiti

Board on Science and Technology in International Development

Summary: Since 1982, BOSTID has operated a research program to develop rapid epidemiologic assessment techniques for developing countries. At present, 19 researchers from 14 countries participate in the program. New methodologies, simpler, faster, or less costly than traditional epidemiologic methods are applied to problems of infectious disease, infant malnutrition, primary health care, and others. Dr. Antoine Augustin of the Institut Haitien de l'Enfance (Child Health Institute of Haiti) has been working to develop new methods to determine the level of utilization of the Haitian health services since August, 1986, and he is prepared to apply the methods to a serious public health problem of Haiti.

Haiti has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world. Most child survival interventions in Haiti are taken in the post-neonatal period, late infancy and early childhood. Yet at least one third to one half of all infant deaths occur in the neonatal period. Reducing the number of these deaths requires the implementation of interventions during the prenatal and perinatal periods. In order to plan a successful strategy, it is necessary to know the frequency and risk factors associated with pregnancy outcomes in the poorer populations most at risk of infant mortality.

BOSTID will collaborate with the Child Health Institute of Haiti (CHI) to make a rapid epidemiologic assessment of pregnancy outcomes, taking into account maternal nutrition during pregnancy, access to prenatal care, maternity care, birth weight, birth spacing and maternal mortality. CHI will be subcontracted by BOSTID to carry out the study and data collection, using a protocol designed with the assistance of BOSTID, and prepare a technical resource paper. This paper will be reviewed by an international working group meeting in Haiti in mid 1989. It will be made up of local and international experts in the area of pregnancy outcomes, maternal and child care, and epidemiology, including grantees

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IDENTIFICATION
SHEET

- PIO/C
- PIO/P
- PIO/T
- PA/PR

1. Cooperating Country
Haiti

2.a. PIO Number
521-0206-3-80039

2b. Amendment
 Original OR No.

3. Project Number and Title
521-0206
Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (VACS)

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umbers

Use this form to complete the information required in any block of a PIO/P, PIO/T or PA/PR. For PIO/C, furnish the item number, quantity, description/specifications, including catalog stock number and price when available.

from the BOSTID Research Program on Rapid Epidemiologic Assessment. The Working Group will review experiences of other countries, existing and new Haitian data, specific Haitian experiences, and other available information, and make specific recommendations to Haitian decision makers and donor agencies on policies and programs designed to improve pregnancy outcomes

The CHI was created in 1985 to coordinate activities of private voluntary organizations that receive funding in the field of public health in Haiti. USAID, through its Child Survival Program, has provided core support for construction of buildings, vehicles, travel and dissemination of information. The Institute plays an important role in the coordination of health care evaluation and research in Haiti, and monitors USAID funded projects implemented by private volunteer organizations.

The capabilities of the Institute include extensive use of microcomputers for the design, analysis and evaluation of health projects. The staff include a full-time computer programmer/statistician, a physician/epidemiologist, and a statistician/population specialist, who participate in a variety of child health projects supported by UNICEF, PRICOR, and BOSTID.

Proposed Plan of Action: This project will have three phases: data review followed by an application of rapid epidemiologic assessment techniques to the problems associated with pregnancy outcomes summarized in a technical resource paper; an international workshop in Haiti where research results and the technical resource paper will be presented and discussed; and a published BOSTID monograph made available for worldwide distribution.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Worksheet Issuance

Page 8 of 9 Pages

IDENTIFICATION SHEET

- PIO/C
- PIO/P
- PIO/T
- PA/PR

1. Cooperating Country
 Haiti

2.a. PIO Number
 521-0206-3-80039

2b. Amendment
 Original OR No.

3. Project Number and Title

521-0206
 Voluntary Agencies for Child Survival (VACS)

State block numbers

Use this form to complete the information required in any block of a PIO/P, PIO/T or PA/PR. For PIO/C, furnish the item number, quantity, description/specifications, including catalog stock number and price when available.

Attachment No. 2

Phase I Budget

Salaries and Wages	\$4,674
Fringe Benefits	1,029
Overhead	4,134
CHI	25,963
Travel	5,500
Other Direct Cost	700
General/Administrative Costs	2,000
TOTAL	\$44,000 =====

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

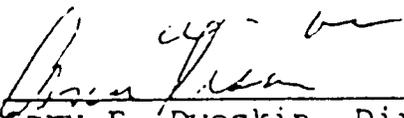
Proposal No. 89-018c

Coordination of International Research Efforts
in AIDS Epidemiology and Prevention

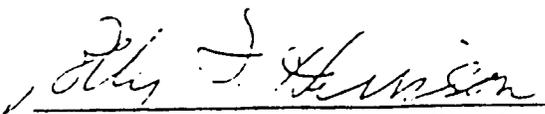
This proposal is submitted by the National Academy of Sciences, which assumes full technical and financial responsibility under its Acts of Incorporation for the work to be carried out under any resultant agreement.

Grant Administration

Program Administration



Gary E. Dwoskin, Director
Office of Contracts and Grants
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20418
Telephone: (202) 334-2888



Polly F. Harrison, Ph.D.
Director, Division of
International Health
Institute of Medicine
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20418
Telephone: (202) 334-2348

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

Coordination of International Research Efforts
in AIDS Epidemiology and Prevention

Purpose of Request

Support is requested to convene a panel to design a mechanism for coordination and targeting of international AIDS research in epidemiology and prevention by North American and other interested donors. Such a mechanism would foster the focusing of limited resources through coordination of funding of AIDS research in developing countries, and would be complementary to and supportive of the programs of the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS (WHO/GPA). The expectation is that this will lead to the creation of a small secretariat or task force which would perform this essential coordinating function, in consultation with the WHO/GPA.

The panel would:

- *survey current programs on international AIDS research;
- *identify gaps and future needs;
- *examine possible mechanisms for coordinating action;
- *propose a role for a small secretariat and define its objectives.

Background

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there are currently at least 150,000 cases of AIDS worldwide, and between five and ten million people infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS. In Africa and most other developing countries where HIV infection is prevalent, the major modes of transmission are through heterosexual transmission, from mother to infant perinatally, through transfusion of contaminated blood and blood products, and through the use of unsterile injection equipment. Because there is currently no vaccine or effective drug therapy for the prevention of HIV infection or for the treatment of AIDS, prevention and control measures depend heavily on the screening of blood and blood products, educational interventions, and testing for antibodies against HIV coupled with counseling.

Knowledge about the epidemiology of HIV infection, and about behavior that puts people at risk for acquiring infection, is crucial to all prevention, control, and treatment efforts. The effectiveness of educational interventions to modify the behavior that bring people into contact with HIV can only be measured if the underlying epidemiology of the infection is understood. Similarly, the targeting of interventions to particular subpopulations can only be accurately determined when the prevalence and incidence of infection in those populations is adequately understood.

Furthermore, at the point when vaccine candidates become ready for clinical trials for efficacy, large populations of people at risk for infection will need to be identified and followed. Finally, the identification of a second, related retrovirus that causes AIDS, HIV-2, has highlighted the need for epidemiologic research to investigate the extent of spread of this and perhaps other pathogenic retroviruses.

Our level of knowledge to meet these various needs is currently insufficient. Research efforts in epidemiology in developing countries have been hampered by deficiencies in both funding and appropriately trained human resources. Much of the research to date has been initiated by institutions in the United States and other developed countries, and some valuable results have been obtained. However, there is a sense that, because of lack of coordination of these research efforts, less is gained than would be possible if resources were more focused, e.g., toward a few, selected institutions that could then embark on larger, sustained research projects. For instance, U.S. institutions (e.g., universities, foundations, government agencies) could collaborate to fund one or two existing institutions in African countries. The WHO has drafted a proposal which focuses on strengthening existing institutions that are potential recipients of such coordinated funding.

IOM Preparatory Activities

On January 5, 1988, the IOM convened an informal meeting of representatives from groups involved in epidemiologic research in developing countries, including the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Johns Hopkins University, Harvard University, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control, the Public Health Service, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, and others. The informal consensus of that meeting was that there would be great benefit in developing a coordinated mechanism for funders of research to strengthen existing institutions in developing countries so as to improve epidemiologic and behavioral AIDS research.

A follow-up meeting was held on May 25 and 26 to examine various options for coordination mechanisms. Participants from the World Health Organization (WHO), the Agency for International Development, Brown University, Harvard University, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, the World Bank, and the United Nations Development Programme heard a report of the activities and future needs of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS and agreed that a small body to coordinate North American and other interested donor activities on AIDS, that would complement the Global Programme on AIDS, was required. The group considered a number of potential models for action, including the Consultative Group for International

Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the university twinning model, the BOSTID Research Program, the Task Force on Child Survival, the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research/Bangladesh, the WHO Tropical Disease Research Programme (TDR), and the Commission for Health Research in Development. Some elements and criteria for a successful coordinating mechanism were identified, and it was proposed that a small, ad hoc panel be convened by the Institute of Medicine to examine different operating mechanisms and lay out the role for a secretariat or task force whose functions could include:

- 1) priority identification, agenda-setting, research targeting, donors;
- 2) focusing resources rationally on well selected, critical-mass investments;
- 3) catalyzing, stimulating development mechanisms, leveraging donor funds;
- 4) networking, disseminating, promoting information-sharing;
- 5) consensus-generation among a broad range of participants (government, industry, multilateral donors, academia); constituency building; promotion of research priorities; mobilizing interest in the U.S. in international AIDS;
- 6) developing mechanisms for pursuing technical needs;
- 7) quality control and ethical monitoring.

The National Academy of Sciences complex, which includes the Institute of Medicine (IOM), is well positioned to convene the calibre of individuals and institutional representation to do this work. Activities undertaken by the Academy complex

have proven effective in facilitating dialogue across disciplines and stimulating interest in timely areas of research. The proposed activity would draw upon experience gained by the IOM on AIDS and current activities in the behavioral and social sciences.

Proposed Plan of Action

The Institute of Medicine will convene a small panel of approximately six to design a mechanism for coordinating and targeting funding of international AIDS research by North American and other interested donors, in consultation with WHO Global Programme on AIDS. The panel will survey current programs of international AIDS research, identify gaps and future needs, examine possible mechanisms for coordinated action and propose a role for a small secretariat or task force.

The first task will be to carry out a preliminary inventory of the major pieces of epidemiologic and operations research planned or in process. A more complete, detailed, ongoing inventory could appropriately be the province of the coordinating mechanism itself.

The second task would be to carefully review, expand, synthesize, and distill the learning acquired through the May 24-25, 1988 meeting about the merits and limitations of each approach.

The third task would be to elaborate a design for the coordinating mechanism, lay out the phasing of its development, and make suggestions about its optimum physical location. This, with the supporting documentation generated through the first two tasks, would be the focus of a meeting of the panel in early August. A Letter Report of no more than 10 pages would then be produced and circulated for review and concurrence in August-September. A second meeting, no later than early October would put closure on a document incorporating all reviewer reactions, so that a final, approved IOM document could then be officially disseminated no later than November. It is hoped to have the coordinating mechanism in place early in 1989.

Reports resulting from this effort shall be prepared in sufficient quantity to ensure their distribution to the sponsor, to panel members, and to other relevant parties in accordance with Academy policy. Reports may be available to the public without restrictions.

Funding

To support this activity, an estimated \$60,000 will be required for six months. Requests for support of this project will be sought from the U.S. Agency for International Development, the International Development Research Centre in Canada, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, and the Fogarty International Center.

The estimated expenditure provides for part-time support of professional and secretarial staff. It also provides for technical support and domestic and international travel.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES-NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
 INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
 Division of International Health

Coordination of International Research Efforts
 in AIDS Epidemiology and Prevention

Proposal No. 89-018c

Estimate of Costs
 9/1/88 through 2/28/89 (6 months)

1. Salaries and Wages*

Professional Staff	Percent of time	Annual Salary	# Months	Total Project Salary	Totals
Division Director, IH	5% @	\$60,000	6	1,500	
Assoc. Dir., BOSTID	5% @	\$65,500	6	1,638	
Director, AIDS	5% @	\$60,000	6	1,500	
Editor	3% @	\$71,000	6	1,065	
Salary Adjustment				238	
Total Professional Salary & Wages				5,941	
Support Staff	Percent of time	Annual Salary	# Months		
Division Secretary	10% @	\$24,100	6	1,205	
Secretary	25% @	\$20,000	6	2,500	
Total Support Salary & Wages				3,705	
				-----	\$9,646
2. Fringe Benefits					2,122
3. Overhead** (See Note) - 66.5% of Salaries and Fringe Benefits					8,532
4. Consultants (Off-site) - 79 days @ \$250/day					19,750
5. Travel Expenses					
Committee Meeting	14 2-day trips @		\$465		6,510

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6. Other Direct Costs

Reproduction				
Full Report	500	\$3	1,500	
Copying	150	/mo	900	
Postage	175	/mo	1,050	
Telephone and Telegraph	100	/mo	600	
Office supplies	75	/mo	450	
Meeting expenses	400	2 mtgs	800	
Recording/Transcribing	1000	2 mtgs	2,000	
			-----	7,300

7. General and Administrative Costs

6,140

Total

\$60,000

Amount Requested from Other Sources

45,000

Amount requested from the U.S. Agency for
International Development***

\$15,000
=====

Note: The NRC annually utilizes the services of over 9,000 volunteer scientists, engineers, and other professionals in its committee system. Largely drawn from universities and industry, the NRC committees represent over \$18,000,000 in services provided at no cost to sponsors during the performance of studies. Placing the value of these donated services in the overhead base would result in an effective overhead rate of less than half of the current negotiated rate.

The use of all rates in this proposal has been reviewed and agreed to by ONR for use in Academy proposals to assist sponsors in cost estimating, pending approval of final fixed rates.

* Includes accrual for annual and sick leave, holidays and other leave such as for jury duty, military service, and special personal leave, currently estimated at 18.0% of direct salaries and wages.

** Includes a facilities capital cost of money factor of approximately 4.02% of overhead and 0.1% of G&A.

*** It is understood that the contract will provide for advance payments.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20418

Dec 18, 1987

Re: Proposal No. 88-116

Dr. Nyle C. Brady
Senior Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Science and Technology
Room 4942 New State
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Dr. Brady:

This letter requests support from the Agency for International Development (AID) for a Symposium on Science and Technology in Foreign Aid Policy in the 1990s. The Symposium will be organized by the Board on Science and Technology for International Development (BOSTID) of the National Research Council as part of a series of conferences on new directions in foreign assistance for the next decade. The estimate of costs for this conference is \$75,000. BOSTID has received a grant of \$37,500 from the James S. McDonnell Foundation and is requesting the remaining \$37,500 from AID. Please see the attached estimate of costs.

The objectives and plans for the symposium are described below.

Summary

The Board on Science and Technology for International Development (BOSTID) proposes to organize a symposium in spring 1988 on "Science and Technology in Foreign Aid Policy in the 1990s". The symposium, which is related to a series of conferences on new directions for U.S. foreign aid in the decade ahead, will consider policy, program, and organizational options for U.S. cooperation with developing countries in the coming decade. Papers for the symposium will address the changing economic and political context for development, the U.S. experience with applying science and technology in development, and opportunities for the next decade. Participants will include natural and physical scientists, engineers, and social scientists who have participated in BOSTID programs, including people with private sector and industrial experience, as well as senior development assistance analysts from academic institutions and U.S. government agencies. Some of the participants will be from developing countries who are on assignment in the U.S. It is anticipated that a report summarizing the discussions and conclusions of the meeting will be published.

Background

Of the world's 171 nations, 141 are classified by the World Bank as developing countries. Three-quarters of the world's 4.7 billion people live in the developing countries, which will hold four-fifths of the inhabitants of our planet by the year 2000. The challenges of development thus are vital to all of us.

The economic gap between the developing and the industrialized countries is still great. By the end of the century, 1.4 billion people will be added to the world and more than half will be in countries with a per capita GNP of \$400 or less. The average per capita GNP of the developing countries in 1983 was \$787, compared to \$9,500 in the industrialized countries. With increasing levels of debt and generally low world prices for commodities, the economies of many countries are stretched to the limit. About one in three persons who need work can not find a steady job and the Overseas Development Council has estimated that 800 million new jobs will have to be created by the year 2000 to absorb the increase in the Third World labor force.

Average life expectancy in the developing countries is still fifteen years less than in the developed, and infant mortality is more than six times as high. The Overseas Development Council estimates that some 800 million people in developing countries are still living in absolute poverty, and some 460 million people (over half of them children) are malnourished. About 850 million people still have no access to schools. Only one-quarter of the people in the developing countries have access to safe water, and only one-half of urban households have minimally adequate housing.

It is clear that the developing countries will have to grapple with large and complex problems for decades to come. Not all the problems center around scientific and technical issues, but many do, and we can find optimism in the contributions already made in expanding world food production, improving health and child survival indicators, and using information and communications technologies to give more people the chance to receive basic education or job training. Through careful selection and intelligent adaptation, science and technology can make a substantial difference in the development process.

Cooperation with developing countries is in the best interests of the U.S. both for a healthier global economy and for better stewardship of the world's resources and environment, yet the development assistance portion of total U.S. foreign aid is shrinking. It is essential, therefore, to make good decisions about the kind of assistance that can be most effective. Science and technology is an area of comparative advantage for the U.S.: we continue to provide world leadership and most countries perceive our capabilities as highly relevant to their development needs.

Although great changes have occurred in the developing countries in the last 25 years and our understanding of science and technology is growing almost explosively, the mechanisms for U.S. scientific and technological interaction with the developing countries tend to be the same ones put in place a quarter of a century ago. Moreover, the fact that a new national administration will take office in 1989 makes an examination of U.S. foreign aid and its scientific and technical components all the more timely.

Proposed Plan of Action

BOSTID will convene the symposium in early April 1988. About 25 to 30 participants, including developing country representatives resident in the U.S., will meet to discuss background papers and make recommendations. Among the issues to be discussed are (1) how does the development context for the 1990s differ from that of the past two decades, (2) what has been the impact of training and education in developing countries, (3) what are the differing needs and priorities for the advanced developing countries compared to the poor countries, (4) what roles can the private sector play in cooperating with government in technical assistance, (5) what are the problems and opportunities central to technical and developmental assistance in the 1990s, (6) how can the need for cooperation with advanced developing countries be reconciled with the potential threat of economic competition, and (7) what institutional mechanisms are needed to provide better cooperation and assistance in S&T to developing countries in the 1990s?

The proposed symposium is related to a project organized by several leading American institutions entitled "Project on Cooperation for International Development: U.S. Policy and Programs for the 1990s." One of the principal project organizers, Ralph Smuckler, Dean of International Studies and Programs at Michigan State University, is Chairman of BOSTID. The project will generate serious analysis of the policy, programmatic, and organizational options for U.S. cooperation with developing countries in the next decade and, ultimately, seek to bring these options to the attention of policymakers.

Besides the BOSTID symposium, other conferences in the series will focus on topics such as relations between universities in the United States and the Third World, food and hunger issues, environmentally sustainable development strategies, health and population, international trade and investment, and the issues involving women in development. Institutions organizing conferences include the following: Association for Women in Development, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, Michigan State University, Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, Overseas Development Council, U.S. Council for International Business, Winrock International, and World Resources Institute.

The reports of these conferences, and several commissioned papers, will provide the background for a national conference in May 1988 which will shape final recommendations for policy leaders before the national election and in time for consideration by platform committees, candidates, and the presidential transition team. The project papers will be edited into a book to be released early in 1989.

Anticipated Results

The product of the BOSTID symposium will be a report, subject to usual NRC review procedures and disseminated independently, summarizing the main points of discussion and the recommendations of the participants. While the deliberations of the symposium will be independent and useful in their own right, they will also provide input for the project on foreign aid described above. Some of the participants in the BOSTID symposium will take part in the national conference at Michigan State in May and in subsequent activities. The BOSTID symposium report will be prepared in sufficient quantity to ensure distribution to the sponsor, participants, carefully selected target group of policy makers in government, the private sector, and nonprofit organizations and may be made available to the public without restriction.

The NRC staff officer responsible for this program is John Hurley, Director, Board on Science and Technology for International Development. Contract negotiations are the responsibility of Mrs. Ann Fisher, Contracts Specialist, Office of Contracts and Grants.

We hope the Agency for International Development will be able to provide the additional support for this timely and important project, and appreciate your consideration of it.

Sincerely,



Philip M. Smith
Executive Officer

Enclosure

21

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Proposal No. 88-116
 Symposium on Science and Technology
 in Foreign Aid Policy in the 1990s
 Estimate of Costs
 December 1, 1987 - March 31, 1989

1. Salaries & Wages*			
A. Professional			
Senior Program Officer PT @			
3.5 mos. @ \$49,000/yr.	\$14,292		
Editor PT @ .5 mos. @			
\$41,500/yr.	1,729		
B. Salary Adjustment	300	\$16,321	

C. Secretarial-Clerical			
Senior Secretary PT @			
2 mos. @ \$22,000/yr.	3,667		
D. Salary Adjustment	126	3,793	\$20,114
	-----	-----	
2. Fringe Benefits @ 22% of Item 1			4,425
3. Overhead @ 77.5% of Items 1 and 2**			17,790
(See Note)			
4. Travel			
Domestic			
Committee			
20 @ 5 days @ \$660/trip			13,200
5. Commissioned Papers (5 @ \$1,000 each)			5,000
6. Other Direct Costs			
Reproduction and Duplication			
Report @ \$8.50/rpt.	4,250		
(500 copies @ 50 pgs. ea.)			
Copying			
26,000 copies @ .025/copy	650	4,900	

Telephone & Telegraph @ \$30/mo.	480		
Postage & Delivery @ \$25/mo.	400		
Books, periodicals, searches	300		
Meeting Expenses	400		
Office Supplies	315	1,895	6,795
	-----	-----	
8. General and Administrative Costs			7,676
(@ 11.4% of all above items)			-----
	Total		\$75,000
Less amount received from James S. McDonnell Foundation			37,500

Amount requested of AID			<u>\$37,500 ***</u>

2

NOTE: The NRC annually utilizes the services of over 7,500 volunteer scientists, engineers, and other professionals in its committee system. Largely drawn from universities and industry, the NRC committees represent over \$18,000,000 in services provided at no cost to sponsors during the performance of studies. Placing the value of these donated services in the overhead base would result in an effective overhead rate of less than half of the current negotiated rate.

The use of all rates in this proposal has been reviewed and agreed to by ONR for use in Academy proposals to assist sponsors in cost estimating, pending approval of final fixed rates.

*Includes accrual for annual and sick leave, holidays, and other leave such as for jury duty, military service, and special personal leave, currently estimated at 19% of direct salaries and wages.

**Includes a facilities capital cost of money factor of approximately 04.7%.

***It is understood that the contract will provide for advance payments.

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

To: Bob Meehan
From: Pat Tsuchitani

SENIOR ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

The date of the
Phil Smith letter
is Dec. 18, 1987.

Dr. Philip M. Smith
National Academy of Sciences
Executive Office
2101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20418

Dear Dr. Smith:

I share your enthusiasm for the planned symposium on Science and Technology in Foreign Aid Policy in the 1990's, and I am authorizing \$35,000 in A.I.D. funds to assist in financing.

So that we may contribute most effectively to developing the format and agenda, I would ask that John Hurley work closely with Howard Minners, A.I.D.'s Science Advisor.

Sincerely,

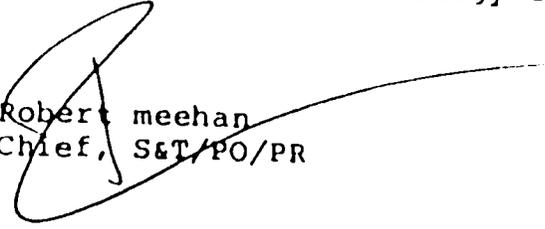


N. C. Brady
Senior Assistant Administrator
for Science and Technology

Signed o/a 23 Jan 88

NOTE This letter constitutes Dr. Brady's authorization of grant assistance to the NAS in support of the proposal Symposium on Science and Technology in Foreign Aid Policy in the 1990's.

Robert Meehan
Chief, S&T/PO/PR



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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Office of International Affairs

Board on Science and Technology
for International Development

Proposal No. 89-032

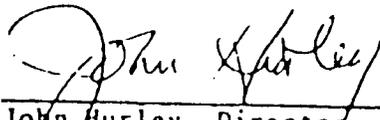
to the Agency for International Development
for continuation of a Jointly-Sponsored Series of Seminars
on "Science in Development"
Grant No. DAN-5538-G-SS-1023-00

This proposal is submitted by the National Academy of Sciences,
which assumes full technical and financial responsibility under its Act
of Incorporation for the work to be carried out under any resultant
grant.

Grant Administration


Gary E. Dvoskin, Director
Office of Contracts and Grants
National Academy of Sciences
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Program Administration


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Board on Science and Technology
for International Development
National Academy of Sciences
Telephone: (202) 334-2633

August 1988

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Office of International Affairs

Board on Science and Technology for International Development

SUMMARY

The National Research Council (NRC), through its Board on Science and Technology for International Development (BOSTID), proposes to continue the luncheon seminar series, "science in development", jointly sponsored with the Agency for International Development (AID). The seminar series began in 1984, and thus far 24 seminars have been presented.

Total support of \$48,770 is needed for the period ending December 31, 1989. Of that amount, \$8,919 represents a carry-forward balance as of July 1, 1988 in Grant No. DAN-5538-G-SS-1023-00 and NRC funds. The amount of \$14,851 is being requested from the NRC. The amount of \$25,000 is requested from AID.

BACKGROUND

In an exchange of correspondence in 1984 between Dr. Frank Press, Chairman of the NRC, and Dr. Nyle Brady, Senior Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Science and Technology, AID, it was suggested that the Academy complex and AID jointly sponsor a seminar series on "science in development."

The choice of topics, speakers, and the program format has been jointly agreed to by the two organizations, with major input from a small NRC/AID staff committee established for that purpose. The broad objective of the seminars is to highlight interesting developments in science with promising application to Third World needs. The audiences represent scientific, legislative, and technical assistance interests.

Since September 1984, 24 seminars have been held with speakers and topics as follows:

<u>Speaker(s)</u>	<u>Topic</u>
Dr. Frank Colley Director, Inst. of Ecology University of Georgia	Biological diversity and development (October 29, 1984)
Dr. Trevor Williams Executive Director International Board for Plant Genetic Resources Rome	Biological diversity and development with specific emphasis on collection and exchange of plant germplasm resources (November 13, 1984)
Dr. Howard Schneiderman Senior Vice President for Research & Development Monsanto Company	Industrialization of biotechnology (February 11, 1985)
Sir Gustav Nossal Director, Walter & Eliza Hall Medical Research Inst. Victoria, Australia	Progress toward a vaccine for the blood stages of malaria (March 14, 1985)
Mr. Edward S. Lipinsky Senior Research Leader Battelle Columbus Labs.	Perspectives on biomass energy production/conversion systems (May 1, 1985)
Dr. Charles Muscoplat President Molecular Genetics, Inc.	Impact of biotechnology on animal health care (July 10, 1985)

Dr. John L. Nickel Director General Int'l. Center for Tropical Agriculture, Columbia and Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Director General Int'l Rice Research Inst. The Philippines	CIAT's bean research network and outreach programs (October 23, 1985) IRRI's research on rice (October 23, 1985)
Dr. Robert Watson Chief Scientist Global Habitability Program NASA	Space technology and global habitability program (December 17, 1985)
Dr. Alfred Sommer Director, Wilmer Institute Johns Hopkins University	Implications of Vitamin A deficiency in the developing countries (January 24, 1986)
Dr. Wayne Bardin Director Center for Biomedical Research The Population Council New York	New contraceptive technologies for use in the developing countries (March 31, 1986)
Dr. Adetokunbo Lucas Director, Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases UNDP/World Bank/WHO Project	Research on tropical diseases in Africa with specific reference to Onchocerciasis (June 10, 1986)
Mr. Norman Johnson Vice President Research and Development Weyerhaeuser Company	Forestry research and its potential for developing countries (August 5, 1986)
Dr. Leslie Swindale Director of International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	Agricultural research in Africa (October 29, 1986)
Mr. Mohan Munasinghe Principal Energy Economist The World Bank	Computers in development: hope for the future (December 18, 1986)
Dr. Patrick Suppes Professor of Philosophy, Psychology, Education and Statistics Stanford University	Educational technologies for developing countries (January 15, 1987)

Dr. Joe T. Ritchie
Homer Nowlin Chair in
Water and Agriculture
Michigan State University

Computer technology for agro-
technology transfer and
decision making
(April 8, 1987)

Dr. Michael Soule
Regents' Fellow
Smithsonian Institution;
President, Society for
Conservation Biology

Major issues in biological
diversity
(May 13, 1987)

Thomas J. Wilbanks
Corporate Fellow & Senior
Planner, Energy Division
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

New Energy Technologies and their
significance for economic
development in the third world
(October 2, 1987)

Donald McCriecht
Principal Associate Director
International Center for Marine
Resource Development
University of Rhode Island

Innovative Fisheries Technologies
and Techniques for Developing
Countries
(December 8, 1987)

Dr. Ruth Nussenzweig
Professor and Chairperson
Dept. of Medical and
Molecular Parasitology
New York University Medical Center

Recent Developments in
Malaria Vaccine Research
(February 9, 1988)

Daniel Janzen
Professor of Biology
Joseph Leidy Laboratory
University of Pennsylvania

Ecological and Biocultural
Restoration of Tropical Habitats:
A Dry Forest Example
(March 28, 1988)

Prof. Dr. HRH Princess
Chulabhorn of Thailand
Director, Chulabhorn Research
Center

The Role of Technology in
Rural Development
(May 5, 1988)

Richard Harwood
Regional Director for Asia
Winrock International

Sustainable Agriculture for
Developing Countries (with a focus
on Asia)
(May 24, 1988)

Participation in the seminars has been excellent. Although attendance is limited to about 45 to encourage informal discussions after each presentation, it has been necessary at times to expand slightly in order to accommodate all individuals whose attendance is

desirable. On the average, 20-25 percent of the attendees have been Congressional staff members. A larger percentage has been from other institutions that have policy input or make decisions concerning international economic development. These have included the Office of Science and Technology Policy, National Science Foundation, World Bank, Office of Management and Budget, Congressional Research Service, as well as private donor organizations. High-level officials from appropriate organizations with interest in the specific topics have also participated.

PROPOSED PLAN

It is proposed that the NRC, through BOSTID, continue to jointly sponsor with AID the "Science in Development" luncheon seminars for the period July 1, 1988 through December 31, 1989. Up to eight additional seminars will be held during this period, with an invited attendance of approximately 45 for each seminar.

A committee of three staff members from each sponsoring organization will meet as necessary to assist with the planning of the seminars by proposing speakers and topics.

The format of the seminars will continue to be flexible. Invitations to the seminars will be made on behalf of the AID Administrator or Acting Administrator and NRC Chairman Frank Press. There will be time for discussion and questions after each presentation. The subjects currently being considered for the next year include:

- o Biological insect control
- o Potential impact of video-based education programs and other new training technologies for LDCs
- o New material technologies for developing countries
- o Immunization technologies
- o Sustainable agriculture in Africa
- o Quality protein maize and its potential impact for developing countries
- o Acute respiratory infections
- o Industrial technologies for a better environment
- o Oral rehydration therapy

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

The seminar series will continue to be a forum for heightening awareness of the realities and potential of science in development. The series serves to stimulate closer, more regular contact among the participants, to create interest in how science is supported and used through economic aid and technical assistance programs, and to assist broadly in the process of setting priorities and allocating resources for timely and significant areas of science relevant to development needs.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Proposal No. 89-032

S&T Seminar Series

Estimate of Costs

July 1, 1988 - December 31, 1989

1. Salaries & Wages*			
A. Professional			
Director FT @ .20 mo.			
@ \$74,900/yr.	\$1,248		
Senior Staff Officer FT			
@ 1.75 mos. @ \$54,500/yr	7,948		
B. Salary Adjustment	460	\$9,656	

C. Secretarial-Clerical			
Senior Secretary FT			
@ 4.0 mos. @ \$18,300/yr.	6,100		
D. Salary Adjustment	136	6,236	\$15,892

2. Fringe Benefits @ 22% of item 1		3,496	
3. Overhead @ 66.5% of Salaries & Wages & Fringe Benefits**		12,893	
4. Travel Expenses			
6 seminar speakers @ \$530/trip		3,180	
5. Other Direct Costs			
Reproduction and Duplication			
Invitations, 8 seminars @ \$100	800		
Postage and Delivery	800		
Telephone and Telegraph	400		
Meeting Expenses, 8 seminars x			
45 people @ \$18 each	6,480	8,480	

6. General & Administrative Costs			
@ 11% of all of above items		4,829	

	TOTAL:	\$48,770	
Less: unexpended balance as of 6/30/88		(8,919)	
Less: Additional amount anticipated from the NRC		(14,851)	

Amount requested of U.S. AID		\$25,000	***

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NOTE: The NRC annually utilizes the services of over 9,000 volunteer scientists, engineers, and other professionals in its committee system. Largely drawn from universities and industry, the NRC committees represent over \$18,000,000 in services provided at no cost to sponsors during the performance of studies. Placing the value of these donated services in the overhead base would result in an effective overhead rate of less than half of the current negotiated rate.

The use of all rates in this proposal has been reviewed and agreed to by ONR for use in Academy proposals to assist sponsors in cost estimating, pending approval of final fixed rates.

*Includes accrual for annual and sick leave, holidays, and other leave such as for jury duty, military services, and special personal leave, currently estimated at 18% of direct salaries and wages.

**Includes a facilities capital cost of money factor of approximately 4.02% of overhead and 0.1% of G&A.

***It is understood that the grant will provide for advance payments.