AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523
BIBLIOGRAPHIC INPUT SHEET

FOR AID USE ONLY
Batch 78

1. SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION

A. PRIMARY
Food production and nutrition — AE10-0000-G190

B. SECONDARY
Agricultural economics--West Africa

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
USAID/MSU master's training program in agricultural economics for students from the Sahel; trip report,Oct.-Nov.1976

3. AUTHOR(S)
Manderscheid,Lester; Zalla,Thomas

4. DOCUMENT DATE	5. NUMBER OF PAGES	6. ARC NUMBER
1976	29p.	ARC

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS
Mich.State

8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES *(Sponsoring Organization, Publishers, Availability)*

9. ABSTRACT

10. CONTROL NUMBER
PN-AAF-317

11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT

12. DESCRIPTORS
Education,higher
Manpower
Personnel development
Professional personnel
Sahel
Universities
West Africa

13. PROJECT NUMBER

14. CONTRACT NUMBER
AID/afr-C-1260 GTS

15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

AID 590-1 (4-74)

not ARDA

AID/afr-C-1260 GTS
Mich. State
PN-AAF-317

USAID/MSU

MASTER'S TRAINING PROGRAM IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS FOR STUDENTS FROM THE SAHEL

Trip Report: October 9, 1976 - November 23, 1976

Contract Numbers: AID/afr-C-1260 Lester Manderscheid
AID/afr-C-1267 Thomas Zalla

Department of Agricultural Economics
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

I. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS IN THE SAHEL

Within the agricultural education system which most Sahelian countries have adopted from the French, agricultural economics or rural economy is provided as ancillary course material in the first and second cycles (roughly corresponding to lower and upper division in American universities) of technical agriculture specializations. Specialization in rural economy itself is possible only in the third cycle (graduate studies). With graduate specialization being rare relative to undergraduate specialization, large numbers of administrative and policy positions are staffed by agricultural technicians with little or no background in rural economy.

As a result of this technical approach to agricultural education, awareness of and interest in agricultural economics is only just beginning to emerge in most Sahelian countries--Upper Volta perhaps being the only exception. This lack of awareness and the likelihood that a good portion of the perceived needs for agricultural economics training could be satisfied by a second cycle rather than a graduate level specialization make it difficult to project the needs for graduate training in agricultural economics over the next five to ten years.

A. Estimated Needs, 1976-1981

Based on available manpower projections, the types of technical training required and likely USAID project needs up to 1978, the needs for graduate training in agricultural economics under current policies are roughly as follows:

Country	Average Annual Need, 1976-1981
Chad	2-3
Mali	5-6
Mauritania	1-2
Niger	2-3
Senegal	6-7
Upper Volta	10
Total	25-31

The large number reported for Upper Volta reflects both that country's awareness of agricultural economics and the lack of an undergraduate specialization in the same. If such an undergradute (second cycle) specialization were made available, the actual needs for this kind of graduate training in Upper Volta would be no more than six or seven. For programming purposes consider then that an average of twenty-five Sahelian agricultural economists will have to be trained at the graduate level each year from 1976-1981.

The bulk of this training will be provided in Europe as has been the case in the past. But available financing and the reputation of the United States in this area should succeed in attracting as many as half of those training abroad. This number could be considerably reduced by establishing a third cycle specialization in agricultural economics at Katibougou. Coupled with the soon-to-be implemented Institute Agronomique in Senegal, the proposed third cycle in agricultural economics at the Ecole Nationale Superieure Agronomique in Abidjan and the developing graduate program in Nigeria, the need for overseas training at the Master's level in any but very special areas of agricultural economics should rapidly diminish after 1982-1983.

B. Existing Educational Institutions Relating to Agricultural Economics Within the Sahel

Within the Sahel itself existing capabilities in agricultural economics training are restricted to ancillary coursework for technical agriculture majors. Although at some institutions this ancillary coursework is quite substantial, more generally it is grossly inadequate even for agricultural technicians. Only outside the Sahel proper, in Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone, are undergraduate majors in agricultural economics possible.

One of the better backgrounds in rural economy is provided by the Ecole Superieur d'Agronomie et d'Elevage (ESAE) at the University of Niger. Largely the result of the efforts of an unusual French cooperant, "agricultural social sciences" make up 15 to 17 percent of second cycle (years three and four) coursework for agronomy and animal science majors. Although a bit weak on micro and macro theory, the program of studies appears eminently suitable to the needs of Niger. Graduates from this institution should have no problem qualifying for admission to American graduate schools.

The Ecole Inter-Etats d'Ingenieurs de l'Equipement Rureaux (EIER), a regional agricultural engineering school in Ouagadougou, also provides an excellent economics base for its graduates. A three-year second cycle institution which admits students already possessing a DES (Diplome d'Enseignement Superieur--a two year first cycle basic studies diploma), the school graduates an Ingenieur de l'Equipement Rureaux (BAC plus five years) with the credentials for graduate study any where in the world.

The Institute Superieur Polytechnique (ISP) of the University of Ouagadougou provides a relatively weak economics base for its graduates in agronomy, animal science and water and forest resources. The four-year

program requires students to obtain a DUES (Diplome Universitaire d'Enseignement Superieur--a two-year first cycle diploma on basic subject matter) as preparation for second cycle (specialization) studies. Third cycle studies, including a fifth year of specialization to become an Ingenieur Agronome,[1] currently are completed abroad. Students from this institution will need preparatory statistics and economics coursework before being able to pursue graduate studies at MSU.

Also in Ouagadougou, the Ecole National d'Administration has a rural economy component in its program. I was not able to evaluate it but the Director himself said it was too weak and he wanted to upgrade it. The school has two university level programs: one a two-year program for BAC holders which gives the equivalent of a junior college diploma and the other a three-year program for persons holding a license. Graduates from this latter program, having six to seven years of university level studies, would most certainly qualify for admission to graduate studies in the U.S. However there may be a need for some preparatory work in statistics and economics for admission to the Master's program in Agricultural Economics at MSU.

One of the weakest backgrounds in agricultural economics given to technical agriculture majors is that provided by the Institut Universitaire des Techniques d'Elevage at the University of Chad. The Institute's two-year second cycle program for animal science majors contains only one semester of rural economy. Given that only one year of university level preparatory coursework is required to enter the Institute, its

---

[1]A diploma representing five years of university level studies in agriculture. It provides the foundation for graduate studies in agricultural sciences in the French system.

graduates would not qualify for admission to many American graduate schools. And even if admitted, they would require extensive preparation in statistics and economics before being able to pursue graduate studies in agricultural economics.

The Institute Polytechnique Rural at Katibougou in Mali provides, in theory at least, a very respectable rural economy background to its agriculture, animal sciences and water and forest resources graduates. The four-year university level program provides the same number of class hours in economics-related subjects as the ESAE in Niger and includes a great deal of practical work as well. However, due to the abrupt withdrawal of a UNESCO team in 1974, the rural economy component has deteriorated. This year there is no resident person to teach rural economy. Currently the school is filling in with part-time civil servants but program continuity and integration must suffer greatly as a result. For this reason, candidates from this institution will have to be carefully evaluated before being admitted to the Master's program.

Mauritania, as such, has no university level agricultural education institution. However, the Ecole Nationale d'Administration has recently launched a university level four to five year cycle in which economics and rural economics account for 14 percent of subject matter in the two year first cycle. This will rise to 30 percent of total coursework in the second cycle for students who specialize in economics. The Directress of the school expressed the desire to establish a rural economy specialization in the fourth year. Currently the first class is in its second year. On the basis of what has been done so far, the school's graduates should provide excellent candidates for graduate study in agricultural economics at MSU.

Senegal has three university level institutions relating to agricu ture and rural economy. The Ecole Inter-Etat de Medecine Vétérinaire o the University of Dakar has a five to six year program leading to a Diplome de Vétérinaire. Being a veterinary school, the little time devoted to economics and rural economy is probably of little consequence. Few of its graduates would be working in nontechnical positions. The Ecole Nationale des Cadres Ruraux at Bambey, formerly a two-year post-BAC program, begins in 1976 as a three-year program with specialization in agronomy, animal sciences and water and forestry resources. The scho will award a diploma equivalent to that of Ingenieur de Travaux Agrico Being located at Bambey, I was not able to examine its program of studie In any case, its graduates would need at least one additional year of university studies before they could qualify for admission to American graduate schools.

The Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquee (ENEA) in Dakar provides a three-year post-BAC program of studies with specialization in various fields of rural economy. The school trains cadre for the rural development administrative and technical services. Although its extremely prac tical and operational orientation meets the needs of rural development in Senegal very well, the course content of the program in a formal sense seems to be rather small. Graduates from this institution would probably require two years of supplementary studies before meeting the qualifications for admission to American graduate schools. At the same time, however, their practical orientation would give them a tremendous advantage in a graduate program once admitted.

Apart from the agricultural or rural oriented institutions cited above there are a number of institutions which provide a math, statis-

tics and economics background quite adequate for admission to MSU's Department of Agricultural Economics. Among these are the Ecole des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques et du Commerce at the University of Ouagadougou, the Faculte des Science Juridiques et Economiques at the University of Dakar, and the Ecole National d'Administration at Bamako. The first two offer both a three-year license and a four-year matrise in economics. The latter offers a single four-year program.

C. Other Agricultural Economics Training Capabilities in West Africa

Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria each provide undergraduate specialization in agricultural economics and the latter two, graduate training. On our trip we looked only at those institutions in Nigeria.

The University of Ibadan currently (1976-1977) has ten Ph.D. students and thirty-seven students pursuing their Master's degrees in agricultural economics. During the past year, the department had seventeen applications from Francophone countries and approved twelve. Of these, only one was from the Sahel. Over the next five years, the department expects to enroll thirty Master's students per year of which ten to twelve could be students from Francophone Africa. Given the demands for training by non-Sahelian Francophone countries, it does not appear likely that the University of Ibadan would be able to accept more than three to four students per year from the Sahel over this period.

In addition to its graduate program, the University of Ibadan has an established undergraduate major in agricultural economics. Currently there are fourty-five to fifty undergraduate majors or about twenty to twenty-five per class. Thus in the long run the graduate program will be equal or greater in size than the undergraduate program. The

availability of both undergraduate and graduate majors at the same African university is a particularly attractive option for those Sahelian countries wishing to nominate candidates who do not have a full undergraduate equivalent in previous coursework. This would reduce the amount of time required to get a Master's by six to nine months. Furthermore, both undergraduate and graduate study could be financed by the African Manpower Development Project--a source of finance that could not be used for undergraduate study at MSU under current guidelines.

The University of Ife also has initiated a Master's program in agricultural economics. Three students started the program this year and the department expects to have seven by the end of 1976. It is aiming to take in fifteen students in 1977 and expects annual enrollment to increase by about five students per year thereafter. The Department is prepared to admit Francophone students on the basis of qualifications. Since the program is new and Nigerian demand for available positions as yet undeveloped, there is no quota on the number of Francophone students who will be admitted. As Nigerian demand builds up, however, we can expect a proportional allocation to Francophone countries at least as severe as at the University of Ibadan--and that only if outside funds for staff development are made available as they are at the University of Ibadan. In terms of the next five years we can expect that as many as three to four students per year from Sahelian countries could be admitted to this program.

The third Nigerian university providing a Master's program in agricultural economics--and certainly the more ecologically appropriate one for students from the Sahel--is Ahmadu Bello University in Northern Nigeria. Currently on the drawing board, the program of coursework will pro-

bably start in 1978. There are no plans to take Francophone students because of the lack of facilities for English language training. Francophone students already having Engligh, however, would be welcome, provided funds for additional staff were available.

Staffing and housing are currently the limiting factors on admissions possibilities at Ahmadu Bello. If a program of staff assistance were developed and if the department concentrated on Sahelian Francophone students as indeed it should, it should be possible to admit as many as six to seven Sahelian students per year once the project is underway. This would be 1979-1980 at the earliest.

Combining all Nigerian universities with a Master's training capability we get a potential annual absorption of twelve to fifteen students from the Sahel sometime after 1980--provided appropriate staff development assistance is forthcoming. Probably five to seven per year can be admitted over the period 1978-1982.

D. Proposed Agricultural Economics Program in Francophone West Africa

A PID has been prepared for development of a third cycle (Master's level) in agricultural economics at the Ecole Nationale Superieure Agronomique at Abidjan. Although I found no one who was aware of the proposal, the Director of the school would be most interested in exploring the possibility of foreign assistance for such a program. Their current plans are to open a third cycle in animal sciences in 1977-1978. This would be followed by forestry sometime later. But the Director of Studies indicated that interest in rural economy was greatest and there would be no problem attracting sufficient students to make a third cycle viable.

The school at Abidjan is cast in the best French tradition--theoretical and rigorous. According to the Director of Studies, it alone in Franco-

phone West Africa provides a four-year course of studies on a par with French institutions. He criticized other four-year programs, especially those in the Sahel providing too little coursework for graduate studies in France. Their practical orientation made their students, relative to the Abidjan school's graduates, ill prepared for graduate study.

On the undergraduate level, Senegal plans to launch an Institut Agronomique in 1977-1978. The school will have undergraduate majors in animal science, agricultural engineering, water and forest resources, agronomy and management and credit. Although the content of the program is not precisely defined it appears that the management and credit specialization will include agricultural economics. Being a five-year program leading to a diploma of Ingenieur Agronome, graduates with a specialization in agricultural economics would be about one year below the Master's level. With an additional year of studies in France such students could get a Doctorate of third cycle, equivalent to or slightly superior to a Master's degree. The Institute is being developed as a regional institution and 25 percent of available places will be available to non-Senegalese students.

The proposed specialization in management and credit will be the only course of studies currently offered in Francophone West Africa that resembles agricultural economics. By pursuing the five-year program, graduates of the institute could fill a number of positions now defined as requiring graduate level training. Therefore, after 1982, the year the institute's first class will graduate, the need for non-African Master's level training in agricultural economics should be reduced by five to eight persons per year.

In addition to the proposed programs at Abidjan and in Senegal, the Institute Polytechnique Rural at Katibougou is interested in establishing a third cycle in rural economy. Finance for third cycle programs in agronomy, animal sciences, agricultural engineering and water and forest resources has already been found but not for rural economy. Katibougou is a logical choice for such a specialization both because of its long history as a regional training institution in the Sahel and its own very practical four-year undergraduate program. Graduates from the Institute Superieur Polytechnique in Ouagadougou and the Ecole Superieur d'Agronomie et d'Elevage in Niamey would be ill prepared for third cycle studies in Abidjan. Although they would no doubt qualify for the Master's programs in Nigeria, a third cycle at IPR would obviate the need for language training while providing a Sahelian based regional Master's level training program.

II. IMPLICATIONS FOR REPLICATION OF THE USAID/MSU MASTER'S TRAINING PROGRAM

Much of the demand for Master's level training in agricultural economics arises from the lack of availability of an undergraduate specialization in this area. Developing such specializations will go a long way in reducing the need for graduate studies in foreign countries. The institutions most receptive and likely to benefit from assistance in establishing such a capacity are the proposed Institut Agronomique in Senegal, the Ecole Nationale d'Administration in Mauritania and the Institut Polytechnique Rural in Mali. In Upper Volta the Ecole Nationale d'Administration is the most anxious and receptive but the Institut Superieur Polytechnique would be the more logical institution. In Chad and Niger interest is less substantial but could nonetheless be encouraged. In all these countries except Chad and Niger an undergraduate specialization in agricultural economics is justified on the basis of demand for this kind of training within the country itself and the need to strengthen the agricultural economics familiarity of agricultural technicians.

At the graduate level, expanding programs in Nigeria, the proposed Institut Agronomique in Senegal with its five-year program, and development of a third cycle in agricultural economics at Abidjan and at Katibougou would virtually eliminate the need for Master's level training outside of Africa after 1982 except in very specialized areas. Most students studying abroad at that time will be pursuing Ph.D. rather than Master's studies with geographical and institutional flexibility being of paramount importance. It is not likely, therefore, that sufficient candidates will be available to justify either an extension of the MSU program or its replication elsewhere. All of this assumes, of course,

that USAID will continue its policy of encouraging training within Africa wherever practical.

III. SOME PROBLEM AREAS FOR THE PROGRAM

Apart from the long delay in approving the contract which is hampering the beginning of our recruiting effort for the 1977 academic year, I do not believe we will have difficulty finding sufficient qualified candidates to meet our contractual commitment to USAID. However, a series of problems arise between identification of candidates and their possible acceptance at MSU. They are:

(1) The priority of that host governments and USAID country missions give to requests for agricultural economics training from nominating institutions.

(2) The priority USAID/Washington gives to the requests for training submitted by the USAID country mission for financing under AMDP.

(3) Ensuring that MSU is asked to consider for admission all candidates from the Sahel nominated for graduate training in agricultural economics. This includes students financed under specific USAID projects as well as AMDP.

A. Host Country Priorities

On my trip I interviewed those services and institutions most likely to require one or more agricultural economists on their staff. Many of these institutions were very interested in taking advantage of the program but did not have the power to nominate candidates (usually done by the parent ministry). Others could nominate candidates but had to get approval of the Ministry of Planning for their release. Since the Ministry of Planning is usually the national agency in charge of setting priorities for training under AMDP, it may or may not see the importance of a given institution's request. At the same time, USAID may not see the

Ministry of Planning's priorities as appropriate to USAID's interests. The result of all this is a give and take tug of war that depends more on who knows who than which institution needs what kind of training. In the one situation where I was able to identify several candidates who had been nominated for training by their departmental superiors, indications were that few of these names will be on the final list of candidates submitted by the Ministry in charge. If this is the result of a conscious selection and rationing process based on priority needs all is well and good. However if it is the result of favoritism the pool of qualified candidates from which we may choose will be reduced accordingly.

B. USAID/Washington Priorities

This problem arises with AMDP rather than project funding. What priority AID/Washington gives to agricultural economics training in Mali depends not only on its importance to Mali, but also on the importance of maize breeding to Tanzania, since AMDP funds are fluid between as well as within countries. Getting AMDP to give sufficient priority to agricultural economics training to ensure that MSU can obtain its quota of qualified candidates from the six Sahelian countries may be quite difficult. This is especially true because decisions with respect to the type of training to be provided are made independent of the qualifications of nominees. Indeed, AMDP may approve funding for agricultural economics training for a given country and institution which then nominates a candidate who is not acceptable to MSU. In such a situation AMDP will have committed itself to train an agricultural economist, partially fulfilling its own priority on agricultural economics training but MSU will not have gained a trainee. With only eighty U.S. graduate training slots

available for forty countries each year--an average of two per country--AMDP will have to place a very high priority on agricultural economics training in the Sahel relative to elsewhere. It also will have to screen candidates for acceptability at MSU before assuring funding. Thus MSU will have to get the lion's share of agricultural economics training slots financed under AMDP and most of these will have to come from the Sahel if it is to meet its contractual obligations with USAID.

C. Institution Selected for Training

Normally a request for training is approved prior to any knowledge of a candidate's qualifications. For a job-selected applicant, the International Training Office then seeks admission for the student in an institution appropriate to his qualifications. Students who would qualify for admission to MSU's Department of Agricultural Economics would qualify for admission to most agricultural economics programs. But the proportion of job-selected applicants qualified to study at MSU will probably be relatively small. The only way to ensure an adequate flow of qualified candidates to MSU, therefore, would be to give it first crack at all candidates for agricultural economics training who come from the Sahel and are qualified for admission to the Department. However, it is unlikely that other departments of agricultural economics of the caliber of MSU would accept always being second in line in the choice for candidates from the Sahel.

Competitively selected applicants provide less of a problem, in theory at least. There appears to be no reason why granting of AMDP funding for study in agricultural economics for Sahelian candidates cannot be made conditional on their gaining admission to MSU's Department of

Agricultural Economics. Better yet would be to "allocate" one scholarship per Sahelian country per year specifically for study in agricultural economics at MSU. The respective USAID mission could then entertain requests for such training from a wide variety of country institutions and possible candidates and make a selection based on its own relative priorities and available candidates. If the nominee did not gain admission to the department then the scholarship would either go to another candidate or be lost for that year. In this way, four or five AMDP slots could be made available with little or no danger of candidates having to be placed at other institutions because of failure to gain admission to MSU. Job-selected candidates would make up the difference in meeting MSU's program objective of six per year. Since the Master's training program for students from the Sahel is entirely dependent on USAID project and AMDP funding, this seems to be the only course of action which will ensure that MSU can meet its contractual obligations.

IV. PERSONS CONTACTED AND THOSE ANTICIPATING NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR 1977 ACADEMIC YEAR

A. Chad

1. Mr. Belty Rarinkingar, Chef de Sous Section d'Economie Rural, du Commerce et du Tourisme; Ministere du Plan

2. Mr. Djimrangaye Naninan, Chef de Service des Bourse et de l'Orientation; Ministere de l'Education National

3. Mr. Yangalbe Passiri, Directeur de l'Enseignment Secondaire; Ministere de l'Education National

4. Mr. Passang Madi, Chargé de l'Office des Baccalauréats Université du Tchad

5. Dr. Moussa Ngarnim, Directeur, Ecole Nationale d^Administration

6. Mr. Emile Canton Kessely, Directeur, Institute Universitaire des Sciences Juridiques, Economiques, et de Gestion

7. Dr. Thibaud Jaques, Directeur, Institut Universitaire des Techniques d'Elevage

8. Mr. Jean-Marc Peysson, Section des Etudes et Projects, Direction Generale, Ministére de l'Agriculture

9. Mr. Gibrail Mikail, Direction de l'Agriculture, Ministére de l'Agriculture

10. Mr. Jean Pierre Gutknecht, UNDP

11. Dr. Ramadan, Directeur Adjoint, Direction d'Elevage, Ministére de l'Agriculture - There are four persons who will graduate from the Institut Universitaire des Technique d'Elevage in July 1977. It may be possible to send one of them for study in 1978. Any such candidate would probably need one year of course preparation to gain admittance to graduate school since the program of studies at the Institute is only three years.

12. Dr. Nagariam, Directeur, Direction de l'Enseignment et Formation Professionelle Agricole, Ministére de l'Agriculture - He was very interested in details of the program. He was not sure he could nominate someone for this year but was pretty sure he could for 1978.

13. Mr. Stanley Schrager, Public Affairs Officer, American Embassy.

14. Mr. Brahim Idrissa, Directeur General, Ministére du Tourism, des Artisants et des Resource Naturelles - He was very interested in the project and without being formal asked for an official letter so he could act. He was not sure he could find candidates for 1977 but was more optimistic for 1978.

15. Mr. Tangar Allandngar, Directeur General, Ministére de l'Education National - Said government is waiting for scholarships. It has the candidates for graduate training. About one hundred license holders will be returning this year and the government wanted to send some on for graduate training. In a couple more years, he said there would be plenty of candidates as the number of license holders returning from abroad increases dramatically.

16. Mr. Lamar Prosser, Program Officer, USAID.

17. Ms. Inger Hvoslef, Training Officer, USAID.

18. Mr. Dayton Maxwell, Human Resources Development Officer and Control Officer, USAID.

19. Mr. Richard Delaney, Assistant Program Officer, USAID.

20. Mr. Stephen Krashewski, Agricultural Statistics Project, USAID.

B. Niger

1. Mr. Hamisu Moussa, Directeur de Bureau de Programmation et Formation des Cadres; Ministére du Plan - He said he would require a letter from USAID indicating the availability of scholarships before he could propose candidates to be trained for specific positions. When he had such a letter, he would forward to USAID the candidates proposed by the ministries concerned.

2. Mr. Jim Livingstone, USAID Project Manager, Niger Cereals Project.

3. Mr. Oumarou, Directeur Adjoint, Institut National de Recherche Agricole au Niger.

4. Mr. Sanda Maina and Mr. de Carné, Bureau de Formation des Cadres; Ministere du Developpement Rural - Very interested in the program but mentioned the limited number of persons qualified to follow such a course of studies.

5. Mr. Geleazzi, Conseiller de Plannification; Ministére du Plan.

6. Mr. Moustapha Dan-Bouzoua, Directeur, Ecole Nationale d'Admintration

7. Mr. Abdou Kané, Directeur, Caisse National du Credit Agricole - Said his service would need one agricultural economist but it was the Ministry of Rural Development which allocated them to CNCA.

8. Mr. Amadou Diori, Chef de Department Exploitation, SONARA.

9. Mr. Gerald Gaignon, Direction de la Plannification; Ministére du Plan.

10. Dr. Boubakar Ba, Recteur, University of Niger.

11. Dr. Baza, Directeur, Ecole Nationale d'Agronomie, University of Niger - The school will have nine graduates in 1977. He expects to send half of them on for graduate study. One or two of these would be in agricultural economics.

12. Mr. Dennis Reynaud Lacroze, Professeur, Service de Science Agro-Sociale, University of Niger.

13. Mr. Gallant, Fulbright Professor, University of Niger.

14. Mr. Matheu Hannothieux, Directeur de Project UNDP/FAO at the Institut Practique du Developpement Rural.

15. Mr. Amadou Garba, Directeur, Union Nigerienne du Credit et Cooperatives - CNCC needs one agricultural economist. But it also relies on the Ministry of Rural Development for its allocations. Any training would be requested by the Ministry.

16. Mr. Bergassoli, Conseiller Technique, Ministere du Developpement Rural - He said there will be no candidates for the Master's program until 1978. At that time, we will get some candidates.

17. Dr. Garba, Directeur, Institut National de Recherche Agricole au Niger - INRAN will need agricultural economists according to the number specified in a USAID PRP then in preparation. He thought he could get two candidates nominated for 1977.

18. Mr. Douramane, Directeur, Institut Pratique du Developpement Rural.

19. Mr. Briji Rafini, Ministére de la Fonction Publique et du Travail.

20. Mr. Albert Baron, RDO.

21. Mr. Roy Harrell, Assistant Program Officer, USAID.

22. Mr. Herb Miller, Program Officer, USAID.

23. Ms. Kathleen Heffron, Staff Assistant and Control Officer, USAID.

C. Upper Volta

1. Mr. Damiba Aime, Directeur de la Plannification de l'Education; Ministére de l'Education Nationale.

2. Mr. Ismaél Ouedrago, Directeur, Direction des Services Forestiers et de l'Environmement, Ministére de l'Environnement et du Tourisme - He himself is a candidate but was uncertain whether the Minister would let him go in 1977.

3. Mr. Traore J. Dekrin, Directeur des Fonds du Developpement Rural - His service needs one agricultural economist and can present two candidates for the position. One of these, Mr. Allou Pierre Aouedri is currently studying at Laval. A second candidate is finishing his third year at the Institut Superieur Polytechnique. He would not be available until 1979.

4. Mr. Greggoire Ouedrago, Senior Administrative Specialist, American Embassy - He was interested in the program for himself. Speaks excellent English but has little math background and a low G.P.A. from San Hose State (2.6 on 4.0). I told him it would not be possible to admit private candidates under the program.

5. Mr. Tahita Pierre, Directeur, Direction du Plan, Ministére du Plan - Very interested in the program but said they would need a long lead time to prepare candidates. The Ministry of Plan needs at least two agricultural economists. Could possibly nominate candidates in 1978.

6. Mr. Somé Thomas d'Aquin, Directeur, Office National des Ceréales.

7. Mr. Andre Béré Directeur, Service d'Elevage; Ministere du Developpement Rural.

8. Mr. Charles Tiao, Secretaire Permanent, Comité de Coordination Pour de Developpement Rural, Ministere du Developpement Rural - The Secretariat has no needs this year but perhaps can send one person in 1978.

9. Mr. Emile Bossono, Ministre de l'Environnement et du Touisme - Very interested in the program and hopes to nominate candidates but would not commit himself as to when.

10. Mr. Veridique, Directeur, Ecole Inter Etat de l'Equipement Rural.

11. Mr. Kalmogo Ignace, Directeur, Ecole Nationale d'Administration - Unusually enthusiastic about Master's program. Certainly will have candidates for 1978 and possibly can present one for 1977. He wants to strengthen the agricultural economics component of ENA's programs. He needs a written offer from USAID before he can act.

12. Mr. Kabore Simeon, Directeur, Institut Superieur Polytechnique - The Institute will graduate twelve persons in 1977. He wants to send four of these on for graduate training in agricultural economics and management. He has been exploring how this can be arranged and so was very pleased to hear of our program. Candidates would be for 1978 program.

13. Mr. Ouedrago Barthelemy Moury, Directeur de la Programmation et des Etudes de Main d'Oeuvre; Office National de la Promotion de l'Emploi, Ministére de la Fonction Publique et du Travail.

14. Mr. Issa Diallo, Directeur de la Scholarté et des Bourses, Ministére de l'Education Nationale - Said USAID must make a proposition in writing to the Ministry of Education stating the number of scholarships, the criteria for qualification, and a description of the course of studies.

15. Mr. Marshall, Agent Technique, Direction du Plan.

16. Mr. Mario Laure, Directeur du Project, UPV/72/044, PNUD/FAO.

17. Recteur, Université de Ouagadougou.

18. Mr. Belda, Directeur, Ecole de Sciences Juridiques, Economiques et du Commerce, Université de Ouagadougou - Was very interested in our program but could not be specific about whether or when he might nominate a candidate.

19. Mr. Abraham David, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of North Carolina.

20. Mr. John Hoskins, CDO.

21. Mr. Don Atwell, Assistant CDO and Control Officer.

D. <u>Mali</u>

1. Mr. James A. Robinson, Livestock Advisor, USAID - He identified four persons nominated for agricultural economics training under the Mali Livestock Project:
   a. El Bechir Maiga - currently in France. He is to pursue an M.S. in livestock economics at MSU.
   b. Souleymane Diallo - currently Chef du Bureau des Etudes d'Economie, OMBEVI. He is to take a Ph.D. in marketing at MSU.
   c. Abdoulaye Lamine Keita - scheduled to get M.S. or Ph.D. at Wisconsin University in marketing.
   d. Abdoulaye Niang - scheduled to study biometrics at Purdue.

2. Mr. Souleymane Diallo, Chef de Bureau des Etudes d'Economie, OMBEVI - Interviewed him as a nominee for our program but do not think he will be accepted by MSU.

3. Alan Gilbert, Public Affairs Officer, American Embassy.

4. Mr. Mamadou Aw, Conseiller Technique, Ministère de l'Education Nationale.

5. Mr. Abdoulaye Sow, Directeur, Ecole Nationale d'Administration.

6. Mr. Sidi Coulibaly, Conseiller Technique, Ministére du Plan - He was very interested in the program and wanted to present some candidates this year. I told him UDAID had committed available AMDP scholarships to other services for 1977. I encouraged him to try again in 1978.

7. Mr. Oumar Coulibaly, Directeur de l'Enseignement Superieur, Ministére de l'Education Nationale - He was interested in the program for training teachers for IPR at Katibougou.

8. Mr. Moriba Sissoko, Directeur du Cabinet, Ministére du Developpement Rural - He was very interested in training programs like the Master's program. He wanted to know the details of the program and said he would forward dossiers for ten candidates to USAID. USAID will probably give MSU first chance to examine the nominees.

9. Mr. Sekou Sissoko, Directeur de Service de l'Agriculture, Ministére du Developpement Rural - He was confused by our inability to offer him a specific number of places. He thought the nomination of a candidate should ensure him a scholarship. He nominated one candidate, a Mr. Cheickna Touré, whom I was able to interview.

10. Mr. Cherickna Touré, Direction de l'Agriculture, Ministére du Developpement Rural - He has been nominated for the Master's program at MSU. He had a thirteen or fourteen (scale of twenty with twelve equal passing) at Katibougou but was very good in math and statistics. English is good enough to qualify for graduate studies after six months intensive training. Comes with highest recommendation of USAID mission. Academically he may be a borderline case for acceptance but professionally seems quite capable. We will need to examine his dossier to make a definite decision on his admission to MSU program.

11. Mr. Jean Djigui Keita, Directeur General, Direction d'Eaux et Forêts, Ministére du Developpement Rural - He was very interested in our program. He had heard of it from Dr. Ngolo Traore and had sent three nominees to him. The names he submitted were: Amadou Koné, Seydou N'Diaye and Dramane Koulibaly. Only Mr. Koulibaly was in Bamako and available for an interview.

12. Mr. Dramane Koulibaly, Operation Peche, Ministére du Developpement Rural - He averaged 16/20 at Katibougou during his first three years and graduated with a "mention bien" (top 5 to 10 percent of his class). After Katibougou he took an additional year at ENA in economics, management and accounting. Very good in math and statistics. English language is adequate for intensive program. Almost certain to be accepted at MSU.

13. Mr. Bembo, Agricultural Officer, USAID.

14. Mr. Kaba Comara, Directeur Adjoint, Direction General du Plan et de la Statistique, Ministére du Plan - He said Katibougou is expanding and needs agricultural economists for its faculty.

15. Mr. Almouzar Maiga, Directeur Adjoint, Office Malienne des Betails et de la Viande (OMBEVI) - He has visited several American graduate schools and assessed what they have to offer with respect to Mali's training needs. His impression of MSU's Department of Agricultural Economics was very favorable. OMBEVI has nominated two candidates for training at MSU in 1977: Mr. Souleymane Diallo and Mr. El Bechir Maiga. He said IPR at Katibougou plans to introduce rural sociology and agricultural economics next year but are still looking for finance.

16. Mr. Dicko Ibrahim, Conseiller Economique, Presidence de la Republique du Mali.

17. Mr. Mamadou Ba, Chef de Bureau d'Etudes, Institut d'Economie Rural, Ministére du Developpement Rural.

18. Dr. Ngolo Traore, Directeur, Institute d'Economie Rural, Ministére du Developpement Rural - He has asked Ford Foundation for assistance in developing Katibougou. The government was pleased with the orientation there and would like to get it back on its feet. He asked me to look at the rural economy program at Katibougou and give him my impressions. He has a strong preference for in-country training. He was most interested in the Master's program and nominated Mrs. Sy of IER for this year. He said he would have two to three others in the future but staffing was a problem and he could spare only one candidate this year.

19. Madame Sy, Unité d'Evaluation des Projects et des Programmes Agricole, Institut d'Economie Rural, Ministére du Developpement Rural - She has been nominated for the Master's program by Dr. Ngolo Traore. She graduated from ENA in economics and finance. She received a "mention assez bien" (normally top 50 percent), but said she was third in a class of thirty. Dr. Traore described her as brilliant. She had 13-14/20 in her first three years at ENA. She said she was good in math and statistica and currently is reviewing her math. She has two children and would probably not come to MSU unless she could bring them and receive a family allowance to care for them. We would need a more detailed look at her resume to decide whether or not to admit her.

20. Mr. Abou Bacayoko, Directeur Adjoint, Institut Polytechnique Rural, Katibougou - Would like to nominate candidates for program who would return to IPR as faculty. But said we would need the commitment both of the government and the individual trainee to ensure that he would indeed return to Katibougou. The Ministry to Education would have to nominate candidates on their behalf. The IPR would like to start a third cycle (Master's) program in Rural Economy but has not yet found financing. Current needs are for two agricultural economists.

21. Mr. Ronald Levin, CDO.

22. Mr. Myron Golden, Program Officer and Control Officer, USAID.

23. Mr. Ali Tamora, USAID.

E. Mauritania

1. Mr. Maroille, Conseiller, Direction des Etudes et de la Legislation, Office de la Presidence.

2. Mr. Ly, Chef de Service de l'Orientation, de la Documentation et de l'Information, Ministére de l'Education Nationale.

3. Mr. Philippe Antelme, Conseiller Technique, Direction de la Fonction Publique, Ministére de la Fonction Publique et du Travail.

4. Minister, Ministére de la Fonction Publique.

5. Mr. Mohamed Ould Amar, Minister, Ministére des Resources Hydraulique - He was very interested in the program but indicated it would be very difficult to replace someone going abroad for extended studies.

6. Mr. Boucour Mohamed, Directeur de l'Agriculture, Ministére du Developpement Rural.

7. Mr. Ibrahima Ba, Minister, Ministére du Plannifcation - He was very interested in the program but did not propose any candidates. He referred me to the user ministries.

8. Mr. El Hassan Ba, Directeur Adjoint, Société Nationale Pour le Developpement Rural (SONADER) - He was very interested in the details of the Master's program. He has had difficulty getting the technical ministries to assign people to SONADER. So they have decided to send their own people for training. SONADER is placing a high priority on developing its Bureau d'Etudes. He said there was a possibility of presenting a candidate for 1977. But in any case will certainly have some candidates for 1978 academic year.

9. Ms. Turkia Daddah, Directress, Ecole Nationale d'Administration - She is very keen to initiate a rural economy major at ENA and would like to train the staff for this program. However she could only offer us the two to three best candidates completing the middle level (BAC plus two years) cycle for the 1978 academic year. She wants them to continue to the M.S. level in agricultural economics. She is a very sharp and dynamic person and no doubt will propose exceptional candidates. A combined undergraduate degree at Ibadan and M.S. at MSU, both in agricultural economics would be appropriate.

10. Mr. Robert Klein, CDO.

11. Mr. Raymond Landgreen, Program Officer, USAID.

F. Senegal

1. Mr. Jean-Marie Buresi, Directeur Technique, Societe de Developpement et de Vulgarization Agricole (SODEVA) - SODEVA has no one to send this year but should be able to propose a candidate for 1978. They can probably send three to four candidates over the next five to six years. Their needs are greater but availability of manpower is a critical problem.

2. Mr. Baro Gueye, Attaché d'Administration, Ministére du Plan et de la Cooperation - He is in charge of collecting Senegalese priorities for AMDP funding. He is very interested in our program but needs an official letter from USAID inviting applications for it under AMDP. He expected to nominate candidates this year for the two positions allocated to agricultural economics under Senegal AMDP priorities.

3. Mr. Souleymane N'Diaye, Directeur des Relations Extérieures, Delagation General a la Recherche Scientifique et Technique - Being in charge of all non-university research in Senegal the Delegation was very interested in our program. They have need for nine agricultural economists in various research institutions. He said he would look for candidates and channel them through Mr. Baro Gueye.

4. Mr. Martin, Adjoint du Directeur, Societe de Developpement des Fibres Textiles (SODIFITEX).

5. Mr. Lopez, Directeur de Bureau des Bourses, Ministére de l'Enseignment Superieur

6. Dr. Hans H. De Meel, Department of Agricultural Research, Royal Tropical Institute.

7. Mr. Papa Kane, Directeur de l'Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliqué - He is very interested in training someone in agricultural economics for his staff. He would like to pick one of the school's own students but the program is only BAC plus three years. In terms of coursework the program is probably equivalent to only two years of university level coursework. The best arrangement would be undergraduate coursework at Ibadan and subsequent Master's level work either there or at MSU.

8. Mr. M. Diouf, Centre de Recherche Economiques Appliques, Faculté des Sciences Juridiques et Economiques, Université du Dakar.

9. Mr. Michael Lopez, Faculté des Sciences Juridiques et Economiques, Université du Dakar.

10. Mr. Bernardin Sambou, Chef de la Division des Resources Humaines au Ministere du Plan et de la Cooperation - He was very interested in the training program and said he would be in contact with Mr. Baro Gueye with respect to their needs. He indicated he would nominate candidates for the 1977 academic year.

11. Mr. Saliou Sarr, Directeur General, ONCAD.

12. Mr. Hap Wilder, Livestock Specialist, USAID.

13. Mr. Robert Mcdill, USAID.

14. Mr. Jim Procopis, Control Officer, USAID.

15. Mr. Norman Schoonover, RDO, USAID.