

**AIRGRAM**

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

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CLASSIFICATION

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TO - **AID/W** **TOAID A 224**  
1970 NOV 25 PM 2 20

DATE REC'D.

660-016

DATE SENT

November 19, 1970

A.I.D.  
COMM BR

FROM - **Kinshasa**

SUBJECT - **REVISED**  
**PROP - Specialized Post University Training**

REFERENCE - (A) **STATE 121037**  
(B) **TR 171265**  
(C) **KINSHASA 5446**

Attached is the revised **PROP** on the subject project, taking into account the USAID and AID/W decision that henceforth this project will be limited to the training of university professors only and that new obligations will not be made after FY 1972. However, of course, students in the U.S. under this project at that time will be permitted to complete their agreed upon studies.

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OFFICE  
**Program**

PHONE NO. DATE  
**x36 Nov. 12, 70**

APPROVED BY:  
**Russell S. McClure**  
**Director, USAID, Kinshasa**

AIR AND OTHER CLEARANCES  
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**Cleared: Nolnick**

PROG: **RLevin**

**UNCLASSIFIED**  
CLASSIFICATION

Non Capital Project Paper (PROP)  
USAID KINSHASA  
October 22, 1970

A. Identifying Data

Country:	Congo-Kinshasa		
Project Number:	660-15-660-016		
Project Title:	Specialized Post-University Training		
U.S. Obligation Span:	FY 1961 - FY 1972		
Physical Implementation Plan:	FY 1961 - FY 1974		
Life of Project Financial Requirements:			
U.S. Dollars DG:	FY 1971	\$220,000	
	FY 1972	\$510,000	(1)
U.S. Owned Local Currency:	---		
Trust Fund Contribution:	As required		(2)
Other donor:	---		
	TOTAL	\$730,000	

- 
- (1) Includes future funding for those participants sent to and in the U.S. in FY 1972.
- (2) Trust Fund covering local and international transportation of participants.

## B. Summary Description

The four university-level institutions in the Congo (Universities of Lovanium, Lubumbashi and Kisangani, and the National School of Administration) have now attained the capability of filling a good share of the Congo's undergraduate training needs.

However, these institutions do not have the same capability at the graduate level and their capacity for producing their own professors is limited. Given the desirability of Congolization, the high foreign exchange cost of recruiting European professors, the increasing difficulties of recruitment, and the prerequisite of a graduate degree to teach in the universities, it is important to support a program which allows the universities to obtain Congolese professors and to develop a cadre capable of expanding their curricula into graduate fields of study. Therefore, AID now offers three graduate scholarships a year to each of these four institutions under this program. These scholarships, which are in priority fields such as education, economics, and public administration, are awarded to either existing professors or to graduates who have been nominated as future professors. The program is financed from AID dollar project funds, with transportation costs paid from the Trust Fund.

In order to insure the development of a reasonable cadre of university professors trained under a practical graduate program (as opposed to the more theoretical European approach), it is considered reasonable at this stage that an average of 15 professors at each of the universities receive graduate degrees from U.S. universities. The project thus would run through 1974. It is also essential that as many as possible of these U.S. trained professors return with Doctorate degrees, since those with Masters degrees normally are not considered for full professorial positions under the current GDRC system, instead becoming assistant professors. While it is good to have Congolese assistant professors, this does not have sufficient impact on the Congolization of university staff since about 95 per cent of the expatriate university teaching staffs are full professors and could only be replaced by Congolese with Doctorate degrees.

To meet the need for more participants at the Ph.D level, the universities are being urged to nominate their best candidates for AID scholarships in order to assure the capabilities of the nominees at the Doctorate level. If after a year or two of graduate study the participant is unable to proceed on to the Doctorate, he returns with the Masters degree and still finds useful and challenging work in the Congo.

The primary reason for this present PROP revision is to reflect the new focus which has emerged in this project. Formerly the project attempted to meet some of the critical lack of educated manpower in general. Our contribution has been very useful in doing this. But as this need is now largely met by Congolese universities and other donors, the project now is focused exclusively on providing educated Congolese professors who can displace existing European professors, in this way influencing the educational process of large numbers of Congolese university students.

The table below gives a statistical picture of current training plans for Congolese university faculty under this revised Specialized Post University Training project.

<u>University</u>	<u>Returned To date</u>	<u>In Training</u>	<u>Future Departures</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
			<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	
Official University of the Congo (Lubumbashi)	3	8	3	3	17
Free University of the Congo (Kisangani)	2	6	3	3	14
Lovanium University	1	6	3	3	13
National School of Administration	2	6	3	3	14
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>

and

#### C. Setting ~~xx~~ Environment

Participant training in the Congo began in 1960 when the United States Government granted 300 scholarships to the Government of the Congo as an independence gift. These scholarships were provided for short-term, non-degree studies, primarily for Congolese Government officials in such areas as legislative services, public and school administration, agriculture, transportation, teaching and technical skills. Since this initial grant the AID training program has, in cooperation with the GDRC, undergone many innovations in its priorities and direction.

In 1962 the first undergraduate scholarships were granted to the Congo by AID. To date there are 16 Congolese who have received bachelors degrees in the United States under AID sponsorship, and there are two who have completed their degrees in 1970 and are returning to work in the Congo.

In 1967, AID began the participant training program in its current form, initially emphasizing training at the graduate level for professors and assistant professors of Congolese institutions of higher learning. This program is specifically aimed at developing Congolese teachers for the staffs of the universities. These staffs have increased as enrollments in the universities have increased--from 749 students at Independence to over 6,500 today. The need for more Congolese faculty to replace expatriates is obvious.

Since inception of the participant training program in 1960, AID has sponsored a total of 600 Congolese for studies in the United States and other countries. The program has been administered in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

The education sector is one of the three emphasis sectors in the Congo, the other two being transportation and agriculture. Donors generally agree that emphasis on education is one key to the Congo's long-term economic and social growth.

AID continues to assist the Congo in the education sector in several ways in addition to this Specialized Post University Training project. USAID and the GDRG finance from counterpart funds a program of regional scholarships at the three Congolese universities to encourage regional exchange of students between African countries. Congolese students are included in this program. AID also assists education in the Congo through the use of counterpart funds in conjunction with the GDRG to finance buildings and equipment for numerous schools at all levels. For example, it is estimated that roughly 25 per cent of the capital cost of Lovanium University has been financed from counterpart funds.

Other countries, especially Belgium and France, provide funds to finance studies by hundreds of Congolese in their countries. This AID project is smaller than the programs of these two donors. West Germany, the FED, and other donors have assisted in the construction and equipping of schools.

The reader is referred to the important "Survey of Education in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" prepared by the American Council on Education in 1969, and financed by AID. This survey contains a thorough review of the Congo's educational system, pointing out the weaknesses and making many action recommendations.

AID also supports the African-American Institute (AAI), which sponsors a program in which the GDRG pays the costs of international transportation, colleges and universities provide scholarships, and AID finances the Institute's administrative expenses. The Institute has three activities called ASPAU, AFGRAD, and INTERAF. Under ASPAU students earn B.A.s or

B.S.s at American schools; under AFGRAD students earn M.A.s, M.S.s or Ph.D.s in the U.S., and under INTERAF African students study in African universities outside their home countries. The USAID works closely with the Kinshasa AAI office in an attempt to keep these activities running smoothly to the benefit of education in the Congo. Unfortunately, AAI administration and management both here and at the regional and New York City headquarters are sometimes weak. We have urged AAI to improve in specific ways on several occasions.

#### D. Strategy

Congolization of the university faculties has proceeded slowly. Of 88 Congolese staff members at Lovanium, for example, only three hold full professorial appointments. Most of the Congolese staff members have only the license degree, and the Doctorate is necessary before a full professorship can be obtained. As stated previously, it is now time for the GDRC and interested donors to step up Congolization of university personnel. By providing funds for approximately 15 Congolese at each university to obtain Doctorate degrees in the U.S., AID under this program is assisting in the Congolization of the university staffs and at the same time is providing a ~~new~~ nucleus of well-trained, young Congolese who know the advantages of the more practical American system of Education and who will provide a balance to those who receive their graduate degrees in Belgium and other European countries under a more theoretical system of education.

### E. Planned Targets, Results and Outputs

The general result of this ongoing revised project will be to provide a small but significant number of American trained faculty members to Congolese universities. ~~However, we have and expect to continue to have a small program in this area, but other important donors as Belgium and France.~~

### F. Course of Action

Each year in January USAID, with the approval of the Minister of National Education, sends a letter to each of the rectors of the four universities offering three scholarships for faculty or future faculty members, and requesting the universities to nominate three candidates and three alternates. Upon receipt of nominations and completed biographic data, a USAID officer explains the AID program in detail to the nominees in order to avoid confusion about benefits, allowances, etc. The USAID also requires written statements from the universities and the nominees assuring future employment at the universities. Once all documentation is received by USAID, it is forwarded along with the PIO/P to AID/W for approval and placement. AID/W should be in receipt of all required documentation in April of each year. Call forward is issued by AID/W any time after July 15 (end of the Congo academic year) in order for the participants to begin intensive English courses if necessary. Since there is no facility in the Congo providing adequate intensive English courses, participants are called forward and given intensive English language training in the U.S.

The USAID arranges orientation training programs and assures that all pre-departure documentation is completed and all requirements met. AID/W is advised of arrival times as far in advance as possible.

Upon completion of studies and return to the Congo, the USAID assures that all obligations noted in the PIO/P are fulfilled by the participant and/or the university.

A complete file is kept on <sup>each</sup> ~~the location and employment of~~ returned participant. This is used to evaluate success of the program on a continuing basis. Gatherings of returned participants are organized frequently. Recently the returned university participants organized a social and professional club with the assistance of USAID.

### G. Financial Requirements

Estimated dollar funds required to carry this project to completion are \$214,800 for FY 1971 and \$503,900 for FY 1972. These figures have been

rounded up to \$220,000 and \$510,000 respectively. In addition, approximately \$40,000 equivalent in local currency Trust Fund money will be needed to cover local and international transportation of participants each year.

The dollar figure for 1971 is generated as follows: \$95,200 for FY 1970 participants, \$38,000 for extensions for participants prior to FY 1970, and \$81,600 for new participants in FY 1971 equalling \$213,800. The FY 1972 dollar figures are generated as follows: \$41,500 for FY 1970 participants, \$163,200 for FY 1971 participants to cover FY 1971 and FY 1972, \$244,800 for FY 1972 participants to cover 1971, 1972 and 1973, and \$54,400 for extensions projected for FY 1970 participants as well as earlier participants.

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## PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. PROJECT NUMBER <b>660-15-660-016</b>	3. COUNTRY <b>Congo</b>	4 <b>0155</b>
2. PROJECT TITLE <b>Specialized Post-University Training</b>		5. AUTHORIZATION DATE <b>January 15, 1971</b>
A.I.D. Reference Center Room 1656 NS		6. PROP DATED <b>10/22/70</b> <del>November 19, 1970</del>

## 7. LIFE OF PROJECT

a. Number of Years of Funding: 12Starting FY 19 61 Terminal FY 19 72

b. Estimated Duration of Physical Work

After Last Year of Funding (in Months): 12

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR (In U.S. \$ or \$ equivalent)	DOLLARS		P.L. 480  CCC + FREIGHT	LOCAL CURRENCY			
	GRANT	LOAN		Exchange Rate: \$1 = <u>₧0.50</u>		HOST COUNTRY	
				U.S. OWNED			
Prior through Actual FY 70	2679			GRANT	LOAN	JOINTLY PROGRAMMED	OTHER
Operational FY 71	197					96	
Budget FY 72	100					20	
B + 1 FY							
B + 2 FY							
B + 3 FY							
All Subsequent FY's							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2976</b>					<b>136</b>	

9. DESCRIBE SPECIAL FUNDING CONDITIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION, AND LIST KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF ANY P.L. 480 COMMODITIES

## 10. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL OF PROJECT

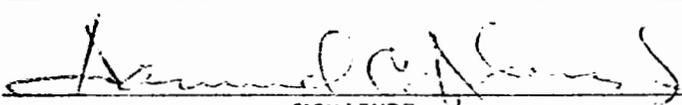
- 1) Graduate training will be provided for a maximum of 12 participants from each of the four institutions indicated in the attached PROP.
- 2) No new participants will enter training under this project subsequent to Sept. '71'.
- 3) Programs for participants who enter training in Sept. 1971 will be designed to ensure that training objectives can be achieved by not later than June 1973.

(Use continuation sheet if necessary)

11. Approved in substance for the life of the project as described in the PROP, subject to the conditions cited in Block 10 above, and the availability of funds. Detailed planning with cooperating country and drafting of implementation documents is authorized.

This authorization is contingent upon timely completion of the self-help and other conditions listed in the PROP or attached thereto.

This authorization will be reviewed at such time as the objectives, scope and nature of the project and/or the magnitudes and scheduling of any inputs or outputs deviate so significantly from the project as originally authorized as to warrant submission of a new or revised PROP.

A.I.D. APPROVAL	CLEARANCES	DATE
 AA/AFR, Assistant Administrator for Africa TITLE	AFR/CWA: JFAULHABER	1/11/71
	AFR/CWA: RMisheloff	1/14/71
	AFR/DP: DShear	1/15/71
	AFR/MGT: FHahne	1/13/71
	OIT: JMcDonough	1/15/71
	DAA/AFR: PBirnbaum	1/15/71