

UNCLASSIFIED CLASSIFICATION

PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol U-447

1. PROJECT TITLE Development Training for Portuguese-Speaking Africa	2. PROJECT NUMBER 698-0418	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE AFR/RA
	4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) 698-81-0	

5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING		7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION	
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY 75	B. Final Obligation Expected FY 83	C. Final Input Delivery FY 84	A. Total	\$ 10,207,000	From (month/yr.)	11/78
			B. U.S.	\$ 10,207,000	To (month/yr.)	10/80

8. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., program, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
Amend Project Paper facesheet to extend the final year of obligations to FY 1983.	AFR/RA: M. Sebsibe	10/80
Assist Angolan students in locating suitable employment in Africa, if return to Angola continues to be impossible.	AAI and AID: Y. Zahler N. Green	9/81
Amend Project Paper for the African Manpower Development Project (698-0384) to provide training programs for Portuguese-speaking countries.	AFR/RA: N. Green J. Dawson	10/80

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS			10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change	
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T		B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or	
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan	
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P		C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project	

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Name and Title)		12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval	
Minnie Sebsibe, Project Officer, AFR/RA Norman Green, Education Officer, AFR/RA James Dawson, Senior Project Officer, AFR/RA Yolande Zahler, Portuguese Programs Coordinator, AAI		Signature <i>E. Dennis Conroy</i>	
		Typed Name E. Dennis Conroy, Director,	
		Date 10/9/80	

nationals of Portuguese-speaking African countries. Contract funds have been used to provide training for 332 long-term participants, as itemized in the table below. In addition, a special in-country training program was supported in Cape Verde for 20 primary school teachers and 10 secondary school teachers.

<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Training Sites</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Portugal</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Africa</u>	
Angola	26	-	-	11	37
Cape Verde	75	-	-	1	76
Guinea-Bissau	53	89	3	22	167
Sao Tome/Principe	23	18	-	11	52
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	177	107	3	45	332

The PP projected a total of 435 long-term participants including, as mentioned above, 255 participants from Angola and Mozambique and 65 from Cape Verde, 80 from Guinea-Bissau and 35 from Sao Tome/Principe. Training programs for the three latter countries were increased to the levels shown in the above table after Angola and Mozambique were restricted from participating in the program. The actual total of 332 long-term participants amounts to 76 percent of the planned total of 435.

The PP also originally proposed that about 80 percent of the participants in this project would be trained in Africa. This did not take place; the 45 long-term participants who actually received training in Africa amount to only 13 percent of the total number trained. Attempts to place more students in African institutions were thwarted by problems of language training, political sensitivities, and the difficulties African institutions faced in mounting the types of flexible training programs required. Because of these problems, AAI was authorized to use Portugal and Brazil, in addition to Africa, as training sites. About one-third of the total number of trainees eventually were sent to Portugal, but only three students went to Brazil. U.S.-based training was also increased, accounting for over half of the total number trained. These changes in the planned training sites increased the costs of the training, but these increases were balanced by reductions in the total number of trainees.

Amendment No. 1 to the PP authorized life-of-project funding at \$10,207,000. This amount included \$8,978,000 in EH funds and \$1,229,000 in PC funds (assistance to Portugal and Portuguese Colonies). \$7,317,548 ^{8,072,000} has been obligated to date, funding the project into CY 1981. It is estimated that additional obligations in the amount of \$2.9 million will be required to permit the 162 participants still in training to complete their programs.

0.7
Of the ~~\$7,317,548~~ obligated to date, approximately \$6 million, or 82 per cent, has been budgeted for trainee costs with the rest budgeted for AAI's administrative and overhead expenses. AAI's management of project activities has been generally satisfactory.

Amendment No. 7 to the AAI contract establishes the estimated completion date for the contract as September 30, 1984, which is the date that students who entered bachelors-level training in 1979-80 will be expected to complete their studies. However, the PP states that FY 1980 will be the final year for obligations for the project. The PP should be amended to show FY 1983 as the final year for obligations.

17. OUTPUTS - Participants in this project are almost entirely at the undergraduate level, including a large number of non-degree programs designed to meet immediate manpower needs in the respective countries. Of the 332 long-term participants, about 110 are enrolled in courses leading to bachelor degrees, 50 are for associate degrees, 100 are in various certificate or diploma programs; and 65 are in on-the-job training activities. Only 7 participants are undertaking advanced degree programs. Over twenty percent of the 332 participants are women.

The PP stated that the emphasis of the training program should be on agriculture, education, health, rural development, administration, and economic planning, but training in other priority development fields as well as vocational education could also be included. The actual fields of study undertaken by the 332 long-term participants are as follows:

<u>Fields</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Agriculture Fields ✓	28
Health Fields ✓	29
Economics/Planning	36
Business/Accounting/Secretarial	65
Education ✓	61
Fisheries ✓	23
Engineering/Technology ✓	90

332

The levels of training and the fields of training being pursued by the participants from these countries are similar to those of the training programs of the 1960s for other African countries, indicating the present lower levels of manpower development in the Portuguese-speaking areas. However, AID's future training programs for the Portuguese-speaking countries should begin to put more emphasis on agriculture, health, and other developmental fields closely related to the needs of the poor majority.

To date, approximately 170 participants have completed (or withdrawn from) their study programs. Although full information on repatriation

rates is not yet available, almost all of the participants are believed to have returned to their home countries after termination of their training, with the important exception of the Angolan students who studied in the United States.

The 26 Angolan participants sent to the United States were nominated by the transitional government in existence in that country in 1975. (Eleven other Angolans studied in Africa.) Political authority subsequently shifted leaving the 26 students in a confused legal situation regarding their immigration documents, lacking the sponsorship of their own government, and, for the present at least, unable to return home. Efforts are being continued to help the Angolan participants deal with complex questions concerning their legal status in this country; however, more attention needs to be given by AAI and AID to placing these students in suitable employment somewhere in Africa, if returning to Angola continues to be impossible for them.

18. PURPOSE - The purpose of the project is "to provide training opportunities at the post-primary and post-secondary level in both the United States and Africa for African nationals from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome/Principe." As noted previously, the purpose was later changed, on the one hand, by including Brazil and Portugal as eligible training sites and, on the other hand, by removing Angola and Mozambique from the list of eligible participating countries. In spite of the restrictions imposed on Angola and Mozambique, the project was able to provide training for 332 participants. This considerable number of training opportunities for Portuguese-speaking countries was an appropriate AID response to the needs of these countries which had received very little preparation for self-government. The 295 students from the small nations of Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome/Principe who received training under the project may be expected to make a substantial impact on the development programs of their countries.

19. GOAL - The goal of the project is "the development of a sufficient number of trained manpower and skilled personnel to enable Portuguese-speaking African countries to meet their priority development requirements." This, obviously, is a long-term goal to which this project could make only a partial, though significant, contribution. No post-secondary training institutions exist in any of the three cooperating countries so there will be a continuing need for scholarships for external undergraduate training, and, eventually, for increased graduate training. Simultaneously, efforts should be made to establish or enlarge in-country facilities for training mid- and lower-level workers for a wide range of technical, clerical, and development skills.

This project demonstrates a requirement on the part of the three countries involved for long-term undergraduate training in the United States which should be respected in the design of future AID scholarships programs. In addition, funds should be provided to these countries under either the African Manpower Development Project or the Sahel Manpower Development

Project to enable them to continue a variety of non-academic in-country and/or third-country training activities. The use of Puerto Rico as a training site (as was done for four participants from Sao Tome/Principe) would seem to offer many practical advantages and its use for additional training activities should be further investigated. The three countries should also be included in the AFGRAD scholarship program, however limited their initial participation may be.

20. BENEFICIARIES - The direct beneficiaries of the project are the 332 long-term participants and the 30 in-country trainees whose study programs were financed by the project. Their fields of training were designed to meet priority manpower needs for development programs in their countries. Assuming the participants are appropriately employed in developmental activities upon their return home, the training they have received should indirectly benefit significant portions of the populations of these countries.

21. UNPLANNED EFFECTS AND LESSONS LEARNED - Not enough time has elapsed to assess the full impact of the training programs sponsored by this project on the planning, management and implementation of development programs in the countries involved. In the near future, however, each country should undertake a manpower study, not only to review past training programs but also to develop fairly long range plans and policies for meeting human resource needs through coordinated in-country and external training programs.