

USAID REPORTS: GUINEA WORM CONTROL

Presented below are abstracts of recent reports on guinea worm control. Copies of these reports and other current research studies, sector analyses, special evaluations and state-of-the-art reports describing a broad spectrum of international development experiences are available from USAID's Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE). A complete listing of citations and abstracts of reports available from CDIE can be found in the quarterly CDIE journal, "AID Research and Development Abstracts" (ARDA). The goal of ARDA is to transfer development and technical information to active practitioners of development assistance. To obtain copies of the reports listed below or highlighted in a recent issue of ARDA, write to PPC/CDIE/DI, Attn: ARDA, room 209, SA-18, or call CDIE User Services at (301)951-9647.

Adding guinea worm control components: guidelines for water and sanitation projects

Prins, Agma; Yacoob, May
Camp Dresser and McKee, Inc., Arlington, Va.
U.S. Agency for International Development,
Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of
Health, Washington, D.C. (Sponsor)
WASH technical report, no. 51, May 1988, iii,
73p., En
Document Number PN-AAZ-960

As elimination of guinea worm disease has come to the forefront of development issues, USAID has committed itself to adding a guinea worm disease control element to all existing USAID water projects. Using Togo as a case study, this document provides step-by-step guidelines for adapting the World Health Organization's guinea worm control strategy to local realities. This strategy includes: surveillance to identify affected areas and monitor the disease's impact; targeting endemic areas for development of potable water sources; chemical control of cyclops (the disease vector); and community health education. Brief descriptions of various projects in Togo, conducted by USAID, UNICEF and World Neighbors, illustrate how each organization implemented its own guinea worm control activity.

Workshop on guinea worm control at the community level: a training guide

Brieger, William R.; Rosenweig, Fred
Camp Dresser and McKee, Inc., Arlington, Va.
U.S. Agency for International Development,
Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of
Health, Washington, D.C. (Sponsor)
WASH technical report, no. 50, January 1986, iii,
83p. plus attachment, En
Document Number PN-AAZ-958

Provided here is a training guide for conducting a two-and-one-half-day workshop for rural health personnel who are responsible for guinea worm control, including health assistants, nurses, health inspectors and other district-level health workers. The workshop is designed to be led by

those having experience in guinea worm control and non-formal education techniques; its seven sessions focus on increasing participants' understanding of the causes and prevention of guinea worm disease, improving communication skills and presenting methods for mobilizing resources for a guinea worm control project.

Maternal morbidity from guinea worm in Nigeria and its impact on child survival

Brieger, William R.; Watts, Susan; Yacoob, May
Camp Dresser and McKee, Inc., Arlington, Va.
U.S. Agency for International Development,
Bureau for Science and Technology, Office of
Health, Washington, D.C. (Sponsor)
WASH field report, no. 232, June 1988, viii, 42p.,
En, Summaries in Fr
Document Number PN-AAZ-973

Research was conducted at two sites in Nigeria in early 1988 to determine the impact of guinea worm on maternal and child health. Mothers of children 2 years old and younger were the primary target; in-depth interviews were conducted with 42 mothers suffering from guinea worm. Analysis was based on four major variables: self-care, child care, domestic activities and economic pursuits. Findings indicated that during bouts with guinea worm, women's mobility was severely impaired, which affected their self-care functions and their ability to perform normal domestic chores and those outside of the home. Because women's income supports most of the costs incurred for child care, loss of work time had a direct impact on providing for the children. In addition, mothers were less able to attend to their children, particularly if the children needed health care. Affected mothers and children received some aid from family and friends, but economic activities often took the well members away from the home, leaving the sick members alone. The study stresses the need to link guinea worm control and water supply projects with child survival programs and emphasizes that women's participation in these programs is essential.

FRONT LINES

THE AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

APRIL 1989

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

PN-ACZ-562



USAID Acts To Avert Famine in Sudan

Private-Public Effort Expands ORS Use

PVO Fellows Program Enhances Cooperation

U.S. Responds to Famine Threat in Sudan

by Bart Kull

“What is needed more than anything else in Sudan is peace. But peace will be a hollow victory if tens of thousands of innocent people now facing starvation are not alive to welcome it.”

That was the stark message Julia Taft, director of USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), brought back from an emergency meeting in Khartoum March 8-9 she attended as head of the U.S. delegation.

The conference was called by the United Nations and the government of Sudan and brought together representatives of the sponsors, as well as high-level officials of the international donor

community and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

At the opening of the meeting, Taft outlined the expectations of

the U.S. government concerning the outcome of its mission. “The first step, here in Khartoum,” she said, “is to agree to some basic

principles concerning the distribution of humanitarian assistance, and the second is to adopt a concrete plan of action with specifics of magnitude, time and responsibility for the victims.”

For the aid to be effective, Taft called on the government of Sudan, all parties to the conflict and the international community to accept specific principles. These included:

- a recognition of the neutrality of humanitarian relief operations;
 - the guarantee of free access of representatives of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to all civilian non-combatants in need wherever they are located;
 - assistance and assurance of the prepositioning and distribution of relief supplies;
 - an “open-skies, open-roads” policy for specific relief transport efforts;
 - designated times and routes during which U.N. or ICRC-flagged convoys will move emergency relief
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(From left) USAID officers Millard Burr and Joe Gettier and a relief worker with the League of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies inspect part of the 2,700 metric tons of U.S.-donated food aid in Abyei, Sudan.

ANE Officers Map Strategy For Future

by Liz Cheney

“The future is bringing new challenges, and as [Asia and Near East] countries progress, we must evolve with them. They will continue to move ahead with or without us,” Assistant Administrator for Asia and the Near East (ANE) Carol Adelman told 75 participants gathered for the recent Agriculture and Rural Development Conference held in Rabat, Morocco.

“In the face of changing demographics, new environmental and energy needs, new training needs and requirements for additional employment generation,” Adelman explained, “we need to respond with new solutions.”

“Responding to the Challenge” was the theme of the Feb. 19-23 conference. The conference was part of a biennial series during which the senior agricultural and rural development officers (ARDOs) of the ANE bureau meet to debate the critical issues of their field.

Two years ago in Bangkok, conferees called for a bureau-specific strategy to provide guidance in programming increasingly scarce resources for a dramatically changing development context. ANE's Division of Agriculture and Rural Development (ANE/TR/ARD) was charged with drafting a strategy and organizing a forum to review its implications.

During the year-long analysis, ANE/TR/ARD collaborated with the Harvard Institute for International Development, the University of Maryland's International Development Management Institute and the U.S. Department of

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Urges Economic Growth To Overcome Poverty

Woods Meets with PVO Representatives

by Bill Outlaw

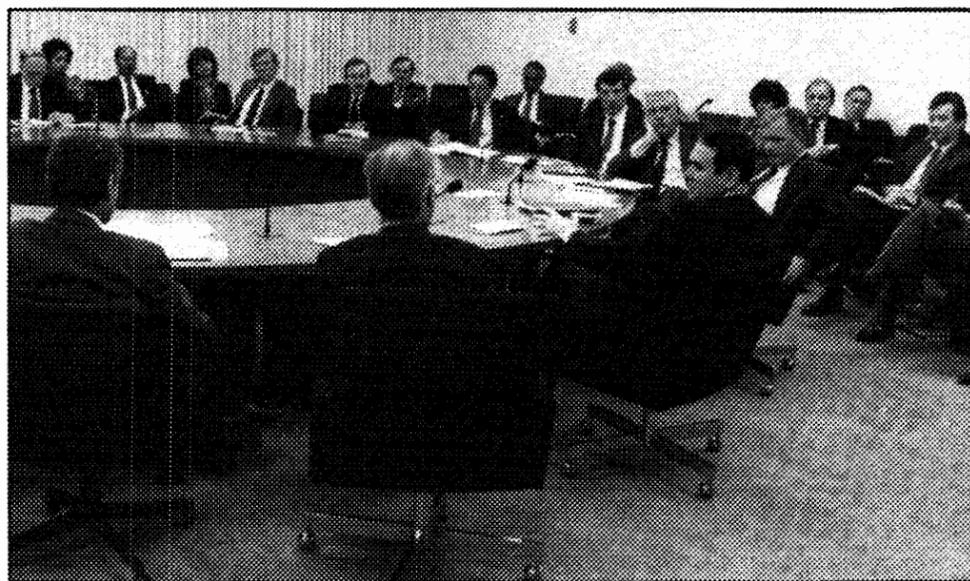
Pivate voluntary organizations (PVOs) and USAID should continue working closely together to identify the kind of development approaches that will help bring about long-term economic growth in developing countries, Administrator Alan Woods said at a recent meeting at the State Department with PVO representatives.

“It is important that the groups that are most involved with the humanitarian effort understand that all of us have to work on generating economic growth—real, broad-based economic activity,” Woods said at a roundtable discussion with about 35 representatives from InterAction, a consortium of 120 PVOs.

Peter Davies, president of InterAction, coordinated the meeting and introduced Woods. Woods explained that humanitarian efforts are and will continue to be important. But he said the only way to attack poverty in developing countries is to help those countries achieve the kind of broad-based economic growth that brings with it rising family incomes and higher living standards on a sustained basis.

“It is the only way we're going to solve the problem,” he said. “It is the only way we're going to do what needs to be done, even at the humanitarian level.”

“It does USAID no good to build a health clinic if there aren't



At a roundtable discussion with representatives from InterAction, Administrator Alan Woods (right front) emphasizes the need to work together for broad-based economic growth in developing countries.

medicines to put in it and medical professionals to work it.”

Woods made these remarks while outlining for the group the major findings presented in the recently released USAID report *Development and the National Interest: U.S. Economic Assistance into the 21st Century*. The report states that new directions will be needed in the approach to future development assistance to achieve sustained economic growth.

Charles McCormack, president of the Experiment in International Living who previously chaired the Development Assistance Committee for InterAction, agreed with Woods' emphasis on long-term

economic growth and pointed out that the PVO community has been a leader in devising new approaches in development.

“As development assistance has changed, so has this community,” McCormack said. “(PVOs) have had the capability to pioneer new issues, to introduce issues such as the environment and natural resources, women in development, development education and population activities.”

Woods agreed, saying PVOs have made important contributions in those and other development areas such as helping reduce infant mortality, increasing the life ex-

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Sudan

From page 1

to people in need;

- guarantees that those convoys carry only humanitarian relief supplies, move without military escort and be monitored and supervised by the United Nations or the ICRC; and,
- sustained support and full access for NGOs to all persons needing relief assistance.

The parties to the meeting, including the government of Sudan, agreed to all the recommendations placed on the table by the U.S. delegation.

Following the meeting in Khartoum, Taft and UNICEF Executive Director James Grant met in Ethiopia with Lam Akol, a top official of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), to solicit the cooperation of the rebel organization in the repositioning effort. After returning to Washington, Taft said she had received confirmation that the SPLA had indicated its agreement to cooperate with the effort.

U.N. officials are in the process of formalizing details involving the establishment of eight "corridors of tranquility" into key locations within southern Sudan from Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and northern Sudan.

At a March 24 press briefing at the State Department, Taft said she was optimistic about the prospects for success but cautioned that "we are in a race against time—the coming of the heavy rains of May will turn roads and airfields into impassable, unlandable swamps.

"If adequate food is not in place and accessible to the people in advance of that, we are likely to see a repetition of last year's horror when, because of intense fighting and little or no observer access to the region, thousands died of starvation and disease, and small children became virtually extinct in many areas of the conflict."

It is estimated that 138,000 metric tons of food plus medical and other supplies must be quickly repositioned in warehouses in or near both government and rebel-held population centers to sustain the people until November when there is the expectation of at least a limited harvest and a reopening of roads and other means of access to the region.

The United Nations has made an appeal for funds to assure the success of the operation. The United States, in addition to assistance already provided, has committed \$30 million, which includes a major U.S. wheat-for-sorghum swap from Sudanese stocks. OFDA is moving rapidly to review and approve a number of grant proposals from private voluntary organizations wanting to participate in the repositioning effort.

The International Committee of the Red Cross also has launched a fund appeal to continue and ex-

pand its relief air flights to various population centers in the south.

Already, significant progress has been made in recent weeks in the delivery of emergency supplies to a number of key areas. According to reports from the field, a U.S.-backed consortium using OFDA grant and mission local currency funding is in the process of effecting what is described as a "logistical miracle." In the past month alone, thousands of tons of food have passed along the 800-mile pipeline from Port Sudan to distressed areas of southern Kordofan and Bahr El Ghazal provinces.

In all, 4,300 tons of U.S. food have reached the distribution center at Muglad during the past month. Food is also en route to Juba and other points in the south.

According to U.S. officials in Sudan, this recent spate of successful food movements is because of the combined efforts of USAID and a cooperating network of organizations ranging from the World Food Program, the United Nations Development Program, CARE, Irish Concern, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Air Serv International, Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and two private American corporations, Chevron Oil and Reading and Bates Contractors.

This most recent emergency in Sudan is the latest of several that have befallen the country in rapid succession. On the heels of the devastating African famine of 1985, Sudan was struck by floods, crop failures in the west and the onslaught of locust swarms that threatened to destroy what remained.

But the most persistent and deadly plague to visit Sudan has not been that of nature's making, but of man's.

Years of intense fighting have devastated southern Sudan. More than 1 million persons displaced by the war have made their way to Khartoum, and over 300,000 have found asylum in refugee camps in Ethiopia. Others have fled to neighboring Uganda and the Central African Republic. Perhaps as many as 2 million remain caught in the web of war—many of whom are totally dependent on outside relief for survival.

Speaking to the participants at the March emergency meeting in Khartoum, Taft summed up the importance and urgency of the food repositioning effort by saying, "... we are engaged in perhaps the most important humanitarian issue in the world today. We must avoid a repetition of the tragedy of last year and help the government of Sudan bring an end to the suffering of its people. The lives of thousands of innocent victims can and must be saved through collective and immediate actions emanating from this conference."

Kull is a press officer in the Bureau for External Affairs.

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Cover Photo: Sudanese workers load food on a USAID-funded emergency aircraft for delivery to population centers in southern Sudan as part of the repositioning effort to avert famine in the war-ravaged country. See story on page 1.

Pharmaceutical Firms Promote Child Survival

ORS Project Enlists Private Sector Help

by Robert Clay

Production capacity, quality assurance and control, inventory management and marketing strategy—all are common concerns in the private pharmaceutical industry. Now these same issues are central to an innovative USAID-sponsored program, Project SUPPORT.

Established in 1985, SUPPORT (Supply, Production and Promotion of Oral Rehydration Salts) enlists the initiative, energy and resources of the private sector to help achieve the objectives of public sector child survival programs.

SUPPORT works with pharmaceutical firms in developing countries, providing technical assistance, loans and business advice while tapping private sector acumen to find the most cost-effective ways to produce, promote and distribute high-quality oral rehydration salts (ORS).

Production and distribution of this low-cost consumer product, used to treat children with dehydration resulting from diarrhea, offer local firms opportunities to establish a market presence and gain consumer recognition. Consumer purchases generate the profits required to help expand and sustain local production, thus further expanding product availability in response to demand.

Private firms in Guatemala and Ghana recently introduced affordable ORS products to local markets. In Guatemala, "Litrosal," the first such product locally manufactured, was publicly introduced a year ago by Adamed, S.A., the private producer. The ceremony announcing the availability of a low-cost (US \$0.23), effective treatment for dehydration from diarrhea was attended by 700 people representing USAID/Guatemala, UNICEF, the Pan American Health Organiza-

tion (PAHO), the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP) and the Guatemala Ministry of Health, as well as physicians, nurses and social workers from the national medical community.

In welcoming remarks at the launching ceremony, Venanzio Botran, chairman of the board of Adamed, noted that his wife had been instrumental in making the company aware of the need to produce and distribute a product that could significantly improve the health of children in Guatemala.

Special guest speakers Dr. Daniel Pizarro of the Children's Hospital in Costa Rica and Dr. Juan Jose Urrutia of PAHO emphasized the benefits of oral rehydration therapy, congratulated Adamed for taking an active role in the Control of Diarrheal Diseases (CDD) campaign and encouraged health personnel to promote use of the product among mothers and caretakers.

"Adamed's activities are in full conformity with the government of Guatemala's policy to make CDD a priority public health concern," said Dr. John Massey, health, population and nutrition officer at USAID/Guatemala. "Coupling private sector initiatives with public sector goals is likely to increase the availability and use of ORS and lead to reductions in mortality rates."

"Litrosal" now appears in pharmacies throughout Guatemala.

In Ghana, the new local product, called simply "ORS," is produced by Danafo Ltd. and marketed through the private sector by the Ghana Social Marketing Program (GSMP).

Local production of ORS has been one component of a carefully coordinated effort of representatives from the private and public sectors, including Danafo, USAID/Accra, Ghana's Ministry of Health, UNICEF and SOMARC

(Social Marketing for Change), to increase the availability and effective use of ORS throughout Ghana.

The product was launched last spring in conjunction with a three-day workshop entitled "ORS: A Breakthrough in the Management of Diarrhea." Publicized on national radio and television, the promotion featured Dr. Gloria Quansah, manager of the CDD program, who pointed out that "diarrheal diseases are currently among the

ORS: A BREAK-THROUGH IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA
CONFERENCE
VENUE: ARDEN HALL
AMBASSADOR HOTEL 21ST - 23RD APRIL.



At the ORS product launch in Ghana, Danafo General Manager Yaw Berko, whose company produced oral rehydration salts with technical assistance provided by USAID/Accra and in collaboration with Ghana's Ministry of Health, addresses the audience on the benefits of the joint private-public sector effort.

top five killers of children in the pediatric departments of the hospitals in Ghana."

The new Ghanaian ORS product is now available from local pharmacists and chemists for US \$0.14. A public sector ORS product, also manufactured by Danafo, will be distributed to clients of government health centers and hospitals. Both private and public sector distribution channels are used to ensure widespread availability of ORS.

At the product launch in Ghana, speakers from the public and private sectors highlighted the benefits of the joint effort. USAID/Accra has played a key role in providing technical assistance to Danafo and GSMP and in facilitating collaboration among the partners in the project.

According to Dr. James Ray Kirkland, health, population and nutrition officer at USAID/Accra who oversees the project, ORS is seen as an important addition to the contraceptive products already marketed with the assistance of SOMARC through the GSMP. Said one official, "The inclusion of ORS and other primary health care products will strengthen and sustain the program and will encourage the public to think of child spacing in terms of health."

By involving local private sector firms in the production, promotion and distribution of oral rehydration salts, Project SUPPORT is designed to enhance the institutional capabilities of the pharmaceutical firms and prompt them to play an active part in national CDD programs.

The newly recognized role of private firms in public health pro-

grams, demonstrated by the experiences in Guatemala and Ghana, suggests significant potential for future private sector involvement in achieving public sector goals in other countries. Project SUPPORT has provided similar ORS technical assistance in Turkey, where ORS is currently being manufactured. Similar activities have been initiated in Paraguay, Peru and Uganda.

The original Project SUPPORT is scheduled to phase out soon. However, a follow-on SUPPORT II project has been authorized, and a new, openly competed contract will be in place by Oct. 1. The follow-on project will continue providing assistance for the local production, marketing and distribution of ORS. The Bureau for Science and Technology is funding the core portion of the project, but a "buy-in" provision will enable missions to access the services with bilateral project or program development and support funds.

Project SUPPORT is managed by the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), a non-profit, international organization that promotes the development, adaptation, production and use of appropriate health care technologies for developing countries.

For further information, contact Peggy Morrow, Project SUPPORT, PATH, 4 Nickerson St., Seattle, Wash. 98109-1699, (206)285-3500 or Lloyd Feinberg, Health Services Division, USAID, S&T/H, SA-18, room 702, Washington, D.C. 20523, (703)875-4479.

Clay is deputy chief of the Health Services Division, S&T Bureau.



In Ghana, Danafo Ltd.'s locally produced ORS product is called simply "ORS," while in Guatemala, "Litrosal" is manufactured by the local pharmaceutical firm Adamed, S.A.

Advisers Recommend Research Priorities

by Bill Outlaw

Academic and scientific communities in the United States need to work with USAID to ensure that research programs help achieve sustained economic growth in developing countries, Administrator Alan Woods said at the recent quarterly meeting of the Research Advisory Committee (RAC).

Woods also awarded certificates of appreciation to four members of RAC, including outgoing Chairman Daniel Aldrich, chancellor emeritus at the University of California at Irvine.

Other departing RAC members who received certificates of appreciation were Norman Uphoff of the Center for International Studies of the Rural Development Committee at Cornell University, Rita Colwell, vice president for academic affairs and professor of microbiology at the University of Maryland, and W. Parker Mauldin, senior scientist for the Rockefeller Foundation. Aldrich will be succeeded as RAC chairman by Bryant Rossiter, president of Viratec, Inc.

The Research Advisory Committee is comprised of 12 highly respected scientists and science administrators who are selected from academia, non-profit foundations and the private sector.

The committee advises USAID on research strategies, programs and policies the Agency should use in its approach to achieving development goals.

At the meeting, Woods emphasized that RAC members play an important role by advising USAID on research needs, with long-term development as the ultimate goal.

"The idea is to keep the Agency's broad research agenda focused on the right problems," said Nyle Brady, senior assistant administrator for the Bureau for Science and Technology.

"We ask the committee what we should be doing in these areas given the nature of the problem and who else is working on it. Recognizing that our resources are very limited, we have to make sure our funds are focused where they can leverage the most support and the best results."

At the meeting, Aldrich said a new flow of knowledge is needed if development programs are to be carried out successfully.

For example, he said more information is needed on the kinds of plants and animals that can be introduced or developed locally to ensure an adequate food supply.

Additional research also is needed on treatments and methods of control that can be used against diseases and parasites that often do not exist in Western nations and about which little scientific knowledge is available.

In addition, Aldrich said more data is needed on the kinds of institutions that work best under conditions of extreme scarcity of resources.

"If we are to help developing nations, new tools must be developed; new approaches must be tried; human resources and organizational structures must be developed," Aldrich said.

He presented RAC's recommendations concerning the role of the U.S. science and technology community in developing new knowledge for international development.

Those recommendations include:

- Meeting a need for long-term, problem-solving research in the foreign aid program by relying on the science and technology community in the United States.
 - Adapting research and development intended for application in the United States or other Western countries to conditions in developing countries. American research institutions can help bring about increased knowledge in the developing countries by including an international dimension in research they do for U.S. use.
 - Creating research capabilities in developing countries by U.S. institutions collaborating with developing country institutions as they emerge, by providing advanced training to young researchers who will staff these institutions and by helping the institutions grow into productive research organizations.
 - Maintaining flexibility in the USAID program and budget while supporting the creative use of the American science establishment. In particular, the same approach used to establish Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) should be applied to fields other than agriculture.
 - Increasing the emphasis on coordinating the efforts of U.S. institutions with the activities of international research centers, institutions from other donor countries and indigenous institutions in developing countries.
- The RAC quarterly meeting also reviewed the report by a panel of four RAC members that identified five topical areas for high priority USAID research over the next decade. USAID research, the panel said, should focus on:
- *Sustainable agriculture production* including ways to avoid soil deterioration, chemical buildup and depleted water supplies while continuing to maximize yields;
 - *Indigenous energy sources*, which are critical to encouraging economic activity in areas where income growth is most needed. Research is needed to develop new energy sources, particularly renewable sources;
 - *Basic education* systems that can provide literacy, numeracy and



At the quarterly meeting of the Agency's Research Advisory Committee, Administrator Alan Woods (left) presents Daniel Aldrich, chancellor emeritus at the University of California at Irvine and outgoing RAC chairman, with a certificate of appreciation for his six years of service on the committee.

useful new scientific and social skills to an expanding number of developing country people. New communications and computer technologies should be developed, adopted and used in achieving basic education goals;

- *Community-based health* program strategies needed to complement health care approaches that are dispensed through hospitals and health centers must be cost-effective and sustainable. Research topics include vaccine development, immunization, nutrition interventions and voluntary family planning, all of which would enhance health-care delivery at the community level; and,
- *New contraceptive technologies*

that are culturally acceptable, so that effective technologies can be offered in voluntary family planning programs.

In conclusion, Aldrich stressed the importance of USAID's research projects.

"Though formidable problems remain, much of the developing world has experienced important gains in quality of life over the last 25 years," he said. "Life expectancy has increased significantly. Per capita food production is up everywhere except Africa. Education and health systems have improved. These accomplishments have drawn heavily on the knowledge produced in USAID research projects."

PVOs

From page 1

pectancy of people in developing countries and curbing illiteracy rates.

"But we really haven't made much progress against pervasive poverty," Woods said in explaining the long-term economic approach. "And that is central to obtaining real progress, real development and improving people's lives up to a standard of living that is truly acceptable."

Woods cited Ethiopia as an example of a country where even though famine relief was provided, there has been little progress toward resolving the long-term, underlying problem of hunger. The result is that hunger becomes a recurring problem.

Another key to the future development picture, Woods pointed out, is that PVOs and the international development community must approach development on a country-by-country basis.

"What works in Bangladesh, with that economy and that level of income, is just not the same as what works in Costa Rica," Woods said.

"Global formulas are increasingly non-viable," he explained. "Developing countries have patterns and styles and cultures that are very different. Each country is like a fingerprint. Increasingly, we have to be looking at programs that are tailored to nations, because each nation is unlike every other nation."

One way PVOs can help in this process is by establishing close working relationships with USAID mission representatives in the specific countries where PVOs are involved.

"The intimacy of our relationship has grown closer as the number of USAID direct-hire employees has declined. That means that PVOs are the ones doing a lot of the work in the field," he said.

"There is no way that we could do what we do today without private voluntary organizations," Woods concluded.

1st PVO Fellow Offers Valuable Insights

by Ellen C. Irving

Like many development professionals who came of age in the early 1960s, Tim Lavelle's introduction to development was as a Peace Corps Volunteer. But unlike his colleagues who later entered the Foreign Service, Lavelle took another path, working for more than two decades on three continents on behalf of the private voluntary organization (PVO) community. Today, the 20-year CARE veteran brings that different perspective to the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance (FVA) as the first participant in the Agency's PVO Fellows Program.

For more than 40 years, private voluntary organizations have worked with USAID and its

When he received a cable in Sri Lanka from CARE headquarters last spring notifying him of the administrator's request for fellow nominations, Lavelle responded immediately.

"Although I have worked in over 10 countries, the constraints of the individual, often isolated country experience and the day-to-day demands can inhibit thinking on fundamental policy issues," says Lavelle. "Yet, given the expanding role of PVOs in the development process and the financial constraints facing both the donor and PVO communities, our approaches to development need to be recast and refined."

"I felt that the fellowship would give me the time and the setting to examine the whole spectrum of development and think through how PVOs could become more effi-

notes with a smile that "at the time, I wasn't sure just where El Salvador was."

During his two-year stint, Lavelle introduced hybrid cornseed and artificial insemination techniques for livestock breeding and popularized the use of fertilizers and pesticides. In addition, his efforts on behalf of a rural self-help school construction project were highlighted in a widely disseminated Peace Corps film on school-to-school partnerships, "Beyond Agua Caliente." Lavelle subsequently served as a Peace Corps trainer in Puerto Rico.

Joining the PVO ACCION in 1967, he spent nine months in Caracas and Patate, Venezuela, where his work shifted from agricultural to urban development concerns.

Lavelle began his career with CARE in 1968. Over the next 20 years, his work on behalf of the international PVO has spanned the spectrum of development efforts. Among his varied duties, Lavelle evaluated a school construction program in Guatemala, and in Panama he organized small cooperatives and worked with community groups to facilitate the building of schools, nutrition centers and meeting halls.

In Israel he worked in the Gaza-Sinai and the West Bank, coordinating the Food for Work program for Bedouin tribes in the Sinai and unemployed residents of the Gaza Strip and feeding programs for mothers and children in all the major towns of the Gaza.

He also served as CARE's country-wide coordinator for Food for Work in Colombia from 1971-73.

Moving to Tamil Nadu in southern India in 1973, Lavelle oversaw the Title II school mid-day meals scheme that fed more than two-and-a-half million children a day.

During his four years in India, he helped lay the groundwork for the Indian state government to assume full financial and administrative responsibility for the project.

"The program currently is feeding 8 million children a day with no outside support," says Lavelle, noting that the project represents an early success in sustainable development.

The results of many of the projects Lavelle oversaw as CARE administrator for the USAID-sponsored Haitian American Community Help Organization (HACHO) in Haiti from 1977-79 also are still in evidence today, including roads, nutrition feeding centers, a hospital, an agro-forestry project and a commercially viable handicrafts project in the country's arid northwestern region.

Lavelle's tenure as a CARE country director has been equally notable. In Nicaragua from 1979-82, he stimulated the development of a national beekeeping industry.

As CARE director in Peru from 1982-86 he ran the largest single urban intervention program in the country. The program included the construction of schools, community centers and community kitchens—much of which was financed through the sale of Title I commodities.

The community kitchens project, which assisted over 600 kitchens run by women, not only provided low-cost meals, but also served as a source of employment and as a conduit for greater participation within the community.

"Each kitchen employed 10 to 25 women, the majority of whom were poor Andean Indians. In addition to jobs, the project provided an opportunity for the women to develop leadership skills," Lavelle says. "Many of the participants moved beyond the kitchen to become involved in community health, education and other projects."

He also directed CARE's response to the 1985 Armero-Nevado del Ruiz volcanic disaster in Colombia and was awarded a citation by the Colombian Civil Defense for his work.

He worked with Peru's Housing Institute, the Ministry of Housing and the Pontifical Catholic University in Lima to design and field test an earthquake-resistant house of pre-fab bamboo called *Quincha*, which was widely adopted in the region.

Moving to Sri Lanka as country director in 1986, he once again worked closely with the Agency.

"We ran a factory built with USAID assistance that produces 10,440 metric tons of ready-to-eat food a year. We were able to feed 580,000 women and children throughout the island," says Lavelle.

In addition, a 30-year USAID-
(continued on page 10)

"PVOs are beginning to look at policy dialogue and private sector involvement as ways to attain sustainable development."

predecessor agencies to provide emergency relief to the homeless and hungry around the globe. But as the focus of the Agency's development efforts has evolved, so, too, has the role of PVOs, many of which have moved beyond humanitarian assistance to include sustainable development projects in their portfolios.

In response to the recommendations of the survey "A Study of A.I.D./PVO Collaboration," conducted by the Agency and the private voluntary community, Administrator Alan Woods in November 1987 announced the creation of a rotating PVO Fellows Program to enhance understanding of the broader working relationship these changes in development activity have engendered between U.S.-based PVOs and USAID.

"Through the Fellows Program, an annual position has been allocated comparable to middle- to upper-level management in FVA's Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) for a member of the field or administrative staff of an American PVO registered with the Agency," says PVC Deputy Director Karen Poe.

"Since his arrival in October, Tim has observed and participated in program and administrative decisions covering such topics as grant making, planning and budgeting, and monitoring, evaluating and reporting on USAID projects carried out by PVOs," she notes.

"During his years in the field, Tim often worked with USAID. His firsthand insights on how our management decisions affect the international programs of the private voluntary community are invaluable."

cient in meeting the challenges of a changing world."

In addition, Lavelle says, PVOs need to have a better understanding of the requirements and procedures under which donors function. "Having worked with USAID only in an overseas setting, I also knew I would benefit from the opportunity to learn how development strategies from both a global and national perspective are devised."

While a graduate student in European history at Duquesne University, Lavelle applied to the Peace Corps and in May 1965 traveled to El Salvador to live and work in a small, rural village. Now a veteran of now more than 12 years in Latin America, Lavelle



As country director for CARE in Sri Lanka, Tim Lavelle, the first participant in the Agency's PVO Fellows Program, promoted the creation of a women's credit and training initiative.

Indian Project To Conserve Germ Plasm

by Mark A. Smith

In the Agency's largest biodiversity activity to date, key scientists and administrators from USAID are assisting the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in the development of India's Plant Genetic Resources Project (PGR). The project is designed to strengthen the capacity of India's National Bureau of

India is endowed with an enormous bounty of plant genetic resources, many of which are the basis for traditional plant breeding and biotechnological research to increase crop production. But rapid population expansion and industrialization on the subcontinent have put these irreplaceable resources at risk, and their collection and conservation have become national priorities.

"The preservation of India's genetic resources is of mutual benefit to India and to the United States and provides an opportunity for greater interaction among the participating agencies."

Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) to collect, evaluate, conserve and exchange plant germ plasm, particularly those of agricultural importance.

According to ICAR Director General Dr. N. S. Randhawa, the project "will help India preserve germ plasm for use by scientists worldwide involved in crop improvement research."

Total estimated cost of the project is \$22 million, of which USAID is providing \$13 million. Also providing support to the project are the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Academy of Sciences.

The program is in response to a report of the Indo-U.S. Subcommittee on Agriculture that identified plant genetic resources conservation as a priority for joint collaboration.

"The preservation of India's genetic resources is of mutual benefit to India and to the United States and provides an excellent opportunity for greater interaction among the participating agencies," said Nyle Brady, senior assistant administrator for the Bureau for Science and Technology at the project's inauguration ceremonies last October in New Delhi.

The project will link the NBPGR, other ICAR institutes and agricultural universities in a nationwide network for exploring, evaluating, conserving and using plant genetic resources.

The USAID grant will provide funds for management support, short-term technical assistance, equipment, training, collaborative research, joint explorations, evaluation and monitoring. The grant also will be used to partially



At the New Delhi ceremony inaugurating the Agency's largest biodiversity activity are (from left) Nyle Brady, senior assistant administrator for science and technology, B.P. Pal, former director general of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Orville Bentley, assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and ICAR Director General N.S. Randhawa.

fund construction of a gene bank building in New Delhi, with a long-term storage capacity of 600,000 accessions.

India's plant genetic resources include important crop plants such as rice, sugarcane, banana, mango, citrus, okra, cucumber, sesame, mung bean, cowpea, pigeon pea, jute, black pepper and yams. Primitive land races and wild related types of these crops also occur in India.

Although some 3,000 species of cultivated plants are grown around

the world, only about 30 plant species provide humanity's major food resources.

These irreplaceable resources are increasingly exploited, and some are in danger of extinction. Thus, their collection and conservation are vital to crop improvement efforts today and in the future.

Smith is an agricultural development officer, Office of Agricultural Research and Education, USAID/New Delhi.

Agency Symbol Identifies Cattle for the Resistance

by Sharon Isralow

In more ways than one, USAID's Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance for Central America (TFHA) is making its mark. In the wake of the suspension of lethal aid to the Nicaraguan Resistance on Feb. 3, 1987, TFHA has been carrying out a Congressional mandate to provide humanitarian aid—food, clothing, shelter and medical care—to the Resistance. The aid has enabled the Resistance to maintain its cohesiveness during the cease-fire and peace process.

The task force also has made its mark in a more literal sense. TFHA has designed a branding iron using the letters "AID." The brand is used to identify cattle purchased by TFHA for the combatants, support personnel and families of the Nicaraguan Resistance. Beef is one of the 19 food items that USAID provides to

the Resistance as part of the humanitarian assistance program that began last April.

"The brand was created to preclude the purchase of the same steer twice and to ensure that the animals delivered were the same ones that I bought," explained Bob Van Horn, who served as procurement officer on the USAID task force in Honduras during the first phase of the operation, which ran through Sept. 30.

"Initially, the task force delivered quantities of fresh meat in biweekly shipments, but the meat had to be consumed immediately to prevent spoilage from lack of refrigeration," explained Leonel Pizarro, the task force procurement officer during the second phase. "To cut down on the frequency of purchases and prevent waste, we started buying cattle on the hoof." By the end of February, TFHA had purchased nearly two million pounds of beef valued at

more than \$988,000 on the local Honduran market.

"When we began to purchase cattle," recalled Van Horn, "I would visit a small rancher, look over the stock and select the cattle that appeared to be healthy and were in the general size range we wanted. The cattleman would segregate the cattle; then we'd negotiate."

Van Horn and the rancher would assess the animal, estimate its weight and agree on a price. "It took all day to purchase about 50 head," he said.

After closing the deal, Van Horn had to arrange to deliver the cattle to the Resistance, who slaughter the cattle and distribute the meat.

"We soon began to hear reports that we were providing calves and scrawny old cows," he said. It occurred to him that there needed to be a way of identifying the particular head of cattle that had been purchased.

Van Horn's solution to the problem was to have a branding iron made to identify the USAID-purchased cattle. He also created the actual design of the brand.

"The only problem we had was designing the dot on the 'i,' so we just extended the stem," he noted. The flourish on the tail of the "A" was an extra touch added by the blacksmith.

At about the same time the task force designed the brand, they began buying cattle from larger concerns. Procuring cattle on a larger scale speeds up the purchasing process. "It now takes about two hours to buy 100 cattle instead of all day to process 50," said Pizarro.

In addition, the weight of each head is recorded, and only cattle weighing a minimum of 750 pounds and not younger than about 2-1/2 years are purchased.

"The branding idea has been a good solution to potential problems," said Pizarro. "We've solved the problem of decomposing meat, we're able to buy meat for an entire month at one time, and we're able to identify the cattle we purchase."

Isralow is a project officer with the Task Force on Humanitarian Assistance for Central America.

by Barbara Foster

Senior professionals from seven Asian countries recently met in Bangkok to discuss regional housing and urban policy issues with USAID's Regional Housing and Urban Development Office for Asia (RHUDO/Asia).

During the three-day seminar, representatives from the private sector, private voluntary organizations working with the urban poor and government organizations focused on two selected topics: "The Effects of Land Valuation, Supply and Speculation on Urbanization and the Delivery of Shelter, Particularly for the Urban Poor" and "Public/Private Partnership Mechanisms."

"Urbanization and shelter can make a substantial contribution to economic development," said RHUDO/Asia Director David Painter in opening remarks. "When I speak of economic development, I mean more than economic growth. I mean increased economic equity, opportunity and participation."

"But for shelter and urbanization to become an engine of development, clear and consistent national policies are critical. Such policies should recognize and strengthen the linkage between urbanization, shelter and economic growth and acknowledge the potential contribution of the informal sector to

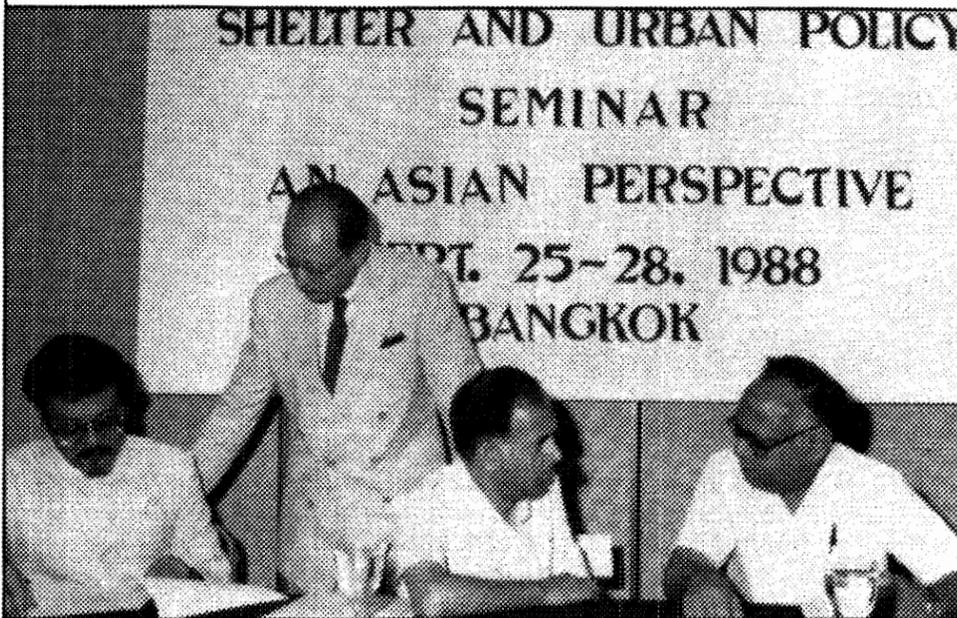
Seminar Addresses Asia Housing Issues

small-scale production, trade, shelter development and even delivery of basic urban services.

"They also must address the shelter, employment and service needs of the urban poor and provide opportunities and incentives for the private sector to fully participate in urban and shelter development."

Seminar participants examined the constraints and development opportunities these issues present and identified actions needed to achieve policy change.

"We need to make government agencies more businesslike, both at the central and local levels," said Hendroprono Suselo, a senior government official from Indonesia.



David Painter (standing), director of the Agency's Regional Housing and Urban Development Office for Asia, confers with a colleague at the shelter and urban policy seminar held in Bangkok.

"They are now just spending agencies. They need the perspective of self-financing, which could reform their approach to carrying out their missions."

The participants also shared information on successful programs in their countries, including mobilizing savings at the grass-roots level through the thrift and credit cooperatives in Sri Lanka and the restructuring of the government-owned housing bank in Thailand that now operates like a private sector financial institution. Indonesia's shift from national land policy based on a regulatory approach to one based on economic incentives also generated a great deal of interest.

"One important result of the conference is that the individuals who attended the Bangkok seminar now form the nucleus of an informal advisory group that works with RHUDO/Asia on regional policy issues," says Painter.

"The creation of a regional network of policy-makers," he adds, "facilitates the exchange of information and also provides a sounding board for ideas among countries who share a common need to address the problems of housing and urbanization."

A second regional policy seminar is scheduled for June 20 in Jakarta.

Foster is training adviser for RHUDO/Asia.

ANE Strategy

From page 1

Agriculture. The resulting report, "A Rural Economic Growth Strategy for Asia and the Near East in the 1990s," was used as the basis for discussion at the Morocco conference.

The conference was hosted by Morocco's Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Sciences Hassan II, which provided logistical and administrative support.

Participants included ANE Assistant Administrator Carol Adelman, Deputy Assistant Administrator William Fuller, Special Assistant to the Administrator for Food and Agriculture Duane Acker, Director of Personnel Laurance Bond, ARDOs from 15 ANE missions, senior officials from the bureaus for Science and Technology (S&T) and Program and Policy Coordination (PPC), and representatives from International Agricultural Research Centers and U.S. universities.

At the official opening, U.S. Ambassador to Morocco Michael Ussery, USAID/Rabat Mission Director Charles Johnson and Moustapha Faris, the director general of Morocco's National Bank for Economic Development, welcomed participants and encouraged them to seek solutions to the pressing issues of economic growth in the region.

Participants viewed a videotaped discussion featuring Administrator Alan Woods and three senior Agency agriculturalists, ANE's Jim Lowenthal and Richard Cobb and S&T's David Bathrick. Woods commented on recent reports concerning new directions in U.S. foreign aid, the role of the agricultural sector in promoting sustainable economic growth, and the resources that will be available to ARDOs to meet the challenges of the 1990s. (The videotape, which has been distributed to all ANE missions, is available from the Bureau for External Affairs.)

Delivering the conference keynote address, Robert Paarlberg of Harvard University praised the draft strategy report and stressed the importance of sharing it with the public. He urged sensitivity to the concerns of the U.S. farm lobby and explained that the report could be instrumental in increasing understanding of the benefits of ANE agricultural programs.

"It is precisely in Asia and the Near East," he said, "that U.S. agricultural development assistance has met with the greatest success in the past, and the resulting income gains have already meant larger markets for U.S. farm exporters. This new strategy document focuses on ways to make this past success more general throughout the region."

The strategy, drafted by ANE/TR/ARD agricultural

economists Martin Hanratty and Charles Uphaus, recommends that allocation decisions be made "depending on the performance of the country in achieving sustained economic growth."

The strategic analysis suggests that investments be made in six priority areas: agricultural innovation, natural resources management, human and institutional capital, trade and market development, agricultural business, and planning and infrastructure.

In conference discussions, participants endorsed the strategy's emphasis on employment and income generation. They also defined several areas for potential improvement. These included broader integration of natural resources management and institutional capital, increased emphasis on the role of cereal production in promoting growth, a more detailed explanation of the mutual trade benefits of growth and the relationship of the draft strategy to overall Agency goals.

In addition to exploring how the draft strategy relates to actual country experience, participants addressed the issues of integrating food aid in development, state-of-the-art developments in microcomputers, personnel and financial resource trends, proposals for reorganization and the role of trade and U.S. agricultural interests.

As the final conference activity,

participants made recommendations for carrying out the strategy. Additional discussion included developing a training and career plan for agricultural and rural development officers based on the revised strategy, creating a pool of resources for mission use in preparing Country Development Strategy Statements and updating mission ARDOs on implementation progress.

Following feedback from USAID missions and Washington staff, an abridged version of the strategy will be finalized for dissemination to Congress, farm commodity groups, the environmental community and other interested organizations and individuals.

In summarizing the conference outcome, ANE/TR/ARD Division Chief James Lowenthal noted the timeliness of the strategy debates in light of the transition to a new administration and one of the most intensive reviews of the goals, structure and process of U.S. development assistance in the past two decades.

ANE's draft rural economic growth strategy for the 1990s, Lowenthal observed, "will provide the basis for communicating a clear vision of the role of the agricultural sector in promoting sustained economic development."

Cheney is special assistant to ANE Assistant Administrator Carol Adelman.

Scholarship Fund Eligible For Donations

Being transferred? Planning a sale? Why not share some of the proceeds with the American Foreign Service Association (AFSA) Scholarship Fund?

Why? Because you can't take it with you, but you can invest in the future of our children.

Profits made from the sale of automobiles and other personal property abroad must be donated to a charitable organization, and the AFSA Scholarship Fund is a qualified charitable entity. In 1988, the fund granted 117 awards totaling more than \$112,000 to dependent students of Foreign Service personnel.

The scholarship fund is 100% non-profit [501 (C) 3 tax status], and all donations are tax deductible.

The AFSA Scholarship Fund federal identification number (IRS tax code number) is 23-7045244 and must be stipulated when designating contributions.

Donations by check should be made payable to AFSA Scholarship Programs. The address is 2101 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Conference Scheduled

Business opportunities with USAID will be the subject of a conference in Denver May 17.

The conference is for small, small disadvantaged, and women-owned businesses, as well as minority-managed private and voluntary organizations and Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

USAID has a goal of \$100 million for contracts with these organizations this fiscal year.

Potential contracting opportunities with the Agency exist in U.S. commodity exports and contracting for professional/technical consulting on Agency-supported programs and projects. The latter includes the following sectors: agriculture, rural development, nutrition, family planning, health, education, human resources, energy, science and technology, and private sector development.

The day-long conference will be at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. A fee of \$30 per participant covers a full day of workshops plus lunch and an evening reception.

"The Agency is very proud of its accomplishments in the areas of small and minority-owned business contracting," said Deputy Administrator Jay F. Morris. "But we continue to seek opportunities for additional participation in our programs." For further information, call David Rybak or Rhoda Isaac, USAID Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, (703)875-1551.

USAID BRIEFS



Agency Hosts Visiting Entrepreneurs

Al Bisset (right), director of the Office of International Training, talks with Jordanian businessmen Farajallah Al-Zein (left) and Nazih Hijazi at a March 29 USAID reception at the State Department. Al-Zein and Hijazi were among a group of seven business leaders from Jordan, Kenya and Zaire visiting Washington, D.C., as participants in the Agency's Entrepreneurs International (EI) Program. The EI program brings business men and women from developing countries to the United States for short-term training with American companies. Since the program began two years ago, about 100 participants from Asia and the Near East, Latin America and Africa have received training.



Pop Music Conveys Social Message in Philippines

After an introduction and a presentation of flowers by Deputy Administrator Jay F. Morris, Philippine pop singer Lea Salonga addresses the press April 4 at the State Department on the impact of Agency-sponsored songs, music videos and posters that bring a message of sexual responsibility to teens in the Philippines. One song and accompanying music video, "That Situation," which the teen singer performs with the Puerto Rican group Menudo, portray a young couple who decide to "wait for love until we know it's true." The song rose to the top of the Philippines recording charts 15 months ago. In "I Still Believe," performed with ex-Menudo singer Charlie Masso, a girl tells her boyfriend no. The song was No. 1 on the charts in the Philippines last April and June. The two songs are part of a five-year, \$30 million effort by the Agency with Johns Hopkins University to use mass media to promote sexual responsibility among youth in developing countries.

TV Specials

Development professionals may be interested in viewing the following programs offered by the Public Broadcasting Service in May.

"Mexico," a three-part series examining Mexico's one-party system and the forces that have shaped modern Mexico, will air Mondays beginning May 8 at 10 p.m.

"The U.S. and the Philippines: In Our Image" is a three-part series that traces the Philippines' 20th-century history and its relationship with the United States. The first show airs May 8 at 9 p.m. and the other two segments will be shown May 15 and May 22.

"The Water of Ayole," a film funded by USAID, the United Nations Development Program and the Peace Corps, airs May 25 at 8:30 p.m. The program looks into the successful effort to bring clean and accessible water to the village of Ayole in Togo. USAID provided funding for the water project.

"Arab and Jew: Wounded Spirits in a Promised Land" delves into the relationships between Arabs and Jews in Israel. The program airs May 29 at 9 p.m.

In Memoriam

JAMES PAGANO

James B. Pagano, the Agency's desk officer for Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe, died of cancer March 17 at Arlington Hospital. He was 33.

Pagano joined the Agency in 1981 under the International Development Intern program. He was assigned to Liberia from 1982 to 1985 as a project development officer. He spent the next two years in Ethiopia, where he worked on emergency famine aid.

Pagano is survived by his mother, Gloria Pagano, and a sister and brother. Condolences may be sent to the family at 4013 N. Stuart St., Arlington, Va. 22207.

ALBERTA TALBERT

Alberta P. Talbert, an Agency employee, died of cancer March 15 at the George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C. She was 50.

Talbert joined the Agency in 1962 and was assigned to the Office of Personnel where she rose to deputy director of Civil Service Personnel. She also worked as director for the Executive Management Staff for the Bureau for Near East. She returned to the Bureau for Personnel and Financial Management as deputy director of the Training Division where she was assigned at the time of her death.

Talbert is survived by her husband, William, and two children. Condolences may be sent to Mr. Talbert at 7912 Polk St., Lanham, Md. 20706.

SFS Promotions Submitted to Congress



President Bush submitted to the Senate Feb. 2 a list of promotions into and within the Senior Foreign Service. The promotions will be effective the beginning of the first pay period following their confirmation by the Senate and attestation by the President.

Promotions include:

To Career Minister:
Marshall Brown

To Minister-Counselor:
Frank Almaguer
Alfred Bisset
B. Loc Eckersley
John Hicks
George Laudato
John Popovich
Christopher Russell
Jesse Snyder

To Counselor:
Richard Blue
Robert Bonnaffon
Christopher Crowley
Gary Eidet
Thomas Fallon
George Flores
David Garms
John Heard
Howard Kramer
Kurt Kunze
Michael Lippe
Thomas Luche
Norma Jean Parker
Richard Shortlidge
Alan Silva
Samuel Skogstad
Scott Smith
Stephen Spielman
Mark Wentling
Michael White
Anne Williams

Special Services Offer FS Retirement Counseling

For many people, retirement seems a stage of the career cycle so distant that it is rarely talked about. But for some, the prospect of retirement is imminent and, as with any major transition in life, can produce understandable anxiety.

To help prospective retirees avoid that anxiety, Doris Beagle and Blaine Jackson of the Foreign Service Personnel Special Services Section (PFM/PM/FSP/SSS) provide counseling on retirement for USAID Foreign Service personnel and on related issues.

The passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 and its subsequent amendments have made the system of entitlements and benefits increasingly more complex, with the most significant changes affecting the new Foreign Service Pension System, the Thrift Savings Plan and the provisions related to divorce.

Several pointers may help demystify the retirement process:

- Employees within five years of retirement eligibility should enroll in a retirement seminar, which is offered four times a year.

- Beneficiary forms should be kept up to date.
- Employees retiring from post should notify PFM/PM/FSP/SSS about three months before the requested retirement date.
- Because some periods of service may not be covered under the retirement system, they require a special contribution to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System to be credited. The service covered in the Service Computation Date on the SF-50 may not be the total service considered for retirement purposes.
- To avoid problems involving Extra Service Credit (ESC) requested in lieu of post differential, employees who have elected ESC should check with PFM/PM/FSP/SSS to confirm that all forms

have been received and all service is properly credited.

- Employees who retire during the "Open Season" for changing health benefits insurance and who enroll in a new plan should notify Beagle or Jackson to be sure that the correct plan is transferred to the retirement system.
- Retirees enrolled in the Thrift Savings Plan at the time of separation should inform PFM/PM/FSP/SSS because the plan is not part of the retirement annuity.
- Washington employees should schedule their separation physical examinations well in advance of their retirement date by calling M/MED at 647-3642 for an appointment. Employees and dependents overseas should have their separation physicals before

departing from post.

- People divorced after Feb. 15, 1981, should contact PFM/PM/FSP/SSS with the name and address of the former spouse. Some former spouses have automatic entitlements under the Foreign Service Act of 1980.
- Employees nearing retirement should contact Beagle or Jackson to request instructions and forms so that they may be completed on time.

Foreign Service personnel who follow these guidelines will avoid many of the problems that can cause anxiety. With the help of the staff of the Special Services Section of Foreign Service Personnel, retirement can be a positive and painless transition.

—Nicole Moore

Technologies Help Assess Resources



An Agency-funded assessment of developing-country natural resource information requirements that can be met by remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) technologies recently was completed by the Earth Satellite Corporation (EARTHSAT).

EARTHSAT carried out the assessment in nine developing countries with varying levels of technological sophistication. The studies, conducted in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Kenya, Niger, Ivory Coast, Bangladesh and Thailand, were augmented by interviews with industry and government officials in the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom, as well as the World Bank and several U.N. agencies.

Among the major findings of the study was the need for improved use of remote sensing and GIS technologies to:

- manage food and fiber information and forecast crop production;
- increase the information base about biological resources;
- carry out conservation management; and,
- generate basic maps of the physical environment to improve planning and evaluation of development activities.

Remote sensing and GIS have gained wide acceptance and use in industrialized countries and are increasingly relied upon in the developing world to locate, assess and manage natural resources. USAID has spent more than \$100 million on remote sensing/GIS projects in the past 15 years to aid in development efforts.

The term "remote sensing" covers a wide range of data collection techniques. The simplest remote-sensing device, the hand-held camera, is used in low-flying aircraft to conduct wildlife counts, monitor crop conditions and verify



A Sudanese statistician delineates field samples from a landsat image.

data gathered by other sensors or techniques. Larger cameras are used to produce aerial photographs for regional resource surveys and thematic and topographic maps. Space-borne remote sensing instruments can provide similar kinds of data on a one-to-three-week repetitive basis for larger areas.

The data produced by satellite remote-sensing instruments must be processed and analyzed to extract the information required by those involved in agricultural development, natural resource assessments and environmental analyses. Both visual interpretation and computer-aided analysis can be used to develop resource information from raw remote-sensing data. Recent advances in low-cost PC-based digital image processing systems have helped satellite

image users worldwide to enhance their analysis by increasing the use of digital data.

GIS technology uses computers to record and analyze data gathered in a geographic area on a variety of themes. For example, the GIS database may include data on soils, topography and surface hydrology and the ability to overlay, model and manipulate these data effectively to meet given analytical objectives.

The computer-aided system thus enables the scientist or resource planner to consider combinations of these data sets in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. For example, the researcher-planner may exclude from consideration cultivation areas containing certain soils on specified slopes.

The potential number of themes, such as geographic descriptions, that can be included in the data base is unlimited. Between five and 15 themes generally are used. Additional categories such as land use, vegetative cover, population, transportation networks, geology, political boundaries, critical habitats and rainfall also can be included.

While much of the data already exist in developing countries in map or statistical form, the quality varies considerably.

Development of user-friendly, higher-storage capacity, low-cost image processing hardware and software systems and the growth of GIS as a discipline have expanded the capabilities of remote-sensing specialists and development planners.

Copies of the study, *An Assessment of Information Demands for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System Technologies*, are available from AID/DIHF/ARDA, 7222 47th Street (1st floor), Chevy Chase, Md. 20815. The document ordering number is PNAAZ554.



Two recent project signings illustrate how USAID's Private Sector Revolving Fund can be used to finance widely differing approaches to development.

The first project is designed to help private businesses in developing countries secure suppliers credit to buy U.S. capital equipment. It was initiated on March 17 with the signing of USAID's first "Non-recourse Export Finance Guarantee Facility."

The agreement was signed by Neal Peden, assistant administrator for the Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE), and Ian Guild, chief executive of Midland Bank Aval Ltd., New York.

Under the agreement, Midland Bank will use its already established network to package credits for American exporters seeking to sell U.S. capital goods to importers in USAID-assisted countries. The importer benefits from access to modern U.S. equipment and technology, and the exporter from sales to a relatively untapped market.

To activate this process, USAID, through the Revolving Fund, will guarantee up to 50% of \$5 million in new trade-related notes purchased by Midland from U.S. exporters who have sold goods on credit to importers in developing countries. The notes will be accepted by Midland without recourse to the U.S. exporter.

USAID's umbrella guarantee is on a risk-sharing basis with Midland on a basket of these notes. It does not apply to any one note nor is it transferable to another bank should Midland resell the notes before maturity (usually up to five years).

For USAID's \$2.5 million share of the agreement, the Bureau for Private Enterprise will use a new guarantee authority, enacted as part of the 1988 Omnibus Trade

Fund Provides Credit For Diverse Projects

Bill. This allows the Revolving Fund to mobilize credit for businesses in the developing world through the issuance of guarantees rather than the immediate payout of dollars.

Midland Bank will work from a list of USAID-assisted countries provided by the Agency and seek to close from three to five transactions a year.

PRE is working on similar agreements with several other intermediaries. It also plans to offer technical assistance to familiarize exporters and importers with the concept of non-recourse export financing.

Under the second project agreement, PRE is helping to finance a \$40 million large-scale commercial farming joint venture in Zambia. With only 20% of the country's

arable land in production, the project is designed to demonstrate modern farming and irrigation techniques and showcase the potential in Zambia for expanded agricultural activity.

Unlike the trade financing project, PRE is using a direct \$3 million loan from the Revolving Fund rather than a loan guarantee. The loan is part of a credit and equity package for Masstock International, a private firm, to develop a 7,680-acre farm southeast of Lusaka, the Zambian capital. The project is designed to generate additional foreign exchange through cotton export sales to Europe and boost domestic food supplies through domestic wheat sales to Zambian milling companies. The operation also will provide jobs for seasonal workers.

Masstock, the main sponsor and manager, is a Dublin-based international company with extensive experience in the development and operation of dairy and crop farming. It is providing \$6.27 million in equity. The World Bank's International Finance Corporation will provide \$8 million in loans, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation will lend \$6 million.

Two U.S. firms, J.I. Case Company of Racine, Wis., and Valmont Industries, Inc., of Valley, Neb., will provide farm machinery and equipment valued at \$4.7 million and equity valued at \$1.8 million. A third U.S. company, Pfizer Corporation, also will provide \$1.8 million. Commonwealth Development Corporation, the British government donor agency, is contributing \$2.4 million in equity and credit. Local investors are expected to provide \$1.9 million in equity.

The development plan calls for a two-phase operation. The first phase, where USAID's loan will be applied, will involve the irrigation of 2,256 acres and production of the first crops. The second phase is expected to begin in October 1990.

At full development in 1992, production will be an estimated 12,000 tons of wheat and 5,000 tons of cotton lint annually. Cotton is a traditional export crop in Zambia. Wheat is in short supply, and Zambia has to import the bulk of its wheat requirements.

With the Zambia signing, PRE's Revolving Fund now includes seven projects in Africa, or 21% of the portfolio. This compares with 13% at the end of fiscal 1987 and reflects a decision made by PRE at that time to build a stronger base in Africa.

The Masstock agreement was signed by Peden and other participants on March 13 at the Irish Embassy in Washington, D.C.

—Douglas Trussell



Ian Guild (left), chief executive of Midland Bank Aval Ltd., and Neal Peden, assistant administrator for the Bureau for Private Enterprise, sign an agreement that will enable Midland to provide credit to importers in USAID-assisted countries buying American capital goods.

PVO Fellow

From page 5

supported school feeding program was successfully handed over to the Sri Lankan government in 1987.

Lavelle also has worked with the informal sector. In both Peru and Sri Lanka, he promoted credit for rural and urban microenterprises and training programs using both state, private and cooperative banks as sources of credit to both individuals and small groups of entrepreneurs.

The creation of a women's credit and training initiative within Sri Lanka's extensive Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society movement has addressed the financial needs of women who formerly had no access to credit. "Such programs can help women move into key positions within the cooperatives and their society," Lavelle points out.

Reflecting on his experience within the PVO community,

Lavelle notes that fundamental changes have occurred, especially over the last five years.

"International and indigenous PVOs have matured to assume a more demanding role in the development process," he says. "International PVOs, perhaps more than any other conduit, are best placed to promote the transfer of sound management and technical knowledge to non-governmental organizations in developing countries—assuming that they themselves evolve as competent professional entities.

"Sophisticated financial controls, intense project reviews, multiyear planning and sectoral development strategies now are as important to PVOs as they are to a private business or government.

"USAID is working to strengthen the professional and managerial capabilities of both U.S.-based and indigenous PVOs. When PVOs bring enhanced skills to the job, projects get done more

effectively and economically."

Lavelle also is editing an FVA report, "Accelerating Institutional Development," that looks at the relationship between U.S. and indigenous PVOs.

"Indigenous PVOs play an important role in the future of development. These institutions are pluralistic, democratic, speak for the independent sector and are most worth supporting," he says.

"Another key issue facing the development community is the need to do more with less—not only because of budget constraints, but the debt crisis as well. You cannot turn a program over to a bankrupt government and expect it to be sustained. PVOs are beginning to look at policy dialogue and private sector involvement as ways to attain sustainable development."

The PVO Fellows Program also has provided Lavelle the opportunity to share his country with

his wife, Cristina, who is from Colombia, and their children, Ana, 8, and Daniel, 4. "The children are enjoying a veritable television feast and keep hoping that it will snow," he reports.

While his children may have been disappointed in the lack of snow in Washington, D.C., Lavelle so far has found his experience at the Agency to be a positive one. "I was surprised and impressed with the high morale and sense of dedication within the bureau, despite the trend of working with less resources and under often trying circumstances," he observes.

At the completion of his fellowship, Lavelle is required to return to CARE for a minimum of two years. "I hope to go back to the field," he says, "and I know that the skills, knowledge and relationships I have developed during my year with the Agency will be remembered and used not only during those two years, but far beyond."

MOVED ON

Howard Aller III, PRE/I
 Marlene Cox, PFM/PM/FSP/RSS
 Maura Mack, COMP/FS/LWOP
 Laura Raney, PPC/WID
 Susan Spika, LAC/PSA
 Brigid Kelly Terwilliger, PFM/PM/FSP/A
 Pieter Whittemore, M/SER/IRM/MPS
 Tonya Wilbanks, S&T/POP/R

REASSIGNED

Janet Ballantyne, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, deputy mission director, to director, PPC/CDIE
 Indira Biswas, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, IDI program to Malawi
 Douglas Broome, Zaire, program officer, to supervisory program officer, COMP/FS/R/AIDW
 Patricia Buckles, LAC/DR/CP, supervisory project development officer, to project development officer, Zimbabwe
 D. Thomas Diedrich, Haiti, financial management officer budget/accounting, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW
 Kimberly Gibson, LAC/CEN, clerk typist, to clerk typist, PFM/PM/CONT
 Thomas Golla, IG/RIG/A/W, supervisory auditor, to auditor, IG/RIG/A/W
 Willard Grizzard, AFR/CONT, financial management officer financial analyst, to controller, Ghana
 Howard Hong, IG/II/S, inspector, to supervisory inspector, IG/RIG/A/II
 John Koehring, Sudan, mission director, to COMP/FS/R/AIDW
 William Martin, COMP/FS/ENTRY/T, IDI, health/population/nutrition, to Zaire
 James Osborn, S&T/EN, program officer, to supervisory program officer
 Allen Rossi, IG/RIG/II/W, supervisory inspector, to inspector, IG/RIG/A/II

WHERE? IN THE WORLD ARE USAID EMPLOYEES

David Seckler, El Salvador, financial management officer financial analyst, to auditor, IG/RIG/A/W
 Wanda Faye Sellman, PFM/PM/LMD/AR, clerk typist, to student training typist, COMP/COOP
 James Snell, ANE/TR/ARD/APA, agricultural development officer, to agricultural economics officer, ANE/TR/ARD/RSEA
 Karen Wagner, COMP/CS/R, secretary typist, to clerk typist, ANE/PD/MNE

PROMOTED

Doris Anderson, S&T/POP/CPS, program analyst
 Cynthia Andrews, M/SER/MO/CPM/M, mail clerk
 Agatha Brown, A/AID, secretary stenographer
 Steven Bryant, M/SER/OP/W/CO, contract specialist
 C.A. Carrino, PPC/PDPR/SP, social science analyst
 Terri Cottingham, PFM/PM/TD/AST, employee development specialist
 Colette Claude Cowey, AFR/DP/PAR, economist
 Tanya Dalton, OIT/RS, program operations assistant typist
 Theresa Essel, PFM/PM/PAFD/C/F, financial management assistant
 Gordon Estes, IG/SEC/PS/II, investigator
 Cherie Fitzgerald, ANE/PD, program operations assistant typist

Tracy Renee Ford, SDB/OD, administrative operations assistant typist
 Shirley Frierson, PFM/PM/LMD/AR, operating accountant
 Stephanie Funk, PFM/PM/FSP/A, personnel assistant/typist
 Angela Hamilton, A/AID, secretary typist
 Norris Hill, M/SER/MO/RM/BM, general services specialist
 Christopher Hoggard, IG, clerk typist
 Yvonne Hunt, OIT/RS, program operations specialist
 S. Courtney Ives, M/SER/IRM/WS, computer systems analyst
 Mary Johnson, M/SER/MO/TTM/TS, transportation assistant
 Juanita Jones, FVA/FFP/PCD, secretary typist
 Georgia Landron, AFR/DP, secretary typist
 Wulf Lindenau, IG/SEC/PS, supervisory physical security specialist
 Tuyet Massingill, AFR/TR/EHR, clerk typist
 Kevin Matthews, LAC/EMS, clerk typist
 Tracie McCreary, FVA/FFP/AFR, secretary typist
 Judy McKeever, OIT/RS, supervisory management analyst
 Dolores Moore, AFR/MGT/HRM, administrative officer
 Rosemary Moore, M/SER/MS/OM, clerk typist
 Susan Morawetz, FVA/PVC/CSS, program analyst

Elizabeth Roche, S&T/PO/PR, supervisory program analyst
 Fabiola Rodman, PFM/PM/FSP/A, administrative operations assistant typist
 Nina Smoke, S&T/HR, secretary typist
 Ronald Stanley, M/SER/OP/O/LAC, contract specialist
 Trenny Stephens, AFR/TR/ANR/PA, clerk typist
 Rochelle Thompson, PPC/DC/DAC, administrative operations assistant typist
 Cynthia Tucker, AA/XA, administrative officer
 Gail Ulrich, PRE/ADM, administrative officer
 Stephanie Washington, ANE/TR/HR, clerk typist
 Daisy Weaver, IG/ADM, personnel staffing specialist
 Carrie Mae Williams, PRE/PD, program operations specialist
 Cheryl Williams, LAC/DP/DPD, financial operations specialist
 Sharon Yow, S&T/MGT, information analyst
 Barbara Zimmerman, PPC/PB/RPA, clerk typist

RETIRED

Oscar Bagley, PFM/PM/CAD, budget analyst, after 23 years
 Richard Barrett, M/SER/IRM/SP, management analyst, after 6 years
 William Drew Jr., AFR/PD/IPS, program operations assistant, after 24 years
 James Habron, SEC/Sierra Leone, USAID affairs officer, after 23 years
 David Lazar, COMP/FS/R/AIDW, U.S. representative/DAC, after 13 years
 Haven North, PPC/CDIE, director, after 37 years
 Anne Prendergast, LEG/OD, secretary typist, after 10 years
 Years of service are USAID only.

Women, Minorities Make Most of Study Program

 A review of the After Hours Training Applications for fiscal 1988 shows that 76.4% of the approved applicants for training were female.

The After Hours Study Panel reviewed 74 applications and approved 72.

The chart below shows that:

- all minority groups who applied were approved;
- black females comprise 47.3% of the total females who applied; and,
- Civil Service employees continue to apply at a higher rate than Foreign Service employees.

The After Hours Study program is a vehicle for Agency employees in Washington to acquire additional skills for upward mobility and career enhancement.

The Office of Equal Opportunity Programs serves as a voting member and adviser to the After Hours Study Program Panel.

**APPROVED AFTER HOURS TRAINING
 FY 1988**

Subject Categories	Total		Occupational Type				Native American		Asian American		Black		Hispanic		White	
	Male	Female	Profes- sional	Admin./ Clerical	GS/GM AD	FO/ FP	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Economics	7	18	19	6	18	7			1		2	5	1	2	3	11
Financial Management	1	9	3	7	10						1	7		1		1
Business Management		4	2	2	4							2				2
Public Administration/ Management	3	2	5		5							2			2	
Personnel Management	1	4	4	1	4	1			1			1			1	2
Communication Skills	1	7	3	5	7	1					1	6				1
Contracts Management		1	1		1											1
Health Administration		2	2			2										2
Anthropology Development		1	1		1											1
Psychology		1		1	1							1				
Biology		1		1	1											1
Plant Genetics	1		1		1											1
ADP Hardware		1		1	1											1
Cross Culture Management		1		1	1											1
Legislative Politics	1		1			1										1
Integrative Administration		1	1		1											1
Techniques of Development Planning	1		1			1										1
Theory of Exchange and Production	1		1			1										1
Technical Drawing		1			1							1				
Region of World War II		1		1	1							1				1
TOTAL	17	55	46	26	58	14	0	0	1	1	4	26	1	3	11	25
	100.0	100.0	63.9	36.1	80.6	19.4			5.9	1.8	23.5	47.3	5.9	5.5	64.7	45.5