



AFRICARE

"Improving the quality of life in rural Africa through the development of water resources, increased food production and the delivery of health services."

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AFRICARE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM GRANT REPORT

FINAL REPORT

Executive Director
C. PAYNE LUCAS

AID/PHA-G-1076
DPG 932-13-950-047

SUBMITTED BY:
AFRICARE, INC.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
 <u>INTRODUCTION</u>	
I. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	4
II. RESOURCE INFORMATION CENTER	5
III. RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODELS/STRATEGIES	8
IV. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES	9
V. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	10
SMALL-SCALE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	11
A. Seguenega - Upper Volta	11
B. Banamba - Mali	16
C. Agadez - Niger	18
LARGE-SCALE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	20
A. Seguenega - Upper Volta	20
B. Tara - Niger	23
C. Banamba - Mali	26
VI. <u>ATTACHMENTS</u>	28
A. Africare Development Team	29
B. Organizations Contacted in Regard To The Africare Resource Information Center	30
C. Organizations Contacted in Regard to the Africare Personnel Data Bank	31
D. Integrated Rural Development Models/ Strategies	32
E. Africare Integrated Rural Development Programs Disciplines Required/University Participants	33
F. Final Fiscal Report	34

This report is submitted in accordance with the terms of the Africare Development Grant 932-12-950-047. Although the report covers the reporting period from January 1977 through June 30, 1977, it is the final report on the Development Grant: The Final Fiscal Report which was submitted July 14, 1977 is attached.

Africare signed an AID Grant agreement on November 11, 1974 for a two year \$508,000 grant. Subsequently the grant was extended to April 30, 1977 (with no additional funding). It was further extended to June 30, 1977 with an additional funding of \$50,000 to make the total grant \$558,000.

The general purpose of the grant was to institutionalize, within Africare, the capability to plan, design, manage, and evaluate integrated rural development programs. The overall goal of the project was to improve the income, health, education, and quality of life of the lowest income persons in rural areas of the Sahel in West and Central Africa.

To accomplish these purposes, Africare was to undertake a number of activities which came under the six broad categories of Program Administration, Resource Information Center Development, Rural Development Models/Strategies Development, Integrated Rural Development Workshops/Conferences, Development of Projects and Proposals, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Within each of the categories the following activities were to take place:

I. Program Administration

Staff selection criteria set.
Interview candidates.
Conclude negotiations with A.I.D.
Staff selection.
Project activities schedule and agenda set.
Contacts with African governments furthered.
Formal contacts with American Institutions and Organizations.

II. Resource Information Center Development

The following activities were to be undertaken.

Complete Design for the Center.
Resource Center Operational.
Identification of American Institutions and Organizations.
Development seminars with American Institutions.
Resource Center Data Collection.

III. Development of Rural Development Models/Strategies

The following activities were to be undertaken:

Rural Development Information and Data Gathering.
Discussions with African Governments.
Model Planning Objectives Confirmed.
Regional and Sub-Regional Model Adaptation.
Preliminary Models Developed.
Host Country and Staff Review of Models.
Models Completed.

IV. Workshop Activities

The following activities were to be undertaken:

Design of workshop goals, curriculum, etc.
Workshop plan and format submitted to governments.
Identification of host country consultants and participants.
Identification of resource of participants.
Negotiations with resource participants.
Overseas workshop Schedule and participants confirmed.

4/

Orientation of resource participants.
Training of resource participants.
Workshop content finalized.
Workshop activities.
Host country and staff evaluation of workshops.
Evaluation of workshop activities by resource participants.
Workshop follow-up with Ministries and participants.

V. Development of Projects and Proposals

The following activities were to be undertaken:

Project planning and formulation.
Project specific research and data collection.
Discussions with African governments.
Project design completed.
Project proposal written.
New project proposal submitted for funding.
Project proposal funded - project implementation.

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

The following activities were to be undertaken:

Internal program status review.
Program reports.
Internal program evaluation.
Workshop continuation analysis with African Governments,
Africare Staff.
External evaluation.

With the ending of this grant, Africare is extremely pleased to report that the purposes and activities set forth have been achieved. Africare has been able to "institutionalize the capability to plan, design, manage and evaluate integrated rural development programs."

Through this grant, Africare has been able to assemble, as part of its staff, a highly skilled development team. Over the period of this grant, the Development

Team has worked with hundreds of Sahelian officials and technicians. Integrated Rural Development Models/Strategies were developed and became the springboard for conducting workshops which in turn produced small scale and large scale integrated rural development projects. Some of these projects have been funded and implemented. Several already have been completed.

The Africare Resource Information Center is being utilized by a variety of researchers. The personnel data bank continues to expand.

Representatives from predominantly black colleges in the United States were provided an opportunity to participate in the development process in the Sahel. What follows is a summary presentation of what has taken place in the six areas of activities.

I. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

By March 1975 the Africare Development Team had been formed. The Team consists of a Director, a Rural Economist, an Agricultural Production Specialist, an Assistant/Workshop Coordinator, an Administrative Assistant/Linguist, and a Rural Health Specialist. (See Attachment A.) To assist the Team in the field, the Government of Niger appointed the former Niger Ambassador to the United States to be the "Africare Correspondent" and provided Africare with a rent-free, tax-free headquarters in Niamey. When the Correspondent

U

became Niger's Ambassador to Egypt a new correspondent was named. He is currently the Secretary General to the President of Niger

During the course of the DPG, the Team made a total of ten trips to the Sahel, focusing primarily on Niger, Mali and Upper Volta. On these trips--in addition to working with the officials and technicians--the team was joined by Africare Permanent Representatives. In December 1976 the Workshop Coordinator, who was posted in Niger, completed his tour and a new one was appointed. (See Attachment A.)

II. THE RESOURCE INFORMATION CENTER

The Africare Resource Information Center became operational in March 1975. It includes approximately 2,000 highly selected documents, 90 periodicals and five daily African Newspapers. The Center also contains a film library and a Personnel Data Bank. (Attached B). Reference materials and articles are constantly being added to the Center through Team visits to the Sahel and by contact with organizations such as:

- Le Centre d'Etude et de Documentation sur l'Afrique et l'Outre-Mer;
- Le Comite Interafricain d'Etudes Hydrauliques, Ouagadougou;
- Center for Research on Economic Development, Ann Arbor, Michigan;
- The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria;

- Office of Arid Land Studies, University of Arizona;
and
- Agency for International Development Reference
Library. (See Attachment B).

The Center is being used by various institutions and individuals such as, the AID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, United States Information Agency, National Institute for Advanced Studies, Checchi and Company, Howard University graduate students and the American Public Health Association.

The film library includes such films as

- Presentation de la Haute-Volta and Le Developpement de Cooperatives, produced by the Societe Africaine d'Etudes et de Developpement;
- Survival in the Sahel, an AID release;
- This Week: Unknown Famine, a BBC production on the drought in Ethiopia;
- Drought, a United Nations release;
- This is the Sahel, a University of Michigan production for Africare;
- Sahel: The Border of Hell; A trip to the Sahel, a WTOP Carl Rowan, J.C. Hayward production;
- Report from Africa: Reasoner Report; and
- A Propos d'une Secheresse, a production of the Secours Catholique, Paris.

The film library has been used by NBC, WTOP, American and Howard Universities, and by Dunbar, Cardozo and McKinley public schools. It has also been used by other groups such as, the Africare Boston Chapter, African Studies Association

8

Conference in San Francisco, All Souls Unitarian Church (Washington, D.C.), and the Church of the Good Shepherd (Clinton, Massachusetts).

The Personnel Data Bank, which is also a part of the Resource Center, consists of people who have worked in rural development in the Sahel or in other parts of the world which have relevance for development in the Sahel. The Data Bank includes personnel from disciplines such as: Agriculture, Communications, Development Administration and Planning, Economics, Human Resources, Hydrology-Geology, Public Affairs, Soil Science, Forestry and Environmental Sciences. These disciplines are further subdivided into areas of the world in which the person has worked. For example, Francophone Africa, Anglophone West Africa, East Africa and other parts of the world.

To further expand the data bank and make its services available to other organizations engaged in development, Africare has made contact with groups such as those listed below: (Also see Attachment C.)

Agricultural Cooperative Development International,
American Freedom From Hunger Foundation,
International Voluntary Services,
Cooperative League of the USA,
Food and Agricultural Organization,
Overseas Development Council,

African American Institute,
National 4-H Club Foundation of America, and
ACTION/Peace Corps.

The Resource Center is still run by the Administrative Assistant and volunteers (retired librarians and interns from the American University). They handle the filing, cataloguing, requisitions, etc.

III. RURAL DEVELOPMENT MODELS/STRATEGIES

During the course of the DPG the Africare Development Team worked closely with the officials and technicians of Niger, Upper Volta and Mali to draw up Integrated Rural Development Models.

The models strategies are an outgrowth of meetings with over 300 officials and technicians. The models were designed to reflect the varying geographical, social, economic and political factors of the Sahel. They were also designed to stress specific development priorities within selected areas of the country. In addition, the models and strategies were meant to reflect an integrated planning approach, recognizing the multiplicity and multi-sectoral nature of constraints to development, and to be applicable to other situations. Finally, they were meant to be "limited area" integrated rural development strategies that are geared to provide specific Ministries, local government units and villages with an increased capacity to plan and implement programs. (See Attachment D).

16

IV. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

A total of nine workshops were held in the Sahel during the course of the Development Program Grant. Four were held in Upper Volta, three in Niger and two in Mali. The model and strategies provided the format and basis for those workshops.

Participants in the workshops came from the central Ministries (i.e. the Ministry of Development, Ministry of Rural Economy) and from regional and local offices and technical services. Representatives also included officials and technicians from such services as Agriculture, Livestock and Production, Water and Forestry, Hydrology, Engineering, Health and Rural Education.

In each of the countries the average daily participation ranged between 25 and 35 participants. These workshops took the form of small work groups working on special aspects of development, i.e., livestock production, health delivery systems. The smaller groups reported back to the entire workshop group. The small group efforts were integrated into the whole project and priorities were established.

As part of Africare's effort to involve more black institutions in development in Africa, representatives from predominantly black American universities also participated

in these workshops. These universities historically and traditionally have been involved in rural development, but are generally left out where rural development projects in Africa are concerned. The college representatives came from Prairie View A & M College, Prairie View Texas; Alabama A & M College, Normal, Alabama; and North Carolina A & T State University, Greensboro, North Carolina. Their interests were in disciplines such as Soil Science, Rural Sociology, Agricultural Economics, Community Development and Plant Pathology. These disciplines reflected the areas where the greatest amount of technical assistance is needed. In all, a total of 8 professors participated in the workshops. (3 were from Prairie View A & M University, 3 from North Carolina A & T, and 2 from Alabama A & M). (See Attachment E).

V. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The workshops became the vehicle for introducing and expanding on the concept of integrated rural development, but the immediate end result was to be the development of projects for which Africare would seek funding. As a direct outgrowth of the workshops and conferences, a number of small-scale integrated rural development projects were drawn up and funded. (Two of them have already been completed). Three large scale projects were initiated. (One is presently being implemented, one has reached the final stage of proposal presentation, and a third will be completed as a project proposal after another workshop session).

In addition to this, the final development of the Niger Rural Health Services Delivery Program was assisted by the efforts of the Development Team.

The small-scale integrated rural development projects are:

- Seguenega Water Development, Reforestation Vegetable Production Program, Upper Volta;
- Banamba Water Resource Development/Animal Traction/Supplementary Feeding Program, the Second District, Mali;
- Livestock Reconstitution Program, Irhazer Valley, Niger.

The large-scale projects are the Tara Irrigated Agricultural Project, Niger; Seguenega Integrated Rural Development Project, Upper Volta and the Banamba Integrated Rural Development Project for Mali.

Small-Scale Integrated Rural Development Projects

UPPER VOLTA

WATER DEVELOPMENT/REFORESTATION VEGETABLE PRODUCTION PROGRAM

This project was to take place in the Seguenega Sector of the Yatenga Region of Upper Volta. The country is divided into eleven regions. Each region is divided into sectors. The sector known as Seguenega is located approximately 40 miles southeast of the major city of Ouahigouya. There are 110,000 people, mainly sedentary farmers, living in nearly 100 villages in a 1,300 square mile area.

The Seguenega project was to be composed of several

interacting components, namely water development and well construction, reforestation and vegetable gardening. Its objectives were:

- to improve the water supply system for irrigation purposes through the construction of wide diameter wells;
- to initiate a small tree growing project to fight against the encroachment of the desert;
- to provide a source of vegetables for local consumption or for selling through vegetable gardening; and
- to eventually increase the amount of wood available for fuel.

The specific sites and activities were worked out as follows:

- Well Construction and Vegetable Gardening in the villages of Goubre and Ramsa;
- Forestry in the village of Goubre;
- A Health project in Seguenega; and
- Sheep Growing and Herd Improvement in the entire Seguenega section.

WELL CONSTRUCTION & VEGETABLE GARDENING

The design for the well construction/vegetable gardening was the same for both Goubre and Ramsa. One hectare of land was to be used for vegetable production. A well would be constructed at each end of the plot to provide water for irrigation. Water would be fed to the plot through small hand-dug canals.

GOUBRE: The village of Goubre is about seven kilometers southwest of Seguenega. It is on a branch of the White Volta River, most of which dries up during the dry season. However,

161

at Goubre the water stays in low areas all year; some areas even have fish in them.

After one hectare of land had been staked out at Goubre, the ORD (Organisme Regional de Developpement) contacted the Authority for the Amenagement of the Volta River Valley to have the two wells put in. Both wells were completed at approximately 18.50 meters in depth. The wells were placed on the high end of the hectare to permit gravitational irrigation. Both were completed before the rainy season began. By January 1977, the plot of land was under vegetable production.

RAMSA is located about 17 kilometers northwest of Seguenega on the road to Ouahigouya. The perimeter of one hectare was staked out and the villagers participated by gathering what would be used for fence posts. The Authority for Amenagement of the Volta River Valley put in one cement well 18 meters in depth. The second well was hand dug by the villagers.

In this village there is a rural school with two groups-- one "agricultural" and the other "gardening." It was decided to split the plot between the two groups.

With the completion of the wells in March, a 90-day peanut crop was planted and harvested before the vegetables were planted in October. By January 1977, carrots, tomatoes, potatoes and cauliflower had been grown. Reporting on the project at Ramsa, the Africare Representative stated, "The project . . . is an overwhelming success. All the produce

15

is either eaten by the producers or sold in local markets, the furthest away being Seguenega (17 km). The village has a strong desire to expand the project to allow more families to participate."

FORESTRY

The tree nursery was to be planted in the village of Goubre. It was staked out over one hectare and a well was completed on March 17, 1976. (The well measured 20.3 meters deep with 4.0 meters of water in it). However, when the well was pumped dry to check the recharge, it was clear that there was less water in it than in the others at Goubre and Ramsa. The nursery was then fenced in and seedlings planted. (About 50 beds, or 500 trees, were planted).

There was a problem with the amount of water available so the entire hectare could not be exploited. Students at the rural school watered the trees and, thus, provided "free labor." When the trees are ready for transplanting they will be planted around the perimeter of the vegetable gardens at Ramsa and Goubre.

HEALTH

The dispensary and maternity center at Seguenega were to be refurnished and supplied with medicines. The following work was undertaken:

--The "hospitalization room" was replastered and new windows and doors installed.

16

--A cistern was constructed from which water can be pumped to barrels on the roof of the dispensary and maternity center.

--The buildings were painted.

--Two jappy pumps were installed and a supply of medicines was purchased with money remaining from the health component allotment.

Materials were purchased for the dispensary and maternity center. They included: 10 metal beds, 2 tables, 7 chairs, 2 double metal doors, 6 benches, 3 stools, 2 cabinets and supports for transfusion bottles.

INTRODUCTION OF SHEEP RAISING

This project was designed to strengthen and improve the breed of local sheep by introducing strong males into the existing herds. These sheep were to be purchased in other parts of the country.

Technicians from the region made two trips to Gorom-Gorom and Markoye and purchased 53 sheep. They were distributed to sheep raisers in the Seguenega Sector. In exchange for this stronger "Sahelian" sheep, the raisers gave one ewe and a lamb. The younger animals were then given to the rural school to build their flocks.

Two more trips to purchase another 50 sheep must still be made. The villagers are now beginning to look at the possibilities of cross-breeding the Sahelian and local sheep, which will increase the size of the local sheep.

11

MALI

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & ANIMAL TRACTION &
SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM, SECOND DISTRICT BANAMBA
REGION

The Banamba Region covers 6,650 square kilometers in West-Central Mali. The major city, also named Banamba, is about 140 kilometers from Bamako. There are about 90,000 people in the region living in 175 villages. The region is quite isolated due to the inadequate roads. There is also an acute water shortage for human and animal consumption and of wood for cooking. Furthermore, the region was extremely hard hit by the prolonged drought.

The project for the Banamba Region included the following components:

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT/WELL CONSTRUCTION:

Wells would be constructed in five villages in order of priority. The priority was established in case there would not be enough money to undertake all five. The five villages are Kilokon, Badoucouregougou, Olena Village, Karlea, N'piebougou.

Based on priority of village need and the amount of funds allocated to this portion of the project, wide diameter cement wells were constructed in three villages as follows:

Kilokòn: The present depth of the well is 15 meters.

Badoucouregougou: The present depth of the well here is 17 meters with 8 meters already ce-

mented. The present water level is 1.90 cm. This well was completed before the rainy season.

N'Biebougou: Seventeen meters have been completed and 8 meters have been cemented. The water level is 1.90 cm. The buses must be completed and were to be finished before the rains come.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM for work animals was to be set up in the villages of Touba and Touta.

This portion of the program required the upkeep and improvement in work strength of 1,500 animals. Supplementary food would be grown (cowpeas) and stored in pit silos. The silos would have to be dug. Also the animals would be vaccinated.

The project actually began in September 1976. Four hectares were prepared and cowpeas planted in each of the two villages. Over the months a total of thirty pit silos for storage were constructed in Touba and Touta.

In connection with the project, the Africare Representative commented, "The pit silos were very successful. The farmers at first were hesitant in accepting the concept of 'burying grass' for storage until the dry season. But once the pits were opened (in February) and the green grass was exposed, a sense of great contentment and satisfaction was expressed on their part. It remains now to see how it will affect the animals once it becomes a part of their daily diet."

In addition to the storage in the pit silos, cottonseed was stored and salt lick manufactured. These were sold at cost to the villagers who were using the work animals. The work animals were also vaccinated again for diseases (anthrax, palgue, pneumonia and stockyard fever) and intestinal parasites were to be removed.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SMALL STORAGE BUILDING was the project drawn up for Banamba. It was planned to construct a building large enough to store all the cottonseed accumulated during the harvest seasons.

The storage building was completed, but the amount of funds did not permit a building large enough to store all the cottonseed. This necessitated storage in other warehouses around the Banamba Region.

SHEEP HERD RECONSTITUTION PROGRAM,
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGADEZ, NIGER

This project involved the distribution of animals to approximately 100 families in the Agadez Department. To the families in greatest need, a small herd of about thirty sheep and goats were distributed (one male for 20 to 30 females). The families would repay the Department for the animals over a period of time.

The goal of the project is the reconstitution of sheep and goat herds. It also aims to increase the market value of these animals. The development of a small herd would

26

allow the nomadic herders to meet their basic needs and build up the herds as necessary for their subsistence.

The project was designed to purchase and distribute about 3,000 sheep and goats. Distribution took place in the following villages: Tiguidda N'Adrar, Assawas, Akassamsam, Tiguinday, Tiguiday Spring, Tabalelik and Ezak. (These are sites where the nomadic livestock herders were resettled. They are also the location of Africare's first water resource development project).

In January 1977, a survey was made in the Irhazer Valley to determine the status and need of each family residing there. In May 1977, the first \$53,000 was spent for purchase of sheep and goats. These have been distributed. The total project as now constituted will cost approximately \$100,000.

21

The Large Scale Integrated Rural Development Projects

UPPER VOLTA

SEGUENEGA INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The workshops and seminars held in the Yatenga ORD were the first attempts here to bring together all services to plan strategies for rural development. Out of these sessions, it was decided that Africare should focus on one of the six sectors which make up Yatenga ORD--Seguenega.

Subsequently, a small-scale integrated rural development project was drafted and eventually funded (\$50,000). The project involves health, vegetable production, forestry and livestock production. Although it is not fully integrated in a conceptual sense, the project was designed to begin the process of integrated rural development in the area.

By introducing the approach of multi-service planning and implementation of a project, the foundations were laid for an integrated support system in the area. With the implementation of the project, which incorporates the village group approach, the process was begun of building and strengthening of rural institutions. In addition to building and strengthening the process of integrated rural development, the goal of the project is also to improve the economic conditions and the general quality of life of the rural poor who live in this area.

Seguenega covers 1,500 square kilometers in north-central Upper Volta. It is a densely populated area characterized by a subsistence agricultural economy with little commercial acti-

vity. The 110,000 people who live in the area are some of the poorest in the Sahel, which itself is made up of some of the poorest countries in the world. (The per capita income in Seguenega is about \$30.00 per year.)

Large populations, combined with the extremely poor resource base, have made it difficult to produce enough food to adequately feed the people. Malnutrition is a serious problem. There is a high incidence of infectious disease and a high mortality rate, especially among children. In short, the Seguenega Sector is an area where the vicious circle of poverty is most evident and a once proud people are rapidly reaching a point of despair.

To respond to these problems, Africare proposed to work directly with Voltaic officials and technicians at the national, regional and sector levels and with the rural people to assist in the following:

- increasing the production and productivity of the rural people;
- improving the structures for the delivery of social services;
- improving the planning and management capacities of the government agencies; and
- increasing the participation of the rural people in planning, implementing and managing rural development projects.

All this would be accomplished through a series of development activities such as agricultural and livestock production, young farmer training, vocational education, rural health and community development.

These development activities may be perceived as separate entities which will lead to tangible changes at the village level. However, within the framework of the integrated rural development approach, they will become the vehicle for attaining the larger goals. Within the framework of this approach, the achievements of these activities will become sign posts along the road pointing in the direction of the larger goals of integrated rural development.

The concept of integrated rural development as set forth by Africare (after nearly two years of intensive working sessions with officials, technicians, and villagers of Mali, Upper Volta and Niger) is:

- If improvements are to be made in the economic conditions of the masses of poor people, if the quality of their lives is to be enhanced, and if these changes are to be sustained, then the people themselves must more and more be full participants in all aspects of program development and implementation.
- More and more the government at all levels must build and provide the support structures necessary for sustained change.
- The two, in interaction, must engage in the full dynamic process of responding to the needs, directions and priorities of the rural poor.

Thus, this Seguenega Integrated Rural Development Project will proceed at two levels. It will proceed at the short-term level of undertaking and achieving specific activities and the coordination among these activities. The second, or long-term level, involves strengthening the process of integrated rural development. This process will, in the final analysis, determine whether the people of Seguenega and the developing world

in general will indeed have better lives for themselves and their children.

NIGER

TARA IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Tara is a village of about 500 families situated on the bank of the Niger River opposite Benin. Tara receives about 40 inches of rainfall annually. It is located in the most agriculturally useful part of Niger. Situated in the Department of Dosso (and in the arrondissement of Gaya), Tara is about 15 kilometers west of the town of Gaya.

Agricultural activities in this region include the cultivation of small plots of millet, sorghum, peanuts, cowpeas, fonio, corn, rice, okra and cotton. Some of these crops are grown in a form of mixed cultivation. There are a few goats, sheep, chicken and guinea fowl raised by each family, but almost no cattle.

Fishing is practiced by some of the people on the Niger River. Most of the fish are consumed in the village or are sold as fresh, dried or smoked fish on the Gaya market.

The goal of the project for Tara is to increase the productive capacity of farmers. This will be accomplished through an integrated approach that combines broad-based village level management with intensive irrigated agriculture. This approach is based on the premise that maximum involvement of rural people

in the organization, management and implementation of development projects will achieve maximum results. It also recognizes that increased income is a major incentive to increased production. Furthermore, it recognizes that a variety of services is necessary in order for rural people to fully utilize the investments made on their behalf.

The initial impact of the project will be on the population of Tara village. Between 300 and 400 families will cultivate crops in the irrigated area and will be involved in improved fishing techniques and poultry production. The project will have a wider impact on the area, however, and serve as a model that will be used throughout the Niger River Valley.

The major investment costs are centered on the irrigation system and the development of intensive irrigated cultivation. Related efforts will be made in poultry production and fishing. Thus, the initial project impact will be on the people who will work in those areas.

An impact on a greater area will be made with the development of a farmer management system, the creation of a delivery system for agricultural technology and related activities (i.e. market development, literacy training, cooperative organization and health services). Several thousand people in the vicinity of Tara will be affected by the full development of these programs.

The Tara project is designed on the premise that rural people should be fully involved and responsible for the manage-

26

ment and operation of development projects affecting them. Even high investment and high level technology such as that found in the Tara project can be run by rural people. This project will be the base from which the concept will be diffused throughout the Niger River Valley. Hence, it serves as a model which will benefit several hundred thousand persons.

The specific project aims to bring under cultivation about 500 acres of land situated in a flood plain along the bank of the Niger River near the village of Tara. This task will be accomplished through the construction of a dike along the river. It also requires the installation of a water delivery and drainage system.

To aid the farm families in making the transition from subsistence farming to a highly commercial system, several components will be supported. These include irrigated agriculture, soil and agricultural research, livestock development, reforestation and conservation, farmer training, credit and marketing cooperatives, health and education.

The project design, activities and goals are as follows:

- Construction of a permanent dike along the river, a water delivery and drainage system and leveling of the land to bring 500 acres under irrigated cultivation.
- Organization of the 400 farm families (3,000 to 4,000 people), who currently farm upland in the area into a cooperative. This will include supportive measures such as adult education to train the farmers in the skills necessary for managing the project and the organization of structures necessary for the provision of credit and supplies.
- Developing research and technical support services at the site to address themselves to the technical problems posed by the development of Tara and similar areas which may be developed in the future.

- Improvement of the major access road and the improvement of marketing and supply services.
- Evaluation of the needs for social support services such as health and education and supporting those services.
- Maintenance and completion of building projects initiated by the Government in the earlier phases of the project.
- Establishing the base for a community-run project that can embrace all the needs of a rural community.

MALI

BANAMBA INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

After the development of the small scale project for the Banamba area (see page 16). Workshop services were held in March 1976 to begin to formulate plans for development of a large scale integrated rural development project. Participants in this planning were drawn from the following offices and services: the Office of the Governor, l'Opération Puits, Direction Régionale du Développement Rural, Direction Vétérinaire de la Région, Direction Régionale du Plan et de la Statistique, Direction Régionale de l'Hydraulique l'Inspection Régionale des Eaux et Forêts, l'Arrondissement des Ponts et Chaussées, Direction Régionale de la Santé.

Subsequently, workshop sessions took place in November 1976 and again in June 1977. In early 1978, the Africare Development Team will hold extended workshops in Mali (Bamako and Banamba) to complete the drawing up of this large scale integrated rural development project which will

cost between \$2-3 million.

* * * *

The Development Program Grant enabled Africare to put together a permanent Development Team and to undertake a series of activities which have become basic to Africare's overall operation. The Resource Information Center provides easy access to Sahelian development documentation - for Africare and other concerned individuals or organizations. The Integrated Rural Development Models/Strategies provides the format for the workshops and the workshop approach to small and large scale project development becomes a highly unique approach which assures the participations of officials, technicians and the people in the process of planning, designing, managing and evaluating programs.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
AFRICARE DEVELOPMENT TEAM



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Executive Director
C. PAYNE LUCAS

J O S E P H C. K E N N E D Y, P H. D.

Current Position

Director of International Development, Africare

Education

Ph.D., Social Psychology, Columbia University
B.S., M.A., Ohio State University

Professional Experience

Consultant, President's Commission on School Finance
Consultant, National Commission on the Financing of
Post-Secondary Education
Professor of Psychology, Hunter College of the City
University of New York and Prairie View A & M
College, Texas
Researcher, West Africa, Human Ecology Fund
Lecturer on Relations between Africans and Black Americans
Director, Sierra Leone, Peace Corps
Deputy Director for Africa, Peace Corps
Regional Director for East Asia and Pacific, Peace Corps



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ROBERT E. WILSON

Current Position:

Agricultural Production Specialist, Africare

Education:

B.S. Soil Science, California State Polytechnic College

A.A.S., Agricultural Production Technology,
Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute

Executive Director
C. PAYNE LUCAS

Professional Experience

Consultant, Training Corporation of America, Inc.

Peace Corps Director, Togo and Zaire

Professor of Horticulture, Republic of the Congo

Extensive experience with agricultural extension programs and training of young farmers



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RICHARD P. THORNELL, ESQ.
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WARREN JAY ENGER

Current Position:

Agricultural Economist, Africare

Education:

M.Sc., Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin

B.A., History & Economics, University of Minnesota

Professional Experience

Representative in charge of agricultural programs,
Peace Corps, Malaysia

Vice President; technical training coordinator,
Volunteer Training Specialists, Inc.

Extensive experience in the following areas: Agricultural development, training, extension programs, project evaluation--West Africa, Southeast Asia

Executive Director
C. PAYNE LUCAS



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Executive Director
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J O H N H . M U L L E N A X

Current Position:

Agricultural Advisor, Niger

Education:

B.S., Agronomy and Plant Genetics, University of Arizona

School of Liberal Arts, University of Colorado

Professional Experience

Associate Peace Corps Director, Peace Corps, Togo
Training Supervisor, Peace Corps, Togo
Advisor on Rural Development, Near East Foundation
Peace Corps Volunteer, Peace Corps, Togo
Peace Corps Volunteer, Peace Corps Republic of Guinea
Farming and Ranching, Colorado and Wyoming



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RT. REV. JOHN T. WALKER

Current Position:

Rural Health Specialist, Africare

Secretary
JOSEPH C. KENNEDY, PH.D.

Education:

Treasurer
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OUMAROU G. YOUSOUF DU

B.S. Chemistry - Livingstone College, Salisbury,
North Carolina

M.P.H. Maternal and Child Health - University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor

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JAMES M. HARKLESS
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J. E. I. LYTHCOTT, M.D.
R. E. MURRAY, PH.D.
CURTIN WINSOR, JR., PH.D.

Professional Experience:

Chairman, Advisory Board
THE HONORABLE
WALTER E. FAUNTROY

Consultant: Preventive Health Service
West End Neighborhood Health Center
Cincinnati, Ohio

Executive Director
C. PAYNE LUCAS

Associate Director for Health: U.S. Peace Corps, Liberia

Health Coordinator: Seattle Model Cities Program
Seattle, Washington



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Executive Director
C. PAYNE LUCAS

R I C H A R D J O S E P H B E N N

Current Position:

Permanent Africare Representative - Republic of Mali

Education:

B.A. Sociology - West Virginia State College Institute

Professional Experience:

Peace Corps Volunteer - Republic of Niger
Supervisor/technical assistant - well construction
and assistant - village animation (two years)

Instructor - English as a second language - Ecole Nationale
d'Administration (two years)

Social Worker - Massachusetts Division of Social Welfare



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Executive Director
C. PAYNE LUCAS

P E T E R M. P E R S E L L

Current Position:

Permanent Africare Representative - Upper Volta

Education:

B.A. - Political Science - University of Rochester,
Rochester, New York

Professional Experience:

Project Director - In-Country Technical Training -
Upper Volta - U.S. Peace Corps

Project Director of Training for Upper Volta Peace
Corps trainees - U.S. Virgin Islands

Peace Corps Volunteer - Upper Volta - Responsible for
construction of village water wells and training
of well-diggers.



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C. PAYNE LUCAS

JAMES T. TOLIVER, JR.

Current Position:

Permanent Africare Representative
Republic of Niger

Education:

M.A., Education Administration, San Francisco
State University
Standard Life Secondary Teaching Credential,
Sacramento State College
B.A., English, Macalester College

Professional Experience

Director and Principal, Oakland Street Academy
Oakland, California
Vice Principal & Special Assistant, Sausalito School
District, Sausalito, California
Peace Corps Volunteer, U. S. Peace Corps, Senegal
Tour Leader and Guide, Educational Excursion to Senegal

ATTACHMENT B

11

Organizations Contacted in Regard To
The Africare Resource Information Center

African Bibliographic Center, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

The African Employment Research Network
Department of Agricultural Economics
Michigan State University

African Studies Association
Brandeis University

The Agricultural College
Rural Development Section
Uppsala, Sweden

The Agricultural Development Council
New York

American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc
New York

American Public Health Association
Washington, D.C.

American Society of Agronomy and Social Science
Society of America
Madison, Wisconsin

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest - Direction
des Etudes
Paris

Bureau of Reclamation, Engineering and Research Center
Denver, Colorado

The Canadian International Development Agency
Ottawa

Center for Research on Economic Development
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Centre d'Analyse et de Recherches documentaires pour l'
Afrique Noire;
Centre d'Etudes Africaines, Paris

Centre d'Etude et de Coopération Internationale
Montreal

Centre d'Etude et de Documentation sur l'Afrique et
l'Outre-Mer
Paris

Centre de Recherches pour le Développement International
Ottawa

Colorado State University, U.S. International Biological
Laboratory, Natural Resources Ecology Laboratory

Comité Catholique contre la faim et pour le Développement,
Paris

Comité Interafricain d'Etudes Hydrauliques,
Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

Cornell University
Department of Agricultural Economics

Council for the Development of Economics and Social Research
in Africa
Dakar, Senegal

The Dag Hammarskjold Foundation
Uppsala, Sweden

Department of Agriculture
State of Georgia

Department of Agriculture
State of Michigan

Department of Agriculture
State of Missouri

Department of Agriculture
State of Ohio

French Government

- Ministère de la Coopération
- Bureau de Liaison des Agents de Coopération
- Centre de Documentation
- Direction du Développement Economique Technique
- Secretariat d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères

Indiana University, PASITAM, Bloomington, Indiana

Institut de Recherches Agronomiques Tropicales et des
Cultures Vivrières
Paris

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

International Cocoa Organization
United Kingdom

International Council for Educational Development
New York

International Council of Voluntary Agencies
Geneva

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid
Tropics
Hyderabad, India

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
Ibadan, Nigeria

International Irrigation Information Center
Ottawa

International Rice Research Institute

International Working Committee of Co-operative Librarian
and Documentation Officers
Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Iowa State University, Agriculture Experimental Station
Ames, Iowa

Land Tenure Center
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

League for International Food Education
Washington, D.C.

Michigan State University
African Studies Center
East Lansing, Michigan

The National Agricultural Librarian
Beltsville, Maryland

OECD Publication Centre, Paris

Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique
Outre-Mer, Paris

Office of Arid Land Studies
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

43

Organization of African Unity
Information Division
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Rockefeller Foundation, New York

Secours Catholique, Paris

Société Generale des Techniciens Hydro-Agricoles
Grenoble, France

Society for International Development
Washington, D.C.

United Nations System

UN - Center for Economic and Social Information,
Geneva and New York

UNDP

UN Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa

UNESCO

Food and Agriculture Organization

UNFPA

UN Sahelian Liaison Office

U.S. Agency for International Development

U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Library of Congress - African Section

University of California-Los Angeles
African Studies Center

University of Kentucky
Department of Agricultural Economics

University of Paris
Institut d'Etude du Développement Economique et Social

University of Philippines
Library Department
Quezon City

University of Wisconsin
Cooperative Extension Service
Madison, Wisconsin

4/1

ADDENDA: To Africa Resource Information

Foreign Service Institute
(US Dept. of State)

University of Texas at Austin
Department of Chemical Engineering

Center for Research and Education
Denver & Colorado

Howard University

International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies
Texas Tech University

North Carolina Agriculture and Technical State University
Department of Economics

Beacon Milling Company, Inc.
Cayuga, New York

The State Library Die Staatsbibliothek
Pretoria, South Africa

Volunteers in Asia, Inc.
Stanford, University

Carengie Endowment for International Peace

Rhode Island College

People and Food
University at Albany

World Health Organization

CIMMYT International Maize and Wheat Improvement
Center (Mexico)

University of the Philippines
Library

Society for International Development

The Nutrition Foundation

World Education

Volunteers in Technical Assistance
(VITA)

International Institute for Environment and Development

International Development Research Center
(IDRC) Ottawa

American Friends Service Committee

Duke University
Center for International Studies

Alabama A & M University
Department of Agribusiness Education

Peace Corps
Office of Multi-Lateral Special Programs

Meals for Millions Foundations
Santa Monica, California

Sahel Documentation Center
Michigan State University

National Center for Chronic Disease Control

1/16

ATTACHMENT C

Organizations Contacted in Regard to the
Africare Personnel Data Bank

- A.F.L. C.I.O.
- ACTION/Peace Corps
- African-American Institute
- Agricultural Cooperative Development International
- American Association of University Women Educational Foundation
- American Baptist Relief
- American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, Inc.
- American Friends of the Middle East, Inc.
- The American Red Cross
- The Association of American Medical Colleges (Division of International Medical Education)
- Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA)
- Credit Union National Association, Inc.
- Dairy Society International
- Development Alternatives
- F.C.H. Services, Inc.
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Governmental Affairs Institute
- Holy Cross Foreign Mission Society, Inc.
- Human Sciences Research, Inc.
- Institute of Public Administration
- International Development Services, Inc.
- International Eye Foundation
- International Voluntary Services, Inc.

National Education Association of the United States
Committee on International Relations

National 4-H Club Foundation of America

National League of Insured Savings Association

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Organization of American States

Partnership for Productivity Foundation, Inc.

People to People Foundation, Inc.
Project Hope

People to People Program's Committee for the
Handicapped, Inc.

Research Analysis Corporation

Transcentury Corporation

Volunteer Development Corps

International Opportunities Industrialization
Centers

National Association for Foreign Student Affairs

Overseas Education Fund

Peace Corps and Vista Alumni for Social Change

ATTACHMENT D

6

Integrated Rural Development Models/Strategies

The parameters of the models were initially set as follows: The models were to be designed to "reflect varying geographical, social, economic and political factors of the Sahel; stress specific development priorities within selected areas of the country; reflect an integrated planning approach recognizing the multiplicity and multi-sectoral nature of constraints to development; be applicable to other situations; be "limited area" integrated rural development strategies; and be geared to provide specific ministries, local government units and villages with an increased capacity to plan and implement programs."

After consultation with officials and technicians in Niger, Upper Volta and Mali (during the months March-June 1975), consultation with various specialists in the United States, and intensive research, the Africare Development Team began to formulate approaches to the drawing up of the integrated rural development models/strategies.

Rationale and Assumptions Concerning Model Development

Rural Development is a process which has the two fold goal of improving the economic conditions and the quality of life of people who live in rural areas. The two goals are not synonymous and while economic growth is an essential element in improving the quality of life, it is not and must not be viewed as the sole or critical determinant. Thus, the improvement of

economic conditions and the improvement of quality of life are viewed as highly interrelated but separate entities.

Rural Development is a process designed to transform stagnant, traditional societies into productive, dynamic rural economies. Its central focus is on the masses of people who live in rural areas and on increasing the influence they have over their own lives and destinies.

The integrated approach to rural development embraces the same concepts as rural development but is further based on the premise that a combination of factors in interaction is essential to creating a balanced institutional and physical infrastructure and to bringing about harmonious rural development. The integrated approach requires the development of activities which can be sustained over time and which will lead to the creation of further activities and institutions. This is a dynamic process that assures the interrelationship of all elements of rural life.

Development often has been viewed solely as "economic development." From Africare's point of view, development as a working concept can be divided into four sections.

1. The Essentials--those elements that make up the definition of development. In general the essentials are economic growth, measured by GNP or Per Capita GNP, and improving the quality of life, measured by a variety of formulas.
2. The Conditions--those elements that are required in order for development to occur. In order to have economic growth and improved quality of life, there must be production and distribution.

3. The Ingredients--those inputs that are necessary to obtain the conditions (production and distribution). Production and distribution require inputs. These can be physical, (such as seed or fertilizer), institutional (such as education) or human.
4. The Methods--the way in which the ingredients are developed and employed. This is the project planning, implementation, etc.

Most development planning has looked at the ingredients as the targets of national planning, i.e., a certain amount of capital accumulation, a certain amount of agricultural inputs, etc., and has focused most of the time on the methods of obtaining these inputs.

Under this approach, Rural Development is simply a form of development where "rural" is the condition required to have development occur, and Integrated Rural Development simply means that "integration" is a method that more effectively utilizes the inputs in rural development. At this point, all that has happened is the coining of a new term without effectively changing the theoretical framework that has always been operating.

To move beyond this point and utilize the integrated approach as more than a methodology for employing inputs, as more than the coordinated utilization of services in project planning and implementation, integration itself must become one of the essentials of development. Now, the essentials which define integrated rural development and which must be present in order for integrated rural development to take place are the improvement in the economic conditions of rural people, the improvement of the quality of life of rural people, and the integration of

rural people into the development process. Thus, while integration becomes an objective of development and increased integration an outgrowth, integration itself becomes a necessary part of the whole development process.

The model Africare is preparing in conjunction with the officials and technicians of the Sahel has three major components. First is the rural population, seen not just as the "target" population but as part of the entire process of creating, planning, and implementing development projects. As pointed out, increasing the participation of rural people in this development process becomes a central factor in integrated rural development.

The participation of the rural population in the creation, planning, and implementation of development projects requires the utilization of existing rural institutions but even more likely requires the creation of new rural institutions--rural institutions which can participate in problem solving at the rural levels and can also deal with the national levels of government (regional and central in the African context).

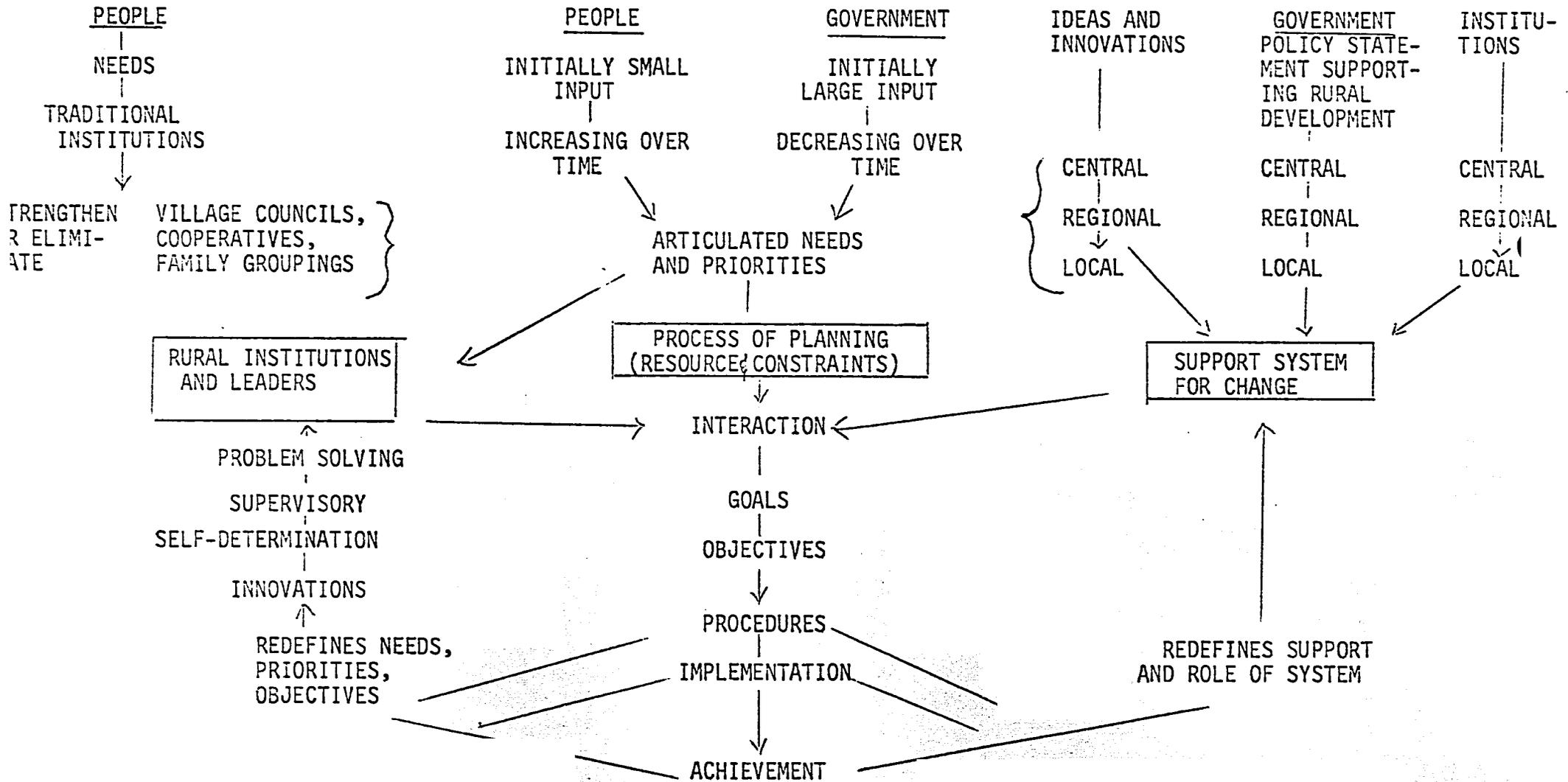
In order to create new rural institutions and strengthen existing ones, the second major component, a support system, must be established. This system must be in constant physical contact with the rural institutions, must carry on a constant dialogue with the rural people, and must have the ability and authority to call forth all of the technical and physical resources available to help the people in their problem solving.

This support system must come from and be established by "the government", that is the National government (regional and central governments).

These two components--the institutions of the rural people and the government support system--through their interaction at the local level give rise to the third major component. This third component, the Process of Planning, will identify and define the needs and goals of the rural people and will lay out the design and implementation procedures.

The integration of these three components makes up the process of integrated rural development and it is the integration of these components which becomes necessary in order to achieve and sustain improvement in the economic conditions and quality of life of the people.

THE PROCESS MODEL FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT



ATTACHMENT E

Africare Integrated Rural Development Programs

Disciplines Required

UPPER VOLTA

Land Settlement and Land Reform:

One who understands the many facets of the relationship between man and land:

- a) the socio-economic position of man working on land.
- b) his production and productivity.
- c) the returns he derives from his work.
- d) the political power structure that determines his relationship to the land.
- e) social stratification as an expression of the difference between wealth and poverty.

One who believes in the awakening of rural people, the acceptance of peasant movement, increased contacts between urban and rural people, general education and efficient and honest administration.

Range Management

One who knows the management of a grass-shrub range and has the skill of the rancher to harvest forage with livestock. He understands how to control the degree of use, season of use and distribution of grazing. He understands basic range productivity in relationship to rainfall, temperature and soil conditions.

Market Gardening

This area deals with both technical aspects of fruit and vegetable production as well as the organization and development of the markets. There, the person should be either familiar with the technical aspects of production under conditions of limited rainfall or underdeveloped irrigation or the development of commercial marketing.

In the former case, the problem deals with production under conditions of limited knowledge, inputs and finances. In the latter case, the problem ranges from the economics of marketing and transportation to market institutions and infrastructure and problems of quality control.

Non-Formal Education:

One who understands the planning, implementing and evaluation of programs geared to non-formal education as it relates to rural development; programs aimed at increasing rural employment, productivity and income, that is programs designed to improve the knowledge and skills of farmers, rural artisans, and craft workers and small entrepreneurs. One who accepts non-formal education as any organized, systematic, educational activity carried on outside the framework of the formal system to provide selected types of learning to particular subgroups in the population, adults as well as children.

Animal Nutrition

One who understands the problems of feeding, and the nutritional requirement of farm animals, the digestibility and energy value of feeds, feeding standards and the calculation of ration for the maintenance of growth, fattening, milk, egg, and meat production.

One who understands livestock production enterprises by species in their respective environments and the application of scientific and technological advances to production practices.

Community Development

One who understands community development as a process for human, social, economic and political development, and who also understands the efforts of the western world to use C.D. as a tool to assist the developing world.

One who has worked with or understands C.D as a process designed to promote and establish in the community the motivation, the desire, and the means for making use of its own aptitudes, human contributions and material resources in meeting many of its felt-needs in such fields as health, education, agriculture, and other areas of social and economic improvement all through the action of the community itself.

Agricultural Engineering

One who understands middle level technology as it relates to agricultural productivity, particularly problems of cultivation and transport using animal traction and the development of rural artisans to deal with simple machinery.

The person should have some knowledge of water and wells, particularly water lifting devices. A knowledge or basic understanding of irrigation or civil engineering would be useful.

Forestry

One who understands forestry in its relationship to erosion control and forestry as an integral part of livestock and crop production in semi-arid regions. The person must be able to understand the economics of land utilization. He should be able to appreciate trees not only as a means of conservation but also as a complement to agriculture in rural areas.

Hydrology

One who is familiar with the field of ground water and its exploitation for human and animal uses. He should be prepared to look at water production techniques in several forms from the simplest to the more complex.

ARTHUR S. MANGAROO, Ph.D.

Current Position:

Professor of Soil Chemistry and Chemistry, Prairie View
A&M University, Prairie View, Texas

Education:

B.S. (Magna cum laude) Soil Science and Chemistry - North
Carolina A&T State University, Greensboro,
North Carolina

M.S. Soil Chemistry - Ohio State University

Ph.D. Soil Chemistry - Ohio State University

Professional Experience:

Associate Professor and Professor of Soil Science and Chemistry
North Carolina A&T State University

Graduate Research Assistant - Atomic Energy Commission
Project at the Ohio Agricultural Research and
Development Center

DANIEL D. GODFREY, Ph.D.

Current Position:

Administrative Program Assistant and Extension Sociologist
North Carolina A&T State University,
Greensboro, North Carolina

Education:

- B.S. Agricultural Education - North Carolina A&T State
University
- M.Ed. Education - North Carolina State University, Raleigh,
North Carolina
- Ph.D. Rural Sociology - Cornell University

Professional Experience:

- Agricultural Agent - North Carolina Agricultural Extension
Service
- Youth Specialist - New York State Extension Service
- Teaching Assistant and Research Specialist - Department of
Rural Sociology - Cornell University

MARVIN BURNS, Ph.D.

Current Position:

Professor of Plant Pathology and Crop Production - Prairie
View A&M University, Prairie View, Texas

Education:

B.S. Agronomy - Ft. Valley State College, Georgia

M.S. Botany and Agronomy - University of Wisconsin

Ph.D. Plant Breeding-Plant Pathology - University of
Arizona

Professional Experience:

Laboratory Technician - Fort Valley State College

Research in the areas of pest control and agricultural
production for the Gulf Coast Prairie

TAYLOR BYRD, Jr., Ph.D.

Current Position:

Associate Professor and Chairman, Agribusiness Education
Department, Alabama A&M University,
Normal, Alabama

Education:

B.S. Agricultural Education - Alabama A&M University
M.Ed. Agricultural Education - Tuskegee Institute
Ph.D. Agricultural Education - Pennsylvania State U.

Professional Experience:

Graduate Research Assistant - Department of Agricultural
Education, Pennsylvania State University.
Assistant Principal and Instructor in General Science and
Vocational Agriculture Education for adults and
secondary level students.

BASIL G. COLEY, Ph.D.

Current Position:

Professor of Economics, North Carolina A&T State University,
Greensboro, North Carolina

Education:

Diploma Tropical Agriculture - Jamaica College of
Agriculture

B.S. (Magna Cum Laude) Agricultural Economics - North
Carolina A&T State University

M.S. Agricultural Economics - Pennsylvania State
University

Ph.D. General and Agricultural Economics - University
of Illinois

Professional Experience:

Assistant Professor and Associate Professor of Economics,
North Carolina A&T State University

Statistician, Junior Economist, Agricultural Extension
Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Jamaica,
West Indies

CURRICULUM VITA

Date: March 30, 1974

NAME

FOUNTAIN, CHARLES A.

CURRENT POSITION:

Professor
Department of Plant Science
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical
University

ADDRESS:

(Business)

231 Carver Hall
N. C. A & T State University
Greensboro, N. C. 27411
919-379-7520

Phone:

BIRTHPLACE:

MARITAL STATUS:

Married

MILITARY STATUS:

Veteran

EDUCATION:

Dates

University

Degree

1938-1942

Hampton Institute

1946-1947

Hampton Institute

B.S. (Agriculture)

EDUCATION: (Cont.)

	<u>Major Areas</u>	<u>Credits</u>
	General Agriculture	42 semester hours
	Biology	18 semester hours
	Horticulture	25 semester hours
1947-1948	Michigan State University	M.S. (Horticulture)
	<u>Major Areas</u>	<u>Credits</u>
	Botany	19 quarter hours
	Horticulture	70 quarter hours
1955-1957	Michigan State University	Ph.D. (Horticulture)
	<u>Major Areas</u>	<u>Credits</u>
	Botany	19 quarter hours
	Horticulture	70 quarter hours
1961-1963	University of California, Berkeley	M.L.A. (Landscape Arch.)
	<u>Major Area</u>	<u>Credits</u>
	Landscape Architecture	39 semester hours

EMPLOYMENT:

1949-1957	Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
	Instructor of Horticulture and supervisor of campus landscape development
1957-1961	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, Greensboro, North Carolina
	Professor of Horticulture
1961-1963	University of California, Berkeley, California
	Teaching Assistant - Department of Landscape Architecture
1963-Present	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University Greensboro, North Carolina
	Professor of Plant Science, head Horticultural section

6

EMPLOYMENT (Cont.)

- Summer 1968 U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Raleigh, North Carolina
Consultant-Planning of physical facilities
- Summer 1970 St. Francis National Forest
Landscape Architect--recreation composite planner for the Ozark

HONORS:

James Foundation Fellowship for graduate studies

PUBLICATIONS:

- Fountain, Charles A. "Effects of Various Plant Regulators on the Growth and Development of Selected Herbaceous Ornamentals" Doctoral Dissertation, Michigan State University, East Lansing Michigan: University Microfilms, 1957.
- Fountain, Charles A. "Landscape Architecture: Education and the Profession with Implications for the Small College" Bulletin of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, The Faculty Review, Vol. 58, 1967.
- Fountain, Charles A. "Possibilities for Encouraging Increased Participation by Members of Minority Groups in the Planning Professions" Bulletin of the American Society of Landscape Architects, April 1973.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

- American Society of Landscape Architects
- American Society of Horticultural Science

OTHER PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES:

- 1969-Present North Carolina Board of Landscape Architects (Secretary 1969-1973)
- 1972-Present Guilford County Environmental Advisory Board



Personal

Education

B.S. in Agriculture, Magna cum laude, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, 1970. Major: Animal Science

M.S. in Agriculture, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 1971.

Major: Animal Science

Thesis: The Influence of High Levels of Wheat Bran on the Performance and Carcass Quality of Growing-Finishing Swine

Ph.D. (expected in August 1974) University of Florida

Major: Animal Science

Minor: Biochemistry

Dissertation: Nutrition and Management Practices for Early-Weaned Pigs With Special Emphasis on a Sugar-Induced Hemorrhagic Syndrome.

Special Areas of Study

Animal Nutrition, Biochemistry, Statistics.

College Awards

1. Most outstanding junior: College of Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, 1969.
2. Most outstanding graduating senior: Tuskegee Institute, 1970.

Honorary Societies and Other Organizations

Alpha Zeta (Chronicler U. of F. Chapter 1973)

Gamma Sigma Delta

Student Agricultural Council (1973)

American Society of Animal Science

U. of F. Cricket Club (Captain 1973-74)

Experience and Background

Raised in Portland, Jamaica. Attended Manchioneal Primary School. Participated in various sports and 4-H club activities. Attended Dinthill Vocational High School 1954-1957, Jamaica School of Agriculture 1957-1961. Employed to Ministry of Agriculture, Jamaica Government (Agricultural Assistant in Swine Research) 1961-1968. Animal Science Department Tuskegee Institute 1968-1970. Graduate Assistant in Animal Nutrition, University of Florida 1970-1974.

*ASST Prof of Agriculture Prince View Agr University 1974-
References Recd Dept of Animal Science P.V.A.M.U 1975*

Dr. H. D. Wallace, Professor of Animal Science, University of Florida

Dr. G. E. Combs, Professor of Animal Science, University of Florida

Dr. J. H. Conrad, Professor of Animal Science, University of Florida

Dr. T. J. Cunha, Chairman, Department of Animal Science, University of Florida

Dr. T. E. Wilson, Professor of Animal Science, Tuskegee Institute.

MORTIMER HUGH NEUFVILLE

Address

Home: P. O. Box 2575, Prairie View, Texas 77445

Office: College of Agriculture
Prairie View A&M University
Prairie View, Texas 77445
Phone 713 - 857 - 3013

List of Publication*

Neufville, M. H., H. D. Wallace and G. E. Combs, 1973.
Vitamin K Supplementation of Swine Diets. J. Animal
Science 37:288 (Abstr.).**

Neufville, M. H., H. D. Wallace, G. E. Combs and A. Z.
Palmer. 1972. The Influence of High Levels of Wheat
Bran on the Performance and Carcass Leanness and Quality
of Growing - Finishing Swine. Fla. Anim. Sci. Mimeo Report
AL-1972-7

Neufville, M. H., H. D. Wallace, G. E. Combs and A. Z.
Palmer. 1972. The Influence of Lysine and/or Methionine
Supplementation on the Growth and Carcass Leanness and
Quality of Swine Fed a Diet Containing 27% Wheat Bran,
Fla. Anim. Sci. Mimeo Report AL-1972-8.

Neufville, M. H., H. D. Wallace, G. E. Combs and A. Z.
Palmer. 1973. Levels of Wheat Bran for Growing-Finishing
Swine. J. Anim. Science. 36:195 (Abstr.).**

* Articles are now being written from my dissertation for
publication.

** Papers presented at meetings of the American Society of
Animal Science.

EDDIE EARL HARRISON

Program Specialist
Prairie View, Texas



Educational background. B.S. degree in agriculture education, 1953, from Prairie View A&M College. Attended Colorado State University and ~~in ^{Colorado} ~~primary~~ enrolled at~~ Texas A&M University ~~earning~~ a M.S. degree in rural sociology.

Experience. County Extension agent, Washington County, from May 1955 to May 1972. Program specialist, Prairie View A&M Cooperative Extension Program, June 1, 1972 to present.

Area of specialization. Responsible for providing primary support for the Intensified Farm Planning Program.

Honors received. Distinguished Military Student, 1952, in the Prairie View A&M College ROTC. Jesse Jones Scholarship, 1949-53, "Man of the Year" award Texas Negro County Agricultural Agent Association, 1965. "Man of the Year" award 1965, National Negro County Agricultural Association.

Additional information. Mr. Harrison is a native of Tyler. He completed high school there. He completed two years in the active Army, 1953-55, as lieutenant, and is currently a member of the 420th Engineer Brigade Headquarters with rank of major. His military education includes Basic Infantry Officer course, Ft. Benning, Ga., advance artillery officer course, Ft. Sill, Okla., advance engineer officer course, Ft. Belvoir, Va., and Command and General Staff course at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. He is a member of the National Rifle Association, Reserve Officers Association, Epsilon Sigma Phi, U.S. Team Handball Federation, Boy Scouts of America, (with Silver Beaver Honors), Washington County Youth Club Board of Directors, City of Brenham Citizen Advisory Committee, Brenham Urban Renewal Advisory Committee, the American Legion, and the Washington County Chamber of Commerce.

Family information. Mr. Harrison is married to the former Margaret D. Young of Houston. They have a daughter, Patricia D., and a son, Micheal W.

ATTACHMENT F

AFRICARE
7/12/77

FEDERAL RESERVE LETTER OF CREDIT #72-00-0307

1. Total Amount of Federal Reserve Letter of Credit	\$ 558,000.00
2. Payment Vouchers presented against Federal Reserve Letter of Credit	
a. Previously Drawn	\$ 522,953.00 ¹
b. Drawn this period TUS 5401 Nos. <u>31</u> through <u>32</u> , inclusive	\$ 35,047.00
c. Total Drawn	\$ 558,000.00
3. Vouchers submitted not paid TUS 5401 Nos. through _____	\$ -0-
Balance FRLC Available	\$ -0-
Status of Cash Drawn from FRLC	
Cash on hand beginning of period	\$ (832.61)
Cash drawn during period	\$ 35,047.00
Total available cash	\$ 34,214.33
Cash disbursed during period	\$ 34,944.17 ²
Advances to Subgrantee (if any) not accounted as expended	\$ -0-
Cash balance on hand at close of period	\$ -0-

1. Includes the amount of \$9,953.00 provided for under a PASA for Rural Health Specialist.
2. Includes credits for excess baggage tickets not used and salary adjustment.

AFRICARE
Final Report
7/13/77

AID/pha-G-1076
FINAL REPORT

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>BUDGET AMOUNT</u>	<u>TOTAL TO DATE</u>	<u>EXPENDITURES THIS PERIOD</u>
Salaries	\$ 343,098.00	\$ 350,302.14	\$ 14,422.84
Travel & Transportation	42,190.00	47,725.17	7,701.68
Allowances	38,885.00	39,432.28	6,378.00
Other Direct Costs	16,625.00	11,951.82	592.62
Workshops	30,947.00	17,135.81	--
Overhead	<u>86,255.00</u>	<u>91,452.78</u>	<u>5,849.03</u>
TOTALS	\$ 558,000.00	\$ 558,000.00	\$ 34,944.17

The undersigned hereby certifies: *1) that payment of the sum claimed under the cited Grant is proper and due and that appropriate refund to AID will be made promptly upon request of AID in the event of disallowance of costs not reimbursable under the terms of the Grant and (2) that information on the fiscal report is correct and such detailed supporting information as the cognizant AID Controller or Grant Officer may require will be furnished promptly to AID on request.

BY C. Payne Lucas
TITLE Executive Director
DATE July 13, 1977

Prepared by:

Ashby L. Dalton

12

AFRICARE
7/12/77

AID/pha-G-1076
TOTAL TO DATE

PROJECT: AID GRANT TO AFRICARE - PERIOD 5/1/77 TO 6/30/77

<u>BUDGET CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOTAL BUDGETED AMOUNT</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL BUDGET FROM</u>			
		<u>GRANTEE NON-USG FUNDS</u>		<u>A.I.D.</u>	
		<u>TO DATE</u>	<u>THIS PERIOD</u>	<u>TO DATE</u>	<u>THIS PERIOD</u>
ALARIES	\$ 343,098.00			\$ 350,302.14 ¹	\$ 14,422.84
RAVEL/TRANS- ORTATION	42,190.00			47,725.17 ²	7,701.68
ALLOWANCES	38,885.00			39,432.28	6,378.00
OTHER DIRECT COSTS	16,625.00			11,951.82	592.62
WORKSHOPS	30,947.00			17,135.81	
LEAD	<u>86,255.00</u>			<u>91,452.78</u>	<u>5,849.03</u>
	<u>\$ 558,000.00</u>			<u>\$ 558,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 34,944.17</u>

1. Includes expenses for Rural Health Specialist of \$9,953.00 charged to this grant and a reimbursement of \$409.82 for Intern's salary.
2. This amount reduced by \$260.02 credited to this grant for excess baggage tickets which were not used.