

PDBAF 34D

685-0255

SENEGAL

MANAGEMENT OF RESEARCH

Project Paper

FY 81

SUPPORT TO MANAGEMENT OF RESEARCH PROJECT

1 005 01 151

Contents:

Action Memorandum for the Mission Director

Project Authorization

Project Data Facesheet

Project Description

Annex I

Project Checklist

Country Checklist

Categorical Exclusion for IEE

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE MISSION DIRECTOR

From: Sam Rea, PRM

Subject: Support to Management of Research Project (685-0255)

Problem: Your approval is required to execute a grant of One Hundred Thousand U.S. dollars (\$100,000) from the Sahel Development Fund (SH) to the Government of Senegal (GOS) for support to the Management of Research Project.

Discussion: The goal of this project, which was agreed to in principle at the time of the visit to Senegal of Dr. Frank Press, White House Science Advisor, in September, 1980, is to improve Senegal's capacity to organize, carry out, and utilize technical and scientific research. The project's specific purpose is to provide SERST (Senegal's Secretariat for Scientific and Technical Research) with training, equipment, and research materials designed to effect a rapid improvement in their audio-visual, correspondence, record keeping, and documentation capability.

In 1979, the Government of Senegal decided to reorient the nature of its research efforts; this decision still stands. Research is to be made more problem-oriented, that is, more responsive to the constraints of the producer (agricultural and other). In addition, communications between research workers and the extension staff of development agencies and concerned Ministries are to be intensified. The Prime Minister has given SERST responsibility for the design and implementation of Government policy to realize these objectives, and the organization's activities are rapidly expanding as national and donor efforts gather momentum.

This project intends to help capacitate SERST for assuming greater responsibility. Thus, in the course of management training, the project will analyze the present organization and, via workshops, assist SERST to design an improved internal management system.

The equipment segment of the project will give SERST a video playback unit and television, a word processor, a Xerox machine, and a computer. These will allow the organization to conduct its audio-visual presentations, production and reproduction of correspondence and reports, and record-keeping activities on its own premises (and hence to economize time currently spent on gaining access to the facilities of other organizations).

Concerning documentation/information services, SERST under this project will have access to resources of the United States National Technical Information Service (NTIS). This is an information service organization which channels information on technological innovations and other specialized scientific subjects to business, educational institutions, the government, and the general public.

Access to NTIS documentation/information services may serve to improve all phases of scientific and technological research in Senegal by assuring more informed decision-making.

Budget Items

Management Workshops	\$37,500
Equipment	52,500
Documentation/Information	10,000
Total:	\$100,000

Implementation Responsibilities

SERST will be responsible for planning the transfer of management training to daily operations, equipment maintenance, and the productive use of NTIS services.

The USAID mission will provide the following support. The procurement office will assist with the selection and ordering of equipment. If necessary, this office will request an AID/W DS equipment specialist to review in D.C., or if necessary on site here in Dakar, the appropriateness of the equipment designated.

The Human Resources Development Office will work with SERST's training officer on organizing the management training seminars (identifying trainers, etc.).

The controller's office will assume responsibility for the management of project funds.

The Program Office will take overall responsibility for project implementation and evaluation.

Recommendation:

That you authorize the proposed project.

Clearances: RCon:RKing RL  
PSO:PLacerte PL  
PRM:SRea SR  
PDO:PWenger W  
DDIR:MMcCaw MM

Auth: DIR:DShea

Drafter:PDO:JOwen

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country/Entity: Senegal

Name of Project: Management of  
Research

Number of Project: 685-0255

1. Pursuant to Section 121 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Management of Research Project for the Government of Senegal (GOS) involving planned obligations of not to exceed \$ 100,000 in grant funds over the planned life of project of 1 year from the date of initial obligation, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project.

2. The project will improve Senegal's capacity to organize, carry out, and utilize technical and scientific research by providing SERST (Senegal's Secretariat for Scientific and Technical Research) with training, equipment and research materials designed to effect a rapid improvement in its management, audio-visual and record-keeping, and documentation capability.

In the course of management training, the project will analyse the present organization. By means of workshops, the project will assist SERST to design an improved internal management system.

The equipment segment of the project will give SERST a video playback unit and television, a word processor, a Xerox machine, and a computer. These will allow the organization to conduct its audio-visual presentations, production and reproduction of correspondence and reports, and record-keeping activities on its own premises (and hence to economize time currently spent on gaining access to the facilities of other organizations).

Concerning documentation/information services, SERST under this project will have access to resources of the United States National Technical Information Services (NTIS). This is an information service organization which channels information about technological innovations and other specialized scientific information to businesses, educational institutions, the government, and the general public. Access to NTIS documentation/information services may serve to improve all phases of scientific and technological research in Senegal by assuring more informed decision-making.

3. The Project Agreement, which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority, shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants, together with such other terms as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

Source and Origin of Goods and Services

Goods and services, except for ocean shipping, financed by A.I.D. under the project, shall have their source and origin in the United States.

Ocean shipping, financed by A.I.D. under the project, shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States.

Clerances: RCon:RKing RK  
PSO:PLacerte PL  
PRM:SRca SR  
PDO:PWenger W  
DDIR:McCaw McC

Signature: David Shear  
Director  
USAID/Senegal

David Shear

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT DATA SHEET**

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A = Add  
 C = Change  
 D = Delete  
 A

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
**SENEGAL**

3. PROJECT NUMBER  
**685 - 0255**

4. BUREAU/OFFICE  
**AFR**

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)  
**Management of Research**

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)  
 MM DD YY  
**09 31 82**

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION  
 (Under "B" below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)  
 A. Initial FY **81** B. Quarter **3** C. Final FY **81**

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 = 210 CFA)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
ADB Appropriated Total	100		100	100		100
(Grant)	( 100 )	( )	( 100 )	( 100 )	( )	( 100 )
(Loan)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Other U.S. 1.						
2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>100</b>			<b>100</b>

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) SH	661	873				100		100	
(2)									
(3)									
<b>TOTALS</b>						<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)  
**874**

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)  
 A. Code  
 B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To provide SERST (Senegal's Secretariat for Scientific and Technical Research) with training, equipment and research materials designed to effect a rapid improvement in their management, record-keeping, and documentation capability.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS  
 Interim: MM YY MM YY Final MM YY  
 07 82

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES  
 000  941  Local  Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a \_\_\_\_\_ page PP Amendment.)

17. APPROVED BY  
 Signature: **David Shear**  
 Title: **Director USAID/Senegal**  
 Date Signed: MM DD YY  
**05 04 81**

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION  
 MM DD YY

## MANAGEMENT OF RESEARCH

AIP Project No. 685-0255

### A. Project Goal and Purpose

The goal of this AIP is to improve, on a priority basis, Senegal's capacity to organize, carry out, and utilize technical and scientific research.

The purpose is to provide SERST (Senegal's Secretariat for Scientific and Technical Research) with training, equipment, and research materials designed to effect a rapid improvement in their management, output of meetings, supporting documents, and audio-visual presentations, and documentation facilities.

### B. Background

SERST: The Organization.

Under the authority of the Prime Minister, the Secretariat of State for Scientific and Technical Research (SERST) is responsible for the design and implementation of Government policy in the field of scientific and technical research.

SERST is primarily responsible for promoting, directing, and coordinating all scientific research activities carried out in Senegal, and for doing so in close collaboration with relevant ministries. SERST makes an inventory of all research resources and capabilities in the country, develops Senegal's scientific and technical potentials, and gives prior approval for any study or research program to be undertaken.

SERST also handles the following:

- submission of proposals for creating or eliminating research institutions and all issues relating to major guidelines on research policy to the Inter-Ministerial Council for Scientific and Technical Research;
- encouraging and monitoring the exploitation of scientific and technical research findings and ensuring that research is used in the country's economic and social development;
- creating the proper conditions to assure the rapid increase in the number of indigenous researchers as well as their integration into national structures.

SERST is made up of the following divisions:

- 1) The Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Research Division;
- 2) The Innovation and Technical Progress Division;
- 3) The Medical and Pharmaceutical Research Division;
- 4) The Sociological and Human Sciences Research Division; and,
- 5) The Studies, Projects and Planning Division.

The National Scientific and Technical Documentation Center and the Senegalese Standardization Institute are also under SERST.

Research in particular major fields is handled by the following institutes under SERST:

- The Senegalese Agronomic Research Institute (ISRA) handles all research in the fields of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry.
- The Food Technological Institute (ITA) handles research in the preserving, processing and canning of local food products: meat, fish, local fruits and agricultural products such as millet.
- The Physics and Meteorological Institute (IPM) which is a part of the University of Dakar, conducts research in renewable and solar energy. It is also tasked with establishing a national remote sensing program.

#### The Role of Research in Senegal's Development Plan

Since 1974, in response to the Great Drought (1967-1973), but particularly since 1977, the Government of Senegal has attempted a number of partial reforms to stem the deterioration of rural incomes. Under Abdou Diouf's leadership, the government engaged in intensive discussions with the IMF and World Bank to devise a comprehensive program of economic and financial recovery. In December, 1979, the Prime Minister before the National Assembly formally launched Senegal's Reform Plan.

The Reform Plan has two phases: 1) stabilization of the economy (1980-81), and 2) growth of the economy (1981-85).

The priority objectives of the Reform in the rural areas are to develop more and better food crops, to diversify agricultural production and step up processing of agricultural products for both domestic consumption and export.

To accomplish these objectives, the government has set out a number of specific reforms. These include the restructuring of agricultural research.

The Government of Senegal has decided to reorient the nature of its agricultural research effort. Research is to be made more problem oriented -- that is, more responsive and more applicable to the constraints of the agricultural producer -- and the communication between research workers and the development and extension staff of the development agencies and the Ministry of Rural Development is to be intensified. Decentralization will be pursued by strengthening regional research efforts through the establishment of nationally coordinated multidisciplinary research teams on priority commodities and regional agricultural production systems.

To help assure the desired coordination in implementation and financing of the overall research effort, a consultative group on agricultural research in Senegal will be established, with SERST as its counterpart, as an informal forum to agree on research concepts and financial support. The Group will meet at least once a year three months before the end of each fiscal year to exchange views with the GOS on progress of Projects, performance of Borrower obligations, impact of Projects on agricultural development, and other matters related to the objectives of the Projects. Efforts will be made to coincide the Group's meetings with the annual internal and external research program reviews. The Group will be convened at the request of SERST, which will provide it with an agenda and all relevant documents well in advance.

#### USAID Senegal CDSS objectives to support Research

The USAID CDSS echoes GOS plans for improving research in several domains, such as: decentralization and reform of the present system of agricultural research via crop research (rice, corn, wheat); research on techniques for transforming millet for the urban market; research on crop protection; and research on the application of economic and social analysis to production.

For instance, as part of the above-cited program for diversification of agricultural research, USAID/Senegal is collaborating with SERST on a multi-donor effort to assist the National Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA). The project, which is being designed by Michigan State University under a collaborative assistance contract, will provide long-term training in agricultural economics, and rural sociology; technical assistance in farming systems research, economics, rural sociology and computer science; and computer and library assistance to produce research. The results should be: 1) an improved understanding of present farming systems in the major agro-ecological zones and of the social, economic and technical constraints on farm-level decision making; 2) recommendations to improve the productivity and profitability of farming systems and to guide policy-makers on the macro-economic and institutional constraints to the development of the agricultural sector.

Also, with the assistance of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USAID will assist in providing the GOS, through SERST, with the capability to conduct a fish resource assessment survey. Marine fish are of vital importance to the economy of Senegal and adjacent nations both as an essential diet supplement for their people and as an export commodity. As such, the fishery resources must be managed with the intent of applying rational conservation measures. The main objectives of the project are to improve knowledge of the fish stock and determine the effects of the environment on them through the use of improved sensing techniques.

AID is likewise collaborating with SERST's Renewable Energy Research Center (CERER) to test improved energy conservation techniques in solar fish drying, charcoal production, and introduction of wood-burning stoves made of local materials. There are more than 600 cookstoves already built and a TV film of the process has been made as part of an extension program. The solar tent technology for fish drying, and the improved methods of charcoal production, will be undertaken in 1981.

With SERST's Food Technology Institute (ITA) USAID is working on a Millet Transformation Project. Through a series of studies on consumer acceptability and potential marketability the project will determine the long-range potential of preprocessing millet. The project will develop and test millet-based consumer foods. The results of these tests and studies in this experimental project will indicate the viability of pre-processed millet products as a business enterprise, and determine its impact as an import substitute for wheat and rice, the grains commonly consumed in the urban diet.

The above activities are just a few of the dimensions in which SERST and its included agencies are expanding. As this organization assumes greater and greater responsibility for initiating and coordinating technological and scientific research in Senegal, and in chairing a consultative group for all donors to agree on research concepts and financial support to Senegal, it will require more effective management, equipment and documentation.

### C. Project Description

In order to meet its expanded responsibilities, SERST has instituted a thoroughgoing reorganization to which this project will offer substantial assistance. Cables exchanged between Dakar and Washington (Dakar 07407, State 255462 and 254720) approved PID-like guidelines for the project here presented (Annex I).

This project intends to strengthen SERST via management training, equipment and information/documentation inputs.

#### 1. Management Training

The project will provide services to improve the internal management of SERST. This is deemed important, as the organization is in the process of reordering its different divisions, expanding its staff, and playing an increasingly active role in planning, developing, implementing and evaluating scientific and technical research throughout Senegal.

The proposed project will provide technical assistance to study the present organization, and assist SERST in developing an overall framework for the development of an improved internal management system. This component of the project will take approximately one to two weeks to complete and will require the services of experts, both U.S. and Senegalese, in research management.

Following this phase, two in-country seminars for SERST staff will be conducted using the same team of experts that assisted in the study. The workshops will be approximately one week each, consecutive, with a synthesis meeting for participants from both groups at the end. Ideally, SERST would like to see an American working in tandem with an African for these workshops.

The first seminar, scheduled for June, 1981, will be held for top level staff, i.e., directors of major divisions and the cabinet. The purpose will be to discuss the implications of the management proposals prepared by the experts with regard to administration, delegation of authority, project formulation and overall management of the organization.

The second seminar will be for heads of divisions, offices and bureaus within SERST. Its main purpose will be to open a dialogue among various departments on the necessity of establishing a feed-back system from lower to higher levels within the system.

Seminar planning and implementation will include : preparation of an agenda for participation; familiarization of participants with the broad spectrum of management themes related to research development and coordination; development and editing of a number of case studies based on organizational, operational, and personnel problems relating to research development and coordination.

After an introduction to the case method, analysis of several cases and a discussion period, small teams of participants will work together for the rest of the training period in preparing management case studies. Included in the program will be the filmed case study, The Turning Point, which has been used throughout Africa and Europe with success for treating the key themes of delegation, communications, motivation, and management styles. Finally, at some point during the training, the need for on-going management evaluation/training will be discussed and planned for.

## 2. Equipment

SERST coordinates the activities of approximately 10 different organizations, all charged with separate management responsibilities and reporting duties, and all requiring SERST's support. Thus SERST finds itself having to disseminate quantities of information and scientific and technical documentation. SERST headquarters in Dakar must continually rely on the equipment of other ministries in order to meet reporting deadlines and keep records. This situation reduces both the quantity and quality of SERST output, and specially restricts their capacity to act effectively in a coordinating role.

To alleviate this situation, this project intends to provide SERST with a word processor, a Xerox machine, a computer for internal record storage and retrieval, and video equipment for external relations presentations and for training. This should allow SERST to save time and effort now spent on using outside facilities. This will enable the organization better to fulfil its vital role of coordinating and guiding the research organizations under its tutelage.

A more complete description of SERST's specific equipment needs follows :

Word Processor : A word processor is invaluable in the preparation of complex scientific material, improving accuracy and economizing on both professional and support staff efforts through permitting redrafting, textual corrections and subject revisions without having to redo and re-proofread the material being left unchanged. The small investment being made in a word processor under this project should pay major dividends in increasing the efficiency of SERST operations.

Xerox Machine : SERST is responsible for organizing and directing numerous meetings and conferences on research matters at which the distribution of scientific and technical information and documentation is required. Preparation of materials for these functions is currently problematic due to lack of copying equipment to prepare briefing/discussion materials. Only by relying on copying equipment from outside organizations can SERST now make any preparation at all, so having its own copying facilities will substantially enhance the quality, quantity, and timing of SERST's output.

Computer

As the coordinating unit for numerous organizations, SERST has responsibility for keeping records and disseminating reports on a multitude of programs, projects, personnel matters and financial agreements. Many reports have to be disseminated on a quarterly basis. In order to meet these demands, SERST is currently using a computer at the Ministry of Finance. Not only is rental high, but time is scarce, as the equipment is overly subscribed to. This is particularly frustrating to SERST, which has staff (3 computer engineers, two programmers, and three key-punch operators) trained to fully utilize computer equipment. Thus, having its own computer will enable SERST to make considerable improvements in its information storage and retrieval, and overall record keeping and dissemination, and also to take advantage of its trained manpower. In addition, a computer will allow SERST to organize scientific information and make it available for general GOS agency use.

Video Equipment :

The video equipment includes a playback unit and television screen. SERST's information office will use it primarily for external relations purposes. As an example, SERST is responsible for counseling high school students interested in the field of scientific and technological research, and would like to make available for student viewing films of research projects (films now being prepared for television diffusion by SERST with monies and staff from Senegal's office of Radio/Television Broadcasting). The playback unit and television screen will allow SERST to present these films to students and other interested parties; the equipment will also provide a training resource for SERST staff.

USAID, SERST, and equipment suppliers will collaborate to assure that adequate training is provided to SERST staff for the operation and maintenance of

equipment acquired under this project. Care will also be taken to assure that the equipment lends itself to an integrated system which meets SERST's long term operation needs.

### 3. Documentation/Information Services

Under this project, SERST will have access to resources of the United States National Technical Information Service (NTIS), an information service organization which channels information about technological innovations and other specialized scientific information to businesses, educational institutions, the government and the general public. Its products and services are intended: to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of research and development through collection and dissemination of relevant information; to support U.S. foreign policy goals by assisting the social and economic development of other nations; and to increase the availability of foreign technical information in the United States. NTIS undertakes and develops innovative information products and programs appropriate for Government, but which have the potential of becoming self-supporting.

Because of the growing recognition of the importance of technical information in the conduct of U.S. business overseas and in the conduct of U.S. international relations, NTIS has created an Office of International Affairs. NTIS's objectives in forming this new office are to help create a positive climate and provide a mechanism for an equitable exchange of information among all nations.

In the initial stages of this program, special attention is being given to the following areas of concern :

- providing access to bibliographic data files produced by agencies other than NTIS;
- cataloging and indexing machine-readable statistical data files;
- providing online access to various data bases processed by Federal agencies;
- expanding the NTIS collection of available machine-readable data files and software;
- providing access to the full range of Federal statistical data file through reference and tabulation services.

The international flow of information through NTIS is shown in these figures:

- there are 300,000 reports based on foreign technology in the NTIS collection of 1.2 million titles;
- 20% of the products and services provided by NTIS go to non-US destinations;
- some 90 countries regularly receive information from NTIS;
- 20% of the authors represented in the NTIS collection of one million titles are attached to non-US organizations;
- some 10% of current annual acquisitions are from non-US sources;
- more than 25 nations regularly contribute information items to the NTIS Bibliographic data base;
- NTIS has bilateral agreements with governmental, regional, or private information organizations in 37 countries which stimulate the international exchange of information through local sales services and the acquisition of new information.

Access to NTIS documentation/information services will improve all phases of scientific and technological research in Senegal, by assuring more informed decision-making.

The National Center for Scientific and Technical Documentation (Centre National de Documentation Scientifique et Technique), under the direction of SERST, will be responsible for tapping NTIS resources. Participating in the selection of NTIS materials (microfilm, tapes, etc.) will be 10 documentalists trained for this kind of responsibility. Initial access to NTIS resources will be via print-outs of available information/documentation. Also envisaged is specialized training at NTIS in Washington, D.C. for one documentalist during the months of August, September, and October, 1981 (SMDP funds will cover training costs).

The Center has access to a UNDP-funded budget for long-term information planning and acquisition. The \$10,000 from this project for NTIS services is a relatively small portion of this long-term budget and SERST attests UNDP funds will cover the costs of keeping NTIS acquisitions current after this project terminates.

#### D. Project Beneficiaries:

The immediate project beneficiaries are the research organizations under SERST and the user agencies who will, because of ameliorated production and reproduction equipment, and improved management, receive better scientific information more rapidly.

The NTIS documentation/information services should greatly enhance the quality of research produced in Senegal by providing scientists and technicians with high quality working knowledge and information. This service should also serve to publicize the accomplishments of Senegalese scientists and technicians, and hence spur them on via international recognition.

In terms of long-term benefits, it is generally accepted that a strong national scientific and technical research network integrated into the development process, with research problem-oriented and focused on the needs of the majority, can make an important contribution towards improving the standard of living of the country, as a whole. It is expected that this project, by strengthening SERST's management, production and reproduction, and documentation/information capacities, will have positive, long-term impact on Senegal's overall development.

E. Host Country Responsibilities

SERST will have overall responsibility for implementation of the project. To do this, SERST has assigned the Director of its Planning and Studies Office, Mr. Sougoufara, to supervise the documentation and equipment components of the project, and Mr. Marr, the Director of Training Division, to oversee the management seminars.

SERST will be responsible for planning for equipment maintenance, management training transfer to daily operations, and productive use of NTIS services.

F. U.S. Project Support

The USAID mission will provide the following support: The procurement office will assist with the selection and ordering of equipment. If necessary, this office will request an AID/W DS equipment specialist to review in D.C., or, if necessary, on site here in Dakar, the appropriateness of the equipment designated.

The Human Resources Development Office will work with SERST's training officer on organizing the management training seminars (identifying trainers, etc.).

The Controller's Office will assume responsibility for the management of project funds.

The Program Office will take overall responsibility for project implementation and evaluation.

G. Procurement

Source and origin of goods and services furnished by AID should be in the U.S. (Code 00). The mission will collaborate with SERST on supplying AID/W with any documentation (waivers, etc.) necessary.

H. Financial Summary

The budget is based on a twelve month AIP. Life of project AID financing totals \$100,000. In accordance with AIDs OYB and allotment procedures, the total amount will be obligated in FY 1981. The budget is as follows:

Word Processor (IBM Displaymonter System)	\$13,500
Xerox Machine (IBM Copier II)	12,500
Computer (Hewlett Packard 85)	12,000
Transport	2,000
Video Equipment	2,500
Equipment and maintenance and repair	10,000
Total	<u>52,500</u>

Scientific and technical information and documentation	10,000
Management Training	37,500

Proposal Management Training Seminar Budget

1. Lodging and Food at Aldiana and in Dakar:	15,450
at Aldiana - participants 2 x 20 participants x 6 days x \$50	12,000
Trainers: 2 trainers x 12 days x \$50	1,200
SERST & USAID observers, 30 days x 15	1,500
in Dakar - 1 trainer x 6 days x \$125	750
2. <u>Rental of Training Room</u>	
15 days x \$41.67	625

3. Transportation Costs

Round trip for participants to Aldiana, 40 x 2 x \$2.08	166
2 U.S./Dakar round trips, plus miscellaneous U.S. travel	3,000

4. Training Salaries

6 days - preparatory meetings, 3 days-synthesis meetings; 12 days - teaching, 6 days evaluation = 27 days x 2 = 54 days x \$192 =	10,368
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5. Diverse Administrative Costs

(Equipment Rental, miscellaneous assistants, telephone/telex fees, miscellaneous office supplies, etc.)	7,891
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TOTAL	\$37,500
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I. Implementation Plan

The project, under delegation of authority to the Mission Director, will be reviewed and approved in the field.

The proposed schedule for project implementation is as follows:

-PP prepared, reviewed, and approved by USAID/Dakar	April, 1981
-Equipment ordered by USAID/Dakar	May-June, 1981
-Equipment received and transferred to SERST head- quarters	Dec.1981-Feb.1982
-SERST installs and learns to maintain and use equipment	March-April, 1982
-NTIS documentation services subscribed to for SERST by USAID/Dakar	September, 1981
-SERST documentalist trained in U.S. in NTIS resources	Aug.-Oct., 1981
-Management Training Seminars organized and implemented	May-June, 1981
-Project evaluated	May, 1982

J. Environmental Impact Statement

In keeping with Regulation 16, 216, C (Categorical Exclusions), 1, (XIV), this project involves a program intended to develop the capability of recipient countries to engage in development planning, without directly affecting the environment, and so is exempt from an Initial Environmental Examination, Environmental Assessment, and an Environmental Impact Statement

In keeping with Regulation 16, Section 216.2, C, 2, USAID/Senegal, as the originator of this project, sought the AID/W Africa Bureau Environmental Officer's approval of the above negative determination on April 3, 1981 by cable.

K. Evaluation

In July, 1982, a team from USAID/Senegal will evaluate the project. This evaluation will consist of an evaluation of SERST functioning in fulfilling its role with the benefit of the equipment, NTIS services, and management training seminars from this project.

L. AIP Nature of Project

This project's relatively low budget and limited project scope justify the simplified project paper format hereby being used to present it. No follow-up on activities are being planned for the project.

**PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY**  
**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Life of Project :  
From FY 1981 to FY 1982  
Total US Funding \$ 100,000  
Date Prepared April 2, 1981

Project Title & Number MANAGEMENT OF RESEARCH PROJECT - 685-0255

PAGE 1

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal : The broader objective to which this project contributes :</p> <p>To improve Senegal's capacity to manage technical and scientific research</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement</p> <p>Increased efficiency of SERST operations.</p>	<p>Testimony of administrators and scientists; evaluations</p>	<p>Assumptions for Achieving goal targets :</p> <p>Other aspects of SERST functions remain effective.</p>
<p>PURPOSE :</p> <p>To improve SERST's :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Internal management</li> <li>. output of meetings, supporting documents, and audio-visual presentations.</li> <li>. record-keeping</li> <li>. documentation facilities</li> </ul>	<p>Improved coordination between offices/better morale</p> <p>production and reproduction of reports, and audio-visual presentations.</p> <p>records</p> <p>availability within SERST of NTIS information.</p>	<p>Interviews with SERST staff, and evaluations of their efficiency by outsiders.</p> <p>SERST files/interviews with staff/video tape viewing.</p> <p>SERST files</p> <p>evaluation of SERST's documentation center</p>	<p>SERST has staff ready to use these innovations.</p>
<p>OUTPUTS :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. streamlined management operations</li> <li>. capacity to process more written material.</li> <li>. capacity to copy more written material.</li> </ul>	<p>25% decrease in time required to complete activities.</p> <p>at least a 25% increase in written material.</p> <p>at least 25% increase in copied material.</p>	<p>interviews with people inside and outside SERST.</p> <p>counters on machines</p> <p>counters on machines</p>	<p>SERST can maintain and keep current these facilities.</p>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title & Number : MANAGEMENT OF RESEARCH PROJECT - 685 - 0255

Life of Project :  
 From FY 1981 to FY 1982  
 Total US Funding \$ 100,000  
 Date Prepared April 2, 1981

PAGE 2

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS.	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																
<p>Project Purpose :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. audio-visual presentations</li> <li>. information storage and retrieval</li> <li>. additional information on file</li> </ul>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved : End of project status :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number and quality of audio-visual presentations</li> <li>access to information perceived as improved</li> <li>indexes/catalogues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>visits to SERST's information office</li> <li>attempts to store and retrieve information.</li> <li>visits to SERST's documentation center.</li> </ul>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose :</p>																
<p>INPUTS :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Management Seminars</li> <li>. Word Processor</li> <li>. Xerox Machine</li> <li>. Computer</li> <li>. Video-playback unit and television</li> <li>. Documents</li> </ul>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>2, @ \$ 18,750</td> <td>\$ 37,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Word processor</td> <td>\$ 13,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Xerox Machine</td> <td>\$ 12,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer</td> <td>\$ 12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>video-playback and television</td> <td>\$ 2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipment transport</td> <td>\$ 2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipment maintenance and repair</td> <td>\$ 10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Order of documents</td> <td>\$ 10,000</td> </tr> </table>	2, @ \$ 18,750	\$ 37,500	Word processor	\$ 13,500	Xerox Machine	\$ 12,500	Computer	\$ 12,000	video-playback and television	\$ 2,500	Equipment transport	\$ 2,000	Equipment maintenance and repair	\$ 10,000	Order of documents	\$ 10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in Seminars</li> <li>Visit to SERST</li> </ul>	<p>Satisfactory delivery of commodities and Technical Assistance.</p>
2, @ \$ 18,750	\$ 37,500																		
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## 5C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds and project criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance (with a subcategory for criteria applicable only to loans); and Economic Support Fund.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? **Yes**  
HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PRODUCT? **Yes**

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. FY 79 App. Act Unnumbered; FAA Sec. 653 (b); Sec. 634A. (a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure)?  
The Congressional notification of subject project expired on January 29, 1981
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?  
N/A
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?  
N/A
4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 79 App. Act Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per the Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources dated October 25, 1973?  
N/A
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?  
N/A
6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs.  
No

A.

7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

The project will improve the operations of an institution which initiates and coordinates scientific and technological research in support of industry and agriculture.

8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

The project will give Senegal's scientific and technological research community access to US knowhow which could well lead to private US participation in foreign assistance programs.

9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 616(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.

The basic operating budget of SERST is met from GOS funds.

10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

No

11. FAA Sec. 601(e) Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?

Yes

12. FY 79 App. Act sec. 608. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity?

N/A

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(b); 111; 113; 281a. Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained

The project will do this by strengthening an institution intent on involving the poor in development in the ways here identified.

B.1.a.

basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 107.

Is assistance being made available: (include only applicable paragraph which corresponds to source of funds used. If more than one fund source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source.)

This project is being funded under the Sahel Development Appropriation.

(1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; [103A] if for agricultural research, is full account taken of needs of small farmers;

(2) [104] for population planning under sec. 104(b) or health under sec. 104(c); if so, extent to which activity emphasizes low-cost, integrated delivery systems for health, nutrition and family planning for the poorest people, with particular attention to the needs of mothers and young children, using paramedical and auxiliary medical personnel, clinics and health posts, commercial distribution systems and other modes of community research.

(3) [105] for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development;

The project will strengthen the management capability of an institution which enables the poor to participate in development.

(4) [106] for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is:

(i) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;

(ii) to help alleviate energy problems;

(iii) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;

(iv) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster;

## B.1.b.(4).

(v) for special development problem, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;

(vi) for programs of urban development, especially small labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial services institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

c. [107] Is appropriate effort placed on use of appropriate technology?

Yes

d. FAA Sec. 110(a). Will the recipient country provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed country")?

This requirement does not apply to the Sahel Development Appropriation

e. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to the Congress been made, and efforts for other financing, or is the recipient country "relatively least developed"?

This requirement does not apply to the Sahel Development Appropriation

f. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

This project will strengthen an institution intent on supporting the socio-economic development of Senegal.

g. FAA Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth?

Yes

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans Only)

a. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan, including reasonableness of repayment prospects.

N/A

b. FAA Sec. 122(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete in the U.S. with U.S. enterprise, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan?

N/A

3. Project Criteria Solely for Economic Support Fund

a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance support promote economic or political stability? To the extent possible, does it reflect the policy directions of section 102?

N/A

b. FAA Sec. 533. Will assistance under this chapter be used for military, or paramilitary activities?

N/A

5C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to FAA funds, and then criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. FAA Sec. 116. Can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy? If not, has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights?

Yes

2. FAA Sec. 481. Has it been determined that the government of recipient country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotics drugs and other controlled substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country, or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to U.S. Government personnel or their dependents, or from entering the United States unlawfully?

No

3. FAA Sec. 620(b). If assistance is to a government, has the Secretary of State determined that it is not controlled by the international Communist movement?

Yes

4. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to government, is the government liable as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) debt is not denied or contested by such government?

We are aware of no such case

5. FAA Sec. 620(e)(1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities?

No

A.

6. FAA Sec. 620(a), 620(f); FY 79 App. Act, Sec. 100, 114 and 606. Is recipient country a Communist country? Will assistance be provided to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Cuba, Uganda, Mozambique, or Angola?

No

7. FAA Sec. 620(i). Is recipient country in any way involved in (a) subversion of, or military aggression against, the United States or any country receiving U.S. assistance, or (b) the planning of such subversion or aggression?

No

8. FAA Sec. 620(j). Has the country permitted or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction, by mob action, of U.S. property?

No

9. FAA Sec. 620(l). If the country has failed to institute the Investment guaranty program for the specific risks of expropriation, inconvertibility or confiscation, has the AID Administrator within the past year considered denying assistance to such government for this reason?

The Government of Senegal has an investment guarantee with the U.S.

10. FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended, Sec. 5. If country has seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing activities in international waters:

a. has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made?

N/A

b. has complete denial of assistance been considered by AID Administrator?

N/A

11. FAA Sec. 620; FY 79 App. Act, Sec. 603.  
(a) Is the government of the recipient country in default for more than 6 months on interest or principal of any AID loan to the country?  
(b) Is country in default exceeding one year on interest or principal on U.S. loan under program for which App. Act appropriates funds?

No

No

12. FAA Sec. 620(s). If contemplated assistance is development loan or from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the percentage of the country's budget which is for military expenditures, the amount of foreign exchange spent on military equipment and the

N/A

A.12.

amount spent for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems? (An affirmative answer may refer to the record of the annual "Taking Into Consideration" memo: "Yes, as reported in annual report on implementation of Sec. 620(s)." This report is prepared at time of approval by the Administrator of the Operational Year Budget and can be the basis for an affirmative answer during the fiscal year unless significant changes in circumstances occur.)

13. FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have they been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?

No

14. FAA Sec. 620(u). What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the AID Administrator in determining the current AID Operational Year Budget?

Senegal is not in arrears in its U.N. obligations

15. FAA Sec. 620A, FY 79 App. Act, Sec. 607. Has the country granted sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism?

No

16. FAA Sec. 666. Does the country object, on basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. there to carry out economic development program under FAA?

No

17. FAA Sec. 669, 670. Has the country, after August 3, 1977, delivered or received nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment, materials, or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards? Has it detonated a nuclear device after August 3, 1977, although not a "nuclear-weapon State" under the nonproliferation treaty?

No

R. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(b)(4). Have criteria been established and taken into account to assess commitment progress of country in effectively involving the poor in development, on such indexes as: (1) increase in agricultural productivity through small-farm labor intensive agriculture, (2) reduced infant mortality, (3) control of population growth, (4) equality of income distribution, (5) reduction of unemployment, and (6) increased literacy?

Yes. See 1983 CDSS

b. FAA Sec. 104(d)(1). If appropriate, is this development (including Sahel) activity designed to build motivation for smaller families through modification of economic and social conditions supportive of the desire for large families in programs such as education in and out of school, nutrition, disease control, maternal and child health services, agricultural production, rural development, and assistance to urban poor?

N/A

2. Economic Support Fund Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 502B. Has the country engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights?

No

b. FAA Sec. 533(b). Will assistance under the Southern Africa program be provided to Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, or Zambia? If so, has President determined (and reported to the Congress) that such assistance will further U.S. foreign policy interests?

N/A

c. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made?

N/A

d. FY 79 App. Act, Sec. 113. Will assistance be provided for the purpose of aiding directly the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

No

e. FAA Sec. 620H. Will security supporting assistance be furnished to Argentina after September 30, 1978?

No

5C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to FAA funds, and then criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. FAA Sec. 116. Can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy? If not, has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights?

Yes

2. FAA Sec. 481. Has it been determined that the government of recipient country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotics drugs and other controlled substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country, or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to U.S. Government personnel or their dependents, or from entering the United States unlawfully?

No

3. FAA Sec. 620(b). If assistance is to a government, has the Secretary of State determined that it is not controlled by the International Communist movement?

Yes

4. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to government, is the government liable as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) debt is not denied or contested by such government?

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No

A.

6. FAA Sec. 620(j), 620(f); FY 79 App. Act, Sec. 108, 114 and 606. Is recipient country a Communist country? Will assistance be provided to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Cuba, Uganda, Mozambique, or Angola?

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(b) Is country in default exceeding one year on interest or principal on U.S. loan under program for which App. Act appropriates funds?

a) No

b) No

12. FAA Sec. 620(s). If contemplated assistance is development loan or from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the percentage of the country's budget which is for military expenditures, the amount of foreign exchange spent on military equipment and the

N/A

A.12.

amount spent for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems? (An affirmative answer may refer to the record of the annual "Taking Into Consideration" memo: "Yes, as reported in annual report on Implementation of Sec. 620(s)." This report is prepared at time of approval by the Administrator of the Operational Year Budget and can be the basis for an affirmative answer during the fiscal year unless significant changes in circumstances occur.)

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No

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b. FAA Sec. 104(d)(1). If appropriate, is this development (including Sahel) activity designed to build motivation for smaller families through modification of economic and social conditions supportive of the desire for large families in programs such as education in and out of school, nutrition, disease control, maternal and child health services, agricultural production, rural development, and assistance to urban poor?

N/A

2. Economic Support Fund Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 502B. Has the country engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights?

No

b. FAA Sec. 533(b). Will assistance under the Southern Africa program be provided to Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, or Zambia? If so, has President determined (and reported to the Congress) that such assistance will further U.S. foreign policy interests?

N/A

c. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made?

N/A

d. FY 79 App. Act, Sec. 113. Will assistance be provided for the purpose of aiding directly the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

No

e. FAA Sec. 620B. Will security supporting assistance be furnished to Argentina after September 30, 1978?

No

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

OR

CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

Project Country: Senegal

Project Title and Number: Management of Research Project 685-0255

Funding: FY (s) 1981 \$ 100,000

IEE/CE Prepared by: AFR/DR/SWAP, J. Schlesinger

Environmental Action Recommended:

Positive Determination \_\_\_\_\_  
Negative Determination \_\_\_\_\_  
or  
Categorical Exclusion x \_\_\_\_\_

This activity meets the criteria for Categorical Exclusion in accordance with Section 216.2 (C) 2 xiv and is excluded from further review because:

This project is designed to strengthen SERST as an institution for directing and coordinating scientific and technological research in Senegal. Project inputs will have no direct impact on the environment

ACTION REQUESTED BY: JRM 17/IV/81  
Jonathan R. McCabe, AFR/DR/SWAP

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Concurrence:  
Bureau Environmental Officer

APPROVED James S. Hester

DISAPPROVED \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 17 April 81

Clearance: GC/AFR [Signature]

Date \_\_\_\_\_