

**ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT**

on the

**WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE**

on

**HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**

**Fiscal Year 1993**



**United States Agency for International Development  
Washington, DC 20523**

**July, 1994**

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## EXPLANATION OF ACRONYMS

### ACRONYMS

A & M	Agricultural & Mechanical
A & T	Agricultural & Technical
USAID	Agency for International Development
CAU	Clark Atlanta University
CRSP	Collaborative Research Support Project
FAMU	Florida A&M University
FY	Federal Fiscal Year
HBMC	Historically Black Medical College
HBCUs	Historically Black Colleges and Universities
HSIs	Hispanic Serving Institutions
IHE	Institutions of Higher Education
JMOU	Joint Memorandum of Understanding
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
N	Total Number or Sample Size
NAFEO	National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education
NC A&T	North Carolina A&T University
NCCU	North Carolina Central University
OSDBU	Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (USAID)
PI	Principal Investigator
PSG	Program Support Grant
R & D	Research and Development
SOJ. DOUG.	Sojourner Douglas College
SUNO	Southern University at New Orleans
TSU	Texas Southern University
UAPB	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
UDC	University of the District of Columbia
UMES	University of Maryland - Eastern Shore
USAID/	USAID field mission/ by country

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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Washington, DC 20523**

**July, 1994**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The total funding to HBCUs for FY 1993 was \$25 million dollars. This total surpassed all but one fiscal year for the past 10 years and surpassed both the average and predominant funding levels for that same period. The annual funding level for the past ten years has been \$15.6 million dollars, however the funding amounts seem to concentrate within the \$17 to \$19 million dollar range. In FY 1993 \$8.7 million dollars was granted in program awards and \$16 million dollars provided to HBCUs for participant training. The overall higher number of awards reflect the results of a number of new and continuing initiatives within the Agency.

### I. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The established Agency goals relating to HBCUs were to

- 1) Continue to establish collaborative relationships and increase the involvement of HBCUs in USAID sustainable development activities;
- 2) Seek HBCU input and assistance as creative strategies for increased involvement are developed;
- 3) Increase Agency-wide familiarity with the capabilities interests and resources of HBCUs; and
- 4) Increase HBCUs familiarity with the priorities, programming and role of USAID in international development.

In FY 1993 the Agency achieved these goals by

- 1) increasing HBCU participation in a number of programs, e.g., the Participant Training Program;
- 2) facilitating the development of an HBCU Task Force Report to address USAID/HBCU issues;
- 3) creating and/or maintaining programs which target HBCU involvement;
- 4) implementing programs to bring HBCU faculty into the Agency for short-term assignments, fellowships and IPAs; and
- 5) establishing focal points within the Agency for the coordination of HBCU activities.

### II. EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES

There are several Agency-wide and Bureau-specific programs and practices which can be used as models for **increased involvement and utilization** of HBCUs. Several Bureaus have adopted practices and programs which assure compliance with the Executive Orders and dialogue with HBCUs. Through **outreach activities**, all of the Bureaus engage in information sharing sessions at workshops and conferences and provide opportunities for HBCUs to meet with staff. The exemplary programs and practices are categorized as Agency-wide or Bureau-specific.

## A. AGENCY-WIDE INITIATIVES

### The USAID/HBCU Committee

In FY 1993, the Agency continued the HBCU Committee. Its primary purposes are to serve as an internal Agency mechanism to coordinate HBCU initiatives, to provide a liaison between the respective geographic and central bureaus and offices and to provide appropriate technical assistance to the HBCUs.

### USAID/HBCU Task Force Report

In FY 1992 an HBCU Task Force (composed of both HBCU and USAID representatives) was formed to explore constructive ways in which USAID could become more familiar with the capabilities and interests of the HBCU community; and the HBCU community could become more familiar with various options for working with USAID. The final report was presented to the Administration in June, 1993 and suggested several options/strategies which the Agency could explore to increase the level and scope of HBCU involvement in USAID's programs. It also served as the impetus for the subsequent development of a Minority Serving Initiative which evolved late in the calendar year and continues in FY 1994.

### The NAFEO Cooperative Agreement

During FY 1993 USAID completed its final year of funding for the "Phase-II" Cooperative Agreement with the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO). NAFEO conducted a series of activities which were intended to enhance the knowledge of USAID officials and audiences in general (including overseas personnel) about HBCU capabilities and resources, as well as discuss the policies and procedures contained in Executive Order 12677 and the Gray Amendment. The activities included familiarizing HBCU representatives with USAID overseas missions, explaining the international development program/project development processes within the Agency and establishing contacts with USAID staff for dialogue and potential collaborations. By so doing, the potential for early exposure of HBCUs to contract/grant opportunities could be expanded.

### The Minority On-Line Information Service (MOLIS)

Fiscal Year 1993 marked the second year of USAID's funding of MOLIS, a state-of-the-art database service, available 24-hours a day, seven days a week. The service provides key information on HBCUs and Hispanic-Serving institutions (HSIs). MOLIS also serves to provide information on Federal education programs, research equipment and employment opportunities so that HBCUs and HSIs are able to respond directly to information requests (e.g., procurement interests and conference participation) from Federal agencies.

### Fellowship and IPA Arrangements:

**THE RALPH BUNCHE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM:** During the USAID/HBCU Day in September, 1992, the Ralph Bunche Fellowship Program was announced. The program is designed to expose HBCU faculty to various aspects of USAID and the fellow becomes involved in a myriad of activities in various offices. Although announced in 1992, the first fellow was actually assigned in 1993. He is a faculty member from Central State University and is scheduled to complete his tenure as a Fellow in July, 1994.

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL APPOINTMENT (IPA):** In late 1992 the Agency entered into an IPA arrangement with Florida A&M University, an HBCU and an 1890 institution. For a two year period, a faculty member has been placed in the University Center to assist in the design and development of higher education projects and programs. Her initial first two years end in 1994. The IPA Program does permit renewals.

## **B. BUREAU INITIATIVES**

**BUREAU FOR AFRICA (AFR):** A number of the activities and initiatives in the Africa Bureau can be cited as both exemplary and excellent models for replication.

The **GRAY AMENDMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE**, established some years ago, has the primary responsibility of serving as the focal point for all Gray Amendment related activities within the Bureau and those activities carried out in conjunction with the Africa Bureau. To carry out the Agency mandate related to HBCUs the Bureau has instituted a **GRAY AMENDMENT ACTIVITY FORECASTING SYSTEM** to forecast the potential magnitude and dollar value of Gray activities at the beginning of each fiscal year. The staff engages in a variety of outreach activities. The effect of this proactive posture taken by the Africa Bureau central office has been the increased inclusion of HBCUs in a variety of programs and the development of programs with specific earmarked involvement by the HBCUs both in Washington and in the field missions. Several missions have initiated activities and programs with an HBCU inclusion thrust, for example in South Africa and Niger.

**ASIA BUREAU:** During the summer of FY 1993 the Democracy and Governance Project developed a customized internship program modeled after the existing Sri Lankan program but targeted for HBCU students. Programs were developed in the Sri Lankan and Nepal missions. The responsibilities for recruitment and orientation rested with NAFEO. Students were selected and they spent several months in the field at the respective missions.

**BUREAU FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D):** The R&D Bureau had three major areas of involvement with the HBCUs - the **HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM**, the **UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT LINKAGE PROGRAM** and the **PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAM**.

The **HBCU RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAM** is designed to provide scholars from HBCUs with the opportunities to engage in international research on development issues. It encourages developing countries and USAID overseas missions to identify and make use of outstanding HBCU researchers. Through **UDLP**, USAID involves HBCU researchers in seeking solutions to developing country problems, thus also strengthening the expertise of the HBCUs in international assistance programs. Twenty percent of the total awards under this program included HBCUs in collaborations. The **PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAM** provides formal short- or long-term training to developing country professionals. Of the \$300+ million dollars spent annually on training, approximately 10% is targeted to go to HBCUs to meet the Gray Amendment requirement. At 9.6% in FY 1993, the percentage of expenditures for new placements on HBCU campuses came close to reaching the goal. The Agency funded and placed 783 "new start" trainees in 42 HBCUs. The "new start" figure and the total "continuing trainees" figures brings the grand total for In-Training participant count to 1347 in FY 1993. OIT has a **TRACKING SYSTEM** which keeps central offices and field missions aware of the trends in HBCU placements. The tracking system provides for early detection of decreases in HBCU placements and encouraged greater HBCU placements. Missions were given annual "performance report cards" which, in effect, were kudos for the missions making positive efforts and cautions for those who were behind.

**INTERBUREAU COLLABORATION:** There are a number of programs which are collaborative and involve more than one Bureau. The Participant Training Program of OIT is an example of strong collaboration between the R&D Bureau and the Regional Bureaus. OIT established the **Minority Institutional Advisor** who provides technical assistance to the various Bureaus and missions as they placed trainees in HBCUs. Another example of collaboration which takes a different but equally substantive approach to increasing HBCU involvement is the fiscal involvement which the Africa Bureau has with the Global Bureau's HBCU Research Grants Program. For FY 1993, the Africa Bureau contributed \$750,000 to the Research Program to ensure that there were opportunities for HBCUs to engage in research in Africa. As a further example, the UDLP though administratively located in the University Center seeks to collaborate closely with missions in planning and approving individual linkages.

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**PART I**

**USAID AWARDS SUMMARY**

WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE  
ON HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES  
ANNUAL FEDERAL PERFORMANCE REPORT  
FISCAL YEAR 1993

PART I

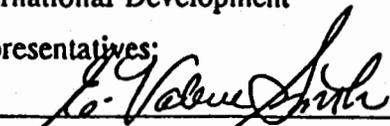
SUMMARY OF AGENCY AWARDS IN PROGRAM CATEGORIES, FY 93

U.S. Agency for International Development

Agency Representatives:



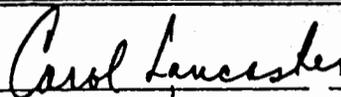
Title: Chair, MSI Policy Committee



Title: Minority Serving Institutions Coordinator

DISCRETIONARY AWARDS (\$)		
CATEGORY	TO ALL IHES*	TO ALL HBCUs†
1. Research and Development	\$ 221.2 million	\$ 8.7 million
2. Training	-0-	-0-
6. Student Tuition, Assistance, Scholarships	92.0 million	16 million
8. Third Party Awardees	N/A	.3 million
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$313.2 million</b>	<b>\$ 25 million</b>
*Institutions of Higher Education †Historically Black Colleges and Universities		

Carol Lancaster  
(Acting)  
Agency Head (Typed)

  
Agency Head Signature

8/24/94  
Date

**PART II**

**NARRATIVE AND AWARDS**

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

Provided below is the FY 1993 report of the activities and initiatives to increase the participation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in its program which were implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development. The total awards granted to HBCUs (excluding Participant Training Placements) this year was forty-two and the dollar amount was 25 million dollars. This figure is the second highest in the history of USAID's involvement with HBCUs and reflects the results of a number of new and continuing initiatives within the Agency.

### **THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

During the past 12 years a series of Presidential Executive Orders (E.O.) have been passed which mandate a certain level of interaction and involvement of HBCUs with Federal agencies. The Executive Orders are designed to address the need to increase involvement of HBCUs in federal agencies and to increase awareness of the valuable contribution which those institutions can and do play in the fabric of the American society. With each change in administration came the issuance of a new Executive Order. The first Executive Order (E.O. 12320) was signed by then President Ronald Reagan on September 15, 1981. It established guidelines for HBCU inclusion within federal agencies' programming and provided the framework for subsequent Executive Orders by mandating that "the Secretary of Education will develop a Federal program to achieve a significant increase in the participation of HBCUs in Federally sponsored programs." On April 28, 1989, under the administration of President George Bush, Executive Order 12677 was issued. The new order required all federal agencies to submit to the Secretary of Education an "Annual Federal Performance Report on Executive Actions to Assist Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)." On November 1, 1993, as one of the first activities of President William Clinton, a third Executive Order was signed - E.O. 12876. This Order maintains the mandates of annually increased HBCU inclusion and the development of an annual Agency Plan for HBCU involvement. Although the issuance of the

new Executive Order occurred during the calendar year 1993, this report is prepared under the authority of Executive Order 12677.

Note that this report is being written in 1994 and, in terms of title and configuration, several of the USAID Bureaus mentioned in the report have been modified or restructured. Despite the organizational changes which began in 1993 and continue, the report is written in the context of 1993 and the titles and names used are reflective of the pre-reorganization period. For a frame of reference, what is now known as the Global Bureau consists of the some components of the former Research and Development Bureau. Additionally, of the functions and programs/projects previously within the regional bureaus are now located in the Global Bureau. The Asia Bureau and Near East Bureau have been combined into one Bureau - the Bureau for Asia/Near East (ANE), as have Europe and the Newly Independent States into the Bureau for Europe/Newly Independent States (ENI).

#### **ORGANIZATION OF REPORT**

This report is divided into three major areas: The Introduction, Narrative and Awards, and Appendices. The Narrative section presents the strategies which have been used to increase the participation of HBCUs in Agency programming. This section is somewhat different from past HBCU Performance Reports because it describes initiatives and activities which are Agency-wide and also those which are Bureau specific. Past reports did not feature the individual Bureau initiatives as discrete sections in the total report. Instead they were interwoven into the general Agency overview. An additional change in this year's report is a separate section devoted to inter-Bureau collaborations. When reporting the performance of the Agency, an examination of solely fiscal data or Bureau specific descriptions will not provide an accurate profile of all that is happening within the Agency. Within the Agency there are a number of activities and initiatives which illustrate the internal cooperation among units and Bureaus as the Agency implements its increased inclusion strategy. These are predicable models which have been very effective in fostering broader Agency involvement in the White House Initiative and Gray Amendment

activities. The body of the report is preceded by an Executive Summary which provides an overview of the findings.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The "Instructions" provided by the White House Initiative Office established 11 categories for reporting data. Those categories are: (1) Research and Development, (2) Program Evaluation, (3) Training, (4) Facilities and Equipment, (5) Fellowships, Traineeships, etc., (6) Student Tuition Assistance, Scholarships and Other, (7) Direct Institutional Subsidies, (8) Third Party Awardees, (9) Private Sector Involvement, (10) Administrative Infrastructure and (11) Other Activities. The category of "Other Activities" is also provided to allow for the inclusion of information which does not fit comfortably in any of the other categories. Seven of the eleven categories were found to be appropriate for reporting the Agency's activities and are included as follows: (1) Research and Development, (3) Training, (5) Fellow-ships, Traineeships, etc., (6) Student Tuition Assistance, Scholarships and Others, (8) Third Party Awardees, (9) Private Sector Involvement, and (11) Other Activities. Additional information which may not fit comfortably in a particular category will be provided in the report. Funds to the HBCU community for international development technical assistance and research contracts and grants are included in Research and Development. USAID's student financial assistance, which is limited to individuals from selected developing countries for tuition and student maintenance, is in Student Tuition Assistance. Reporting guidelines stipulate that all awards to HBCUs be presented as either "Discretionary" or as "Legislated or Formula-Driven." "Discretionary" awards are defined as those resulting from the Agency's own initiatives. "Legislated or Formula-Driven" awards are considered those over which the Agency had no control (i.e., "earmarks"). Because USAID's budget for fiscal year 1993 did not include specific "earmarks" or statutory "set-asides" for the HBCUs, all awards in this report are considered to be "Discretionary." The activities and corresponding funding reflect the monies in the DA, DFA and all other sources.

## **B. SUMMARY OF USAID INVOLVEMENT AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS WITH HBCUs**

### **OVERVIEW OF USAID**

USAID's activities currently are carried out in 121 USAID-eligible countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Russia and the Newly Independent States, the Middle East and Latin America and Caribbean regions. USAID maintains 95 missions and offices abroad.

### **OVERVIEW OF USAID'S HISTORICAL INVOLVEMENT WITH HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**

Within the universe of HBCUs there is considerable diversity in interests, capabilities and breadth and depth of involvement in development issues. There are those institutions with a long history of involvement in international affairs and which have trained a number of international leaders both in the United States and other countries, included presidents (e.g., Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Namdi Azikiwe of Nigeria). Because of their record in the international arena and their capacity to effectively draw upon both domestic and international resources; those HBCUs have and continue to play critical roles in the development process. Their ability to respond to the wide range of development needs and issues makes them an valuable but not fully tapped resource to USAID.

There also are HBCUs with little or no first hand experience overseas, thus limiting their readiness to participate fully in development assistance programs. As an effort to increase potential access, among other innovative strategies, USAID has encouraged voluntary collaborative relationships with universities and private sector organizations with relevant developing country experience when common interests exist. Thus, it is hoped that those HBCUs, that may serve initially as subcontractors or subgrantees eventually will have sufficient experience and capability to compete and qualify as primary contractors.

USAID's interest in and involvement with HBCUs spans decades. In past years, the major focus has been in agriculture and its critical role in international development. Thus, the primary beneficiaries of USAID funding of projects were the 1862\* and 1890\* Land Grant institutions. The Agency's programmatic interest in supporting the nation's land grant institutions is long-term and is based on a mandate to solve the problems of food shortages and famine-related issues. Congress passed Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and it was amended in 1975. This legislation encourages the use of land grant universities in Agency programs to promote famine prevention and freedom from hunger.

Utilizing the authority under Title XII to strengthen the capabilities of U.S. institutions to contribute to international development programs, USAID entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with a number of universities. Twelve Joint MOUs (JMOU), paired twelve 1890 land grant HBCUs with twelve 1862 land grant universities. The intent of the joint MOUs was to provide more opportunities for the HBCUs to gain experience in international development programs and, in the process, strengthen their administrative and service capacity to participate.

The collegial relationship between the 1862 and 1890 land grant institutions permitted long-range staffing plans by the universities and facilitated their resource allocations. Agreements provided universities with program development support funds that made their commitments to conduct development activities abroad more realistic. The JMOUs stimulated long-term mutual working relationships by combining the resources of the institutions. From 1985 to 1991, the 1890 land grant HBCUs received more than \$7.5 million in program support grants through these JMOUs. In fiscal year 1992 this program was replaced with the University Development Linkages Project (UDLP), a program designed to establish collaborative

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\* 1862 land-grant institutions were those established under the first Morrill Act of 1862. The 1890 institutions were those HBCUs established under The second Morrill Act of 1890.

Linkages between institutions of higher education in developing countries and U.S. In general the JMOUs were relatively successful and, despite the discontinuation of the effort by USAID, lasting relationships have developed among many of the institutions. Some MOUs have been maintained and the institutions continue to collaborate regardless of the existence of a formal JMOU. Some of those JMOUs successfully competed in the UDLP and have established collaborative relationships with institutions in developing countries.

During the latter part of the 1980s and into the 1990s, a shift occurred from the traditional focus which was predominantly agricultural to one which included health, population, economics and basic education. Thus, HBCUs began to become involved in more areas, especially, health and population projects. Increased funding occurred in those areas, particularly in the HBCU Research Grants Program under the Research and Development Bureau.

USAID renewed its support to HBCUs in FY 1992 and increased the funding level by nearly five and a half million dollars (43%) over the previous year. This increase continued in 1993 when the funding level was at 6.8 million dollars above the previous year. It is important to note that despite major funding constraints, the Agency continues to make a concerted effort to increase, the variety of HBCUs involved in programming and the level of funding to the HBCUs.

Through the years USAID has had varying success with increasing the funding amounts to HBCUs and the levels of HBCUs involvement in USAID programming. Table Two below provides a summary of the funding trend for the past 12 years. The average annual funding level for the past ten years has been 15.6 million dollars, however the funding amounts seem to concentrate within the 17 million dollars to 19 million dollar range. The 1993 total funding represents an increase of six million dollars above that range.

<b>TABLE TWO: FISCAL YEARS 1981-1992</b>			
<b>(in million dollars \$)</b>			
FY 1981	1.4	FY 1987	17.2
FY 1982	3.7	FY 1988	19.9
FY 1983	5.9	FY 1989	29.5
FY 1984	12.8	FY 1990	20.6
FY 1985	18.9	FY 1991	12.7
FY 1986	20.7	Y 1992	18.2
FY 1993		25.0	

In many instances, neither USAID nor the host government officials have been sufficiently aware of the breadth and capabilities of the HBCU community to provide of technical assistance in the strategic priority areas of the Agency. The distance to many USAID-assisted countries have made it difficult and too costly for most HBCUs to market their professional and technical resources effectively in the field. Additionally, the distance of many HBCUs from Washington also prohibits regular visits to the Agency. USAID has sought to overcome some of these impediments in several ways. In addition to sensitizing its staff members to the goals of Executive Order 12677 and related Agency policies and ensuring their consistent application in the operation of the organization, USAID has established several Agency-wide programs specifically targeted for HBCUs. Certain Bureaus have complemented the Agency-wide initiative by developing strategies of their own.

## **C. AGENCY - WIDE INITIATIVES**

In fiscal year 1993 -- the twelfth anniversary of the issuance of Executive Orders -- USAID's efforts to expand and further institutionalize the participation of HBCUs in its various international development activities continued to be a primary Agency-wide goal. The Agency has instituted several major new initiatives while also maintaining previously successful initiatives.

### **USAID/HBCU Task Force Report**

In 1992 an HBCU Task Force (comprising both HBCU and USAID representatives) was formed to explore constructive ways in which USAID could become more familiar with the capabilities and interests of the HBCU community and the HBCU community could become more familiar with various options for working with USAID. The goal of the Report was to produce recommendations and strategies for increasing fuller involvement of this underutilized resource. The final report was presented to the Administration in June, 1993. The Report suggested several options and strategies that the Agency should explore to increase the level and scope of HBCU involvement in USAID's programs. Using the recommendations of the Report, a framework was developed within which USAID could work as it addresses issues raised in the Task Force Report and as it determines strategies. The Task Force Report also served as the impetus for the development of a Minority Serving Initiative which evolved late in the calendar year and continues in FY 1994.

### **Fellowship and IPA Arrangements**

#### **The Ralph Bunche Fellowship Program**

During USAID/HBCU Day in September, 1992, the Ralph Bunche Fellowship Program was announced. The program is named after the first American to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (1950). He was also a premiere African-American diplomat known for his role in negotiating the Arab-Israeli crises in the

United Nations. It is designed to allow faculty from institutions of higher learning to spend from one to twelve months learning about the intricacies of the international development program. When conceived, it was targeted for faculty at HBCUs to do a fellowship at the Agency. Although announced in 1992, the first fellow was actually assigned in 1993. He is a faculty member from Central State University, and is scheduled to complete his tenure as a Fellow in July, 1994.

### **Intergovernmental Personnel Appointments (IPA)**

In late 1992, the Agency entered into an IPA arrangement with Florida A&M University, an HBCU and an 1890 institution. A faculty member was placed in the University Center for an initial two year period. The IPA brought expertise to the Agency in a variety of forms. She had a knowledge in and experiential base with HBCUs. As a social scientist, she also contributed to the expansion of the social science perspective within the Agency. Her initial first two years end in 1994. The IPA Program permits renewals.

### **The USAID/HBCU Committee**

The Committee's primary purpose has been to serve as an internal Agency mechanism to coordinate HBCU initiatives, providing liaison between the respective geographic and central bureaus and offices and providing appropriate technical assistance to the HBCUs. It is responsible for:

- advocating activities of the bureaus and missions relating to the participation of HBCUs;
- reviewing and advising USAID management about possible regulatory or other barriers to the participation of such organizations;
- serving as a liaison to and information sharing source for the HBCU community; and

- furthering the provision of technical assistance to HBCUs and strengthening the capacity of HBCUs to provide quality education and overcome the effects of discriminatory treatment.

In a continuing effort to increase the awareness of the potential contributions and to enhance the utilization of HBCUs within the Agency, the Committee sponsored and coordinated the third annual commemoration of "National HBCU Week", during fiscal year 1993. This commemoration is a response to a joint Congressional resolution.

### **The NAFEO Cooperative Agreement**

During fiscal year 1993, USAID completed its final year of funding for the "Phase-II" cooperative agreement with the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO). The "Phase-II" Cooperative Agreement has built upon the success of the initial agreement -- first funded in 1984 -- by facilitating and enhancing the involvement of HBCUs in USAID-financed activities abroad. It contains four basic components:

Information Processes: NAFEO conducted a series of activities, which were intended to enhance the knowledge of USAID officials and audiences in general (including overseas personnel) of the policies and procedures contained in Executive Order 12677 and the Gray Amendment. As in past years, regional conferences were held at which the respective HBCU's NAFEO/CA liaison officers met with donors, contractors and representatives from USAID and discussed issues relating to international development, collaboration among donors and HBCUs, internationalization of the campuses, and maximum utilization of resources. Additionally, NAFEO served as a resource for information-sharing about HBCU capabilities and interests.

Overseas Travel: NAFEO familiarized HBCU representatives with USAID overseas missions and explained the international development program/project development processes. By so doing, the potential for early exposure to contract/grant opportunities could be expanded.

Fellowships: Under Phase II, NAFEO supported the placement of HBCU personnel in USAID/Washington and missions abroad to strengthen their international development experience and background.

Special Tasks: NAFEO also supported both participant training and small research activities in the HBCU community. Efforts to attract and retain foreign national students and to widen the involvement of HBCU faculty members in USAID-funded research were critical to the long-term success of the Agency's partnerships with HBCUs.

### **The Minority On-Line Information Service (MOLIS)**

MOLIS is a state-of-the-art database service, available 24-hours a day, seven days a week. The service provides key information on HBCUs and Hispanic-Serving institutions (HSIs). MOLIS also serves to provide information on federal education programs, research equipment and employment opportunities. The service has a unique interactive feature. HBCUs and HSIs are able to respond directly to information requests (e.g.), procurement interests and conference participation) from federal agencies. A number of federal agencies, interested in supporting HBCU and HSI efforts, provide annual funding.

Fiscal Year 1993 marked the second year of USAID's funding of MOLIS. During fiscal year 1994, the Agency will take steps to expand its use of the system to include its overseas missions. It is anticipated that this system will fill an enormous information gap that exists in the Agency's efforts to widen its use of HBCUs in implementing its programs and activities.

## D. BUREAU INITIATIVES

Several Bureaus were particularly proactive in their initiatives to involve HBCUs. During FY, the Africa Bureau awarded \$4,567,3000 to HBCUs. Research and Development ranked second in total funding level with \$3,448,000 and Asia ranked third with \$1,060,100 in awards. In addition to the above funding, \$344,804 was awarded to NAFEO through the Near East, Research and Development and Asia Bureaus to provide technical assistance.

### **BUREAU FOR AFRICA (AFR)**

A number of the activities and initiatives in the Africa Bureau can be cited as both exemplary and excellent models for replication. Provided below is a description of the major activities and initiatives.

**GRAY AMENDMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE:** Within the Bureau a Gray Amendment Advisory Committee was established some years ago. Staffed by the Office of Development Planning and chaired by the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa, membership consists of a representative group of senior level staff from all major operational units within the Bureau. The Committee's primary responsibility is to serve as the focal point for all Gray Amendment related activities within the Bureau and those activities carried out in conjunction with the Africa Bureau. It meets monthly to coordinate Gray related activities in the Africa region, to remain abreast of the status of those activities and to discuss new initiatives, interests and implications. Each field mission has a staff liaison officer who supports the Africa Bureau Gray Amendment initiatives.

**GRAY AMENDMENT ACTIVITY FORECASTING:** To carry out the Agency mandate related to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, the Bureau has instituted a system to forecast the potential magnitude and dollar value of Gray activities at the beginning of each fiscal year. This then becomes the Africa Bureau's mission-based program and, to ensure that identified targets are met, it is monitored on a month to month basis by

the Gray Advisory Committee. Another part of the forecasting is the process of sending cables reviewing the previous year's performance and emphasizing the importance and need to increase HBCU involvement. This forecasting and monitoring precludes "end of the year" unmet targets because, in situations where the targets are not being met, remedial or modification measures are implemented immediately.

***STRUCTURED INFORMATION-SHARING:*** On a regular basis, staff in the Africa Bureau speak to HBCU groups at conferences and special "call" meetings. The Assistant Administrator has visited regional HBCU related meetings and conferences. The staff engage in a variety of outreach activities. The Africa Bureau also takes an active part in programs and activities sponsored by other components within the Agency and when there are Agency-wide HBCU awareness efforts, the Bureau is well represented. Through the HBCU Committee liaison from the Africa Bureau, information about changing capabilities and interests of HBCUs is shared with the field missions on a regular basis. The missions have access to MOLIS.

***OTHER INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES:*** The effect of this proactive posture taken by the Africa Bureau central office has been the increased inclusion HBCUs in a variety of programs and the development of programs with specific earmarked involvement by the HBCUs both in Washington and in the field missions. Several missions have initiated activities and programs with an HBCU inclusion thrust (e.g., South Africa, Niger). One such program in Washington is the EAGER Project. This project encourages joint research and institutional interaction between HBCUs and African institutions to conduct analytical work and build African research capacity. A field project of exemplary status is the one initiated from the field, jointly conceptualized by field staff, central Africa Bureau staff and Global Bureaus staff - the Tertiary Education Linkages Project (TELP). The TELP is designed to improve South African historically Black tertiary institutions and will involve HBCUs in significant numbers and in significant ways throughout the project. Missions have also expressed interest in the UDLP. Of the 40 Linkages which exist under UDLP over one-fourth (12) are located in Africa and one half of the 8 HBCUs involved in the program have linkage relationships with institutions in Africa.

## **BUREAU FOR ASIA (ASIA)**

*DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM:* In FY 1993 the Asia Bureau decided to build upon a program introduced to USAID a few years ago - a mission based internship program. For several years the Sri Lanka mission had a small scale but successful internship program which provided opportunities for students to spend a summer in Sri Lanka at the mission. The program was open to students from all types of U.S. tertiary education institutions.

For the summer of 1993, the Democracy and Governance Project of the Asia Bureau decided to develop a customized program modeled after the existing Sri Lankan program but targeted for HBCU students. Both the Sri Lankan and Nepal missions were approached with the proposed program and both missions responded favorably. The responsibilities for recruitment and orientation rested with NAFEO. Students were selected and spent several months in the field. The students broadened their experiential base and upon their return, they served as a resource for other students interested in international affairs. The HBCU institutions in which they matriculated also benefited both from their students experiences and the network which developed as a result of the program.

## **BUREAU FOR EUROPE AND BUREAU FOR NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES (EUR; NIS)**

The Bureaus for Europe and for the Newly Independent States were established to manage USAID's programs in the region. A considerable amount of funds have been given to the Bureaus for program development. Because of the "newness" of its programs the bureaus has not had the opportunities to establish relationships with the HBCU Community in a manner similar to some of the other Bureaus. Although the Bureau's use of HBCUs for participant trainee placements has been minimal, it is expected that this will improve in FY 1994 and FY 1995. There is an increasing effort to inform the HBCU community of project opportunities within the Bureau, as illustrated by the various Bureaus' presentations at various

conferences and small group meetings with HBCU representatives. Solicitations for program development have been sent to institutions proposing training programs for the NIS Exchanges and Training Project participants.

### **BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LAC)**

LAC has been relatively active in the Participant Training program and has placed 9.3% of the "New Start Trainees" in HBCUs. It has also been involved in the UDLP working with a consortium of Community Colleges.

### **BUREAU FOR NEAR EAST**

Although the Near East has not made awards directly to HBCUs, through the Third Party Award to NAFEO, the HBCUs were involved in the region and benefitted from the funding provided to NAFEO. The project involved a fact-finding and information sharing mission designed to increase HBCU familiarity with and understanding of USAID missions, as well as increase USAID staff understanding of the capabilities and potential areas of collaboration between USAID and HBCUs.

### **BUREAU FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)**

The R&D Bureau had three major areas of involvement with the HBCUs - the HBCU Research Grants Program, The University Development Linkages Program and the Participant Training Program.

### **UNIVERSITY CENTER**

*THE HBCU RESEARCH PROGRAM:* The HBCU Research Grant Program is unique and is part of USAID's response to both Presidential Executive Orders on HBCU participation. Through this program, USAID involves HBCU researchers in seeking solutions to developing country problems, thus also strengthening the expertise of the

HBCUs in international assistance programs. It encourages developing countries and USAID overseas missions to identify and make use of outstanding HBCU researchers.

Participation in the research program is determined through a formal USAID review process. HBCU researchers are encouraged to submit discrete research projects for consideration, primarily in the areas of health and agriculture. Proposals for funding may entail collaborating with developing country scientists and academicians. The research also may be done entirely on the campuses of HBCUs provided there is the development focus and value.

Principal investigators are expected to publish the results of their funded research in scientific journals or equivalent publications. Past researchers have presented their findings in a variety of professional/scholarly conferences and have published, in some instances prolificly, in professional publications. The total cost of each grant may not exceed \$100,000 and, in most cases, should be scheduled for completion within two years after the grant award. Twenty-three research projects were funded in fiscal year 1993 for a total of \$2.068 million dollars.

*UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES PROJECT (UDLP):* Established in 1991, the University Development Linkages Project (UDLP) promotes and supports collaboration of U.S. colleges and universities with developing country institutions to: a) strengthen developing country institutions to meet more effectively the development needs of their societies, and b) further the internationalization objectives of U.S. universities. This project is designed to expand the role of U.S. colleges and universities in the international development process, thereby tapping one of the most effective resources available to the U.S. foreign assistance program. It provides a method by which U.S. universities can develop and implement a variety of long-term, sustainable relationships with developing country institutions. All linkages must be based on implementation of one or more well-defined objectives with time-specific accomplishments defined for each objective.

UDLP competitions are conducted annually. All U.S. public and private colleges/universities on an individual basis that are degree-granting institutions and involved in education, research and outreach are eligible. Linkage activities may be in any of the priority areas in USAID. Annual awards are made based on the results of a stringent peer review process. Funding from USAID is up to \$100,000 per year for a maximum of five years with a 100% matching requirement. Approximately \$1.5 million dollars is available for new awards each year, of which up to 25% is reserved for applications from HBCUs. HBCUs are an integral part of this project. As of fiscal year 1993, of the 40 awards made in the UDLP to date, as individual institutions or a part of a consortium/groupings, HBCUs received eight (8) or 20% of the total awards.

In terms of the total U.S. institutions participating in and benefitting from the awards as individual grantees and part of groupings, there were 57 institutions and two consortia (the Big eight (8) and the Consortium of 18 Community Colleges). The Consortia were not included in the 57 total. HBCUs represented 14% of the 57 of higher education institutions. Of course that percent is reduced tremendously when the institutions in the two named consortia are added. The HBCUs which are involved in UDLP may be placed into two categories. There are four which are part of a group of linkage partners and three institutions which are sole linkage partners. Those institutions under the group category with the country site of the linkage in parentheses are: Prairie View (Costa Rica); Lincoln University-Missouri (Malawi); Tuskegee University (Malawi; Kenya); Harris-Stowe State University (Guyana). Note that Tuskegee is a part of two different groups, "each of which received an award" so it is counted twice. Those under the "sole institution" category are Clark Atlanta (Madagascar); Central State (Ghana); Morgan State (Bangladesh).

## OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING (OIT)

***PARTICIPANT TRAINING:*** The USAID Participant Training Program has a congressional mandate to "assist the people of less developed countries in their efforts to acquire the knowledge and resource essentials for development and to build the economic, political and social institutions which will meet their aspirations for a better life with freedom and in peace."

To achieve that function, an average of \$300 million dollars is used annually to provide training opportunities to actual/aspiring professionals in developing countries. Of the \$300 million dollars approximately 10% must go to HBCUs to meet the Gray Amendment requirement. In Participant Training there are two categories of trainees - "new starts", meaning those who began training in particular fiscal year and "In-Training" meaning those trainees who are in training during that particular year but may or may not be a "New Start Participants." As of 8/1/94, there were a total of 783 New Starts and a total of 1347 "In-Training Participants." These trainees attended. Note that the in-service includes the new starts, however the new starts are those which began their course of study during the year under consideration. In-service trainees include those who began an earlier year but is still in training as the new FY begins.

In assessing the performance of the Bureaus, the new start participant months is critical because it is in this category that the longer and substantive involvement occurs.

***STUDENT TUITION, SCHOLARSHIPS AND ASSISTANCE:*** To participate in specific projects and programs, USAID sponsors students from developing countries in a variety of types of training at U.S. institutions of higher education. These students are selected jointly by their respective governments or other local institutions and the USAID mission in the country. Increasing the number of placements of these students at

HBCUs continues to be a major Agency priority. The Agency does not sponsor any programs which provide direct financial assistance to U.S. students.

A major Agency goal since 1989 is the placement of 10% of the total number of new starts months, as measured in a given fiscal year by each mission, at HBCUs. In FY 1993 the percentage of new placements on HBCU campuses remained constant with FY 1992 percentat 9.6%. This marked increase in the number of new HBCU placements is clearly attributable to a combination of the aggressive and creative involvement of a Minority Institution Advisor and the regular reporting mechanism maintained with the mission directors. The recognition of the need for and the identification and placement of the Minority Institution Advisor was one of several imaginative initiatives undertaken by the director of the Office of International Training to increase the involvement of HBCUs in USAID's educational and technical training of foreign nationals.

The Agency funded and placed 783 new start trainees in 27 HBCUs. The new start figure and the total "continuing trainees" figure brings the grand total for In-Training participant count to 1347 in FY 1993. The cost for these participant trainees was \$16,000,476. It is anticipated that the number of placements at HBCUs, both technical and academic, will rise in the future. With the Agency's increased emphasis on short-term, specialized training, HBCUs stand to benefit greatly. Further, an increase in short-term placements at HBCUs will also occur, due in part to the HBCUs' enhanced ability to promote their training and development programs.

*MINORITY INSTITUTIONAL ADVISOR:* Several years ago, the Office of International Training established as one of its foci the development of mechanisms to make the Agency in general, and OIT in particular, more accessible by HBCUs interested in providing technical training to international students and professionals. To ensure that close contact and dialogue was maintained with the HBCU community, the Office developed the position of Minority Institutional Advisor. The contract person assigned to that position had the primary responsibilities of responding to issues and questions relating to HBCU involvement in participant training and other programs in

OIT and remaining abreast of the evolving capabilities of the HBCUs and needs of USAID Washington and the field. The Advisor also had the responsibilities of facilitate the placement process and raising the level of awareness of USAID staff (particularly in the field) about the capabilities of HBCUs since the staff could not guide students to institutions of which they knew little. Thus, the functions of the Minority Institutional Advisor were critical because that staff person was able to provide support services relating to HBCU issues to all missions interested or in need.

**HBCU TRACKING SYSTEM:** Also instituted in OIT was a tracking system which kept central offices and field missions aware of the trends in HBCU placements. It is expected that the total placements at HBCUs will, at a minimum, reach the 10% mandated by the Gray Amendment. Of course it has been the goal of OIT to surpass the minimal criterion. The tracking system provided for early detection of decreases in HBCU placements and encouraged greater HBCU placements. Missions were given annual "performance report cards" which, in effect, were kudos for the missions making positive efforts and cautions for those who were behind.

**REGIONAL BUREAU INVOLVEMENT WITH PARTICIPANT TRAINING:** In participant training placement months at HBCUs, the Asia and Africa Bureaus were the leaders in FY 1993. In conjunction with OIT the Near East had 10.8% of its placements at HBCUs and Africa had 17.4% of its placements at HBCUs. The leaders in New Start participant months was Africa with 21.2% and Asia with 13.9% of its totals at HBCUs. LAC had a relatively high number of placements, however there was a lower number of "new start months." In terms of new start participant months, the breakdown is as follows:

**TABLE THREE: PERCENT "NEW START" MONTHS AND PLACEMENTS**

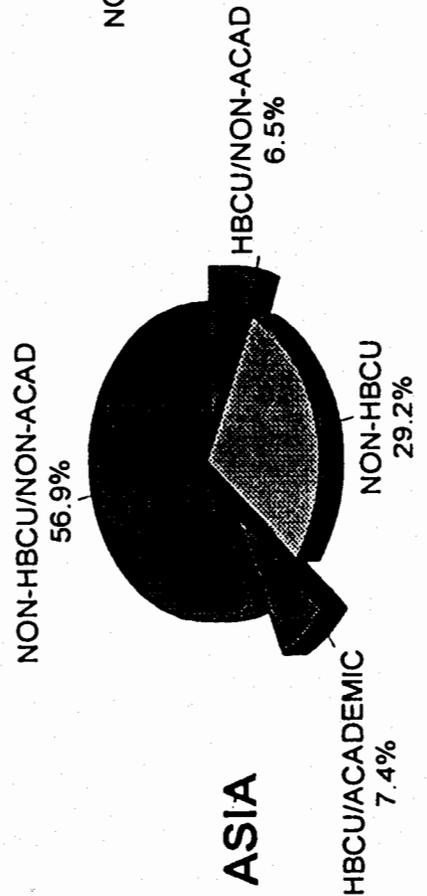
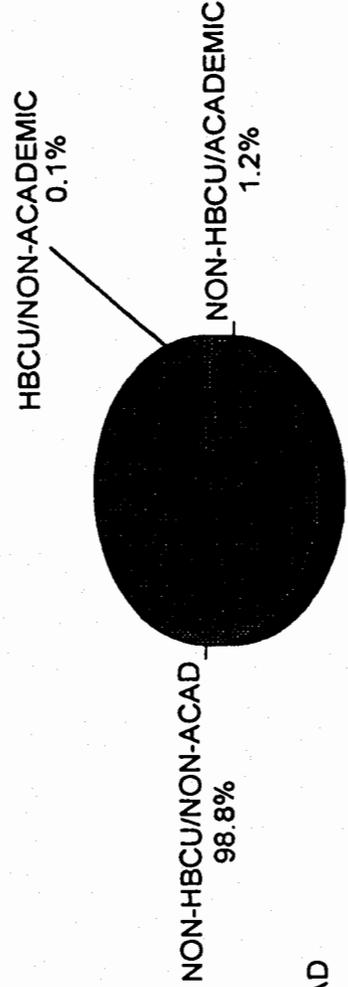
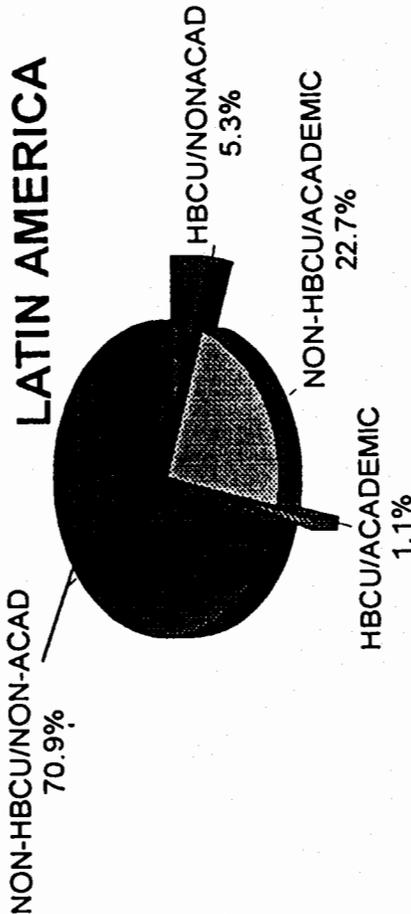
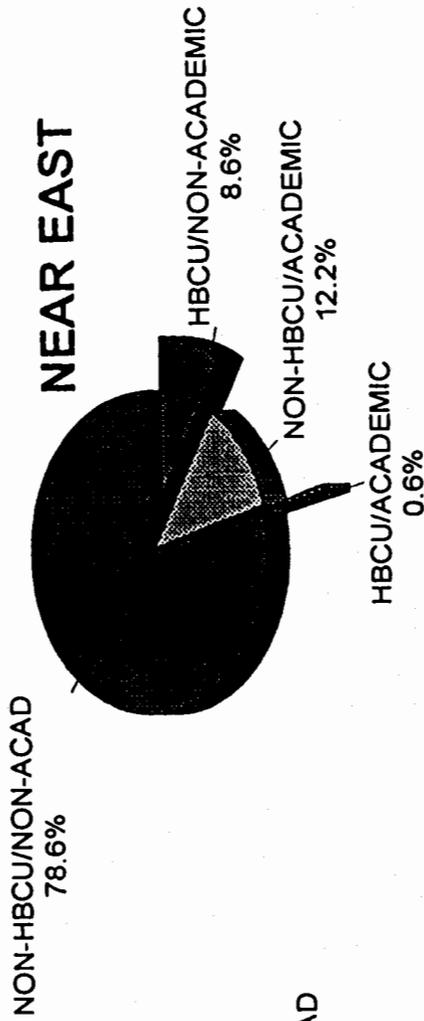
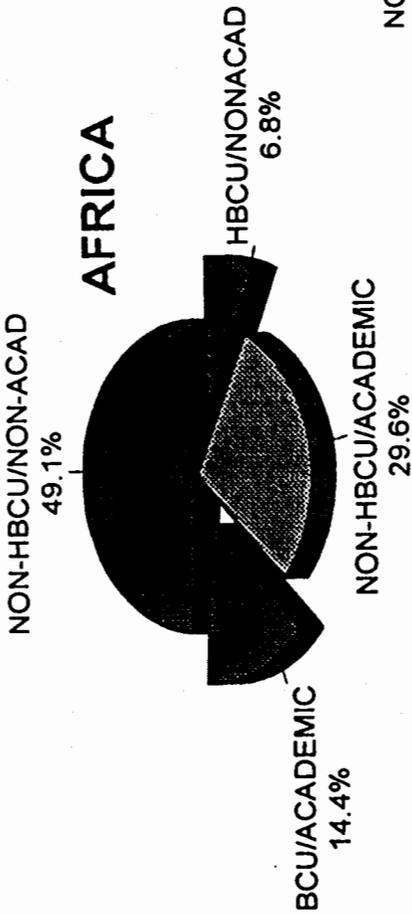
BUREAU	PLACEMENTS	MONTHS
Africa	17.4	21.2
Asia	5.8	13.9
Europe/NIS	0.1	0.1
LAC	9.3	6.4
Near East	10.8	9.2

Provided on the following two pages are pie chart summaries of the percentage of participants by region per type of training and type of institution for FY 1993. The training months comparisons for FY 1992 and 1993 are provided below. The only Bureau to decrease its placement was LAC.

**TABLE FOUR: TRAINING MONTHS COMPARISON**

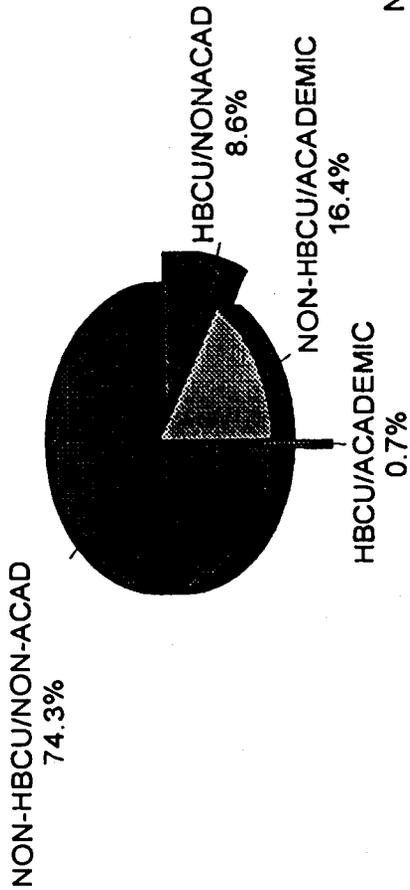
BUREAU	FY 1992	FY 1993
Africa	18.2%	21.2%
Asia	5.6%	13.9%
LAC	10.4%	6.4%
Near East	8.1%	9.2%
Europe/NIS	N/A	0.1%

# PARTICIPANT TRAINING NEW STARTS BY REGION Number of Participant Months FY 1993

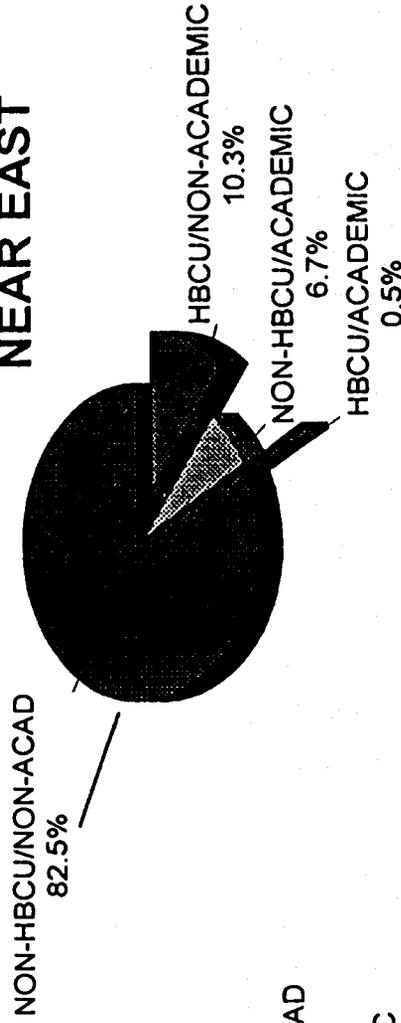


# PARTICIPANT TRAINING NEW STARTS BY REGION Number of Participants FY 1993

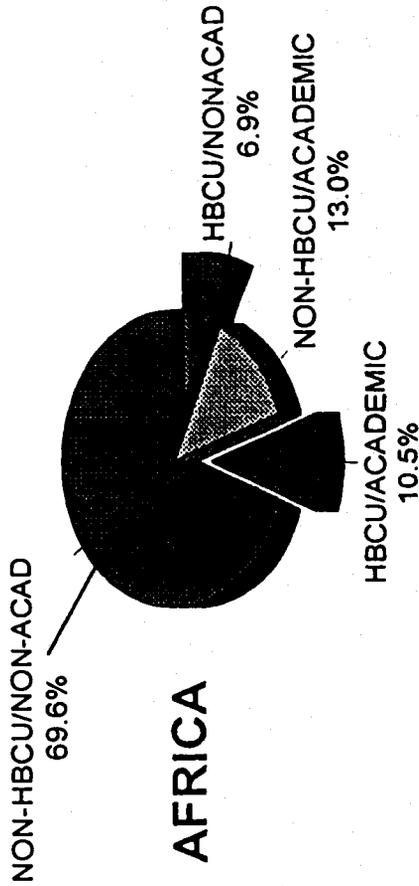
## LATIN AMERICA



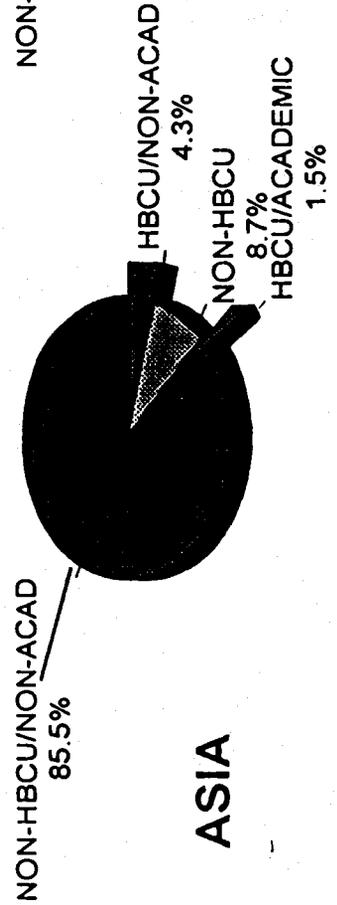
## NEAR EAST



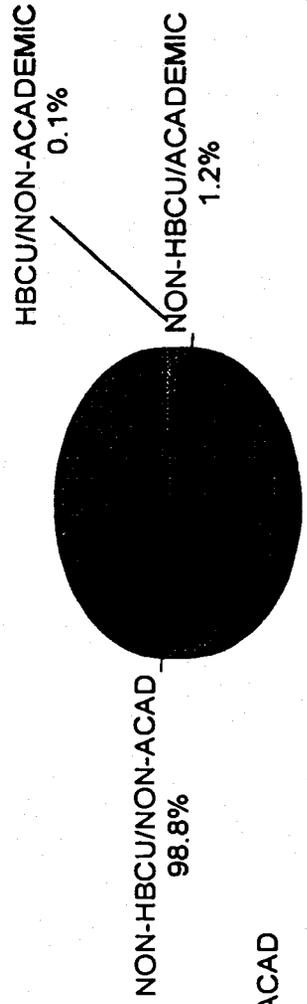
## AFRICA



## ASIA



## EUROPE/NIS



## OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE

***Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSP):*** The collaborative Research Support Programs are research programs which are managed in the Agriculture office. Since several HBCUs are 1890 institutions, agriculturally-related projects are of particular interest. CRSPs foster international scholarly collaboration because researchers from the United States join with researchers in developing countries to engage in development research. In 1993 the Office of Agriculture funded two CRSPs involving HBCUs - The Peanut CRSP and the Pond Dynamic Project. The Peanut CRSP was funded at \$140,000 and the Pond Dynamic project was funded at \$900,000. In both projects, the HBCU is the subcontractor. In the case of the Peanut CRSP, Alabama A&M is involved with the project and in the Pond Project, the University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff was the contractor. Other HBCU institutions involved with CRSPs are Tuskegee University, Lincoln University, Virginia State University and Florida A&M University. There are no HBCUs which are lead institutions in the CRSPs Program.

### **E. INTERBUREAU COLLABORATION**

There are a number of programs which are collaborative and involve more than one Bureau. If categorized under only one topical area, the true scope, effect and implications of the collaboration are lost. In some instances, the program activity is administratively housed in one Bureau, however the services are purchased by other Bureaus (e.g., participant training services). In some instances the program is administratively housed in one Bureau however another Bureau contributes a certain portion of its budget line item (s) to insure that there will be programmatic involvement in their respective bureaus (e.g., the HBCU Research Grants Program).

The Participant Training Program of OIT is an example of strong collaboration between the R&D Bureau and the regional Bureau. As mentioned

above, OIT established the Minority Institutional Advisor who provided technical assistance to the various Bureaus and missions as they placed trainees in HBCUs. Another example of collaboration which takes a different but equally substantive approach to increasing HBCU involvement is the fiscal involvement which the Africa Bureau has with the Global Bureau's HBCU Research Grants Program. For FY 1993, the Africa Bureau contributed \$750,000 dollars to the Research Program to ensure that there were opportunities for HBCUs to engage in research in Africa. Obviously these experiences would contribute to the strategic objectives of both Bureaus, the development of expertise and capability within the HBCUs and the development of substantive contributions to development within those African countries which have researchers. In all instances when a central program involves international research or technical assistance in regions other than their own, more than one Bureau becomes involved. The UDLP, for example, is administratively and fiscally located in the University Center, however the missions often work closely with the Program.

#### **F. ELIMINATION OF BARRIERS TO HBCU INVOLVEMENT**

One of the necessary goals of the agency is increasing the number of HBCUs as prime contractors. Currently, many of the HBCUs serve as sub-contractors. While this provides additional access to the international network of donors and programs, it maintains an additional tier between the Agency and the HBCUs.

Recognizing the historical inequities to access which have existed in the previous mechanisms for funding and HBCU involvement in USAID programming, the Agency has restructured aspects of its contracting and procurement process. Major among those changes are:

**Decreased Importance of Overseas Experience Requirement in the Competitive Procurement Selection Process:** USAID procurement guidelines have been modified to indicate that prior overseas and/or country experience should have no more weight than 10 percent (for technical evaluation purposes). This general rule applies to the combination of organizational and individual/contractor experience. While it is recognized that overseas experience is desirable in terms of demonstrating the ability of an organization to function effectively in a foreign setting, such experience should not be a controlling factor in qualifying for USAID-financed contract. In some cases, experience derived only domestically may be applied successfully.

**Monitoring of Progress and Activities Relating to HBCU and Other Gray Amendment Entities:** USAID guidelines have been modified so that, under the direction of the Deputy Administrator, each Assistant Administrator and each USAID Mission Director or Representative will assume responsibility for monitoring and reporting on the activities and progress of the respective unit's operations in achieving USAID's HBCU objectives.

The previous Agency preference for awarding contracts and grants in the host country was modified. This revision in USAID's procurement guidelines will facilitate greatly the use of direct procurement in USAID/Washington. The intent of this change is to expand the opportunities for the HBCUs to be considered for awards by not having to invest heavily in travelling overseas.

**Increasing Opportunities Despite Relatively Limited Resources of HBCUs:** Budgets of HBCUs usually do not permit competition with other major universities that have sufficient resources to place teams of faculty members overseas, and thus are able to become involved early in the project development process. This early access often leads to successful contract awards. To address this constraint, the NAFEO Cooperative Agreement provided travel funds for HBCU presidents and faculty members to assist USAID missions and bureaus in developing programs and projects until the end of its grant period in FY 1993. The universities involved

demonstrate their true commitment by continuing their members' salaries while overseas.

**Private Sector Strategy:** A central component to expanding the capacity and capabilities of the HBCUs is the involvement of private sector entities. The USAID Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) is working closely with a number of capable minority and women-owned firms as part of its responsibility in implementing the provisions of the Gray Amendment. For example, annual outreach conferences are held regionally for minority organizations and HBCUs by OSDBU. The use of private firms and individuals to expand the capability of HBCUs is termed "teaming". Under this concept, several large-scale awards have been won by HBCUs over the last several years.

USAID continues to identify and remove impediments to full access by the minority community in general, and the HBCUs in particular, to participate in its funded activities. Critical to that effort is the expansion and improvement of the dissemination of information on contractual opportunities and the provision of a broader experiential base within the Agency for HBCUs. Two initiatives are:

## **G. DEVELOPING INITIATIVES**

### **The Minority Serving Institutions Initiative**

The impetus for the development of an MSI initiative rests with the HBCU Task Force Report in which a recommendation was made for a focused and centered Agency-wide initiative to increase access by HBCUs and other minority institutions. During 1993, the initial deliberations for the ultimate development of the thrust began.

### **Ralph Bunche Fellowship Program**

Although the 1993 Ralph Bunche Fellow had a positive experience, the program will require modifications if it is to be a success and if it is to accomplish the original goals. The pilot program brought a Central State faculty member to the Agency for almost a year. The cost for the program was absorbed by Central State. If the program remains as it is currently structured access and involvement will be limited to the larger HBCUs with substantial resources and advanced international programs. Those institutions which are small and involved in international in limited ways, but have strong interests and desires to increase their international involvement and capabilities may not be able to take advantage of the Ralph Bunche Fellows opportunity because they will not be able to absorb the cost of sending a faculty member to Washington and then paying the cost of the relocation and other required expenses.

**APPENDIX**

**SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 1993 AWARDS TO  
HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND THIRD  
PARTY AWARDEES**

<b>TABLE ONE: TOTAL AWARDS TO HBCUs FOR FY 1993</b>				
<b>HBCU</b>	<b>PROGRAM AWARDS</b>		<b>PARTICIPANT TRAINING</b>	
	<b>NO.</b>	<b>AMOUNT (\$)</b>	<b>NO.</b>	<b>AMOUNT (\$)</b>
Ala. A&M	4	439,000	37	478,080
Alcorn St.	0	0	4	56,548
Arkansas, U of-Pine Bluff	1	5,000	23	170,177
Bowie	0	0	97	901,697
Central St.	1	200,000	15	210,318
Cheney St.	0	0	1	16,544
CAU	7	3,138,610	142	1,537,610
Delaware St	0	0	15	124,650
Dillard	0	0	2	35,164
Fisk University	0	0	20	187,780
FAMU	1	100,000	30	489,184
Fort Valley St	2	200,000	3	41,148
Grambling	0	0	5	74,050
Hampton U.	0	0	14	245,000
Harris-Stowe	0	0	24	320,448
Howard	2	200,000	70	968,274
Jackson St.	1	100,000	117	709,670
Kentucky St.	0	0	35	302,104
Langston U.	2	74,000	0	0

**TABLE ONE: TOTAL AWARDS TO HBCUs FOR  
FY 1993 (cont.)**

HBCU	PROGRAM AWARDS		PARTICIPANT TRAINING	
	NO.	AMOUNT (\$)	NO.	AMOUNT (\$)
Lincoln U. (Missouri)	1	150,000	16	160,950
Lincoln U. (Pennsylvan)	0	0	231	3,100,680
Maryland-U of- ES	1	100,000	19	312,151
Meharry	4	400,000	5	60,662
Miss. Consor. for Int'l Dev	1	155,000	0	0
Miss. Val.	0	0	1	11,987
Morehouse	0	0	1	17,510
Morehouse Coll. of Med.	6	2,551,000	3	24,720
Morgan St.	1	200,000	11	161,128
Morris B.	0	0	3	33,942
Norfolk St. U	0	0	1	15,744
NC A&T	3	125,443	48	785,952
NC Central U	1	11,450	3	42,928
Philander Smith	0	0	2	15,600
Prairie View	0	0	78	766,882
Roxbury CC	0	0	80	1,397,600
Savannah St College	0	0	2	28,704
Shaw U.	1	14,286	0	0
Soj. Doug.	0	0	4	31,472
S.C. State	0	0	13	92,417
Southern A & M	0	0	8	98,790
Southern U @ New Orleans	0	0	3	43,458

**TABLE ONE: TOTAL AWARDS TO HBCUs FOR  
FY 1993 (cont.)**

HBCU	PROGRAM AWARDS		PARTICIPANT TRAINING	
	NO.	AMOUNT (\$)	NO.	AMOUNT (\$)
Spelman	0	0	3	52,221
Tennessee St.	1	100,000	10	143,887
Texas Southern	1	100,000	7	87,948
Tougaloo	0	0	1	14,852
Tuskegee	1	312,000	79	996,685
UDC	0	0	1	14,520
Va. St.	1	100,000	53	528,063
Xavier	0	0	5	90,580
<b>TOTALS</b>	46	9,724,678	1345	16,000,479

\* Fiscal Year (FY) for USAID is October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993  
SOURCE: USAID OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING, AS OF 7/5/94

**TABLE TWO. FISCAL YEAR 1993 PROGRAM AWARDS  
AND THIRD PARTY AWARDS**

<b><u>Institution/Award</u></b>	<b><u>Funding Bureau</u></b>	<b><u>Amount (\$)</u></b>
<b><u>Alabama A &amp; M University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	98,000
Peanut - CRSP	R & D Bureau	141,000
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
<b><u>Arkansas, University of - Pine Bluff</u></b>		
Pond Dynamics - CRSP	R & D Bureau	5,000
<b><u>Central State University</u></b>		
University Dev. Linkages Project	R & D Bureau	200,000
<b><u>Clark-Atlanta University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
University Dev. Linages Project	R & D Bureau	100,000
HRDA	Africa Bureau	283,000
HRDA	Africa Bureau	1,535,000
Democracy Program Support	Asia Bureau	1,020,610
<b><u>Florida A &amp; M University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
<b><u>Fort Valley State College</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
IPA	R & D Bureau	80,000
<b><u>Howard University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000

**TABLE TWO. FISCAL YEAR 1993 PROGRAM AWARDS (cont.)**

<b><u>Institution/Award</u></b>	<b><u>Funding Bureau</u></b>	<b><u>Amount (\$)</u></b>
<b><u>Jackson State University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
<b><u>Langston University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	61,000
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	13,000
<b><u>Lincoln University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	150,000
<b><u>Maryland, University of-Eastern Shore</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
<b><u>Meharry Medical School</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
<b><u>Mississippi Consortium for Int'l Development</u></b>		
HRDA	Africa Bureau	155,000
<b><u>Morehouse College of Medicine</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
Child Survival & Family Plng.	Africa Bureau	751,000
HIV/AIDS Prevention	Africa Bureau	1,200,000
HIV/AIDS Prevention	Africa Bureau	300,000
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000

**TABLE TWO. FISCAL YEAR 1993 PROGRAM AWARDS (cont.)**

<b><u>Institution/Award</u></b>	<b><u>Funding Bureau</u></b>	<b><u>Amount (\$)</u></b>
<b><u>Morgan State University</u></b>		
University Dev. Linkages Project	R & D Bureau	200,000
<b><u>North Carolina A &amp; T University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
Democracy Internship Program	Asia Bureau	11,450
Democracy Internship Program	Asia Bureau	13,993
<b><u>Shaw University</u></b>		
Democracy Internship Program	Asia Bureau	14,286
<b><u>Tennessee State University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
<b><u>Texas Southern University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
<b><u>Tuskegee University</u></b>		
HBCU Training	Africa Bureau	312,000
<b><u>Virginia State University</u></b>		
HBCU Research Grant	R & D Bureau	100,000
<b><u>NAFEO</u></b>		
Technical Assistance	Asia Bureau	40,270
Technical Assistance	Near East Bureau	277,534
Cooperative Agreement	R & D Bureau	27,000
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM AWARDS</b>		<b>9,009,223</b>

**TABLE THREE. FISCAL YEAR 1993 STUDENT TUITION ASSISTANCE SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS AND OTHER AID**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>No. of Students</b>	<b>Training Costs (\$)</b>
Alabama A & M University	37	478,080
Alcorn State University	4	56,548
Arkansas, U of-Pine Bluff	23	170,177
Bowie State University	97	901,697
Central State University	15	210,318
Cheyney State University	1	16,544
Clark Atlanta University	142	1,537,610
Delaware State College	15	124,650
Dillard University	2	35,164
Fisk University	20	187,780
Florida A & M University	30	489,184
Fort Valley State College	3	41,148
Grambling University	5	74,050
Hampton University	14	245,000
Harris Stowe State College	24	320,448
Howard University	70	968,274
Jackson State University	117	709,670
Kentucky State University	35	302,104
Lincoln University (Missouri)	16	160,950
Lincoln University (Pennsylvania)	231	3,100,680
Meharry Medical College	5	60,662
Mississippi Valley State University	1	11,987
Morehouse College	1	17,510
Morehouse School of Medicine	3	24,720
Morgan State University	11	161,128
Morris Brown College	3	33,942
Norfolk State University	1	15,744
North Carolina A & T State U.	48	785,952
North Carolina Central U	3	42,928
Philander Smith College	2	15,600
Prairie View A & M University	78	766,882
Roxbury Community College	80	1,397,600
Savannah State College	2	28,704
Sojourner-Douglas College	4	31,472
South Carolina State U	13	92,417
Southern University A & M College	8	98,790
Southern University at New Orleans	3	43,458

**TABLE THREE. FISCAL YEAR 1993 STUDENT TUITION  
ASSISTANCE SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS AND OTHER AID (Cont.)**

Spelman College	3	52,221
Tennessee State University	10	143,887
Texas Southern University	7	87,948
Tougaloo College	1	14,852
Tuskegee University	79	996,685
University of District of Columbia	1	14,520
University of Maryland East. Shore	19	312,151
Virginia State University	53	528,063
Xavier University	5	90,580
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>16,000,479</b>

**SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 1993**  
**PARTICIPANT TRAINING PLACEMENTS IN HISTORICALLY**  
**BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**

<b>TABLE FOUR: TOTAL "NEW START" PLACEMENTS AT HBCUs - BY HBCU AND DEVELOPING COUNTRY REGION OF PARTICIPANT, FY 1993 (N=783)</b>						
<b>HBCU</b>	<b>AFR</b>	<b>ASIA</b>	<b>ENI</b>	<b>LAC</b>	<b>N.EAST</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
Ala. A&M	3	1	-	3	1	8
Bowie	4	1	-	20	60	85
Central St.	5	-	-		1	6
CAU	60	-	-	23	23	106
Fisk	-	20	-	-	-	20
FAMU	3	-	-	2	-	5
Grambling	-	-	-	4	-	4
Hampton U.	-	-	-	4	-	4
Howard	4	1	-	-	-	5
Jackson St.	8	11	-	1	29	49
Kent. St.	16	6	-	64	22	108
Lincoln U. (Missouri)	5	4	-	-	-	9
Lincoln U. (PA)	121	1	13	-	-	135

**TABLE FOUR: TOTAL "NEW START" PLACEMENTS AT HBCUs  
- BY HBCU AND DEVELOPING COUNTRY REGION OF  
PARTICIPANT, FY 1993 (N=783) (Cont.)**

HBCU	AFR	ASIA	ENI	LAC	NEAR EAST	TOTAL
Morehouse	1	-	-	-	-	1
Morehouse Med. Sch.	-	-	-	-	3	3
Morgan St.	4	-	-	1	-	5
NC A&T	6	7	-	5	1	19
NCCU	1	-	-	-	-	1
Phil. Smith	2	-	-	-	-	2
Prairie View	-	-	-	24	1	25
Roxbury CC	-	-	-	55	-	55
Soj. Doug.	2	-	-	-	-	2
S.C. State	-	-	-	-	13	13
Southern U.	2	-	-	1	1	4
Tenn. St.	-	-	-	-	3	3
TSU	2	-	-	1	2	5
Tuskegee	11	-	-	22	8	41
Va. St.	-	3	-	16	19	38
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>783</b>

\* Fiscal Year (FY) for USAID is October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993  
SOURCE: USAID OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING, AS OF 7/5/94

**TABLE FIVE: TOTAL IN-TRAINING PLACEMENTS AT HBCUs -  
BY HBCU AND DEVELOPING COUNTRY REGION OF PARTICIPANT,  
FY 1993 (N=1345)**

HBCU	AFR	ASIA	ENI	NEAR EAST	LAC	TOTALS
Alabama A&M	10	10	-	3	14	37
Alcorn St.	2	2	-	-	-	4
Bowie	12	5	-	60	20	97
Central St.	13	-	-	2	-	15
Cheney St.	1	-	-	-	-	1
CAU	88	5	-	26	23	142
Delaware St	1	-	-	12	2	15
Dillard	2	-	-	-	-	2
FAMU	11	2	-	1	16	30
Fisk	-	2	-			2
Ft. Valley	3		-			3
Grambling	1		-	-	4	5
Hampton U.	12	2	-	-	-	14
Harris-Stowe	-	-	-	-	24	24
Howard	21	13	-	33	3	70
Jackson St.	25	17	-	11	64	117
Kent. St.	1	-	-	3	31	35
Lincoln U. (Missouri)		4	-	-	7	16

**TABLE FIVE: TOTAL IN-TRAINING - PLACEMENTS AT HBCUs BY HBCU AND DEVELOPING COUNTRY REGION OF PARTICIPANT, FY 1993 (N=1345) (Cont.)**

HBCU	AFR	ASIA	ENI	NEAR EAST	LAC	TOTALS
Lincoln U. (PA)	217	1	13	-		231
Meharry	2	-	-	2	1	5
Miss. Val.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Morehouse	1	-	-	-	-	1
Morehouse Med. Sch.	-	-	-	3	-	3
Morgan St.	??	-	-	-	1	11
Morris B.	1	-	-	-	2	3
NC A&T	25	17	-	1	5	48
NCCU	1	1	-	1	-	3
Norfolk St.	1	-	-	-	-	1
Phil. Smith	2	-	-	-	-	2
Prairie View	4	-	-	1	73	78
Roxbury CC	-	-	-	-	80	80
Savannah St.	2	-	-	-	-	2
Soj. Doug.	4	-	-	-	-	4
S.C. State	-	-	-	13	-	13
Southern U.	4	-	-	1	3	8
SUNO	3	-	-	-	-	3

**TABLE FIVE: TOTAL IN-TRAINING PLACEMENTS AT HBCUs BY HBCU AND DEVELOPING COUNTRY REGION OF PARTICIPANT, FY 1993 (N=1345) (Cont.)**

HBCU	AFR	ASIA	ENI	NEAR EAST	LAC	TOTALS
Spelman	3	-	-	-	-	3
Tenn. St.	1	1	-	5	3	10
Tougaloo	1	-	-	-	-	1
TSU	3	-	-	2	2	7
Tuskegee	39	4	-	8	28	79
UAPB		-	-	-	23	23
UDC	1	-	-	-	-	1
UMES	4	2	-	2	11	19
Va. St.	4	11	-	21	17	53
Xavier	5	-	-	-	-	5
<b>TOTALS</b>						<b>1,345</b>

\* Fiscal Year (FY) for USAID is October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993  
 SOURCE: USAID OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING, AS OF 7/5/94