

SECID

Annual report

1978-79

Editor: D. E. Lewis  
Assistant Editor: Ellen Fenoglio

Cover photo by Alan Johnston  
Text photos by Alan Johnston, William Levine,  
Howard Shepherd, and  
Merv Stevens USAID/Nepal  
World Bank photo, p. 11, by James Pickerell

C. A. Williams' quotes adapted from paper  
presented at the United Nations Conference  
on Science and Technological Development, July, 1979.

The South-East Consortium for International Development

400 Eastowne Drive  
Suite 207  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Suite 30  
Washington, D. C. 20006

The South-East Consortium  
for  
International Development

first annual report 1978-'79

# Preface

Our Annual Report for fiscal year 1978-'79 describes SECID's current projects, institutional development efforts, and program development plans. It also presents summary statistics on our financial management and information about the overall organization of the consortium.

The staff of SECID and our member institutions are pleased with the excellent progress achieved since the founding of the consortium in March 1977. Long-term resident advisory teams under SECID contracts are now in place in Upper Volta and Kenya. A third long-term team will begin their work in Nepal during the summer of 1980. Several short-term design teams from SECID have successfully completed their assignments. And SECID's Office of Training Programs has demonstrated impressive capabilities by designing and administering the training programs of our 400 participants from developing countries.

In this Annual Report we try to do more than just describe what we are doing now and intend to do in the near future. We also try to convey the idealism and spirit of SECID. Each organization has a certain operating style. Ours is characterized by a theme which runs consistently through all SECID activities: a commitment to excellence, to the delivery of high quality technical assistance and training services. When SECID is selected as the contractor, the funding agency and the host country can be confident that quality work will be performed.

We hope that this Annual Report conveys the commitment that we at SECID have to doing the job right.

*Edward Vickery*

Edward Vickery  
Executive Director

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# Introduction

The subjects of hunger and poverty have long served to fuel an impassioned eloquence in politicians' speeches. But Americans have heard it all before, and our senses risk being dulled—or worse, hardened—by a barrage of modern reminders. The reality of starving children has been reduced to cliché; the nation's commitment to eradicate hunger and poverty has waned, as well.

The state of the world's resources and its people, however, leave no time for insensitivity. Population growth rates, especially in the developing nations, are still too high; food deficits are common, with worse shortages being forecast; political instability, including the disruptions of war, seems endemic to the development process; income redistribution through technological change sometimes works against the welfare of the rural poor. The magnitude of these problems appears to leave little room for hope.

Yet, the past two decades have offered two important lessons: one, that a nation's problems are the world's problems; and two, given national and international determination, the food-population-poverty problem can be brought under control. Although the breadth and scope of the solution does not lend itself to "progress reports," there is evidence of progress. The key lies in sufficient national will and international support to bring about agricultural, social, and economic development. Some of the signposts:

- The Green Revolution, with its increased yields of food crops, has demonstrated how application of the agricultural sciences expertise from developed countries can be used to benefit the Third World;
- Human fertility rates have started to decline in several developing countries;
- Life expectancy, literacy, and real income levels in many developing countries have risen significantly in the last two decades;
- The planning and management skills of Third World nations have been strengthened by training programs sponsored by donor countries.

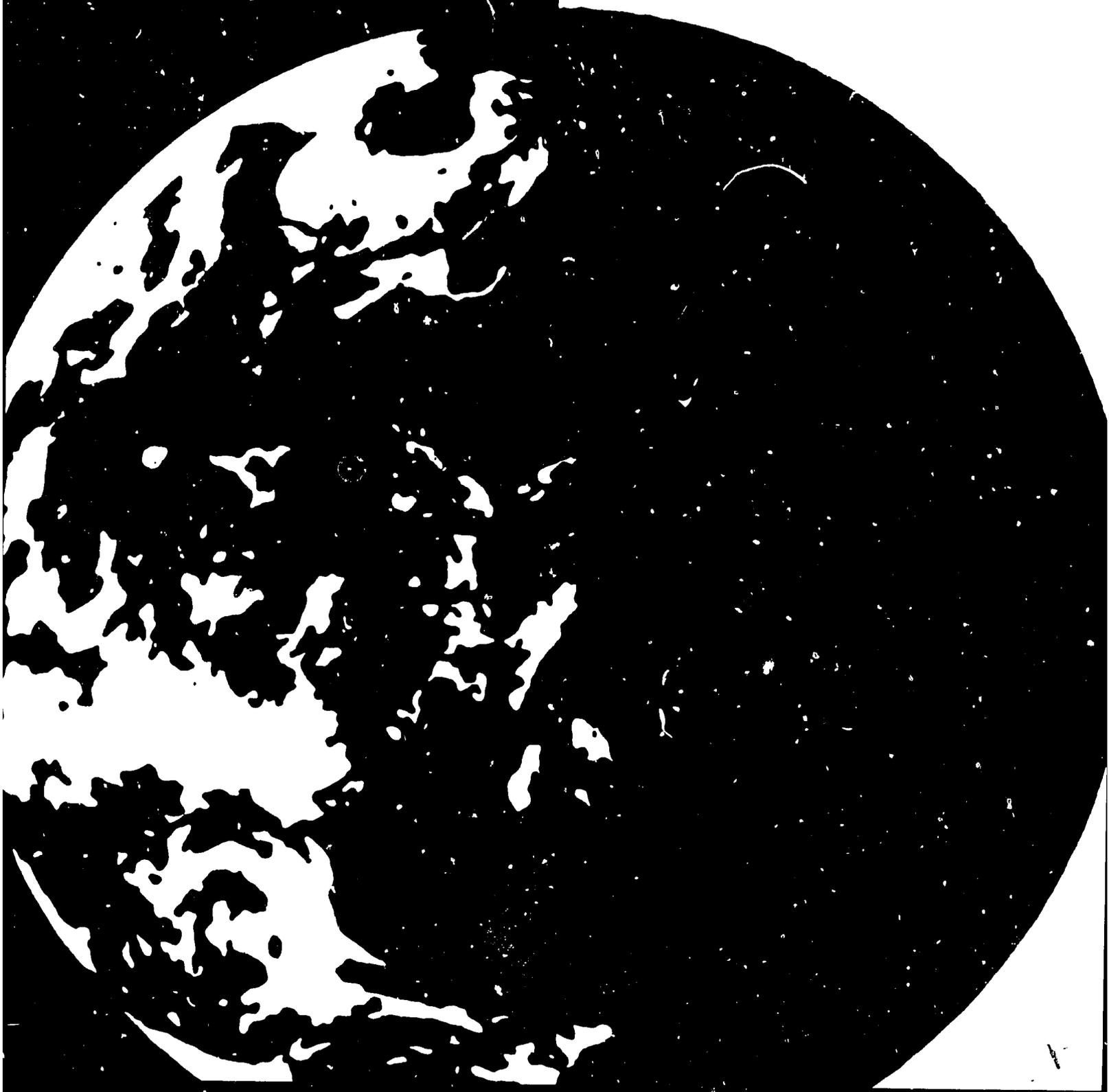
Underlying this progress is a new focus that has emerged in the international assistance community, which reflects lessons learned from a generation of experience. The industrialized nations' perception of the developing world has widened to make way for respect—for cultural values and mores, for the quiet wisdom of those who work the land, for the ingenuity that springs from necessity. It translates well into international development initiatives.

The policy of direct transfer, with its assumption that infusions of money and machines forge the missing link to development, has broadened to include strategies of "integrated development" and "appropriate technology." We now realize that neither birth control pills, nor immigration laws, nor crates of food will in themselves answer problems of population, migration imbalances, or hunger. Social scientists, extension specialists, and home economists are now included on expatriate teams, once dominated by technical experts. Training of host-country citizens now augments technical assistance efforts, to develop that most precious of a nation's resources. Technicians are more likely to be found working with the farmer of five hectares, rather than with the manager of 5000. Third World women, once invisible in international assistance strategies, have been recognized—not only as preparers of food, but as growers, harvesters, and sellers. And everywhere, we seek to reach "the poorest of the poor."

The lessons have come slowly, and at considerable cost. But what we have gleaned from them is invaluable. The world will not fall to a Malthusian spectre, if we infuse our knowledge and technology with the spirit of those nations we seek to help.

The spirit and functions of cooperation, among and within nations, is fundamental to that blanket of concerns we call "development." SECID is founded in that spirit, and pursues it by building linkages of cooperation among its members and with developing nations. We welcome the challenge of pooling our knowledge, our people, our capabilities, for a unified purpose of strengthening development efforts. The rich tradition of land grant institutions in training, extension, and research has much to offer the technical cooperation community. International development, we believe, is a natural extension of our members' historic mission, and we offer exciting proof in this report.

**organization  
and  
management**



“When we look at how finite this body, Earth, is,  
we realize that it is man that is the real asset,  
because man has an infinite mental power  
to manage his environment and add  
unlimited value to its resources.”

**Daniel Parker**  
**AID Administrator**

## 1890 Land Grant Institutions

Alabama A&M University  
Normal, Alabama

Alcorn A&M University  
Lorman, Mississippi

Delaware State College  
Dover, Delaware

Florida A&M University  
Tallahassee, Florida

Fort Valley State College  
Fort Valley, Georgia

Kentucky State University  
Frankfort, Kentucky

Langston University  
Langston, Oklahoma

Lincoln University  
Jefferson City, Missouri

North Carolina A&T University  
Greensboro, North Carolina

Prairie View A&M University  
Prairie View, Texas

South Carolina State College  
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Southern University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Tennessee State University  
Nashville, Tennessee

University of Arkansas  
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

University of Maryland, Eastern Shore  
Princess Anne, Maryland

Virginia State University  
Petersburg, Virginia

Tuskegee Institute  
Tuskegee, Alabama

# SECID Member Institutions

## 1862 Land Grant Institutions

Auburn University  
Auburn, Alabama

Clemson University  
Clemson, South Carolina

Mississippi State University  
Mississippi State, Mississippi

North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, North Carolina

Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Pennsylvania

University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida

University of Georgia  
Athens, Georgia

University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky

University of Maryland  
College Park, Maryland

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
Blacksburg, Virginia

Duke University  
Durham, North Carolina

Georgia Institute of Technology  
Atlanta, Georgia

University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Research Triangle Institute  
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina

# SECID Structure and History

The South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID) is a non-profit corporation formed in 1977 to provide research, training, and extension to developing nations. Spanning 17 southern and eastern states, its membership is comprised of 31 academic and research institutions with a combined wealth of knowledge and field experience in international development.

All but four of SECID's member institutions are land grant universities. These members include the seventeen historically black 1890 land grant schools and ten of the 1862 land grant schools. As well, Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Georgia Institute of Technology, and the Research Triangle Institute are SECID members.

SECID's policies and regulations are established by the Board of Trustees, comprised of one representative from each of SECID's 31 member institutions. The Board meets annually to set policies in SECID's program development, staffing, and finance activities, and to assess the consortium's progress in ongoing activities. The Board's Executive Committee meets quarterly to address the various policy issues which arise during each year.

SECID's central offices in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, house the administration of SECID activities in training, institutional development, and project implementation. Centralized accounting for SECID projects is also handled by the Chapel Hill office. Dr. Edward Vickery, Executive Director, is the chief executive officer of the corporation and serves as the primary advisor in project design and implementation. Ms. Sandra Mixon, Secretary-Treasurer, directs the financial, accounting, and contractual components of SECID projects. Dr. Colden Murchinson is Director of SECID's Office of Training Programs.

In September, 1979, SECID opened an associate office in Washington, D. C. The Washington office, directed by Dr. William Levine, is the locus of SECID's program development activities. This office also assists in the administrative aspects of SECID's projects and generally responds to the needs of

SECID members with respect to Washington contracts.

The mechanisms for involving 31 widely diversified institutions that cover the region from Pennsylvania to Texas begin with SECID's Resource Profiles, an extensive data source on each member's institutional and faculty capabilities which are relevant to international involvement. SECID's Title XII Strengthening Grants activities and Center for Women in Development each serve to enlarge the pool of resources for international involvement through workshops, volunteer consultancies, and rostering. Program Development Committees, currently being organized by geographic areas of expertise, bring together SECID faculty members to discuss priorities and processes of overseas assistance. SECID's newsletter, "Quarterly Notes," keeps members informed of progress about ongoing projects and opportunities for involvement at home and abroad.

The groundwork laid in SECID's first fiscal year made for solid progress in 1978-'79. Ongoing projects were expanded, new projects began, and SECID design team activities grew. An important factor behind SECID's growing reputation is the consortium's policy of relying on its own faculty members to undertake projects, keeping to a minimum the use of outside consultants. Fiscal year 1978-'79 included these areas of progress and accomplishments:

## Institutional Development

- \*The participation of 25 SECID member institutions in overseas project design
- \*Project teams with a majority of team members and chiefs-of-party from historically black 1890 land grant universities
- \*Title XII Strengthening Grants workshops and volunteer consultancies, which have contributed to the drafting of proposals from the majority of SECID universities
- \*Plans to establish language training centers for foreign participants and future overseas team members of SECID universities

## Program Development

- \*The completion of the Southern Africa Development Analysis Paper, a collaboration with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to provide Congress with an integrated agricultural development strategy in Southern Africa
- \*The completion and distribution of seven state-of-the-art papers on rural development and fertility
- \*The completion of the design phase of a project on environmental training in Africa
- \*The arrival of the first implementation team members in Kenya for the expansion of Egerton College

- \*The completion of the design phase for the Nepal Resource Conservation and Utilization Project
- \*The expansion of implementation activities for the Agricultural Human Resources Development Project in Upper Volta
- \*The establishment of a Center for Women in Development in SECID's Chapel Hill headquarters
- \*The growing reputation and expansion of SECID's Office of Training Programs

## Administrative Development

- \*The addition of twelve staff members, increasing SECID's total staff to twenty-five
- \*The opening of a new office in Washington, D. C.

Fiscal year 1978-'79 was a period of exciting growth. SECID is eager to build on this foundation of solid accomplishments to expand even further the scope of international activities of member institutions.



Dr. Gus Ridgel  
Kentucky State University

# Executive Committee Members



Dr. Eugene Younts  
University of Georgia



Dr. Wimberly Royster  
University of Kentucky



Dr. Alva Finkner  
Research Triangle Institute



Dr. Robert Dyck  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
and State University



Ms. Eva Adams  
Delaware State College



Dr. Huey Battle  
Virginia State University

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Director, University International Programs  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute

**Dr. Huey Battle**

Director, Bureau of Economic Research and  
Development, Virginia State University

# special commentary



“Educational and agricultural development in these countries is a long, hard, and complex struggle that challenges the imagination of each of us. The question is not whether we can afford to be involved; rather, the question is can we afford not to be involved.”

**C. A. Williams**  
**SECID Trustee**

# SECID's 1890 Land Grant Institutions

Each SECID Annual Report will include a special commentary which will provide in-depth treatment of some aspect of the consortium's operations. In this initial Annual Report, we begin our special commentaries with that characteristic of SECID which differentiates this consortium from all others: its 1890 land grant members. The sixteen 1890 land grant universities and Tuskegee Institute are on the threshold of a new era in their development. The current philosophy espoused by the Agency for International Development as well as other donors concerning the approach to international development initiatives points to the increased involvement of 1890 land grant institutions. The desperate need to increase agricultural production through programs that reach the poorest of the world's poor requires an adjustment in traditional methods of project implementation in developing countries. The 1890 institutions, by virtue of their history and experience, can make a significant contribution to this new focus which governs international development. Hindered throughout their history by a narrow resource base, the 1890's have played a limited role in the international arena to date. However, recent legislation, a growing awareness of the capabilities of the 1890's by various government agencies, and membership in SECID all reflect burgeoning international opportunities for the 1890's in the coming years.

## History of the Land Grant Institutions

The origins and mission of land grant institutions can be traced back to the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890. These Acts represent the genesis of the terms "1862" and "1890" in land grant institutions. The first Morrill Act provided each state with funds and land for the establishment of a land grant institution to educate state citizens in the fields of agriculture, home economics and the mechanical arts. In the South, legal separation prohibited blacks from attending white institutions; therefore, separate funds were to be channeled to establish land grant institutions for the black population of each state. Despite this provision, only Mississippi and Kentucky complied, and only in Mississippi was the institution designated as land grant. To overcome this problem, the second Morrill Act was passed in 1890, providing direct support to the establishment of black land grant institutions. By 1909 white and black land grant institutions existed in all southern states. Tuskegee Institute, though established by an act of the Alabama legislature and granted land by the United States Congress, was declared a private institute by the State upon the creation and incorporation of a Board of Trustees. Although it has private status, Tuskegee Institute is traditionally included with the other sixteen institutions when broadly referring to the 1890 schools.

In fulfillment of their land grant mission to serve the community as well as the student body, experiment stations were established on lands set aside by the Federal government. At these stations, techniques geared toward increasing agricultural production were developed, and a variety of approaches were utilized to reach the majority of small farmers in outlying rural areas. For example, the 1890's conducted farmers' institutes and conferences, town-hall meetings, and established movable schools.

Cooperative extension is founded  
on the precept of "hands-on"  
learning and the direct  
participation of the community in  
all initiatives . . .

The success of these initiatives led to the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 which institutionalized the concept of cooperative extension. In addition to agricultural extension services, the 1890's have been active in implementing Community Resource Development programs, which address issues of housing, recreation, transportation, and industrial development. Cooperative extension is founded on the precept of "hands-on" learning and the direct participation of the community in all initiatives.

The concept of cooperative extension is not unique to the 1890's nor has the land grant system revolutionized agriculture only among the black farmers of the south. Yet, the 1890's have worked within a strikingly different context than the traditionally white land grant universities. These institutions have struggled to provide necessary services despite meager funds and resources. They have successfully adapted their programs to meet the needs of a culturally distinct and limited resource population. There is an undeniable parallel between the problems which affect developing countries and those which the 1890's have addressed since their inception. The mechanisms these institutions have developed and refined to deal with such problems are directly applicable to many problems confronting Third World countries.

## Domestic Research

An important factor in the development of the 1890's has been the Science Education Administration Cooperative Research (SEA/CR) program. Initiated in 1966 as the Cooperative State Research Program, SEA/CR provides each 1890 institution with funds to conduct research in areas which complement existing extension and teaching activities. Under this program twelve of the seventeen 1890's have established research programs in the area of human nutrition. Furthermore, Alabama A&M is conducting an extensive research project on the production and utilization of triticale, a hybrid strain of rye and wheat. Fisheries research at the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff concentrates on polyculture systems of fish production for small farm operators. Prairie View A&M University has research projects in the areas of technical and economic assistance to small farmers and livestock production. Researchers at Southern University have used SEA/CR funds to study the marketing of small farm produce.

In addition to programs and projects which the 1890's have realized through state and federal funds, areas of specialization have developed out of local need. Alcorn State University sponsors an annual summer institute for small farmers to improve farming

techniques, increase farm yields and improve the production and quality of livestock. Virginia State University established a Bureau of Economic Research and Development in 1969. The prime objective of the Bureau is to develop a capacity for resolving problems of small farm and non-farm business units in an effort to enhance the quality of life of rural communities both domestically and internationally. In the area of transportation, North Carolina A&T University has established a multi-disciplinary institute which conducts training and research programs in the areas of transportation needs, systems models, and problems affecting the rural community. Alabama A&M University has developed the only four-year major among the 1890's in Timber Harvesting Management. This unit within the School of Agriculture collaborates with the Tennessee Valley Authority and various wood-using and equipment manufacturers to train students.

The research and activities documented here evidence the parallels between issues being addressed at the 1890's and in developing nations. Valuable experience is being gained through programs such as SEA/CR and institutions' initiatives which can be readily translated to projects with an international dimension.





the potential of 1890 institutions and seeks to increase their involvement in international development.

In an Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, significant measures were taken to encourage the involvement of land grant institutions in development initiatives. Section 211(d) was designed to supply these institutions with the initial tools needed for international endeavors.

In 1975, Title XII was passed as part of the International Development and Food Assistance Act. Though broader in scope than 211(d) legislation, Title XII also aims at increasing the involvement of land grant institutions in development efforts. An integral part of implementing this legislation is the Title XII Strengthening Grants, which, like 211(d) grants, can be characterized as institutional development funding. Four 1890 institutions have received Title XII grants to date, and nine others are in the process of requesting funds. Tuskegee Institute has been awarded a Strengthening Grant under Title XII's Matching Program.



## International Involvement

In spite of a wide range of constraints, the 1890 institutions began their involvement in international development at the turn of the century. Tuskegee Institute conducted a cotton production project in Togo in 1900. Since that time, other 1890 institutions have participated in projects sponsored by AID, USDA, the World Health Organization and other donors to provide technical assistance in countries such as Jamaica, Ghana, Tanzania, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. Most of these projects have focused on small farmer problems in the areas of plant and animal science and agricultural education.

As the concept governing international development has shifted from capital transfer to integrated development, the types of expertise required to implement projects have changed also. No longer is there solely a need for technicians capable of operating sophisticated machinery. Instead, technicians must span the disciplines of agriculture, nutrition, anthropology and economics. Hand-in-hand with changing attitudes toward development has come legislation which recognizes



"Unlike domestic efforts, there is not an abundance of resources and technologies in less developed countries to develop, implement, and evaluate educational systems and programs. Therefore, we must nurture the effort and give it time to gather momentum. What has happened in the rural South as a result of 1890 land grant institutions' efforts may not show us exactly how to do the job in less developed countries, but what it does show us is that it can be done."

SECID Trustee  
C. A. Williams

1862's for SECID projects. The 1890 institutions will have representatives for the Advisory Board of SECID's Center for Women in Development and the Program Development Committees. Also, as projects begin to implement training components, many participants will attend 1890 institutions.

The 1890's have gained invaluable expertise through their long commitment to meeting the needs of the communities and people they serve. New and innovative methods of alleviating special problems have been the hallmark of their development. These institutions are ready to assist their counterparts in developing countries in assessing local needs and offer assistance where their knowledge and expertise will enhance development efforts.

Membership in SECID provides the 1890's with one more avenue for increased involvement in international development. SECID's commitment to improving local conditions in developing countries through technical assistance projects, structured around the problems and needs of a given country, parallels the 1890's historical involvement in the rural communities they serve. At present, the majority of team members implementing SECID projects are from 1890 institutions. Virginia State and Tuskegee are serving as co-lead institutions for projects in Kenya and Upper Volta respectively. In these two projects and in SECID's project in Nepal, there are four faculty members from Tuskegee Institute, four from Virginia State University, two from Fort Valley State College, one from Kentucky State University, two from Alabama A&M and one from Florida A&M University. In addition, faculty members from Southern University, Tennessee State University, Florida A&M, Virginia State, North Carolina A&T University and Tuskegee Institute have contributed to state-of-the-art papers on issues in rural development and fertility and for the Southern African Development Analysis Paper.

The active involvement of 1890's in SECID projects promises continued growth in the future. SECID is committed to its policy of, whenever possible, naming representatives of the 1890's as well as the

# Activities 1978-'79



"The Congress declares that, in order to prevent famine and establish freedom from hunger, the United States should strengthen the capacities of the United States land grant and other eligible universities in program-related agricultural institutional development and research . . . and in general should provide increased and longer term support to the application of science to solving food and nutrition problems of the developing countries."

**Title XII Amendment to the  
International Development and  
Food Assistance Act of 1975**

**SECID's activities in the year 1978-79 reflect our focus in several areas. On one front, we have firmly established our own style in approaching technical assistance efforts. Joining the professionals and resources of our 1862 and 1890 land grant members to serve as "co-lead institutions" on overseas projects has strengthened both our capabilities abroad and our institutional ties at home.**

**Another reflects our commitment to institutional development. Our activities in the Title XII Strengthening Grants program and Women in Development, documented in this report, evidence the energy put forth and progress SECID has made on this front.**

**Finally, the past year has brought to light those types of international endeavors SECID is best equipped to undertake: long-term, multi-faceted programs that create institutional bonds which transcend any project.**

## Upper Volta

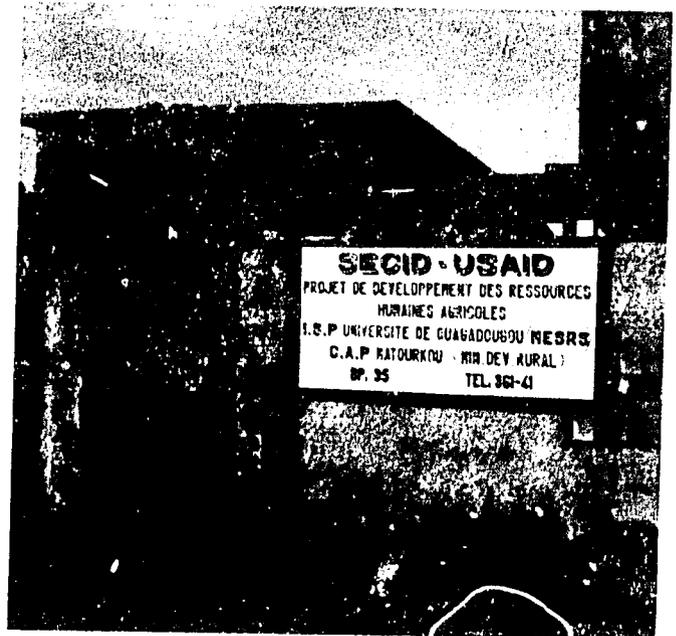
Most Americans were given a harsh introduction to problems confronting Upper Volta through graphic newspaper and television accounts of the drought that afflicted six West African nations in the Sahelian zone from 1968 to 1973. The U. S. and other industrialized nations responded with over \$400 million in emergency relief funds to the Sahel, including Upper Volta, where fully 95 per cent of the population wrenches an existence from subsistence and export agriculture. The Club du Sahel was established to coordinate long-term aid from the donor countries, with the objective of achieving food self-sufficiency for the Sahelian region within ten to fifteen years.

Among developing nations, Upper Volta qualifies as one of the "poorest of the poor." Literacy rates which hover between five to ten per cent of the population, a per capita income average of \$110, and other socio-economic indicators place Upper Volta at the bottom of the development ladder. The devastating drought only aggravated a long-standing shortage of food production relative to the demand for food. Desertification persists and results each year in continuing losses of arable land to the advancing Sahara Desert.

The Government of Upper Volta (GOUV) has been attacking the basic constraints to development by devoting nearly a third of the national budget to education and enlisting AID and other international assistance agencies through the Club du Sahel for programs in food production, rural water supply, and nutrition. Skilled manpower is a vital component in this effort. Increasing the number and qualifications of trained agricultural personnel was cited as an

acute need in recent GOUV development projections. To strengthen the nation's capabilities in training agricultural technicians, six SECID faculty members in 1977 collaborated with professionals from GOUV and USAID/Ouagadougou in designing the Agricultural Human Resources Development Project (AHRD).

Design team members from Tuskegee Institute, Fort Valley State College, Auburn University, Virginia State University, the University of Kentucky, and the University of Georgia interviewed students, faculty, and farmers to determine needs in practical and specialized training and accompanying infrastructure.



In January, 1979, SECID contracted with AID to implement the project, which consists of expanding practical training facilities at the university and technical college level, constructing new field research and technical facilities in three separate climatic zones, and training over 700 agricultural technicians in Upper Volta and 20 at the masters degree level in the U. S.

Upper Volta's multi-tiered agricultural manpower system is administered by different agencies. University-level agricultural training, including the University of Ouagadougou's Institut Supérieur Polytechnique (ISP), is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Higher Education. The Centres Agricole Polyvalent (CAP's), which are technical training schools, are administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. The AHRD project seeks to improve the efficiency of the various levels of the agricultural manpower system through better training of extension workers, including a greater emphasis on field training opportunities.

Expanding technical facilities at the CAP de Matourku and constructing university field stations in



strategic rural areas will offer university students greater access to the practical training opportunities currently lacking, improve training capacities for technical students, and establish collaborative projects between ISP and the CAP. Government scholarships for CAP students and a recent GOUV decision to increase the Civil Service status of faculty positions at technical schools will further close the gap between the university and technical agricultural sectors.

The land grant institutions of Tuskegee Institute and the University of Georgia are SECID's co-lead institutions for the AHRD Project. They are joined by SECID members Alabama A&M and Fort Valley State College in providing the long-term technical assistance inputs for the five-year implementation phase. Overall technical direction of AHRD is provided by the Project Director, Dr. Darl Snyder of the University of Georgia, while the participant training activities are supervised by the Training Coordinator, Dean George Cooper of Tuskegee Institute. The five-member advisory team, led by rural sociologist Dr. Sanath K. Reddy of Alabama A&M, is conducting training at the ISP and the CAP. Team members are undertaking research on the potential for new crops, new animal feeds, and improved farming techniques.

SECID team members in Upper Volta are drawing on innovative techniques established at U. S. land grant schools to increase dialogue between agricultural institutions and Voltaic farmers and rural citizens. One U. S. activity that Voltaic schools will adopt is the organization of agricultural fairs in outlying rural areas to demonstrate new techniques in cattle and vegetable production, farm machinery, and nutrition.

Tuskegee Institute's livestock management training program and active projects in goat and sheep management and production are of special

importance in Upper Volta, where a thriving cattle trade with coastal countries has existed for centuries. SECID's team is exploring the possibilities of expanding sheep and goat production in Upper Volta; related programs are being instituted at the ISP, Tuskegee and the University of Georgia are national leaders in research and extension activities in peanuts and cotton, Upper Volta's primary crops.

Over 80 person-months of short-term consultants from SECID institutions will aid in developing demonstration and training programs at the ISP and CAP. Another important component of the project is the inclusion of observation tours by ISP and CAP officials to the U. S. Last August, Voltaic officials toured facilities at six SECID institutions as well as those of Tennessee Valley Authority in Muscle Shoals, Alabama, Texas A&M University and the University of Arizona at Tucson. Visitors for the month-long observation tour saw university professors demonstrating fertilizer and crop production techniques to area farmers and spoke with their American counterparts about the workings of the land grant structure. The tour led to a joint project between Auburn University's International Center of Aquaculture and the GOUV to establish a fisheries program at the University of Ouagadougou in the near future.

The AHRD Project has also brought about plans for a language training center to be established at Fort Valley State College. The training center will provide English language training for the 20 Voltaic participants who will begin arriving in the U. S. early in 1980. Fort Valley State College officials plan to expand the training center's use for future projects as well. The AHRD Project and SECID are financing the developmental costs of this language training program as well as paying for the costs of the participants.

### Upper Volta Agricultural Human Resource Development

**Funding Level**

\$3,030,238

**Contract Duration**

1979-1984

**Lead Institutions**

Tuskegee Institute  
University of Georgia

**Project Coordinator**

Dr. Darl Snyder, University of Georgia

**Coordinator for Training**

Dr. George Cooper, Tuskegee Institute

**Project Team Members**

Dr. Suchet Louis, Tuskegee Institute  
Dr. Sauveur Mahotiére, Fort Valley State College  
Mr. Robert Morin, SECID  
Mr. Gerold Grosenick, SECID

The national motto of Kenya is  
"Harambee,"  
meaning "pull together."



## Kenya

Egerton College, established in 1939, is a testament to Kenya's traditional focus on agricultural development. Located in the heart of the fertile farming land of the Rift Valley in Njoro, Egerton has long provided teachers, extension personnel, and administrators for national agricultural programs. A majority of graduates from Egerton, where the curriculum stresses practical application through field and laboratory work, are employed by the Ministry of Agriculture and as teachers in secondary schools.

Facilities for the extensive practical training of Egerton students include a demonstration farm of 400 hectares used for training extension workers and conducting experiments, a commercial farm administered by the Department of Economics which generates revenue for the college and provides practical training in crop and livestock management, dairy facilities, and a horticultural research station.

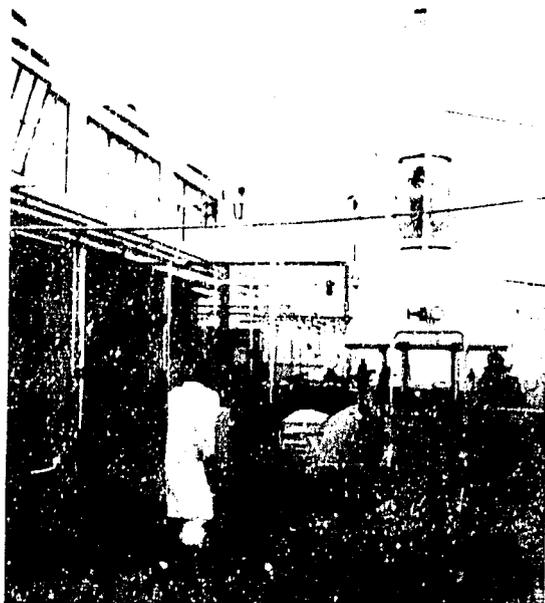
Over the course of the project, fifty Kenyan participants will pursue graduate degrees in similar fields at American universities. The programs for these participants, which will be designed by SECID's Office of Training Programs, will be particularly attentive to Egerton's needs in their process of institutional development. Cooperative programs, such as a veterinary science sequence which includes course work at Pennsylvania State University while taking advantage of the University of Pennsylvania's unique research activities in reproductive physiology, are one example of how program design will be tailored to Egerton's needs. Thirteen Kenyan participants began U. S. training programs last August, and the second group is scheduled to arrive in September, 1980.

The success of the technical assistance project at Egerton hinges on the cooperative planning between Egerton and SECID. Under the terms of the host-country contract, Egerton officials participate in selecting technical personnel from the group of SECID nominees and in identifying universities for U. S. training. Of the nine technicians who comprise the SECID team as of January, 1980, four are from Virginia State University, with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Florida A&M University, and the University of Maryland each providing one representative.

While agricultural development and related manpower needs have been a national priority for nearly half a century, the shift from reliance on expatriate personnel to training Kenyan citizens has come about only since independence in 1960. A project sponsored by AID in 1967 and administered by the University of West Virginia provided intensive training in general agricultural fields to Kenyan nationals and integrated agriculture into secondary school curricula. By 1971, nearly all Egerton staff positions were held by Kenyan citizens. These earlier initiatives laid the foundation for more specialized training needs documented by the Kenyan government in recent development plans.

In July, 1979, SECID signed a host-country contract with the Government of Kenya to assist in the expansion of the training capability of Egerton College. The five-year project aims to increase the college's enrollment by nearly a thousand students and double the existing number of faculty by 1984. Mississippi State University and Virginia State University are the co-lead institutions for this project. Dr. Dean Bunch of Mississippi State is the Home Campus Coordinator, while Dr. Huey Battle of Virginia State is Associate Home Campus Coordinator. The SECID team, which will total 27 technicians by August, 1981, is led by Dr. Charles Whyte of Virginia State. They are assuming teaching responsibilities while Egerton faculty members participate in advanced degree programs in SECID universities. Counterpart training of remaining Egerton faculty members and improvement of

curricula and teaching materials are other activities of the team. Mr. Horace Corley, the Procurement Administrative Officer from Mississippi State, is responsible for ensuring that SECID team activities at Egerton College are coordinated with expansion of staff housing, dormitories, and other infrastructure. Team members will teach over 30 specialized disciplines in agriculture, education, and administration. Agricultural engineering, agricultural education/extension, home economics, agronomy, soil science, agricultural economics, animal science, and range management are among the disciplines being taught by SECID technicians.



## Kenya Technical Assistance and Training Egerton College Expansion

### Funding Level

\$10,240,000

### Contract Duration

1979-1984

### Lead Institutions

Virginia State University  
Mississippi State University

### Home Campus Coordinator

Dr. Dean Bunch, Mississippi State University

### Associate Home Campus Coordinator

Dr. Huey Battle, Virginia State University

### Chief of Party

Dr. Charles Whyte, Virginia State University

### Procurement Administrative Officer

Mr. Horace Corley, Mississippi State University

### Project Team Members

Dr. Charles Wright, Florida A&M University  
Dr. Linda Karr, Mississippi State University  
Dr. Robert Karr, Mississippi State University  
Dr. Ruth Harris, Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
& State University  
Dr. Winfrey Clark, Virginia State University  
Dr. Alan Ingling, University of Maryland, College Park  
Dr. Jean Bunge, Mississippi State University

## Nepal

A nation of 14 million people dependent on agriculture and forestry for food, employment, and energy supplies, Nepal is faced with a complex range of environmental problems stemming from increasing population pressures on already scarce arable land. Throughout the hills and mountains, where two-thirds of the population resides, forests are being destroyed in search of firewood, timber, and more productive land. Woodlands are exploited for fodder to feed livestock and for fuelwood. Pastureland has been excessively grazed and heavily trampled. Widespread soil erosion, desertification, and landslides are the alarming effects of current land use practices, resulting in heavy migration from the hills to the plains of the Terai. In 1979, a Forestry Sector Review by the World Bank projected that if present fuelwood harvesting and consumption trends were allowed to continue, the nation would be devoid of an accessible supply of fuelwood in 25 years.

In March, 1979, SECID was selected by AID and His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG) to assist in designing a multi-faceted Resource Conservation and Utilization Project (RCUP) to restore and protect



the soil, water, and forest resource base upon which the rural population depends for subsistence. The University of North Carolina system, represented by Western Carolina University as the lead institution, is providing the technical direction for this project. Dr. Mark Freeman, Director of Western Carolina University's Center for Improving Mountain Living, serves as the U. S.-based Project Director for RCUP. Dr. Freeman in a collaborative effort with Nepali specialists from HMG is developing a comprehensive 15-year strategy which considers both sides of the resource equation -- supply and demand. Reforestation and improved range and watershed management undertaken by the RCUP are obvious measures to revitalize a rapidly deteriorating environmental structure. The RCUP's greatest challenge is in developing a conservation strategy that directly benefits and is adopted by Nepali villagers and farmers, whose future resource practices will determine the success of the project.



perform over half of the agricultural work in the hills of Nepal -- in training and extension, will further the involvement of villagers in project activities and help in initiating more efficient home conservation practices.

Actual resource conservation and utilization techniques which have been recommended by the design team include introducing new crops to revitalize the soil and broaden the nutritional base of village residents; planting soybeans for forage; introducing new stoves which can burn fuelwood more efficiently; increasing drinking water and irrigation facilities; creating national and community-owned forests to control and protect tree growth, and investigating alternative energy approaches, such as solar drying and water heating, biogas refineries, and windmills.

This systemic approach to resource management defines the need for a long-range project. Many years are required to develop entire forests, train professional staff at all levels of resource management, and carefully design an effective conservation program that takes into account local interests and traditions.

The impact of the Nepal RCUP will reach beyond an absolute increase in soil fertility, crop yields, and fuelwood and fodder supplies. The creation of new irrigation and drinking water facilities, for example, will significantly reduce the labor inputs of Nepali women, who spend an average of four hours daily transporting water for home use. Increases in food production are hoped to improve the health and nutritional status of Nepali villagers. Generation of off-farm employment opportunities developed by the project should increase income levels and reduce pressure on the overworked land. As farming and living conditions improve, so should the imbalance in population distribution between the hills and the plains of the Terai. Gradually, comprehensive land use planning, founded on village-level participation, will progress, and a professional cadre of resource management personnel will be trained.

The early stages of the RCUP implementation, scheduled to begin in July, 1980, will focus on the selection of sites for nurseries, which will develop into



The SECID-HMG design team has devised several methods to assure the active participation of villagers and farmers in planning and implementing the activities of the project. Committees will be formed of local residents to represent community interests in resource utilization. Conservation centers will be constructed at the catchment and panchyat (village groups) level. The centers will promote extension and education programs in efficient conservation practices. The project's plans to actively seek out and include village women -- who

future sources of fuelwood and fodder for villages. Construction and staffing of the conservation centers for education and extension will also be initiated, as well as construction of a new campus Institute at Pokhara for the Renewable Natural Resources. In-service training of personnel at the Ministry of Forests will also begin during the first project year.

Technical assistance personnel for the implementation phase will be provided by several SECID members. In addition to universities in the University of North Carolina system, Duke University, Alabama A&M University, Tuskegee Institute, the University of Kentucky, and the Research Triangle Institute have stated an interest in RCUP.

## Zaire

SECID and the University of Georgia (UGA) continue their coordination of the five-year training component of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Zaire Agriculture Economic Development Project. Ten Zairian participants are currently enrolled at U. S. universities in programs in Agricultural Economics and Business Administration, as part of the Government of Zaire's (GOZ) long-term effort to strengthen its planning, designing, and analytical capabilities in the agricultural sector.

USDA team members are involved in developing an agriculture statistical reporting service, systems for economic analyses, and an economic planning framework for the Zairian Ministry of Agriculture. The ambitious training component of the project is designed to apply participants' academic research to agricultural development issues and current project activities in Zaire. This has required the close coordination of USDA, SECID, and GOZ to assure that academic requisites and national objectives are fulfilled.

Dr. Glenn Ames, agricultural economics professor at the University of Georgia, is Project Manager of the Zaire training component. Dr. William Miller, also a professor of agricultural economics at UGA, serves as University Research Advisor. Dr. Ames concentrates on working with USDA and GOZ officials in designing training programs for the Zairian participants and obtaining their placement in masters degree programs at appropriate training sites. Dr. Miller is responsible for ensuring that the research for masters theses addresses problems which are relevant to the economic issues faced by Zaire. A special feature of these research programs is that in almost all cases, the participants will carry out their research in Zaire. Supervision will be jointly provided by U. S. faculty members travelling periodically to Zaire and by USDA and other qualified professionals who reside in Zaire. Over the life of the training program, approximately 40 Zairian participants will be trained.

## Nepal Resource Conservation and Utilization Project

**Funding Level**  
\$547,606

**Contract Duration**  
1979-1981

**Lead Institution**  
Western Carolina University

**Project Coordinator**  
Mr. Mark Freeman, Western Carolina University

**Co-Team Leader**  
Mr. Darold Westerberg  
United States Department of Agriculture

**Project Team Members**  
Dr. Patrick Morris, Western Carolina University  
Mr. Meril Carter, USDA (Ret.)  
Dr. Govind Sharma, Alabama A&M University  
Dr. Wayland Griffith, North Carolina State University  
Dr. Arthur Henry, Tuskegee Institute  
Ms. Jane Bergsten, Research Triangle Institute  
Dr. Dean Jansma, Pennsylvania State University  
Dr. Abraham David, Research Triangle Institute  
Dr. Jimmy Gregory, North Carolina State University  
Ms. Paige Grant, University of Arizona  
Dr. Edward Vickery, SECID

"In the coming years, the wealth of a country will no longer be evaluated in terms of diamonds, nor of gold, nor of copper, but rather . . . the capacity of each government to know how to feed its people."

Zaire President  
Mobutu Sese Seke

## Rural Development and Fertility

The Cooperative Agreement between the AID Office of Rural Development and the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) in collaboration with SECID for the Rural Development and Fertility Project began in July, 1978 and will continue for four years from that date. As the prime contractor, RTI's Dr. Abraham David has overall responsibility for the RD/F project. RTI and SECID have a Subordinate Agreement under which SECID faculty members undertake specific project activities.

The purpose of the project is to analyze the effect



of rural development activities on population growth, and to develop methodologies for assessing the impact of these activities on human fertility. All overseas activities are performed in response to requests by USAID Mission officials or LDC institutions and individuals submitted through the USAID mission in their particular country. Mission clearance is required for every project. The operational objectives of the project are (1) to achieve a more precise identification of the inter-relationship between rural development activities and population growth, particularly the factors affecting family size, and (2) to develop methodologies for assessing the impact of rural development activities on fertility.

The first phase (Year I) of the project involved developing seven state-of-the-art papers (SCAPs). Their purpose is to review the state of knowledge pertinent to RD/F interactions and to summarize the hypotheses which have been put forth in the

literature. The SOAPs were completed in July, 1979. The second phase (Years II and III) will emphasize consulting to USAID missions to assist mission personnel in carrying out rural development impact assessments. Such activities will be undertaken as requested. Plans for the final phase (Year IV) are to synthesize the findings of the SOAPs and consulting assignments into an Assessment Techniques Guidebook which will be disseminated and discussed at three regional (LDC) seminars.

Throughout the course of the project SECID will be compiling a consulting network composed of analysts throughout the world in the areas of rural development and fertility. The network will be available to AID for use not only during but beyond the formal termination date of the project. The purpose of the network is to encourage dynamic interaction between researchers and policymakers dealing with problems of rural development and fertility.

Phase II of the project was begun in July, 1979. In order to identify suitable projects and inform missions of our services, Dr. Abraham David (RTI) and Ms. Laurie Zivetz (RTI) travelled to Kenya, the Sudan, Egypt and Bangladesh in July and August. As a result we have completed one consultancy with Egyptian professionals and have a request for a case study from the Sudan. In addition, case study explorations have been carried out in Honduras, Guatemala, and Paraguay.

## Rural Development and Fertility

### Funding Level

\$363,932

### Contract Duration

1978-1982

### Co-Authors

Dr. Hetty Banatte, Florida A&M University  
Dr. Ellen S. Bryant, Mississippi State University  
Dr. Benjamin Cheng, Southern University  
Dr. Sally E. Findley, Minnesota State Planning Agency  
Dr. Janet Griffith, Research Triangle Institute  
Dr. James H. Gundlach, Auburn University  
Dr. Raymond Isley, Research Triangle Institute  
Dr. Gloria Javillonar, University of Southern Alabama  
Dr. William Lawson, North Carolina A&T University  
Dr. Bun Song Lee, Research Triangle Institute  
Dr. William T. Levine, SECID  
Dr. Terry L. McCoy, University of Florida  
Dr. Thomas Meeks, Virginia State University  
Dr. Roland Norman, Tennessee State University  
Dr. Richard Rhoda, private consultant  
Dr. Wayne A. Schutjer, Pennsylvania State University  
Dr. C. Shannon Stokes, Pennsylvania State University  
Dr. Susan Thompson, Tuskegee Institute  
Dr. Boone A. Turchi, University of North Carolina  
Dr. Edward Vickery, SECID  
Dr. Charles H. Wood, University of Florida  
Ms. Laurie Zivetz, Research Triangle Institute



## Southern African Development Analysis Paper

During the summer and fall of 1978, SECID collaborated with USDA on a research project to provide Congress and AID with an integrated agricultural development strategy for the Southern Africa region. This effort resulted in the production of nine agricultural sector assessments, one for each of the following countries: Angola; Botswana; Lesotho; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Swaziland; Zambia; and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Field trips were made to Southern Africa during the summer, and the agricultural sector assessments were completed in draft form in the fall. In January, 1979, a conference was held in Washington, D. C. at AID, where these papers were criticized by AID personnel, specialists from U. S. universities, and representatives of the African countries involved. Afterward, AID personnel prepared summaries of these sector assessments, which were delivered to members of Congress and the relevant professional staff members in the House and the Senate.

These documents formed the basis for AID's recommendations to the Congress regarding AID programs in Southern Africa. Although the SADAP work per se has been completed, SECID's great interest in Southern Africa remains. It is expected that the SADAP work will lead to significant SECID activity in Southern Africa in the near future.

## Southern African Development Analysis Paper

**Funding Level**  
\$170,769

**Contract Duration**  
1978-1979

**Co-Authors**

Dr. Alice Kidder, North Carolina A&T University  
Dr. Dean Jansma, Pennsylvania State University  
Dr. James Stallings, Auburn University  
Dr. Richard Robbins, North Carolina A&T University  
Dr. Dee L. Cross, Clemson University  
Dr. Handy Williamson, Tennessee State University  
Dr. William T. Levine, SECID  
Dr. Dean F. Tuthill, University of Maryland, College Park  
Dr. John R. Moore, University of Maryland, College Park  
Dr. Russell H. Brannon, University of Kentucky  
Dr. Kurt R. Ansel, University of Kentucky  
Dr. Richard L. Simmons, North Carolina State University  
Dr. Gene A. Mathia, North Carolina State University

## Environmental Training in Africa

In September, 1978, SECID was awarded a contract by AID for the design phase of the Environmental Training in Africa (ETIA) Project. Improved effectiveness of environmental management is the goal of this project. The immediate objectives in achieving that goal are various training activities, short-term as well as long-term, which will be designed to increase the management capabilities of government personnel from African countries. Most of the long-term degree training will take place in African universities. The presentation of short-term courses, directed toward in-service training, will be undertaken collaboratively by faculty members from Clark University (in Worcester, Massachusetts), UNC, and other SECID universities, and selected faculty and staff from African research institutes, universities, and government agencies. Francophone as well as Anglophone countries will be involved.

Faculty members from Clark University and the University of North Carolina originally developed this project as an unsolicited proposal to AID. Consequently, those universities provided a large fraction of technical assistance inputs for the design phase and will do so again during project implementation.

... it is extension, training, and education which puts research to work, and in my mind, research is useless unless its benefits are channeled to the farmer in the field.

Congressman  
Paul Findley

The design team was divided into three groups in order to efficiently assess the needs for improved environmental management in selected African countries. Each of the three groups spent the month of January, 1979 completing site visits to 15 sub-Saharan African countries gathering data for use ultimately in drafting the Project Identification Document (PID) for AID. The observations during those site visits served as the focal point of a



planning session held in Dakar, Senegal, in March 1979. The meeting was also attended by representatives from African regional government branches; the participating African countries; U. S. governmental agencies, and the three U. S. institutions.

Following the Dakar meeting, the Project Paper was drafted by UNC, Clark, and SECID. The draft is still being reviewed by the USAID Missions and governments in the 15 countries which are collaborating in this effort. Initial comments from the field have been positive. It is expected that the implementation phase of ETIA will begin in March, 1980.

### **Environmental Training in Africa**

**Funding Level**

\$322,562

**Contract Duration**

1978-1980

**Lead Institutions**

University of North Carolina  
Clark University

**Project Team Members**

Dr. Richard Ford, Clark University  
Dr. Harry Schwartz, Clark University  
Dr. Leonard Berry, Clark University  
Dr. Daniel Okun, University of North Carolina  
Dr. Morris Schiffman, University of North Carolina  
Dr. Emil Chanlett, University of North Carolina  
Dr. Ray Isley, Research Triangle Institute  
Dr. Gus Ridgel, Kentucky State University  
Dr. Scauveur Mahotiere, Fort Valley State College  
Dr. Finley McQueen, Tuskegee Institute



office  
of  
training programs

“While our system of education is considered good and useful, it is important to recognize that any system of education – formal or informal – must be based on the needs, policies, conditions and political, social and economic constraints of the countries involved. Cultural, social, educational and other significant factors prevent the adoption of the U. S. system of education without first making modifications to meet conditions and needs of less developed countries.”

**C. A. Williams**  
**SECID Trustee**

Yachai Sriviroj will return to Thailand as a community development worker, making village surveys, designing community development programs, and leading rural youth initiatives. Tej Panjjar of Nepal will work in census design and analysis, as part of Nepal's ambitious program in controlling population growth. Francis Issa has returned to his home in Tanzania where, with a Ph.D. in Economics, he serves as a finance officer in the Ministry of Finance.

These are three of the 414 men and women from developing nations whose American training has been designed and managed by SECID's Office of Training Programs (OTP). Representatives from 43 nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have studied at 57 institutions in SECID's geographical area to prepare for positions in government, education, and industry. OTP's major activity in fiscal year 1978-'79 was administering AID's Participant Training Program for the seventeen states in which SECID has member institutions. As OTP now enters its third fiscal year, 137 AID participants have completed programs at the under-graduate and graduate levels. OTP is rapidly expanding, since many of SECID's international projects include a U. S. training component.

The vast academic resources available within SECID's geographic region permit OTP to emphasize individualized program design. A number of systems are used to identify the existing possibilities and variables for each student's program in an attempt to meet national development objectives while responding to individual needs. A program in public health might include a short course at the Center for



Disease Control in Atlanta. Curricula in agriculture may be augmented by a special seminar on management for participants who will be returning to supervisory positions. Field work for theses and dissertations may be conducted in a student's home country, where pressing developmental problems can be addressed directly.



Guiding the development and management of these individualized programs is OTP's professional staff. Directed by Dr. Colden Murchinson, the staff utilizes a unique blend of academic training, international experience, and management and fiscal skills to make each student's academic experience in the United States as successful as possible. Underlying these professional skills is the staff's sensitivity to the special needs and conditions participants face when training in another culture.

OTP provides for extensive orientation and provisional language training. From their arrival in Washington, D. C., where the Washington International Center provides the students with a broad introduction to America, participants travel to SECID/OTP in Chapel Hill. Here they are oriented to

their specific program and training site. Moreover, they meet personally with their Assistant Program Officer (APO) who will serve as their liaison throughout their program.

One of OTP's special contributions in fiscal year 1978-'79 was its Management Training Seminar, co-sponsored by the Georgia Institute of Technology and Atlanta University. The ten-day workshop offered training to participants from fields such as public health, rural development, and population planning to increase communication and management skills needed for their future roles in national development. Case studies of developing countries were utilized in many class sessions, underlining the applicability of techniques being discussed to Third World countries.

“Development planners have emphasized the centrality of education to economic development. But it is long past time that we start finding the ways to educate Third World women to the limit of their great potential. For it may well be that the future of the Third World rests predominantly with them.”

John J. Gilligan  
former AID Administrator

# institutional development



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“... I believe that it may well be women, not men, who will be the decisive force in seeing to it that the world's poor have enough to eat, drink clean water, eat nourishing food, live to adulthood and become literate. I believe that survival and social development in the Third World may well depend more on women than on men.”

**John J. Gilligan**  
former AID administrator

## Title XII Strengthening Grants

The Title XII Amendment to the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975 reflects Congressional recognition of the major role land grant universities have had, through teaching, research and extension activities, in the development of U. S. agriculture. It also recognizes that these resources have been inadequately utilized in international agricultural development efforts to date. Title XII, therefore, provides institutional development funds, known as Strengthening Grants to eligible Title XII universities throughout the United States.

Twenty-seven of SECID's member institutions are eligible for these five-year Title XII Strengthening Grants. The 1862 and the 1890 land grant universities are eligible to receive grants under a Matching Formula program, which requires the University to match the level of funding provided by the grant. The 1862 land grant institutions that have received Title XII Strengthening Grants under this Matching Formula program are Auburn University; University of Florida; University of Kentucky; University of Maryland, College Park; North Carolina State University, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. The 1890's are also eligible to receive grants under a special program that does not require matching by the participating university.

In July, 1978, SECID was awarded a grant of \$44,692 by AID to assist minority member institutions in preparing and submitting Title XII Strengthening Grant proposals. SECID representatives first collaborated with AID officials and members of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) to develop a technical manual to serve as a guide to universities in the preparation of proposals. Following completion of this technical manual in September, 1978, SECID sponsored a two-day workshop in Atlanta to provide instruction to the minority institutions in the manual's use. In addition to offering detailed instruction, the workshop focused on resolving questions specific to each university.

To further aid in the development of proposals, SECID has established a volunteer consultants network. Resource persons from more internationally experienced SECID institutions serve as volunteer consultants to the minority institutions, assisting with outlining, preparing statistical material, and critiquing proposals. These consultants volunteer their time while SECID provides travel and subsistence costs.

Since SECID was awarded this grant, fourteen of the seventeen minority institutions have drafted proposals. Of the 14, three universities will submit proposals shortly, seven have submitted proposals and are awaiting a decision by BIFAD and four have been awarded Strengthening Grants. These four institutions – Alabama A&M University, Virginia State University, Lincoln University, and North Carolina A&T

University – have already begun implementing goals and objectives for increasing their capacity to contribute to international development initiatives. Alabama A&M University plans to strengthen curricula, faculty and library holdings related to their program in International Food and Agricultural Development. Increased research capabilities in the areas of agricultural and non-agricultural production, food and nutrition, marketing, and transportation are a primary goal of Virginia State University. Lincoln University is establishing an Office of International Programs to strengthen its Human Nutrition and Delivery System and Small Farmers Production Systems. Lincoln is also increasing the number of faculty to facilitate this growth and adding to its library holdings. North Carolina A&T University, through strengthening activities in similar areas, will improve its capability to assist in international projects which focus on improved agricultural techniques among small farmers in developing countries.

## VOLUNTEER CONSULTANTS

Dr. Richard Robbins, North Carolina A&T University

Dr. Edward Vickery, SECID

Mr. John King, SECID

Dr. William Reed, North Carolina A&T University

Dr. B. D. Mayberry, Tuskegee Institute

Dr. Charles Whyte, Virginia State University

Dr. Howard Massey, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

Dr. Jackson Rigney, North Carolina State University





## Women in Development

In 1973 the United States Congress passed the Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act which mandates that assistance to LDCs be designed and executed with the full knowledge of its impact upon the women of those nations. This theme was carried to Mexico City in 1975 where delegates of the United Nations met to devise a World Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). Both the Percy Amendment and the World Plan of Action begin with the acknowledgement that women in developing countries are the producers of between 40 to 80 per cent of all food stuffs, yet have received few of the benefits of development efforts. In light of these basic facts, projects have begun to reflect the growing realization among development practitioners of the importance of women in developing countries.

Another aspect of this changing emphasis is the important role that women in the United States have

in shaping development efforts. A growing number of women are choosing careers in fields that have been dominated by men, such as agriculture, engineering, and economics. Also, there is a pressing need to tap disciplines which have focused on domestic problems to date, such as home economics, nutrition, and food processing. The many women with expertise in these areas can add a needed dimension to international development initiatives.

In response to this situation, SECID brought representatives from each of twenty-six SECID member institutions, AID, and the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities to Chapel Hill in September, 1979 to discuss the needs and capabilities of women at SECID institutions. The ideas and suggestions generated at that planning workshop led to the submission of a proposal for \$49,953 to the Women in Development Office at AID for the establishment of a SECID Center for Women in Development.

The main objectives of the proposed Center are to increase awareness among development practitioners of the importance of women in international activities and to assure the full participation of women, as decision-makers and beneficiaries, in development work. The Center will engage in a wide range of activities to achieve these basic objectives.

The SECID project coordinator, working together with the twenty-six men and women who have volunteered their time to serve as university representatives, will initially concentrate on resource identification. This will include the compilation of rosters which will list those faculty members, staff and students who are experienced and/or interested in issues concerning women in LDCs and the identification of library holdings, research facilities, and programs relevant to women in development. With this information thoroughly documented, each representative will be capable of realistically assessing the needs of his/her university. In addition to resource identification, the Center will be involved in producing a quarterly newsletter, organizing seminars to explore WID issues, establishing linkages with women in developing countries, and exploring various funding sources.

An important activity of the Center will be the monitoring of all SECID projects for the inclusion of a women's component where applicable and the involvement of women professionals on design and implementation teams. SECID projects in Kenya, Nepal, and Upper Volta are illustrative examples of the important roles women play in national development. Women perform between 50 and 75 per cent of all agricultural work and generally all of the household and child-rearing activities in these countries. The improvements and changes in education or agriculture resulting from SECID's efforts will directly affect women in these countries.



Program in  
development

“Research is becoming more centered on farms and farmers, which means the scientist and the farmer must be in more frequent contact . . . effective expatriate technical assistance . . . depends, to a significant extent, on the expatriate’s knowledge of the common language.”

IADS Report/1978

SECID's approach to developing new programs will continue to reflect the developmental strategy that characterizes its current programs. Central to that approach are:

**Projects which draw upon the strengths and resources present in SECID's membership.**

Climatic and soil similarities have revealed a wide range of agricultural capabilities in SECID's members which are relevant to many Third World nations in their quest for increased food productivity. Maize, peanuts, rice, sorghum, millet, tropical fruits, and various seeds and vegetables are crops which share a major role in the agriculture of developing nations as well as the southern and eastern U.S. SECID members possess decades of experience in improving the productivity of such commodities through reducing constraints in their production, marketing, and storage. Ecological similarities produce parallels in livestock and ruminant pathology and health care, another area in SECID's expertise. SECID's land grant institutions were founded with the mission of bringing, through extension work, the benefits of research to farmers and citizens for rural/agricultural development. In assistance efforts which focus on reaching the small farmer, SECID's 1890 land grant members have a history of designing and providing extension services for limited resource farmers. SECID's Title XII Strengthening Grants Program is an important tool in broadening these members' capabilities to include an international focus.

**Projects which take a long-range, multi-disciplinary approach to institutional development.**

Institutional development and the training of skilled professionals require careful planning and sustained support. Projects which include long-term technical assistance and participant training are the focus of SECID's abilities. SECID members are dedicated to maintaining with developing nations institutional linkages that extend beyond a project and provide ongoing institutional exchanges of faculty and staff. Training programs tailored to national and individual

objectives aid in continuing institutional development in the host country long after technical assistance has been completed. SECID's Office of Training Programs provides high quality training programs which are tailored to the types of assignment which participants will receive upon returning home.

**Projects in which SECID members are involved from the beginning.**

From planning and design to implementation and follow-up, involvement from the outset is an important factor in development initiatives. The investigation and comparison of approaches involved in design renders a greater understanding of the project implementation process. SECID's project in Upper Volta exemplifies the benefits to be gained from the "ground-up" approach: the special capabilities and offerings of members are built into the design, and insights gained in the initial planning stages enhance project activities. SECID's initial activities for the Nepal Resource Conservation and Utilization and Environmental Training in Africa projects promise that same solid foundation.

Regional expertise and interest among SECID members guides program development, as well. Consortium members' activities have deepened SECID's pool of knowledge and experience in certain geographic areas and opened the door for future involvement in several regions, including:



**Latin America and the Caribbean.** SECID has opened an office in Caracas, Venezuela, to explore future consortium activities in Latin America and the Caribbean. Co-sponsored by the University of Georgia, the office will be directed by Dr. Eugene Papp, formerly Area Advisor with the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization for the Caribbean Region. Dr. Papp's appointment will provide SECID with more precise information on which to base future activities in this region.

SECID members have been involved in development projects in nearly all Central and South American nations. Seed technology and farm accounting systems in Brazil, potato research in Peru, dairy management in Argentina, small-scale industry development in Guatemala, Ecuador, and Venezuela are a few in the list of development initiatives SECID members have undertaken. SECID's linkages with the Caribbean include a number of faculty members from Haiti, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and the Bahamas. Members have engaged in Caribbean projects involving training in agriculture, education, and finance; nutrition education programs, and horticulture improvement.

**The Sahel and West Africa.** SECID is dedicated to the premises and approach of the Sahel Development Program, as evidenced by its Agricultural Human Resources Development project in Upper Volta. Constraints to development posed by inevitable drought conditions, poor transportation linkages, a shortage of skilled manpower, and resounding poverty form one of the greatest challenges in international cooperation. SECID's members are exploring their potential role in development programs in Senegal, Mali, and Niger, as well as in the Gambia. French language training for their faculty is underway at several SECID universities. This aspect of institutional development is forecast to expand dramatically during fiscal year 1979-'80.

**Southern Africa.** SECID established a solid base for future involvement in Southern Africa through its joint role with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in preparing the Southern Africa Development Analysis Paper. Faculty from consortium members collaborated with USDA personnel in conducting nine agricultural sector assessments for the countries Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Zambia, Malawi, Angola, and Mozambique. Through both the Rural Development and Fertility Project and the Environmental Training in Africa Project, SECID anticipates further explorations which will lead to broadening the involvement of member institutions in Southern Africa.

**East and Central Africa.** Institutional development projects similar to SECID's present involvement in this region, through the Egerton College expansion in Kenya, are expected to

emerge in many other countries, including Cameroon, Tanzania, and Zaire. SECID members would welcome involvement in such projects and will be collaborating in submitting proposals to AID to achieve this objective.

**Asia.** The implementation of the Nepal Resource Conservation and Utilization project will mean a continuous SECID presence in Asia for many years. In Sri Lanka, SECID members Pennsylvania State University and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University have just begun a long-term institutional development project with the University of Peradeniya. Other SECID members, such as the University of Kentucky and the Georgia Institute of Technology, have long histories of involvement in Asia. It is anticipated that additional SECID activity will emphasize institutional development in Indonesia and other countries where SECID members have historical ties.

**Near East.** Through the Office of Training Programs, SECID is involved in the developmental effort for this region. During fiscal year 1979-'80, it is anticipated that training activities may be the most likely immediate expansion path, with particular emphasis on Egypt.

One of SECID's most important tools in coordinating and identifying its 31 members' interests for program development purposes has been the establishment of Program Development Committees. The seven committees are organized by regional interests, covering Central and Anglophone West Africa; East Africa; Southern Africa; Sahelian and Francophone West Africa; Latin America/Caribbean; the Near East, and Asia. Committee members, composed of SECID faculty experts, identify general areas of development interests and specific projects for possible involvement. Committee members also aid in identifying appropriate lead institutions and key personnel for potential projects.

# **financial statements**

# Financial Statements

## Summary

In September, 1977, SECID began its operations through a grant of \$191,950 received from AID's Africa Bureau. The purpose of the grant was to subsidize SECID during its initial growth until such time as overhead recovery from other contracts and grants could fully offset administrative office expenses. At the beginning of the 1978-'79 fiscal year, the balance remaining in the initial grant was \$79,991 which was totally expended by February 1979. Since that time SECID has financed its administrative office expenses by means of overhead recovery.

Revenues during fiscal year 1978-'79 amounted to \$3,122,327. Of that total, \$1,492,214 were funds allocated to Participants' Costs under our contract with AID to administer the training programs of foreign students training in the SECID geographical area. Although these participant costs are treated for accounting purposes as revenue, the monies simply flow through SECID from AID to the participants. The remaining revenue was received from contracts (\$1,444,352), grants (\$185,068), and other sources (\$693).

Currently, all but two of SECID's projects are funded directly by AID. The Southern Africa Development Analysis Paper was funded by AID through USDA which in turn contracted with SECID. The Kenya Egerton College Expansion Project is funded by AID through the Government of Kenya, which signed a host country contract with SECID.

Administrative office costs during fiscal year 1978-'79 amounted to \$351,231 which include costs associated with the operation of both the Chapel Hill and Washington administrative offices.

The financial statements for 1978-'79 and the opinion of Touche Ross & Co., certified public accountants, are presented on the following pages.

## Auditors' Report

Board of Trustees  
South-East Consortium for International Development  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

We have examined the balance sheet of the South-East Consortium for International Development as of September 30, 1979, and the related statements of revenue, expenditures and fund balance and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of the South-East Consortium for International Development at September 30, 1979, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

### **Touche Ross & Co.**

Certified Public Accounts  
1900 M Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

December 14, 1979

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**September 30, 1979**

**ASSETS**

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash	\$110,805
Contract and grant receivables:	
Billed	87,621
Unbilled	166,302
Travel advances	30,895
Other current assets	2,957
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	398,580
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT, at cost	12,170
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,613)
	9,557
	\$408,137

**LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE**

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	\$122,985
Accrued payroll taxes	15,100
Other accrued expenses	141,365
Sponsors' advances -- contracts	108,416
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	387,866
FUND BALANCE	20,271
	\$408,137

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND  
FUND BALANCE  
Year Ended September 30, 1979**

REVENUE

Participants	\$1,492,214
Contracts	1,444,352
Grants	185,068
Interest	693
	3,122,327

EXPENDITURES

Direct costs	
Payments for participants	1,492,214
Subcontracts	535,658
Personnel	238,526
Other	509,788
Indirect costs	351,231
	3,127,417

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUES

	5,090
FUND BALANCE, October 1, 1978	25,361
FUND BALANCE, September 30, 1979	\$ 20,271

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

Year Ended September 30, 1979

## APPLICATION OF FUNDS

### Operations

Excess of expenditures over revenues \$ 5,090

Less charges not requiring use  
of funds -- depreciation 1,234

Funds used in operations 3,856

Purchase of furniture and equipment 4,214

DECREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL \$ 8,070

## INCREASE (DECREASE) IN COMPONENTS OF WORKING CAPITAL

Cash \$(14,541)

Contract and grant receivables -- Billed 43,441

Contract and grant receivables -- Unbilled 166,302

Travel advances 28,054

Other current assets (28)

Accounts payable (76,563)

Accrued payroll taxes (6,278)

Other accrued expenses (132,397)

Sponsors' advances -- contracts (16,060)

\$(8,070)

# Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended September 30, 1979

## A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### General

The South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID) is a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the State of North Carolina. It is a membership organization, composed principally of land grant colleges and universities. Its general purpose is to provide training, research and technical assistance to less developed countries and limited resource peoples principally through contracts and grants funded by the U. S. Agency for International Development.

The accompanying financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.

### Revenue Recognition

SECID's contracts and grants are generally of a cost reimbursement plus fixed fee nature whereby revenue is recognized as costs are incurred. Revenue in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled receivables and funding received in advance is recorded as sponsors' advances. Costs incurred under SECID's contracts are generally subject to audit by the U. S. Government.

### Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed on the double-declining basis over a period of seven years.

## B. INCOME TAX STATUS

SECID is exempt from Federal income taxes under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. There are no activities which cause the imposition of the unrelated business income tax provision of the Code.

## C. PENSION PLAN

Substantially all employees are covered by a defined contribution retirement plan. Contributions, which are based upon a percentage of salary, as defined, approximated \$6,100 for the year ended September 30, 1979.

## D. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The total rent expense under leases having initial, non-cancellable terms of more that one year was \$35,358 for the year ended September 30, 1979. All leases are subject to escalation for increases in taxes, operating expenses or the Consumer Price Index. Minimum rental commitments at September 30, 1979 are as follows:

Year Ended September 30,	Chapel Hill	Washington, D.C.	Total
1980	\$30,942	\$12,825	\$43,767
1981	30,942	16,200	47,142
1982	30,942	16,200	47,142
1983	7,736	16,200	23,936
1984	—	8,100	8,100