

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
on the
WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE
on
HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fiscal Year 1995



United States Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

May 1996

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For FY 1995, the total funding awarded to HBCUs was \$ 26.5 million. Approximately \$ 7.6 million was awarded for participant training and \$18.9 million was awarded for other activities. These amounts reaffirm the continued commitment of the Agency to significant involvement of HBCUs, despite budgetary constraints.

During FY 1995 USAID had both Agency-wide activities and Bureau-specific activities. The Agency-wide activities included continuation of the Minority Serving Institutions Initiative, the continuation of the Interagency Agreement which supports the Minority Online Information Service (MOLIS) and the annual HBCU Day at USAID, organized in conjunction with "National HBCU Week."

MINORITY SERVING INSTITUTIONS INITIATIVE: In support of the MSI Initiative implemented in FY 1994, the MSI Policy Committee was created and a MSI Coordinator was selected by the Global Bureau. The MSI Policy Committee (consisting of senior level managers from throughout the Agency) provides leadership in the formulation of policy relating to MSIs. The Coordinator is responsible for data collection, information sharing and technical assistance to USAID Bureaus as they develop initiatives and outreach activities to the MSI constituencies.

THE MINORITY ON-LINE INFORMATION SERVICE (MOLIS): MOLIS is a state-of-the-art database service, available 24-hours per day, seven days per week via Internet. The service provides key information on HBCUs and Hispanic-Serving institutions (HSIs), provides information on federal education programs, research equipment and employment opportunities. It has a unique interactive feature. The Agency has contributed \$80,000 as its share of funding for MOLIS operations in FY 95 and has taken steps to expand use of the system by overseas missions.

THE HBCU DAY AT USAID: In a continuing effort to increase the awareness of the potential contributions and to enhance the utilization of HBCUs within the Agency, the HBCU Planning Committee coordinated the annual commemoration of "National HBCU Week" on September 22, 1995. The 1995 HBCU Day represented an interesting and new collaboration between federal agencies - The United States Information Agency; The State Department; The U.S. Department of Agriculture; and USAID. During the day, several special sessions were held which included a meeting between HBCU Presidents and the Administrator; a plenary with Assistant and Deputy Assistant Administrators on the panel; and region specific roundtables.

Bureau activities included the following, by Bureau:

BUREAU FOR AFRICA (AFR)

EQUITY AND GROWTH THROUGH ECONOMIC RESEARCH PROJECT (EAGER): a six-year multifaceted project which focuses on economic and social science research for Africa. Its purpose is to increase the use of economic and social research and analysis by decision makers in both public and private sector institutions of sub-Saharan Africa.

TERTIARY EDUCATION LINKAGES PROJECT (TELP): designed to strengthen South Africa's Historically Disadvantaged tertiary education institutions and will involve HBCUs in significant ways throughout the project. The specific activities in which the HBCUs will be involved will be determined by the requesting South African historically disadvantaged Institutions.

Of the 42 Linkages which exist under the ***UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES PROJECT*** over one-fourth (13) are located in Africa and more than one half of the nine HBCUs involved in the program have linkage relationships with institutions in Africa. In FY 1995, a large new linkage involving an HBCU was initiated in Eritrea with bilateral funding.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR VISITS: In FY 1995 the Bureau's Assistant Administrator visited HBCUs in the southern region of the United States including LeMoyne Owen College and Jackson State University. The purposes of the visits were to communicate the Bureau's commitment to increase opportunities for HBCUs in the Africa region, to discuss potential partnerships and to learn more about the capabilities of the HBCUs.

SOUTH AFRICAN VISIT: More than 15 South African college administrators of Historically Disadvantaged Institutions (HDIs) and leaders in South African higher education traveled to the U.S. to attend a conference funded under TELP organized by the American Council on Education (ACE). The conference was designed to provide opportunities for South African education leaders and a cross-section of American university administrators to share knowledge about higher education administration. More than 25 HBCUs attended the conference and several of them hosted individual South African education leaders and administrators after the conference.

BUREAU FOR EUROPE AND THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES (ENI)

The Bureau for Europe and the New Independent States manages USAID's programs in Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States. The ENI Bureau, which is the newest geographic Bureau in USAID, has made great progress in establishing relationships with the HBCU community. In FY 1995, USAID placed 211 participant trainees at HBCUs, an increase of approximately two percent for the NIS countries and one percent for the EUR countries.

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL PROGRAMS, FIELD SUPPORT AND RESEARCH (G)

The Global Bureau has had a number of activities designed to increase HBCU involvement. By Center they are as follows:

CENTER FOR HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

PARTICIPANT TRAINING: A total of 1033 Training Participants attended HBCUs during FY 1995. The total includes those who began in an earlier year but were still in training as the new FY began. Provided in Table II is a summary of those trainee assignments by HBCU.

In Fiscal Year 1995, 37 HBCUs received participant training placements through Global Bureau contractors. The Agency funded and placed new start trainees in 41 HBCUs. The total dollar amount for participant training at HBCUs in FY 1995 was \$3.8 million.

MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS COORDINATION: During FY 1995, the MSI Coordinator made several presentations to HBCUs, including an intensive "Internationalization of the Campus" workshop at LeMoyne-Owens and regional workshops of the Partnership For International Development Program (PIDP) at Morris Brown and Jackson State University. There also have been individual and group meetings with representatives from HBCUs and numerous referrals of HBCUs to units throughout USAID. Among other activities of the MSI coordinator were the preparation of the White House Initiatives reports; presentations to MSI constituencies; liaising with other federal USAID-MSI related issues and meetings; facilitating senior level staff visits to several HBCUs; and assisting USAID's Office of Legislative and Public Affairs (LPA) in logistical arrangement for a USAID sponsored Town Meeting in Memphis (at LeMoyne-Owens College) and Philadelphia (at Temple University).

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND: This two-year project is implemented jointly with UNCF and the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) and has the goal of expanding the participation of HBCUs and Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) in the programs of USAID. During its first year of operation, PIDP provided technical assistance to more than 20 HBCU institutions.

THE RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:

The HBCU Research Grant Program has been part of USAID's recognition of the important role of HBCU researchers in international development. Through this program, USAID involves HBCU researchers in seeking solutions to developing country problems and, simultaneously, strengthening the expertise at the HBCUs in the area of international development. It encourages developing countries and USAID missions overseas to identify and make use of outstanding HBCU scientists. Fourteen research projects were funded in fiscal year 1995 for a total of \$1,384,105.

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 so that they may more effectively meet the development needs of their societies and b) further the internationalization objectives of U.S. universities. In FY 1995, there were two new linkages, one of which (Eritrea) included an HBCU (North Carolina Central University). Many HBCUs are still involved and receiving funding for the continuation of grants awarded in previous years. This would include: Prairie View (Costa Rica); Lincoln University-Missouri (Malawi); Tuskegee University (Malawi; Kenya); Harris-Stowe State University (Guyana). Those under the "sole institution" category are Clark Atlanta (Madagascar); Central State (Ghana); and Morgan State (Bangladesh).

CENTER FOR POPULATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The Center for Population, Health and Nutrition has several projects which involve HBCUs.

BASIC SUPPORT FOR INSTITUTIONALIZING CHILD SURVIVAL (BASICS): BASICS provides expertise both in the focused technical interventions of child survival and in cross-cutting areas of service delivery support, communication and marketing; and primary health care management, planning and policy. For FY 1995, Clark Atlanta University received \$200,000 under a subcontractual arrangement.

TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: Through Johns Hopkins University's JHPIEGO Corp., a grant was awarded to engage in a joint needs assessment for Ugandan nursing, midwifery, medical and public health schools, the development of training materials and testing. The needs assessment is a joint project with the Morehouse College of Medicine.

POPULATION SERVICES FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: During FY 1995, the University of Michigan continued to engage in recruitment activities. The target for HBCU recruitment for the year was 10%, however they exceeded that target. This is particularly noteworthy since the program only began two years ago. Currently they work with three institutions (Howard University, Clark-Atlanta University and Morgan State University). to select potential fellowship candidates, identify course requirements and provide necessary qualifying courses through John Hopkins University for up to four fellowship candidates.

BUREAU FOR LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS (LPA)

The Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs engaged in several activities to increase the collaboration with USAID in the area of public information dissemination and information sharing. In a concerted effort to increase exposure of the Agency within the HBCU and other Minority Serving Institutions communities and increase Agency awareness of MSI capabilities, when feasible, LPA includes at least one visit to one of those institutions on the itinerary of senior administrators. During FY 1995, visits were made to Clark-Atlanta University, Jackson State University, LeMoyne-Owen College, Tennessee State University and Tuskegee University. At the institutions, the administrators engaged in such activities as meetings with the institutions' senior administrators, students and faculty; making presentations and serving as keynote speakers; and participating in conferences and seminars.

BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Recruitment Branch in the Office of Human Resources has developed an

innovative and aggressive recruitment program to both interest young people in international affairs as a career choice during their formative undergraduate years in college and to increase diversity within the Agency.

INTERNSHIP INVESTMENT PROGRAM: The program is designed to encourage young people, women and minorities to consider foreign service as a career choice and provide qualified persons to become involved with USAID and international development organizations. Students initially access the program during the summer between their sophomore and junior years and, if qualified, could return during the summers until they are in graduate school. FY 1995 was the first year of full operation of the program. The HBCUs selected for the special recruitment effort are

Clark Atlanta University	Morehouse College
Howard University	Prairie View A&M University
Florida A&M University	Savannah State College
Jackson State University	Spelman College
Texas Southern University	

ELIMINATION OF BARRIERS TO HBCU INVOLVEMENT

The Agency has established several mechanisms to reduce, if not eliminate, the barriers to the increased involvement of HBCUs. As part of USAID reform efforts, the Agency is currently implementing a new automated corporate data system which will have a positive impact on the procurement function. This new system will enhance USAID's ability to monitor and report on funds provided to HBCUs via prime and subcontract awards and allow managers to ensure that regulatory and legislative requirements are met.

A lack of knowledge about HBCUs is often cited as a barrier to broader use of HBCUs. Two of the major mechanisms to eliminate this barrier are the MSI Policy Committee and the MSI Coordination function in the Global Bureau discussed in Part II. While the Committee establishes Agency policy regarding MSI involvement, two of the primary functions of the MSI Coordinator are the dissemination of information

about HBCUs and the provision of technical assistance to other units within the Agency, it is expected that the level of awareness of HBCUs as a valuable and viable resource will be raised.

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) and the Office of Procurement (OP) have strengthened their collaboration in an effort to provide greater enforcement of subcontract plans which stipulate a certain level of funding to HBCUs. Joint design efforts on portions of the automated system that affect the two offices will result in a system that can provide more rigorous management of prime contracts/grants which involve HBCUs as subcontractors.

There have also been a number of Bureau specific efforts. Among the most common are committees or advisory bodies which monitor the involvement of HBCUs and other Minority Serving Institutions. These committees develop strategies to promote broader and diverse involvement with HBCUs and other Minority Serving Institutions.

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EXPLANATION OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS

BASICS	Project: Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
EAGER	Project: Equity and growth Through Economic Research
FY	Federal Fiscal Year
HACU	Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities
HBCUs	Historically Black Colleges and Universities
HCD	Human Capacity Development
HETS	Higher Education Training Systems
HRD	Human Resource Development
HSIs	Hispanic Serving Institutions
IHEs	Institutions of Higher Education
MSIs	Minority Serving Institutions
MOLIS	Minority On-Line Information Service
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OSDBU	Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (USAID)
OYB	Operating Year Budget
RFP	Request for Proposals
TELP	Project: Tertiary Education Linkage Program
UDLP	University Development Linkages Program
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development.
USAID/	USAID field mission/ by country

SECTION A

USAID AWARDS SUMMARY

SECTION B

NARRATIVE AND AWARDS

PART I -- NARRATIVE

PART I: NARRATIVE

A. INTRODUCTION

Provided below is the FY 1995 report of activities and initiatives which were implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development to continue the participation of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in its program. The total funding awarded to HBCUs in FY 95 was \$26.5 million. Approximately \$7.6 million was awarded for participant training and \$18.9 million was awarded for other activities. These amounts reaffirm the continued commitment of the Agency to significant involvement of HBCUs, despite budgetary constraints.

THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS

During the past 14 years a series of Presidential Executive Orders (E.O.) has been issued mandating significant interaction and involvement of HBCUs with federal agencies. These 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 there was the issuance of a new Executive Order. The first of these Executive Orders (E.O. 12320) was signed 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, Executive Order 12677 was signed. It 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, President William J. Clinton signed Executive Order 12876, the broadest mandate to date. While maintaining the earlier mandates of increased HBCU involvement

and the annual report, it adds the submission of an annual Agency Plan for HBCU involvement.

ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

This report is divided into three major sections: (i) The Introduction, (ii) Narrative and Awards and (iii) Appendices. The Narrative section presents the strategies which have been used to increase the participation of HBCUs in Agency programming. There are a number of activities and initiatives which illustrate the internal cooperation between units and Bureaus as the Agency implements its increased inclusion strategy. These activities provide potential models for future development and have been very effective in fostering broader Agency involvement in the White House Initiative and other minority related activities. Descriptions of some of these models are provided in this report.

The body of this report is preceded by an Executive Summary.

METHODOLOGY

The "Instructions" issued by the White House Initiative Office establish 11 generic categories for reporting data. These 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 provided to allow for the inclusion of information which does not fit comfortably in any of the other categories. Only two of the eleven categories were found to be appropriate for reporting the Agency's activities since its mission and activities differ significantly from domestic agencies. These are: (1) Research and Development and (6) Student Tuition Assistance, Scholarships and Others. Additional information which may not fit comfortably in a particular category, but is important in the presentation of USAID's overall involvement with HBCUs 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 (especially under participant training), is in Student Tuition Assistance.

White House Initiative 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 has no control (i.e., congressional "earmarks"). The activities and corresponding funding reflect the monies in the Development Assistance, Development Fund for Africa and all other sources.

B. OVERVIEW OF USAID

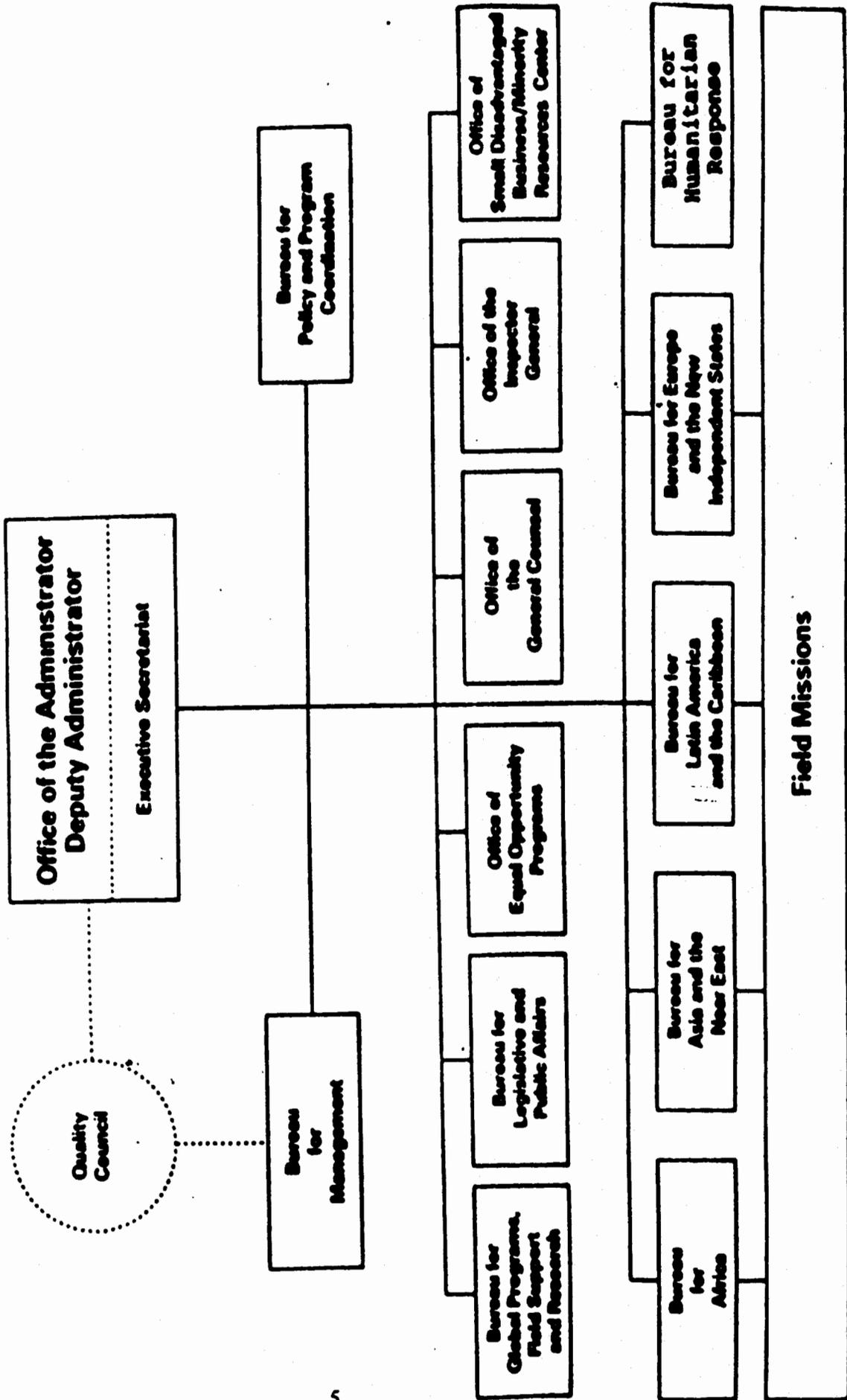
USAID has four regional and four central Bureaus. The regional Bureaus are Africa; Asia and the Near East; Latin America and the Caribbean; and Europe and the New Independent States. USAID's activities are carried out in 92 USAID-eligible countries in these regions. USAID maintains 87 missions and offices in developing countries.

The four central Bureaus are: a Global Bureau which has responsibilities for technical leadership research and field support as well as for strategies, programs and activities which are transregional, that is, common to or appropriate for more than one country or region; a Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs; a Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and the Bureau for Management. Provided on the next page is an organizational chart USAID.

AGENCY GOALS

Establishing initiatives which will increase the involvement of HBCUs, particularly in areas where the HBCUs have a special expertise, is a goal of the Agency. The various units and Bureaus are seeking ways to increase the use of HBCU expertise and resources as well as to involve those institutions in diverse activities within the Agency. To date successes are described in the sections which follow.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



All projects and activities within USAID must be within the context of at least one of the strategic priority areas of the Agency. The strategic priority areas for USAID are:

- Protecting the Environment
- Building Democracy
- Stabilizing World Population Growth and Protecting Human Health
- Encouraging Broad-Based Economic Growth
- Providing Humanitarian Assistance and Aiding Post Crisis Transition

C. SUMMARY OF USAID INVOLVEMENT AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS WITH HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Within the universe of HBCUs there is considerable diversity in interests, capabilities, breadth and depth of involvement in development issues. There are those institutions with a long history of substantive involvement in international affairs and which have trained a number of international affairs' leaders both in the United States and other countries. In some instances these leaders include presidents (e.g., Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria). Because of their positive track record in the international arena and their capacity to draw upon both domestic and international resources, those HBCUs have played 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 invaluable but not yet fully tapped resources to USAID.

There also are HBCUs with little or no first hand experience overseas, and proportionately limited readiness to participate fully in development assistance programs. Among other innovative strategies to increase potential access for these institutions, USAID has encouraged voluntary collaborative relationships with other universities and private sector organizations with relevant developing country experience when common interests exist. It is hoped that those HBCUs, who may serve initially as subcontractors or

subgrantees, eventually will have sufficient experience and capability to compete successfully and qualify as primary contractors/grantees.

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 1862¹ 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, as described in Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act. 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. Among the results of those MOUs were twelve Joint MOUs (JMOU), pairing twelve 1890 land-grant HBCUs with twelve 1862 land-grant universities. The intent of the JMOUs 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 more fully as equal partners.

The collegial relationship between the 1862 and 1890 land-grant institutions permitted long-range staffing and programming 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 1890 institutions were those HBCUs established under the second Morrill Act, passed in 1890. 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

¹ 1862 land grant institutions were those established under the first Morrill Act, of 1862.

(UDLP), a program designed to establish collaborative linkages between developing country institutions and U.S. institutions of higher education. In general the JMOUs were relatively successful and, although USAID discontinued the program, lasting relationships have developed among many of the institutions which 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 development to one which included health, population, economics and basic education. 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 predecessor Bureaus to the Global Bureau.

Through the years USAID has had varying success with increasing the funding amounts to HBCUs and the levels of HBCUs involvement in USAID programming. USAID continued its support to HBCUs in FY 1995. It is important to note that despite major funding constraints, the Agency continues to make a concerted effort to increase, the number and variety of HBCUs involved in USAID activities.

The table below provides a summary of the actual funding for the past 14 years. The average annual funding level for past five years has been \$21.3 million. The 1995 total funding represents an increase of more than \$5.0 million above that average.

USAID FUNDING TO HBCUS FY 1981- FY 1995 (in \$ millions)					
FY 1981	1.4	FY 1986	20.7	FY 1991	12.7
FY 1982	3.7	FY 1987	17.2	FY 1992	18.2
FY 1983	5.9	FY 1988	19.9	FY 1993	25.0
FY 1984	12.8	FY 1989	29.5	FY 1994	28.6
FY 1985	18.5	FY 1990	20.6	FY 1995	26.5

D. AGENCY-WIDE INITIATIVES

In fiscal year 1995 -- the fourteenth anniversary of the issuance of HBCU-related Executive Orders -- USAID's efforts to expand and further institutionalize the participation of HBCUs in its various international development activities continued to be a major Agency-wide goal. The Agency has instituted several major new initiatives while also maintaining previously successful initiatives.

MINORITY SERVING INSTITUTIONS INITIATIVE: As stated earlier, for many years the Agency has been involved, in varying degrees, with HBCUs. Individual Bureaus and units have engaged HBCU expertise (both on the institutional and individual staff level) and used them as resources. In the past, however, the utilization of HBCUs has not been systematic or designated as a major goal of the Agency. Much of the involvement was the result of individual interests, needs and initiatives with little coordination among units or Bureaus. In recognition of this lack of coordination, the Agency developed a strategy to coordinate current and future activities relating to HBCUs. As it became clear that HBCUs would not be the only minority educational constituency interested in accessing the Agency, USAID decided to expand its strategy to inclusively develop more approaches which would ensure HBCU

involvement at significant levels, and also provide access to other Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) interested in becoming involved with USAID.

The coordination of policies, initiatives and activities relating to Minority Serving Institutions was established as an Agency initiative during FY 1994. In support of the MSI Initiative, the MSI Policy Committee (consisting of senior level managers from throughout the Agency) was appointed and an MSI Coordinator was selected by the Global Bureau. The MSI Policy Committee provides leadership in the formulation of policy relating to MSIs. The Coordinator is responsible for data collection, information sharing and technical assistance to USAID Bureaus as they develop initiatives and outreach activities to the MSI constituencies. The MSI Coordination function was instituted in June 1994. FY 1995 was the first full year of operations for the MSI Initiative and a number of objectives and activities were established for the first year. The objectives were to:

1. Establish a set of policies relating to USAID's inclusion of Minority Serving Institutions in the activities and projects of the Agency.
2. Establish a comprehensive and systematic plan for Agency-wide coordination of activities with HBCUs and other MSIs.
3. Establish mechanisms to ensure familiarity with MSIs as resources among USAID staff and familiarity with USAID priorities, programs and activities within MSI communities.

THE MINORITY ON-LINE INFORMATION SERVICE (MOLIS): MOLIS is a state-of-the-art database service, available 24-hours per day, seven days per week via Internet. The service provides key information on HBCUs and Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs). MOLIS, which provides information on Federal education programs, research equipment and employment opportunities, 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 for this project.

The Agency contributed \$80,000 as its share of funding for MOLIS operations during 1995 and took steps to expand use of the system by 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.

THE HBCU DAY AT USAID COMMITTEE: A recommendation of the MSI Committee was that a standing ad hoc HBCU Day Planning Committee be established which would plan and develop the HBCU Day program and be available for planning other HBCU related conferences. In a continuing effort to increase the awareness of the potential contributions and to enhance the utilization of HBCUs within the Agency, the HBCU Planning Committee sponsored and coordinated the annual commemoration of "National HBCU Week" on September 22, 1995. The 1995 HBCU Day represented an interesting and new collaboration between federal agencies - The United States Information Agency; The State Department; The U.S. Department of Agriculture; and USAID. During the day, several special sessions were held which included a meeting between HBCU Presidents and the Administrator; a plenary with Assistant and Deputy Assistant Administrators on the panel; and region specific roundtables.

E. BUREAU INITIATIVES

BUREAU FOR AFRICA (AFR)

For a number of years the Africa Bureau has been proactive in its HBCU initiatives. Provided below, is a description of the major activities and initiatives within the Bureau. The effect of this proactive posture taken by the Africa Bureau has been 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. Major activities which can and/or do involve HBCUs are as follows:

EQUITY AND GROWTH THROUGH ECONOMIC RESEARCH PROJECT (EAGER): EAGER is a six-year multifaceted project which focuses on economic and social science research for Africa. Its purpose is to increase the use of economic and social research and analysis by decision makers in both public and private sector institutions of sub-Saharan Africa. EAGER was designed to ensure collaboration between research institutes, African researchers, HBCUs and firms previously classified as "Gray Amendment entities. Traditionally,

RFPs for major research funded under EAGER encourage a significant percentage of the work to be undertaken by African researchers and/or institutions, HBCUs and underutilized firms.

TERTIARY EDUCATION LINKAGES PROJECT (TELP): TELP is an innovative cutting-edge project developed by USAID/South Africa. It is an example of how individual units within the Agency can assume proactive postures in meeting the Agency goals related to HBCUs.

TELP is designed to strengthen South Africa's historically Black tertiary education institutions and will involve HBCUs in significant ways throughout the project. The specific activities in which the HBCUs will be involved will be determined by the requesting South African historically disadvantaged Institutions. The ranges of potential activities include the provision of technical assistance and the creation of formal institutional linkages aimed at Black South African institutional infrastructure development, faculty exchanges, faculty development workshops, program and curricula development. Built into TELP design is a mechanism to allow opportunities for limited competition grants to secure the unique expertise and experiences found in HBCUs. TELP was approved in FY 1994 and is now in the implementation stage.

OTHER INITIATIVES:

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES PROJECT: Of the 42 Linkages which exist under UDLP over one-fourth (13) are located in Africa and more than one half of the nine HBCUs involved in the program have linkage relationships with institutions in Africa. Although, because of a reduced budget, no new UDLP project awards have been made since FY 1993, previously funded projects continue to operate in the region. Also, in FY 1995, a large new linkage involving an HBCU was initiated in Eritrea with bilateral funding.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR VISITS: In FY 1995 the Bureau's Assistant Administrator visited HBCUs in the southern region of the United States including: LeMoyne-Owen College and Jackson State University. The purposes of the visit were to communicate the Bureau's commitment to increase opportunities for HBCUs in the Africa region, to discuss potential partnerships, and to learn more about the capabilities of the HBCUs.

SOUTH AFRICAN VISIT. More than 15 South African college administrators of Historically Disadvantaged Institutions (HDIs) and leaders in South African higher education traveled to the U.S. to attend a conference funded under TELP and organized by the American Council on Education (ACE). The conference was designed to provide opportunities for South African education leaders and a cross-section of American university administrators to share knowledge about higher education administration. The South African administrators also took this opportunity to increase their familiarity with HBCUs and their capabilities. More than 25 HBCUs were represented at the conference and several of them hosted individual South African education leaders and administrators after the conference.

BUREAU FOR EUROPE AND THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES (ENI)

The Bureau for Europe and the New Independent States manages USAID's programs in Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States. The ENI Bureau, which is the newest geographic Bureau in USAID, has made great progress in establishing relationships with the HBCU community. In FY 1995, USAID placed 211 participant trainees at HBCUs, an increase of approximately two percent for the NIS countries and one percent for the EUR countries.

The Newly Independent States Education and Training Project (NET) continued during FY 1995. Under USAID's direction, the contractor continued with several HBCU liaisons officers working with the HBCU institutions. These liaison staff members have the responsibility for coordinating and sharing information about HBCUs and for providing a contact point for providers and training staff.

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL PROGRAMS, FIELD SUPPORT AND RESEARCH (G)

Within the Bureau there are five Centers which address the specific technical areas of health, nutrition, and population; environment; democracy and governance; energy; human capacity development; and economic growth. There is also the Women in Development (WID) Office which provides

technical assistance to the Agency on issues relating to the participation and well-being of women.

CENTER FOR HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

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, funds are used annually to provide training opportunities to actual/aspiring professionals in developing countries in such areas as business administration, technical and scientific areas, and agricultural technology. Traditionally, of the total allocated, approximately 10% has gone to HBCUs as a part of the Gray Amendment target. A total of 1033 Participants were trained in HBCUs during FY 1995. The total in-service trainees include those who began in an earlier year but were still in training as the new FY begins. Provided in Tables III is a summary of those trainee assignments by type and by HBCU.

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.

In fiscal year 1995, 37 HBCUs received participant training placements through Global Bureau contractors. The Agency funded and placed new start trainees in 41 HBCUs. The total dollar amount for new starts and "continuing trainees" at HBCUs in FY 1995 was \$7.6 million. Provided in Table IV is a summary of the placements by technical and academic training for FY 1995. With the Agency's increased emphasis on short-term, specialized training, HBCUs stand to benefit greatly because their capabilities to develop short-term programs already exist. Many HBCU institutions have certificate and associate degree programs as a part of their total academic programs.

HBCU TRACKING SYSTEM: The Human Capacity Development Center in the Global Bureau has a tracking system which keeps central offices and field missions aware of the trends in HBCU placements during each fiscal year. Each year it has been expected that the total placements at HBCUs will, at a minimum, reach or exceed 10%. The tracking system provides for early detection of decreases in HBCU placements and encourages greater HBCU placements. Missions are given annual "performance report cards" to stimulate stronger responses.

MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS COORDINATION: Designed to provide a central point for coordination of activities relating to MSI and a technical resource, the MSI coordination function is established in the Global Bureau. The MSI Coordinator's assigned responsibilities include,

- ▶ Serving as a technical assistance resource to Agency units, units as they develop MSI strategies and initiatives;
- ▶ Sharing information and collecting data on MSIs; and
- ▶ Serving as a liaison to the MSI constituencies.

During FY 1995, the MSI Coordinator made several presentations to HBCUs, including an intensive "Internationalization of the Campus" workshop at LeMoyne-Owens and regional workshops of the Partnership For International Development Program (PIDP) at Morris Brown and Jackson State University. There also have been individual and group meetings with representatives from HBCUs and numerous referrals of HBCUs to units throughout USAID. Among other activities of the MSI Coordinator are White House Initiatives reports, presentation to MSI constituencies, liaising with other federal USAID-MSI related issues, and meetings. The Coordinator also facilitated USAID senior staff visits to several HBCUs and the sponsoring of a Town Meeting in Memphis (at LeMoyne-Owens) and Philadelphia (at Temple University).

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND: Near the end of FY 1994 the United Negro College Fund (UNCF) was awarded a grant for a technical assistance project, Partners For International Development Program (PIDP). This two-year project is being implemented jointly with UNCF and the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) and has the goal of expanding the participation of HBCUs and Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs)

in the programs of USAID. Through a series of workshops and conferences, the institutions refine grantsmanship skills and strategies for accessing USAID. To ensure timely information dissemination about HBCUs to USAID staff and to expand the internationalization of those interested institutions, the grant also assists the Agency in some of its MSI efforts. During its first year of operation, project staff provided technical assistance to more than 20 HBCU institutions.

THE RESEARCH PROGRAM FOR HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: The HBCU Research Grant Program has been part of USAID's recognition of the important role of HBCU researchers in international development. Through this program, USAID involves HBCU researchers in seeking solutions to developing country problems, and simultaneously strengthening the expertise at the HBCUs in the area of international development. It encourages developing countries and USAID missions overseas to identify and make use of outstanding HBCU scientists.

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 must include collaboration with developing country scientists and academicians. The research must also be conducted in part or entirely in a USAID eligible country.

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 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. Fourteen research projects were funded in fiscal year 1995 for a total of approximately \$1.4 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 so that they may more effectively meet the development needs of their societies, and b) further the internationalization objectives of U.S. universities.

Through FY 1993, centrally funded UDLP competitions were conducted annually. All U.S. public and private colleges/universities that are degree-granting institutions and involved in education, research and outreach were eligible. Linkage activities were carried out in the priority areas in USAID. Annual awards were made based on the results of a stringent peer review process. Beginning in FY 1995, new awards are made only through funding from USAID's field Missions. As of fiscal year 1995, of the 42 awards made in the UDLP to date, as individual institutions or a part of consortia/groupings, HBCUs participated in nine (9) or 21% of the total awards. HBCUs represented 15% of the 60 of higher education institutions involved in the UDLP Program.

Although, due to budgetary constraints, there was no new centrally funded competition for UDLP grants in FY 1995, there were two new linkages. One of the linkages (Eritrea) included an HBCU (North Carolina Central University). Many HBCUs are still involved and receiving funding for the continuation of grants awarded in previous years. Still involved are Prairie View University (Costa Rica); Lincoln University-Missouri (Malawi); Tuskegee University (Malawi; Kenya); Harris-Stowe State University (Guyana) Clark Atlanta University (Madagascar); Central State University (Ghana); and Morgan State University (Bangladesh).

CENTER FOR POPULATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The Center for Population, Health and Nutrition has four projects which involve HBCUs. Provided below are descriptions of the four projects.

BASIC SUPPORT FOR INSTITUTIONALIZING CHILD SURVIVAL (BASICS): The project is designed to assist USAID missions, regional bureaus and USAID-assisted countries meet the dual challenges facing child survival programs in the 1990s: extending access to and use of child survival interventions, and institutionalizing those interventions through strengthened health service delivery systems, sustained behavior change and policies that support child health and child survival. BASICS provides expertise both in the focused technical interventions of child survival and in cross-cutting areas of service delivery support, communication and marketing; and primary health care

management, planning and policy. For FY 1995, Clark Atlanta University received \$200,000 under a subcontractual arrangement

HEALTH CARE AND FINANCING SUSTAINABILITY: The goal of this project is to improve the health status of target population groups in developing countries through the improvement in the allocation and use of resources within the health sector. The project is designed to demonstrate that (a) improvement in access, affordability, efficiency and quality health care can occur through enhancing the financial base from which cost effective health activities can be organized and implemented; and (b) improvement in the allocation, use and management of private and public health sector resources. Under the sub-project "Health Financing and Sustainability", the contractor will utilize the expertise of several HBCUs.

TRAINING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: Through Johns Hopkins University's JHPIEGO Corp., a grant was awarded to engage in a joint project with the Morehouse College of Medicine to conduct a needs assessment for Ugandan nursing, midwifery, medical and public health schools, the development of training materials and testing.

POPULATION SERVICES FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: During FY 1995, the University of Michigan continued to engage in recruitment activities. The target for HBCU recruitment for the year was 10%, however they far exceeded that target. This is particularly noteworthy since the program only began two years ago. Currently the program works with three institutions (Howard University, Clark-Atlanta University and Morgan State University) to select potential fellowship candidates, identify course requirements and provide necessary qualifying courses through John Hopkins University for up to four fellowship candidates.

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM (CLASP): The Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean has involved HBCUs in its CLASP project for a number of years. CLASP is designed to provide opportunities for education and training to people of the Caribbean and Latin America region. There are opportunities for both short-term and long-term training.

BUREAU FOR LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS (LPA)

The Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs engaged in several activities to increase the collaboration with HBCUs in the area of public information dissemination and information sharing. In a concerted effort to increase exposure of the Agency within the HBCU and other Minority Serving Institutions communities and increase Agency awareness of MSI capabilities, when feasible, LPA includes at least one visit to one of those institutions on the itinerary of senior administrators. During FY 1995, visits were made to Clark-Atlanta University, Jackson State University, LeMoyne-Owen College, Tennessee State University and Tuskegee University. At the institutions, the administrators engaged in such activities as meetings with the institution's senior administrators, students and faculty; making presentations; serving as keynote speakers; and participating in conferences and seminars.

BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Recruitment Branch in the Office of Human Resources has developed an innovative and aggressive recruitment program to both interest young people in international affairs as a career choice during their formative undergraduate years in college and to increase diversity within the Agency.

INTERNSHIP INVESTMENT PROGRAM: Appropriately entitled, "The Internship Investment Program," the program was established in 1994 and, thus far, several recruitment visits have been made to U.S. colleges and universities. The program is designed to encourage young people, women and minorities to consider foreign service as a career choice and provide qualified persons to become involved with USAID and international development organizations. Students initially access the program during the summer between their sophomore and junior years and, if qualified, could return during the summers until they are in graduate school. FY 1995 was the first year of full operation of the program. The HBCUs selected for the special recruitment effort are

Clark Atlanta University	Morehouse College
Howard University	Prairie View A&M University
Florida A&M University	Savannah State College

F. INTERBUREAU COOPERATION

Several programs are collaborative and involve more than one Bureau. If categorized under only one topical heading for the purposes of this report, 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 and another Bureau contributes a certain portion of its budget to insure that there will be programmatic involvement in their respective bureaus (e.g., the HBCU Research Grants Program). The Participant Training Program is an example of strong collaboration between the Global Bureau and the regional bureaus. As mentioned above, Global provides technical assistance to the various Bureaus and missions as they place trainees in HBCUs.

G. ELIMINATION OF BARRIERS TO HBCU INVOLVEMENT

AGENCY-WIDE INITIATIVES: The Agency has established several mechanisms to reduce, if not eliminate, the barriers to the increased involvement of HBCUs. This section will discuss the Agency-wide mechanisms and under each of the respective Bureaus or units, a discussion specific to that entity will be presented. In most instances, the Bureaus and units established an overall Gray Amendment entities policy, as opposed to an HBCU specific policy. Since HBCUs were one of the Gray Amendment entities, they were covered by any Gray Amendment policy. Bureaus and units were being encouraged to establish supplemental policies, goals and/or practices in addition to those initiated by the Gray Amendment.

As part of USAID reform efforts, the Agency is currently implementing a new automated corporate data system which will have a positive impact on the procurement function. This new system will enhance USAID's ability to monitor and report on funds provided to HBCUs via prime and subcontract

awards and allow managers to ensure that regulatory and legislative requirements are met.

A lack of knowledge about HBCUs is often cited as a barrier to broader use of HBCUs. One of the major mechanisms to eliminate this barrier is the MSI Coordination function in the Global Bureau discussed in Part II. Since two of the primary functions of the MSI Coordinator are the dissemination of information about HBCUs and the provision of technical assistance to other units within the Agency, it is expected that the level of awareness of HBCUs as a valuable and viable resource will be raised.

In FY 1995 the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) and the Office of Procurement (OP) continue to strengthen their collaboration in an effort to provide greater enforcement of subcontract plans which stipulate a certain level of funding to HBCUs. Joint design efforts on portions of the automated system that affect the two offices will result in a system that can provide more rigorous management of prime contracts/grants which involve HBCUs as subcontractors.

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization and the Office of Minority Resource Center will continue to include HBCUs in the Agency database for referrals in upcoming procurement opportunities.

One of the important goals of the agency is increasing the number of HBCUs as prime contractors. Currently, many of the HBCUs serve as subcontractors, and while this provides a crucial investment in international network of donors and programs, it should be a bridge to the broader HBCU participation overall. The following are additional strategies which the Agency has developed to increase HBCU involvement.

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 an 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 designated 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 while 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 who 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 United Negro College Fund (UNCF) was awarded a grant to develop a project to provide training to HBCUs interested in international affairs. The universities involved demonstrate their true commitment by continuing their staff members' salaries while overseas. This project was began in FY 1995.

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 policies initiated under 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.

BUREAU INITIATIVES

AFRICA BUREAU (AFR)

DISADVANTAGED ENTERPRISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Within the Bureau an Advisory Committee was established in response to the Gray Amendment 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 Bureau activities related to underutilized entities. It meets monthly to coordinate 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 these initiatives.

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 relevant 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 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 such as technical assistance and information sharing are implemented immediately.

STRUCTURED INFORMATION-SHARING: On a regular basis, staff in the Africa Bureau speak to HBCU groups at conferences and other meetings. The Assistant Administrator has visited regional HBCU related meetings and conferences. The staff engages 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 Bureau's HBCU liaison, information about changing capabilities and interests of HBCUs is shared with the field missions on a regular basis. The missions have access to MOLIS.

BUREAU FOR ASIA AND NEAR EAST

The ANE Bureau has several instruments in place to monitor and encourage the use of HBCUs and other underutilized entities in its development objectives. The Bureau has a policy and responsibilities paper in place which outlines the Gray Amendment legislation and the responsibilities of each Bureau unit in carrying out the legislative requirements. Each fiscal year the Bureau implements its "Early Alert System" to ensure that missions/offices are making every effort to consider HBCUs, other minority, and women owned entities at the earliest possible stage of their design and implementation plans. Each mission/office is required to submit a quarterly status report on awards made to such entities.

BUREAU FOR EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES (ENI)

To more strongly encourage collaboration with an HBCU by having an HBCU deliver part of all of the training, the Bureau has revised its Request for Proposal design. The Bureau also strongly recommends to institutions which express an interest in collaborating with an HBCU that the HBCU serve as the prime subcontractor.

BUREAU FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The LAC Bureau has undertaken several activities to ensure that the goals and objectives set by USAID relating to HBCUs are exceeded. By utilizing a monitoring and evaluation contractor under the Caribbean and Latin

American Scholarship Program (CLASP) project the Bureau is now able to monitor and report all HBCU participant placements from the LAC region. Through MOLIS, all missions and the central Bureaus have access to the HBCU institutional profiles.

SECTION B

NARRATIVE AND AWARDS

PART II – HBCU AWARDS/ANALYSES TABLES

TABLE I: SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR 1995 AWARDS TO HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

TABLE I TOTAL AWARDS TO HBCUs FOR FY 1995		
	PROGRAM AWARDS	
HBCU	NO.	AMOUNT (\$000)
Alabama A&M U.	1	50
Central State U.	1	99
Clark-Atlanta U.	5	4,232
Florida A&M U.	4	674
Fort Valley State College	2	200
Howard U.	2	119
Jackson State U.	3	93
Lincoln U. (Pennsylvania)	2	145
Maryland U. of- ES	2	1,248
Meharry Medical College	1	99
Miss. Consor. for Int'l Dev	1	343

**TABLE I: TOTAL AWARDS TO HBCUs
FOR FY 1995 (cont.)**

HBCU	PROGRAM AWARDS	
	NO.	AMOUNT (\$000)
Morehouse Coll. of Med.	4	5,132
Morgan State U.	3	220
North Carolina A&T St. U.	1	300
South Carolina State U.	1	100
Southern U @ New Orleans	1	2,000
Tennessee State U.	1	100
Texas Southern U.	1	100
Tuskegee U.	5	3,202
Virginia State U.	2	200
Xavier U.		
TOTAL AWARDS	43	18,657
<p>* Fiscal Year (FY) for USAID is October 1, 1994 to September 30, 1995 SOURCE: USAID HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT CENTER, AS OF 3/01/95</p>		

TABLE II: FISCAL YEAR 1995 PROGRAM AWARDS

<u>Institution/Award</u>	<u>Funding Bureau</u>	<u>Amount (\$000)</u>
<u>Alabama A & M University</u>		
HBCU Training Grant	Global Bureau	50
<u>Clark-Atlanta University</u>		
Zambia Training Grant	Africa Bureau	2,828
EAGER Research Project (w/Howard U.)	Africa Bureau	550
BESO Project	Africa Bureau	518
Guinea Training Grant	Africa Bureau	286
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	50
<u>Central State University</u>		
HBCU Training Grant	Global Bureau	99
<u>Florida A & M University</u>		
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	89
PARTS Project	Africa Bureau	100
West Africa Regional Health	Africa Bureau	396
HRDA Training Grant	Africa Bureau	89
<u>Fort Valley State College</u>		
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
<u>Howard University</u>		
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
HRDA Training Grant	Africa Bureau	19
<u>Jackson State University</u>		
HRDA Training Grant	Africa Bureau	65
HRDA Training Grant	Africa Bureau	12
HRDA Training Grant	Africa Bureau	17

TABLE II: FISCAL YEAR 1995 PROGRAM AWARDS (cont.)

Institution/Award	Funding Bureau	Amount (\$000)
<u>Lincoln University, PA</u>		
HBCU Training Grant	Global Bureau	100
HRDA Training Grant	Africa Bureau	45
<u>Maryland, University of-Eastern Shore</u>		
AELGA Project	Africa Bureau	248
PARTS Project	Africa Bureau	1,000
<u>Meharry Medical College</u>		
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	99
<u>Mississippi Consortium for Int'l Development</u>		
CEE Training Grant	ENI Bureau	343
<u>Morehouse College of Medicine</u>		
HHRAA Project	Africa Bureau	353
West Africa Regional Health	Africa Bureau	936
Traditional Medicine Project	Africa Bureau	843
HIV/AIDS Prevention	Africa Bureau	3,000
<u>Morgan State University</u>		
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	20
<u>North Carolina A&T University</u>		
PARTS Project	Africa Bureau	300
<u>South Carolina State College</u>		
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100

TABLE II: FISCAL YEAR 1995 PROGRAM AWARDS (cont.)

<u>Institution/Award</u>	<u>Funding Bureau</u>	<u>Amount (\$000)</u>
<u>Southern University System</u>		
Democracy/Governance in Zambia	Africa Bureau	2,000
<u>Tennessee State University</u>		
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
<u>Texas Southern University</u>		
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
<u>Tuskegee University</u>		
Sokaine University Project, Tanzania	Africa Bureau	2,715
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	97
PARTS Project	Africa Bureau	190
<u>Virginia State University</u>		
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
HBCU Research Grant	Global Bureau	100
TOTAL PROGRAM AWARDS		18,657

NOTES:

1. All awards are defined by the Total Estimated Cost (TEC), the total value (\$) of awards.
2. Levels for Africa Bureau were provided by AFR and are obligations for FY 1995. Levels for the Global and ENI Bureaus were provided by CIMS and are the TEC of the awards for FY 1995.

TABLE III: PARTICIPANT TRAINING MONTHS BY TYPE OF TRAINING

TABLE III: PARTICIPANT TRAINING MONTHS BY TYPE OF TRAINING, FY 1995						
FACILITY	Acad. Part.	Acad. Mos.	Tech.Part	Tech.Mos.	Total Part	Total Mos
ALABAMA A & M UNIV.	16	89.30	1	0.73	17	90.03
ALCORN STATE UNIV.	1	1.33	1	3.47	2	4.80
BOWIE STATE UNIV.	7	63.53	49	40.87	56	104.40
CENTRAL STATE UNIV.	5	41.80	1	0.30	6	42.10
CHICAGO STATE UNIV.	1	11.17	0	0.00	1	11.17
CLARK ATLANTA UNIV.	23	202.80	121	99.83	144	302.63
DELAWARE STATE COLL.	0	0.00	1	0.70	1	0.70
DILLARD UNIV.	1	8.83	0	0.00	1	8.83
FLORIDA AGRIC & MECH UNIV.	13	95.33	1	1.30	14	96.63
FORT VALLEY STATE COLL.	3	33.50	0	0.00	3	33.50
GRAMBLING STATE COLL.	4	10.93	0	0.00	4	10.93
HAMPTON UNVI.	7	44.63	21	5.00	28	49.63
HARRIS STOWE STATE COLL.	20	221.03	15	44.50	35	265.53
HOWARD UNIV.	27	223.30	37	16.30	64	239.60
JACKSON STATE UNIV.	13	112.73	37	46.20	50	158.93
LANGSTON UNIV.	0	0.00	1	1.10	1	1.10

**TABLE III: PARTICIPANT TRAINING MONTHS
BY TYPE OF TRAINING, FY 1995**

**TABLE III PARTICIPANT TRAINING MONTHS
BY TYPE OF TRAINING, FY 1995**

FACILITY	Acad. Part.	Acad. Mos.	Tech.Part	Tech.Mos.	Total Part	Total Mos
LINCOLN UNIV.(Jefferson City, MO)	2	20.37	31	9.00	33	29.37
LINCOLN UNIV. (PA)	4	8.17	2	4.00	6	12.17
MISS. CONST. FOR INTL DEV.	1	10.13	368	282.77	369	292.90
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE UNIV.	2	17.43	0	0.00	2	17.43
MOREHOUSE COLLEGE	1	0.23	20	0.00	21	0.23
MOREHOUSE SCHOL OF MEDICINE	0	0.00	8	15.20	8	15.20
MORGAN UNIV.	7	54.43	0	0.00	7	54.43
MORRIS BROWN COLL.	0	0.00	8	0.00	8	0.00
NORFOLK STATE UNIV.	0	0.00	3	7.57	3	7.57
NORTH CAROLINA A & T ST. U.	21	115.80	0	0.00	21	115.80
PRAIRIE VIEW A & M COLL.	1	11.17	8	3.20	9	14.37
ROXBURY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	0	0.00	23	3.07	23	3.07
SOJOURNER DOUGLAS COLL.	0	0.00	3	4.33	3	4.33
SOUTHERN UNIV. A & M COLL.	3	22.30	7	2.80	10	25.10
SPELMAN COLL	2	22.33	2	6.83	4	29.17
TENNESSEE STATE UNIV.	1	9.63	0	0.00	1	9.63

**TABLE III: PARTICIPANT TRAINING MONTHS
BY TYPE OF TRAINING, FY 1995**

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BY TYPE OF TRAINING, FY 1995**

FACILITY	Acad. Part.	Acad. Mos.	Tech.Part	Tech.Mos.	Total Part	Total Mos
TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIV.	1	11.17	0	0.00	1	11.17
TUSKEGEE UNIV.	20	154.90	7	45.63	27	200.53
UNIV. OF DISTRICT OF COL.	1	2.03	19	14.00	20	16.03
UNIV. OF MARYLAND	4	38.33	4	3.10	8	41.43
VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE	3	19.00	0	0.00	3	19.00
XAVIER UNIVERSITY	4	42.97	14	0.00	18	42.97
TOTALS	220	1727.80	813	661.80	1033	2389.6

Short term (Technical) \$4,000 average cost per month.**

NOTE: Total yearly expenses for longterm are \$7,971. Monthly expenses for short term are \$6,000. Calculations include only the money which is received by the school, tuition and fees.

*Longterm: In 1995, a total of thirty-nine HBCUs participated in USAID programs. There are no accurate data to calculate income generated from USAID training for each of the participating HBCU institutions. PIET has accurate figures for the ten HBCUs utilized for all of their "95" participants for both academic and technical areas. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of all "95" USAID academic participants and twenty-six per cent (26%) of all technical participants were supported by PIET and attended the ten referenced HBCUs. To obtain the amounts of USAID generated income per institution, the costs of academic program tuition and fees for all ten PIET HBCU schools were utilized. The average costs were calculated by finding a total for the ten PIET schools (\$79,715) and dividing that by twelve (\$664 average per month for academic students).

**Short Term: For short term participants, the total average monthly costs PIET HBCUs is six thousand dollars of which an average of four thousand dollars per month goes directly to the institution.

Totals:
(Divided by
39)

Averages