

UNCLASSIFIED

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FY 1977**

**AFRICA REGIONAL AFFAIRS**

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JULY 1975



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION FY 1977

AFRICA REGIONAL AFFAIRS

PART I

OFFICE OF AFRICA REGIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRAM

PART II

OTHER "698" REGIONAL PROJECTS

(Managed by Other Offices)

COMBINED "698" TABLES  
PARTS I AND II

July 1975

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

PART I: OFFICE OF AFRICA REGIONAL AFFAIRS PROGRAM

I. CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY OF DAP	1
II. CENTRALLY FUNDED RESEARCH	7
III. PROGRESS: ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS	7
A. <u>Food and Nutrition</u>	7
1. Rice Research and Production, 698-11-190-382	7
2. Major Cereals Research, 698-11-130-305	8
3. Applied Livestock Planning, 698-11-130-XXX	11
4. Directed Agricultural Production Credit, 698-11-140-	11
5. Program Development and Support, 698-11-999-136	12
B. <u>Population Planning and Health</u>	12
1. Training and Research Center Development, 698-11-580-373	13
2. Dental Health International, 698-11-540-386	12
3. Program Development and Support, 698-11-999-135	13
C. <u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>	14
1. African Graduate Fellowship Program, 698-11-660-062	14
2. African Higher Education Program - Inter-African Scholarship Program, 698-11-660-210	14
3. Educational Advisory Services, 698-11-660-211	14
4. Education and Training Activities, 698-11-680-186	14
5. African Labor Development, 698-11-490-363	15
6. Ivory Coast Instructional Television Evaluation System, 698-11-690-383	15
7. African Women in Development, 698-11-690-XXX	16
8. Accelerated Rural Learning, 698-11-690-387	16
9. African Manpower Development, 698-11-660-XXX	17

TABLE OF CONTENTS CONT'D

Page

10. Economic Development Research Organizations, 698-11-995-400	18
African-American Scholars Council	18
Social Science Research	19
Senegal	19
Kenya	20
Ivory Coast	21
Cameroon	21
11. African Science Education, 698-11-690-XXX	21
12. Program Development and Support, 698-11-995-135	21
D. <u>Selected Development Problems</u>	21
1. Program Development and Support, 698-11-999-135	21
E. <u>Selected Countries and Organizations</u>	21
1. Economic Commission for Africa, 698-11-995-340	21
2. African Development Bank, 698-11-920-127	22
3. Regional Organizations Development, 698-11-995-154	23
CAFRAD	23
AAASA	23

IV New FY 1977 Grant Projects

A. <u>Food and Nutrition</u>	
1. Semi-arid Food Grain Research & Development, 698-11-130-XXX	10

TABLES

AFR/RA Summary Table FY 76	26
AFR/RA Summary Table Fifth Quarter	27
AFR/RA Summary Table FY 77	28
Summary Table - Part I - A.I.D. Financial Support for Private Voluntary Organizations	29

PART II: OTHER 698 PROJECTS (Managed by Other Offices)

I. PRIVATE VOLUNTARY AGENCY OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANT (Various Funds)	30
---	----

TABLE OF CONTENTS CONT'D

Page

II. SELF-HELP PROGRAM (Selected Development Problems)	31
III. POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH PROGRAM	31
TABLES	
"Other 698" Summary Table FY 76	32
"Other 698" Summary Table Fifth Quarter	35
"Other 698" Summary Table FY 77	34
COMBINED "698" TABLES	
Part I and Part II FY 76	35
Part I and Part II Fifth Quarter	36
Part I and Part II FY 77	37

## I. CERTIFICATION OF VALIDITY OF DAP

### A. General Comments

A DAP substitute for the Africa Regional program is in preparation but has not been circulated for comment. However, it is appropriate to outline the main thrust of the assistance strategy for regional (and multi-donor) activities and to comment on how the FY 1977 ABS (including the FY 1976 program) conforms to it. In that way a useful dialogue can be encouraged which will be useful in completing the draft DAP substitute.

The Africa Regional assistance strategy has two main goals. The first goal is to stimulate and promote economic and social development in Africa in the areas of food and nutrition, human resources, and health and family planning. The second goal is to encourage Pan African trade and cooperation.

The Africa Regional assistance strategy has three main thrusts for achieving these goals:

1. It undertakes high priority activities which complement and support national development, particularly bilateral activities.
2. It assists African regional organizations to carry out their mandate.
3. It offers an opportunity to help U.S. organizations (including PVO's) who have an interest and emphasis on Africa to undertake multicountry activities in areas of A.I.D. emphasis without negotiating separate bilateral agreements.

The program also provides a mechanism for financing feasibility, design and evaluation studies and other program development and support activities. The most important emphasis and the large majority of the funding should be concentrated on the first two areas. An argument could be made for excluding the third area except that these U.S. organizations exist, exercise a major influence on A.I.D. administrators and congressional supporters which has resulted in legislative direction for such programs, and provide a useful vehicle for important activities which do not directly complement priority national efforts, such as the development of trade unions.

Historically, a fourth thrust might have been included: multidonor projects in countries in which we do not otherwise have bilateral activities. Such projects are legally possible but were more important when fewer bilateral programs existed. At this time multidonor justified projects are not considered important to A.I.D. in assisting with African development although obviously other donor inputs to projects are encouraged.

Commentary on each thrust and the relation of the proposed program to it follows. In some cases projects contribute to more than one area and will be discussed in connection with each.

Another way of considering a DAP substitute for the Africa regional program is on a functional basis. In addition to A.I.D. areas of emphasis on food and nutrition, human resources, and family health, for instance, are there other functional areas essential to African development which should be addressed such as inter-African trade, regional transport and other infrastructure and industrial processing? Discussion of these requirements will be included in the DAP substitute. In brief, we believe such activities are important to African development but should be met through African regional organization programs. A.I.D. should not undertake such studies without close African collaboration.

B. Thrust No. 1 - High priority activities which complement and support national development programs

<u>1. Human Resources</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
(a) African Manpower Development	950	2000
(b) African Graduate Fellowship Program	1875	1304
(c) African Higher Education Program	1320	915
(d) Education and Training Activities	730	495

A major area of the regional program has been the provision of scholarships in the U.S. (ASPAU and AFGRAD) and undergraduate education in Africa (INTERAF). AFGRAD and INTERAF have provided about 450 scholarships annually in fields not available in the individual's home country. Although this training has provided an important supplement to the university education available, it has been too much of a scholarship program and not sufficiently related to manpower needs. Therefore, beginning in FY 1976 a new project is being developed, African Manpower Development, which will tie such training more closely to those priority manpower needs of development which can best be met on a program rather than a project basis. Responses from the field to a recent cable are unanimous in their support for such a program if it is flexible and keyed to national requirements. Existing scholarship programs will be allowed to phase out as scheduled.

A question raised by some is whether university level training is in line with the congressional mandate of the FAA. Section 105 of the Act provides authority in education and human resources "to reduce illiteracy, to extend basic education, and to increase manpower training in skills to related to development."

In our view many areas of university training involve skills essential to development and, therefore, university level programs are justified. On the broader question of benefit to the majority of the people it seems obvious that such rural development can not be planned or administered entirely by high school graduates. Any manpower plan should include a modest proportion of university trained persons; African countries currently have a lower percentage of such persons than other continents.

A continuation of post-secondary, including non-degree, training seems justified although selection of the fields of study should be weighted in favor of training related to rural programs and their support.

<u>2. Agricultural Research</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>5th Qtr.</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
(a) Rice Research and Production	1003	149	454
(b) Major Cereals Research	540	188	-
(c) Semi-Arid Zone Food Research and Development	-	-	1100
(d) Direct Agricultural Production Credit	300	-	375

Another major area to attack on a regional basis -- from a cost, design and a specialist availability point of view -- is research in important food crops. Basic and/or adaptive research requires a critical mass of scarce scientific talent -- breeders, plant pathologists, soil scientists, entomologists, agronomists, economists, etc. Gathered in one place and focused on specific problems, such scientists are capable of making major improvements which increase yield through their development of better farming systems, better varieties, disease and insect resistance strains, and other modifications and practices. A lone scientist or two on a national research station does not possess the interdisciplinary talent required for such breakthroughs. Training programs can also be designed and operated more efficiently on a centralized basis with a comprehensive training facility. Therefore, regional programs have helped create and continue to support West African Rice Development Authority research in various types of rice production and training in West Africa in rice production. Research in the other major cereals of sorghum, millet and maize has been supported through a program with the STRC called JP-26. This program has had only partial success because of the limited interchange between research and national programs, inadequate field trials, the lack of training of medium-level African personnel, and too extensive and diverse a project area. This project is being allowed to terminate as scheduled and a new activity is being designed to focus on dry land grains and the food legumes used in intercropping, including farming practices particularly with respect to the small poor farmer, more extensive and appropriate training, and a more intensive field trial program.

<u>3. Rural Development</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
(a) Accelerated Rural Learning	525	290
(b) African Women in Development	365	300
(c) Education Advisory Services	245	276

A third area supports national efforts in reaching the target groups of the rural poor and women who constitute the majority of the population but have been the least affected by growth and development. The first

two projects provide umbrella-type approval for small operations which can be approved quickly, tried on a pilot basis to test various approaches, and studied for improvement in order to replicate the programs on a bilateral basis. These projects provide a facilitative mechanism for getting small experimental activities underway without the large commitment of resources, involvement, or design time required in a more extensive bilateral project.

The Education Advisory Services project funds a regional development network operated by the Overseas Liaison Committee which publishes a bilingual newsletter and occasional papers, and holds workshops on rural development and the role of women. (The project also provides feasibility, design and other services in support of the overall Bureau program).

<u>4. Family Health and Nutrition</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
(a) Training and Research Center Development	210	250

This activity supports a U.S. training facility which provides technical advisory services throughout Africa in the priority field of maternal and child health. It provides a major resource for the development of health programs in Africa. It includes a population/family planning and nutrition input, financed by PHA/POP and TA/N, respectively. This program has the potential for providing major supplemental assistance in this area of A.I.D. interest now that management and direction is being assumed by AFR/RA.

C. Thrust No. 2 - Support for African regional organization programs

<u>1.</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
(a) Economic Commission for Africa	260	400
(b) African Development Bank	1000	1000
(c) Regional Organization Development	80	80
(d) African Science Education	50	150
(e) Applied Livestock Planning	125	213

A statement of policy in Section 102 of the FAA specifies that we should "encourage regional cooperation by less developed countries in the solution of common problems and the development of shared resources." Section 107 provides for assistance to development programs conducted by private or international organizations. This thrust relates to this authority and is effected through support of Pan African regional organizations. An attempt is made to encourage these organizations to emphasize programs affecting the majority of the people per Section 102, b (2) of the FAA but other types of activities, including institutional development, are not excluded. Thus, if ECA requested assistance in the study of inter-African trade or African industrial incentives and we found their proposals to be soundly designed and conceived, such assistance would be provided.

One limitation of this thrust is the fledging nature of some of these organizations and the need to provide considerable institution building and planning and implementation assistance to produce tangible and demonstrable results. With the exception of the African Development Bank, activities tend to lag unless they receive constant A.I.D. regional office attention which is not possible with the existing staff located in Washington. The reestablishment of an A.I.D. Development Officer in Addis Ababa for liaison with OAU and ECA is an important step toward greater achievement in this area.

D. Thrust No. 3 - Assistance to U.S. organizations helping Africa

1.	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
(a) African Labor Development (AALC)	2125	1900
(b) Economic Development Research Organization (AASC)	250	250
(c) Dental Health International	74	74

Authority for this assistance is contained in Section 107 of the FAA. We give priority to support for activities included in the congressional mandate under the FAA of 1973. Thus, programs undertaken by the African-American Labor Center are channeled toward human resources training and other activities benefitting or reaching the majority of people. Likewise, research by the African-American Scholars Council is encouraged in priority development areas as specified in the FAA. Priority is not given to thrust under the regional assistance program but it is included because of the considerable interest in the U.S. private sector by Congress and the Administration and the possibility that many PVO objectives can be modified, at least partially, to support priority development activities in Africa. One of the main problems in support to most U.S. private organizations is their tendency to develop a major reliance on A.I.D. for their program activities and core staff. In recent years foundation support and other USG grants have decreased to the extent that some of these organizations exist only because of A.I.D. support. Such a relationship was not intended nor is it healthy. (Other organizations which fall partly in this category are the Overseas Liaison Committee and the African-American Institute although their activities more directly support thrust No. 1.)

E. Regional Support and Non-Goal Activities

1.	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>5th Qtr.</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
(a) Regional Program Development and Support	2510	793	2500
(b) Ivory Coast Inst. Evaluation System	182	-	-
(c) Economic Development Research Organization (Social Science Research Grants)	160	91	134

The first activity (a) provides financing for technical expertise such as feasibility studies, design and evaluation teams (including IQCs), and host country requests for specific technical advice in priority development areas. It also provides limited participant training in the analysis, design and implementation of A.I.D.-related program activities. While not an African regional thrust per se, this is an important area for the Bureau. The other two activities do not conform to priority Africa regional thrusts and should be phased out.

## II. CENTRALLY FUNDED RESEARCH

African regional research programs are underway in which various regional organizations and governments are cooperating to develop better varieties of rice, sorghum, millet and corn, and improved cultural practices and farming systems for use by national research stations and extension services to increase production.

These activities complement and are coordinated with centrally funded AID assistance to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research, including the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, International Rice Research Institute, International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement, and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics.

A new FY 1976 regional activity is under consideration for livestock planning and, if approved, will tie in closely with the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases and the International Livestock Center for Africa.

AFR/RA is assuming management responsibility of a 698 project formerly managed by PHA/POP: the Training and Research Development Center at Meharry University. This project will include a nutrition component in cooperation with the Office of Nutrition in TAB and a population/family planning component in cooperation with PHA/POP.

Previous activities in Education and Human Resources - the Africa Math and Science programs - were coordinated and grew out of the TAB centrally-funded programs. Current regional programs in manpower development are not related to centrally funded activities. The Ivory Coast TV project and two of the social science research sub-grants are directly related to 211 d assistance being provided to Stanford University and the University of Michigan, respectively.

Two new FY 1976 non-formal education activities are emphasized in the regional program because of their direct relation to the congressional mandate: Accelerated Rural Learning and African Women in Development. No centrally-funded projects complement or are supportive of these initiatives to our knowledge.

## III. PROGRESS; ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

### A. Food and Nutrition

#### 1. Rice Research and Production, 698-11-190-382:

See Liberia ABS FY 1977 at page 12 (West Africa Rice Development Association) for a narrative description of this USAID managed project, funded from AFR/RA funds with strong substantive and administrative support.

2. Major Cereals Research, 698-11-130-305:

FY 77 ABS not received from USAID/Nigeria who is responsible for managing the project with substantive and administrative support from AFR/RA. In absence USAID submission, the following has been prepared.

Project Purposes: To assist STRC/OAU in the establishment and development of a coordinated research, testing and multiplication program for the West African region's staple food grains and the training of a cadre of agricultural research scientists.

Progress to Date as Related to Outputs:

Output (1): Protein-rich, high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties. Field Trials in various ecological zones in West Africa.

Progress to Date: Crop improvement is currently underway at Samaru, Kano and Ibadan. The major objective continues to be the development of broadly-adapted, high-yield cereal grain varieties/populations for West Africa plus particular emphasis on the development of (a) earlier maturing, drought-resistant millets and sorghums for the drier Sudanian areas (Bambey Station, Senegal), (b) full season, photoinensitive sorghums and millets and early maturing drought-resistant corn varieties/populations for more favorable Sudanian areas, and (c) varieties/populations suitable for the medium elevation areas of the Western Highlands of the Cameroons. Presently four field trials officers are engaged in trials: two provided by the French and stationed in the Cameroons and Senegal, and two provided by the British and stationed in northern Nigeria and Ghana. These officers are each assigned several countries, of the sixteen member countries participating in this project, to coordinate the national trials with the most current trials packages developed at the major research centers. There has been a general lack of capability to cover all of the member countries with just four FTOs, especially in terms of coordination of national trials with other research centers. (This is being rectified in a new FY 1977 follow-on project.)

Output (2): Analysis of principal West African soil types and crop cultivation practices.

Progress to Date: The PASA team has learned that continuous cropping with moderately high levels of nitrogen has resulted in soil deficiencies which adversely affect corn grown on

the sandy soils in northern Nigeria. Research on slow release fertilizers has been initiated as a means of reducing the harmful effects of large amounts of fertilizer. Plans are for the soil scientist on the PASA team to continue current research in soil fertility and to expand research on minimum input cropping systems, crop rotation, intercropping and relay cropping. Developing cropping systems for marginal rainfall areas will continue to be given priority. Although largely neglected in the past, emphasis is, and will continue to be, placed on developing production packages for developing country farmers, especially the subsistence farmer. As a result of recent analyses of small farmer needs, emphasis will be placed on the development of a minimum cost input package maximizing the use of conservation farming.

Output (3): Recommendation for control of principal pests and pathogens.

Progress to Date: Recent and ongoing statistical analyses of the available data and the estimation of the appropriate statistical genetic parameters will provide information to improve the effectiveness of the cereal breeding system for improvement of insect and disease resistance and, simultaneously, protein quality and yield. Specific measures include breeding for resistance to the various rusts, blights and smuts, inter alia, which affect corn, millet, sorghum, with special attention given to stem borers and witchweed.

Output (4): Packages of techniques recommended to extension services.

Progress to Date: All member countries have access to these techniques and some have adopted techniques. As indicated in the discussion of output (1), additional FTO's are planned for the follow-on project to identify better national needs to research centers for their focus on a precise package for a particular country.

Output (5): Staffing of national research units with returning participants.

Progress to Date: The first funds for this activity were made available in FY 70 for participants of the member countries. For Nigeria, for example, a participant would be endorsed by the Ahmadu Bello University, spend some time there to determine his real interest in research followed by 12 to 18 months of prescribed academic study in a U.S. or European university. The areas of specialization covered the four

priority areas of research for this project: plant breeding, entomology, soil science and plant pathology. It was intended that the PASA scientists would have scientist/technicians completing this training as their counterparts, which has been accomplished on a limited basis. To date, thirty-five scientist/technicians have been processed or have completed their training at various U.S. universities. Of the returnees, two are working effectively at the Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR); in the Cameroons, a returned plant breeder is progressing quite satisfactorily in developing an effective cereals program for that country. One participant, now at Iowa State University, expects to return to Nigeria in early 1976 as the corn breeder for IAR.

Issues: A.I.D. support to this project will terminate at the end of the 5th quarter, FY 76, but funds may carry the personnel to the end of 1976. It was extended one year in order to design a new follow-on project. The proposed new project is entitled Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development.

3. Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development,  
698-11-130-XXX; \*

Project Purpose: This new project, a modified follow-on to the Major Cereals Research Project No. 698-11-130-305, will be aimed at developing improved technology and varieties/populations of millet, sorghum, dryland maize and cowpeas for the Sudanian zone of Africa and activating supporting adaptive research, field testing and demonstrations which assure use of the research by African farmers and feed back from national programs into appropriate regional research networks. Research design will place priority on production methods useful to the poorer farmers.

Progress to Date: In developing this new project, it was considered important to obtain A.I.D. Mission, Embassy and African government views on and reactions to a number of issues including (1) the general formulation of the project; (2) the integration of the research stations traditionally financed by the French and the British into an international network; (3) the restriction of research to a smaller ecological zone, the Sudanian zone, as opposed to the current Sudanian-Guinean zone; (4) the necessity of having a formal regional organization to manage the project; and (5) the role of STRC in the new project. These issues were cabled to the field and followed up by the visit of an

\* New start FY 1977

A.I.D.-financed consultant, Dr. Samuel C. Litzenberger, to France and West Africa for discussions with appropriate officials. After his return a Project Identification Document was developed which is currently being reviewed. It is anticipated that a meeting will be held in West Africa in the fall of 1975 to obtain additional African and donor comments for finalization of the PRP/PP.

4. Applied Livestock Planning, 698-11-130-xxx \*

PRP submitted to the Africa Bureau on July 18, 1975.

5. Directed Agricultural Production Credit, 698-11-140-391: \*

This project was formerly incorporated under Regional Organizations Development, Project No. 698-11-995-154, Selected Countries and Organizations. It was transferred to Food and Nutrition because of a change in emphasis more directly related to Food and Nutrition. An approved PP is on file with AFR/DP.

Project Purposes: To serve the credit needs of small farmers in selected countries in Africa by assisting in the coordinated delivery of supplemental agricultural services; to assist in organizing a central finance facility in selected national credit leagues; and to promote agricultural production through use of rural savings facilities.

Progress to Date: Pilot programs have begun in Cameroon and Lesotho. Recruitment of a regional (Kenya) advisor and two country technicians (Cameroon and Lesotho) has been completed, and initial work plans have been approved and are being implemented.

Issues: Initial plans were for a pilot program in Zambia; however, the Zambian Government has elected not to participate at this time. This has necessitated a search for another participating country. At present, Ghana has indicated an interest, as well as Sierra Leone and Liberia. No decisions have been made as yet, and, when appropriate, we plan to discuss an alternate pilot area with the appropriate Desk and Mission.

A quarterly report ending June 30, 1975 is due shortly, and we are looking closely at implementation efforts in Cameroon and Lesotho and will be querying field posts on progress.

\* New start FY 1976.

6. Program Development and Support, 698-11-999-135:

Substantive approval of individual activities under this project is provided by AA/AFR or AFR/DP. Administration of the project is by AFR/RA.

Project Purposes: To enable AFR Missions and AFR/W offices to obtain technical expertise needed to carry out feasibility studies and special analyses; to design grant and loan projects; to meet host country requests for unplanned technical advice in priority development areas; and to provide limited participant training for key host country personnel who are actively involved in the analysis and design of priority development activities.

Method of Implementation: Procedures are contained in a memorandum from Mr. Huesmann, AFR/DP dated January 9, 1975.

The budget for this project is finite and subject to availabilities within functional accounts.

B. Population Planning and Health

1. Dental Health International, 698-11-540-386:

(PP approved by AFR on May 30, 1975.)

Project Purposes: To provide immediate and continuous dental hygiene and care to rural populations of the Cameroons, Lesotho, and Rwanda through dental health care services, dental health education, and training of medical (health) and para-professional personnel.

Progress to Date: On June 27, 1975 a grant agreement was signed between A.I.D. and Dental Health International of Atlanta, Georgia, a private voluntary organization. An advance of \$40,000 is being processed and is expected to be available to DHI in July 1975. Dr. Barry Simmons is lining up newly graduated, young dentists for three-month volunteer work in the Cameroons and Lesotho. Due to a recent cabinet shuffle in Rwanda -- the Minister of Health who gave approval to the project has been replaced -- it is doubtful that the necessary clearances can be obtained for work in Rwanda during the first half of FY 76. AFR/CWR is reviewing the project now for possible application in Upper Volta. Upon receipt of the advance of funds, two dentists plan to depart for the

Cameroons and Lesotho this month. A thorough evaluation of the project is planned during the tenth month (April, 1976) to determine progress against outputs but additional funding is projected for FY 77.

Output (1): Eight indigenously trained dental para-professionals per country.

Output (2): Revolving dental fund for equipment maintenance, salaries of indigenous personnel, transportation for indigenous para-professionals.

Output (3): Locally owned dental unit.

Output (4): Research results.

Output (5): Institutionalized dental care within local hospital and field.

Issues: None.

2. Program Development and Support, 698-11-999-135:

(See narrative under Food and Nutrition.)

3. Training and Research Center Development, 698-11-580-373:

Project Purposes: The original intent was to establish an institutional capability at Meharry Medical College to develop integrated Maternal, Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) services in selected African countries. This was undertaken primarily through the training of American medical and paramedical personnel capable of undertaking operational MCH/FP projects at the request of A.I.D.

Progress to Date: The Meharry Training Center is established and has a core staff of 20 professionals. Through FY 75, the Center conducted four 19-week MCH/FP sessions for 77 African participants. During FY 75, twenty short-term study visitors were oriented to Center MCH/FP programs. Follow-up programs of U.S. consultants reinforce MCH/FP program efforts initiated by FY 74 trainees from Botswana, Swaziland and Nigeria. Additionally, one U.S. medical student was sent to Liberia to participate in a three-month MCH/FP internship program at Curran Memorial Hospital. Several small research projects were undertaken in MCH/Nutrition.

Issues: During FY 76 the emphasis of this project will be shifted from institutional development to the development of training programs and training. The PROP is being revised to reflect this change in emphasis as well as a two-year extension in the life of the project (i.e., through FY 78) and new project management and funding arrangements. AFR/RA will be responsible for management of the project but will receive guidance from an inter-Bureau Committee consisting of PHA/POP, TA/Nutrition and AFR/DS. FY 76 funds are required to finance the contract services of Meharry Medical College from 1/1/76 through 12/31/77. The estimated \$850,000 cost of these services will be funded as follows: Contract pipeline - \$190,000, AFR/RA - \$210,000, PHA/POP - \$200,000 and TA/N - \$250,000. The \$410,000 shown in the CP includes AFR/RA's \$210,000 and PHA/POP's \$200,000 shares only. Proposed funding arrangements during FYs 77 and 78 entail PHA, TA, and AFR each providing approximately one-third the annual cost of this project. The total annual cost of this project is estimated at \$850,000 annually with AFR/RA's share being \$285,000 per year.

At this juncture considerable substantive and administrative issues on the revised activity need to be staffed out.

C. Education and Human Resources Development

1. African Graduate Fellowship Program, 698-11-660-062:

PAR submitted April 28, 1975. Fall of 1976 last year of new starts.

2. Education and Training Activities, 698-11-680-186:

(No PP or PAR required -- T.O. # 1, Administrative support project for the African Graduate Fellowship Program, 698-11-660-062.)

3. African Higher Education Program - Inter-African Scholarship Program, 698-11-660-210:

PAR submitted May 15, 1975. Fall of 1975 last year of new starts.

4. Educational Advisory Services, 698-11-660-211:

PAR submitted June 27, 1975.

5. Program Development and Support, 698-11-999-135:

(See narrative under Food and Nutrition.)

6. African Labor Development, 698-11-490-363:

Project Purposes: To develop and strengthen free and democratic trade unions in Africa and to increase worker participation and contribution to development. The African-American Labor Center (AALC), to whom a grant is provided annually, concentrates on worker education and vocational training, community service activities, cooperatives, and union leadership training programs.

Progress to Date: During FY 1975 the AALC successfully completed phase-over of assistance to three trade union vocational programs in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Nigeria; initiated three new project activities in worker education and vocational training; and extended credit cooperative programs to Zambia. Currently, fifteen AALC field technicians administer eighteen major on-going project activities in eleven African countries.

Issues: The political situation in Ethiopia has led to a break in relations between AALC and the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions (CELU). For the moment, AALC activities in that country have ceased. Also, further support of the trade union movement in Malawi by the AALC is contingent upon a letter of approval from the American Ambassador in Malawi.

A PP draft has been prepared and is under review.

7. Ivory Coast Instructional Television Evaluation System, 698-11-690-383: (Multi-donor project)

Project Purposes: To assist the Ivory Coast conduct an external evaluation of the effectiveness of the in-school and out-of-school instructional programs, the teacher training programs, the management, the organization, the cost effectiveness, and the instructional media hardware used by the GOIC in its instructional TV system; to develop an indigenous capability to conduct evaluations. The USG will participate with the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of Belgium in a portion of this evaluation.

Progress to Date: A PP was approved on January 2, 1975, and, currently, the Contracts Office is negotiating with the Academy for Educational Development to provide the required services.

Issues: Legal determination on appropriateness of contract signature re Section 620.

8. African Women in Development, 698-11-690-388: \*

Project Purposes: To assist rural women improve their welfare and to expand their potential as contributors to development; to encourage improvement of rural out-reach programs from existing governmental and institutional agencies where expertise already exists.

The project provides a mechanism through which initial programs can be implemented in the areas of health, nutrition, skills training, and on-farm production. Grants to existing U.S. or African organizations will support the creation or expansion of women's groups, provide opportunities for formal and non-formal education and training in the U.S. or in Africa, and supply consultants to assist in project design and to advise local women's groups. Funds will also provide for the participation of women in other activities and feasibility studies and conferences will be considered.

Progress to Date: AFR personnel have had discussions with various groups in the U.S. and in Africa and attended seminars concerning activities to improve the status of African women in preparation for possible activities which might be included under this project. A PRP was submitted to the Bureau for approval during July 1975. The format is similar to the Accelerated Rural Learning Project and provides for individual sub-projects by country or Agency. We expect initial sub-project approvals this fall.

Issues: There is a question regarding the planning and administration of individual sub-projects; however, these issues will be addressed within the context of individual proposals.

9. Accelerated Rural Learning, 698-11-690-387: \*

Project Purposes: To enhance through experimental and practical learning experiences, the capability of Africans living

\* New start FY 1976.

in selected rural and semi-rural areas to improve their own social and economic development.

Progress to Date: A PP was approved on May 13, 1975, providing a mechanism through which individual sub-projects by country can be approved and implemented. To date field posts desiring to submit "mini-PIDs" include: Ghana (Village rural learning centers), Bamako (Functional literacy), Nouakchott (Details to be provided during July), Kinshasa (Rural based human resources development), Tanzania (Awaiting details of rural pilot project through adult education institute), Malawi (Burma College village level pilot project), Yaounde (Training for rural development), and Lesotho (Rural community training centers).

Issues: AFR/RA is planning TDY services of a direct hire to visit the field this fall for the purpose of finalizing project proposals for AID/W approval.

10. African Manpower Development, 698-11-660-389; \*

Project Purposes: This new project will contribute significantly to eliminating the shortage of professionally trained manpower by training qualified Africans for positions which are critical to the development needs of their respective governments. Recognizing the greatly increased capacity of African institutions to provide post-secondary training, emphasis will be directed at promoting undergraduate training at those institutions as well as some graduate level and non-degree specialized training. Candidates for high priority training not available in Africa will be considered for training at U.S. institutions. This project will be limited to candidates who will return to their countries to be placed in, or returned to, key jobs related to their training and their country's highest development priorities. It will replace the current African Graduate Fellowship Program and Inter-African Scholarship Program, and is scheduled to begin in FY 1977.

Progress to Date: In developing this project, it was considered important to obtain AID Mission and Embassy views on a number of questions regarding specific country development priorities, manpower training needs, selection criteria, administrative procedures and related matters. A cable

\* New start FY 1976.

seeking comments has been sent to all AID African Missions/ Embassies. Concurrently, PRP is in preparation which will reflect not only the views received from the field, but the recommendations contained in a recent study of African manpower requirements and current AID scholarship programs.

11. Economic Development Research Organizations, 698-11-995-400:

(This project is composed of two sub-projects, the African-American Scholars Council and the Social Science Research Project.)

African-American Scholars Council

Sub-project Purposes: To identify problems and conduct research related to the priority development needs of African governments through the individual collaborative efforts of African and American scholars; such efforts to be directed toward problem solving and enhancing the research capabilities of the African community.

Progress to Date: To date 46 research reports have been completed, 36 of which have been presented to African governments. Of the 36, the following examples of research grants and AASC grantees indicate their use by African governments: (1) Ivory Coast Government is using material on "Employment, Fertility and Status of African Urban Women" in their new five year plan; (2) A study done on "The Changing Position of Women in Economic Development" was considered of such quality to the University of Nairobi that the grantee has been asked to enlarge her study to include a rural component; (3) A study done by Patrick Alila on "The Role of Public Bureaucracy in Agricultural Development" has resulted in the grantee being invited to become a Research Associate at the University of Nairobi; and (4) The Zambian Government plans to utilize findings from a study conducted on a "Pilot Program to Control Vitamin 'A' Deficiency and Related Blindness".

Issues: A PAR document will be submitted by the end of July 1975 and a revised PP in August 1975. We have some questions regarding all efforts under the grant and wish to discuss with the Grantee directions more in line with Congressional mandates and the need to obtain additional sources of financing of Council activities.

Social Science Research

Sub-project Purposes: To strengthen African capacity to conduct policy oriented social science research; to improve, or create where necessary, linkages between selected governments and universities regarding policy oriented social science research; to assist selected African universities and institutions to become more responsive to development and national planning needs.

This sub-project is being implemented through grants to various African institutions. The following chart enumerates these institutions and the amount of assistance afforded or planned for each:

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>5th Qtr</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
Senegal (Univ. of Dakar)	132					
Kenya (Univ. of Nairobi)		141			91	
Ivory Coast (CIRES)				85		84
Cameroon (Univ. of Cameroon)				75		50
TOTAL	132	141	-	160	91	134

Progress to Date: and/or status of each of these activities is as follows:

Senegal

The Senegal PROP was approved in May 1973; the Grant Agreement was signed 27 June 1973 obligating \$132,000 and amended 28 June 1974 to extend the completion date to July 1976. A PAR was completed covering the period from 27 June 1973 through 30 June 1974. No further funding of this activity is planned.

Outputs: Three research studies - Consumer Expenditure Survey, Productivity Survey, and Manpower Survey - to start in successive years, beginning in 1973 with each requiring 24 months to complete. Training - student fellowships (M.A.'s - seven per year - total of 28 and Ph.D.'s one/two per year - total of seven) and staff training through on-the-job training - nine/twelve p/a to total of 48.

Progress to Date: The report of the Consumer Expenditure Study is nearing completion and therefore a little behind schedule. The design of the Manpower Survey is being finalized while the Productivity Survey has not yet begun. Although the PROP lists a project output of overseas training of IUT faculty - this is not the case. Instead, the French government through FAC is committed to perform this vital component of training. This training, however, is behind schedule and it now appears that the French trained Senegalese will not complete their training until FY 78 - one year after this project is scheduled to be completed. In view of the above problems, project has been held up and joint review of the project is scheduled for July 1975 to determine the progress of this activity. It appears that a decision will be made to suspend this sub-project and any further work will be contingent upon its redesign.

#### Kenya

The Kenya PROP was approved in June 1974 and the Grant Agreement signed later that month obligating \$141,000. An additional \$91,000 is required in the 5th Quarter, subject to the evaluation planned in late 1975.

Outputs: To begin four research studies in FY 75, four in FY 76, and two in FY 77; to begin on-the-job training in research methodology for 16 faculty and eight support staff in FY 75, and to provide research assistantships to the following numbers of graduate students - eight in FY 75, three in FY 76, and five in FY 77.

Progress to Date: The Social Science Research Committee has approved research studies in economics, agriculture, geography, sociology, and economics/sociology. Difficulties were encountered in working out procedures for the release of funds and the University was forced to cease operations for four months. These problems resulted in an implemental delay of the activity, some of which will be made up during the summer vacation.

A joint assessment of the activity, scheduled for November 1975, will ascertain progress and serve as a basis for future planning.

Ivory Coast

The Ivory Coast PROP (Rev. 4) was approved in June 1975. A grant agreement with C.I.R.E.S. obligating \$85,000 is expected by mid-FY 76 if funds are available. An additional \$84,000 is proposed for FY 77 subject to satisfactory progress.

Outputs: Five research studies, 2 researchers trained at the graduate level, 9 graduate fellowships, 4 trained research assistants and 3 trained fieldwork aides, in-service and on-the-job training of 20 full-time and 70 part-time C.I.R.E.S. staff.

Progress to Date: None. Project implementation planned for second half of FY 76. A Section 620 issue is under review.

Cameroon

The Cameroon activity is currently under development, and approval of the PROP is not expected until late 1976. Funding requirements of \$75,000 in FY 76 and \$50,000 in FY 77 are proposed.

Outputs: Outputs have not yet been clearly defined, but are expected to include several research studies and staff development.

Progress to Date: None. Project implementation planned for late FY 76 depending on funds available.

12. African Science Education, 698-11-690-390: \*

(See PID Attachment A.)

D. Selected Development Problems

Program Development and Support, 698-11-999-135:

(See narrative under Food and Nutrition.)

E. Selected Countries and Organizations

1. Economic Commission for Africa, 698-11-995-340:

\* New start FY 1976.

Project Purposes: To assist the ECA with economic and social development programs throughout Africa. The ECA assists virtually all aspects of economic development and development in Africa, with particular emphasis placed on regional and sub-regional technical assistance approaches for development.

Progress to Date: AID financing has provided three senior long-term U.S. technicians to ECA's agricultural division; three fellowships for ECA trainees in transportation economics; two sub-regional conferences of private voluntary agencies operating in Africa; and funds for the proposed UN Development Advisory Team (UNDAT) program which has not been implemented as of this date.

Issues: Financing of the UNDAT program covered a two year period, effective November 1, 1973. Implementation of the program has not commenced due to jurisdictional and administrative problems requiring a change in location and subsequent slow recruitment. We anticipate a joint review of the ECA program with the new Executive Secretary, Dr. Abebayo Adedeji in the fall of 1975. This would include the status of the UNDAT program; participant training; and of future directions for our assistance.

2. African Development Bank, 698-11-920-127:

Project Purposes: To assist the African Development Bank undertake and design projects for capital development undertakings and to provide advisory services.

Progress to Date: The Bank, as of June, 1975, has 18 feasibility studies nearing completion or completed which have an estimated loan value of \$85 million.

There is an unliquidated balance of \$2.1 million in this project which is in the process of being liquidated through current contract negotiations with U.S. firms for various studies. Thus, this rather large balance is misleading because its reduction is a function of the receipt and recording by the Controller of an implementation letter after the execution of a contract. There is, and will continue to be, a requirement for replenishment funds annually for additional Bank studies.

Output: AFDB ability to identify, study, appraise, and finance projects has improved.

Issue: The Senate Committee on Appropriations commented in March 1975 that AID grant assistance was inappropriate in view of the IFI funding route. A request for FY 76 funds was included in the CP and a letter is being sent to Senator Inouye justifying additional AID support.

3. Regional Organizations Development, 698-11-995-154:

(This project is composed of two sub-projects, the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development "CAFRAD" and the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa "AAASA". Narrative materials are set forth below.)

CAFRAD

Sub-project Purposes: To help increase the capacity of selected African Regional organizations to assist African countries in their economic and social development activities. A.I.D. assists CAFRAD in this effort by providing funding for U.S. experts, U.S. and third country training, and materials and costs for related activities. CAFRAD has also proposed a Project Management training program for A.I.D. consideration.

Progress to Date: Most recently A.I.D. has provided short-term consultants to design the project management training program mentioned above; and other short-term experts for management and training assistance.

Issues: CAFRAD has submitted for A.I.D. consideration a proposal (now in the Project Review Paper stage) for a project management training program. The proposal does not clearly identify target groups; does not have a definite curriculum; and must be expanded to clarify the implementation and evaluation processes.

AAASA

Sub-project Purposes: To foster the development and application of agricultural sciences throughout Africa; to provide for the exchange of experiences among scientists and all professionals engaged in agricultural research and production

throughout Africa; to encourage Africans to avail themselves of the opportunity to get training in the various fields of agricultural sciences; and to cooperate with other organizations interested in the steady progress and development of African agriculture.

Progress to Date: A headquarters was opened in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in June, 1969, a constitution was adopted in 1971, during the first General Conference.

The Association puts out a periodic newsletter, has participated in scientific workshops, has assisted in the publication of a report on Agricultural Research in Tropical Africa through cooperation with the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, and has gained cooperation with other organizations resulting in receiving contributions or support from several countries and institutions. Yet AAASA has experienced its share (and perhaps more) of "growing pains." With an outstanding African scientist, Dr. Opeke, giving full attention to AAASA matters since August 1974, there is reasonable assurance that this organization is building a firmer and lasting organization.

The Second General Conference was held in Dakar, Senegal, in March of this year, using the theme "Making Agricultural Research More Meaningful to the Farmer." Participants registering at the conference numbered over 150, most of whom were from some 20 countries. A five year Program of Activities was agreed upon, along with strategies for additional support. Key attention will be given to regular publication of the journal and newsletter, membership promotion, membership participation and timely seminars and workshops.

Relatively long term support of the Association is expected from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Agricultural Institute of Canada, the U.K. and several African countries.

Budget	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
A.I.D. -	\$65,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Other Donor - *			
U. K.	30,000	20,000	30,000
Rockefeller	?	50,000	50,000
AIC (Canada)	10,000	50,000	50,000
Ford Foundation	10,000	10,000	10,000
Senegal	30,000	10,000	10,000
Nigeria	8,000	10,000	10,000
Other African Countries	5,000	10,000	20,000

\* Estimated

Issues: A recent audit commented on the lack of an organized approach to increase individual memberships. As mentioned above, additional focus is being given to this problem and new plans are being formulated by the organization in coordination with major donors.

AFR/RA SUMMARY TABLE FY 76 (PART I)  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	DEV. ASST. SUB-TOT	SA	TOTAL
<b>ONGOING GRANTS:</b>								
062 - African Graduate Fellowship Program			1,875			1,875		1,875
210 - African Higher Education Program			1,320			1,320		1,320
382 - Rice Research and Production	1,003					1,003		1,003
305 - Major Cereals Research	540					540		540
340 - Economic Commission for Africa					260	260		260
127 - Africa Development Bank					1,000	1,000		1,000
363 - African Labor Development			2,125			2,125		2,125
211 - Educational Advisory Services			245			245		245
186 - Education and Training Activities			730		80	730		730
154 - Regional Organization Development		210				80		80
373 - Training & Research Center Development			182			182		182
383 - Ivory Coast Inst. Eval. System		74				74		74
386 - Dental Health International			410			410		410
400 - Economic Development Research Organizations		390	330	490		2,510		2,510
135 - Program Development and Support	1,300							
Sub-Total	2,843	674	7,217	490	1,340	12,564		12,564
<b>NEW GRANTS:</b>								
389 - African Manpower Development			950			950		950
387 - Accelerated Rural Learning			525			525		525
388 - African Women in Development			365			365		365
390 - African Science Education			50			50		50
391 - Directed Agricultural Production Credit	300					300		300
XXX - Applied Livestock Planning	125					125		125
Sub-Total	425		1,890			2,315		2,315
TOTAL	3,268	674	9,107	490	1,340	14,879		14,879

AFR/RA SUMMARY TABLE 5th Qtr. (PART I)  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	DEV. ASST. SUB-TOI	SA	TOTAL
<u>ONGOING GRANTS:</u>								
382 - Rice Research & Production	149					149		149
305 - Major Cereals Research	188					188		188
400 - Economic Development Research Organizations			91			91		91
135 - Program Development and Support	335	108	150	200		793		793
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>200</b>		<b>1,221</b>		<b>1,221</b>

AFR/RA SUMMARY TABLE FY 77 (PART I)  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&H	ESHR	SDP	SCC	DEV. ASST. SUB-TOT	SA	TOTAL
<b>ONGOING GRANTS:</b>								
389 - African Manpower Development			2,000			2,000		2,000
062 - African Graduate Fellowship Program			1,304			1,304		1,304
210 - African Higher Education Program			915			915		915
382 - Rice Research and Production	454					454		454
387 - Accelerated Rural Learning			290			290		290
388 - African Women in Development			300			300		300
340 - Economic Commission for Africa					400	400		400
127 - African Development Bank					1,000	1,000		1,000
363 - African Labor Development			1,900			1,900		1,900
211 - Educational Advisory Services			276			276		276
186 - Education and Training Activities			495			495		495
390 - African Science Education			150		80	150		150
154 - Regional Organizations Development		285				80		80
373 - Training & Research Development		74				285		285
386 - Dental Health International			384			74		74
400 - Economic Development Research Organizations						384		384
391 - Directed Agricultural Production Credit	375					375		375
XXX - Applied Livestock Planning	213					213		213
135 - Program Development & Support	1,290	390	330	490		2,500		2,500
Sub-Total	2,332	749	8,344	490	1,480	13,395		13,395
<b>NEW GRANTS:</b>								
XXX - Semi-arid Food Grain Research & Development	1,100					1,100		1,100
Sub-Total	1,100					1,100		1,100
TOTAL	3,432	749	8,344	490	1,480	14,495		14,495

AFR/RA SUMMARY TABLE - PART I

A.I.D. Financial Support for Private Voluntary Organizations

Country AFRICA REGIONAL  
By Project Title if Possible

(\$ 000)

FY 1976 INT. QTR. FY 1977

ONGOING GRANTS:

A. Ongoing OPG (initiated FY 75)

No. 1	African-American Labor Center	\$2,125	-	\$1,900
No. 2	Dental Health International	74	-	74
---				
---				
No. N				
	Subtotal	\$2,199	-	\$1,974
	of which cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )

\*B. Non-OPG

No. 1	(D)			
No. 2	(R)			
---				
---				
No. N				
	Subtotal	( )	( )	( )
	of which cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )

NEW GRANTS:

A. OPGs

No. 1				
No. 2				
---				
---				
No. N				
	Subtotal	( )	( )	( )
	of which cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )

B. Non-OPG

No. 1				
No. 2				
---				
---				
No. N				
	Subtotal	( )	( )	( )
	of which cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )

LOANS:

No. 1				
No. 2				
---				
---				
No. N				
	Subtotal	( )	( )	( )
	of which cooperatives (non-add)	( )	( )	( )

\* Indicate whether project primary focus is development (D) or relief (R)

NOTE: If applicable note relationship between Title II and specific OPGs



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT  
AFRICAN SCIENCE EDUCATION

I. The Problems to be Addressed

Currently, science education in Africa is receiving more attention and greater emphasis than ever before. This is because science directly influences trade and commerce, and also because it provides solutions to many practical environmental problems connected with daily living patterns. African countries have given high priority to science education and within their limited resources are encouraging its study and application. In this connection, there is continuing review and change in the former colonial educational structures and systems, which basically, laid little or no stress on the scientific method and in the ability to apply accumulated factual knowledge and techniques. Countries are trying as far as practicable to be self-reliant, and are endeavoring to depend increasingly on indigenous materials for the production of teaching and other aids.

This policy of self-reliance underscores most other efforts in science education in Africa and has led to the establishment of the Science Education Program for Africa (SEPA). Basically, this organization assures that the direction and administration of international and national efforts at improving science education programs in Africa are directed by Africans.

SEPA's approach to science education is that science is a medium through which a child can develop a natural curiosity, powers of observation and inquiry, and constructive attitudes toward problem-solving and decision making. These approaches are fundamental to education in the African environmental context. They foster the child's understanding of the world about

him and his potentials within that world. Further, the SEPA approach contrasts markedly with the subject-oriented academic view of science. Instead, it traverses subject matter barriers and avoids specialization in favor of an integration of scientific knowledge per se with scientific method as related to human development processes.

## II. The Proposed Response

Background. SEPA has responded to the need for complete African direction and orientation of teaching science in African schools by (1) establishing science curriculum development centers in Anglophone sub-Saharan Africa; (2) developing primary science teaching units; (3) developing teacher training materials and manpower; (4) establishing an international evaluation center; (5) organizing joint workshops in the field of environmental science; and (6) introducing SEPA materials into Francophone countries in West Africa which have been translated into French and adopted for local use. A.I.D. assisted in these efforts through a contract with the Education Development Center, Newton, Mass.

Future Plans. To improve and expand current efforts, SEPA has requested further A.I.D. assistance to:

1. Explore the teaching of environmental non-formal education, with a focus on problems of health, nutrition, and soil utilization. The instruction would be directed at rural out-of-school children and would be approached through pan-African seminars.
2. Convene a study group to investigate utilization of science education concepts and materials in secondary schools.

3. Expand science education programs to include southern and Franco-phone African countries.
4. Produce textile base teaching aids using silk screen materials as a means of generating income for the organization.
5. Design a program at the post-graduate and certificate levels to help educators use primary science materials.

### III. Financial Requirements and Plans

It is estimated that this project will cost about \$300,000 for the life of the project as follows: FY 1976 - \$50,000, FY 1977 - \$150,000, and FY 1978 - \$100,000.

Approximately \$10,000 to \$30,000 per year will be for short-term technical services. The balance is for other costs, including workshops, transportation, resource textbooks, office supplies and printing, and indigenous raw materials to fabricate sample scientific items.

An estimate of LDC and Other Donor Support for SEPA from 1972 through 1974 is as follows:

African member states - Secretariat support	\$ 25,000
Carnegie Corporation - Support of Evaluation Center	143,000
UNESCO - Support of meeting with Francophone countries	1,499
CEDO - Procurement of office equipment	2,000
British Council - Travel	210

These funds have been used to support various other endeavors of the organization.

IV. Development of the Project

A. Considerable information is available and supplementary information will be furnished by the Executive Secretary of SEPA by late July 1975 to enable formulation of a detailed project.

B. An evaluation to measure the impact of SEPA will be conducted during October 1975.

C. A PRP will be submitted after review of this document.

D. One man-month of consultant services will be required to evaluate the science program.

E. The major responsibility for professional inputs in preparation of the Project Paper will be with AFR/DS.

PART II

OTHER "698" REGIONAL PROJECTS  
(Managed by Other Offices)

PART II: OTHER "698" PROJECTS (Managed by Other Offices)

I. PRIVATE VOLUNTARY AGENCY OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANT (Various Funds)

Project Purpose: To assist the poor majority in LDCs through programs developed by indigenous and/or American private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in close collaboration with African governments.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. support for these programs began in FY 1975 with the development of program guidelines and in assisting PVOs to understand the nature of the program through PVO workshops. The PVOs have been in the process of designing programs in consultation with Missions which are in various stages of development. As PVO project proposals are received and approved, A.I.D. will allocate funds to country or regional programs as appropriate.

Funding Categories: Current estimates by appropriation category are as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>5th Qtr</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
Food and Nutrition	\$1,900	\$ -	\$1,900
Population Planning and Health	650	-	650
Education and Human Resources Dev.	100	-	100
Totals	<u>\$2,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$2,650</u>

II. SELF-HELP PROGRAM (Selected Development Problems)

Project Purposes: To demonstrate U.S. interest and concern about the welfare and self-help endeavors of local communities in the less-developed African countries.

Progress to Date: The Special Self-Help Program has operated since FY 65 in some 25 of the poorest African countries on projects ranging in cost from about \$300 to \$10,000. These inexpensive Self-Help projects have been effective in improving local economic and social conditions and the U.S. image at the community/village level. Wells have been dug, schoolrooms built, basic equipment supplied to local handicraft schools and maternity clinics to benefit large numbers of the poorest people in the world. Other projects have financed vegetable gardens and village production and marketing projects.

III. POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH PROGRAM

This program consists of four AFR Regional projects which are focused primarily on creating an awareness among Africans concerning health and population problems. These projects are as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>5th Qtr</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
Maternal and Child Health Extension	\$ 704	\$ -	\$ 500
University Teaching and Population Dynamics	350	200	400
Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutions	500	500	500
Special Population Activities	300	76	300
Totals	<u>\$1,854</u>	<u>\$ 776</u>	<u>\$1,700</u>

OTHER ("698") SUMMARY TABLE FY 76 (PART II)  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	DEV. ASST. SUB-TOT	SA	TOTAL
<u>ONGOING GRANTS:</u>								
373 - Training & Research Development		450				450		450
358 - Maternal & Child Health Extension		704				704		704
360 - University Teaching of Population Dynamics		350				350		350
359 - Family Planning Courses at Health Trng. Insts.		500				500		500
500 - Special Population Activities		300				300		300
386 - Private Voluntary Agency Operational Prog.	1,900	650	100	490		3,140		3,140
N/A - Self-Help Program				1,500		1,500		1,500
Sub-Total	1,900	2,954	100	1,990		6,944		6,944
<u>NEW GRANTS - NONE</u>								
TOTAL	1,900	2,954	100	1,990		6,944		6,944

OTHER ("698") SUMMARY TABLE 5th Qtr. (PART II)  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	DEV. ASST. SUB-TOT	SA	TOTAL
<u>ONGOING GRANTS:</u>								
360 - University Teaching of Population Dynamics		200				200		200
359 - Family Planning Courses at Health Trng. Insts.		500				500		500
500 - Special Population Activities		75				75		75
N/A - Self-Help Program				300		300		300
Sub-Total		775		300		1,075		1,075
<u>NEW GRANTS - NONE</u>								
TOTAL		775		300		1,075		1,075

OTHER ("698") SUMMARY TABLE FY 77 (PART II)  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	DEV. ASST. SUB-TOT	- SA	TOTAL
<u>ONGOING GRANTS:</u>								
373 - Training & Research Development		565				565		565
358 - Maternal & Child Health Extension		500				500		500
360 - University Teaching of Population Dynamics		400				400		400
359 - Family Planning Courses at Health Trng. Insts.		500				500		500
500 - Special Population Activities		300				300		300
386 - Private Voluntary Agency Operational Prog.	1,900	650	100	490		3,140		3,140
N/A - Self-Help Program				1,500		1,500		1,500
Sub-Total	1,900	2,915	100	1,990		6,905		6,905
<u>NEW GRANTS: NONE</u>								
TOTAL	1,900	2,915	100	1,990		6,905		6,905

COMBINED ("698") SUMMARY TABLE FY 76 (PARTS I & II)  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	DEV. ASST. SUB-TOT	SA	TOTAL
<b>ONGOING GRANTS:</b>								
062 - African Graduate Fellowship Program			1,375			1,875		1,375
210 - African Higher Education Program			1,320			1,320		1,320
382 - Rice Research and Production	1,003					1,003		1,003
305 - Major Cereals Research	540					540		540
340 - Economic Commission for Africa					260	260		260
127 - Africa Development Bank					1,000	1,000		1,000
363 - African Labor Development			2,125			2,125		2,125
211 - Educational Advisory Services			245			245		245
186 - Education and Training Activities			730			730		730
154 - Regional Organization Development					80	80		80
373 - Training & Research Center Development		660				660		660
383 - Ivory Coast Inst. Eval. System		74	182			182		182
386 - Dental Health International						74		74
400 - Economic Development Research Organizations			410			410		410
135 - Program Development and Support	1,300	390	330	490		2,510		2,510
358 - Maternal & Child Health Extension		704				704		704
360 - University Teaching of Population Dynamics		350				350		350
359 - Family Planning Courses at Health Trng. Insts.		500				500		500
500 - Special Population Activities		300				300		300
386 - Private Voluntary Agency Operational Prog.	1,900	650	100	490		3,140		3,140
N/A - Self-Help Program				1,500		1,500		1,500
Sub-Total	4,743	3,628	7,317	2,480	1,340	19,508		19,508
<b>NEW GRANTS</b>								
389 - African Manpower Development			950			950		950
387 - Accelerated Rural Learning			525			525		525
388 - African Women in Development			365			365		365
390 - African Science Education			50			50		50
391 - Directed Agricultural Production Credit	300					300		300
XXX - Applied Livestock Planning	125					125		125
Sub-Total	425		1,890			2,315		2,315
TOTAL	5,168	3,628	9,207	2,480	1,340	21,823		21,823

COMBINED ("698") SUMMARY TABLE 5th Qtr (PARTS I & II)  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	DEV. ASST. SUB-TOT	SA	TOTAL
<u>ONGOING GRANTS:</u>								
382 - Rice Research & Production	149					149		149
305 - Major Cereals Research	188					188		188
400 - Economic Development Research Organizations	335		91			91		91
135 - Program Development and Support		108	150	200		793		793
360 - University Teaching of Population Dynamics		200				200		200
359 - Family Planning Courses at Health Trng. Insts.		500				500		500
500 - Special Population Activities		75				75		75
N/A - Self-Help Program				300		300		300
Sub-Total	672	883	241	500		2,296		2,296
<u>NEW GRANTS - NONE</u>								
TOTAL	672	883	241	500		2,296		2,296

Issue for Africa Regional ABS Review - August 7, 1975  
Room 6944 NS - 11:00 A.M.

1. Goals and thrust of Africa regional assistance; appropriateness of on-going grant projects in relation to US AID and national development priorities. (See pages 1-3 of ABS.)
2. Requirements for and parameters of regional manpower training project; relation to proposed bilateral programs in a number of ABS submissions, e.g., Kenya, CWR.

A new regional manpower training project is proposed to begin in FY 76. US AID and African government reactions to it have been enthusiastically favorable. At the same time, some Missions (Tanzania, CWR and perhaps others) have proposed bilateral programs. Are both approaches justified; are the needs too great and the requirements too diverse to be addressed regionally?

3. Assistance to African regional organizations to help achieve their mandates and priorities, not just ours. (See pages 4-5 of ABS.)
4. How the Bureau for Africa should organize to identify problems requiring research and how we generate an AFR and Agency approach to them.

There are a number of research areas identified in ABS country submissions which might be appropriate for regional actions. Should the key areas be identified and by whom? Who should be responsible in AFR and how should we coordinate with TAB?

5. Appropriateness of a regional thrust in support of U.S. organizations whose programs do not directly support host country priorities. The issue primarily involves PVO programs.

COMBINED ("698") SUMMARY TABLE FY 77 (PARTS I & II)  
(\$000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	DEV. ASST. SUB-TOT	SA	TOTAL
<b>ONGOING GRANTS:</b>								
389 - African Manpower Development			2,000			2,000		2,000
062 - African Graduate Fellowship Program			1,304			1,304		1,304
210 - African Higher Education Program			915			915		915
382 - Rice Research and Production	454					454		454
387 - Accelerated Rural Learning			290			290		290
388 - African Women in Development			300			300		300
340 - Economic Commission for Africa					400	400		400
127 - Africa Development Bank					1,000	1,000		1,000
363 - African Labor Development					1,900	1,900		1,900
211 - Educational Advisory Services			276			276		276
186 - Education and Training Activities			495			495		495
390 - African Science Education			150			150		150
154 - Regional Organization Development					80	80		80
373 - Training & Research Development		850				850		850
386 - Dental Health International		74				74		74
400 - Economic Development Research Organizations			384			384		384
391 - Directed Agricultural Production Credit	375					375		375
XXX - Applied Livestock Planning	213					213		213
135 - Program Development & Support	1,290	390	330	490		2,500		2,500
358 - Maternal & Child Health Extension		500				500		500
360 - University Teaching of Population Dynamics		400				400		400
359 - Family Planning Courses at Health Trng. Insts.		500				500		500
500 - Special Population Activities		300				300		300
386 - Private Voluntary Agency Operational Prog.	1,900	650	100	490		3,140		3,140
N/A - Self-Help Program				1,500		1,500		1,500
Sub-Total	4,232	3,664	8,444	2,480	1,480	20,300		20,300
<b>NEW GRANTS:</b>								
XXX - Semi-arid Food Gran Research Development	1,100					1,100		1,100
Sub-Total	1,100					1,100		1,100
TOTAL	5,332	3,664	8,444	2,480	1,480	21,400		21,400