

# CALENDAR

## AUGUST

**19-25:** Sixth International Symposium on Biological Control of Weeds, sponsored by the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Contact: J. H. Myers IARE, 2075 Westbrook Mall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1W5

**20-22:** Canadian Pest Management Society annual meeting, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Contact: N.J. Holliday, Department of Entomology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3S 2N2

**27-28:** AID Research Advisory Committee meeting at the Pan American Health Organization, Building 525, 23rd Street, N.W. Washington, DC. Contact: Erven Long, 1601 N. Kent Street, Arlington, VA 22209. Telephone (703) 235-8929

**20-25:** Biennial conference of the International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade, in New Zealand. Contact: Dr. Johnston, International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331

**20-26:** Seventeenth International Congress of Entomology, Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany. Contact: B. Heydemann, Deutsche Gesellschaft für allgemeine und angewandte Entomologie, 101 Shausenstrasse 40/60, Biologiezentrum der Universität, D-2300 Kiel, Federal Republic of Germany

## SEPTEMBER

**4-6:** First Regional Symposium on Biological Control, sponsored by Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia. Contact: The Organizing Committee, c/o Department of Plant Protection, Universiti Pertanian Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

**10-Oct. 12:** Course on Plant Quarantine, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC. Contact: David P. Winkelmann, Deputy Administrator for International Training, Room 4118, Auditor's Building, Office of International Cooperation and Development, USDA, Washington, DC 20250

**12-13:** Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) meeting, sponsored by AID, Washington, DC. Contact: John Rothberg, AID/BIFAD, Room 5318, Washington, DC; telephone (202) 632-0228

**16-22:** Eleventh International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria, Calgary, Canada. Contact: Secretariat 11 ICTMM, Conference Office, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4

**17-20:** Twelfth international conference of the International Association on Water Pollution Research (IAWPR) and Aquatech '84, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Contact: IAWPR, Alliance House, 29/30 High Holborn, London WC1V 6BA, U.K.

**17-27:** Course on animal nutrition in tropical countries at the University of Scotland. Contact: Centre for Industrial Consultancy and Liaison, Nutrition Course Organizer, University of Edinburgh, 16 George Square,

Edinburgh EH8 9LD1, Scotland  
**19-23:** Second International Exhibition of Rural Development Technology, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Contact: ZIE (Pvt) Ltd., P.O. Box 4259, Harare, Zimbabwe

**27-29:** Conference of Latin American Geographers at the University of Ottawa, Canada. Contact: Rolf Wesche, Department of Geography, University of Ottawa, Canada K1N 6N5; telephone (613) 996-2321

## OCTOBER

**2-5:** "Emergency '84" sponsored by the Office of the U.N. Disaster Relief Coordinator, the International Civil Defense Organization, and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society, will focus on disaster preparedness and relief and the use of emergency housing and shelters. Contact: ICDO, Congress Secretariat, 10-12 Chemin de Surville, 1213 Petie-Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland

**7-12:** Texas Tech University will host an International Conference on Health and Migrating Peoples in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands. Contact: Berry N. Squyers, M.D. c/o ICASALS, P.O. Box 4620, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409; telephone (806) 742-2218

**10-11:** Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) meeting, sponsored by AID, Washington, DC. Contact: John Rothberg, AID/BIFAD, Room 5318, Washington, DC; telephone (202) 632-0228

**22-26:** Tenth International Road Federation World Meeting, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Contact: IRF, 525 School St., SW, Washington, DC 20024; telephone (202) 554-2106

*Any additions or corrections should be addressed to "Calendar," Front Lines, AID, Washington, DC 20523*

# FRONT LINES

THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AUGUST 1984

the front lines of a long twilight struggle for freedom. John F. Kennedy

PN-ACZ-509



## KUNAS CREATE PRESERVE

## Food for Peace Marks 30th Anniversary

## AID in Honduras

## Prince Philip Voices Conservation Concerns

# Food for Peace Marks 30th Anniversary

## Major Food Aid Initiative Announced

Calling the Food for Peace Program "one of the greatest humanitarian acts ever performed by one nation for the needy of other nations," President Ronald Reagan proclaimed July 10, 1984, Food for Peace Day.

The President took advantage of the White House ceremony to also announce a major new food aid initiative aimed at allowing the United States to quickly respond to food emergencies like the current drought in the Sahel. The initiative creates a special \$50 million fund which will enable the President to accelerate relief procedures in response to emergency requests for food aid. Among other features, the new initiative also establishes stockpiles of grains in areas especially vulnerable to acute food shortages. These stockpiles should shorten emergency response timetables from six months to as little as two weeks.

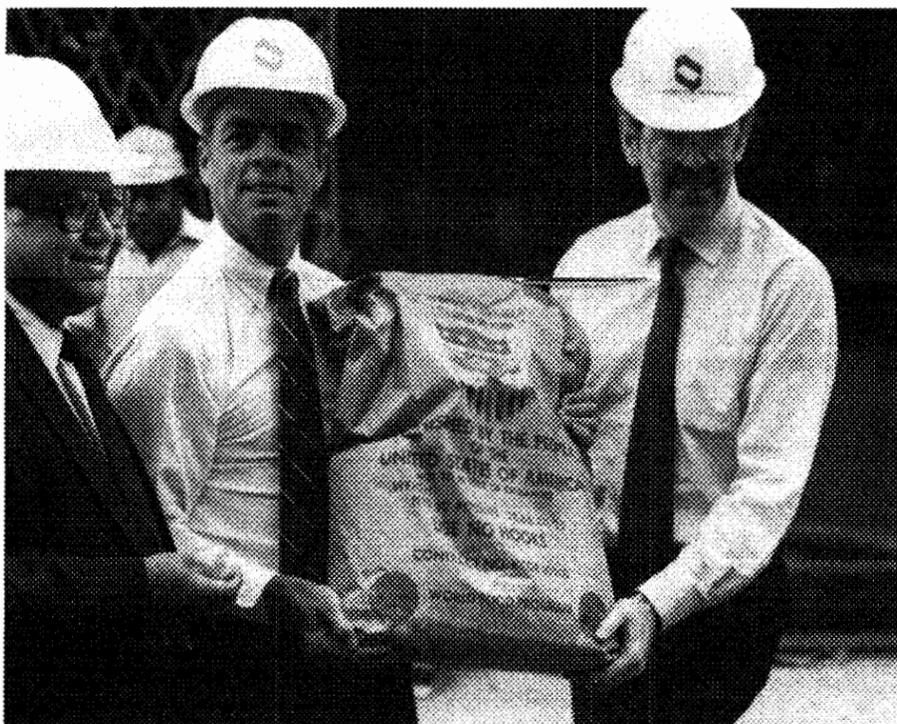
In signing the anniversary proclamation, the President lauded the "businesslike approach" of P.L. 480. "We've never attempted to make countries who receive our food become dependent on our aid," the President noted. "In fact, we've used our aid to foster economic development around the world. And that is an important reason why, over the years, many of the nations that have received our aid have eventually become major commercial partners."

The President cited Japan, America's number one customer for agricultural products, as an example of how P.L. 480 has helped nations

(continued on page 2)



President Reagan receives the applause of Administrator McPherson (above, right) and other dignitaries following the President's speech commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Food for Peace Program. (below, from left) Rep. E. "Kika" de la Garza (D-TX) watches as Secretary of Agriculture John Block and Administrator McPherson load a bag of grain at the Norfolk Marine Terminal.



## Grain Sails as Evidence of Generosity

Once the Export Champion is loaded it will sail for Dakar, Senegal delivering Food for Peace commodities in response to the severe drought in Africa. The Export Champion follows in a three-decade tradition of humanitarian assistance as will more than 100 other vessels delivering food to more than 50 countries this summer.

Administrator McPherson and Secretary of Agriculture John Block were among dignitaries marking the 30th Anniversary of Food for Peace at a ceremony in Norfolk, VA. "To the casual observer this would appear to be just another transport ship filled with grain bound for foreign ports. But it is a great deal more than that. It is tangible evidence of the compassion and continuing generosity of the American people," McPherson said while addressing an audience of agricultural, business and government leaders at the Norfolk International Marine Terminal.

McPherson also described the work done by private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) with the P.L. 480, Title II program as a good example of voluntarism.

While the Administrator explained the critical role the Food for Peace program plays in helping to alleviate hunger caused by drought in Africa, he stressed the importance of African governments carrying out the growth-oriented policy reforms necessary for future agricultural self-sufficiency.

"Our role is to help people help themselves. All the world should know" (continued on page 2)

by Edward Caplan

**A**ID has fulfilled and surpassed the five pledges that Administrator McPherson made to ensure oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is widely available in developing countries.

On the first anniversary of the International Conference on Oral Rehydration Therapy (ICORT), the Administrator reviewed the progress in expanding ORT programs in a letter to all ICORT participants. "... AID has launched significant new additional ORT programs which further the availability of this life-saving technology," the letter read.

McPherson pledged to continue support for research into diarrheal diseases through the International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research in Bangladesh (ICDDR/B), the World Health Organization and other institutions. AID provided \$1.9 to ICDDR/B, and is developing an \$18.5 million, five-year project to support research by the Bangladesh center and the World Health Organization, he said.

## AID Keeps Pledges to ORT Program

The Agency also has included ORT in its primary health care programs. It increased ORT expenditures from \$12.7 million in 1983 to \$22.4 million in 1984.

McPherson pledged that AID missions would initiate or strengthen ORT activities. Examples of new projects in this area include:

- Uganda, a \$3 million AID expenditure, a joint effort with UNICEF and the Uganda Ministry of Health.
- Indonesia, over \$2 million to support an ORT project.
- Central America, a new \$7.5 million project with a large ORT component.
- Egypt, a \$40 million project for 1986-89, which would greatly expand ORT services.

McPherson spoke of "a new worldwide program whose purpose is to promote the use of effective health technologies, such as oral rehydration

therapy. Through the Primary Health Care Technologies (PRITECH) Project, ORT promotional and strategy development visits have been completed in 17 countries for the design of bilateral ORT add-ons." Guidelines for ORT strategies also have been developed and ORT supportive literature has been prepared, he added.

Another pledge, to work with the Peace Corps in community-level ORT activities, was fulfilled when AID and the Peace Corps signed a collaborative agreement last February. It provides for AID funding of ORT training for Peace Corp volunteers and host-country counterparts in nine countries.

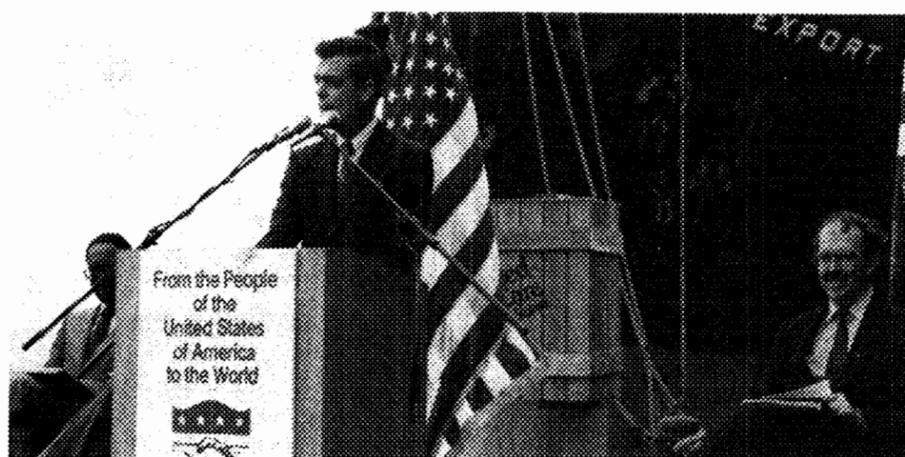
Other examples of AID's ORT activities include:

- Expansion of the Mass Media and Health Practices Project, which

promotes ORT use in Honduras and the Gambia, to four additional countries.

- The design of a new Food for Peace project that will add ORT to Title II programs of infant and weaning food distribution.
- Eight operations research studies of ORT utilization, distribution and promotion.
- Negotiations to fund the doubling of the circulation of an international newsletter.
- A request to the Office of International Health of the Department of Health and Human Services for guidelines on integrating ORT and nutrition programs and the commissioning of a study by the National Academy of Sciences on preventing recurrence of dehydration.
- A workshop on social marketing of ORT, scheduled for the fall of 1984.
- Two videotapes on ORT.
- Completion of the printing of the ICORT proceedings.
- An ORT social marketing workshop in Africa during August and an ORT program development and imple-

(continued on page 3)



Administrator McPherson (right) awaits his turn to speak while Secretary of Agriculture John Block explains the need for P.L. 480.

## Grain Sails

From page 1, column 4

that we seek friends, not empires. Partners not dependents. We seek for all people the human dignity that resides in freedom and self-reliance," said McPherson.

Following the Administrator on the platform, Rep. E. (Kika) De La Garza (D-TX) recalled the history of strong bipartisan support the Food for Peace program has received from both houses of Congress. Rep. De La Garza predicted Congress would continue to assign the food assistance program a high priority.

"P.L. 480 has become the largest program of food assistance the world has ever seen . . . it has gone to more

than 100 countries with a combined population of 1.8 billion people," said Block describing the proportions and achievements of the program. "P.L. 480 has supported economic development in poor countries . . . expanded agricultural trade . . . and strengthened U.S. foreign policy."

Secretary Block recalled the tremendous effort put forth by the Food for Peace program in the 1960's when one-fifth of the U.S. wheat crop went to relieve drought-stricken India. He compared the African drought to the Indian disaster and pointed out that for humanitarian reasons, the Reagan Administration expanded this year's P.L. 480 budget in a period of budget cutbacks.

—Paul Olkhovsky

## AID Initiative

From page 1, column 1

graduate from aid recipients to trade partners. Together with West Germany, France and Spain, Japan was one of the first beneficiaries of P.L. 480 food aid. Today, all of these nations are major markets for American farm products, the President said.

Summarizing 30 years of P.L. 480 assistance, the President declared, "The Food for Peace program has become a wonderful means by which a nation of abundance has helped those in need. It has helped us expand agricultural markets, get needy allies back on their feet, and helped potential allies become strong allies for freedom."

Administrator McPherson, who also spoke at the White House ceremony, noted the American tradition of generosity, but emphasized that there is no real substitute for economic self-reliance. "In our generosity, we must guard against the creation of conditions that may postpone the day when nations move to take control of their own destinies through internal remedies," he said. "I believe the American people and those of the emerging nations want partnership—not dependency."

As evidence of this, McPherson cited steps taken by 16 African nations during the last year to increase incentives for agricultural production by raising prices paid to farmers. "The Agency for International Development is strongly urging these needed policy reforms," he declared. Food aid can

help nations increase their agricultural production through specifically targeted assistance that temporarily cushions the effects of necessary pricing, trade and monetary reforms.

Later the same evening, at a 30th anniversary banquet honoring P.L. 480, Administrator McPherson expressed pleasure at President Reagan's support for the Food for Peace program. McPherson characterized the President's remarks as "an inspiration for all Americans."

"The President correctly underscored the vitality and generosity of our people as evidenced by 30 years of assistance to the poor of the world," McPherson continued.

The Administrator said he would travel to Africa during July in response to the President's request to assess the progress of emergency assistance programs there and to submit recommendations to the White House for further action.

"We must never lose sight of the fact that hunger is a solvable problem," McPherson said. "I believe there is a general understanding that we must look beyond today's crises to the greater task of helping Africans and others to address the absolute necessity of their long-term economic self-sufficiency," he continued.

"The Food for Peace program itself is becoming increasingly developmental without diminishing its humanitarian character," McPherson concluded. "Food for Work programs in road building, reforestation and other development-oriented programs are gaining popularity and use."

—Roger Mahan

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Front Lines, a publication for employees of the Agency for International Development, is published monthly by the Bureau for External Affairs. It has been reviewed and approved by the Communications Review Board.

All Agency employees are encouraged to contribute stories, pictures and ideas. Material should be submitted at least 21 days in advance of the next publication date to Editor, Front Lines, AID, Washington, DC 20523. Phone (202) 632-7094. Next issue: September 15, 1984.

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**Photo Credits:** Prince Philip on page 4—Eric Hosking, FRPS, London. Kuna Indians on page 6—Mac Chapin, Inter-American Foundation.



7



8



**Cover Photo:** Kuna Indians will be able to save their forests thanks to efforts made by AID and other donors. Story begins on page 6.

**T**he Senate Appropriations Committee reported a foreign assistance appropriation bill for fiscal 1985 to provide \$13.8 billion for foreign assistance programs. Passed on June 26, the bill is only slightly amended from the version reported four days earlier by the committee's Foreign Operations Subcommittee and is \$100 million less than the Administration's foreign aid request. Funds for the Central America initiative, as recommended by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, are provided in the bill.

The Committee recommended a funding level for AID's functional Development Assistance accounts of \$1.563 billion, a reduction of \$22.9 million from the amount requested. Of this amount, Agriculture receives \$749.8 million; Population, \$250 million; Health, \$155 million; Education, \$184 million; Selected Development Activities, \$214 million; and the Science Advisor, \$10 million.

The Economic Support Fund, for which \$3.438 billion was requested, was set at a \$3.838 billion level. The increase over the Administration's request reflects add-ons for Israel and Egypt which brought the total amount of grant ESF assistance recommended by the committee to those countries to \$1.2 billion and \$815 million, respectively. In addition to increasing the amount earmarked for Israel, the committee bill requires that the assistance be provided to Israel as a cash transfer and that disbursement be made in the first quarter of the fiscal year. The committee also included in its bill a provision expressing the sense of the Senate that the annual level of ESF assistance for Israel not

## Senate Committee Reports Aid Bill

be less than the amount of official debt owed by Israel to the United States. With regard to Egypt, the committee bill requires that not less than \$300 million of the amount for Egypt be provided in the form of a cash transfer.

The ESF account contains three additional earmarks: \$15 million for Cyprus, \$6 million for activities in El Salvador to promote the creation of judicial investigative capabilities, protection for key participants in pending judicial cases, and modernization of penal and evidentiary codes, and \$10 million for energy activities. The earmark for judicial administration is similar to one contained in the present continuing resolution.

The bill contains no earmarks for Development Assistance funds. It does, however, provide that no population funds be made available to any country or organization "which includes as part of its population planning programs forced or coerced abortion."

With regard to other aid accounts, the committee accepted the Administration's request for the Trade and Development Program (\$21 million) and Disaster Assistance (\$25 million), increased the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program from the \$10 million requested to \$30 million, reduced AID's operating expenses to \$395 million from a \$404 million request, and nearly halved the requested amount of the Sahel by providing \$50 million. No funds for

the Economic Policy Initiative for Africa were provided in the bill.

The bill contains few general provisions which are not currently found in the continuing resolution. Thus, the requirement remains for a report to be prepared assessing the foreign policies of each aid recipient and requiring the President to terminate assistance to any country that he determines is engaged in a consistent pattern of opposition to U.S. foreign policy.

Deobligation-reobligation authority is also retained except that the authority to deobligate funds from one country's program for the benefit of

the Andean region is not included in the provision. Although the bill retains a loan floor for Development Assistance, the amount of funds that must be obligated as loans is reduced from 30% to 20% of funds appropriated for AID's functional accounts.

One of the new provisions requires periodic reports on the use of local currencies generated by economic and P.L. 480 assistance to El Salvador. The committee's report accompanying the bill also directs AID to submit a report on the steps taken to implement recommendations made by a private consulting firm on the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador's management of its foreign exchange reserves.

It is not expected that the fiscal 1985 bill will be brought to the Senate floor until action is completed in the House.

—Bob Lester

	Fiscal 1984 Continuing Resolution	Fiscal 1984 Supplemental	Fiscal 1985 Request	Senate Appropriation Committee
(\$ thousands)				
Agriculture	715,107	10,000	752,551	749,800
Population	240,000	5,000	250,002	250,000
Health	125,000	18,000	158,138	155,000
Education & Human Resources	116,477	10,000	188,833	184,000
Selected Development Activity	140,288	30,000	236,175	214,000
Science & Technology	10,000	—	(10,000)	10,000
Sahel Dev. Program	103,000	—	97,500	50,000
Econ. Pol. Initiative For Africa	—	—	75,000	—
Disaster Assistance	25,000	—	25,000	25,000
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	30,000	—	10,000	30,000
Operating Expenses	361,533	10,979	404,113	395,016
Economic Support Fund	2,903,250	290,500	3,438,100	3,838,100

**A**n Interagency Task Force, charged by Congress with preparing a U.S. strategy on the conservation and protection of biological diversity and spearheaded by AID, has formed three interagency technical working groups based on categories of issues.

Four groups initially defined the major biological diversity issues independently in their studies of "biogeographic" zones—humid tropics; arid and semi-arid regions; coastal and marine zones; and areas of high altitude. Because the issues they defined proved common to all zones, the task force approved the secretariat's suggestion that the technical working groups, rather than continue working by zones, develop recommendations in three categories of issues:

- Ecosystems and biological issues.
- Institutional issues.
- Human issues.

The task force is scheduled to report to Congress in November and to submit a U.S. strategy for the preservation of biological diversity in developing countries. Leadership is being provided by the Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources in AID's Bureau for Science and Technology.

Each of the working groups has a facilitator to coordinate with the task force's secretariat. Each includes members from participating agencies representing such areas as agriculture,

## Task Force Forms to Protect Diversity

forestry, wildlife, population, research, training and private sector analysis.

Non-governmental organizations are being encouraged to confer with the technical working groups regarding the private groups' role in a U.S. strategy, recommendations for federal agencies, and recommendations for increasing the cooperation between the public and private sectors.

The working groups are formulating practical recommendations that are tied to development objectives and instruments, including research, technology transfer, training, education, institutional development, environmental planning and protection, policy dialogue and private sector development.

The task force has outlined a tentative structure for the strategy report. It contains an executive summary, an introduction and three parts. The first part will explain the basis for concern and the second part will review current programs. The third part will contain recommendations, divided into sections for each of the three issue categories.

The working group studying eco-

systems and biological issues is focusing on the following issues:

- Loss of habitat and resultant loss of species, species composition and natural structure.
  - Lack of adequate planning to incorporate economic analysis for balanced support of conservation values in land management.
  - Increase in the reclamation of habitats with exotic species and/or monocultures.
  - Lack of ecosystem rehabilitation and subsequent maintenance of natural systems.
  - Need to inventory species and their distribution for germplasm protection and research.
  - Lack of management for forests, degraded and marginal lands, integrated land use (such as for livestock and wildlife), and integrity of systems (such as soil conservation).
  - Overexploitation of species.
- The working group studying institutional issues is concentrating on:
- Need to strengthen institutions.
  - Lack of training in natural resource management, research and planning.
  - Need to strengthen policy dialogue.

- Lack of coordination among U.S. public and private organizations.
- Need to strengthen conservation organizations in developing countries.

The working group on human issues is studying the following issues:

- Population pressure on natural resources.
- Need to consider integration of human needs with balanced conservation.
- Need for increased public awareness.

—Roger Mahan

## ORT Pledges

From page 1, column 4  
mentation conference in Asia early next year.

"We at AID feel that these activities and many others have laid the important groundwork for further ORT expansion," the Administrator's letter said. "They are, however, just the beginning. . . . I pledge to continue this level of effort for ORT and encourage each of you to seek new ways of promoting ORT so that we will meet our goal of near-universal availability of ORT within the next 10 years."

Caplan is an information specialist in the Publications and Information Division of the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T).

## Prince Focuses On Conservation's Role

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is a private, international foundation with a Swiss-based Secretariat and 24 affiliates throughout the world. Its scope is the conservation of nature and the natural environment in all its forms. Since its founding in 1961, WWF has channeled over \$85 million into more than 3,800 projects in some 130 countries to save animals and plants from extinction and help conserve natural areas.

WWF ensures that its program has a sound scientific basis by close collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

IUCN, founded in 1948, is the leading independent international organization concerned with conservation. The Swiss-based union is a network of governments, non-governmental organizations, scientists and other specialists dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of living resources.

H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh is the international president of World Wildlife Fund and a vice president of IUCN. Recently, he spoke to *Front Lines* about his conservation concerns and about the role of conservation in development.

**Q.** As the international president of World Wildlife Fund, you have worked closely with the key conservation issues around the world. What do you perceive to be the major environmental problems that need to be addressed by the international community now?

**A.** First of all, conservation problems and environmental problems are not necessarily synonymous although they do occasionally overlap. The majority stem from a single cause, namely the growth in the human population of the world. This is largely the consequence of scientific, medical and technological development and,

therefore, affects the conservation of nature and the environment through the increasing demands that more people make on the renewable and non-renewable resources of the world and through the damage caused by pollution from wastes, effluents, and various toxic products.

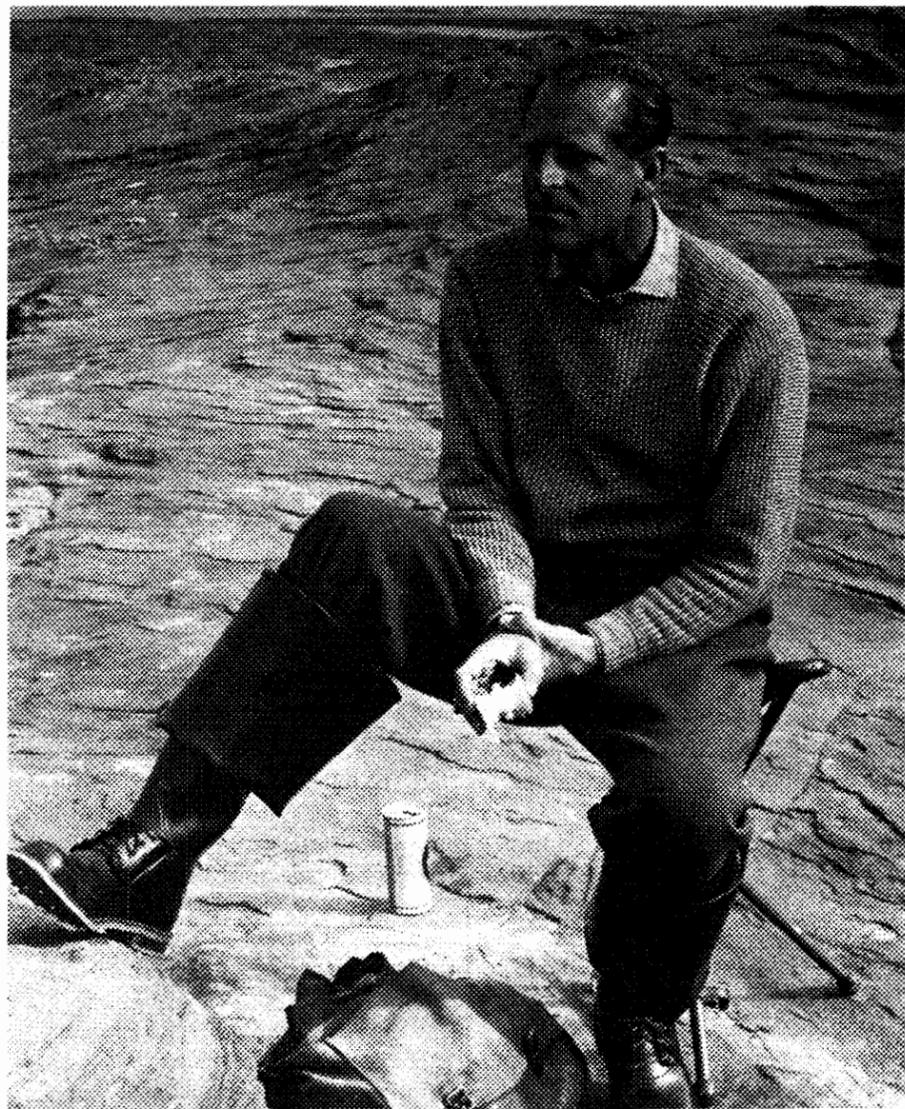
Consequently, I would suggest that the major problem that needs to be addressed by the international community, including governments, voluntary organizations and aid agencies, is the continuing growth of the world's human population. Unless this is tackled, development programs will be nullified; the human problems of poverty, unemployment, malnutrition and ill health will become more acute, and the conservation problems caused by the exploitation of forests, desertification, lack of water, erosion, siltation, and pollution will become progressively more intractable.

**Q.** What role does World Wildlife Fund play in addressing some of these problems?

**A.** WWF raises money from voluntary sources to finance projects for the conservation of nature. These may range from the conservation of single species, such as the panda project in the People's Republic of China, and polar bears, to whole ecosystems such as tropical rain forests. In addition, it funds education and public awareness programs and research into conservation issues.

**Q.** Conservation of natural resources is essential for long-term human survival but in many countries, particularly in the developing world, the need for rapid economic development often does not take the conservation component into account. How can conservation and development be most effectively integrated?

**A.** IUCN and WWF have estab-



H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh says, "Retrospective conservation measures cause even greater problems."

lished a Conservation for Development Center at the World Conservation Center in Gland, Switzerland for this particular purpose.

The important point is to consider the implications for the natural environment of any development project at the very earliest stages. Trying to change plans at a later stage or to take retrospective conservation measures only causes even greater problems. Furthermore, any development project which relies on the exploitation of renewal resources is doomed to failure unless the whole project is based on a sustainable yield over a long period of time. It does not take an expert to appreciate that any change to a naturally balanced system will have significant conse-

quences of one kind or another. In many cases the consequences would not be apparent to those untrained or inexperienced in natural systems.

**Q.** What sparked your personal interest and commitment to the field of conservation?

**A.** The evident and horrifying consequences of human population growth, indiscriminate exploitation of wild populations of animals and plants and the catastrophic collapse of so many populations of familiar wild species.

Raisa Scriabine, director of publications, Bureau for External Affairs, conducted the interview for AID.

**A** ID authorized a \$1 million grant to World Wildlife Fund U.S. to help support Panamanian environmental activities related to development. The grant, which was awarded June 28 and runs through October 1988, is expected to help reverse the steady depletion of Panama's forest, soil, marine and wildlife resources.

Training, public education, fund raising for environmental programs and support for current conservation and natural resource management programs will be emphasized. Critical problems that will be faced include:

- Uncontrolled colonization and deforestation, mainly as a result of opening up new agricultural areas.
- Watershed deterioration due to deforestation on steeper slopes and/or in areas with fragile soils.
- Water pollution and marine habitat destruction caused by commercial

## Wildlife Fund Aided

spillage, construction and pesticides.

- Soil erosion caused by deforestation, construction and poorly planned

mechanized farming.

- Loss of biological diversity resulting from deforestation, habitat



At the signing ceremony, (from left) World Wildlife Fund President Russell Train, Interior Secretary William Clark, and Administrator McPherson discuss what the grant can accomplish.

destruction, indiscriminate hunting and other practices.

Over 34 Panamanian environmental groups under the umbrella of the Fundacion PANAMA or the Panama Foundation for National Parks and Environment will join a number of U.S. private and voluntary organizations in the four-year project. Groups including the Nature Conservancy, Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, Rare Animal Relief Effort, the Pan American Development Foundation and the International Institute for Environment and Development are expected to take part.

The grant agreement was signed by Administrator McPherson, Interior Secretary William Clark and Wildlife Fund President Russell Train. Under the grant, World Wildlife Fund and Fundacion PANAMA will provide at least \$253,700 from non federal funds.



# AID Helps Kunas Create Forest Reserve

by Edward Caplan

**S**pirits rule the virgin forest, and they'll attack entire communities if their homes are disturbed. Don't farm there—and don't chop down the larger trees because the spirits string their clotheslines from them; when the trees are felled, the spirits get angry and launch attacks of great proportions.

That's what the Kuna Indians of Panama believe about certain sections of their *comarca* (reservation) called San Blas. To us this belief is full of fanciful personification. Except for that, it's close to scientific truth: If you allow farming or lumbering in this fragile mountain terrain, you're asking for plenty of environmental trouble.

Because science and Kuna beliefs match so perfectly, the tribe and several donor organizations—AID included—are setting up a forest park preserve on the border of the tribe's 20-by-200-kilometer reservation, demarcated by concrete markers and forest ranger stations and patrolled regularly. The major purpose: to keep out non-Kuna squatters who, because of population pressures in other areas of Panama, would otherwise occupy and farm the land.

A secondary purpose is to establish a natural wildlife reserve where scientists can visit and study. It will encompass about 20 square kilometers and will include nature trails, observation sites and research substations. It will have living facilities for resident scientists and visiting scientists.

Mac Chapin, former AID officer now with the Inter-American Foundation, provided a briefing on the Kunas for AID staffers and others. Chapin lived among the Kunas four years and wrote his doctoral thesis on the tribe.

The long, narrow *comarca* runs between the continental divide and the Caribbean on the eastern half of Panama's northern coast. This strip is almost all tropical rain forest. Most of the 30,000 Kunas live on small islands a kilometer or less off shore,

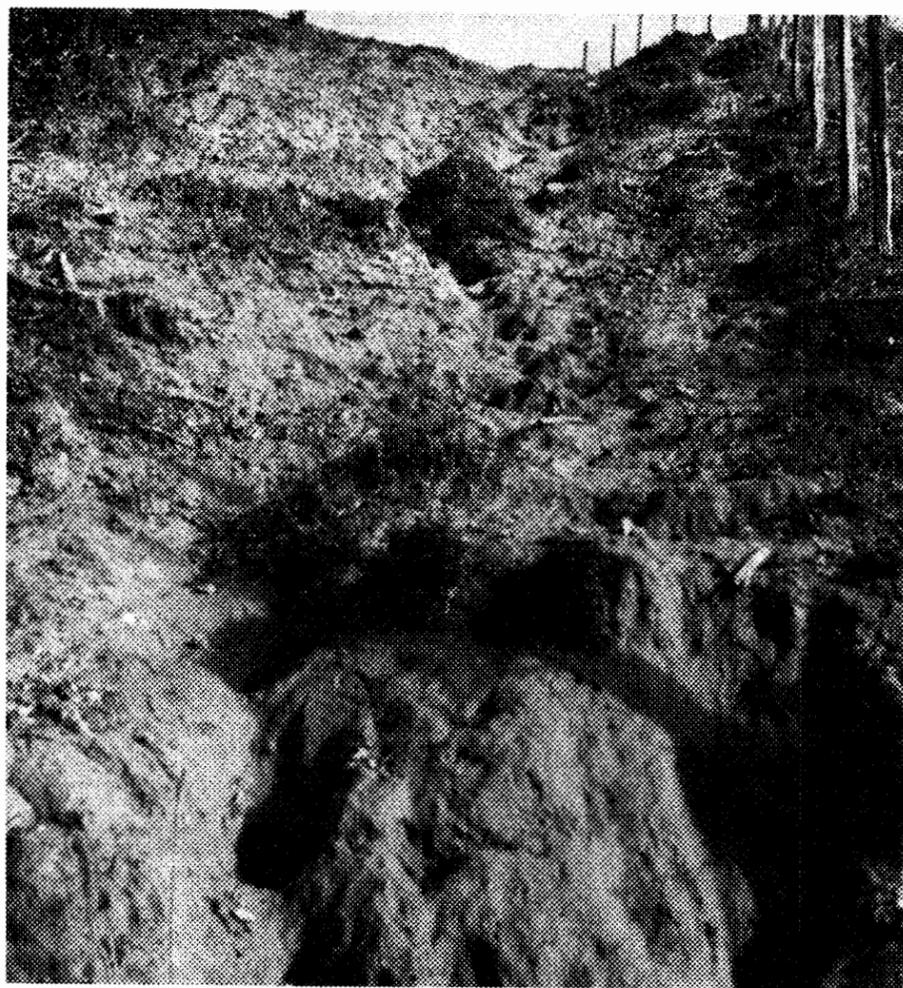
with a few in coastal villages. Agriculture is practiced only near these villages. Coconuts are the only substantial cash crop, but other crops are grown for subsistence, such as bananas, plantains, sugar cane, squash and yams.

Population and economic pressures have forced non-Kuna Panamanians to clear mountain forests for farming. In fact, the government encourages it. The environmental effects have been serious: The normal pattern consists of a couple of years of crops during which nutrients are drained from the soil, followed by a few years planted in pasture grass for cattle, followed by bare land and its attendant soil erosion.

The disappearance of tropical forests is, of course, a worldwide problem. Some 900 million hectares of tropical rain forest remain, but a 1981 United Nations satellite study showed it disappearing at a rate of 7.3 million hectares a year. Some experts estimate the decimation at up to 20 million hectares a year. With each year's passing, many species of plants and animals also disappear—no one knows how many.

The genes of these lost species are gone forever, never to be part of new foods, fibers and medicines, which in the past have depended heavily upon the tropical forests. Panama is said to have more species of birds than the United States and Canada combined. Scientists say a square mile of rain forest can contain as many varieties of plants as all of the British Isles.

No one knows, either, what influence the disappearance of the rain forest will have on worldwide weather patterns. Over San Blas, where the forest remains intact, moisture from the trees forms clouds, which cover the sky much of the time. Rain falls often, nourishing the forest again in a never-ending cycle. But across the continental divide, where the land has been stripped for agriculture and pasture, the sun now shines brightly. Rain falls only occasionally, and when it does, the water quickly washes the topsoil downhill.



**When trees are felled, nothing holds the soil in place and gulleys start forming. To prevent erosion in San Blas, the Kuna Indians are preserving their virgin tropical forest.**

It was an attempt at agriculture and the building of a road that brought about the idea of a forest park preserve in the first place. The road, from El Llano to Carti, crosses the narrow *comarca* from south to north. Built in the 1970s—with AID assistance—the road eases the travel for the increasing number of Kuna youth who work or study outside San Blas. And, it lowers the cost of such products as meat and eggs, which previously were "imported" by the only transportation available—small airplanes and infrequent boats.

Fearing, however, that other Panamanians would now settle their land along the road and farm it, the Kunas sent out a group from their tribe to a place called Udirbi, named for a palm tree that grows there. For six years they cleared and farmed 30 hectares, trying several crops and a chicken project.

Nothing seemed to work. In 1981, AID invited the tropical agricultural research and teaching center, whose Spanish initials form the acronym CATIE, to assess the Udirbi farming experiment. CATIE's conclusion came as no surprise to people familiar with tropical forests, particularly in the mountains. Because the steep slopes and the thin cover of topsoil make farming impossible, CATIE recommended that the region be left to primary forest.

The CATIE visit gave birth to the idea of a scientific forest reserve. The Kunas agreed, since the concept of "spirit sanctuaries" in their culture is similar. The Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute and the Inter-American Foundation both offered assistance, and AID granted \$45,000 to carry out the preliminary studies

and to train tribe members at CATIE headquarters in Costa Rica. Two Kunas already have taken four-month courses there and CATIE technicians have provided short courses to Kunas working on the project.

The Udirbi scientific forest reserve eventually will have these Kuna personnel: an administrator, an accountant, a technical director and sub-director, five university-trained planning professionals and 10 forest rangers. The project director is Guillermo Archibold, head of the Udirbi project since 1975, and the administrator is Aurelio Chiari; both are Kunas.

Under Kuna management, the project aims not only to seal off the reservation against outside farmers, but also to protect the watershed, for if the forest on the ridge is destroyed, Kuna agriculture along the coast will be harmed by more rapid runoff in the rainy season and less water available in the dry season.

The core settlement of the project will include housing for Kuna personnel, for visiting scientists and for "scientific tourists," such as Audubon Society birdwatchers. With exceptions such as nature trails, the park itself will be left virgin. Eventually, the Kunas hope to demarcate and patrol the entire reservation border.

Scientific studies to be carried out at Udirbi include the charting of the forest's "life zones," inventories of the region's plants and animals, and aerial photography and topological surveys of the *comarca* border.

*Caplan is an information specialist in the Publications and Information Division of the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T).*



**Most of the 30,000 Kunas live in villages on small islands off the shore of Panama.**

## PERSONALITY FOCUS

## Allison Herrick

by Kim Getto

**W**hen Allison Herrick was about to get her degree in microbiology at Smith College back in 1947, she had second thoughts. "I suddenly realized I didn't want to spend my life in a lab," AID's new deputy assistant administrator of the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination recalls. "I had always been very interested in how people relate within a society. So I decided to study anthropology." The fact that Herrick had no background in this area didn't stop her. "I plunged right into three years graduate work at Yale, as one of two women in the anthropology department."

Herrick brought the same determination and commitment to her work in community service as well as to her career in international affairs. And in doing so, she followed a family tradition that combined public service and voluntarism.

"My mother was always active; my family was among the founders of the major local charities in St. Paul, Minnesota," Herrick recalls. "My grandfather was an American success story. He was a Minnesota farm boy from a family of Irish immigrants who

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Starting a career late is not necessarily a handicap, it's the quality rather than the quantity of time that counts.

”

became state attorney general and later a Supreme Court Justice." Her father followed suit and practiced law—a profession now also adopted by her brother.

Just shy of her Ph.D., Herrick married and moved to Washington, DC in 1950. Though there was some part time research for Yale, she spent the next 13 years raising a family which grew to include five children. At the same time she was busy working on a wide variety of community issues. "Sometimes I felt that I was just spreading myself too thin," she adds.

"I also had my stint as an Embassy wife," she says of her days in London where her husband was posted at the U.S. Embassy from 1957 to 1960. "Those were three wonderful years," she recalls. "Our children went to English schools. We traveled throughout the country." In London, Herrick kept busy co-chairing the Embassy Wives' Speaker's Bureau, a group which presented programs about the United States to British audiences. "It fit with my interest in cultures, values and societies," she says.

Back in Washington in 1963,

Herrick began a full time career in international affairs by joining the Department of Foreign Area Studies at American University. Part of an interdisciplinary team of five individuals, she wrote "area handbooks" on specific countries, drafting chapters on social structures, religion and family. "My interest in life is learning. That's what made the research aspect of the area handbooks such fun," says Herrick. "There was a lot of reading and brainstorming, then synthesis and writing." Each book took the team about nine months to produce. Later, Herrick became a team leader heading the production effort for books on eastern and southern Africa. She learned Portuguese to do the books on Angola and Mozambique.

For more direct experience in development, Herrick joined AID in 1969 as Uganda desk officer and, subsequently, held a variety of positions in the Africa and Latin America Bureaus. But career development was not always smooth. "I was knocked down in a RIF from a GS 15 to a GS 13 and placed in a job with less responsibility than my first job in AID." Though she was a good sport about it, rescue was at hand. She shortly received a direct promotion to another GS 15—Herrick became deputy director, and later director, of the Office of Planning and Budget in PPC. "By then I was interested in a foreign service career at AID," she recalls. "It wouldn't have been appropriate for me to seek an executive job in a regional bureau sometime down the road without overseas experience."

In 1979, Herrick left for Nairobi to become deputy mission director. She assumed the post of director one year later.

In Kenya, there were new challenges to tackle. "I tried to analyze the specific development situation in order to bring cohesiveness to the program," she notes. Also under her guidance, a management and budget committee was created to coordinate decisions on administrative services for the four Kenyan regional offices. "This was a useful tool to create a sense of fairness for the services available to over 80 staff members," says Herrick.

It is her experience in Kenya that also helped hone her management philosophy. "One of the most important aspects of organizational work is giving and receiving guidance," she elaborates. "Managers and employees should learn how to agree on the job to be done. And managers must take on the difficult task of counseling on how a job is being done. After all, employees want to do well, and they will be able to respond to advice as to how to do so."

For Herrick, there is a difference between doing a good job and doing an excellent job. "To me, it is the ability to recognize that you're going to have greater pride in your work and yourself if your goal is excellence."

Though she has been in her new



Throughout her life, Allison Herrick has worn many hats: as a wife, mother, anthropologist, development professional and sport—avid naturalist. "I'm a bird watching fiend."

position in Washington for just over a month, Herrick finds her job both busy and challenging. "Part of the challenge is to present issues fairly," she explains, "and to be well grounded conceptually so you're not coming at anything from a position of caprice or prejudice."

Throughout her life, Allison Herrick has worn a number of hats: as a wife, mother, anthropologist, development professional and sport—avid naturalist. "I'm a bird watching fiend," she admits. Her fascination with ornithology began on the Eastern Shore during family vacations. "My husband allowed me one hour to get away from it all and I would bird watch." Now, she admits, she's hooked. Her years in Kenya were particularly rewarding in this regard. "East Africa is a bird watcher's paradise with over 1,200 species of birds. I kept elaborate lists of sightings in my pocket notebook," Herrick adds. There are differences in bird watching techniques in Kenya and the United States. Herrick explains, "In Kenya you are often in a game park where you have to stay in the jeep. You are constantly on the move. Also, the birds are more flam-

boyant, easier to spot. Back home, you can walk to a site, sit still and be patient. The birds, which seem invisible at first, will begin to come into view." When time permits, Herrick watches for birds in the Mount Vernon area, near the C&O canal or wherever the local chapter of the Audubon Society plans an outing.

Looking back at her diverse and active life, Herrick stresses the value of education and organizational activity. "If I had not had my graduate education, I wouldn't have gotten my first job. That is something I would advise young people entering the market for development related jobs. On the other hand, community work gives good experience in organization—of ideas, events, money and people."

"Starting a career late is not necessarily a handicap," she stresses. "I was 38 when I first worked for a salary." It's the quality rather than the quantity of time in the job market that counts. "What you must do in any job is the very best that you can."

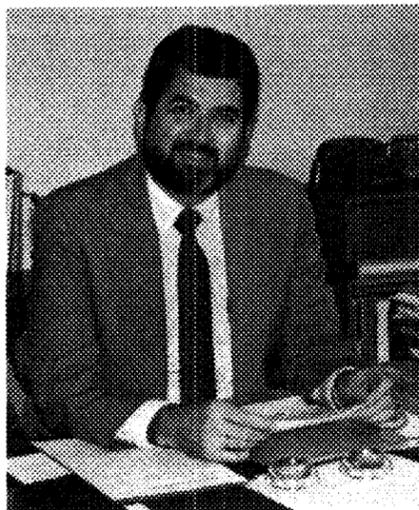
*Getto is deputy director, Office of Interbureau Affairs, Bureau for External Affairs.*

## MISSION OF THE MONTH

AID'S MISSION  
IN HONDURAS

**H**onduras is a country of contrasts. Rugged mountainous peaks of the Central American *Cordillera* slice the country east to west. Sandy tropical beaches line over 450 miles of its coast. Once part of the old Mayan Empire, Honduras today is the poorest nation in Central America. Yet, it is a country with a long and successful record of basic economic and social opportunity.

With an estimated land area of 43,277 square miles, Honduras is about the size of Ohio, yet it is second in size among the six Central American republics. Bordered both by the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, the country's ports face markets both to the East and West. While 90% of the population is mestizo (a blend of Indian and Caucasian), Honduras has become a mini melting pot in Central America attracting British, Chinese, German, Italian, French, Dutch, Finnish, Greek and Spanish citizens. Catholic Palestinian emigrants, for example, are actively engaged in Honduran commerce and



Mission Director Anthony Cauterucci agrees with staffers who say Honduras is a challenging and pleasant place to work.

trade. In the picturesque Bay Islands inhabitants still speak an English dialect.

Honduras is also a country of promise. In the last two decades, child mortality has declined from 145 to 88 per 1000. The literacy rate has gone up from 45% to 60%. Life expectancy has risen from 46 years to 58. Since the late 1950s, Honduras has made important social progress including the passage of agrarian reform, social security laws and development of an extensive school and hospital building program. Honduras' democratically elected government has brought with it a measure of stability in a volatile region.

Various recent steps have been taken by the Honduran government to resolve economic difficulties. An International Monetary Fund agreement is under negotiation as is a structural adjustment loan with the World Bank. New incentives have been approved to increase exports. Major policy changes have been studied with the help of a U.S. Presidential Agriculture Task Force, and reforms in forestry development policy are being negotiated with both the government and the private sector. "Looking back over the last 15-20 years, what has been accomplished in Honduras in terms of nation building and physical integration while maintaining social and political stability is phenomenal," notes Anthony Cauterucci, AID's mission director. "It is a tribute to the Honduran character."

Yet despite these achievements, Honduras faces a series of difficult problems that have inhibited progress and could influence future growth. "The major long-term problem is the high population growth of 3.5% per annum," according to Cauterucci. "It is a very serious drag on development, particularly when coupled with



Students take part in a lesson on the alphabet in an AID-funded school which recently opened in Comayagua.

a high rate of unemployment."

Even though in the mid and late 1970s the Honduran economy grew at an annual rate of about 7%, oil price increases, falling commodity prices for goods such as coffee, world recession, credit losses and capital flight, which have resulted from growing turmoil elsewhere in the region, have severely limited economic growth.

"Honduras faces a traditional problem affecting many developing countries," Cauterucci sums up. "There are few traditional agriculture export markets for products. And the demand for these products is declining. While this is a cyclical thing that happens in Central America, this time it's more severe. The political situation in Central America has dried up new investment and almost totally cut off short-term lending of working capital."

Stimulating economic development in Honduras also is hampered by the rugged mountain terrain which impedes communication and transportation. A fragile balance of payments situation, a deteriorating natural resources base and a continuing public sector deficit (projected at \$325 million despite efforts to control government spending) also slow economic progress.

However, the long-term investments Honduras has made, bolstered by support from the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and AID should begin to pay off in the mid 1980s.

AID's priorities in Honduras are aimed at stabilizing the economy and at promoting long-term objectives: increasing productivity in agriculture and industry, export and investment promotion, training and manpower resources and institution building in health and education.

Honduras is primarily an agricultural country with bananas, coffee, timber, beef and sugar production accounting for most exports—more than half of which are bound for U.S. markets. "Over the long term we are looking at moving subsistence-oriented agriculture toward high commercial-value agriculture and at linking campesinos to the export process," Cauterucci emphasizes.

Human resource training, institutional development, efforts to improve the government's capacity to analyze,

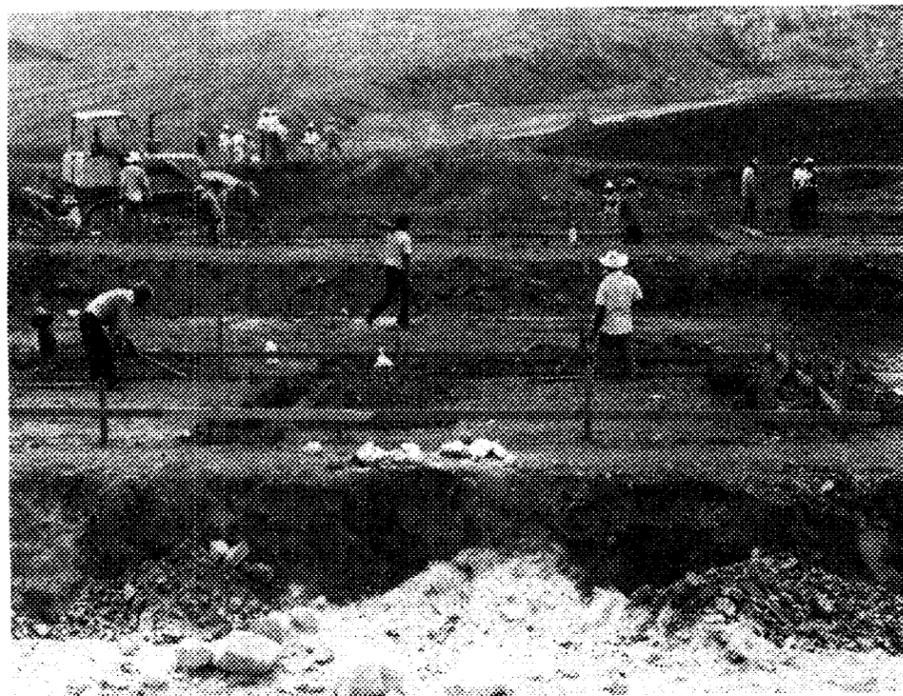
plan and carry out agricultural projects are, therefore, among AID priorities in a \$14.6 million program for agricultural and rural development. Eliminating infrastructure constraints to increased production is also part of the process. Rural trails and access roads increase farmers' ability to reach markets and facilitate delivery of food as well as technical and social services to the rural poor. AID has been closely involved in building

“ Honduras' democratically elected government has brought with it a measure of stability in a volatile region. ”

rural access roads in Honduras since the 1960s. Just since April 1980, as a result of AID's assistance, over 750 kilometers of new rural access roads in 13 of the 18 departments in Honduras will be completed and will service over 200,000 people.

In order to encourage the adoption of appropriate technologies by rural farmers, AID has assisted in setting up a network of model farms to demonstrate the use of water wheel irrigation, land terracing, soil building, bio gas production, grain storage silos and other technologies. Local farmers, under a rural technologies project, are encouraged to examine the working models and to apply technology on their own farms. This project has significantly increased family incomes.

AID is also active in a number of specific efforts to increase agricultural production and income. Coffee is an example. A major Honduran cash crop, coffee yields in the country have been on a decline in recent years—a decline resulting from coffee rust and lack of information on field care. AID is assisting the Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE) in delivering improved technologies to small coffee farmers—technologies such as intro-



Over 6,500 low income housing units are being constructed in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula as part of AID's work to help alleviate the acute housing shortage.



**AID's Rural Water and Sanitation Project is expected to benefit over 900,000 Hondurans.**

ducing new varieties of coffee plants, new planting techniques and care of coffee trees. New varieties of coffee plants, for example, were planted in 1982. Although no yield can be expected before the third year, in the second year yields already were between 500-1,000% higher than the yields of the older varieties. AID also established a credit fund to help the small farmer purchase new plants and other needed services.

Also, in the last two years, AID has helped substantially to increase the number of campesinos who received titles to national land in rural areas. "Until 1982, there were 3,737 free and clear title holders in Honduras. Under our Small Farmer Titling Project, we have doubled that in the last year. Our overall goal for the duration of the project is 70,000," Cauterucci stresses.

Another major area of AID's emphasis is health. Malnutrition in Honduras is estimated to affect 80% of the population. Diarrhea is the number one cause of infant mortality. Respiratory disease and malaria are principal causes of mortality among adults. Working with the government of Honduras, AID emphasizes the strengthening of the Ministry of Health's institutional capacity to deliver basic and disease preventive health services. Assistance is provided to the Honduran government to help in implementing its primary health care system, infectious disease control program, health care policy and planning capabilities. AID also works closely with the Honduran Ministry of Health to improve logistics, maintenance and supervision systems, as well as maternal and child health care programs under which family planning services are provided.

The Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) program in Honduras is among the most successful in Latin America. The success of the ORT program is attributed to good preliminary research work, integration into the educational program and the commitment on the parts of the Ministry of Health and AID to see it work.

Since the ORT program started, AID has helped distribute 2.8 million ORT salt packages.

This effort was complemented by an

extensive media education campaign through print and radio. Aimed at parents, the campaign was geared to provide information on the causes and effects of diarrhea as well as on the means to curb it. The hero of Honduras' ORT program, "Dr. Salustiano," is a charismatic, imaginary figure who teaches Honduran mothers how to use ORT salts. "Dr. Salustiano," according to a recent survey, was found to be one of the best known characters in the country. In Honduras they say that the two most famous 'doctors' are Dr. Suazo Cordova—who is the President—and Dr. Salustiano—who doesn't exist. Because of his success with ORT, "Dr. Salustiano" may now be used in additional media campaigns to address other health care problems.

The ORT program is working. In one study area, the mortality rate for children under five due to diarrhea dropped 40% after the introduction of the ORT program.

To complement preventive health-care efforts, AID's Rural Water and Sanitation project is providing access to and promoting the use of safe water supplies and human waste disposal systems. Efforts are underway to rehabilitate rural aqueducts, hand-excavated wells, rural water system pits and water sealed latrines. AID also provides improved maintenance operation technical assistance. The project, when completed, is expected to benefit approximately 900,000 Hondurans.

Family planning policies recently have become a priority of the Ministry of Health, and population concerns have been integrated into the policy process of the Ministry of Plan. This fact, though reflective of a new policy change on the part of the Honduran government, is not surprising. With rapid population growth, average per capita income has declined in Honduras by almost 12% between 1979 and 1983. The high population growth is a fact of life in Honduras. But the roots of the problem lie in tradition. Cauterucci explains, "Honduras is land rich—much more so than most Central American countries. As a result, people practiced slash and burn agriculture. There was little awareness of limits to the natural resource base. And, no concern for limits to family size. The high child mortality rate encouraged a child replacement syndrome which further fueled the population growth problem. But, we have reason to believe that the family planning program is becoming more effective in Honduras." With Honduran government support, it is expected that the population growth in the country will fall from 3.5% to 2.8% per annum by 1990.

Development of urban and rural housing is also a principal area of concern at the AID Mission. Major cities such as Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula are growing at nearly twice the country rate. The steady shift of the rural population—every month more than 2,000 people flood into Tegucigalpa—means that by the year 2000, the population of the capital will double. Yet the city is already experiencing a serious water shortage. The 55% of the population

that has some provision for sewerage often has to go without water for days at a time during the dry season.

AID began its work with the Honduran government to alleviate the acute housing shortage in 1964. Today, the Housing Guaranty Loan program has been particularly effective in providing loan financing for construction and improvement of low cost urban housing in major cities such as Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula in cooperation with the National Housing Institute and private savings and loan associations. Over 6,500 low income housing units are underway in the two cities. AID also provides loans to finance construction and improvement of rural shelters.

"Part of the success of AID housing projects in Honduras is the involvement of the private sector," says AID's Sonny Low. "These projects put the construction industry to work, as well as private contractors and tradesmen such as electricians and carpenters."

"It would be fascinating to do a 20-year retrospective to see what we've accomplished in Honduras," Cauterucci reflects with pride. "The achievements are really mind-boggling." Since the Alliance for Progress got underway, U.S. foreign economic assistance has helped improve the quality of life for Hondurans in almost every sector. AID also has helped create the free labor movement in Honduras—the largest and best organized labor movement in Central America, according to mission staffers. But they concede that while the last two decades have left an impressive track record, "we still have a long way to go."

Staffers agree that Honduras, with its year round spring-like climate is a challenging and pleasant place to work. The capital, Tegucigalpa (an Indian name meaning mountain of silver) is nestled in a mountain-ringed valley at about 3,200 feet above sea level. Laced with parks and terraced hillsides, the city combines old Spanish architecture (it was founded in 1579) with newly constructed modern buildings. "To get away from it all" there are the pre-Columbian Mayan ruins at Copan, the endless beaches on the north shore,

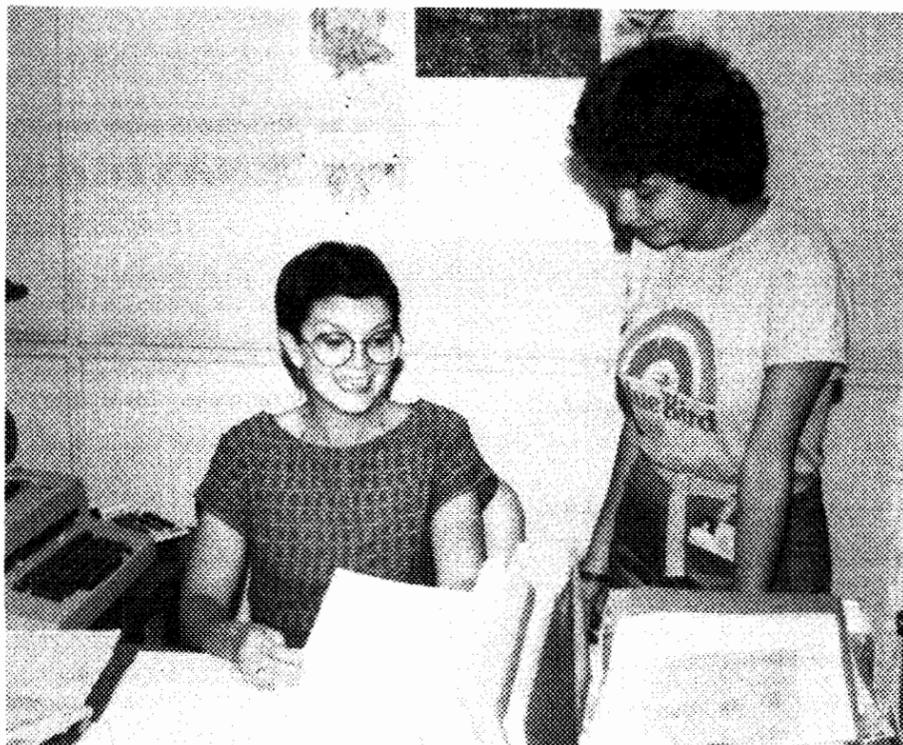
drives through the scenic countryside dotted by volcanoes and mountains, and for the seagoing—sailing and diving off the Bay Islands—once the haven of buccaneers and pirates. The country is small so weekend outings in the countryside or on the north coast beaches are very manageable.

The American community is well received by the people of Honduras and the American presence has grown rapidly in the country. But according to AID Management Officer Richard Biava, "There is no strong anti-American sentiment here." Scott Taylor of the Health Office adds, "Everyone I know has a whole lot of Honduran friends."

One of the drawbacks to life in Honduras is that prices for imported goods are high. Regular gas costs over \$2 per gallon with diesel fuel about half that. "In addition, the quality of the gas is sometimes in question," some at the mission point out. While batteries and other electronic devices are expensive, some fruits considered to be "exotic" in Washington are readily available in Honduras. A pineapple can cost as little as 15¢; coconuts and avocados are plentiful.

At the Tegucigalpa mission there is a general consensus that AID's long-term programs in Honduras have reaped rewards. But major challenges still lie ahead. Cauterucci explains, "Honduras is the linchpin for U.S. government strategy and policy in Central America. But a strong democratic revival in Honduras can only be brought about by stabilizing the economy and reversing the deterioration of the last few years. We intend to support development of a sound policy framework oriented toward exports and a reopening of commercial capital inflows. Our principal purpose is to foster and support the democratic process here and the commitment that the government of Honduras has to private initiative. And we do this by eliminating the economic causes for social and political unrest."

*David Loveday, Office of Media in the Bureau for External Affairs, and Kevin Rushton, Office of Legislative Affairs, assisted in compiling information for this story.*



**Hondurans Patricia Membreno and Loida Garcia work to keep the office running smoothly.**



## ASIA

- Bangladesh** *Dacca*  
Director James Norris  
Deputy Director William Joslin
- Burma** *Rangoon*  
AID Representative Charles Ward
- India** *New Delhi*  
Director Owen Cylke  
Deputy Director Richard Brown
- Indonesia** *Jakarta*  
Director William Fuller  
Deputy Director Robert Clark
- Nepal** *Kathmandu*  
Director Dennis Brennan  
Deputy Director Janet Ballantyne
- Pakistan** *Islamabad*  
Director Donor Lion  
Deputy Director Jimmie Stone
- Philippines** *Manila*  
Director Frederick Schieck  
Deputy Director Mary Kilgour
- South Pacific** *Suva, Fiji*  
Regional Development Officer  
William Paupe
- Sri Lanka** *Colombo*  
Director Frank Correl  
Deputy Director William Schoux
- Thailand** *Bangkok*  
Director Robert Halligan  
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Deputy Director Edward Butler
- Cameroon** *Yaounde*  
Director Ronald Levin  
Deputy Director Herbert Miller
- Chad** *N'Djamena*  
AID Representative John Woods
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Director Leroy Wagner
- Kenya** *Nairobi*  
Director Charles Gladson  
Deputy Director Barry Riley
- Lesotho** *Maseru*  
Director Edna Boorady  
Deputy Director Tom Friedkin
- Liberia** *Monrovia*  
Director Lois Richards  
Deputy Director John Pielemeier
- Mali** *Bamako*  
Director David Wilson  
Deputy Director James Anderson
- Mauritania** *Nouakchott*  
Director Donald Miller  
Deputy Director vacant
- Niger** *Niamey*  
Director Peter Benedict  
Deputy Director Jesse Snyder
- Senegal** *Dakar*  
Director Sara Jane Littlefield  
Deputy Director Carole Tyson

# WHO'S WHO IN THE FIELD

- Somalia** *Mogadishu*  
Director Louis Cohen  
Deputy Director Gary Nelson
- Sudan** *Khartoum*  
Director William Brown  
Deputy Director Keith Sherper
- Swaziland** *Mbabane*  
Director Robert Huesmann  
Deputy Director Jimmy Philpott
- Tanzania** *Dar es Salaam*  
Director Frederick Gilbert (Acting)
- Uganda** *Kampala*  
Director Irvin Coker
- Upper Volta** *Ouagadougou*  
Director Emerson Melaven  
Deputy Director Lawrence Heilman
- Zaire** *Kinshasa*  
Director Richard Podol  
Deputy Director Arthur Lezin
- Zimbabwe** *Harare*  
Director Roy Stacy  
Deputy Director John Hicks

### AID Offices

- Burundi** *Bujumbura*  
AID Representative George Bliss
- Cape Verde** *Praia*  
AID Representative August Hartman
- Djibouti** *Djibouti*  
AID Representative John Lundgren
- The Gambia** *Banjul*  
AID Representative Byron Bahi
- Guinea-Bissau** *Bissau*  
AID Representative Gussie Daniels
- Malawi** *Lilongwe*  
AID Representative  
Sheldon Cole
- Rwanda** *Kigali*  
AID Representative  
Eugene Chiavaroli
- Togo/Benin**  
*Lome/Cotonou*  
AID Representative Myron Golden
- Zambia** *Lusaka*  
AID Representative John Patterson

### Sections of Embassy

- Guinea** *Conakry*  
AID Affairs Officer Edward Costello

- Sierra Leone** *Freetown*  
AID Affairs Officer William Lefes

### Regional Economic Development Services Offices

- East Africa** **REDSO/EA**  
*Nairobi, Kenya*  
Director John Koering  
Deputy Director Peter Bloom

- West Africa** **REDSO/WA**  
*Abidjan, Ivory Coast*  
Director Laurance Bond  
Deputy Director Gordon MacArthur



## NEAR EAST

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Director Michael Stone  
Deputy Director Arthur Handley
- Italy** *Naples*  
Office for Southern Italy Earthquake  
Reconstruction Program  
AID Representative  
Richard Dangler
- Jordan** *Amman*  
Director Walter Bollinger  
Deputy Director Gerald Gower  
(Designate)
- Lebanon** *Beirut*  
Director Lee Twentyman
- Morocco** *Rabat*  
Director Robert C. Chase  
Deputy Director Harry Petrequin Jr.
- Oman** *Muscat*  
Office of the Oman-U.S. Joint  
Commission  
AID Representative Chester Bell

- Portugal** *Lisbon*  
AID Affairs Officer  
Michael Lukomski

- Syria** *Damascus*  
AID Representative  
Thomas Pearson (Designate)

- Tunisia** *Tunis*  
Director James Phippard  
Deputy Director Gerald Wein

- Yemen** *Sanaa*  
Director Charles Weden  
Deputy Director Thomas Rose



## LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

- Belize** *Belize City*  
AID Representative  
Neboysa Brashich
- Bolivia** *La Paz*  
Director Henry Bassford  
Deputy Director David Cohen
- Costa Rica** *San Jose*  
Director Daniel Chaij  
Deputy Director Bastiaan Schouten
- Dominican Republic** *Santo Domingo*  
Director Philip Schwab  
Deputy Director Craig Buck
- Ecuador** *Quito*  
Director Orlando Llenza  
Deputy Director Paul Fritz
- El Salvador** *San Salvador*  
Director Martin Dagata  
Deputy Director Thomas Stukel Jr.
- Guatemala** *Guatemala City*  
Director Charles Costello  
Deputy Director Hjalmar Kolar
- Guyana** *Georgetown*  
Director Alex Dickie Jr. (Acting)
- Haiti** *Port au Prince*  
Director Harlin Hobgood  
Deputy Director Phyllis Leslie Dichter
- Honduras** *Tegucigalpa*  
Director Anthony Gauterucci  
Deputy Director Ronald Nicholson
- Jamaica** *Kingston*  
Director Lewis Reade  
Deputy Director Julius Schlotthauer
- Nicaragua** *Managua*  
Deputy Director Robert Coulter Jr.
- Panama** *Panama City*  
Director John Louaas (Acting)
- Paraguay** *Asuncion*  
Director Abe Pena
- Peru** *Lima*  
Director John Sanbrailo  
Deputy Director George Hill
- Regional Office for Central American  
Programs (ROCAP)**  
*Guatemala City, Guatemala*  
Director Paul Montavon  
Deputy Director John Eyre
- Regional Development Office/  
Caribbean**  
*Bridgetown, Barbados*  
Director William Wheeler  
Deputy Director Terry Brown  
Associate Director for Grenada  
James Habron

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Food and Agriculture Organization

*Rome, Italy*  
U.S. Executive Director to the International Fund for  
Agricultural Development (IFAD) Allan Furman  
Attache for Development Affairs Peter Strong

### Development Assistance Committee Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

*Paris, France*  
U.S. Representative David Lazar

### International Labor Organization, World Health Organization, Disaster Relief Organization

*Geneva, Switzerland*  
Attache for Development Assistance Michael Dwyre

### Asian Development Bank

*Manila, The Philippines*  
AID Development Adviser to the  
U.S. Executive Director F. Wayne Tate

### United Nations

*New York, NY*  
Development Coordination Officer James Kelly  
Development Coordination Officer Hal Fleming

**RETIRING**

**Ruth Allen**, M/FM/SSD/PS, budget assistant, after 32 years

**Jon Given**, IG/RIG/A/W, deputy regional inspector general/auditor, after 8 years

**Oliver Harper**, Upper Volta, health development officer, after 6 years

**Marion Kellogg**, COMP/FS, administrative officer, after 29 years

**Stafford Mousky**, COMP/FS, development coordination officer

**Charlotte Norwood**, AA/PRE, secretary stenographer, after 20 years

**Clifford Pease Jr.**, S&T/HP, medical officer, after 8 years

**Myron Smith**, AFR/TR/ARD/APB, assistant agricultural development officer, after 22 years

**Boyd Whipple**, Niger, controller, after 14 years

**Herbert Woods**, AFR/SWA/GVC, program officer, after 21 years

*Number of years are AID service only.*

**LEAVING**

**Angelica Danzher**, Peru

**John D'Arcy**, AA/XA

**John Dibiase**, COMP/FS

**Helen Hemphill**, PPC/E/S

**Thaddeus Kaminski**, Cape Verde

**Walter Quiroz**, M/SER/CM/SD/

FRS

**Mary Smale**, S&T/N/OP

**Angela Surratt**, COMP/CS/R

**Victoria Szadek**, RDO/Caribbean

**Elaine Tama**, COMP/CS/R

**Nancy Wafer**, AA/XA

**Arthur Warman**, RDO/Caribbean

**Margeurite Williams**, S&T/POP/

FPS

**MOVING UP**

**Tricia Shawn Baccus**, ASIA/PD/PSC, program operations assistant

**Linda Baker**, PPC/PDPR/SP, clerk typist

**Pamela Baldwin**, S&T/EY, program analyst

**John Balls**, Senegal, agricultural development officer

**Cecelia Barksdale**, IG/EMS, clerk typist

**Dennis Barrett**, COMP/FS/DS, regional development officer

**WHERE?  
IN THE WORLD  
ARE AID EMPLOYEES**

**Philip Birnbaum**, AA/AFR, deputy assistant administrator (ESA)

**John Blackton**, Pakistan, program officer

**Jeanne Borden**, PPC/EA, secretary typist

**Mary Breeding**, IG/EMS, administrative operations assistant

**Terrence Brown**, RDO/Caribbean, project development officer

**Gwenevere Campbell**, ASIA/EMS, administrative operations assistant

**George Carner**, AFR/DP/PPE, assistant program officer

**Marion Castagna**, SAA/S&T, administrative operations

**Kwan-Hwa Chen**, S&T/POP/EPS/CM, program analyst

**Richard Cobb**, COMP/FS, agricultural development officer

**Irvin Coker**, Uganda, mission director

**Patricia Coleman**, S&T/IT, clerk typist

**Martin Dagata**, El Salvador, mission director

**Harold Davelier**, COMP/FS, administrative officer

**Garber Davidson Jr.**, GC/NE, legal adviser

**Patricia Kay Davies**, PPC/WID, director Women in Development

**Sherry Diane Dawson**, S&T/POP/FPS/CM, clerk typist

**James Patrick Donnelly**, Thailand, executive officer

**Bruce Eckersley**, M/FM/CONT, deputy controller

**Patricia Folk**, LAC/DR/CP, program operations assistant

**Toraanna Francis**, LAC/SAM, clerk typist

**H. Paul Greenough**, PPC/PB/PIA, supervisor program analyst

**Stanley Handleman**, Cameroon, human resources development officer

**Lawrence Hausman**, AFR/PD, deputy project development officer

**Harlan Hobgood**, Haiti, mission director

**Susan Hudec**, ASIA/DR/F, budget analyst

**Pamela Hussey**, PRE/HUD/O, regional housing officer

**Michael Jordan**, India, population development officer

**Mary Kilgour**, Philippines, deputy mission director

**James Kraus**, M/PM/LR, personnel officer

**Herman Lee Jr.**, M/SER/MO/CRM/MM, mail clerk

**Wanda Lewis**, SDB/OD, general business specialist

**Donor Lion**, Pakistan, mission director

**Owen Lustig**, Costa Rica, program officer

**Roderick MacDonald**, LAC/DR, general engineering officer

**Mark Matthews**, Morocco, controller

**Delores McDaniel**, M/SER/MO/RM/AP, procurement agent

**William Meeks**, NE/EMS, management officer

**Emerson Melaven**, Upper Volta, mission director

**Richard Meyer**, M/PM/EPM, personnel officer

**Julia Miller**, IG/RIG/II/W, clerk typist

**Ronald Nicholson**, Honduras, deputy mission director

**Jiryis Oweis**, BIFAD/S/CP, supervisor agricultural

**Carol Peasley**, Thailand, deputy mission director

**Richard Peters**, Republic of Zaire, agricultural development officer

**Margaret Denise Peyton**, S&T/FA, administrative operations assistant

**Hue Thi Tran**, M/FM/PAFD/N/SP, accountant

**Charles Vann**, IG/II, foreign assistant inspector

**W. Paul Weatherly**, S&T/EY, biologist

**Carrie Mae Williams**, PRE/PPR, secretary stenographer

**Cheryl Williams**, NE/DP/PR, program operations assistant

**Ronald Witherell**, Honduras, general development officer

**Leonard Yaeger**, SAA/S&T, foreign affairs officer

**Gerald Howard Zarr**, Egypt, associate mission director

**John Pielemeier**, Liberia, deputy mission director

**Robert Queener**, LAC/CAP, assistant regional development officer

**Lois Richards**, Liberia, mission director

**John Roberts**, Egypt, rural development officer

**Barbara Rogers**, S&T/MGT, administrative officer

**John Sanbrailo**, Peru, mission director

**Shirley Mae Shaffer**, M/SER/CM/SD/P, clerk typist

**William Sigler**, M/PM/OD, foreign affairs officer

**Karen Simpson**, ASIA/DP/F, program operations assistant

**Steven Sinding**, S&T/POP, population development officer

**Jesse Snyder**, Niger, deputy mission director

**Mary Solomon**, M/SER/CM/SO/I, secretary typist

**Thomas Stukel Jr.**, El Salvador, deputy mission director

**MOVING OUT**

**Mary Beth Allen**, special assistant PRE/TF/IPE, to program analyst, ASIA/DP

**Timothy Bertotti**, personnel officer, M/PM/PO/OS, to executive officer, Bolivia

**James Bever**, science/technical adviser, NE/TECH/HRST, to energy adviser, Pakistan

**Louis Carpenter**, auditor, RIG/A/Manila, to accountant financial analyst, COMP/FS/M

**Raymond Cohen**, program officer, AFR/SWA/C, to assistant program officer, PPC/E/S

**Lawrence Dash**, regional development officer, Mali, to program economist, LAC/DP

**Harold Davelier**, assistant personnel officer, M/PM/PO/OS/AS, to administrative officer, COMP/FS

**Charles Gladson**, AID affairs officer, AA/FVA, to mission director, Kenya

**Allison Butler Herrick**, mission director, Kenya, to deputy assistant administrator, AA/PPC

**Eugene Morris Jr.**, assistant project development officer, Sudan, to assistant program officer, AFR/DP/PPE

**Bruce Odell**, project development officer, ASIA/PD/EA, to program officer, ASIA/PTB/P

**Sarah Tinsley**, director of women in Development, PPC/WID, to deputy assistant to administrator, AA/XA

**Maxine Walton**, secretary typist, A/AID, to secretary stenographer, AA/PPC

**Joint Effort Started**

**A**n AID/Peace Corps joint Coordinating Committee was established as a result of a charter signed on June 14 by Administrator McPherson and Peace Corps Director Loret M. Ruppe.

The Committee, expected to meet quarterly, will increase cooperation between the two agencies to improve the effectiveness of the U.S. development program in Third World countries. An agreement for cooperation in private enterprise development was also signed.

Two new initiatives recommended by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America may be among the early beneficiaries of this new collaborative effort. If the commission's broad program of regional development now before Congress is approved, AID and the

Peace Corps will work closely together in the development of a Literacy Corps and a Teacher Corps to meet Central American education needs.

A joint team of AID and Peace Corps education professionals will travel to the region to assess educational needs and to plan specific programs. The Literacy Corps initiative is aimed at providing basic reading skills for adults. The Teacher Corps will involve Peace Corps volunteers in improving formal education for poor children throughout Central America.

"These new programs will benefit greatly from close cooperation between Peace Corps and AID," McPherson said. "By coordinating the resources available from our two organizations, we can increase the impact of these new activities."



Administrator McPherson and Peace Corps Director Loret Ruppe sign an agreement to establish a joint coordinating committee.

## Saving Lives Gets Sheldon State Award

**S**aving the lives of two individuals trapped in a vehicle which had plunged into a river in Sudan earned Lynn Sheldon the Department of State Award for Heroism. Sheldon was assigned to the AID mission in Sudan at the time of the incident.

Deputy Administrator Jay F. Morris recently presented the award certificate, which was signed by Secretary of State George Shultz, to Sheldon when he was in Washington en route to his new assignment in Tegucigalpa.

Among those who attended the ceremony was Eric Witt who was one of the two persons rescued by Sheldon. He was also assigned to the Sudan mission.

## NDF/D Earns Award for Helping Poor

**T**he Hon. Mary Eugenia Charles, prime minister of Dominica, recently accepted the 1984 Inter-American Development Award on behalf of the National Development Foundation of Dominica (NDF/D). The award was presented by the Pan American Development Foundation for NDF/D's outstanding success in providing business assistance and credit to the enterprising poor of Dominica.

Since its inauguration in 1981, the NDF/D has been promoting and assisting small business enterprises in Dominica by providing technical assistance and training and by making credit available to those who do not qualify for traditional bank loans. In only three years, the NDF/D has tripled its loans portfolio and provided assistance for approximately 300 micro-businesses.

Other award recipients included the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Cooper Group of Raleigh, NC.

# AID BRIEFS



After reading the proclamation, Deputy Administrator Jay F. Morris presents the Department of State Award for Heroism to Lynn Sheldon (left).

## MSU Honors Administrator

**A**dministrator McPherson recently returned to Michigan State University, his alma mater, to deliver the commencement address and receive an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree.

At the commencement ceremonies held in the auditorium of the University's Ann Arbor campus, MSU President Cecil Mackey commended McPherson for his commitment to public service. "You have used your education, superior talents, and vigorous approach to leadership to serve the national purpose and to bring a higher quality of life to many millions of people living in developing countries," Mackey said.

Mackey noted McPherson's strong ties to MSU in conferring the degree. He recalled McPherson's term as class president during the early 1960s, his membership in the student council, and his competition in debate.

In his remarks to the graduating seniors, McPherson welcomed the return to "practical idealism" among today's young people calling the move

"healthy, and exciting." He pointed out that to be effective in promoting development in the Third World, policy makers must be attuned "to both the pragmatic realities of today and the vision of a more humane and equitable tomorrow."

## Network Aids Foreign Born

The Foreign Born Spouse Network Committee is expanding its services by sponsoring workshops aimed at easing the process of adjustment for spouses of employees of foreign affairs agencies.

On the drawing board are an Information Seminar on the Education System in the United States on August 22 and a workshop in Intercultural Marriages planned for October 17. The committee has already sponsored two career planning workshops. For more information on the committee and its activities, contact Mary Skocz, chairman, at (703) 931-2254.

## Ruth Zagorin Will Chair Policy Group

**R**uth Zagorin, Agency director for Human Resources of the Bureau for Science and Technology is chairing a subcommittee of the Senior Interagency Group on International Communications Policy that will channel recommendations to the Maitland Commission for Worldwide Telecommunications Development.

In early 1985, the commission will report to the International Telecommunications Union on strategies that can develop Third World telecommunications more rapidly.

At a recent meeting of AID, State Department and U.S. Information Agency officers and William Ellinghaus, the North American representative to the Maitland Commission, AID representatives stressed the need for practical answers to developing telecommunications as well as for early involvement of multi-lateral banks.

## Bookfair Still Needs Items

Although the Association of American Foreign Service Women who sponsors the Bookfair, notes that it has been able to collect numerous books, arts and craft items and stamps, donations and volunteers are still needed for the annual event, which will be held Oct. 20-27.

Games, books, records, magazines and puzzles are needed for the Children's Corner, and the Art Corner needs additional folk crafts such as jewelry, textiles and Christmas items.

With the help of year-round volunteers, book processing has been continuous, but the Bookfair will need additional volunteers to help now and during the fair. Also, a limited number of bookaids are hired to help carry and stack books.

Those who can contribute items or time should call Joan McGinley, Bookroom supervisor, at 223-5796.



For a number of years, television has been a teacher both in and out of the American classroom. Successful inroads in education made by one program in particular, Sesame Street, has led to the development of 12 different foreign language versions. "Graduates" of Sesame Street continue their education with the Electric Company, also produced by the Children's Television Workshop (CTW).

A new Near East Bureau regional development project is financing a collaborative effort by the original creator of the programs, and the Jordan Television Production Company to bring the Arabic language version of the Electric Company

into the homes of Middle East children and their parents.

This 65-part series will offer an unusual opportunity to accelerate basic education skills in an area of the world where there is a high illiteracy rate and where women do not always have access to the same educational benefits as their male counterparts. Though a few programs will be shown in classrooms, most will be viewed in homes.

The Electric Company will be aired five times a week for three years and will primarily assist children in the six-to-10 age group. The shows will attempt to motivate children to improve their reading and reading comprehension skills as well as to share knowledge about life in their society. Segments will also heighten their awareness about diverse subjects such as health care, basic science and technology, agriculture and conserva-

tion. The modern standard Arabic used in the Electric Company series will ensure the program's acceptance and effectiveness throughout the Arab world. It was first developed for this audience when "Iftah ya Simsim," the Arabic version of Sesame Street was introduced to the region in 1976 by a joint Kuwaiti-American effort.

Because television is the most popular medium of our time, it seems the logical spearhead with which to attack illiteracy. The series will assume that viewers have no prior skills. But, after participating in the show's lessons, viewers will acquire a minimum reading competency level which will enable them to read simple forms and instructions as well as stimulate their appreciation for reading books, magazines and newspapers.

It is hoped that the effects of this series will produce greater opportunities for citizens to participate more

fully in their societies and, ultimately, lead toward stabilized development of their countries.

CTW and the private Jordanian production company, will work with a multinational team of local educational experts to design the series' curriculum. The American production company will participate in a Middle Eastern curriculum development seminar and key members of the Middle Eastern research and production staff will undergo an extensive training workshop at the headquarters of CTW in New York.

The Jordanian joint venture partner is expected to benefit from the transfer of planning, research and production skills acquired through working with the Emmy-award-winning American production company.

—Suzanne Majors





Responsibility for the success of the residential security program is shared by IG/SEC, the mission, and the employee. IG/SEC provides the security equipment (perimeter lighting, alarms, locks, etc.) necessary to protect employees in their houses. It also coordinates with the missions and RSO's to ensure that the basic guidance necessary for a sound residential security program is available.

IG/SEC personnel visit missions to survey the AID residences and make recommendations for improving security. Mission management personnel are encouraged to participate in these surveys to observe the recommended improvements so that these improvements can be made to all the residences in the community.

Mission responsibilities begin prior to the signing of a lease for a residence, when the property is being evaluated for selection. Security considerations

such as house design, location, and landscaping should all be factors used in selecting mission houses. Once a house is selected, the mission installs and maintains the IG/SEC provided equipment, and provides the appropriate guard program.

The employee's principal responsibility is the intelligent use of the programs and equipment provided. Employees must guard against the "it won't happen to me" attitude. This kind of carelessness leads to alarms left off, doors and windows left open, and the property as a tempting target for burglars. No amount of equipment can substitute for the employee's vigilance.

**James Durnil, the Assistant Inspector General for Audit,** recently was presented an award by the Association of Government Accountants (AGA). The AGA honored Durnil for an article he wrote entitled "Detecting Fraud, Waste and Abuse Through Computer Matching."

Durnil's article was published in the *Government Accountants Journal*. He received the award before more

than 1,000 attendees at the AGA's Professional Development Conference on July 9, 1984.

After a lengthy investigation, a former employee of an AID contractor recently pleaded guilty in Federal District Court in the District of Columbia to charges of filing false statements in connection with the embezzlement of \$400,000 in AID funds while he was employed by the contractor.

He was sentenced to serve a six-month prison term followed by four and one-half years on probation. In addition, he was required to cooperate with the government and his former employer to make restitution of the embezzled funds.

Beginning in February 1981 and continuing until November 1983, the former contractor employee prepared vouchers for consulting services from fictitious consultants. After approving the vouchers himself, he obtained signatures of approval from other employees of the contractor who trusted him. The employee then picked

up the checks generated by the fraudulent vouchers, using the ruse that the consultants had requested he perform this service for them. He then cashed or deposited the fictitious consultants' checks in his personal accounts and used the money for personal expenditures, including the downpayment for a hotel on a Caribbean Island.

This case illustrates the importance of effective internal controls in preventing fraud, and the investigation serves as an example of the continuing efforts of the AID Office of the Inspector General to eliminate fraud, waste and abuse from the Agency's programs.

Since the discovery of the scheme, the contractor has taken steps to ensure that procedures are followed to prevent a recurrence of such a situation. A certified public accountant will be hired to review all of the company's internal controls and procedures to discover if other weaknesses exist which might be exploitable.

—Donald Ryder



Nearly 200 representatives of private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) joined 19 members of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA) in Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, for the ACVFA's second annual overseas meeting.

Working with the theme of "Maximizing Development Assistance in the Caribbean Through AID-PVO Collaboration," the conference participants heard from 20 speakers in four sessions, held six subcommittee meetings and traveled on one of seven prearranged site visits.

Harlan Hobgood, mission director in Haiti, began the conference describing why Haiti was an appropriate setting for a meeting of the advisory committee—33 of 46 AID projects in Haiti are operated by PVOs. He said Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere with high rates of infant mortality, extensive topsoil loss and deforestation problems.

However, Hobgood noted that Haiti's situation is not hopeless. The country's greatest resource, he said, is its people.

Hobgood said Haiti's future depends on development which "goes beyond compassion to a partnership which respects the dignity of the Haitian people . . . and will give Haitians a chance to participate as equals in building . . . new partnerships in productivity sharing."

With the help of mission personnel and many local PVO representatives, conference participants traveled into the field on day-long site visits. Included in these visits were the Association des Oeuvres Privées de Santé (AOPS) clinic and private health facility in Montrouis; Complexe Medico-Sociale de la Simone; the Albert Schweitzer Hospital in

Deschappelles; a Foster Parents Plan project in Jacmel; a CARE water project with a photovoltaic water pump; a goat breeding project sponsored by the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF); and a PADF agro-forestry project in Hatte du Fort.

The PVO role in AID's four cornerstones set the agenda for the second full day of the conference. Opening remarks were made by ACVFA Chairman E. Morgan Williams; Haiti Minister of Plan Yves Blanchard; Assistant Administrator for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (FVA) Julia Chang Bloch; and Acting Assistant Administrator for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC) Richard Derham.

Yves Blanchard, representing the government of Haiti, said his government "reaffirms its confidence in PVOs," noting that they have been involved for more than 20 years in his country's development projects. The government has begun "financial reform to create a better economic base in Haiti," said Blanchard. In particular, emphasis is being placed on agricultural programs, strengthening the export potential of Haitian handicrafts, and increasing the competitiveness of import substitution industries. The Ministry of Plan also has created a new structure—a non-governmental organizations' activities coordinating unit—to better organize and focus PVO activity.

After introduction of the four cornerstones by Derham, the participants heard panel discussions on policy dialogue, institutional development, small enterprise development and technology transfer. Panelists included AID mission directors: Hobgood, Haiti; Lewis Reade, Jamaica; and Neboysha Brashich, AID Representative/Belize. Other speakers were representatives from PVOs operating in Haiti and Haitians involved in administering local PVO projects.

On the conference's third day, the ACVFA held six subcommittee meetings as well as a business session.

Highlights of the subcommittee meetings included:

- PVO/Corporate Relations heard nine speakers discuss creating on-going relationships between businesses and PVOs which share mutual interests in Third World countries.
- Food for Peace received an update on the African emergency situation and discussed the problems of recurrent and associated costs with the Title II programs.
- PVO/Policy discussed trends in PVO funding, the comprehensive program grant proposal and the role of PVOs in the CDSS process.
- PVO/University Relations heard four participants on PVO involvement



A \$16 million Community Water Systems Development project will supply clean water for over 160,000 people in south and southwest Haiti.

with universities in increasing the rate of child survival.

- Women in Development discussed communication between women's groups and programs in the Caribbean.
- Development Education was briefed on the status of fiscal 1984 Biden-Pell development education grants.

In the concluding business session, the ACVFA passed several resolutions supporting: the concept of the comprehensive program grant, AID's commemoration of the 30th anniversary of P.L. 480, the creation of a health subcommittee for the advisory committee, and devoting one meeting of the ACVFA to PVO/University collaboration.

In addition, the ACVFA voted to hold the 1985 overseas meeting on the African continent.

Representatives of AID and CARE joined U.S. Ambassador Clayton McManaway in a cooperative agreement signing ceremony for USAID/Haiti's largest new fiscal 1984 development assistance project.

The Community Water Systems Development project, valued at \$6 million, will construct or rehabilitate distribution systems for supply of clean water in approximately 40 rural communities in the south and southwest of Haiti. Over a four year period, the project plans to serve more than 160,000 people.

In addition to the construction activities, the project will include water user and sanitation education; a pilot latrine construction program; development of indigenous, community water associations to manage and collect fees for on-going systems operation and maintenance; and upgrading the capabilities of the Haitian National Potable Water Service to serve as a regulatory agency.

Representing CARE at the ceremony was Dr. Philip Johnston, Executive Director, CARE/NY.

—Lori Forman



Donors of the African Development Bank (AfDB) recently agreed to provide the African Development Fund (AfDF) nearly \$1.5 billion over a three-year period beginning in 1985. The United States, which increased its share in the AfDF from 14.1% to 15.4%, is expected to provide \$75 million annually in fiscal 1986-1988.

Meeting to conclude negotiations for the fourth replenishment of resources for AfDF, AfDB's concessional lending affiliate, donors also established guidelines for the fund to follow when the fund designs lending policies under replenishment.

Following the negotiations, AfDB marked its 20th anniversary during its annual meeting. It was the second time that non-regional countries participated as full members of the bank. AID played a strong role within the U.S. delegation in ensuring that provisions for non-project lending criteria and for technical assistance by the bank were carefully defined.

Seminars on the AfDB's role in Africa's current food crisis and on the future of the institution highlighted measures that could make assistance more effective. Attention also was given to policy reform and more careful project selection.

Present at the Tunis meetings from AID were Jay Johnson, DAA/AFR; Larry Bond, director REDSO/WCA; Jim Phippard, mission director in Tunis; and Carol Grigsby, PPC/DC.

The United States was joined by other donor countries in emphasizing the need for the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to influence policy reforms through its loans and to give priority to project quality over lending targets during the ADB annual meeting.

European countries used the Amsterdam location to emphasize issues of importance to them such as desired adjustments to their capital shares and their interest in having the ADB establish a representative office in Europe. Participants also discussed recent measures the ADB has taken to broaden its authority in such areas as non-project lending and financing local costs.



Nancy Clark Reynolds, U.S. Representative to the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, says that women's concerns are on the agenda of most U.N. agencies.

Carol Grigsby, of PPC/DC, represented AID in the U.S. delegation, which was led by Treasury Assistant Secretary David Mulford.

—John White

## FROM WID

Sen. Charles Percy (R-IL), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, concluded hearings for reviewing the importance of specialized assistance to women in developing nations. This was the first Senate hearing held on women in development since legislation was introduced to the foreign aid bill calling on AID to integrate women into its development strategy.

The overall focus of the day-long hearings was on integrating women into the development decision-making process and deciding how U.S. assistance organizations (PVOs) can involve themselves appropriately in the expansion of development activities for women.

Administrator McPherson described AID's progress in implementing the Percy Amendment and said that the issue of women in development has been a priority of his.

He told the committee, "AID has made critical and successful decisions to integrate women into all of our development programs. We have made some important achievements over the past years." McPherson outlined six measures AID has taken to integrate women into Agency programs:

- The publication of the first policy paper on women in development.
- Technical assistance to over 20 AID missions and to all Agency bureaus.
- Training programs for 45 senior Agency personnel.
- A five-year project to compile demographic data and statistical analysis on women for 120 LDCs.
- Over \$7 million provided by the WID Office during the past three years to support specific prototype activities which enhance women's economic productivity.
- Over \$50 million spent during the past several years, to support programs that included women in larger, on-going projects.

In his opening remarks, Sen. Percy reiterated his long-term commitment to women in development and pointed out that the United States leads international development agencies in advocating the integration of women into economic development programs.

"It goes without saying that to succeed, economic development must include 50% of the human resources available. When women in Africa do 60 to 80% of the farmwork, agricultural development programs that include women will be more effective. It is only common sense," Sen. Percy said. He added that the United States has come a long way in the last decade in terms of progress made in research and in programs. It also has encouraged other development agencies and donors to adopt women in development concerns.

Sen. Percy commended AID for its efforts to implement a women in development policy, and stated that the Senate Foreign Relations Commit-

tee plans to incorporate ideas generated by the hearing into current legislation.

Sen. Percy and Sen. Joseph Biden (D-DE) and Administrator McPherson focused on the importance of addressing women in development as an economic issue. There was also discussion of bilateral and multilateral development efforts and the 1985 U.N. World Conference on Women.

Considerable interest was expressed in the need for strengthening and monitoring of projects during their implementation and evaluation. In response to Sen. Percy's questions on what is being done to improve women in development efforts, McPherson stated that next year AID will conduct five project evaluations to examine women in development issues. "I anticipate that we will get some additional direction and ideas on how to do a better job in the future," he said.

McPherson also commented on the relationship of women's income as compared to men's and the general welfare of the Third World family. "I think it is pretty clear that the strength of the family unit is enhanced if women are better educated . . . they can provide a significant portion of the health care and nutrition for the family. We know that basic human needs are best met if people have jobs. If the head of the household is a woman . . . opportunities for her to earn money are absolutely key to feeding the children and keeping (the family) together."

Agency training programs in the field of women in development were discussed in some detail. Sen. Biden also examined the broader and long-range benefits of treating women as equal partners of men in all economic and social development programs. He stressed that the United States should promote this issue throughout the Third World, whenever possible.

The U.N.'s efforts to integrate women in development concerns were outlined by Nancy Clark Reynolds during testimony on her activities as U.S. Representative to the U.N. Com-

mission on the Status of Women. Reynolds stated that women's concerns are now firmly on the agenda of nearly all U.N. agencies. She also discussed the importance to the United States of the U.N. World Conference on Women, scheduled for July 1985 in Nairobi, and reviewed preparations for the conference.

During recent travel in Africa and Southeast Asia with Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, Reynolds stated that they saw a number of effective women in development projects. "The Percy amendment and the catalyst that it proved to be in terms of U.S. government activity and the work of non-governmental organizations, puts the United States in a tremendously strong advocacy position," said Reynolds.

The contribution of PVOs to the women in development effort was discussed by witnesses from both the public and private sectors. For example, David Guyer, president of Save the Children and chairman of American Council of Voluntary Agencies, said that Save the Children works in about 2,000 villages in 38 countries. "At this time, between 90 and 95% of the community committees responsible for the decision-making process in our programs have women as full participants."

Other witnesses included: Vivian Derryck, executive vice president, National Council of Negro Women; C. Payne Lucas, executive director, Africare; Elise Smith, executive director, Overseas Education Fund; Jane Knowles, president, Association for Women in Development; Susan Catania, former Illinois State Representative and former chairman of the Illinois International Women's Year Conference; Michaela Walsh, president, Women's World Banking; Lee Bloom, vice chairman, U.S. Council for International Business; and Sam Haddad, deputy director, American Institute for Free Labor Development.

—Deborah R. Purcell



Why aren't more universities making significant contributions of talent and technical experience to AID projects?

Dr. Glenn Crumb of Western Kentucky presented the findings and recommendations from his recent study, "International Development and Non-Land-Grant Institutions," to answer that question during the June 7 BIFAD meeting.

Crumb's report, sponsored by BIFAD and the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), examined the potential for involvement of AASCU institutions in Title XII projects. Typically, the AASCU schools are smaller and have less international experience than the two dozen institutions who account for most of AID's work with universities. However, individual members of AASCU faculties may have much to offer AID, especially for projects

calling for skills in teaching or extension.

The study surveyed institutional commitment, barriers to greater participation, faculty availability, and international experience. Crumb found:

- A high correlation between commitment of top university staff and extent of international activity.
- Difficulty in relating institutional mission and priorities and Title XII programs.
- A lack of sufficient relevant international experience by faculty, and an absence of foreign language proficiency where faculty were otherwise qualified by experience.
- Inability to establish long-term relationships for international development cooperation with larger, more experienced universities (especially within the same state).

BIFAD passed a resolution commending the study, and offered its assistance in addressing the issues and recommendations raised in the study report.

—John C. Rothberg





The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) has taken an innovative approach in combining traditional relief

response with a longer-term commitment to increasing countries' self-reliance through disaster preparedness.

For example, personnel from meteorological agencies of nine Asian countries recently attended AID sponsored training sessions in Thailand to learn about new computer-assisted techniques in assessing climatic data as it relates to food crop monitoring.

In another training program, sponsored by AID and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 69 foresters from 20 Spanish-speaking countries were brought together for a three-week course in wildfire suppression at the U.S. Forest Service training center in Arizona.

The objectives of these and similar programs are to encourage participants

to share their experiences with their fellow countrymen and to work to avert potential disasters.

Another innovative approach to relief is the Emergency Jobs and Health Program in El Salvador. Since its start in 1982 by OFDA and the Department of State Bureau for Refugee Programs, over 40,000 displaced persons have received cash income by working on small community projects, such as improving potable water and sanitation systems.

Unique to the OFDA employment program is its community or village-level focus. Employment projects are small-scale, and they are selected, supervised and managed at the village level. Also, because the projects improve the local community, there is less resentment directed by local residents toward the displaced families.

This year OFDA is celebrating its 20th anniversary. In future columns, OFDA will show how AID is responding to special needs created by disasters.

—Cecily L. Mango



Rural Africans can learn by correspondence courses and have been doing so for 22 years through Inades-Formation, according to

Father Philippe Dubin, director-general of the organization which was started in 1962.

While recently visiting with AID officials in Washington, Father Dubin reported that from 1978 to 1983, more than 22,600 farmers benefited from participating in Inades-Formation training courses and over 10,400 completed the training.

Because it does not want to duplicate the efforts of local organizations,

“Over 22,000 farmers have benefited from Inades-Formation training courses.”

Inades-Formation has no development programs in the field. However, it does serve those who have training programs such as farmer groups and public or private agencies. Inades also has broadened its material preparation program to include training courses specifically for women. The programs emphasize agricultural and family life education.

The head office in Abidjan has a small staff that prepares materials and coordinates the necessary follow-up. It also gives field support to 10 national offices in Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Rwanda, Togo, Upper Volta and Zaire. Inades publishes its materials in French, English, Portuguese, Arabic and many African languages.

AID provides funding assistance to Inades for agricultural training courses

and extension agents in several countries. Also, Inades and the University of Michigan have a joint project for developing materials.

To heighten awareness in the United States to the needs of Africa's refugees and the development needs of their hosts, President Reagan designated July 9 as African Refugee Day.

The day coincided with the beginning of the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa which was meeting to organize a sustained effort by the international community to help African countries effectively cope with the refugee burden.

In making the announcement, the President called on Americans to be generous in their support of voluntary agencies that provide relief and development assistance to Africa. He said, “I hope Americans will give special consideration to the extraordinary hardships borne by women refugees, their children and other vulnerable groups. The innocent victims of civil strife and war deserve our special concern.”

The integration of health, population and nutrition concerns was the theme of a week-long conference held in Gettysburg, PA.

Over 100 AID personnel and contractors attended the June meeting which was sponsored by the Africa Bureau's Divisions for Population and Health and Nutrition. Participants also included 23 population, health and nutrition officers from African missions and several representatives from health-related private and voluntary organizations (PVOs).

The conference focused on ways health, population and nutrition areas could support each other in carrying out projects. Specific panel topics included oral rehydration therapy, immunization, maternal and infant nutrition, and family planning.

—Michele Easton



As the calendar mid-year passes by and the final phases of the fiscal 1984 legislative year begin, most of AID's proposed legislative initiatives and budget requests are still pending final Congressional action.

Congress left for its July 4th recess after completing action on one major foreign assistance bill, the urgent fiscal 1984 Supplemental Appropriation (H.J. Res. 492). The bill contains \$60 million in P.L. 480 Title II emergency food aid for Africa.

The second supplemental, which includes a government-wide supplemental appropriation for the fiscal 1984 Kissinger Commission recommendations for Central America, additional fiscal 1984 operating expenses and P.L. 480 appropriations, could be the first order of business when the appropriations committees begin work after their recess.

This regular supplemental request was marked up at the subcommittee level in both houses before the recess, but the full committees have yet to act. As we head into the short session between conventions, there is growing concern that time will run out before action can be completed in both chambers. Senate action on the supplemental would follow House passage of the bill.

AID's fiscal 1985 appropriation request has also been marked up by the Senate, but the House Subcommittee has yet to act. House mark up

tentatively was scheduled for the week of July 30, but even if both bodies mark up AID's request, the regular appropriation bill is not expected to be brought to the floor this year. More realistically, House and Senate mark up of the bill will form the basis for a fiscal 1985 Continuing Resolution.

Though the fiscal 1985 authorization bill passed the House on May 10, it has not yet been acted upon in the Senate. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, however, has given Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Percy assurances that the Senate will act on the bill during the short session between the political conventions.

In addition to concern about progress on authorization and appropriation legislation, there are a number of other issues under consideration in spite of the recess lull. The recent release of the approved U.S. statement for the International Population Conference to be held in Mexico City in August prompted a flurry of Congressional concern, some of which will be reflected in hearings scheduled in August. Chairman Long's House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations has scheduled a hearing on the Egypt program sometime during the between-conventions session.

The world hunger situation also remains a high-profile issue, with upcoming hearings before both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the House Select Committee on Hunger.

—Ken Ludden

## AGRICULTURE



Deciding what can be done with a marginally arable slope of an experimental site can be a difficult problem.

Presented with the problem of using what most considered unusable land, the AID-funded NifTAL (Nitrogen Fixation by Tropical Agricultural Legumes) decided to plant an arboretum of nitrogen-fixing trees. Project members used an area unsuitable for regular field experiments at the Pauwela site, Maui, Hawaii.

“The purpose of the arboretum is to provide a living collection of nitrogen-fixing trees and tree seeds for scientists, researchers and other interested persons,” says Jonathan Mann, research associate in charge of the arboretum. “This will allow them to actually see the trees growing, rather than to see only pictures in books. Also, it gives us information on how the trees, which were collected worldwide, grow under a defined set of climatic, soil and elevation conditions.”

He said that 65 trees have been planted, many from seed collected in a worldwide search involving AID researchers. The site will hold 210 trees. NifTAL also will add seed from the arboretum trees to its seed collection, which now contains 122 varieties.

The first groups planted are from the 44-species list of fast-growing, nitrogen-fixing trees. They were recognized as having worldwide economic importance at the 1982, Bellagio, Italy, conference of international tree experts, which was sponsored by NifTAL, the Nitrogen Fixing Tree Association (NFTA) and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Fast-growing nitrogen-fixing trees—some can grow three meters or more in the first year—are especially important for tree-short developing countries. The trees can provide fuelwood, animal fodder, erosion control and building materials.

For further information, contact Jake Halliday, project director, NifTAL Project, P.O. Box O, Paia, Maui, HI 96779. The project manager for AID is Lloyd Frederick, S&T/AGR, room 409, SA-18.

NifTAL's biological nitrogen fixation program has assembled a comprehensive *Rhizobium* collection from which inoculant strains for legume crops can be collected. The AID-supported collection includes strains for almost any crop legume grown at high or low elevations in the tropics. Some 1,800 strains isolated from 285 legume species collected in 56 countries are included.

A microcomputer-based system makes possible storage and retrieval for responding to information requests. A periodic user's catalog can be

(continued on page 18)

## S&T

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generated to give full information for key strains, abbreviated information for secondary strains and a minimum data set for all strains. Entries are catalogued numerically, and an alphabetical host plant index to strains is included.

The collection was established with S&T/AGR support and is being preserved with UNEP and UNESCO as one of the Microbiological Resource Centers (MIRCEN).

The NifTAL *Rhizobium* Germplasm Resource is a member of the World Federation of Culture Collections. The resource catalog is now available free to AID-recipient country researchers and for \$10 per copy to others. Catalogues can be requested from NifTAL Director J. Halliday or Curator P. Somasegaran, NifTAL Project, P.O. Box O, Paia, HI 96779

**Kenyan farmers who imported dairy goats from Europe and the United States to improve their goat herds did not realize they had also imported spotted caprine arthritis encephalitis (CAE) until Washington State University (WSU) scientists working under the S&T/AGR-funded Small Ruminant Collaborative Research Support Program (SR-CRSP) identified CAE in some imported goats.**

SR-CRSP scientists, along with Kenyan veterinarians, tested hundreds of goats, recommended an eradication procedure, developed new U.S. and Kenyan quarantine requirements for goats destined to be shipped from the United States and Europe, and eliminated CAE in Kenya.

Dr. Scott Adams, a leading U.S. Department of Agriculture authority on the disease, is working at WSU. WSU is considered one of the world's leading research centers for CAE disease research. Currently, Dr. Travis McGuire of WSU is the SR-CRSP animal health scientist in Kenya.

CAE, thought to be carried by retro-virus, affects about 5% of dairy goats in the United States, Europe and Australasia although up to 80% can be carriers of the disease. African goats, as far as is known, are free of CAE, and it was possible to prevent CAE's spread before any of the native animals acquired the disease.

To help both the United States and developing countries, a CAE-free herd has been established at the University of California, Davis. The Davis facility provides semen from high quality goats—in compliance with the newly developed quarantine procedures—to any country that wants to prevent introduction of CAE.

**One result of increasing population pressure on the world's food resources will be that the grazing animal will be placed on areas not suitable for food crops. As that happens, the selection of animals that can use available forage will become increasingly important.**

Research recently completed as a part of the Small Ruminant Collaborative Research Support Program (SR-CRSP) has shown that differences exist within species and within breeds

in diet and grazing behavior. In these CRSP studies it was shown that meat-type goats (Spanish) browse more extensively than the Angora breed. Hair sheep (Black Bellied Barbados) browsed more heavily under some conditions than other breeds, such as the Rambouillet, with which they were compared.

Significant differences were observed in the amounts of several plant species eaten by meat-type goats. This suggests the possibility of selecting animals that feed more heavily on certain problem or invading plant (weed) species. A good example of such a plant is honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), which is an invading species in many areas.

The research report on the goat diet differences (SR-CRSP Report #32), is available from Lee Warren, Maurice Shelton and D.N. Ueckert, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, 7887 N. Highway 87, San Angelo, TX 76901.

**The Water Management Synthesis II (WMS II) project will help the India mission evaluate AID's irrigation sector program in that country and recommend a mid-term strategy for future project and program development. The study, which is expected to be completed by December, will examine the role of irrigation in Indian agriculture; the major socio-technical and institutional issues facing irrigation in India in the next few decades; and the impact of the Agency's portfolio on technology transfer. A final section will recommend an integrated AID program over the next 10 years.**

Further information about WMS II may be obtained from the S&T/AGR project manager, Worth Fitzgerald, in SA-18, Room 406, telephone 235-1275, or S&T/RD deputy project manager, Doug Merrey, in SA-18, room 620E, 235-8860.

**Based on several years of support from private U.S. sponsors, the Food and Agricultural Organization and the Kenyan government, several women's dairy goat cooperatives have been established in western Kenya. Lack of technology, inadequate forage, infection with trypanosomiasis and other diseases, and many sociological problems presented constraints critical to the success of the cooperatives.**

Under the Small Ruminant CRSP, a multidisciplinary team of scientists helped solve these problems. The team included rural sociologists; animal health, nutrition and breeding scientists; economists; and reproductive physiologists.

The scientists did extensive surveys at the homestead level in small, rural communities. Intensive biological research was done at the Ministry of Livestock Development's farm at Maseno. Results of that research, along with supporting veterinary work at Kabete, yielded new production systems and improved technology, which was made available to goat owners. Emphasis for production was shifted from strictly dairy goats to include goats raised for meat, as well. These dual-purpose goats are considered to be more efficient in the intensive production systems of western Kenya.

The research considered all facets of the agricultural system rather than merely attempting to increase animal productivity. The CRSP researchers considered the demands that goat keeping would impose on the time and labor of the women living in western Kenya. The researchers believe the work with Kenyan cooperatives can serve as a model for introducing other new technologies into traditional farming practices.

The Small Ruminant CRSP, managed by the University of California at Davis, combines research talents from nine U.S. universities and Winrock International.

## FROM FNR

Two new publications to help planners and managers in the field of natural resources and conservation have been published through funding from the Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources (S&T/FNR).

"Natural Resource Inventories and Baseline Studies: Methods for Developing Countries" is being distributed this month within AID, the donor community and the developing world. The work was produced by a group of panels chosen by the American Association for the Advancement of Science under S&T/FNR's Natural Resources Expanded Information Base project.

The publication defines and explains the best methods for conducting inventories of renewable natural resources and environmental baseline surveys for strategic planning and assessment of projects. It aims to strengthen the technical and institutional capabilities of developing countries and to provide international organizations with practical information.

The book, designed primarily as a reference, concentrates on how to collect, compile, analyze, interpret and present natural resource information by four components—soil, water, plants and wildlife. Its contents have been organized for use by AID and other development planners, engineers, investors, project managers, consultants, economists and experts in water resources, agriculture, rangelands, forestry, fisheries, nature preserves and related fields.

"National Conservation Strategies: A Framework for Sustainable Development" has been published in English, French and Spanish and is being distributed worldwide by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources partly through funding by S&T/FNR's Environmental Planning and Management project.

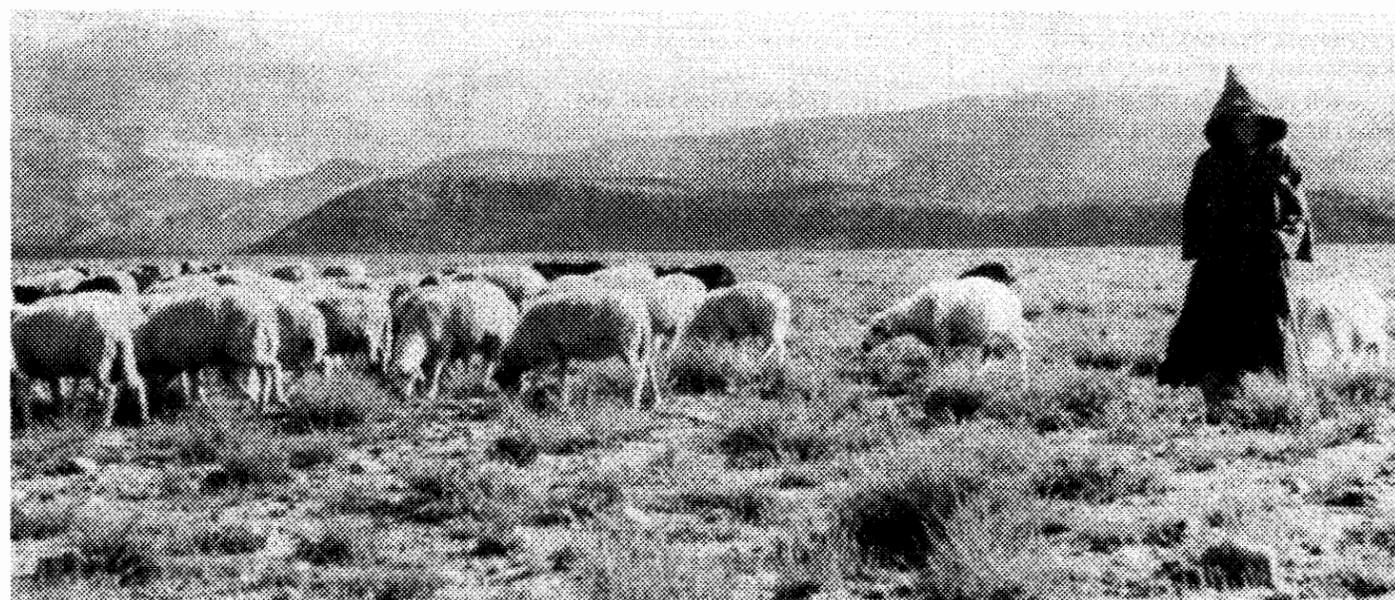
The document guides developing countries in working out national conservation strategies, including preliminary planning, management, and the role of international agencies.

The report was discussed at an AID-sponsored workshop last November, and comments there were incorporated in the final publication.

## POPULATION

**Computers can analyze demographic data quickly and easily to provide the user with an understanding of what affects population rates. By using computer-generated information, population experts can make predictions that enable them to plan better for the future. However, without proper training and reliable demographic data, many developing countries find it difficult to incorporate population issues into development planning.**

Recognizing these needs, seven African governments recently sent 17 officials to an AID-sponsored workshop to learn how to operate IBM-PC



**One result of increasing population pressure on the world's food resources will be that the grazing animal will be placed on areas not suitable for food crops.**

microcomputers and to run programs that can calculate more reliable fertility and mortality estimates for their countries. The participants—from Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal—also learned to use population projection programs.

When reliable information is scarce, as in most African countries, these programs are used for gathering population characteristics and trends.

The workshop is the first in a series designed to increase the use of existing demographic data in the Sahel. Held in Mali, it was conducted by the Unit for Socioeconomic and Demographic Data (USED) of the Sahel Institute in collaboration with the AID-assisted Demographic Data for Development Project of Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Westinghouse will continue to work closely with the USED staff to help them strengthen their ability to serve as a regional demographic and socioeconomic resource center for Sahelian countries. A second workshop on using microcomputer software for demographic application is planned for December.

For additional information about the role of microcomputers in population, contact John Crowley, S&T/POP, SA-18 room 803, 235-8081.

**There are twice as many people on earth as there were 40 years ago,** according to the Population Reference Bureau's 1984 World Population Data Sheet. Current world population is about 4.8 billion. Of that number, 3.5 billion live in developing countries whose population, expanding at 2% a year, is expected to reach 6 billion by the year 2000.

Heightened awareness of population growth in developing countries is reflected in changing government perceptions of the issue. In the early 1960s, only four developing countries expressed concern over their birth rates. Today, 61 developing country governments, representing eight out of 10 people in the developing world, believe that their national birth rates are too high.

The data sheet contains a wide variety of demographic information on every country in the world. For example:

- Fertility levels in developing countries are more than double the levels in developed countries; infant mortality levels are five times lower in the industrialized countries than those in developing countries.
- Africa has the highest fertility and infant mortality levels—6.4 for each woman of childbearing age and 119 per 1,000 births, respectively—in the world, and the lowest levels of life expectancy (50 years) and urbanization (29%).
- Per capita income in industrialized countries is 12 times higher (\$9,190) than in the developing countries (\$750).

The wall chart data sheet contains information on population size and growth, fertility and mortality levels, dependency ratios, percent of population living in urban areas, population projections to the years 2000 and 2020, crude birth and death rates, life expectancy, and percent of population under age 15 and over age 64. Copies



**PISCES goal is to increase income and employment for very poor urban dwellers and provide needed goods and services for people living in urban areas.**

have been sent to all AID missions, and are available to other AID employees from John Crowley, S&T/POP. Requests from others are handled directly by the Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20037, 202-785-4664.

## FROM RD

The Employment and Small Enterprise Division's five-year project called "PISCES" (Program for Investment in the Small Capital Enterprise Sector) has helped design, implement and evaluate demonstration projects which assist small entrepreneurs in the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Kenya and Egypt. The program will end this fall.

PISCES used case studies of 25 micro-enterprise assistance projects in more than 20 developing countries to focus on programs of direct assistance to small businesses in the informal sector where only small sums of money are necessary to start. Its goal was to increase income and employment for very poor urban dwellers and provide needed goods and services for urban areas.

At a recent PISCES workshop, over 100 representatives of donor agencies and private and voluntary organizations discussed the following project findings:

- Enterprise-specific projects, which are targeted to more experienced and skilled micro-entrepreneurs and usually provide straight credit and management assistance, are simpler and less expensive than community-based enterprise projects. While enterprise-specific projects do not always reach the very small businesses, they do provide important resources not otherwise available to entrepreneurs in the informal sector.
- Integral community-based enterprise projects benefit businesses whose owners generally have low skill levels, limited business experience, few options for generating income and low/erratic

earnings. These projects provide a broad range of social and economic services, such as help in organizing groups, family problem assistance, credit, management assistance, training and support for starting economic activities. Women make up a large part of this group, and the projects are considered an effective way to meet the income-related needs of women. Although they are more complex and expensive, integral community-based enterprise projects do reach the very poor.

Those working with the programs found that both types of projects have a positive influence on economic and social aspects of communities.

It also was determined that umbrella organizations and other intermediaries that act as wholesalers of institutional support services are an efficient means for helping local organizations assist small businesses. AID missions and other donors can effectively support enterprise development among the poor by increasing the abilities of local organizations that work with micro-enterprise assistance projects.

S&T/RD/ESE is initiating a new activity as a follow-up to PISCES I and II. Through the project, AID missions will offer technical assistance to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) to increase their ability to provide program planning, management and related services to micro-enterprises. The project also will train NGO and PVO staff in technical areas related to enterprise development such as feasibility studies, promotion strategies, marketing assistance, raw material acquisition and inventory control.

In addition to these activities, AID will develop technical resource materials for use by NGOs, PVOs, missions and others involved in assisting micro-enterprises.

Additional information on PISCES is available from Michael Farbman, S&T/RD/ESE, SA-18, room 613, 235-8881.

**Based on his observations in India and Sri Lanka,** Tom Sheng, a civil engineer who manages the Colorado State University computer component of the Agriculture-Rural and Institutional Development Offices' Water Management Synthesis II (WMS-II) project, says interest in microcomputers is growing in the developing countries. "But," he adds, "having the system there is not good enough. They need someone who can put it together, who can set up the hardware and who can provide training."

WMS-II has developed programs for figuring simple statistical analyses, plotting channel profiles, predicting water infiltration rates, calculating the loss from transporting water and drawing topographical maps. With a portable microcomputer, the programs have helped WMS-II staff train participants at Diagnostic Analysis of Irrigation Systems Workshops held in India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

As participants familiarize themselves with computer technology, they recognize the computer's potential as a research aid. AID officers working with the High-Performance Sederhana Irrigation Systems project in Indonesia also have requested advice on the best microcomputer to analyze engineering and socioeconomic data.

Most developing countries have large, mainframe computers in their capital cities. But those computers are expensive to use and data analysis may take six months. On the other hand, microcomputers are relatively inexpensive, flexible and easy to use. They have nearly the same abilities as most mainframe computers found in developing countries and also have read out capabilities. Increasingly, development planners are including microcomputers in their plans.

**Environmental factors influence the decline in fertility among migrants who move from rural-to-urban areas in developing countries more significantly than earlier research suggested,** according to the fifth quarterly report of the Regional and Rural Development Division's Urban Migrant Fertility (UMF) project.

Case studies carried out in Mexico and Korea not only contributed to research methods, but also provided information on what causes changes in fertility rates. Following recommendations of a National Science Foundation review panel, the Mexican study, which is being translated into Spanish, was revised. Papers on the Korean case study have been published or accepted for publication in *Population Studies*, *Demography*, *Journal of Development Economics*, and *Peasant Studies*.

The 1978 World Fertility Study data tapes for Cameroon are being used in the project's third and final case study by the principal investigator, Dr. Bun Song Lee of the University of Nebraska. Lee recently presented his findings at the Contemporary Policy Issues session of the Western Economic Association meeting and the Korean Economic Association meeting.

For information about the project, contact Avrom Bendavid-Val, SA-18 room 608, 235-9506.