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PARTICIPANT TRAINING IN THE SAHEL REGION:

A QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT

THE SAHEL

Bureau for Africa
Office of Sahel and West Africa Affairs
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C.

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Prepared by: Dr. Aida C. Monares

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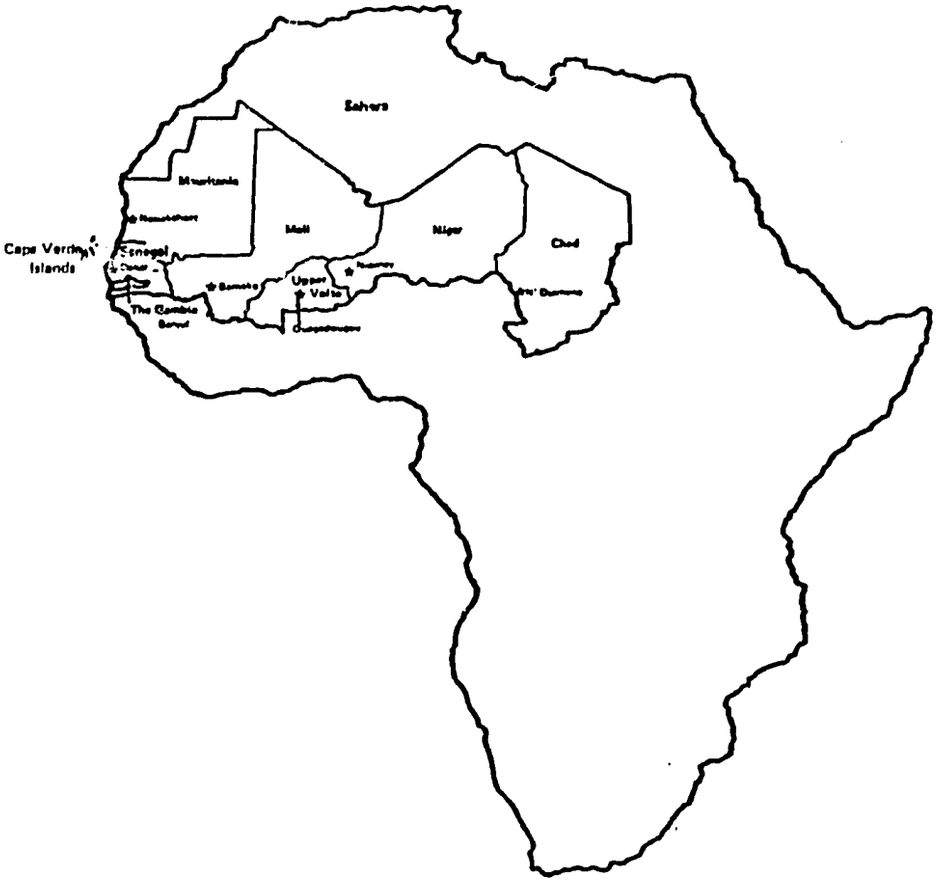
THE SAHEL



Country	Population (in 1000s) (1984)	Life Expectancy (1982)	Per Capita GNP (1982)
Cape Verde Islands	327	50 years	370
Senegal	6,541	44 "	490
Mauritania	1,623	45 "	470
The Gambia	655	40 "	380
Mali	7,532	45 "	180
Burkina Faso	6,733	44 "	210
Niger	6,284	45 "	310
Chad	5,116	44 "	80
Total	34,784	44 years (average)	$270 (average)

Source: AID/AFR/SWA, Project Identification Document, Sahel Collaborative Policy Analysis and Reform, Francis Urban, October 1984.

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Dr. Aida C. Monares

Executive Summary

The purpose of this study is to provide a statistical analysis of U.S. participant training and to analyze additional training data in order to assess the potential for expanding manpower training in the Sahel Region. The first section of the study analyzes statistical trends in participant training in the eight Sahelian countries of West Africa from FY1978 through FY1984 as well as training projections from FY1985 through FY1990. In addition, a summary of mission responses to a select number of manpower related topics is included as well as a list of participants in-training by country from FY1978 through FY1984.

A number of salient findings have emerged from an analysis of participant training that has taken place in the United states since FY1978 for foreign nationals from the Africa Sahel Region.

--Over 1326 participant new starts have participated in various academic and technical training programs over the six year span.

--The rate of participant training nearly doubled between FY1978 and FY1984. The average annual growth rate for both long-term academic and short-term technical training has been approximately 12%.

--Technical training is growing at a much faster pace than academic training. The percent increase in technical training since FY1978 is 168% with an average annual growth rate of 17.5%; while the percent increase in academic training since FY1978 is 34% with an average annual growth rate of 6%.

--A dramatic shift from academic to technical training occurred in 1981 and has been maintained.

--Agriculture and Natural Resources is the dominant academic field of study (320), but Health and Family Planning leads in number of trainees in technical programs (201).

--Graduate study predominates over undergraduate training.

--Women are very poorly represented. Training comparisons between men and women indicate that men are eleven times more likely to receive academic training than women, and five times more likely to receive technical training. Prior to FY1981, females represented only 11% of the participants compared to about 15% in 1981 and later; yet there is no strong evidence that their relative position is continuing to improve.

--Female academic training displays a rather flat pattern (no real increase or decrease) over the six year period, while the trend for males has been erratic.

--The disparity in representation of females versus male participants is apparent in each country.

--Females are more likely to enroll in undergraduate degrees while graduate degrees predominate for males.

--Cumulative data for the region for the six year period indicates that there has been a fairly uniform distribution of academic trainees in bachelors, masters and doctorate programs, with a much smaller number in the associate of arts degree. In general, male participants are more likely to be enrolled in graduate studies, while women are more likely to be in undergraduate programs.

--There is considerable country variation by type of degree. Of the regional total number of academic participants (562 for all eight countries for the six year period) Cape Verde accounts for 74% of all the Associate of Arts Degrees (AA's); Mauritania accounts for 60% of the BA/BS degrees; Senegal accounts for about 35% of MA/MS degrees, while Mali registers 64% in Ph.D. degrees.

--Country statistics illustrate that Senegal has the most number of participants, 28% of the total, and this dominance has been sustained consistently each year. By sharp contrast, Chad has had a total of only three participants since FY1978 when 11 Chadians were known to have registered for U.S. training.

Summary of Other Findings:

Only three USAID missions responded to the questionnaire concerning the number of participants that would be available over a five year period, assuming additional funding is provided to the missions. Based on this response rate, it is not possible to arrive at any conclusions on the potential for expanding training for the region as a whole.

Based on an analysis of USAID responses to State 215061 it is questionable as to whether missions can be expected to provide reasonably accurate training projections for a five year span of time -- particularly considering the data-scarce environment in which the Sahel missions operate. Reliability of data concerning available numbers of trainees might be enhanced by requesting data for a shorter span of years. It is recommended that participant projections be obtained from the missions for no more than three years. (According to various mission responses and an analysis of the data, this appears to be the maximum number of years for which reasonable projections can be obtained.)

Findings with respect to other manpower training related issues yielded the following information. For various reasons, half of the countries -- Chad, Mali, Niger and Senegal -- do not wish to encourage expansion of undergraduate training in the U.S. Reasons cited range from the high rate of U.S. trained non-returnees (Chad) to the presence of adequate training facilities in Africa for in-country or third country undergraduate study.

Three of the eight Sahelian countries polled reported a serious problem with "brain drain": Cape Verde, Chad, and Mali. Four countries reported no serious problem to date: The Gambia, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta. Mauritania did not respond to the query. Reasons advanced for the existence of a "brain drain" problem include low local salaries; limited job possibilities; political and economic instability; and the degree equivalency issue.

Cape Verde, The Gambia and Niger reported no significant problems with respect to U.S. and national university degree equivalency. One country did not respond to the question. However, four countries -- Chad, Mali, Senegal and Upper Volta -- reported that participants trained in the U.S. encounter major problems in degree equivalency. It should be noted that all four USAID missions who reported problems are taking deliberate steps to ameliorate this problem.

Three countries -- Chad, The Gambia and Niger answered positively to the query concerning availability of jobs for returning graduates. Three did not respond to the question -- Cape Verde, Mali and Mauritania -- and two -- Senegal and Upper Volta -- reported serious problems with the absorptive capacity of the countries to provide employment for college graduates. It is of interest to note that while Chad, The Gambia and Niger's reports may be considered the most optimistic concerning employment for returning graduates, their answers are also tempered by the observation that low salaries low economic growth rates and political instability will increasingly pose greater restrictons on the availiability of jobs for returning participants.

A. Purpose of the Study

The purposes of this study are to provide a statistical analysis of U.S. participant training for FY1978 through FY1984 and to analyze additional training data that can be used to assess the potential for expanding manpower training in the Sahel Region. The first section of the study provides a statistical assessment of trends in participant training in the eight Sahelian countries of West Africa: Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. Specifically, the first section of the report examines participant new starts trained in the U.S. and funded by AID's regional, bilateral and centrally administered projects from FY1978 to FY1984. In addition, training projections for FY1985 to FY1990 for U.S., in-country and third country training are analyzed to determine the number of trainees already programmed, as well as the potential number of trainees assuming an expansion of the Sahel Manpower Development Project II (SMDP II). To the extent that the data permits, projections are analyzed based on data provided by the missions. Finally, a summary of mission responses to a select number of manpower related topics is included as well as a list of participants in-training by country from FY1978 through FY1984.

B. Scope of Study

The countries of the Sahel Region of West Africa included in this study are: Cape Verde; Chad; The Gambia; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Senegal; and, Upper Volta. The parameters for the first part of this study are restricted to AID funded participant new starts who received U.S. training from FY1978 to FY1984 through AID's regional, bilateral or centrally funded projects.1/ In addition, projections are analyzed for participants already programmed and for additional candidates that could be trained provided additional funds are made available to missions. Also, mission reponses to a number of manpower training related topics are presented as well as a list of participants in-training by country from FY1978 through FY1984.

C. Sources and Limitations of the Data

The two basic sources of data for this study are: (1) the automated database referred to as the Participant Training and Information System (PTIS) maintained by AID's S&T/IT; and (2) mission responses to State cable 215061. The first part of the study concerning country statistical trends for U.S. trained participants draws upon the PTIS database, while the second part of the study on participant projections and manpower related topics is based on mission responses to referenced cable.

1. See Section D: Definition of Terms.

Country statistics and regional trends for FY1978 to FY1984 are analyzed according to the following variables:

1. Countries:

   (a) Cape Verde
   (b) Chad
   (c) Gambia, The
   (d) Mali
   (e) Mauritania
   (f) Niger
   (g) Senegal
   (h) Upper Volta

2. Fiscal Years: 1978 through 1990

3. Location of Training:

   (a) U.S.

4. Level of Training:

   (a) Academic
   (b) Technical

5. Area of Study:

   (a) Agriculture
   (b) Industry
   (c) Transportation
   (d) Labor
   (e) Health & Family Plannning
   (f) Education
   (g) Public Administration
   (h) Housing & Community Development
   (i) Private Enterprise & Miscellaneous

(6) Degree Objective

   (A) AA
   (b) BA/BS
   (c) MA/MS
   (d) Ph.D.

(7) Sex

   (a) Male
   (b) Female

Projections for participants already programmed, and for potential trainees assuming additional funding is made available to the missions are presented for FY1985 through 1990 and are analyzed to the extent that the data permits.

A word about the data on projections. The projections presented in this study, are based more on expert opinion provided by field mission staff than on empirical data. This reliance on expert opinion is partly associated with the fact that we are dealing with a data-scarce environment. Over the years, the lack of reliable data sources within the Sahelian countries have been widely substantiated to the extent that it has commanded the attention of major international donor organizations. The recognition that reliable data sources are key to national planning and development efforts have caused donor interest in strengthening the region's internal manpower training capabilities as a means to ameliorate this problem.2/ Despite these efforts, it appears reasonable to assume that this problem will continue to plague the Sahelian countries until improvements of a greater magnitude are achieved in the more fundamental socio-economic spheres.

Discussion of this problem is not intended to absolve AID from improving its databases -- as there already exists a preponderance of evidence that the agency should improve in this regard.3/ However, it is pertinent to note the limitations of the environment that impinge on the ability to provide reliable country manpower training projections and needs over a period of time.

Also, the analysis of the historical trends presented for FY1978 to FY1984 is more comprehensive than the projections for FY1985 though FY1990. The trainee projections, which span a period of five years, are subject to unforseeable changes and were intended to provide a more macro analysis of a select number of variables. An unforseen factor, however, which seriously affected the analysis of projections was the limited data as well as the lack of conformity in the data received from the missions.

Limitations of the data used in this report are of various types.4/ First a review of databases in AID/W suggested the use of the Participant Training and Information System maintained by S&t/IT. While the error factor of this database is undetermined, the consensus is that the data for U.S. training is comparatively more reliable and comprehensive than that of third country. In-country training data are not maintained. Further inquiry suggested that U.S. "new starts" data were less error prone than were data for participants "in-training". Accordingly, the sample was restricted to U.S. new starts. As evidenced from this analysis there were internal inconsistencies in the database that could not be reconciled. But, perhaps more important to note is the fact that the database very likely underestimates the total sample size of "New Starts" given that contractors, AID personnel, and host government officials may not always adhere to S&T/IT's reporting requirements for each participant. It should be borne in mind that the data is of questionable reliability.

2. Michael A. Cohen, World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 315, January, 1979, Urban Growth and Economic Development in the Sahel.

3. Dr. Christopher Hermann, AID/PPC, Nov., 1983, USAID Mission Capacity for Data Related Activities: Current Status and Options for Improvement

4. See previous discussion on projections and country manpower databases.

A major constraint which arose in analyzing participant projections concerns inconsistencies in the reporting formats of the eight USAID missions, as well as data gaps, that in essence have precluded aggregation and analysis of much of the data for the region. Accordingly, a country by country summary of mission responses to participant training projections is provided.

C. Definition of terms

AID Participants: AID participants are defined as foreign nationals sponsored by AID to receive training outside their home countries. This includes those whose training programs are funded by AID loans or grants or, in some cases, are funded independently or on a reimbursable basis by the government of a developing country. Management of a Participant's program is the responsibility of either AID's Office of International Training, an AID Mission, a contractor of AID or a host country. Foreign nationals traveling on invitational travel orders or financed under general support grants are not considered training participants. Individuals who receive in-country training are not defined as AID participants. 5/

New Start Participant(s): Refers to a statistical count of foreign nationals taken at the time of the particpants' arrival in the U.S. or in a third country setting. Unlike statistics for in-training, each new start is only counted once, upon arrival, independent of the length of the training.

Participant(s) In-Training: Refers to a statistical count of foreign nationals which reflects the number of participants in-training at any given point in time (in long-term academic training or short-term technical training in the U.S. or in a third country setting) and which by definition double counts candidates who are engaged in multi-year program degrees.

Technical Training: All training not classified as academic is considered to be technical. It may take the form of observational visits, special seminars or programs of short duration, on-the-job training, and in some instances training in an academic institution not leading to a degree.

Academic Training

Academic training is defined as a program in an accredited institution of higher education leading to a degree. Degree programs may be graduate or undergraduate.6/

5. A.I.D. Handbook 10: Participant Training. Chapter 1, p. 2.

6. Ibid, p.3.

Short-term Training: Short-term training is that which does not lead to a degree and is usually equated with technical training.

Long-term Training: Refers to training leading to a degree objective and is usually equated with academic training.

Third Country: Third Country Training (TCT) refers to AID sponsored training in a country other than the participants's country of origin, U.S. or Puerto Rico.

In-Country: Refers to AID sponsored training provided for trainees within their country of origin.

Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta): Both or either name appears in this report as the change in country name occurred after completion of parts of the study.

II. Analysis and Findings

A. Overview: Country Statistics and Regional Trends

This section of the study provides a statistical assessment of trends in participant training in the eight Sahelian countries of West Africa: Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. The analysis focuses on new start participants trained in the United States under sponsorship by the Agency for International Development during the six year period of FY1978 through FY1984.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the total number of U.S. new starts for all eight countries combined has nearly doubled (93% increase) since FY1978, increasing from 137 participants during that year to 265 in FY1984, for a total of 1,326 for the entire six year period. The rate of increase represents an annual growth rate of 11.6%. These figures include both long-term academic and short-term technical participants. For the past three fiscal years, there has been a steady increase in the number of trainees which can be attributed to a greater emphasis on technical training compared to academic training (see Subsection "Academic versus Technical Training").

With the exception of Senegal and Chad, there is little variance between countries with respect to total number of participants trained in the U.S. Senegal has provided the greatest number during the full six year span, accounting for 372 trainees or 28% of the total. This figure represents nearly twice as many as the next country, Mali, which had 195 participants (see figure 2 and table 1). Chad, by contrast, contributed only 14 participants during the entire period, but this is accounted for largely by the fact that virtually no Chadians have received U.S. training since FY1978 when 11 participants were enrolled. This lack of activity has been occasioned by the political instability and internal disruptions that have characterized the country for the past decade. Participants for each of the other five countries ranged between 115 and 173. Of the eight countries only one, Mauritania, appears to reflect a significant downward trend in recent years. This country has dropped from a high of 30 participant new starts in FY1980 and an equal number in FY1982 to a low of 13 in FY1984. All other countries, except Chad discussed previously, are either holding steady or gradually increasing their number of participants (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF U.S. NEW STARTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BY FISCAL YEAR

COUNTRY	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL	PERCENT
CAPE VERDE	7	11	37	7	19	14	20	115	8.67
CHAD	11	1	0	0	0	2	0	14	1.06
GAMBIA, THE	15	7	19	23	17	30	26	137	10.33
MALI	25	20	30	17	32	16	55	195	14.71
MAURITANIA	19	13	30	25	30	22	13	152	11.46
NIGER	17	14	13	21	21	40	47	173	13.05
SENEGAL	35	32	37	64	73	59	72	372	28.05
UPPER VOLTA	8	11	25	22	28	42	32	168	12.67
TOTAL	137	109	191	179	220	225	265	1326	100.00
PERCENT	10.33	8.22	14.40	13.50	16.59	16.97	19.98	100.00	

FIGURE 1

SAHEL REGIONAL TREND FOR U.S.

NEW STARTS BY FISCAL YEAR

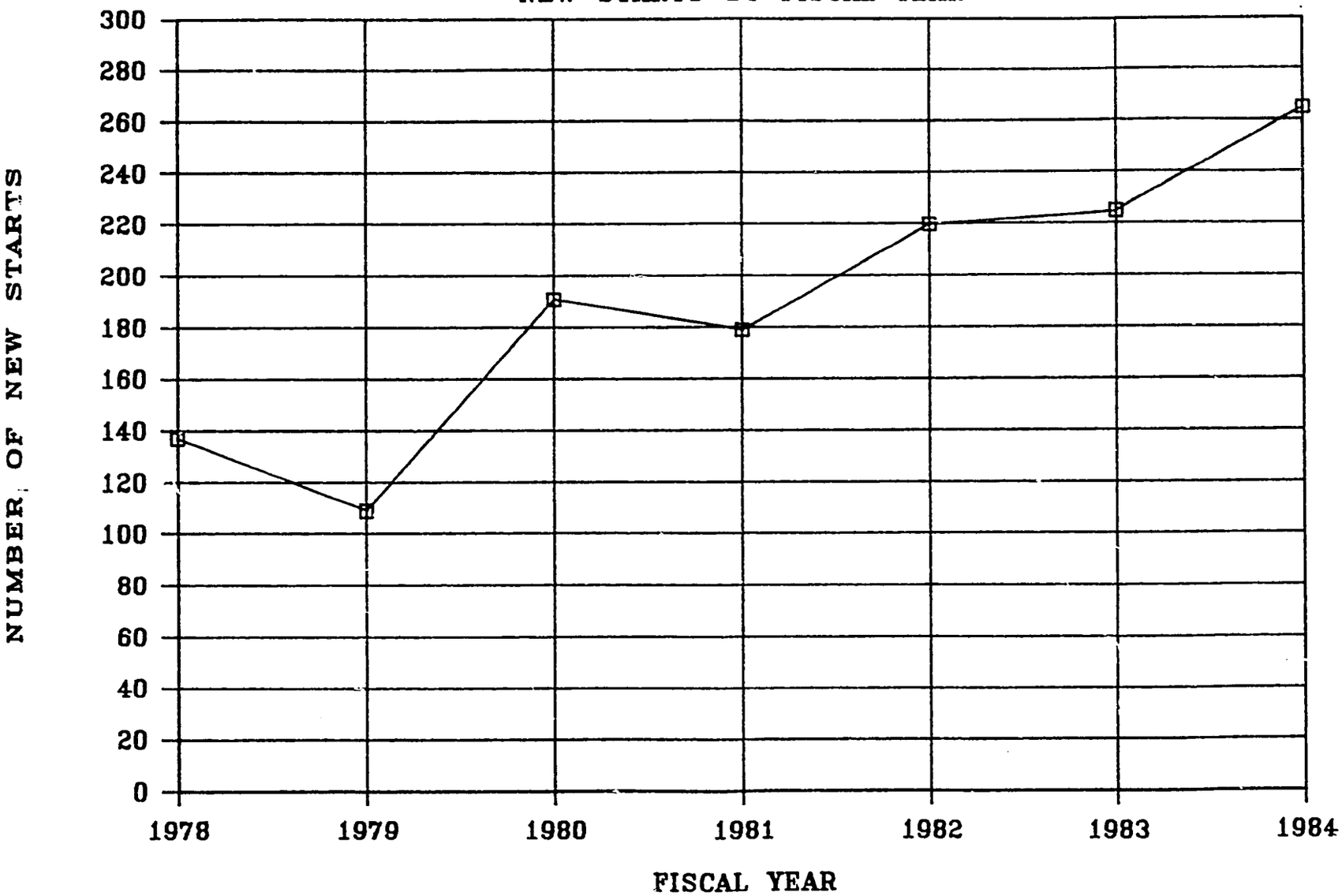


FIGURE 2

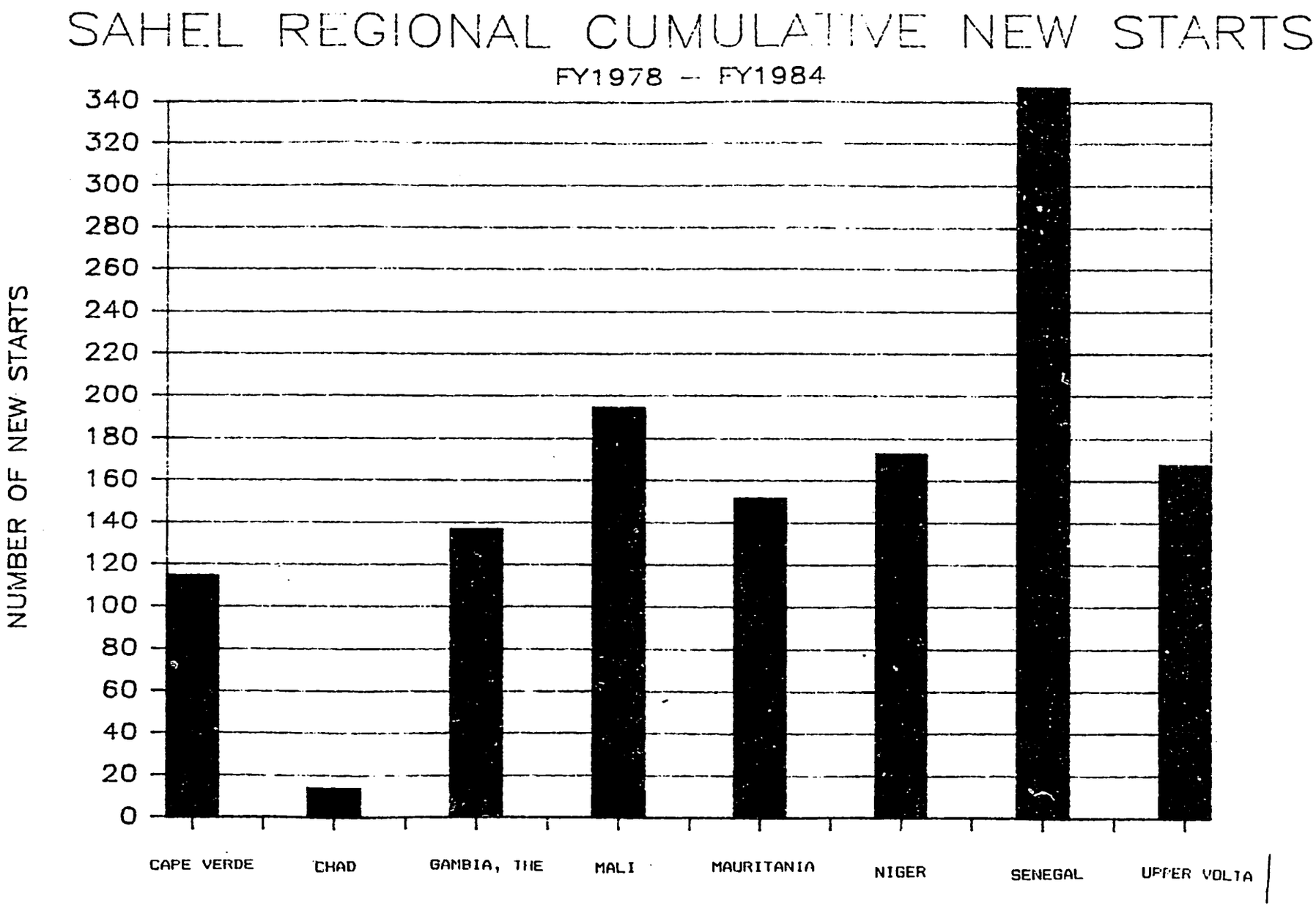
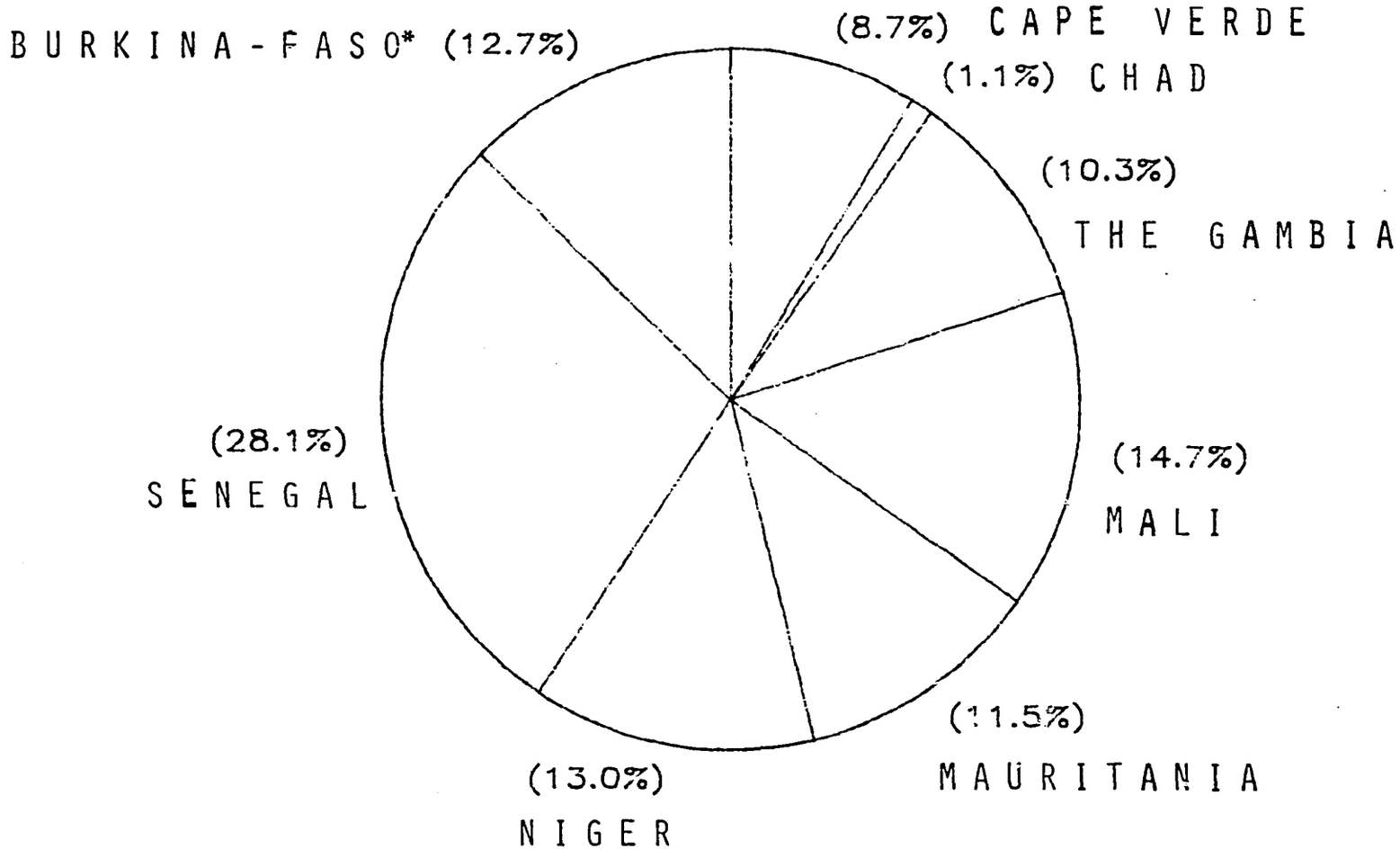

SAHEL REGIONAL CUMULATIVE NEW STARTS
FY1978 -- FY1984
NUMBER OF NEW STARTS
340
320
300
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
CAPE VERDE
CHAD
GAMBIA, THE
MALI
MAURITANIA
NIGER
SENEGAL
UPPER VOLTA

FIGURE 3

SAHEL REGIONAL CUMULATIVE NEW STARTS

FY1978 – FY1984



*FORMERLY UPPER VOLTA

B. Comparative Analysis of Academic and Technical Training

Regional trends for U.S. new starts by academic and technical training for the eight countries in the Sahel are illustrated in Figure 4. Technical training demonstrates a steadily increasing trend over the six year period even though a small decrease occurred in FY1979 (see Table 2). Of significance is that the percent increase in technical training since FY1978 has been substantial, 163%, with the annual growth rate averaging 17.5%.

Academic training, on the other hand, has been more erratic registering highs and lows from FY1978 to 1981, at which point it leveled off to a virually constant number of academic trainees from FY1982 to 1984 (see table 2). Academic training increased by 34% over the period, and the average yearly rate of growth was 6.0%. A very interesting pattern that is prominantly illustrated in Figure 4 is that technical training overtook academic training during FY1981 in the number of participants and has been greater ever since. In FY1980, for example, there were twice as many academic trainees as technical ones (126 versus 65), while in FY1981 a reversal occurred (67 academic versus 112 technical). While the number of academic trainees has not declined, there has nevertheless been a somewhat striking increase in technical trainees, thus demonstrating an expanded emphasis on the latter.

An analysis of country statistics (Table 2) reveals that although the emphasis in technical training is concentrated in the Gambia, Senegal and Upper Volta, the pattern of shifting emphasis is present in every country except Mauritania, which has consistently emphasized academic training over the years.

Figure 5 displays the comparison between countries in academic versus technical training for the six fiscal years combined. Examination of Figure 5 (and Table 2) reveals interesting variations between countries. Senegal registered 286 participants in technical programs compared to 86 in academic programs, a ratio of about 3.3 to 1 in favor of technical training. The Gambia and Upper Volta have also favored technical training in ratios of 2 to 1 over academic training. Chad and Niger have trained approximately equal numbers in each area, while Mali accounted for twice as many academic as technical trainees. Finally, Cape Verde and Mauritania have favored academic training by the greatest amount of all eight countries, with a ratio of 3 to 1 over technical training. Further, it is interesting to note that although Mali, Mauritania and Cape Verde have all had significantly more participants in academic training, Mali and Cape Verde have shown a recent trend toward increased technical training (see Table 2).

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF U.S. NEW STARTS BY ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BY FISCAL YEAR

	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		TOTAL		PERCENT	
COUNTRY	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T
CAPE VERDE	7	0	4	7	37	0	6	1	11	8	5	9	16	4	86	29	14.03	4.07
CHAD	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	7	1.14	0.98
GAMBIA, THE	4	11	4	3	4	15	11	12	6	11	7	23	11	15	47	90	7.67	12.62
MALI	16	9	14	6	28	2	12	5	20	12	10	6	28	27	128	67	20.88	9.40
MAURITANIA	17	2	10	3	17	13	17	8	22	8	21	1	10	3	114	38	18.60	5.33
NIGER	7	10	12	2	13	0	9	12	10	11	23	17	17	30	91	82	14.85	11.50
SENEGAL	13	22	5	27	14	23	8	56	15	58	17	42	14	58	86	286	14.03	40.11
UPPER VOLTA	4	4	6	5	13	12	4	18	11	17	13	29	3	29	54	114	8.81	15.99
TOTAL	74	63	56	53	126	65	67	112	95	125	96	129	99	166	613	713	100.00	100.00

FIGURE 4

SAHEL REGIONAL TRENDS OF US NEW STARTS

BY ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

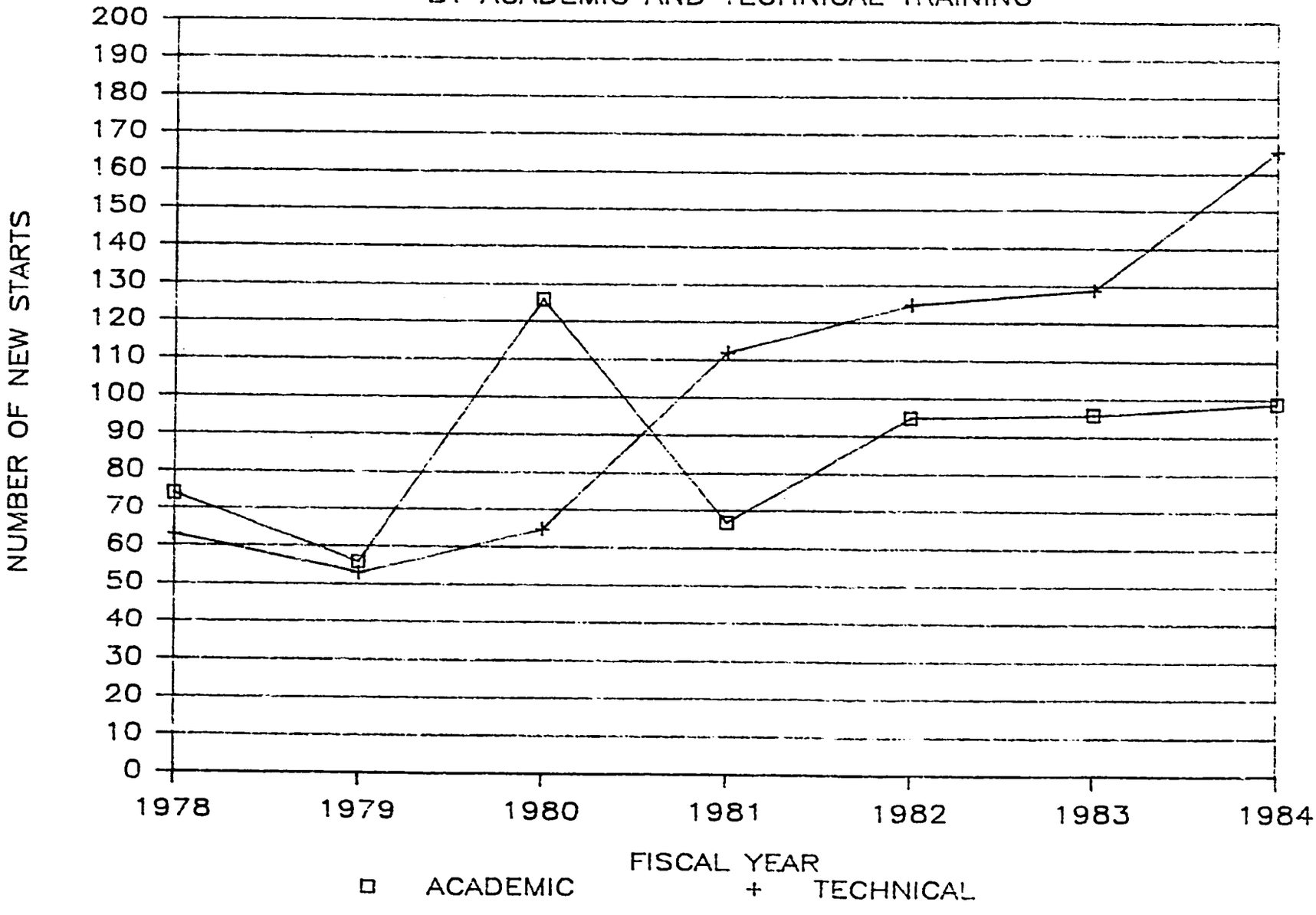
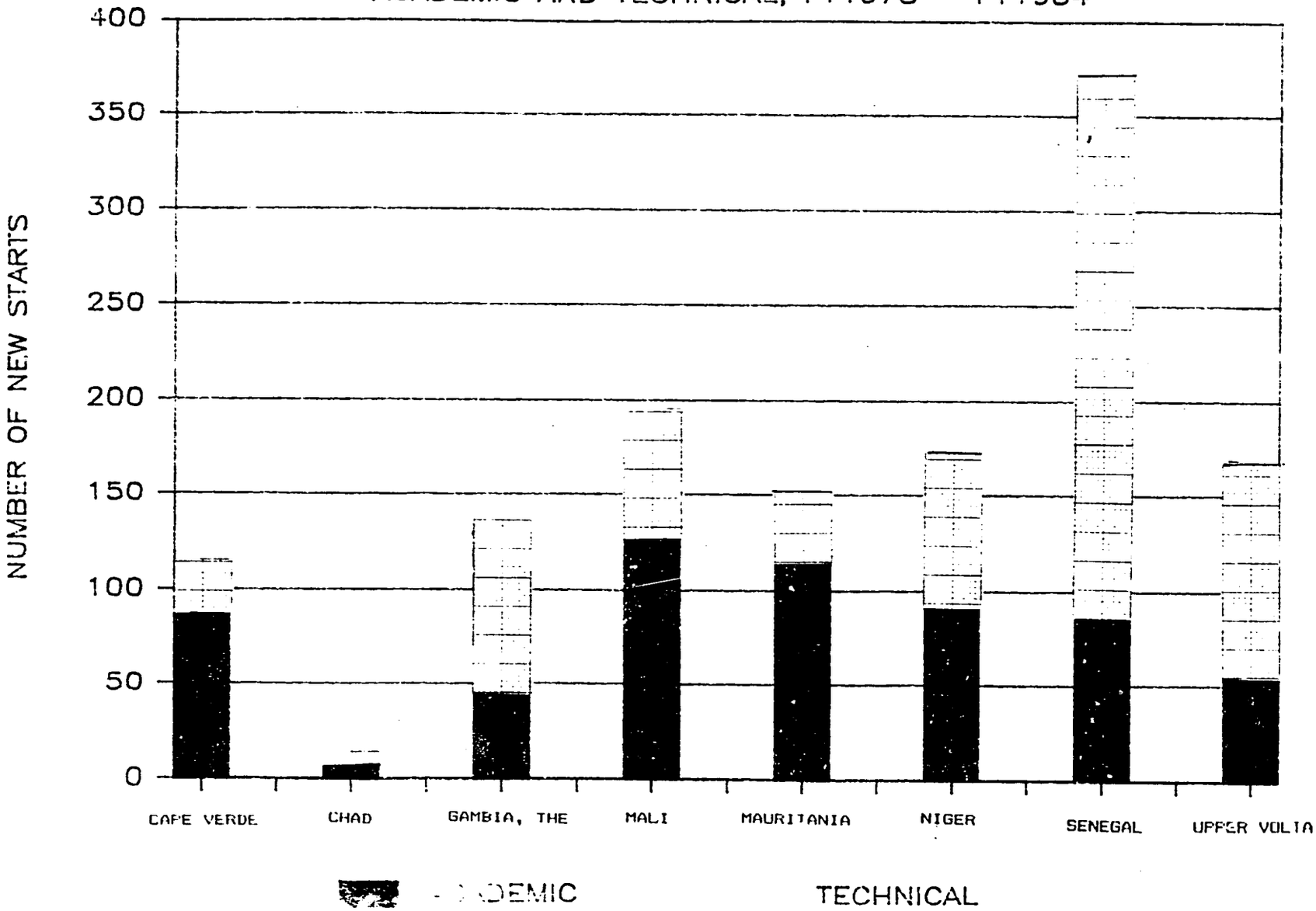


FIG 5

SAHEL REGIONAL CUMULATIVE NEW STARTS

ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL, FY1978 – FY1984



C. Fields of Study

By far the largest number of participants have been trained in the fields of Agriculture and Natural Resources (see Figure 6). Over 500 or about 42% of the total, have entered this field through either academic or technical training. However, Health and Family Planning has registered the largest number of participants (201) in technical training alone (see Table 3); this constitutes 30% (Figure 8) of the total technical trainees.

Agriculture and Natural Resources account for 28% of the technical trainees, and a dominant 59% of the academic participants (Figures 7 and 8). Public Administration is the only other field of study with a significantly large number of trainees. It comprises 16% of the academic trainees and 19% of the technical trainees.7/

7. Close examination of the figures in Table 3 for Mali and Mauritania show an internal inconsistency in the data compared to that of the remaining Tables.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF U.S. NEW STARTS BY ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

BY SEX BY COUNTRY AND YEAR

COUNTRY		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		7/26/84		TOTAL	
		A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T
CAPE VERDE	MALE	6	0	4	6	30	0	5	1	7	8	4	8	2	3	58	26
	FEMALE	1	0	0	1	7	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	5	1	19	3
CHAD	MALE	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	7
	FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAMBIA, THE	MALE	4	4	4	3	3	11	11	11	5	10	6	19	3	7	36	65
	FEMALE	0	7	0	0	1	4	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	3	18
MALI	MALE	15	8	14	4	27	1	12	4	16	7	9	4	21	20	114	48
	FEMALE	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	4	5	1	2	0	1	7	13
MAURITANIA	MALE	17	1	10	3	14	13	16	6	20	8	16	1	10	3	103	35
	FEMALE	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	11	3
NIGER	MALE	7	9	11	2	12	0	9	10	10	8	23	16	5	16	77	61
	FEMALE	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	8	2	15
SENEGAL	MALE	13	21	4	22	14	20	8	45	13	50	17	35	8	30	77	223
	FEMALE	0	1	1	5	0	3	0	11	2	8	0	7	0	6	3	41
UPPER VOLTA	MALE	4	3	6	5	12	11	4	15	10	11	11	22	0	20	47	87
	FEMALE	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	6	2	7	0	4	4	22
TOTAL MALE		72	51	54	45	112	56	65	92	81	102	86	107	49	99	519	552
TOTAL FEMALE		2	12	2	8	14	9	2	20	14	23	10	22	5	21	49	115

FIGURE 6

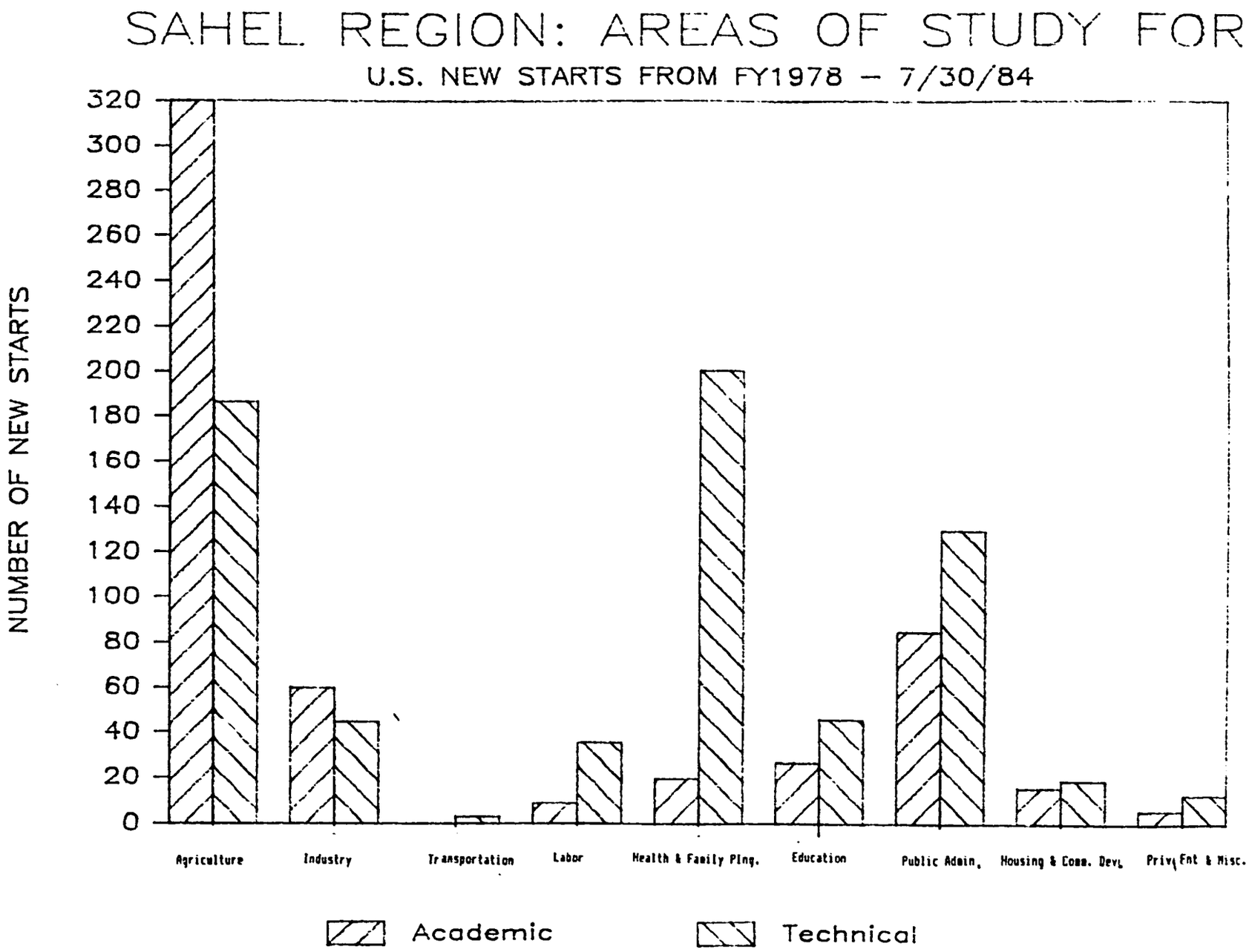

SAHEL REGION: AREAS OF STUDY FOR
U.S. NEW STARTS FROM FY1978 – 7/30/84
NUMBER OF NEW STARTS
320
300
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Agriculture
Industry
Transportation
Labor
Health & Family Plng.
Education
Public Admin.
Housing & Comm. Dev.
Priv. Ent & Misc.
Academic
Technical

FIGURE 7

SAHEL REGION: AREAS OF STUDY AS

PERCENTAGES OF CUM. ACADEMIC TOTAL

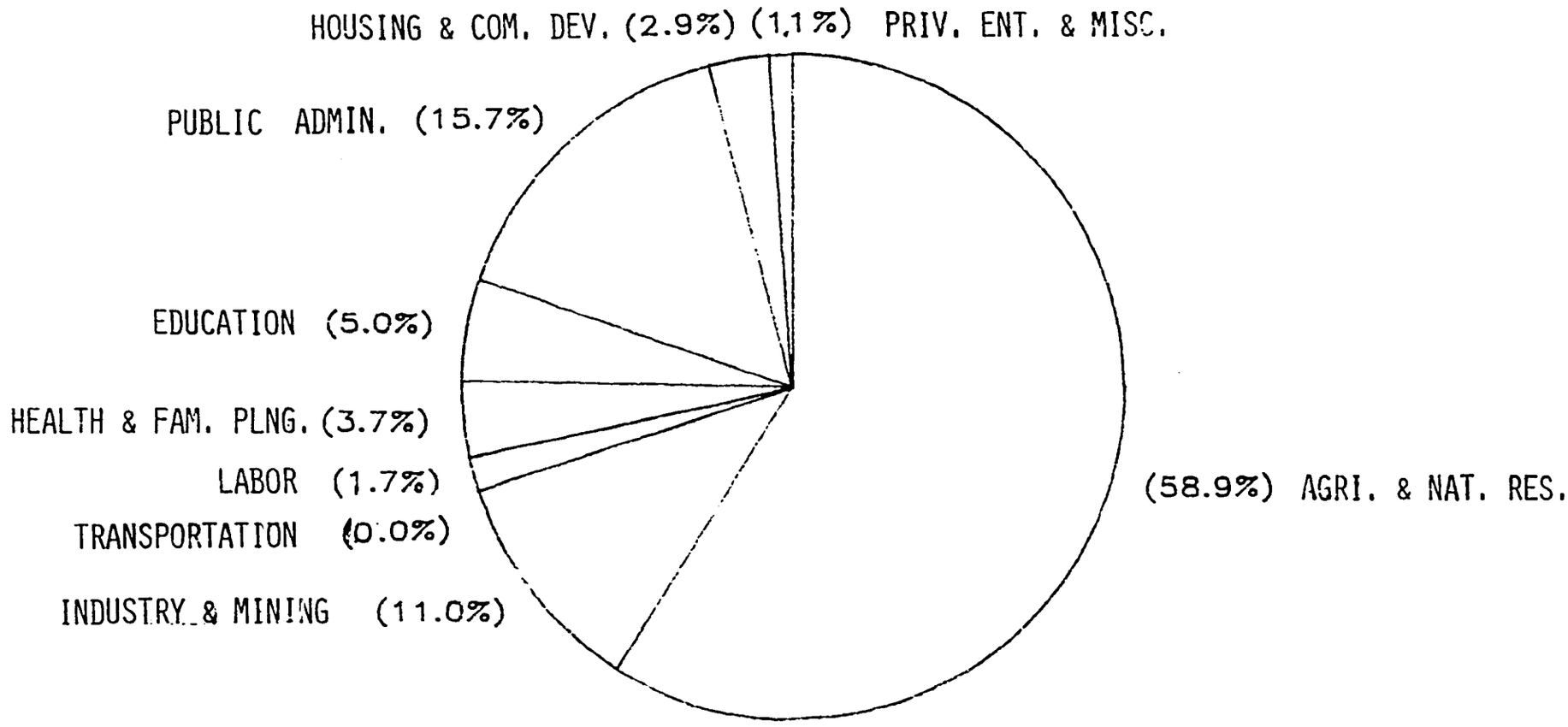
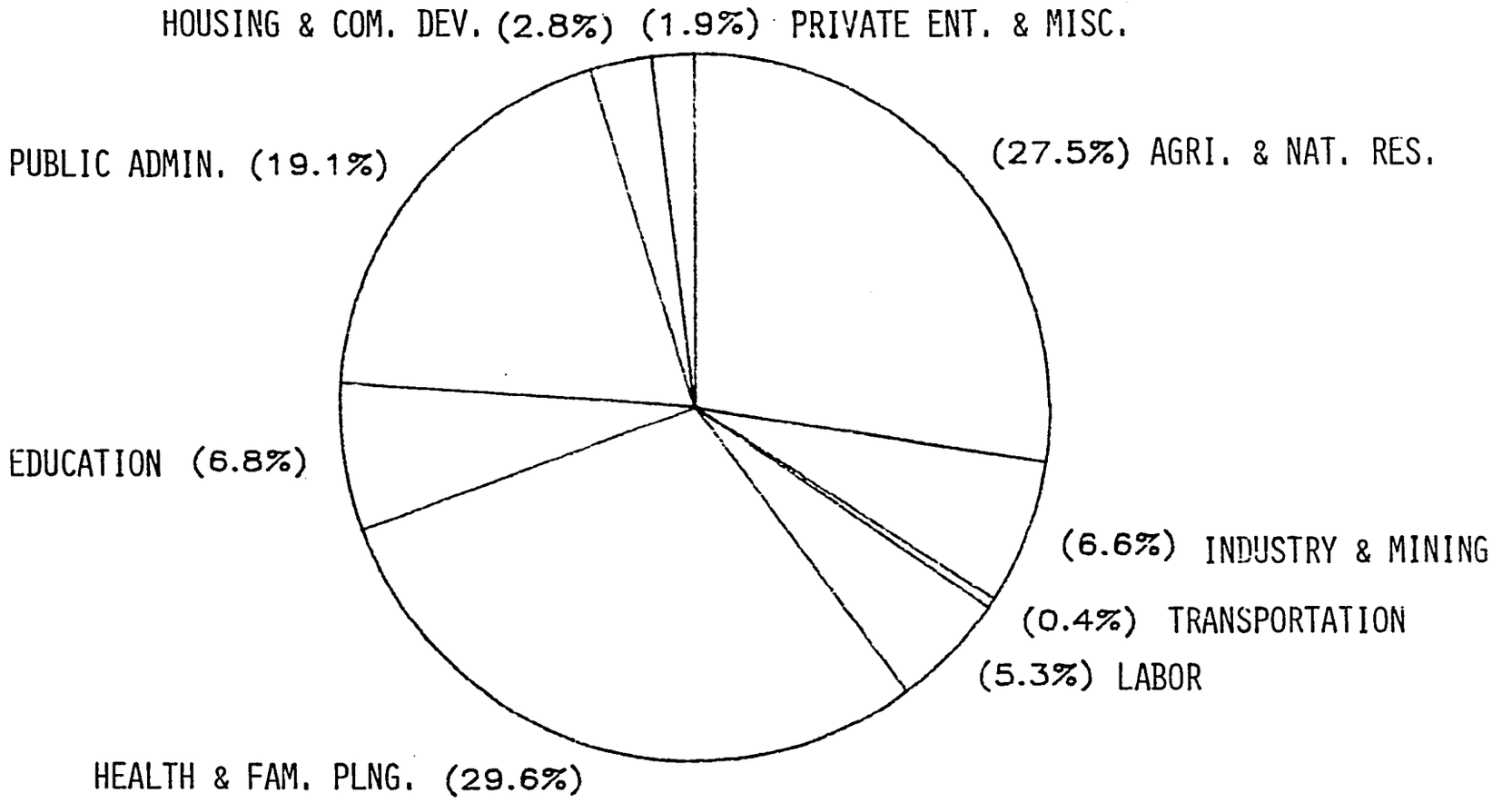


FIGURE 8

SAHEL REGION: AREAS OF STUDY AS

PERCENTAGES OF CUM. TECHNICAL TOTAL



D. Training for Males versus Females

The data in Tables 4 and 5 and in Figures 9 and 10 illustrate a substantial differential in number of male and female participants. Figure 9 clearly illustrates this disparity. The number of men trained each year has varied from 49 to 112 for academic training and from 45 to 107 for technical training. By contrast, as few as two academic participants have been women during three of the seven years, with the most never exceeding 14, while technical training has ranged from only 8 to 23 female participants (see Table 5).

Over the six fiscal year period, 519 males have received academic training compared to 49 females, a ratio of 11 to 1. In technical studies the gap is not as wide though still substantial --552 males versus 115 females or a ratio of 5 to 1.

Perhaps more importantly, Figure 9 indicates that technical training for females slightly increased from the late 1970's, but has leveled off since 1981, whereas technical training for males has tended to increase more dramatically. This evidence indicates that women are no longer making gains toward narrowing the 5 to 1 technical training gap with respect to males.

As for academic training, both males and females have demonstrated a rather erratic pattern with no significant trend developing over the period of years in question. A look at Table 5 corroborates this finding where it can be seen that the number of male academic participants has varied from 72 in FY1978 to 54 the following year, doubled to 112 the next year and then fell again during the succeeding years. For females similar fluctuations are evident -- two were trained in FY1978 and FY1979, 14 in FY1980, two in FY1981 and 14 in FY1982. (It should be noted that data for FY1984 are only partially complete and are so noted. Data disaggregated by sex was not available for the entire FY1984.)

Figure 10 serves further to summarize the disparity in representation between men and womem in both academic and technical training, this time, by illustrating the cumulative figures for the six year period. It demonstrates conclusively, however, that this phenomenoon is not peculiar to one or two countries of the Sahel, as it is apparent across all 8 countries.

Based on Table 4 it would appear that most countries have begun to show a mild trend since FY1981 toward allowing more women to take part in training offered by USAID. In Senegal 34 of the 44 total female academic and technical participants combined have been trained since FY1981, and in Upper Volta the comparable figures are 23 of 26. In Niger this comparison is 14 of 17, Mauritania is 10 of 14, and Mali is 14 of 20. Yet in spite of the greater numbers of women participating in training programs, the gap between men and women has not changed since 1981 (see Table 5). This is attributed to the fact that there are correspondingly greater numbers of men also participating. Whereas only 11% of the total participants were women prior to FY1981, about 15% have been women since then. Notwithstanding this slight increase, an analysis of the data by fiscal year (Table 5) from 1981 through 1984 demonstrates the absence of a sustained trend in improving women's overall representation, either for academic or for technical training.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF U.S. NEW STARTS BY DEGREE OBJECTIVE

BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BY SEX

FOR FY 1978 to 7/26/1984

COUNTRY/DEGREE OBJECTIVE	AA		BA/BS		MA/MS		Ph.D		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
CAPE VERDE	12	5	40	13	3	1	0	0	
CHAD	0	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	
GAMBIA, THE	3	1	1	0	21	1	11	1	
MALI	2	0	0	0	5	0	103	7	
MAURITANIA	0	0	92	11	20	0	0	0	
NIGER	0	0	7	0	37	1	33	1	
SENEGAL	0	0	6	0	66	4	2	0	
UPPER VOLTA	0	0	0	0	37	3	9	1	
TOTAL M/F	17	6	148	24	190	10	162	10	
GRAND TOTAL	23		172		200		172		567
TOTAL PERCENT	4.06%		30.34%		35.27%		30.34%		100.00%

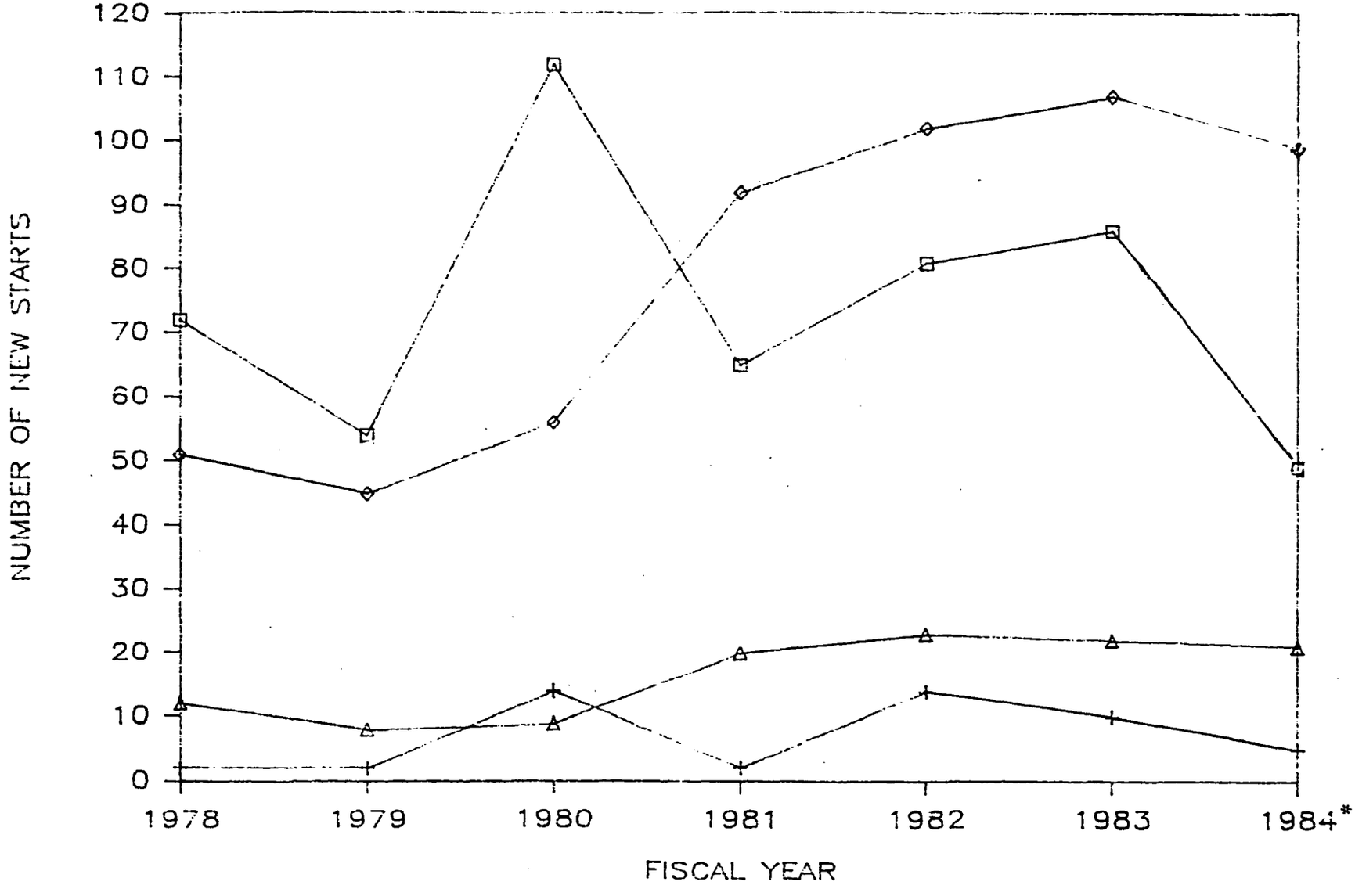
TABLE 5

COMPARISON BY SEX OF NUMBER OF ACADEMIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINEES FY 1978 THROUGH 7/26/84

Fiscal Year	Academic				Technical				Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Female Percent	Male	Female	Total	Female Percent	Male	Female	Total	Female Percent
1978	72	2	74	2.7%	51	12	63	19.0%	123	14	137	10.2%
1979	54	2	56	3.6	45	8	53	15.1	99	10	109	9.2
1980	112	14	126	11.1	56	9	65	13.8	168	23	191	12.0
1981	65	2	67	3.0	92	20	112	17.9	157	22	179	12.3
1982	81	14	95	14.7	102	23	125	18.4	183	37	220	16.8
1983	86	10	96	10.4	107	22	129	17.1	193	32	225	14.2
1984 (thru 7/26)	49	5	54	9.3	99	21	120	17.5	148	26	174	14.9
Total	519	49	568	8.6	552	115	667	17.2	1071	164	1235	13.3
Pre-1981	238	18	256	7.0	152	29	181	16.0	390	47	437	10.8
1981 & later	281	31	312	9.9	400	86	486	17.7	681	117	798	14.7

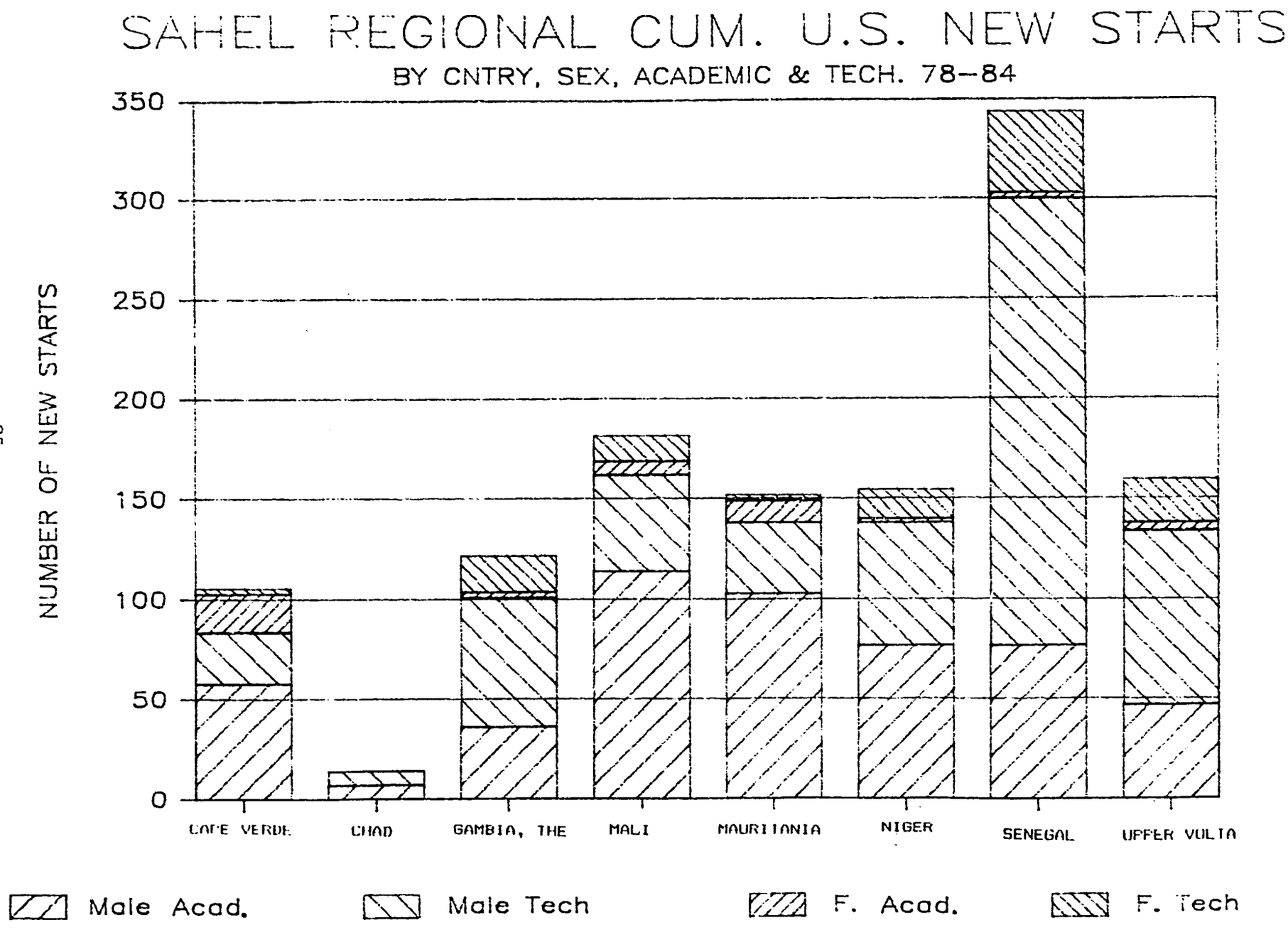
SAHEL REGIONAL TRENDS OF US NEW START

MALE VS. FEMALE ACA & TECH TRAINING*



GH JULY 26.

FIGURE 10


SAHEL REGIONAL CUM. U.S. NEW STARTS
BY CNTRY, SEX, ACADEMIC & TECH. 78-84
NUMBER OF NEW STARTS
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
CAPE VERDE
CHAD
GAMBIA, THE
MALI
MAURITANIA
NIGER
SENEGAL
UPPER VOLTA
Male Acad.
Male Tech
F. Acad.
F. Tech

E. Degree Objective

For those receiving academic training, there is a fairly uniform distribution by type of degree earned. Figure 12 illustrates that the percentage of participants seeking the bachelor's degree is identical to those in doctorate programs (30% in each), while master's programs claim 35% of the participants (Assocates of Arts accounts for the remaining 4%). Combined undergraduate study thus amounts to 34% and graduate study 66%.

As shown in Figure 11 Masters degrees predominate for males, but by a narrow margin over Ph.D. studies. Females are more likely to enroll in Bachelor degree programs. Three-fifths (30 of 50) of the females have been known to pursue undergraduate studies (AA plus BA/BS) while men have been more enclined to pursue graduate degrees (MS/MS plus Ph.D.); nearly 7 of 10 (352 of 567) are known to have been in these programs.

Table 6 reveals a considerable amount of country variation by type of degree. Cape Verde accounts for nearly 75% of all AA degree objectives (17 of 23 cases). Mauritania, on the other hand claims about 60% (103 of 172) of the BA/BS degree participants. In MA/MS degree programs there is less evidence of dominance by a single country, but Senegal accounts for more than a third (35%) of this group (70 of 200 cases). In Ph.D. programs, Mali stands out quite conspicuously, recording nearly 65% (110 of 172) of participants.

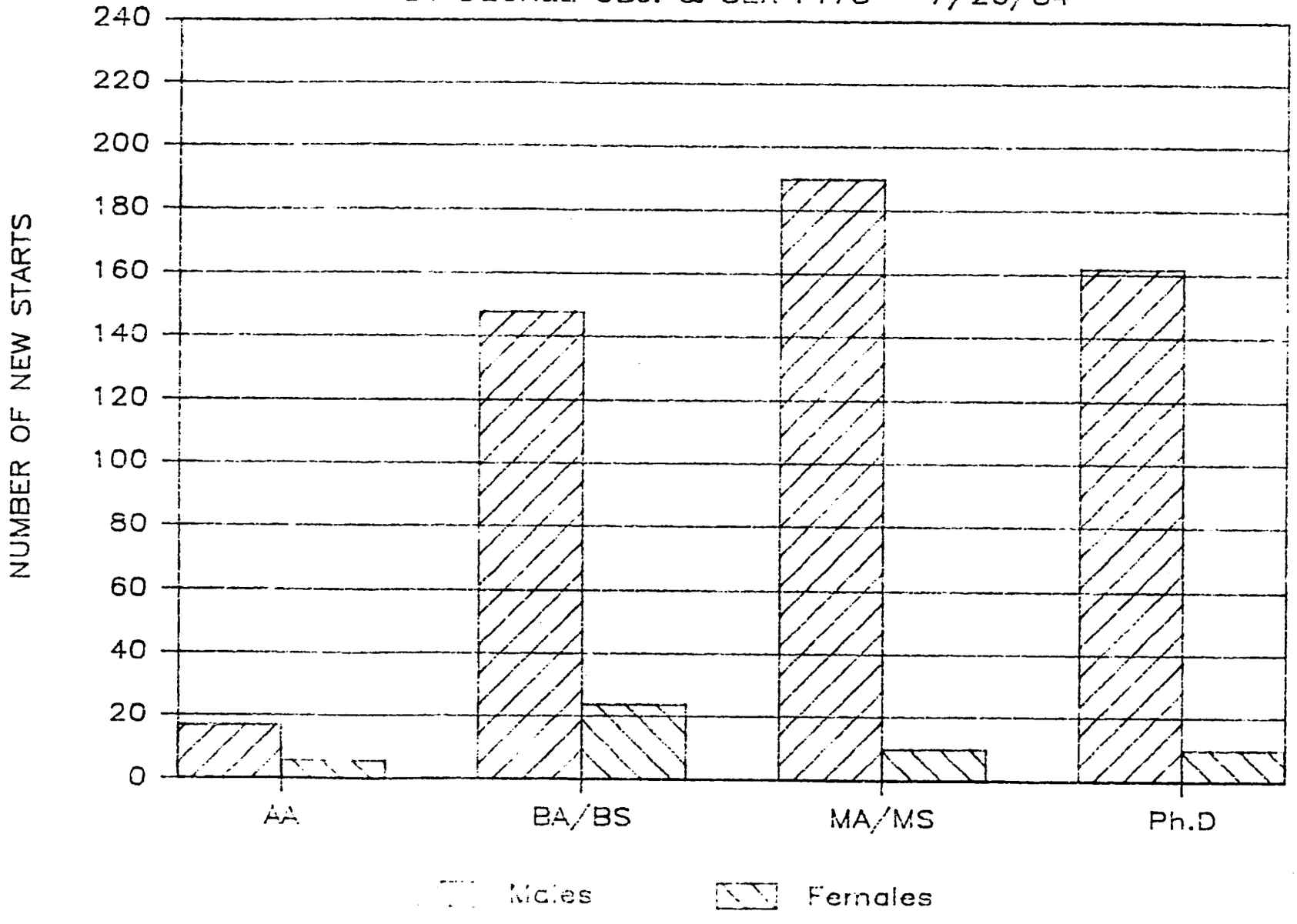
TABLE 6

NUMBER OF U.S. NEW STARTS BY AREA OF STUDY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 through 7/30/84

AREA/COUNTRY	CAPE VERDE		CHAD		The GAMBIA		MALI		MAURITANIA		NIGER		SENEGAL		UPPER VOLTA		TOTAL	
	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T
Agriculture	30	9	4	3	34	19	55	32	13	15	49	16	100	57	35	36	320	187
Industry	23	11	0	0	4	8	8	10	4	1	10	2	7	10	4	3	60	45
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Labor	4	1	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	3	1	8	0	6	0	12	9	36
Health & Family Plng.	1	4	0	4	3	23	7	39	2	14	3	27	3	63	1	27	20	201
Education	0	1	1	0	3	2	11	8	0	2	2	1	4	25	6	7	27	46
Public Administration	14	0	2	0	1	10	45	32	4	10	8	18	7	39	4	21	85	130
Housing & Comm. Development	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	0	6	9	1	3	16	19
Private Enterprise & Misc.	1	4	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	6	13
Total	73	30	7	7	50	67	131	133	26	46	77	66	128	212	51	109	543	670

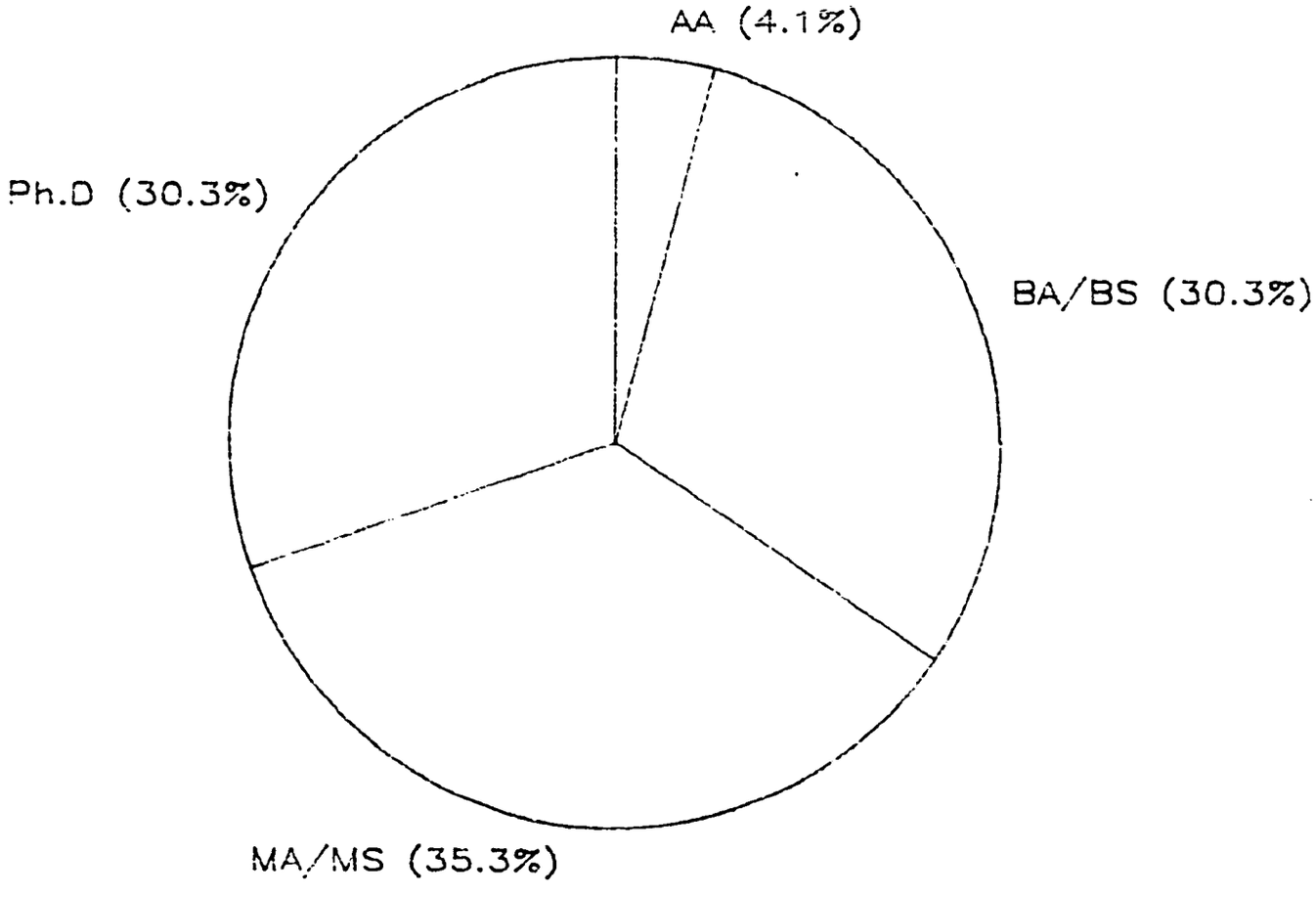
SAHEL REGIONAL CUM. U.S. NEW STARTS

BY DEGREE OBJ. & SEX FY78 – 7/26/84



SAHEL REGIONAL CUM. U.S. NEW STARTS

BY DEGREE OBJECTIVE FY78 – 7/26/84



III. Participant Training Projections by Country FY1985-FY1990

A. Background:

This section of the study presents USAID Mission responses to State 215061 (July 21, 1984) which surveyed missions on training projections for FY1985 - FY1990 and on several manpower training related topics such as: (1) missions' views on expanding undergraduate training in the U.S.; (2) the brain drain problem; (3) the degree equivalency issue; and, (4) availability of jobs for returnees in government or industry. Section B presents participant projections asuming additional funds are made available to the missions; while Section C provides a summary of mission responses to findings related to the above mentioned manpower related topics.

On July 21, 1984 a cable inquiry was made to ascertain the approximate number of projected trainees for FY1985 through FY1990. Two principal questions regarding projections were posed. Three of the eight countries surveyed (Chad, The Gambia and Burkina Faso provided projections as to the availability of trainees assuming additional funding resources; while, seven of the eight countries provided participant training projections for those already programmed for FY1985 through 1990.

A major constraint to the analysis of regional projections concerns inconsistencies in the reporting of information requested from missions, as well as data gaps, that in essence have prevented the aggregation and analysis of much of the data for the entire region. Accordingly, a country country by country summary of mission responses to participant projections was necessitated. Based on mission responses presented here it is not possible to ascertain the availability of participants to warrant an expansion of training programs for the entire region.

B. Participant Training Projections Assuming Additional Funds are Available to Missions

First, data projections for U.S., third and in-country training assuming additional funding is made available are illustrated in Table 7, 8 and 9. As evidenced by Table 7, in three countries, there appears to exist a sizeable number of candidates available for short-term technical and long-term academic training in the U.S. provided that there is an expansion of resources. For the three countries noted, Chad, The Gambia and Burkina Faso, FY1985 represents a combined potential of 88 short- and long-term participants; for FY1986 a total of 98; and for FY1987 a total of 41. In almost all cases, these figures are almost double the numbers already programmed for the same years. (See country summary tables for this comparison.) Note that data for FY1987 to FY1990 was not provided by Chad; nor was data available for FY1990 for Burkina Faso.

TABLE 7

U.S. New Start Training Projections
Assuming Additional Funding

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T
Chad	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia, The	3	15	11	8	3	4	2	9	10	10	7	10
Burkina Faso	20	45	19	55	12	22	4	22	4	22	0	0
Total A/T	28	60	35	63	15	26	6	31	14	32	7	10

"A" denotes academic and "T" denotes technical trainees. Disaggregated data by academic and technical training by fiscal year for above countries was not available for participants already programmed. However, total number of participants already programmed are presented in the respective country summary tables.

TABLE 8

Third Country Training Projections
Assuming Additional Funding

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Chad	20	20	50	50	50	50
The Gambia	14	4	12	5	8	11
Burkina Faso*	6	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	40	26	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = data not available.

* Data were not provided for FY1987-FY1990.

TABLE 9

In-Country Training Projections
Assuming Additional Funding

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Chad	25	25	50	50	50	50
Burkina Faso*	226	199	150	76	76	NA
The Gambia**	20 to 50	20 to 50	20 to 50	20 to 50	20 to 50	20 to 100
Total	271 to 251	244 to 274	220 to 250	146 to 176	146 to 176	70 to 100

* Data for FY1990 was not available for Burkina Faso.

** In-country training projections are based on the mission's statement that approximately four in-country training programs are conducted on a yearly basis. Most of this training is in the Agriculture and Natural Resources sectors with participants ranging from 20 to 50 per session. Sessions run for two weeks.

C. Projections for Participants Already Programmed

Based on mission responses, a country-by country summary of training projections for participants already programmed for FY1985 through FY1990 are presented in the tables that follow.

Chad

Table 10 illustrates the projected number of Chadian participants by location of training. The left column under each fiscal year represents the number of trainees already programmed while the right column reflects the number that could be trained if additional funds were made available.

Table 10

Projected Number of Participants
by Location of Training

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
U.S.	4	5	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third Country	18	20	18	20	16	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
In-Country	25	25	25	25	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
Total	47	50	47	50	20	100	0	100	0	100	0	100

Projected participants by degree objective for FY1985 through FY1990 are illustrated in Table 11. The left column under each year represents the number of participants already programmed while the right column illustrates available trainees assuming an expansion of programs.

Table 11

Projected Number of Participants
by Degree Objective*

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
Graduate	2	3	2	3	1	8	0	10	0	10	0	10
Undergraduate	18	20	18	20	16	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
Short-Term	27	27	20	27	3	62	0	60	0	60	0	60
Total	47	50	47	50	20	100	0	100	0	100	0	100

* Disaggregated data for U.S., third country and in-country training were not provided.

Table 12 illustrates projections for Chad by area of study for trainees already programmed (left column under each fiscal year) and for those thought to be available if additional funds are available (right column (A).

Table 12

Projected Number of Participants by Fiscal Year and Area of Study*

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A
Agri.	15	20	15	20	14	75	0	75	0	75	0	75
Ind. & Min.	2	10	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trans.	2	9	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labor	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & F.P.	3	4	3	4	2	25	0	25	0	25	0	25
Educ.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Admin.	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing & C.D.	25	2	25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pri. E. & Misc.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal**	47	50	47	50	20	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
Total	97		97		120		100		100		100	

* Includes U.S. third country and in-country training. Disaggregated data was not provided.

** Left column (P) denotes trainees already programmed; right column (A) denotes number available for training assuming additional funding.

The Gambia

Table 13 illustrates that a total of 92 participants would be available for U.S. training over a five year period primarily in the areas of Agriculture, Management and Private Enterprise. This represents approximately half of the projected total.

Table 13

Projected Number of U.S. Trained Participants
by Area of Study by Fiscal Year

	1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990		
	P	A	T	P	A	T	P	A	T	P	A	T	P	A	T	P	A	T
Agri. & N.R..	14	0	0	15	4	2	11	0	0	7	0	3	19	3	0	9	5	2
Ind. & Mng.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trans.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labor	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Health & F.P.	2	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0	3	2	4	2	0	4	2	0	0
Educ.	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Public Admin.	14	3	5	9	3	0	2	3	0	9	0	2	6	7	2	17	2	2
Housing & C.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pri. E. & Misc.	0	0	10	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	14	0	6
Subtotal	36	3	15	30	11	8	19	3	4	22	2	9	34	10	10	44	7	10
Grand Total	54			49			26			33			54			61		

Left column denotes number of participants already programmmed (P); the two right columns denote potential number of participants assuming additional funding is provided to missions. A = long-term academic; and, T = short-term technical training.

The Gambia (Continued)

As illustrated in Table 14, 54 trainees are projected to receive third country training if additional funding is made available to USAID/Gambia. This represents approximately half of the total number of trainees already programmed. The areas of emphasis are Agriculture, and Public Administration.

Table 14

Participant Projections for Third Country Training
by Area of Study and Fiscal Year

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		Total	
	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A		
Agri. & N. R.	15	8	14	4	4	10	7	2	5	2	6	3		
Ind. & Min.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trans.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Health & F.P.	3	6	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	2	6		
Educ.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Public Admin.	4	0	7	0	7	0	6	3	4	0	4	2		
Housing & C.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pri. E. & Misc.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	10	0		
Subtotal	22	14	21	4	13	12	15	5	13	8	22	11	106	54
Total	36		25		25		20		21		33		160	

Left column (P) denotes trainees already programmed; right column (A) denotes number available for training with additional funding.

TABLE 15

Participant Projections for In-Country Training
Assuming Additional Funding

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
The Gambia**	20 to 50	20 to 50	20 to 50	20 to 50	20 to 50	20 to 50

** In-country training projections are based on missions statement that approximately four in-country training programs are conducted on a yearly basis. Most of this training is in the agriculture sector with participants ranging from 20 to 50 per session. Sessions run for two weeks.

Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)

Table 16 indicates that 110 participants are projected to receive training in the U.S. from FY1985 through FY1987. A breakdown by long-term academic and short-term technical training is provided. Plans have not yet been formalized to the extent that reasonable projections can be made for FY1988 through FY1990 according to mission's response.

Table 16

Participant Projections for U.S. New Starts Already Programmed by Fiscal Year by Area of Study

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		
	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	
Agri.	4	7	4	6	2	16							
Ind. & Min.	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Trans.	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Labor	8	8	0	8	0	0							
Health & F.P.	2	0	2	37	2	0							
Educ.	1	0	1	0	1	0							
Public Admin.	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Housing & C.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Pri. E. & Misc.	0	0	1	0	0	0							
Subtotal	15	15	8	51	5	16						28	82
Total	30		59		21		NA		NA		NA	110	

Left column (A) denotes academic training and right column (T) denotes technical training.

Blank spaces for FY1988 to FY1990 indicate that data was not available (NA).

Burkina Faso (Continued)

A total of 370 participants from Burkina Faso are expected to receive in-country training during FY1985 through FY1987; while a total of 22 have been programmed for third country training for a two year period -- FY1985 and FY1987.

Table 17

In-Country and Third-Country Training Projections for Participants Already Programmed by Fiscal Year

	1985		1986		1987		1988*	1989*	1990*
	I	T	I	T	I	T			
Agr. & N.R.	52	10	52	10	52	0			
Ind. & Min.	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Trans.	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Labor	60	0	30	0	0	0			
Health & F.P.	0	0	9	2	0	0			
Educ.	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Public Admin.	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Housing & C.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Pri. E. & Misc.	85	0	30	0	0	0			
Total	197	10	121	12	52	0	NA	NA	NA

Left column (I) denotes in-country; right column (T) denotes third country.

Blank spaces for FY1988 to FY1990 indicate that data were not available (NA

Senegal

Mission training projections for participants already programmed for U.S., third country and in-country training from FY1985 through FY1990 are illustrated in tables 18, 19 and 20. It is estimated that a total of 350 participants will receive U.S. training during the five year period, of which 81 will be at the academic level and 269 at the technical level. By far, the priority area of study is Agriculture and Natural Resources, with Health/Family Planning and Industry/Mining a distant second and third.

Table 18

Projected Number of U.S. New Starts Already Programmed by Fiscal Year by Academic and Technical Training

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T
Agri.	5	30	5	30	10	30	10	30	10	15	10	15
Ind. & Mng.	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	4
Transp.	0	1	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	2	0	2
Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & F.P.	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	1	5	1	5
Educ.	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Admin.	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Housing & C.D.	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	4
Pri. E. & Misc.	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Subtotal	11	49	11	52	14	52	15	51	14	33	14	32
Total	60		63		68		66		47		46	

A = Academic training

T = Technical training

Senegal (continued)

Table 19 illustrates third country training projections for participants already programmed by fiscal year, by academic and technical training and by area of study for FY1985 through FY1990. A total of 30 participants are expected to receive training of which 10 will be academic and 20 technical. As illustrated in the previous table, Agriculture and Natural Resources is the area with the highest concentration of trainees.

Table 19

Projected Third Country Participant Training
Already Programmed

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T
Agri.	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Ind. & Mng.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & F.P.	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
Educ.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Admin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housing & C.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pri. E. & Misc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2	4	1	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	1	2
Total	6		4		6		6		5		3	

A = Academic training

T = Technical training

Senegal (Continued)

Table 20 illustrates in-country training projections for trainees already programmed by fiscal year, by area of study for FY1985 through FY1990. A grand total of 1,210 participants are expected to receive short-term training during this period of time. The areas of highest concentration of trainees include: Administration and Housing/Community Development -- each with 300 trainees over the five year period; next in numbers is Agriculture and Natural Resources with 150 trainees; and Private Enterprise/Miscellaneous, and Education with 120 trainees each.

Table 20

In-Country Training Projections for Participants
Already Programmed

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Agri. & N.R.	25	25	25	25	25		
Ind. & Mng.	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Transp.	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Health & F.P.	20	20	20	20	20	0	
Educ.	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Public Admin.	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Housing & C.D.	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Pri. E. & Misc.	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Total	205	205	205	205	205	185	1,210

Niger

It is projected that a total of 274 participants will receive training from FY1985 to FY1990. Of this total already programmed 153 will receive U.S. training.1/ Long-term academic training is expected to number 85 participants (73 undergraduate and 12 undergraduate); while, short-term technical training is expected to be approximately 68. In-country training is projected at 100 while third country accounts for 21 trainees.

Table 21

Projected Number of Participants Already Programmed from FY1985 to FY1990

	U.S.			In-Country	Third-Country	
	Grad.	Undergrad.	Technical			
Agri. & N. R.	28	10	7	0	0	
Ind. & Mining	4	2	0	0	0	
Transportation	0	0	0	0	0	
Labor	0	0	0	0	0	
Health & F.P.	20	0	15	0	9	
Educ.	3	0	6	0	12	
Public Admin.	2	0	20	0	0	
Housing & C.D.	0	0	20	0	0	
Pri. Ent.& Other	16	0	0	100	0	
Total	73	12	68	100	21	274

1/ There was a discrepancy between the totals provided in a summary statement by USAID/Niger and the totals provided by area of study. Since the data could not be reconciled the disaggregated data by areas of study are presented.

Mali

Table 22 illustrates total number of trainees over the five year period by field of study and location of training. It is anticipated that approximately 392 participants will receive either short-term technical or long-term academic training in the U.S. In-country and third country training account for 932 short-term trainees. Projected number of participants for U.S. training in Agriculture and Natural Resources are almost evenly divided between academic and technical training (62 vs. 68) while the greatest concentration of trainees is expected to be in Health and Family Planning -- 154 participants.

Table 22

Cumulative Projections Already Programmed by Location of Training from FY1985 to FY1990 By Area of Study

	U.S. Academic	U.S. Technical	Third-Country Short-Term	In-Country Short-Term
Agri. & N.Res.	62	68	53	0
Ind. & Mng.	6	7	3	0
Transport.	0	0	0	0
Labor	0	5	0	0
Health & F.P.	8	154	60	750
Educ.	5	0	0	0
Public Admin.	25	25	6	59
Housing & C.D.	0	0	0	0
Priv.E & Misc.	4	23	0	0
Total	110	282	123	809

Cape Verde

Training data from US/AID Cape Verde are for FY1985 only. U.S. projections for those already programmed call for five long-term academic participants, i.e., three graduate and two undergraduate; and one short-term technical participant. It is anticipated that ninety trainees will receive instruction through short-term in-country programming. Plans for third country and additional in-country training are in progress but are not yet finalized.

Additional information provided by the mission alludes to extreme, present and past, staffing shortages hampering adequate backstopping and effective management of training programs. Staffing restrictions have not permitted mission to engage in the comprehensive planning desired. Mission reports that attempts to alleviate this situation are underway.

Table 23

Distribution of Trainees Already Programmed by Location and Length of Training

U.S.			In-Country	Third-Country
graduate	undergrad.	Short-Term	Short-Term	Short-Term
3	2	1	90	Plans in Progress

Mauritania

Data on projections for FY1985 through FY1990 were not provided by USAID/Mauritania. A total of 23 participants were in training in the U.S. from 1983 to July 1984. Twenty two were reported to have been enrolled in long-term academic training, while one was in short-term technical training. No additional data was provided.

C. Other Findings

Missions' Views on Expanding Undergraduate Training

Of the eight countries surveyed two countries -- Cape Verde and Mauritania, did not provide information or views on expansion of undergraduate training through the Sahel Manpower Development II Project. For various reasons, half of the countries -- Chad, Mali, Niger and Senegal -- do not wish to encourage expansion of undergraduate training in the U.S. The reasons cited range from a reluctance to send undergraduates to the U.S. because of the purportedly high rate of non-returnees (Chad) to the presence of adequate training facilities in Africa for in-country or third country undergraduate study.

While not entirely in favor or opposed to the expansion of undergraduate training, the majority of the missions wish to reserve the right to approve undergraduate U.S. training on a case by case basis, particularly when exposure to U.S. technology or other specialized area training can only be obtained in the U.S. Both The Gambia and Burkina Faso reported that the restriction on "graduate only" training was too rigid and should be relaxed.

Mali, Chad, and Senegal encourage and plan to emphasize short-term technical training in the U.S. As is evidenced by the data, the region displays a high demand for technical training.

It should be noted that The Gambia has emphasized the need to expand undergraduate level training particularly through SMDP II. The reasons advanced in support of the expansion include: (1) absence of a language barrier; (2) mission's experience indicating that the majority of AID-financed Gambians take only two and one half to three years to complete a four year undergraduate degree; (3) absence of a Gambian institutional base to provide adequate training beyond the high school level; (4) undergraduate training in other Sahelian countries is almost impossible due to the language barrier; (5) placement in other Anglohpone third country institutions proves to be an arduous task because: (a) entry level requirements for most of the schools are too high for many Gambian candidates; (b) adequate programs for some of the required fields of study including technology transfer areas are not available.

Summary of Responses:

In favor of Expanding SMDP II to Include Undergraduate Training:

The Gambia	Upper Volta

Expansion on a Case by Case Basis only:

Chad	Mali
Niger	Senegal

No Response to Query:

Cape Verde	Mauritania

Mission's Views on "Brain Drain"

Of the eight Sahelian countries polled, three countries reported a serious problem with "brain drain": Chad, Mali and Cape Verde. Four countries reported no serious problem to date: The Gambia, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta. Mauritania did not respond to the query.

The country which expressed the most serious problem with "brain drain" was Chad. Approximately six percent of trainees refuse to return from training abroad. Most non-returnees are reported to reside in Western countries. Reasons advanced for the rate of non-returnees include factors such as: (1) low salarys in Chad; (2) reduced job possibilities; (3) political and economic instability; and (4) the degree equivalency issue.

Cape Verde's "brain drain" problem is thought to be serious with non-returnees relocating primarily to the U.S. and Holland. The information however is inconclusive as to the extent to which U.S. training is responsible for this. The "brain drain" appears to be more closely linked with young unskilled males; a loss that may be less serious relative to the capacity of the economy to absorb them. Expansion of employment, education and economic opportunities are felt to be essential before this drain is diminished.

USAID/Mali characterizes the "brain drain" problem as quite serious, noting that although AID participants generally return to Mali, exceptions are AFGRAD* participants trained at the doctorate level. Among the reasons cited are: (1) inadequate equivalency formulas especially for Ph.D. level training; (2) limitations in promotional opportunities; (3) low salaries and limited fringe benefits for Malians employed in institutions of higher education as instructors and researchers; (4) low salaries in comparison with neighboring countries; and, (5) limited private sector employment. The high rate of non-returnees is reported to extend to French trained Malians who, although required to return upon completion of their studies, are known to be working in France or in neighboring Francophone countries where opportunities are greater. The potential for trained Malians to seek employment outside of the country could increase to significant proportions. Reasons for this include: (1) decreased job opportunities for public sector employment due to the relatively recent instituted practice of not employing all secondary and higher education graduates; and, (2) a reliance on rapid public sector expansion for the creation of new jobs.

Four countries -- The Gambia, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta-- reported no significant "brain drain" to date as a result of USAID overseas training. The Gambia and Niger have noted that an increasing number of well educated nationals are seeking and finding employment with major international organizations such as The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the UNDP. It should be noted however, that senior and retired government employees figure predominately within this group as opposed to AID funded participants. While the "brain drain" problem in The Gambia poses no immediate problem, mission reponses on this issue indicate that the problem is expected to grow in severity due to a declining economy and unstable political conditions. An increasing number of Gambians are reported to be looking for training in economics and business management that will qualify them for employment abroad, should the need to resettle in another country arise.

* Graduate Fellowship Program under the auspices of the African American Institute.

Missions' Views on Degree Equivalency

The importance of the issue of equivalency concerning U.S. and Francophone university degrees is evidenced by the increasing number of missions that have requested AID/W assistance in addressing this problem. The issue arises from the basic differences between the two educational systems and relates to the level at which African participants are accepted at institutions in the United States as well as to promotional opportunities in government for participants upon return to their counties.

Cape Verde, The Gambia and Niger reported no significant problems with respect to U.S. and Francophone university degree equivalency. One country did not respond to the question. Niger's response indicates that after four years of training at the University of Niamey, the candidate receives the "maitrise" -- this degree is equivalent to the four year Bachelor of Arts or Science Degree. Ph.D. degrees earned in an American university are thought to be evaluated equal to a doctorate earned in France. However, fifty percent of the countries surveyed -- Chad, Mali, Senegal and Upper Volta -- reported that participants trained in the U.S. encounter major problems in degree equivalency. The controversy is described as serious, posing serious constraints to the appropriate placement of U.S. returned participants in civil service employment. The general tendency appears to be one of downgrading U.S. degrees in comparison to degrees received in Francophone institutions.

All four missions who reported problems with the degree equivalency issue, have taken serious steps to assist the respective governments in solving the controversy. All of the missions reported that they are actively working with host governments in order to identify alternative solutions to the problem. For example, in February 1984 the President of the National Commission for Degree Equivalency, with the assistance of USAID/Senegal's Human Resources Development Officer began to study the equivalency between Senegal and U.S. degrees. In July 1984, following visits to U.S. higher educational institutions, the President of the Commission submitted a report on equivalency between Senegalese and U.S. diplomas for the approval of the Commission. USAID/Senegal found the proposals to be generally satisfactory. Additionally, S&T/IT is reported to have met with GOS officials to discuss potential solutions to this problem.

Exceptions to the down-grading of U.S. degrees are reported to apply to degrees in the specialized areas of forestry, range management, data processing and business management, while other areas that compare more readily to programs offered in France suffer in relative standing.

Mali's problems with degree equivalency issues are reported to begin at the Master's DEA level. The DEA which is granted after one additional year of study is equated with the U.S. "Masters" degree which normally requires up to two years of study. The French Doctorate D'Etat is currently considered more advanced than the American Ph.D. The mission's perception is that U.S. degree holders are generally not given proper recognition in Mali. In spite of the mission's efforts to encourage a more equitable equivalency, GRM policies have not changed substantially. USAID/Mali is reportedly pursuing the issue through various channels in order to obtain a more favorable equivalency for advanced U.S. degrees.

Steps taken by AID/Burkina have included the extention of an invitation to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research to tour U.S. universities. Additionally the permanent Secretary of the National Committee on Diploma Equivalency has been invited to the U.S. in an effort to familiarize Burkina government policy makers with the American educational system.

Lastly, as concerns the degree equivalency issue, it should be noted that efforts to involve CAMES ("Conseil African Et Malgache de L'Enseignement Superieur) to assist in solving the issue have been only somewhat productive. In the last CAMES Ministerial Conference held in Ougadougou (March 13-16, 1984) the Ministers decided that member nations were to resolve the issue through bilateral negotiations. Simultaneously, however, they recommended that CAMES should continue to study the matter and submit proposals at the next CAMES meeting. The contribution which this central body may make in influencing positive outcomes through future bilateral decisions remains to be seen.

Missions' Views on Availability of Employment for Returning Graduates

Three countries -- Chad, The Gambia and Niger answered positively to the the query concerning availability of jobs for returning graduates. Three did not respond to the question (Cape Verde, Mali and Mauritania) and two (Senegal and Upper Volta) reported serious problems with the absorptive capacity of the countries to provide employment for college graduates.

USAID/Chad estimates that the Chadian economy can absorb approximately 1,000 graduate trainees per year. This however must be tempered by other factors such as low salaries, degree equivalency issues, a highly unstable political situation and in general reduced job possibilities. The Gambia mission reports a great need for skilled manpower and anticipates no serious problem for returning graduates. In part, due to the lack of skilled Gambians, skilled jobs in both the public and private sector are reportedly held by a large number of foreigners from Asia, Europe and other African countries. Low salary levels and the poor state of the economy however, pose some restrictions.

Concerning Niger, it has been noted that at present university graduates have no trouble finding employment, particulary in the public sector. However, this situation could change within the next few years as suggested in a recent higher education sector assessment study financed by AID. The study also concludes that trainees in agriculture at all levels might also begin to feel the effects of a slow-down in the economy within a few years. GON officials are said to be aware of these projections, and are slowly cutting back on enrollment levels in training institutons.

According to USAID mission responses, Senegal and Upper Volta are experiencing problems in absorbing significant numbers of graduates. While Senegal is known to produce highly trained people, the economy cannot absorb a substantial number of these graduates. The situation has become so critical as to require the GOS to take financial measures through a parastatal organization (SONAGA) which in turn provides loans for the creation of non-salaried employment for these graduates.

The other country reporting economic and political difficulties in absorbing recent graduates into their labor force is Burkina Faso. The industrial private sector is reported to be at more or less of a stand-still due to uncertainty regarding future government policies. The private sector seems cautious regarding investment and increased activity, and opportunities for aborption of graduates are few at the present time. The public sector which has grown faster than the over-all economy has, until recently, been able to absorb most university graduates. However, the new government is reported to have taken steps to tighten its budget, with one of its measures being a hiring freeze for all but essential jobs, causing a severe curtailment in employment possibilities for new graduates.

IV. Conclusions and Recommedations

A. Specific to the Sahel Development Program

The Sahel Development Program operates in a data-scarce environment that is characterized by critical competing demands upon AID resources. The narrower issue of how to improve the Sahelian missions' participant training databases, (e.g., staffing requirements, funding, technical support etc.) should be considered an item of priority. Economies of scale in bringing about improvements in participant training management/operations should be borne in mind in order to maximize dollars invested in this effort. For example, better accounting systems for tracking trainees can be devised and made available to several missions. Benefits to be derived from the improvement of participant training management systems are ultimately directly related to the agency's fiscal and programmatic accountability in this area.

On the matter of participant projections, only three USAID missions responded to the questionnaire concerning the number of trainees that would be available over a five year period, assuming additional funding is provided to the missions. Based on this response rate, it is not possible to arrive at any conclusionss on the potential for expanding training for the region as a whole. In order to ascertain the availability of trainees, it is recommended that missions which did not respond be queried further. Responses to the second query concerning projections for participants already programmed, yielded more comprehensive data, but lacked sufficient uniformity to permit aggregation of the data for the region or by fiscal year. Accordingly, data projections are presented by country.

Based on an analysis of the responses to State 215061, it is questionable as to whether missions can be expected to provide reasonably accurate training projections for a five year span of time -- particularly considering the data-scarce environment in which the Sahel missions operate. Reliability of data concerning available number of trainees, assuming additional funding, might be enhanced by requesting data for a shorter span of years. It is recommended that participant projections be obtained from the missions for no more than three years. (According to various mission responses and an analysis of the data, this appears to be the maximum number of years for which reasonable projections can be obtained.) Equally as important is the amount of time missions are given to respond to projection queries. One or two months, and in some instances longer if the situation warrants, is clearly a more realistic timeframe for a response. This would allow missions greater flexibility and an opportunity to take a more rational and systematic approach to determining the availability of potential trainees. This lengthier timeframe would appear to be particularly necessary for countries where existing manpower information may not always be readily available and in posts where staffing constraints are seemingly particularly pronounced.

Findings with respect to other manpower training related issues yielded the following information. For various reasons, half of the countries --Chad, Mali, Niger and Senegal -- do not wish to courage expansion of undergraduate training in the U.S. Reasons cited range from the high rate of U.S. trained non-returnees (Chad) to the presence of adequate training facilities in Africa for in-country or third country undergraduate study. Notwithstanding this view, missions wish to reserve the right to approve undergraduate U.S. training on a case by case approach, particularly when exposure to U.S. technology or other specialized area training can only be obtained in the U.S. Both The Gambia and Burkina Faso reported that the policy restriction on "graduate only" training was too rigid and should be relaxed. These two countries specifically emphasized the need to expand undergraduate level training, while one country did not respond to the query.

B. General Recommendations Applicable to the Agency:

Throughout the course of this study ample evidence was found to support the contention that AID should take affirmtive and deliberate steps to upgrade its management, data collection and accounting systems with respect to in-country, third country and U.S. participant training. This effort should include upgrading systems that will permit the determination of training costs to the agency and to the bureaus. In addition, information systems should incorporate the capability to relate training information to specific projects particularly since manpower training of foreign nationals is an integral component of AID funded development assistance, and impacts heavily on the Agency's ability to achieve its goals.

Recommendations concerning the status of AID's databases are beyond the scope of this study. However, considering the grave deficiencies which characterize the present system, the following recommendations are noted.

Evaluate the Agency's overall ability to maintain reliable and timely databases on participant training information and costs.

Evaluate the quality of the PTIS database. Increase its reliability by whatever measures are warranted, e.g., implement appropriate controls to enforce reporting requirements and compliance with S&T/IT's reporting regulations -- to be pursued particularly with large contractors; assess the capability and resources of the PTIS staff.1/

1. It is extraordinarily difficult to obtain reliable information on AID's training costs for U.S., in-country or third country training programs. See AID/LAC/EST, April 1983, Dr. Aida C. Monares, A Statistical Summary: Training for Development and Training Initiatives. AID/LAC/EST.

Standardize reporting requirements for inclusion in Bureau and mission contracts as well as on project implementaion orders which include training components. Evaluate and update PTIS data-fields to include such information as project number under which participants are funded. Maintain accurate records of arrival and departure dates. Assess available and necessary manpower resources to maintain reliable computer databases.

Update the Participant Training Handbook 10 and insure appropriate distribution.

Produce a brochure or pamphlet describing the PTIS' salient characteristics such as its data-fields; its limitations; identification of type and quality of information that can be retrieved; procedures concerning the use of the system; and, other pertinent information which users of the system frequently request and need, to effectvely utilize the database.

APPENDIX A

DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. PARTICIPANTS NEW STARTS FROM FY1978 THROUGH 7/1984
(N.B.: BLANKS=ZERO)

FISCAL YEAR		1978				1979				1980				1981			
SEX		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
CONT/NONC		CONT.	NONC.	CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC
COUNTRY	DEGREE																
CAPE VERDE	AA	3				1				7		5					
	BA/BS	3				2			1	26	2	1	1		4		1
	MA/MS			1							1				1		
	PH.D																
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	6	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	27	3	6	1	0	5	0	1
	TECHNICAL					6		1						1			
	TOTAL MALE	6				3											
	TOTAL FEMALE			1				1									
	TOTAL	12	0	2	0	12	0	1	2	54	6	12	2	1	10	0	2
CHAD	AA																
	BA/BS		1				1										
	MA/MS		1														
	PH.D	1	3														
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TECHNICAL	3	2														
	TOTAL	5	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAMBIA, THE	AA										3	1					
	BA/BS																
	MA/MS		3				1							1	7		
	PH.D	1				3								3			
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	1	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	7	0	0
	TECHNICAL		4	4	3	1	2				11	1	3	2	9		1
	TOTAL	2	10	4	3	7	4	0	0	0	17	3	3	10	23	0	1
MALI	AA										2						
	BA/BS																
	MA/MS		2				1								1		
	PH.D	9	4		1	9	4			7	18	1		3	8		
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	9	6	0	1	9	5	0	0	7	20	1	0	3	9	0	0
	TECHNICAL	8			1	4		2		1		1		3	1	1	
	TOTAL	26	12	0	3	22	10	2	0	15	40	3	0	9	19	1	0
MAURITANIA	AA																
	BA/BS	1	16				6				10		3		14		1
	MA/MS						4			2	2				2		
	PH.D																
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	1	16	0	0	0	10	0	0	2	12	0	3	0	16	0	1
	TECHNICAL	1			1		3			8	5			2	4		2
	TOTAL	3	32	0	1	0	23	0	0	12	29	0	6	2	36	0	4
NIGER	AA																
	BA/BS										3						
	MA/MS		2				6			1	4		1		4		
	PH.D		5			1	4	1			4				5		
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	[illegible]			0	1	10	1	0	1	11	0	1	0	9	0	0
	TECHNICAL	1	8		1		2								10	1	1
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]		1	2	12	2	0	2	22	0	2	0	28	1	1

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APPENDIX A (Continued)
FY1978 - FY1981

SENEGAL	AA																
	BA/BS					1					4			1			
	MA/MS	5	7		1		2		1	3	6			5	2		
	PH.D					1				1							
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	5	7	0	1	2	2	0	1	4	10	0	0	6	2	0	0
	TECHNICAL		21		1	2	20	5		3	17		3	3	42	3	8
	TOTAL	10	35	0	3	6	24	5	2	11	37	0	3	15	46	3	8
UPPER VOLTA	AA																
	BA/BS																
	MA/MS	2				1	4			10	1		1	1	1		
	PH.D	2					1			1				1	1		
	ACADEMIC TOTAL	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	11	1	0	1	2	2	0	0
	TECHNICAL	2	1		1		5			1	10		1	4	11	1	2
	TOTAL	10	1	0	1	2	15	0	0	23	12	0	3	8	15	1	2

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APPENDIX A CONTINUED
FY1982 - 7/1984

FISCAL YEAR		1982				1983				7/1984			
SEX		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE	
CONT/NONC		CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC	CONT.	NONC
COUNTRY	DEGREE												
CAPE VERDE	AA	1											
	BA/BS	1	4	4		2	2	1		1	1	4	
	MA/MS		1									1	
	PH.D												
	ACADEM	2	5	4	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	5	0
	TECHNI	6	2			3	5		1		3	1	
	TOTAL MALE												
	TOTAL FEMALE												
	TOTAL	10	12	8	0	7	9	2	1	2	5	11	0
CHAD	AA												
	BA/BS												
	MA/MS												
	PH.D												
	ACADEM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TECHNICAL					1	1						
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
GAMBIA, THE	AA												
	BA/BS		1										
	MA/MS		3		1		4				2		
	PH.D	1				2		1		1			
	ACADEM	1	4	0	1	2	4	1	0	1	2	0	0
	TECHNI	2	8		1	8	11	1	3	7		1	
	TOTAL	4	16	0	3	12	19	3	3	9	5	1	0
MALI	AA												
	BA/BS												
	MA/MS						1						
	PH.D	3	13	2	2		8		1		17		
	ACADEM	3	13	2	2	0	9	0	1	0	17	0	0
	TECHNI	6	1	5		1	3	2		10		1	
	TOTAL	12	27	9	4	1	21	2	2	10	34	1	0
MAURITANIA	AA												
	BA/BS		16		2		10		5		9		
	MA/MS	1	3			5	1						
	PH.D									1			
	ACADEM	1	19	0	2	5	11	0	5	1	9	0	0
	TECHNI	3	5			1				2	1		
	TOTAL	5	43	0	4	11	22	0	10	4	19	0	0
NIGER	AA												
	BA/BS					4							
	MA/MS		[illegible]			10	4				2		
	PH.D		6				5				3		
	ACADEM	0	10	0	0	14	9	0	0	0	5	0	0
	[illegible]		5	[illegible]	2	6	13	1		8	8	6	2
	[illegible]		[illegible]		2	[illegible]	28	1	0	8	19	6	2

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APPENDIX A Continued)
FY1982 - 7/1984

SENEGAL	AA												
	BA/BS												
	MA/MS	10	3	2		16	1			6			
	PH.D												
	ACADEM	10	3	2	0	16	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
	TECHNI	7	43	6	2	7	28	3	4	19	13	1	5
	TOTAL	27	49	10	2	39	30	3	4	31	13	1	5
UPPER VOLTA	AA												
	BA/BS		1										
	MA/MS	7	2	1		7	1	1					
	PH.D					3		1					
	ACADEM	7	3	1	0	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
	TECHNI	4	7	2	4	10	12	3	4	8	12	1	3
	TOTAL	18	13	4	4	30	14	7	4	8	12	1	3

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1978
*** ACADEMIC ONLY ***

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CAPE VERDE	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7
CHAD	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
GAMBIA, THE	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
MALI	7	1	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	17
MAURITANIA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
NIGER	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
SENEGAL	13	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	17
UPPER VOLTA	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4
TOTAL	39	4	0	0	1	10	13	0	0	67

APPENIX B

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1979
*** ACADEMIC ONLY ***

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CAPE VERDE	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CHAD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GAMBIA, THE	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
MALI	6	2	0	2	0	1	4	0	1	16
MAURITANIA	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
NIGER	5	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	13
SENEGAL	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
UPPER VOLTA	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
TOTAL	34	11	0	4	0	5	6	1	2	63

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1980

*** ACADEMIC ONLY ***

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOT
CAPE VERDE	8	14	0	4	0	0	10	0	1	[illegible]
GAMBIA, THE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
MALI	16	1	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	[illegible]
MAURITANIA	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	[illegible]
NIGER	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	[illegible]
SENEGAL	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
UPPER VOLTA	9	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	[illegible]
TOTAL	57	17	0	4	4	3	21	1	1	[illegible]

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1981

*** ACADEMIC ONLY ***

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOT
CAPE VERDE	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	[illegible]
GAMBIA, THE	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	[illegible]
MALI	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	[illegible]
MAURITANIA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
NIGER	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
SENEGAL	21	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	[illegible]
UPPER VOLTA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
TOTAL	56	3	0	1	1	0	6	4	0	71

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1982
*** ACADEMIC ONLY ***

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CAPE VERDE	8	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
GAMBIA, THE	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
MALI	6	1	0	0	1	4	9	0	0	21
MAURITANIA	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
NIGER	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	10
SENEGAL	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	30
UPPER VOLTA	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
TOTAL	58	9	0	0	5	4	13	3	2	94

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1983
*** ACADEMIC ONLY ***

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CAPE VERDE	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
GAMBIA, THE	6	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	11
MALI	4	1	0	0	4	1	6	0	0	16
MAURITANIA	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	6
NIGER	19	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	23
SENEGAL	15	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	23
UPPER VOLTA	6	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	13
TOTAL	55	10	0	0	5	9	11	6	1	97

APPENDIX B

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1984
*** ACADEMIC ONLY ***

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CAPE VERDE	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
GAMBIA, THE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
MALI	7	2	0	0	1	2	9	0	0	21
MAURITANIA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
NIGER	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
SENEGAL	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	8
TOTAL	21	6	0	0	6	2	10	1	0	46

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APPENDIX C

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1978

*** TECHNICAL ONLY ***

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COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CHAD	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
GAMBIA, THE	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
MALI	10	0	0	1	8	3	0	1	1	24
MAURITANIA	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
NIGER	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
SENEGAL	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18
UPPER VOLTA	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	41	0	0	7	22	4	0	1	1	76

APPENDIX C

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1979

*** TECHNICAL ONLY ***

PAGE 07/30/

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CAPE VERDE	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7
GAMBIA, THE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
MALI	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	8
MAURITANIA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
NIGER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SENEGAL	1	0	0	0	14	5	0	0	0	20
UPPER VOLTA	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	7	3	0	3	21	6	2	2	0	44

APPENDIX C

[illegible] IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1980
*** TECHNICAL ONLY ***

[illegible]	AGRI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAMBIA [illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	[illegible]
MALI	[illegible]	3	0	0	3	1	4	0	1	[illegible]
MAURITANIA	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	[illegible]
NIGER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	1
SENEGAL	7	0	0	1	0	5	7	0	0	[illegible]
UPPER VOLTA	7	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	12
TOTAL	32	3	0	2	4	10	18	0	3	72

APPENDIX C

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1981
*** TECHNICAL ONLY ***

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CAPE VERDE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
GAMBIA, THE	5	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	11
MALI	4	1	0	0	3	2	8	0	1	19
MAURITANIA	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	8
NIGER	2	0	0	1	3	0	6	0	0	12
SENEGAL	12	0	0	1	16	6	4	0	0	39
UPPER VOLTA	4	0	0	0	1	3	10	0	0	18
TOTAL	27	3	0	2	29	11	34	1	1	108

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APPENDIX C

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1982
*** TECHNICAL ONLY ***

PAGE
07/30/

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CAPE VERDE	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
GAMBIA, THE	2	3	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	10
MALI	3	0	0	1	12	1	12	0	0	29
MAURITANIA	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	8
NIGER	1	0	2	3	1	0	4	0	0	11
SENEGAL	10	2	0	0	11	9	5	6	0	43
UPPER VOLTA	5	0	0	2	4	0	6	0	0	17
TOTAL	24	10	2	7	34	10	32	7	0	126

APPENDIX C

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1983
*** TECHNICAL ONLY ***

PAGE
07/30/

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CAPE VERDE	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
CHAD	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
GAMBIA, THE	3	2	0	0	8	0	2	2	2	19
MALI	6	0	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	18
MAURITANIA	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
NIGER	4	0	0	3	5	0	5	0	0	17
SENEGAL	6	4	1	2	9	0	9	3	2	36
UPPER VOLTA	8	2	0	4	10	1	1	3	0	29
TOTAL	31	11	1	11	45	1	19	8	7	134

APPENDIX C

NUMBER OF NEW STARTS TRAINED IN THE U. S. DURING FY 1984
*** TECHNICAL ONLY ***

7/30/84

COUNTRY	AGRI	INDUSTRY	TRANS	LABOR	HEALTH FAM PLNG	EDUC	PUBLIC ADMIN	HOUSING COMM DEV	MISC	TOTAL
CAPE VERDE	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
GAMBIA, THE	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
MALI	5	6	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	20
MAURITANIA	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4
NIGER	0	2	0	0	17	1	3	0	1	24
SENEGAL	5	4	0	0	13	0	14	0	0	36
UPPER VOLTA	7	1	0	4	10	2	0	0	0	24
TOTAL	25	15	0	4	46	4	25	0	1	120

APPENDIX D

Construction of Composite Data for FY1984: New Start Participant Projections for 7/1/84 to 9/30/84.

As indicated in the Section on Methodology, the analysis of this study for FY1978 through July 1, 1984 is based on the raw data from the Participant Training Information System. (See Appendix A, B and C.) In order to determine the total population of U.S. trained participant new starts for the entire 1984 fiscal year, data was requested from the eight Sahelian USAID missions. Note that new start projections from 7/1/84 to 10/30/84, in combination with data from the PTIS, provided the composite figures used in this study for FY1984. The composite figures have been utilized for construction of Tables 1 and 2; and, Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. As is indicated in the remaining tables and figures for this first secton of the study data is as of the data noted.

		Projected New Starts 7/1/183 to 10/30/84 Academic	Technical
Cape Verde	Contract	7	0
	Direct	2	0
Gambia, The	Contract	2	7
	Direct	6	0
Senegal	Contract	2	2
	Direct	4	20
Mali	Contract	5	4
	Direct	2	3
Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)	Contract	1	1
	Direct	2	4
Chad	Contract	0	0
	Direct	0	0
Mauritania	Contract	1	0
	Direct	1	0
Niger	Contract	0	1
	Direct	12	15

UNCLASSIFIED APPENDIX E

Department of State

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

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ORIGIN AID-00

ORIGIN OFFICE AFFW-04

INFO AFCW-01 AFDR-06 PPDC-01 IT-06 RELO-01 MAST-01

/022 A3 224

INFO OCT-00 /000 R

DRAFTED BY AID/AFR/SWA: JPROCOPIO

APPROVED BY AID/AFR/SWA: DCHANDLER

AID/AFR/PD: LMESERVE (DRAFT)

AID/S&T/OIT: TBALL (INFO)

AID/AFR/TR: DREILLY (INFO)

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R 210427Z JUL 84

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY BAMAKO

AMEMBASSY BANJUL

AMEMBASSY DAKAR

AMEMBASSY NDJAMENA

AMEMBASSY NIAMEY

AMEMBASSY NOUAKCHOTT

AMEMBASSY OUAGADOUGOU

AMEMBASSY PRAIA

AMEMBASSY PARIS

INFO AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN

UNCLAS STATE 215061

AIDAC

E.O. 12356 N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

1. AFR/SWA IS IN THE PROCESS OF CONDUCTING A HISTORICAL STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF SAHEL PARTICIPANTS TRAINED IN THE U.S. FROM 1978 TO PRESENT, INCLUDING BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS TO ASCERTAIN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS TRAINED AND FIELD OF STUDIES. THIS EVALUATION IS BEING CONDUCTED FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN AID/W, AUTOMATED DATA BASE SYSTEMS. UNFORTUNATELY, INFORMATION ON IN-COUNTRY AND THIRD-COUNTRY PARTICIPANTS IS NOT AVAILABLE WITHIN THIS SYSTEM IN AID/W TO COMPLETE THIS EVALUATION.

2. THE ULTIMATE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO ASSESS THE POTENTIAL FOR EXPANDING PARTICIPANT TRAINING IN THE SAHEL AS WAS STATED IN THE SDSS. THE VEHICLE FOR THIS EXPANSION WOULD BE THE SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (SMDP-II) WHICH WE PROPOSE TO AMEND IF THE DEMAND IS JUSTIFIED AND THE FUNDS BECOME AVAILABLE IN FY 1985.

3. TO DETERMINE THIS REQUIREMENT (TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE AVAILABILITY OF QUALIFIED PARTICIPANTS, THE COUNTRIES' ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY, THE MISSIONS' ABILITY TO HANDLE) THE FIELD'S ASSISTANCE IS REQUESTED. PLEASE PROVIDE BY AUGUST 6, 1984 THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION.

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS TRAINED, INCLUDING SOURCE OF FUNDING (SMDP, AFGRAD, OTHER PROJECTS); FY; FIELD OF STUDY (SEE LIST FOLLOWING); GRADUATE, UNDERGRADUATE OR SHORT-TERM; IN-COUNTRY, THIRD-COUNTRY OR U.S. TRAINED. LIST PARTICIPANTS FOR FY 1980 TO FY 1984 IF POSSIBLE, FY 1982 TO FY 1984 AT A MINIMUM. AREA OF STUDY:

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

INDUSTRY AND MINING

TRANSPORTATION

LABOR

STATE 215061 6927 03..43 0079.

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

EDUCATION

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/MISC

TOTAL

B. THE SAME BREAKDOWN AS ABOVE FOR PARTICIPANTS ALREADY PROGRAMMED/PROJECTED FROM FY 1985 TO FY 1990

C. THE NUMBER OF QUOTE ADDITIONAL UNQUOTE PARTICIPANTS (LIST GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE) BY FY AND BY FIELD OF STUDY THE MISSION AND HOST COUNTRY WOULD LIKE TO TRAIN FROM 1985 TO 1990 IF FUNDS WERE AVAILABLE. USE THE SAME FORMAT AS ABOVE.

4. WE ARE AWARE OF THE NUMBER OF RECENT REQUESTS TO THE MISSIONS FOR INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANT TRAINING BUT IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE ALL THIS INFORMATION FOR THIS REVIEW. THE REASON FOR REQUESTING THE INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS TRAINED IN THE U.S. IS TO COMPARE WITH THAT OBTAINED HERE. THE FINAL REPORT WILL BE SENT TO EACH MISSION ASAP.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT WOULD BE USEFUL AND DESIRABLE FOR THIS REVIEW IS:

A. MISSIONS' VIEWS ON EXPANDING UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING IN THE U.S.

B. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES IN 1984.

C. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES AVAILABLE FOR HIGHER TRAINING.

D. APPROXIMATE ANNUAL NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS (WITH FIELD OF STUDY) OFFERED FOR OVERSEAS OR THIRD COUNTRY UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE TRAINING FROM ALL SOURCES.

E. POSSIBILITY OF AVAILABLE JOBS FOR THE GRADUATES IN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY.

F. ANY PROBLEM OF BRAIN-DRAIN? DO THESE PARTICIPANTS RETURN AFTER GRADUATION?

G. IS THE DEGREE EQUIVALENCY A MAJOR PROBLEM AND DRAWBACK TO THE PARTICIPANT? SHULTZ

TELEGRAM

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ORIGIN AID-00

ORIGIN OFFICE AFEW-04
INFO AFRA-03 AFDR-06 IT-06 AFDA-01 RELO-01 MAST-01
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INFO OMB-00 /000 R

DRAFTED BY AID/AFR/SWA: JPROCOPIS: DH
APPROVED BY AID/AFR/SWA: DMCHANDLER
115146 081754Z /38

O R 081527Z AUG 84
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY BAMAKO IMMEDIATE
AMEMBASSY BANJUL IMMEDIATE
AMEMBASSY DAKAR IMMEDIATE
AMEMBASSY NDJAMENA IMMEDIATE
AMEMBASSY NIAMEY IMMEDIATE
AMEMBASSY NOUAKCHOTT IMMEDIATE
AMEMBASSY OUAGADOUGOU IMMEDIATE
AMEMBASSY PRAIA IMMEDIATE
AMEMBASSY PARIS IMMEDIATE
INFO AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN

UNCLAS STATE 233515

AIDAC

E.O. 12356 N/A
TAGS:
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: STATE 215061

ADDRESSEE POSTS ARE REMINDED THAT REPLIES TO REFTEL WERE DUE IN AID/W AUGUST 6. PLEASE EXPEDITE REPLIES BY IMMEDIATE CABLE IN ORDER TO FINALIZE REPORT WHICH WILL ASSIST AID/W IN DETERMINING THE NEED FOR AN EXPANDED SMDP II PROJECT. IF YOU EXPECT A DELAY PLEASE ADVISE REASON FOR IT AND DATE YOU NOW PLAN TO FORWARD RESPONSE. DAM

UNCLASSIFIED

APPENDIX G

Department of State

INCOMING TELEGRAM

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ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFFW-04
INFO AFRA-03 LAB-05 RELO-01 MAST-01 /014 A6 S-17

ACTION OFFICE LAB-05
INFO AFFW-04 AFDR-06 AMAD-01 FM-02 STAG-02 STEY-01 STPO-01
STUR-01 SAST-01 ENGR-01 IT-06 AFDA-01 STEN-01 AGRI-01
RELO-01 MAST-01 /036 A0

INFO OCT-00 COPY-01 /001 W
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O 161119Z AUG 84
FM AMEMBASSY NDJAMENA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 6566

UNCLAS NDJAMENA 4252

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS:
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: A) STATE 215061 B) STATE 219191 C) STATE 233515

1. PLEASE FIND BELOW THE INFORMATION REQUESTED PER REFTEL (A):

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS TRAINED:

SCAL YEAR	80	81	82	83	84
A.1. SOURCE OF FUNDING					
SMDP	2	0	3	0	19
AFGRAD	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	4	1	1	16
TOTAL	2	4	4	1	35
A.2. AREA OF TRAINING					
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1	0	3	0	11
INDUSTRY AND MINING	0	0	0	0	1
TRANSPORTATION	0	0	0	0	4
LABOR	0	0	0	0	2
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING	1	4	0	1	2
EDUCATION	0	0	1	0	1
PUBLIC ADMIN-ISTRATION HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	0	3
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/ MISC	0	0	0	0	11
TOTAL	2	4	4	1	35
A.3. PLACE OF TRAINING					
IN-COUNTRY	0	0	0	0	16
THIRD-COUNTRY	0	4	3	0	15
U.S.	2	0	1	1	4
TOTAL	2	4	4	1	35
A.4. DEGREE OBJECTIVE					
GRADUATE	0	4	1	0	0
UNDERGRADUATE	2	0	3	0	0
SHORT TERM	0	0	0	1	35
TOTAL	2	4	4	1	35

A.5. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

FY 80 MAHAMAT AL-AMINE KEBLOIBE IGNABAI
FY 81 VOURLENE KADOUGUE BAB HAYA MBAIDIDJE BIANGUIRALA IDRIS NDELE MOUSSA

FY 82 DANIEL GUELKODJINGAR ABAKAR SOULEYMANE HASSAN KHARCHI MAHAMOUD HADJER

FY 83 SALEY RAMADAN

NDJAME 04252 00 OF 02 171624Z 8221 054727 AID8121

FY 84 MOUGABE LOTARD NGARMADJI TAHITANGARTI GONZOUNE YADDOU MBEDINGAM LEDIAMBO ALI ADOUM ABOUBAKAR OURDE OUSTA MBANGOSSOUM MOYONGAR MAHAMAT ADJID OUMAR ABDELWAHIT MAHAMAT YACOUB (TWICE NGADZOG NODJIDIMAN TAGLO JACQUES TAHER BRAHIM OUMAR PATCHA (TWICE) ALI ADOUM SOULEYMANE MAMADOU YANKALBE MATCHOCK-MAHOURI ALI HISSENE ASSIDE SECKE NANA NAKOYE KLAMTE JEAN BAPTISTE BICHARA IDRIS HASSAN BAKHIT HAGGAR SALEH RAMADAN DONO HORNGAR JACQUES MBAIORBE NDOUBA ABDEL HADJIO ZAKARIA TEDAMBE ISAAC PASSALET ALBERT GUEMDJE CLEMENT DANIEL OUALATAR ALLATOINGAR HAMBET NANA NAKOYE (TWICE)

B. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED FOR FY 1985 THOUGH 1990

FY	85	86	87	88	89	90
B.1. SOURCE OF FUNDING						
SMDP	20	20	20	0	0	0
AFGRAD	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	27	27	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	47	47	20	0	0	2
B.2. AREA OF TRAINING						
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	15	15	14	0	0	0
INDUSTRY AND MINING	2	2	2	0	0	0
TRANSPORTATION	2	2	2	0	0	0
LABOR	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING	3	3	2	0	0	0
EDUCATION	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC ADMIN-ISTRATION HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT	25	25	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/ MISC.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	47	47	20	0	0	0
B.3. PLACE OF TRAINING						
IN-COUNTRY	25	25	0	0	0	0
THIRD-COUNTRY	18	18	16	0	0	0
U.S.	4	4	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	47	47	20	0	0	0
B.4. DEGREE OBJECTIVE						
GRADUATE	2	2	1	0	0	0
UNDERGRADUATE	18	18	16	0	0	0
SHORT TERM	27	27	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	47	47	20	0	0	0

C. NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS MISSION WOULD LIKE TO TRAIN IF FUNDING WERE MADE AVAILABLE:

FY	85	86	87	88	89	90
C.1. SOURCE OF FUNDING						
SMDP	30	30	60	60	60	60
AFGRAD	3	3	6	6	6	6
OTHER	17	17	34	34	34	34
TOTAL	50	50	100	100	100	100
C.2. AREA OF TRAINING						
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	20	20	75	75	75	75	75
HENDUSTRY AND MINING	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORTATION	9	9	0	0	0	0	0
LABOR	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING	4	4	25	25	25	25	25
EDUCATION	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC ADMIN-ISTRATION HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/							

MISC.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	50	50	100	100	100	100	
C.3. PLACE OF TRAINING							
IN-COUNTRY	25	25	50	50	50	50	
THIRD-COUNTRY	20	20	50	50	50	50	50
U.S.	5	5	10	10	10	10	10
TOTAL	50	50	100	100	100	100	
C.4. DEGREE OBJECTIVE							
GRADUATE	3	3	8	10	10	10	
UNDERGRADUATE	20	20	30	30	30	30	
SHORT-TERM	27	27	62	60	60	60	
TOTAL	50	50	100	100	100	100	

3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED FOR THIS REVIEW:

A. MISSION' VIEWS ON EXPANDING UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING IN THE U.S.:
WE DO NOT ENCOURAGE UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING IN THE U.S. PAST EXPERIENCES SHOW THAT THE RATE OF NON-RETURNEES FOR U.S. TRAINING IS VERY HIGH FOR CHAD. MISSION WOULD ENCOURAGE SHORTER TRAINING IN THE U.S. GRADUATE TRAINING WOULD BE CONSIDERED ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS.

B. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES FOR 1984:
DUE TO EVENTS IN CHAD, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHAD HAS BEEN CLOSED DOWN. SINCE 1979 IT HAS BEEN REOPENED DURING THE 1983-84 ACADEMIC YEAR BUT ONLY AT FIRST YEAR LEVAL. NO GRADUATION HAS TAKEN PLACE IN CHAD FROM 1979 TO 1983. HIGH
X SCHOOL GRADUATES ARE ESTIMATED AT 1000 PER ANNUM. FOR 1984, THE FINAL HIGH SCHOOL EXAM IN JUNE HAS BEEN CANCELLED AND POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER 1984.

C. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES FOR HIGHER TRAINING:
THREE THOUSAND (3000) HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ARE PRESENTLY WITHOUT SCHLORSHIPS IN CHAD WHILE 506 COLLEGE GRADUATES IN VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES ABROAD ARE WITHOUT FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT OR DONORS.

D. ALL SOURCES COMBINED THE AVERAGE OF 500 CHADIANS RECEIVE SCHOLORSHIPS ANNUALLY. NO BREAKDOWN OF DATA AVAILABLE.

E. THE GOC CAN EMPLOY 1000 NEWLY GRADUATED TRAINEES PER ANNUM.

F. SIX PERCENT OF TRAINEES REFUSE TO RETURN FROM TRAINING ABROAD. MOST OF THESE NON-RETURNEES ARE IN WESTERN COUNTRIES. THEY USUALLY JUSTIFY THEIR DECISION BY FACTORS SUCH AS LOW SALARY IN CHAD, EQUIVALENCY ISSUES, POLITICAL SITUATION AND REDUCED JOB POSSIBILITIES IN CHAD.

G. DEGREE EQUIVALENCY IS A MAJOR PROBLEM ESPECIALLY FOR PARTICIPANTS TRAINED IN THE U.S.

GRANER

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APPENDIX H

ACTION COPY

Department of State

INCOMING TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 OF 02 NIAMEY 04845 00 OF 03 151403Z 7323 052761 AID5974
ACTION AID-00 CORRECTED DISTRIBUTION

ACTION OFFICE AFFW-04
INFO IT-06 RELO-01 TELE-01 MAST-01 /013 A6

ACTION OFFICE IT-06
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HO-05 CMGT-02 CTR-02 STAG-02 STEY-01 STPO-01 STUR-01
SAST-01 ENGR-01 AFDA-01 STEN-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 TELE-01
MAST-01 STHR-01 /045 A0

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O 151322Z AUG 84
FM AMEMBASSY NIAMEY
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 6739

UNCLAS NIAMEY 04845

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: (A) STATE 215061
(B) STATE 233515

1. DATA REQUESTED IN REFTEL (A) ARE PROVIDED BELOW.

2. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NIGERIENS TRAINED WITH AID FINANCING DURING THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD FROM FY 80 THROUGH FY 84 IS ESTIMATED TO BE 193. OF THIS TOTAL 19 WERE IN U.S. GRADUATE SCHOOLS (1 UNDER SMDPI; 14 UNDER BI-LATERAL PROJECTS; AND 4 UNDER AFGRAD); 58 ATTENDED UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING (37 UNDER SMDP I AND II; AND 9 UNDER BI-LATERAL PROJECTS; AND 12 UNDER CONTRACT); WHILE 116 NIGERIENS WERE TRAINED UNDER SHORT-TERM PROGRAMS (77 UNDER SMDP II; AND 39 UNDER BI-LATERAL FUNDING);

3. IN TERMS OF FUNDING SOURCE THE BREAKOUT IS AS FOLLOWS:

- SMDP I AND II - 115
- BI-LATERAL - 52
- CONTRACT - 12
- AFGRAD - 4

4. THE DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, AREA OF STUDY, TRAINING LEVEL, AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION IS FURTHER BROKEN OUT TO SHOW:

- (A) SMDP I AND II (115)

- AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCE
- GRADUATE, U.S.; 1
- UNDERGRADUATE, U.S. 5

- INDUSTRY AND MINING
- UNDERGRADUATE, U.S.; 1

- SHORT-TERM, U.S. 1
- SHORT-TERM, THIRD-COUNNRY 1

- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/HOUSING URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- UNDERGRADUATE, THIRD-COUNTRY; 4

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- SHORT-TERM, U.S. 6

- PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/MISC
- UNDERGRADUATE, THIRD-COUNTRY; 27
- SHORT-TERM, IN-COUNTRY 68

- EDUCATION
- SHORT-TERM, U.S. 1

- (B) BILATERAL

- AGRICULTURAL AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
- GRADUATE, U.S. 8
- UNDERGRADUATE, U.S. 9

- HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING
- GRADUATE, U.S. 2
- SHORT-TERM, THIRD-COUNTRY 28

- EDUCATION
- GRADUATE, U.S. 1

- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- GRADUATE, U.S.; 3
- SHORT-TERM, THIRD-COUNTRY 11

- (C) CONTRACT (12)

- AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
- UNDERGRADUATE, U.S. 12

- (D) AFGRAD (4)

- EDUCATION
- GRADUATE, U.S. 2
- PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/MISC.
- GRADUATE, U.S. 2

SOUTHWICK

5. THE SAME BREAKDOWN AS ABOVE FOR PARTICIPANTS ALREADY PROGRAMMED/PROJECTED FROM FY 1985 TO FY 1990 FOLLOWS:

(A) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE ABOVE CATEGORY IS ESTIMATED AT 274. OF THE TOTAL 56 WILL BE AT THE GRADUATE LEVEL (4 UNDER SMDP II; 10 UNDER BI-LATERAL; 22 UNDER CONTRACT; AND 20 AFGRAD); 88 WILL ATTEND UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING (40 UNDER SMDP II, 35 UNDER BILATERAL AND 13 UNDER CONTRACT); WHILL 130 ARE EXPECTED TO BE TRAINED UNDER SHORT-TERM PROGRAMS (20 UNDER BI-LATERAL U.S., AND THIRD-COUNTRY; AND 100 UNDER SMDP II IN-COUNTRY).

6. DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE OF FUNDING IS:

- SMDP II - 144
- BILATERAL PROJECTS - 75
- CONTRACT - 35
- AFGRAD - 20

7. THE DISTRIBUTION BY FUNDING SOURCE, AREA OF STUDY, TRAINING LEVEL, AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION IS ESTIMATED TO BE:

- (A) SMDP II (144)
- INDUSTRY AND MINING
- UNDERGRADUATE, U.S. 2
- PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/MISC
- GRADUATE, U.S. 2

- PRIVATE ENTERPRISEEMISC 100
- SHORT-TERM IN-COUNTRY

- PUBLIC ADMINISTRTION/HOUSING 40
- URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- SHORT-TERM, U.S.

- (B) BILATERAL PROJECTS (75)
- AGRICULTURE AND
- NATURAL RESOURCES
- GRADUATE, U.S. 10
- HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING
- GRADUATE, U.S. 28

- HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING 15
- SHORT-TERM, U.S.

- HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING 9
- SHORT-TERM, THIRD-COUNTRY

- EDUCATION 3
- GRADUATE, U.CGMV
- SHORT-TERM, U.S.; 6

- SHORT-TERM, THIRD-COUNTRY 12
- (C) CONTRACT

- AGRICULTURE AND
- NATURAL RESOURCES (35)
- GRADUATE, U.S.; -
- UNDERGRADUATE, U.S. 18

- SHORT-TERM, U.S. 7

- (D) AFGRAD (20)

- INDUSTRY AND MINING

- GRADUATE, U.S. 4
- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION//OUSING 2
- URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/MISC 14

3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED AS PER REFTEL (A) PARAS 5 (A) TO (G) DESCRIBED BELOW:

A. UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING IN THE U.S. SHOULD NOT BE EXPANDED. THERE ARE SUFFICIENT UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING FACILITIES IN THE UNIVERSITIES IN THE SAHEL TO ACCOMODATE THE INTAKK. AID HAS SPENT YEARS DEVELOPING SOUND ARGUMENTS FOR ENCOURAGING IN-COUNTRY UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS IN AFRICA. THOSE ARGUMENTS ARE STILL VALID.

B. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES FOR 1984 SOUTHWICK
NOT YET AVAILABLE. HOWEVER, BASED ON PAST LEVELS OUR BEST ESTIMATE IS THAT NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IS BETWEEN 750-800 WHILE COLLEGE GRADUATES PROBABLY BETWEEN 150-200.

C. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES AVAILABBE FOR HIGHER TRAINING NOT YET AVAILABLE. THE NATIONAL QO MISSION ON SCHOLARSHIPS AND ORIENTATION IS PRESENTLY IN SESSION TO MAKE THE ABOVE DETERMINATION. BUT BASED ON PAST LEVELS MISSION ESTIMATEE UNIVERSITY OF NIAMEY WILL TAKE IN 200-250 IN 1984; ANOTHER 200-225 WILL GO ABROAD FOR UNIVERSITY TRAINING.

D. APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS (WITH FIELDS OF

STUDY) OFFERED FOR OVERSEAS OR THIRD-COUNTRY FROM ALL SOURCES (EXCEPT USAID) FOR 85 IS ESTIMATED AT 282. DATA ARE TAKEN FROM A AUBLISHED SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, JULY 16, 1984. THE FIELDS OF STUDY ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO CITE BBT THE MAJOR CATEGORIES ARE NATURE SCIENCE; SOCIAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, ENGLISH LANGUAGE, TECHNICAL EDUCATION, HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH. A LARGE EANGE OF COUNTRIES OFFER SCHOLARSHIPS. SOME OF THE MORE PROMINENT ONES ARE: ALGERIA (57); FRANCE (NOT YET DETERMINED); NIGERIAONGELV GREAT BRITAIN (10); SOVIET UNION (30); CANADA (74); EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (38).

E. IN THE RECENTLY COMPLETED NIGER EDUCATION SECTOR ASSESSMENT STUDY, FINANCED BY AID, IT WAS NOTED THAT ALTHOUGH UNIVERSITY GRADUATES PRESENTLY HAVE NO TROUBLE FINDING EMPLOYMENT IN NIGER, THAT SITUATION WOULD CHANGE WITHIN THE NEXT FEW YEARS. THIS CONCLUSION APPLIED PRIMARILY TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR. THE STUDY ALSO WENT ON TO CONCLUDE THAT AGRICULTURAL TRAINEES AT ALL LEVELS WOULD ALSO BEGIN TO FEEL THE EMPLOYMENT PINCH IN A FEW YEARS. GON OFFICIALS ARE AWARE OF THESE PROJECTIONS, AND ARE SLOWLY CUTTING BACK ON ENROLLMENT LEVELS IN TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

F. TO DATE NIGER DOES NOT HAVE A BRAIN DRAIN PROBLEM. IT IS TO BE NOTED HOWEVER, THAT WELL EDUCATED NIGERIENS ARE BEGINNING TO LOOK FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGGNIZATIONS, I.E., THE WORLD BANK, THE UNDP AGENCIES AND THE LIKE.

G. THERE IS NO REAL DEGREE EQUIVALENCY ISSUE IN NIGER, AN INDIVIDUAL WHO COMPLETES FOUR YEARS OF TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NIAMEY RECEIVES THE "MAITRISE". THIS DEGRT IS MADE EQUUVALENT TO THE FOUR YEAR BACHELOR OF ARTS OR SCIENCE DEGREE. THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO HOLD THE PH. D. FROM AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AND WHO BEGINS THEIR TEACCING CAREERS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NIAMEY ARE GIVEN THE SAME TEACHING TITLE AS THEIR COUNTERPARTS WHO HOLD THE DOCTORATE FROM FRANCE.
SOUTHWICK

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ACTION COPY

Department of State

INCOMING TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 BANJUL 02585 01 OF 06 211146Z 9270 056481 AID0453
ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFFW-04
INFO AAAF-02 AFDR-06 PPDC-01 FM-02 IT-06 AFDA-01 AGRI-01
RELO-01 ~~TELE-01~~ MAST-01 /026 A1 1121

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O 200810Z AUG 84
FM AMEMBASSY BANJUL
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8300

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 06 BANJUL 2585

AIDAC

ATTN: AFR/SWA

E.O. 12356 N/A
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: (A) STATE 215061: (B) STATE 219191

1. OAR/BANJUL RECORDS ON PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATE BACK TO FY 1978 WHEN THE PROGRAM WAS LAUNCHED IN THE GAMBIA. MISSION HAS PROVIDED INFORMATION REQUESTED PARA THREE REFTEL A, STARTING FROM FY 1978 THROUGH BY 1990 AS FOLLOWS:
A. TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS TRAINED, FY 1978 - FY 1984.

FY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	FIELD OF STUDY	LEVEL OF TRAINING	LOCATION
78	3	SHDP 1	AGRIC.	GRADUATE	U.S.A.
	1		UNDERGRAD.		
	2	REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION			
	1		ST		
	6	AFGRAD	PUBLIC ADMIN/- HOUSING ETC	GRADUATE	
	9	AFGRAD	EDUCATION	GRADUATE	
	4		AGRIC.		
	4		TRANSPOR-TATION		
	3	CENTRAL	HEALTH/- FAMILY PLAN.	ST	
79	2	SHDP 1	AGRIC.	GRADUATE	U.S.A.
	2		UNDERGRAD.		
	1	CENTRAL	HEALTH/- FAMILY PLAN.	ST	
	1	AFGRAD	PUBLIC ADMIN	GRADUATE	
80	3	SHDP 1	AGRIC.	ST	U.S.A.
	2		UNDERGRAD		
	1		GRADUATE		
	6	MIXED FARMING		ST	
	1	FORESTRY		ST	
	2	FOOD CROP PROTECTION		UNDERGRAD	TC
	5	CENTRAL	HEALTH/- FAMILY PLAN.	ST	U.S.A.
	2	CENTRAL	EDUCATION	ST	TC
	1	AFGRAD	AGRIC.	GRADUATE	U.S.A.
	4	FORESTRY		UNDERGRAD	TC
81	1	SHDP 1	AGRIC.	UNDERGRAD	U.S.A.
	1		HEALTH	GRADUATE	
	2		AGRIC.	ST	
	1		HEALTH		
	3		PUBLIC ADMIN/ URBAN DEV.		
	1		HEALTH		TC
	1			GRADUATE	
	3			UNDERGRAD	
	1		AGRIC.	ST	
	6	MIXED FARMING		UNDERGRAD	U.S.A.
	1			GRADUATE	
	3			UNDERGRAD	TC
	3	SOIL&WATER MGT.		UNDERGRAD	U.S.A.
	1			ST	
	1	FORESTRY		UNDERGRAD	TC
	2			ST	U.S.A.
	1			UNDERGRAD	
	2	CENTRAL	EDUCATION	ST	TC
	1		HEALTH		U.S.A.
	2	AFGRAD	AGRIC.	GRADUATE	
	1		PUB/ ADMIN	GRADUATE	
82	1	SHDP 1	AGRIC.	UNDERGRAD	U.S.A.
	5			ST	
	3		HEALTH/ FAMILY PLAN.	ST	
	1		PUB/ADMIN	ST	
	1	FOOD CROP PROTECTION	AGRIC.	GRADUATE	
	1			ST	TC
	1	SOIL&WATER MGT.		UNDERGRAD	U.S.A.
	1			ST	
	4	CENTRAL	HEALTH/ FAMILY PLAN.	ST	
	2		NAT.RESOURCES		
	1	MIXED FARMING	AGRIC.	UNDERGRAD	

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Department of State

INCOMING TELEGRAM

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PAGE 01        BANJUL 02585  02 OF 06  211005Z    9320 056477  AID0460
ACTION AID-00
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FM AMOVBASSY BANJUL
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8301

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 06 BANJUL 2585

AIDAC

ATTN: AFR/SWA

E.O. 12356 N/A

SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: (A) STATE 215061: (B) STATE 219191

   NO. OF      SOURCE OF  FIELD OF  LEVEL OF
FY PARTICIPANTS FUNDING   STUDY     TRAINING   LOCATION
-- ------------ --------  --------  --------   --------
83      1       SMR 1    HEALTH/
                          FAMILY PLAN GRADUATE  U.S.A.
     1                        UNDERGRAD
     1                AGRIC.      UNDERGRAD   TC
     1        SMDP II   NATURAL
                          RESOURCES   GRADUATE  U.S.A.
     1                TRANSPORT-
                           ATION        ST
     1                US
XM    UNDERGRAD   TC
     4    SOIL&WATER
              MGT.                          U.S.A.
     1                        GRADUATOL
    10                        UNDERGRAD   TC
     2    FOOD CROP
            PROTECTION              ST     U.S.A.
     1    REGIONAL
            AGRIMET               UNDERGRAD
     1                           ST       TC
S)
L    MJXRAD     EDUCATION    GRADUATE  U.S.A.
SS      4    CENTRAL     HEALTH/
                         FAMILY PLAN.    ST
     2                                   TC
     2              PUB/ADMIN            U.S.A.
     3              NATURAL
                       RESOURCES
-----------------------------------------------------------------
84      2     SMDP 1     PUB/ADMIN    UNDERGRAD   TC
     1                        GRADUATE    TC
     1     .SB 88    AGRIC.       UNDERGRAD  U.S.A.
     2              PUVOKNRVIN       ST
     1                        GRADUATE
     1              AGRIC.       UNDERGRAGL  TC
     2     SS       PUB/ADMIN       ST        TC
     3  MIXED FARMING AGRIC.       UNDERGRAD  U.S.A.
     1    FORESTRY     SS           ST
     1  FOOD CRO?
          PROTECTION                          TC
     3    AFGRAD     AGRIC.       GRADUATE  U..A.
     3              EDUCATION
     1              HEALTH/
                       FAMILY PLAN.
```

```
          BANJUL  02585  02 OF 06  211005Z    9320 056477  AID0460
     2  CENTRAL                    ST
     2              NATURAL
                       RESOURCES      ST
S)   2               AGRIC.         ST
     2              PUB/ADMIN       S
     2              HEALTH/
                       FAMILY PLAN.   ST        TC
-----------------------------------------------------------------
B. PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED/PROJECTED FROM FY 1985 TO FY 1990
85      7     SMDP II    AGRIC.       UNDERGRAD   TC
     2                                   U.S.A.
     1              PUB/ADMIN    GRADUATE
     1              HEALTH/FAM.
                       PLANNING     UNDERGRAD   TC
     4              PUB/ADMIN      ST        TC
     4                           ST       U.S.A.
     2  ECONOMIC &
          FINANCIAL
            PROJ.                   GRADUATE
     6                           ST
     4  RURAL ROADS
          MAINTENANCE  TRANSPORT.     ST
     2    AFGRAD     EDUCATION.  GRADUATOL    KDBH
     1              AGRIC.
     1              PUB/ADMIN
     2    CENTGAL    NATURAL
                       RESOURCES      ST
     2              HEALTH/
                       FAMILY VLAN.   ST
     2                           ST        TC
     4  REGIONAL FOOD
          CROP PROTEC-
            TION       AGRIC.       UNDERGRAD  U.S.A.
     2                                   TC
SS      83)                         ST       U.S.A.
     6                           ST        TC
     3  INTEGRATORL
          PEST MANAGE-
            MENT                   UNDERGRAD  U.S.A.
-----------------------------------------------------------------
86      2     SMDP       AGRIC.       UNDERGRAD   TC
     788
88813S)      PUB/ADMIN              TC
     1              AGRIC.       GRADUATE  U.S.A.
     1              PUB/ADMIN
     2      7       AGRIC.         ST
     2              PUBNRVIN       ST        TC
     2  ECONOMIC
          POLICY PROJ              GRADUATE   U.S.A.
```

AFR/SFWA	ACTION	INFO
DIR		
DD		
AD		
Senegal		
Mauritania		
Mali/OMVS		
Gambia		
P-S Terr.		
Chad		
Niger		
UpperVolta		
SDP		

UNCLASSIFIED

Department of State

INCOMING TELEGRAM

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PAGE 01        BANJUL 02585  03 OF 06  211342Z    9680 056473  AID0545
ACTION AID-00
     ------------------------------------------------------------------
ACTION OFFICE  AFFW-04
INFO  AAAF-02  AFDR-06  PPDC-01  FM-02  IT-06  AFDA-01  RELO-01
      TELE-01  MAST-01  AFRI-01  /026  A1  1121
     ------------------------------------------------------------------
INFO  OCT-06   COPY-01 /031 W
                    ------------------326677  211349Z /42/37
O 280810Z AUG 84
FM AMEMBASSY BANJUL
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8302

UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 06 BANJUL 2585

AIDAC

C O R R E C T E D C O P Y (TEXT)

ATTN: AFR/SWA

E.O. 12356 N/A
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: (A) STATE 215861: (B) STATE 219191

   NO. OF       SOURCE OF   FIELD OF   LEVEL OF
FY PARTICIPANTS FUNDING     STUDY      TRAINING  LOCATION
-- ------------ ---------   --------   --------  ----------
86      5
     ECONOMIC
              POLICY PROJ PUB/ADMIN     ST      U.S.A.
     4                          ST        TC
     2       RURAL RONRDLTRANSPORT.    ST      U.S.A.
     4       AGRIC.DIV
Y-
              SIFICATION  AGRIC.     GRADUATE
     3                                TC
     2                        UNDERGRAD  U.S.A.
     1                                TC
     6                          ST      U.S.A.
     4                          ST       TC
     2        AFGRAD     EDUCATION  GRADUATE   U.S.A.
     1               AGRIC.
     1               PUB/ADMIN
     2       CENTRAL     HEALTH/
                        FAMILY PLAN   ST
     2               NATURAL
                        RESOURCES     ST
     2               PUB/ADMIN     ST        TC
     2      REGIONAL FOOD
              CROP PROTEC-
                TION      AGRIC.      UNDERGRAD  U.S.A.
     2         75)                    TC
     2                          ST      U.S.A.
     4                          ST       TC
-------------------------------------------------------------------- 88
87
 2        SMDP      AGRIC.      UNDERGRAD   TC
     2               PUB/ADMIN             TC
     2               AGRIC.      GRADUATE   U.S.A.
     3               PUB/ADM
     2                          ST       TC
     3               AGRIC.       ST      U.S.A.
     5     ECONOMIC
             POLICY PROJ  PUB/ADMIN     ST
     3                          ST       TC
     2        AFGRAD     EDUCATION   GRADUATE   U.S.A.
     2               AGRIC.
     2               HEALTH/
                        FAMILY PLAN
```

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          BANJUL  02585  03 OF 06  211342Z    9680 056473  AID0545
     2               PUB/ADMIN
     2      CENTRAL    HEALTH/
                        FAMILY PLAN   ST
     2               PRIVATE
                        ENTERPRISE/
                        MIS.          ST        TC
     4               NATURAL
                        RESOURCES     ST       U.S.A.
     7               PUB/ADMIN     ST
     8     REGIONAL FOOD
             CROP PROTEC-
                TION      AGRIC.      ST
     7                          ST       TC
-------------------------------------------------------------------
88      3       SMDP      AGRIC.      UNDERGRAD     TC
S)      2               HEALTH/
                        FAMILY PLAN           TC
     3               PUB/ADMIN   GRADUATE   U..A.
     4                          ST
S3)     2               AGRIC.       ST        TC
     6     ECONOMIC POLICY
             PROJECT     PUB/ADMIN     ST       U.S.A.
     4                          ST       TC
     3        AFGRAD     EDUCATION   GRADUATE   U.S.A.
     1               AGRIC.
     2               PUB/ADMIN
     1               HEALTH/
                        FAMILY PLAN
77)     2       CENTRAL                ST
     2               NATURAL
                        RESOURCES     ST
     2               PUB/ADMIN     ST        TC
     4     AGRIC.DIVER-
             SIFICATION    AGRIC       GRADUATE   U.S.A.
     2     REGIONAL FOOD
             CROP PROTECTION AGRIC       ST
     1                          ST       TC
-------------------------------------------------------------------
89      2       SMDP      AGRIC.      UNDERGRAD     TC
     2               HEALTH/
                        FAMILY PLAN UNDERGRAD     TC
     4               PUB/ADMIN   GRADUATE   U.S.A.
     3               AGRIC.
     4        7                    ST
     4               PUB/ADMIN     ST        TC
     3        AFGRAD     EDUCATION   GRADUATE   U.S.A.
     2               AGRIC.
     2               HEALTH/
                        FAM. PLAN.
     2               PUB/ADMIN
```

AFR/SFWA	ACTION	INFO
DIR		
DD		
AD		
Senegal		
Mauritania		
Mali/OMVS		
Gambia		
P-S Terr.		
Chad		
Niger		
UpperVolta		
SDP		

Department of State

TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 BANJUL 02585 04 OF 06 211343Z 9674 056469 AID0543
ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFFW-04
INFO AAAF-02 AFDR-06 PPDC-01 FM-02 IT-06 AFDA-01 AGRI-01
RELO-01 TELE-01 MAST-01 /026 A1 1121

INFO OCT-00 COPY-01 /001 W
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O 280810Z AUG 84
FM AMEMBASSY BANJUL
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8303

UNCLAS SECTION 04 OF 06 BANJUL 2585

AIDAC

C O R R E C T E D C O P Y (TEXT)

ATTN: AFR/SWA

E.O. 12356 N/A
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: (A) STATE 215861: (B) STATE 219191

FY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	FIELD OF STUDY	LEVEL OF TRAINING	LOCATION
83	4	CENTRAL	NATURAL RESOURCES	ST	U.S.A.
	2		HEALTH/ FAM. PLAN.	ST	
	2			ST	TC
	4		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	ST	U.S.A.
	3	REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION	AGRIC.	ST	TC
	4	CENTRAL	AGRIC.	ST	U.S.A.
	2	REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROT-ECTION	AGRIC.	ST	
84	2	SMCP	AGRIC.	UNDERGRAD	TC
	4		PUB/ADMIN		TC
	3			GRADUATE	U.S.A.
	2		AGRIC.	ST	TC
	4		PUB/ADMIN	ST	U.S.A.
	2	AFGRAD	EDUCATION	GRADUATE	
	2		AGRIC		
	2		PUB/ADMIN		
	2	CENTRAL	HEALTH/ FAM. PLAN.	ST	
	4		PUB/ADMIN	ST	
	2		NATURAL RESOURCES	ST	
	2		HEALTH/ FAM. PLAN.	ST	TC
	4		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	ST	U.S.A.
	3	BILATERAL	AGRIC	GRADUATE	
	4		PUB/ADMIN		
	10		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	ST	
	4			ST	TC
	2	REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROTEC-TION	AGRIC.	ST	U.S.A.
	3		AGRIC.	ST	TC

C. ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS MISSION AND GOTG WOULD LIKE TO

BANJUL 02585 04 OF 06 211343Z 9674 056469 AID0543
TRAIN FROM FY 1985 - 1990 IF FUNDS WERE AVAILABLE.

FY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	FIELD OF STUDY	LEVEL OF TRAINING	LOCATION
85	5		AGRIC.	UNDERGRAD	TC
85	3		AGRIC.		TC
	6		HEALTH/FAM. PLAN.	GRADUATE	TC
	3		PUBLIC ADM.		U.S.A.
	10		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE MISC.	ST	
	5		PUB/ADMIN.	ST	

FY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	FIELD OF STUDY	LEVEL OF TRAINING	LOCATION
86	4		AGRIC.	UNDERGRAD	TC
	4		AGRIC.		U.S.A.
	2		HEALTH/ FAM. PLAN.		
	3		PUB/ADMIN.	GRADUATE	
	2		NAT. RES-OURCES.	ST	
	2		LABOR	ST	
	2		PRIVATE ENT. MISC.	GRADUATE	
	4			ST	

FY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	FIELD OF STUDY	LEVEL OF TRAINING	LOCATION
87	6		AGRIC.	UNDERGRAD	TC
	4			GRADUATE	TC
	3		PUB/ADMIN.		U.S.A.
	2		HEALTH/FAM. PLAN.	ST	TC
	4		TRANSPORT	ST	U.S.A.

FY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	FIELD OF STUDY	LEVEL OF TRAINING	LOCATION
88	3		PUB/ADMIN.	UNDERGRAD	TC
	2		AGRIC.		TC
	2		HEALTH/ FAM. PLAN.	GRADUATE	U.S.A.
	4			ST	
	2		PUB/ADMIN.	ST	
	3		AGRIC.	ST	

FY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	FIELD OF STUDY	LEVEL OF TRAINING	LOCATION
89	2		AGRIC.	UNDERGRAD	TC
	4		PUB/ADMIN.	GRADUATE	U.S.A.
	3		AGRIC.		
	2		LABOR	ST	
	2		PUB/ADMIN.	ST	
	4		HEALTH/ FAM. PLAN.	ST	
	6		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/ MISC.	ST	TC
	2			ST	U.S.A.
	5		PUB/ADMIN.	UNDERGRAD	

AFR SWA	ACTION	
DIR		
DD		
AD		
Senegal		
Mauritania		
Mali/OMVS		
Gambia		
P-S Terr.		
Chad		
Niger		
UpperVolta		
SDP		

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 BANJUL 02585 05 OF 06 211156Z 9400 056467 AID0484

ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFEW-04
INFO AAAF-02 AFDR-06 PPDC-01 FM-02 IT-06 AFDA-01 AGRI-01
RELO-01 TELE-01 MAST-01 /026 A1 1121

INFO OCT-00 COPY-01 SVC-00 /001 W
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O 200810Z AUG 84
FM AMEMBASSY BANJUL
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8304

UNCLAS SECTION 05 OF 06 BANJUL 2585

AIDAC

ATTN: AFR/SWA

E.O. 12356 N/A
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: (A) STATE 215061: (B) STATE 219191

FY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	FIELD OF STUDY	LEVEL OF TRAINING	LOCATION
80	3		AGRIC.	UNDERGRAD	TC
"	3		HEALTH/ FAM.PLAN.	"	TC
"	2		PUB/MRVIN.	"	TC
"	5		AGRIC.	GRADUATE	U.S.A.
"	2		PUB/ADMIN.	"	"
"	3		HEALTH/ FAM. PLAN.	"	TC
"	6		PRIVATE ENT-ERPRISE MISC.	ST	U.S.A.
"	2		PUB/ADMIN.	ST	"
"	2		AGRIC.	ST	"

IN-COUNTRY TRAINING

EACH TENFOOHREE - FOUR, IN-COUNTRY TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE CONDUCTED UNDER MISSION BILATERAL ANGLCENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS. MOST OF THESE PROJECTS ARE IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR. PARTICIPANTS RANGE FROM MID-LEVEL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO FARMERS. EACH TRAINING PROGRAM INCLUDES 20 - 50 PARTICIPANTS AND GENERALLY RUNS FOR TWO WEEKS. THE FOLLOWING IS A BREAKDOWN OF THE IN-COUNTRY TRAINING PROGRAMS BY PROJECT AND FISCAL YEAR:

FY	NO. OF PARTICIPANTS	SOURCE OF FUNDING	FIELD OF STUDY
78	60	REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROT.	AGRIC.
"	80	OPPORTUNITIES INDUS-TRIALIZATION CENTRE (GOIC)	
79	20	PROJECT CONCERN	HEALTH/FAM.PLANNING
"	70	REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROT.	AGRIC.
"	80	GOIC	"
80	50	CENTRAL	HEALTH/FAM.PLANNING
"	40	PROJECT CONCERN	"
"	80	GOIC	AGRIC.
"	60	REG. FOOD CROP PROT-ECTION (RFCP)	"
"	20	SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT	"
"	20	FORESTRY	"

(B)

BANJUL 02585 05 OF 06 211156Z 9400 056467 AID0484

IVO		MIXED FARMING	"
"	100	CLUSA	"

(B)

		HEALTH/FAM.PLANNING	
"	60	PROJECT CONCERN	BDH
"	100	GOIC	AGRIC.
"	100	CLUSA	"
"	75	REG.FOOD CROP PROTECTION	"
"	40	MASS MEDIA FOR HEALTH PRACTICES	HEALTH/FAM.PLANNING
"	80	SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT	AGRIC.
"	60	MIXED FARMING	"
"	200	FORESTRY	"
"	60	SAVE THE CHILDREN	HEALTH/FAM.PLANNING
82	100	GOIC	AGRIC.
"	75	RFCP	"
"	160	CLUSA	"
"	60	MIXED FARMING	"
"	60	SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT	"
"	80	FORESTRY	"
"	150	MASS MEDIA	HEALTH/FAM.PLANNING

(B)

SAVE THE CHILDREN SS
-....,....0.....00.,..0.00..,0000..0...,....,.....,....740
83 1
PP PROJECT CONCERN HEALTH/ UKPLANNING
" 150 SAVE THE CHILDREN "
BDL 200 MASS MEDIA "
" 80 FORESTRY AGRIC.
" 200 SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT "
" 120 MIXED FARMING "
" 200 RFCP "
" 180 CLUSA "
----------..0,.....,.....,..0.....,,,00.000,.....,URH
84
80 PROJECT CONCERN HEALTH/FAM.PLANNING
" 100 SAVE THE CHILDREN "
" 250 MASS MEDIA "
" 120 SOIL & WATER MANAGEMENT AGRIC.
" 200 MIXED FARMING "
" 200 RFCP "
" 250 CLUSA "
" 20 FINANCIAL MGT PROJECT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

NOTE BY OC/T: (B) OMISSIONS IN TEXT. A CORRECTION WILL FOLLOW.

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PAGE 01 BANJUL 02585 06 OF 06 211204Z 9391 056466 AID0478
ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFFW-04
INFO AAAF-02 AFDR-06 PPDC-01 FM-02 IT-06 AFDA-01 AGRI-01
RELO-01 TELE-01 MAST-01 /026 A1 1121

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FM AMEMBASSY BANJUL
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8305

UNCLAS SECTION 06 OF 06 BANJUL 2585

AIDAC

ATTN: AFR/SWA

E.O. 12356 N/A
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: (A) STATE 215061: (B) STATE 219191

IN-COUNTRY TRAINING PROGRAMS FROM FY 1985 - 1990 IN ADDITION TO IMPROVING AGRICULTURE TECHNICAL SKILLS WILL PLACE SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON MANAGEMENT TRAINING TO DEVELOP THE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS FOR EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES: ALTHOUGH THE EXACT NUMBERS ARE NOT KNOWN AT THE MOMENT WE HOPE TO BE ABLE TO TRAIN BETWEEN 300 - 400 PARTICIPANTS EACH FISCAL YEAR.

5. (A) MISSIONS VIEWS ON EXPANDING UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING IN THE U.S. OAR/BANJUL HAS A UNIQUE CONSTRAINT IN THE SAHEL REGION REGARDING UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING. THE GAMBIA DOES NOT HAVE ANY SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTIONAL BASE FOR EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL. THE GAMBIA COLLEGE, OFFERS ONLY CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS IN EDUCATION, NURSING, PUBLIC HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE. THE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE IS JUST STARTING TO OFFER PROGRAMS IN ACCOUNTANCY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING IN OTHER SAHELIAN COUNTRIES IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO THE LANGUAGE BARRIER. PLACEMENT IN OTHER ANGLOPHONE THIRD COUNTRY INSTITUTIONS PROVES TO BE AN ARDUOUS TASK FOR TWO REASONS: (1) THE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR MOST OF THESE SCHOOLS ARE TOO HIGH FOR GAMBIAN CANDIDATES. (2) ADEQUATE PROGRAMS FOR SOME OF THE REQUIRED FIELDS OF STUDY ARE NOT AVAILABLE. BASED ON THESE FACTORS, OAR/BANJUL WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THE NEED FOR EXPANDING UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING IN THE UNITED STATE AND OTHER ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES ESPECIALLY UNDER THE SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. GAMBIAN STUDENTS DO NOT NEED ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING BEFORE EMBARKING ON UNDERGRADUATE OR GRADUATE LEVEL TRAINING PROGRAMS. OUR RECORDS INDICATE THAT THE MAJORITY OF AID-FUNDED GAMBIAN STUDENTS TAKE ONLY TWO AND A HALF TO THREE YEARS TO COMPLETE A FOUR YEAR BACLAUREATE DEGREE.
(B) 684 GAMBIANS GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL IN 1984.
(C) 11 PERCENT OF THESE ARE READILY AVAILABLE (QUALIFIED) FOR HIGHER TRAINING, I.E. THEY HAVE UNDERGONE TWO YEARS ADVANCED LEVEL TRAINING (A LEVELS). THIS IS EQUIVALENT TO ONE YEAR COLLEGE TRAINING. ANOTHER 25 PERCENT WITH O LEVEL PASSES ARE QUALIFIED FOR TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING BUT MAY BE DIFFICULT TO PLACE IN UNIVERSITY BACHELORS PROGRAMS ESPECIALLY IN AFRICA.
(D) WE HAVE REQUESTED THIS INFORMATION, AS SOON AS IT IS AVAILABLE, WE WILL CABLE IT TO AID/W.
(E) THROUGH-OUT BOTH THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS, THERE IS A GREAT NEED FOR SKILLED MANPOWER. IN SOME AREAS OF BOTH THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS, SKILLED JOBS ARE HELD BY FOREIGNERS FROM ASIA, EUROPE AND OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

BANJUL 02585 06 OF 06 211204Z 9391 056466 AID0478
BECAUSE THERE ARE NO GAMBIANS WITH THE APPROPRIATE QUALIFICATIONS. THERE SHOULD BE JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR MOST GAMBIAN BACHELORS AND HIGHER DEGREE HOLDERS. THE MAIN MAJOR PROBLEM FOR RETURNING GRADUATES IS THE POOR STATE OF THE ECONOMY AND LOW SALARY LEVELS.
(F) THERE IS NO RECOGNIZED OR SIGNIFICANT BRAIN-DRAIN PROBLEM IN THE GAMBIA. GAMBIANS TRAINED OVERSEAS ON AID PROGRAMS RETURN TO THE GAMBIA AND WORK IN POSITIONS FOR WHICH TRAINING NEEDS WERE IDENTIFIED. AS FAR AS WE KNOW THIS IS ALSO TRUE FOR OTHER DONORS. SOME GAMBIANS HAVE LEFT FOR POSITIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. MANY OF THESE ARE OLDER GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE RETIRED.
(G) GAMBIAN STUDENTS RETURNING WITH DEGREES FROM THE UNITED STATES, AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND OTHER THIRD COUNTRIES ARE ACCEPTED BY THE GAMBIA GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR. THE PROBLEM OF DEGREE EQUIVALENCY ARISES ONLY WITH EASTERN BLOC COUNTRIES AND THE USSR. HISTORY HAS SHOWN THAT GAMBIANS RETURNING WITH DEGREES FROM THESE COUNTRIES ARE RE-TRAINED THROUGH REFRESHER COURSES IN THE U.K., THE U.S.A. OR OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES AS APPROPRIATE.
HENNEMEYER

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APPENDIX I

Department of State

INCOMING TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 PRAIA 01637 111234Z 3730 051379 AID3392

ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE AFFW-04

INFO IT-06 RELO-01 TELE-01 MAST-01 /013 A5 S-13

ACTION OFFICE IT-06

INFO AFRA-03 AFFW-04 AFDR-06 AHAD-01 FM-02 STPO-01 SAS1-01
AFDA-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 TELE-01 MAST-01 STHR-01
/030 A0

INFO OCT-00 /000 W

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O 101855Z AUG 84
FM AMEMBASSY PRAIA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7957

UNCLAS PRAIA 1637

AIDAC

E. O. 12356: N/A
TAGS:
SUBJ: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: STATE 215061

1. IN RESPONSE TO REFTEL, FOLLOWING IS INFO REQUESTED:
TRAINING IN THE U.S.:

A. FY 1980
- AG. AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LONG TERM: SMDP I (625-0936.3)- 5 UNDERGRADUATE
AMDP I (698-0433)- 2 UG
- BUSINESS ADMIN:
LONG TERM- AMDP I-2 UG
- MISCELLANEOUS
LONG TERM: AMDP I - 14 UG
B. FY 1981
- AG. AND NAT. RES.:
LONG TERM: SMDP I- 3 UG
LONG TERM (CONT.): AGRHYMET (625-0940) 1 UG
- BUSINESS ADMIN:
LONG TERM: SMDP I-1 UG
C. FY 1982
- AG. AND NAT. RESOURCES:
LONG TERM: SMDP I-1 UG
AMDP I -3 UG
SHORT TERM: WATERSHED MNGT (655-0006) - 2
- BUSINESS ADMIN:
LONG TERM: SMDP I -1 UG
- MISCELLANEOUS:
LONG TERM: SMDP I - 1 UG
AGRHYMET- 1 UG
D. FY 1983
- AG. AND NAT. RES:
LONG TERM: AMDP I -4 UG
SHORT TERM: WATERSHED MNGT- 2
- MISCELLANEOUS:
LONG TERM: AMDP I- 1 UG
E. FY 1984
- AG AND NAT. RES.:
LONG TERM: AMDP I- 5 UG
WATERSHED MNGT- 2 UG
REG. FOOD CROP PROTECTION (625-0928.5) 1 UG
AFGRAD II -2 GRADUATE
SHORT TERM: WATERSHED MNGT-3
RFCPI -1
-BUSINESS ADMIN.:
LONG TERM AMDP I -1 UG
EDUCATIONS (LANGUAGES):

PRAIA 01637 111234Z 3730 051379 AID3392

LONG TERM: AMDP I-2 UG
SHORT TERM: SMDP II-1
-MISCELLANEOUS
LONG TERM: SMDP II-1 UG
AFGRAD II- 3 GRADUATE

THIRD COUNTRY TRAINING
A. FY 1981
AG. AND NAT. RES., SHORT TERM: - RFCP I- 2
B. FY 1982
AG. AND NAT. RES., SHORT TERM: -RFCP I -3; WATERSHED
C. FY 1983
AG. AND NAT. RES., SHORT TERM- RFCP -1; WATERSHED MNGT. -2
IN COUNTRY TRAINING
FY 1980
EDUCATION, SHORT TERM: PRIMARY AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION
PROJECT 655-0008- 70 PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS
FY 1981
EDUCATION, SHORT TERM: PANFE (655-0008) -100 PRIMARY
SCHOOL TEACHERS
FY 1982
EDUCATION, SHORT TERM: PANFE- 100 PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

2. PARTICIPANS PROJECT FOR FY 1985 INCLUDE THREE GRADUATE, TWO UNDERGRADUATE, NINETY SHORT-TERM IN-COUNTRY, ONE ST US, AND SEVERAL ST IC/TC, ALL PROGRAMMED UNDER PROJECT 655-0013. SMDP II ANTICIPATES PRIMARILY FUNDING FOR IN-COUNTRY TRAINING, ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT YET DEFINITELY PROGRAMMED.

3. USAID/PRAIA AND THE GOCV PLACE GREAT IMPORTANCE ON THE VARIOUS PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAMS AND OPPORTUNITIES FUNDED BY USAID IN CAPE VERDE. THE VALUE OF THE PARTICIPANT TRAINING PROGRAMS IS ALWAYS REINFORCED WHEN THE GROWTH, ENTHUSIASM AND POTENTIAL OF THE RETURNED PARTICIPANTS IS OBSERVED, AND THEIR INFLUENCES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY WITNESSED OVER TIME. USAID/PRAIA IS MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO MATCH THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS PROGRAM WITH ADEQUATE BACKSTOPPING AND PERSONNEL-TIME FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT. GIVEN EXTREME PRESENT AND PAST STAFF SHORTAGES IT HAS NOT ALWAYS BEEN POSSIBLE TO UNDERTAKE DESIRED PLANNING OR FOLLOW-UP OF PARTICIPANTS. MISSION IS NOW ATTEMPTING TO FOCUS THE PARTICIPANT PROGRAM AROUND ONE KEY EMPLOYEE, AND PLANS TO REARRANGE RESPONSIBILITIES SO THAT THE PROPER BACKSTOPPING OF THIS VITAL RPVPROGRAM CAN BE ASSURED. UNFORTUNATELY, THE STAFFING RESTRICTIONS MENTIONED EARLIER HAVE TO DATE NOT ALLOWED THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING WHICH REFTEL PARAS B AND C WOULD REQUIRE FOR A PROPER RESPONSE. THIS SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS A LACK OF CONCERN FOR THE PARTICIPANT PROGRAM, IT IS MERELY A REFLECTION OF MISSION STAFFING PROBLEMS. WITH EFFORTS NOW UNDERWAY, USAID/PRAIA IS OPTIMISTIC THAT PROPER PLANNING AND FOLLOW-UP WILL BE POSSIBLE WITH THE PRESENTLEVEL OF PARTICIPANT PROGRAMMING OR EVEN AN INCREASED PROGRAM, WHICH IS IMPLIED BY REFTEL.YATES

5/16

AFR/SFWA	ACTION	INFO
DIR		
DD		
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Senegal		
Mauritania		
Mali/OMVS		
Gambia		
F.B.T. Terr.		
Chad		
Niger		
Upper Volta		
EDP	✓	

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TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 NOUAKC 03755 131133Z 7544 052990 AID4119
ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE [illegible]
INFO /001 AO [illegible]

ACTION OFFICE [illegible] (ACTION TRANSFER)
INFO AFEM-03 AFEW-04 AFDR-05 CHGT-02 CTR-02 RELO-01 MAST-01
/025 A1 1114

INFO OCT-00 AF-00 /000 W
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R 131016Z AUG 84
FM AMEMBASSY NOUAKCHOTT
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 9929

UNCLAS NOUAKCHOTT 03755

AIDAC

FOR ST/IT

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: FY 84 AND FY 85 AFR PARTICIPANTS IN US

REF: (A) STATE 215061; (B) STATE 217030

A. MAURITANIAN PARTICIPANTS IN US TRAINING DURING PERIOD 1983 - JULY 1984 ARE AS FOLLOWS:
1. DIRECT. ACADEMIC
1.1 PIO/P 625-0936.5-1-10013 BA DEMBA, SMDP I
1.2 PIO/P [illegible]-0923.5-1-30009 SADIO DIARRA, FCPP
1.3 PIO/P 625-0926.5-1-10028 DIOP DEMBA, SMDP I
1.4 PIO/P 625-0926.6-1-93003 SIDI OULD ISMAEL, FCPP
---- (RETURNED ON JULY 17, 1984)
1.5 PIO/P 625-0936.5-1-10026 MD ABDERRAHMANE OULD YAGHLE,
---- SMDP I
1.7 PIO/P 682-0205-1-9037 AHMED OULD EL CADUTH, FCPP
1.8 PIO/P 625-0936.5-1-10023 SIDI MD TANDIA, SMDP I
1.9 PIO/P 625-0936.5-1-10027 TOCKA KOITA, SMDP I
1.10 PIO/P 625-0923.6-1-30013 SIDI MD OULD DAH, FCPP
1.11 PIO/P 625-0960-1-30035 YOUSSEF OULD ABDEL JELIL,
---- SMDP II

DIRECT (NON-CONTRACT): TECHNICAL
THERE IS ONLY ONE DIRECT MAURITANIAN PARTICIPANT ENGAGED IN TECHNICAL TRAINING IN US:
PIO/P 625-0960-1-40001, AICHA LIMAM SMDP II

2. CONTRACT: ACADEMIC TRAINING
UNDER LAND TENURE PROJECT 625-0937
2.1 PIO/P 625-0937-1-30014 MD ABDEL KADER LAND TENURE
---- PROJECT 625-0937
2.2 PIO/P 625-0937-1-30015 TIDIANE N'GAIDE 625-0937
2.3 PIO/P 625-0937-1-30016 MD LEMINE OULD MD SALEM
---- 625-0937
2.4 PIO/P 625-0937-1-30017 ELY SALEM OULD EL HADJ LAND
---- TENURE PROJECT 625-0937

UNDER AFGRAD
2.5 YAHYA OULD ATTIGH, AFGRAD
2.6 OUMAR AW, AFGRAD
2.7 ALI OULD SIDI, AFGRAD
2.8 MOHAMEDEN OULD MEY, AFGRAD
2.9 MF ABDELLAHI OULD MOCTAR SALEM, AFGRAD

UNDER SAHEL WATER DATA PROJECT 625-0517
2.10 NAGI OULD HAIDILTY
2.11 SAMBA ABOU

B. ONE MAURITANIAN IS EXPECTED TO BE IN TRAINING IN US

NOUAKC 03758 131133Z 7544 052990 AID4119
FROM JULY 31, 1984 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30.
DIRECT (NON-CONTRACT) ACADEMIC
KEBE BRAHIM PIO/P 625-0960-1-30036

C. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS CONTINUING TRAINING IN US INTO FY 84:
DIRECT (NON-CONTRACT)
BA DEMBA, TOCKA KOITA AND SIDI MD TANDIA IN PARA A ABOVE.
CONTRACT UNDER AFGRAD
YAHYA OULD ATTIGH

D. NOT YET SPECIFIED

E. IN ADDITION, THERE IS ALSO A LISTING OF RETURNEES WHO COMPLETED DEGREE PROGRAMS IN US UNIVERSITIES:
1.0 FALL OUMAR PIO/P 625-0936.5-1-00076A SMDP I
1.1 MANGANE AMADOU PIO/P 625-0936.5-1-90011 SMDP I
1.2 N'GAIDE MAMATH PIO/P 682-0916-1-90003 SAHEL GROP
---- PROTECTION
1.3 TANDIA MAMADOU PIO/P 625-0926.6-1-00043 FOOD GROP
---- PROTECTION
1.4 DAH OULD SALIHI PIO/P 625-0205-1-92007 RENEWABLE
---- RESOURCES
1.5 EL HADJ AMADOU WONE PIO/P 625-0936.5-1-90012 SMDP I
1.6 LAM MAMADY PIO/P 625-305-1-10153 MAJOR CEREALS
---- PROJECT

WE WILL BE CHANGING OUR SPREAD SHEETS BASED UPON THIS.
BRYNN

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 OF 02 BAMAKO 04873 00 OF 03 091628Z 4730 049276 AID1645
ACTION AID-00 (CORRECTED DISTRIBUTION)

ACTION OFFICE AFFW-04
INFO LAB-05 RELO-01 TELE-01 MAST-01 /012 A6

ACTION OFFICE LAB-05
INFO AFFW-04 AFDR-06 AMAD-01 FM-02 STFH-01 SAST-01 IT-06
AFDA-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 TELE-01 MAST-01 STHR-01
/032 A0

INFO OCT-00 COPY-01 /001 W
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FM AMEMBASSY BAMAKO
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 6993

UNCLAS BAMAKO 4873

AIDAC

x x x x x (FOR AFR/SWA)

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJ: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: A) STATE 219191; B) STATE 215061

1. PER REFTEL B PARA 3A, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS TRAINED INCLUDING SOURCE OF FUNDING AND BY SPECIALITY FOR FY 80 THROUGH FY 84 IS AS FOLLOWS:

A. PARTICIPANTS TRAINED IN FY 80

	US LT	US ST	TCT ST	ICT ST	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION					
AFGRAD	3	-	-	-	3
EDUCATION					
AFGRAD	1	-	-	-	1
AGRICULTURE					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
SHDP	2	-	-	-	2
LIVESTOCK	3	-	-	-	3
CROP PROTECTION	-	1	-	-	1
ACTION BLE	-	1	2	-	3
RURAL WORKS	-	1	-	-	1
ECONOMICS					
AFGRAD	1	-	-	-	1
MANAGEMENT					
SHDP	-	1	-	-	1
MALI HIGHWAY	-	-	2	-	2
OPERATION MILS	-	1	-	-	1
ACTION RIZ-SORGHO	-	1	-	-	1
INDUSTRY AND MINING					
SHDP	2	-	-	-	5
MALI HIGHWAY	-	-	3	-	3
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING					
AID/W	-	2	-	-	2
OTHERS					
OMVS	-	-	3	-	3
TOTAL	14	8	10	-	32

B. PARTICIPANTS TRAINED IN FY 81

	US LT	US ST	TCT ST	ICT ST	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
SHDP	2	3	-	-	5
LIVESTOCK	5	3	-	-	8
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	-	1	3	-	4
CROP PROTECTION	-	-	1	-	1
SAFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2

	US LT	US ST	TCT ST	ICT ST	TOTAL
RURAL WORKS	-	2	-	-	2
OPERATION MILS	-	-	5	-	5
EDUCATION					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
SHDP	-	1	-	-	1
ADMINISTRATION					
AFGRAD	3	-	-	-	3
SHDP	1	-	-	-	1
ECONOMICS					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
SHDP	-	6	-	-	6
INDUSTRY AND MINIG					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
NIGER COMMISSION	1	-	-	-	1
RENEWABLE ENERGY	-	2	-	-	2
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING					
AID/W	-	2	-	-	3
OTHERS					
SHDP	-	3	-	-	3
TOTAL	22	23	10	-	55

C. PARTICIPANTS TRAINED IN FY 82

	US LT	US ST	TCT ST	ICT ST	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
MALI HIGHWAY	1	-	-	-	1
AGRICULTURE					
LIVESTOCK	1	-	-	-	1
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	-	1	-	-	1
SAFGRAD	1	-	-	-	1
MALI FORESTRY	-	-	3	-	3
CROP PROTECTION	1	-	-	-	1
ECONOMICS					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING					
AID/W	-	-	5	-	5
INDUSTRY AND MINING					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
LABOR					
AID/W	-	1	-	-	1
MANAGEMENT					
SHDP	-	9	-	-	9
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	-	1	-	-	1
OPERATION MILS	-	2	-	-	2
RENEWABLE ENERGY	-	1	-	-	1
OTHERS					
AID/W	-	3	-	-	3
RENEWABLE ENERGY	-	1	-	-	1
CROP PROTECTION	-	-	11	-	11
TOTAL	10	24	14	-	48

D. PARTICIPANTS TRAINED IN FY 83

	US LT	US ST	TCT ST	ICT ST	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION					
AFGRAD	1	-	-	-	1
DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING	2	-	-	-	1
SHDP	2	-	-	-	2
AGRICULTURE					
AID/W	-	-	4	-	4
AFGRAD	1	-	-	-	1
SHDP	2	-	-	-	2
LIVESTOCK	2	1	1	-	4
LAND USE	1	1	-	-	2
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	3	1	-	-	4
CROP PROTECTION	2	-	9	-	11
SAFGRAD	1	-	-	-	1
MALI FORESTRY	-	1	-	-	1

EDUCATION					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
OLT	5	-	-	-	5
INDUSTRY AND MINING					
AFGRAD	1	-	-	-	1
RENEWABLE ENERGY	-	2	2	-	4
ECONOMICS					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
SMDP	-	-	2	-	2
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	-	-	1	-	2
MANAGEMENT					
SMDP	-	-	6	44	50
LIVESTOCK	-	1	-	-	1
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE		-	1	-	1
ACTION RIZ-SORGHO	-	1	-	-	1
RENEWABLE ENERGY	-	-	1	-	1
OLT	6	-	-	-	6
HEALTH AND FAMILY					
PLANNING					
RURAL HEALTH	1	-	-	-	1
AID/W	-	4	12	-	16
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	2	-	-	-	2
LABOR					
AID/W	-	1	-	-	1
OTHERS					
LIVESTOCK	-	-	1	-	1
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	-	-	2	-	2
AID/W	-	-	2	-	2
OMVS	-	-	4	-	4
TOTAL	36	14	48	44	142

E. PARTICIPANTS TRAINED IN FY 84

AGRICULTURE					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
LIVESTOCK	4	1	2	-	7
LAND USE	1	-	-	-	1
CROP PROTECTION	-	-	8	-	8
OLT	2	-	-	-	2
ADMINISTRATION					
OLT	10	-	-	-	10
SMDP	3	-	-	-	3
HEALTH AND FAMILY					
PLANNING					
SMDP	2	-	-	-	2
AID/W	-	7	-	-	7
OLT	2	-	-	-	2
ECONOMICS					
SMDP	-	-	1	-	1
OLT	1	-	-	-	1
LABOR					
AID/W	-	1	-	-	1
INDUSTRY AND MINING					
RENEWABLE ENERGY	-	-	4	-	4
OTHERS					
LIVESTOCK	-	1	-	-	1
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE	-	-	1	-	1
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	-	1	1	-	2
OMVS	-	-	4	-	-
TOTAL	27	11	21	-	59

F. PROJECTIONS FOR FY 85 - FY 90

	US LT	US ST	TCT ST	ICT ST	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE					
LIVESTOCK	13	18	9	-	40
SMDP	14	30	-	-	44
FARMING SYSTEMS	19	15	20	-	54
WARDA	3	-	-	-	3
MALI FORESTRY	3	2	5	-	10
AFGRAD	6	-	-	-	6
SAFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
OMV	-	3	-	-	3

ICRISAT	2	-	70	-	72
SUB TOTAL	62	68	51	-	184
INDUSTRY AND MINING					
AFGRAD	2	-	-	-	2
RENEWABLE ENERGY	-	2	3	-	5
SMDP	4	5	-	-	9
SUB TOTAL	6	7	3	-	16
HEALTH AND FAMILY					
PLANNING					
AID/W	-	120	20	750	890
SMDP	2	-	-	-	2
RURAL HEALTH	-	4	-	-	4
MCH	-	20	-	-	20
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	6	10	40	-	56
SUB TOTAL	8	154	60	750	972
EDUCATION					
SMDP	1	-	-	-	1
[illegible]	2	-	-	-	5
[illegible]RAD	2	-	-	-	2
[illegible] TOTAL	5	-	-	-	5
[illegible]INISTRATION					
[illegible]	12	1	-	-	12
[illegible]GRAD	2	-	-	-	2
SMDP	1	-	-	-	1
SUB TOTAL	15	-	-	-	15
MANAGEMENT					
OLT	2	-	-	-	2
SMDP	3	15	5	59	83
LIVESTOCK	-	10	-	-	10
AFGRAD	5	-	-	-	5
SUB TOTAL	10	25	6	59	100
LABOR					
AID/W	-	5	-	-	5
SUB TOTAL	-	5	-	-	5
OTHERS					
SMDP	1	15	-	-	16
LIVESTOCK	-	8	-	-	8
AFGRAD	3	-	-	-	3
SUB TOTAL	4	23	-	-	27
TOTAL (FOR FY 85-FY 90)	110	232	123	809	1,324

2. PER REFTEL B, PARA 5A, MISSION DOES NOT ENCOURAGE UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING IN THE U.S. HOWEVER, IF THE TRAINING IS NOT AVAILABLE IN MALI OR IN FRANCOPHONE AFRICA AND EXPOSURE TO US TECHNOLOGY IS OF PRIMARY CONSIDERATION, MISSION APPROVES SUCH REQUESTS.

INFORMATION REQUESTED IN PARAS 5B THROUGH F IS NOT AVAILABLE AT MISSION AT THIS TIME.

THE ISSUE OF DEGREE EQUIVALENCY HAS AND CONTINUES TO BE A CONSTRAINT TO THE APPROPRIATE PLACEMENT OF RETURNED PARTICIPANTS IN THE MALIAN CIVIL SERVICE. THE DISPARITY BETWEEN THE U.S. AND MALIAN SYSTEMS BEGINS AT THE "MASTERS" - DEA LEVEL THE DEA WHICH IS GRANTED AFTER ONE ADDITIONAL YEAR OF STUDY IS EQUATED WITH THE U.S. 'MASTERS' WHICH NORMALLY REQUIRES UP TO TWO YEARS OF STUDY. THE FRENCH DOCTORAT D ETAT IS CURRENTLY CONSIDERED MORE ADVANCED THAN THE AMERICAN PH.D. MISSION STRONGLY BELIEVES THAT U.S. DEGREE HOLDERS FROM THE MASTERS LEVEL UP ARE NOT GIVEN ADEQUATE RECOGNITION IN MALI. THE ISSUE CONTINUES TO BE VERY FRUSTRATING AND DISCOURAGING FOR MALIANS WHO RECEIVED THEIR ADVANCED DEGREES IN THE U.S INSPITE OF MISSION'S EFFORTS TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE INFORMATION ON U.S. DEGREES AND OBTAIN A FAIRER EQUIVALENCY, GRM POLICIES HAVE YET TO CHANGE. HOWEVER, MISSION WILL CONTINUE TO PURSUE THE ISSUE THROUGH OTHER CHANNELS IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A MORE FAVORABLE EQUIVALENCY FOR ADVANCED U.S. DEGREES.

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INFO AFEM-04 AFDR-06 AMAD-01 STAG-02 STEY-01 STPO-01 STUR-01
SAST-01 ENGR-01 AFDA-01 STEN-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 TELE-01
MAST-01 /030 A0

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FM AMEMBASSY DAKAR
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9129

UNCLAS DAKAR 08326

AIDAC
FOR AFR/SWA J. PROCOPIS

E.O. 12356:N/A
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: (A) DAK[illegible]37; (B) JPROCOPIS/ABATHILY TELCON AUGUST 16, 19[illegible]

PER REFERENCED TELCON, THE FOLLOWING IS THE BREAKDOWN PER FISCAL YEAR OF INFORMATION PROVIDED IN PARA. 2 OF REF. (A) RE: NUMBER OF PROJECTED PARTICIPANTS FROM 1985 TO 1990:

		FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	U.S (LT)	5	5	10	10	10	10
	U.S (ST)	30	30	30	30	15	15
	T.C (LT)	2	1	2	2	2	1
	T.C (ST)	2	1	2	2	2	1
INDUSTRY AND MINING	U.S (LT)	1	1	1	1	1	1
	U.S (ST)	3	3	3	3	3	4
TRANSPORTATION	U.S (ST)	1	5	5	5	2	2
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING	U.S (LT)	2	2	2	2	1	1
	U.S (ST)	5	5	5	5	5	5
	T.C (ST)	2	2	2	2	1	1
EDUCATION	U.S (LT)	1	1	1	1	1	1
	U.S (ST)	2	2	2	1	1	1
PUBLIC ADM/ HOUSING; URBAN DEV.	U.S (LT)	1	1	1	1	1	1
	U.S (ST)	6	6	6	6	6	4
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	U.S (LT)	1	1	1	-	-	-
	U.S (ST)	2	1	1	1	1	1

2. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE FIGURES, THE FOLLOWING IS A BREADDOWN PER FISCAL YEAR OF PROJECTED IN-COUNTRY PARTICIPANTS FROM 1985 TO 1990:

	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90
AG. AND NATURAL RESOURCES	25	25	25	25	25	25
INDUSTRY AND MINING	10	10	10	10	10	10
TRANSPORTATION	10	10	10	10	10	10
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING	20	20	20	20	20	0
EDUCATION	20	20	20	20	20	20
PUBLIC ADM/ HOUSING, URBAN DEV.	100	100	100	100	100	100
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	20	20	20	20	20	20

3. MISSION HOPES THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION WILL BE USEFUL IN ADDRESSING ISSUES MENTIONED IN CABLE STATE 0215061.
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INCOMING TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 OF 02 DAKAR 08137 00 OF 02 131656Z 7278 051354 AID4081
ACTION AID-00 (CORRECTED DISTRIBUTION)

ACTION OFFICE AFFW-04
INFO PPDC-01 LAB-05 RELO-01 MAST-01 /012 A5 S-13

ACTION OFFICE LAB-05
INFO AFFW-04 AFDR-05 AMAD-01 STRD-01 CMGT-02 CTR-02 STAG-02
STEY-01 STPO-01 STFN-01 STUR-01 SAST-01 ENGR-01 IT-06
AFDA-01 STEN-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 TELE-01 MAST-01 STHR-01
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FM AMEMBASSY DAKAR
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9051

UNCLAS DAKAR 08137

AIDAC
FOR AFR/SWA, J. PROCOPIS

E.O. 12356:N/A
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: STATE 215061

1. INFORMATION REQUESTED IN PARAGRAPH 3A, REFTEL IS AS FOLLOWS:

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS TRAINED FROM 1980 TO 1984

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES: 170

INDUSTRY AND MINING: 16

TRANSPORTATION: 0

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: 20

EDUCATION: 1

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/HOUSING; URBAN DEVELOPMENT: 20

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE: 3

TOTAL: 230

2. PROJECTIONS REQUESTED IN PARAGRAPH 3B, REFTEL ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NUMBER OF PROJECTED PARTICIPANTS FROM 1985 TO 1990:

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES: 220

INDUSTRY AND MINING: 25

TRANSPORTATION: 20

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: 50

EDUCATION: 15

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT: 40

PRIVATE ENTREPRISE: 10

TOTAL: 380

3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED IN PARAGRAPH 5,

DAKAR 08137 00 OF 02 131656Z 7278 051354 AID4081

REFTEL FOLLOWS:

A. MISSION DESIRES TO PUT EMPHASIS ON GRADUATE TRAINING (M.S. DEGREE) IN THE U.S. TO ENABLE PARTICIPANTS SELECTED FOR U.S. TRAINING TO RETURN TO SENEGAL AND WORK AT LEAST FOR 2 YEARS WITHIN PROJECTS UNDER WHICH THEIR TRAINING WAS FINANCED.

- WE ALSO PLAN TO EMPHASIZE SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR OFFICERS WORKING IN OUR AREAS OF CONCENTRATION.

B. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES IN 1984 IS 5,368.

C. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES AVAILABLE FOR HIGHER TRAINING IS: 5,968.

D. OTHER DONORS ARE PROVIDING SUBSTANTIAL FUNDS FOR OVERSEAS TRAINING OF SENEGALESE PARTICIPANTS.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN INDICATION OF THE VOLUME OF TRAINING PROVIDED:

- FRANCE, THROUGH ITS FONDS D'AIDE ET DE COOPERATION (COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE FUNDS) PROVIDES 100 LONG-TERM SCHOLARSHIPS IN ENERGY, ENGINEERING SCIENCES, FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, MC[illegible] AND BANKING, AGRONOMY, ETC.

- USSR: SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM. 35 SCHOLARSHIPS/YEAR IN PETROCHEMISTRY, HYDROLOGY, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, AGRONOMY, FORESTRY, ECONOMIC PLANNING, GEOLOGY, TEXTILE, ETC.....

- ROUMANIA, BULGARIA, POLAND, CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA EACH PROVIDE AN AVERAGE OF FIVE LONG-TERM SCHOLARSHIPS/YEAR IN THE SAME AREAS PROVIDED BY THE USSR.

- INDIA GIVES AN AVERAGE OF 8 LONG-TERM SLOTS IN FILM MAKING, MUSIC AND TECHNOLOGY.

- CANADA PROVIDES FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS/YEAR IN ELECTRONICS, HYDROLOGY, TEXTILES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

- THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY GIVES AN AVERAGE OF 5 SCHOLARSHIPS PER YEAR IN INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

- THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC) FUNDS AN AVERAGE OF 100 SCHOLARSHIPS FOR IN-COUNTRY, THIRD COUNTRY AS WELL AS TRAINING IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BELONGING TO THE COMMUNITY.

- NORTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES (MOROCCO, ALGERIA, TUNISIA) PROVIDE 10 SLOTS PER YEAR AND PER COUNTRY IN AGRONOMY, WATERS AND FORESTRY, COMPUTER SCIENCES, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND ACCOUNTING.

- JAPAN, ITALY, SPAIN, GREAT BRITAIN, BRAZIL, GRANT AN AVERAGE OF 8 SCHOLARSHIPS/YEAR AND PER COUNTRY IN TECHNICAL AND LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR A MAXIMUM OF 9 MONTHS.

- SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY AFRAG II (AN AVERAGE OF 6 SCHOLARSHIPS PER YEAR) SHOULD ALSO BE ADDED TO DONOR EFFORTS TO PROVIDE SPECIALIZED TRAINING NEEDED BY THE SENEGALESE.

- THE U.N. AGENCIES (FAO, UNDP, UNESCO) ALSO PROVIDE A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF SHORT-TERM SCHOLARSHIPS TO GOS

UNCLASSIFIED

OFFICIALS.

E. SENEGAL PRODUCES HIGHLY TRAINED PEOPLE (THOSE WHO ARE ABLE TO COMPLETE THEIR UNIVERSITY SCHOOLING) AND CANNOT ABSORB THE SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF THESE GRADUATES. FACED WITH THIS AGGRAVATING SITUATION, THE GOVERNMENT OF SENEGAL HAD TO TAKE FINANCIAL MEASURES THROUGH A PARASTATAL ORGANIZATION (SONAGA) WHICH IS PROVIDING LOANS FOR THE CREATION OF NON-SALARIED EMPLOYMENT FOR THESE GRADUATES.

F. BRAIN-DRAIN IS NOT A MAJOR PROBLEM BECAUSE UP TO THIS DATE ALL PARTICIPANTS SPONSORED BY USAID/SENEGAL AND SCHEDULED FOR U.S. TRAINING RETURNED TO SENEGAL UPON COMPLETION OF THEIR TRAINING.

G. RETURNED PARTICIPANTS HAVE BEEN FACING THE PROBLEM OF RECOGNITION OF THEIR U.S. DEGREES BY THE SENEGALESE CIVIL SERVICE. HOWEVER USAID/SENEGAL HAS TAKEN SERIOUS STEPS TO ASSIST THE GOS IN SOLVING DEGREE EQUIVALENCY. ON MAY 1983, USAID/SENEGAL CONTACTED THE GOS MINISTRY OF LABOR PROPOSING TO ASSIST THE GOS IN RESOLVING THE PROBLEM. USAID AND THE GOS AGREED TO SEND THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR DEGREE EQUIVALENCY ON AN OBSERVATIONAL TOUR IN THE U.S. IN ORDER FOR HIM TO BECOME AQUAINTED WITH THE US SYSTEM OF EDUCATION AND TO BE ABLE TO COMPARE THE TWO SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION. FROM OCTOBER 23 TO DECEMBER 2, 1983 THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR DEGREE EQUIVALENCY AND USAID/SENEGAL HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OFFICER VISITED DIFFERENT UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE U.S.

IN FEBRUARY 1984 THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR DEGREE EQUIVALENCY WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF USAID/SENEGAL HRDO STARTED TO STUDY THE EQUIVALENCY BETWEEN SENEGAL AND US DEGREES, WRITING A REPORT BASED UPON INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS COLLECTED FROM ALL THE U.S. INSTITUTIONS VISITED. HE ALSO MADE CONTACTS WITH EXPERTS IN COMPARATIVE EDUCATION. IN JULY 1984 HE SUBMITTED HIS REPORT ON EQUIVALENCY BETWEEN SENEGALESE AND US DIPLOMAS FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON DEGREE EQUIVALENCY. HIS PROPOSALS WERE GENERALLY SATISFACTORY.

4. MISSION REGRETS LATE RESPONSE DUE DELAY IN GETTING INFORMATION REQUESTED IN PARAGRAPH 5 B AND C OF REFTEL FROM THE GOS MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND HOPES THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION WILL BE USEFUL IN ADDRESSING ISSUES MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF REFTEL.
BRAY

5/16

85

Department of State

INCOMING TELEGRAM

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ACTION AID 00

ACTION OFFICE LAB-05
INFO AFEV-04 AFDR-06 AMAD-01 GC-01 GCAF-01 GCFL-01 HO-05
STAG-02 STEY-01 STHE-01 STPO-01 STFN-01 SAST-01 ENGR-01
IT-06 AFPE-03 AFDA-01 STEN-01 AGRI-01 RELO-01 TELE-01
STHP-01 MAST-01 /043 A0

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FM AMEMBASSY OUAGADOUGOU
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1484

UNCLAS OUAGADOUGOU 05134

AIDAC

E.O. 12356:N/A
SUBJECT: PARTICIPANT TRAINING

REF: STATE 215061

USAID/BURKINA REPORT AS REQUESTED IN REFTEL IS AS FOLLOWS:

I. TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS TRAINED, FY 80-84

A. FY 80

	NUMBER	AREA	OBJECTIVE	FIELD
- AFGRAD	1	US	GRADUATE (GRAD)	PRIVATE ENTERPRISE (PRI)
-	1	US	GRAD	AGRICULTURE (AGR)
- SMDP I	4	US	SHORT TERM (ST)	AGR
-	1	US	GRAD	AGR
-	3	US	ST	PRI
-	3	US	ST	PUBLIC ADMIN (PUB)
-	1	US	ST	LABOR (LAB)
-	2	THIRD COUNTRY (TC)	ST	HEALTH (HEA)
- OTHER PROJECTS				
-	9	US	GRAD	AGR
-	1	US	ST	AGR
-	1	US	ST	PUB
-	3	US	ST	AGR
-	1	US	GRAD	INDUSTRY (IND)
-	1	TC	ST	HEA
-	1	US	ST	IND

TOTAL
- AFGRAD 2
- SMDP I 14
- OTHER 17
TOTAL FOR FY 80: 33

B. FY 81

	NUMBER	AREA	OBJECTIVE	FIELD
- AFGRAD	1	US	GRAD	PRI
-	1	US	GRAD	AGR
- SMDP I	1	US	GRAD	EDU
-	1	US	ST	EDU
-	4	US	ST	AGR
-	6	US	ST	PUB
-	1	US	GRAD	PRI
-	1	US	ST	HEA
- OTHER PROJECTS				
-	3	US	GRAD	AGR

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-	2	US	ST	AGR
-	1	US	ST	PUB
-	2	US	ST	EDU
-	1	US	ST	HEA

TOTAL
- AFGRAD 2
- SMDP I 14
- OTHER 9
TOTAL FOR FY 81: 25

C. FY 82

- AFGRAD	1	US	GRAD	AGR
-	1	US	GRAD	PRI
SMDP I	5	US	GRAD	AGR
	1	US	ST	PUB
OTHER PROJECTS				
-	5	US	ST	PUB
-	4	US	GRAD	AGR
-	5	US	ST	AGR
-	5	US	ST	HEA
-	2	US	ST	LAB
-	1	TC	ST	HEA
-	1	IC	ST	UNK
-	6	IC	ST	IND
-	52	IC	ST	AGR
-	18	IC	ST	HEA

TOTAL
- AFGRAD 2
- SMDP I 6
- OTHER 99
TOTAL FOR FY 82: 107

C. FY 83

- AFGRAD	3	US	GRAD	EDU
-	2	US	GRAD	PRI
- SMDP I	1	US	GRAD	EDU
- OTHER PROJECTS				
-	9	US	ST	HEA
-	6	US	ST	PUB
-	7	US	ST	AGR
-	4	US	ST	LAB
-	1	US	ST	EDU
-	1	US	ST	PRI
-	1	TC	ST	HEA
-	10	US	GRAD	AGR
-	52	IC	ST	AGR
-	93	IC	ST	HEA

TOTAL
- AFGRAD 5
- SMDP I 1
- OTHER 184
TOTAL FOR FY 83: 190

D. FY 84

	NUMBER	AREA	OBJECTIVE	FIELD
- AFGRAD	1	US	GRAD	AGR
-	1	US	GRAD	EDU
- SMDP I	1	US	GRAD	AGR
-	1	US	ST	LAB
- OTHER PROJECTS				

UNCLASSIFIED

-	5	US	ST	HEA
-	3	US	ST	LAB
-	1	US	ST	EDU
-	6	TC	ST	HEA
-	2	TC	ST	AGR
-	70	IC	ST	IND
-	52	IC	ST	AGR

TOTAL
- AFGRAD 2
- SMDP II 2
- OTHER 139

TOTAL FOR FY 84: 143

TOTALS

FY 80: 33
FY 81: 25
FY 82: 107
FY 83: 190
FY 84: 143

FY 80-84: 498

II. PARTICIPANTS ALREADY PROGRAMMED OR PROJECTED FROM FY 85 TO FY 90 ARE AS FOLLOWS

FY 85

-	NUMBER	AREA	OBJECT	FIELD
- AFGRAD	5	US	LT	AGR,HEA,EDU
- SMDP II	2	US	LT	AGR
-	8	US	ST	LAB
-	1	US	ST	AGR
-	85	IC	ST	PRI
-	60	IC	ST	LAB
- OTHER PROJECTS				
-	52	IC	ST	AGR
-	6	US	ST	AGR
-	10	TC	ST	AGR
- 229 TOTAL				

FY 86

-AFGRAD	5	US	LT	AGR, HEA, EDU
- SMDP II	2	US	LT	AGR
-	1	US	LT	PRI
-	8	US	ST	LAB
-	1	US	ST	PRI
	30	IC	ST	LAB
	30	IC	ST	PRI
OTHER PROJECTS				
-	37	US	ST	HEA
-	9	IC	ST	HEA
-	2	TC	ST	HEA
-	6	US	ST	AGR
-	10	TC	ST	AGR
-	52	IC	ST	AGR
193 TOTAL				

FY 87

- AFGRAD	5	US	LT	AGR, HEA, EDU
- SMDP II	FY 88 IS THE FINAL YEAR			
- OTHER PROJECTS				

-	52	IC	ST	AGR
-	16	US	ST	AGR
- 73 TOTAL				

FY 88 AND FY 89: AT THIS TIME, CURRENT USAID/BURKINA TRAINING PLANS HAVE NOT BEEN FORMALIZED TO THE EXTENT THAT A REASONABLE PROJECTION CAN BE MADE.

GRAND TOTAL: 495 PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED OR PROJECTED FROM FY 85 TO FY 88.

FOOTNOTE ON IN-COUNTRY TRAINING; THE CURRENT PARTICIPANT TRAINING HANDBOOK (HANDBOOK 10) DOES NOT CONSIDER IN-COUNTRY TRAINING AS "PARTICIPANT TRAINING". NEVERTHELESS, OUR FIGURES GIVEN ABOVE DO RESPOND TO YOUR REQUEST FOR NUMBERS OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN-COUNTRY. THESE NUMBER REPRESENT PEOPLE TRAINED AT SPECIAL COURSES, SEMINARS, ETC., AS WELL AS THE GRADUATES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED BY USAID INSTITUTION-BUILDING PROJECTS. IN THIS LATTER CATEGORY FOR EXAMPLE, ARE THE ANNUAL GRADUATING CLASSES OF THE DINDERESSO FORESTRY SCHOOL AND THE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

III. NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS MISSION AND HOST COUNTRY WOULD LIKE TO TRAIN FROM 1985 TO 1990.

TRAINING LISTED HAS BEEN DISCUSSED WITH HOST COUNTRY IN PREVIOUS MEETINGS BUT NOT AS A RESULT OF THIS REPORT PREPARATION. AN INCREASED LIST IS LIKELY IF AN INVITATION WERE MADE TO IDENTIFY "LIKE TO TRAIN" POSSIBILITIES.

HEALTH

- NUMBER	AREA	OBJECTIVE	FY	FIELD
- 30	IC	ST	85&86	HEA-MANAGEMENT/SUPERVISION
- 12	IC	ST	85	HEA-COMPUTER TECH/DATA PROCESSING
- 10	IC	ST	85	HEA-HOW TO WRITE PROPOSALS
- 10	IC	ST	85	HEA-HOW TO WRITE PROFESSIONAL PAPERS
- 50	IC	ST	85&86	HEA-FAMILY PLANNING SEMINARS - 25 EACH YEAR
- 2	US	ST	85	HEA-WELL TECHNOLOGY
- 2	US	ST	85	HEA-HEALTH EDUCATION
- 4	TC	ST	85	HEALTH MANAGEMENT
- 8	US	ST	86/7/8/9	HEA- ENGINEERING 2 EACH YEAR
- 2	US	LT	86	HEA - MANAGEMENT
- 2	TC	LT	86	HEA - MANAGEMENT
- 6	US	ST	85&86	HEA - COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY 3 EACH YEAR
- 111	US	ST	85/6/7/8/9	HEA - FAMILY PLANNING MANAGEMENT APP 20 EACH YEAR
- 5	US	ST	85&86	HEA - OBSTETRICS/GYNECOLOGY
- 30	US/IC	ST	85&86	HEA - SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES - PHYSICIANS 15 EACH YEAR
- 60	IC	ST	85&86	HEA - SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES - NURSES 30 EACH YEAR
- 40	IC	ST	85&86	HEA - SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES - MIDWIVES 20 EACH YEAR
- 30	IC	ST	85/6/7/8/9	HEA - MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH PHYSICIANS 6 EACH YEAR
- NUMBER	AREA	OBJECTIVE	FY	FIELD

75	IC	ST	85/6/7/8/9	HEA - MATERNAL CHILD NURSES 15 EA YEAR
45	IC	ST	85/6/7/8/9	HEA - MATERNAL CHILD MIDWIVES 9 EA YEAR
6	IC	ST	85 & 86	HEA - TRAINING MATERIALS 3 EA YEAR
15	IC	ST	85 & 86	HEA - TRAIN TRAINERS 7 & 8 EA YEAR
30	IC	ST	85/6/7/8/9	HEA - EPIDEMIOLOGY 6 EA YEAR
130	IC	ST	85/6/7/8/9	HEA - SUPERVISION VILLAGE HEALTH 25 EACH YEAR
75	IC	ST	85/6/7/8/9	HEA - USE/MAINTENANCE PEDOJETS 15 EACH YEAR

630 TOTAL

AGRICULTURE

1	US	LT	85	AGR - GRAIN STORAGE
1	US	LT	85	AGR - MARKETING
1	US	LT	86	PRIV - MANAGEMENT
5	IC	ST	85	PRIV - MANAGEMENT
5	IC	ST	85	PRIV - POLICY & PLANNING
3	US	LT	85/6/7	AGR - FORESTRY 3 EACH YEAR
1	US	LT	86	AGR - ANIMAL SCIENCE
1	US	LT	86	AGR - AGRONOMY

18 TOTAL

SAFGRAD FOR ALL PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES

10	US	LT	85/6/7/8/9	AGR - AGRONOMY 2 EACH YEAR
10	US	LT	85/6/7/8/9	AGR - CROP BREEDING 2 EACH YEAR
4	US	LT	85 & 86	AGR -SOILS SCIENCE 2 EACH YEAR
2	US	LT	85	AGR - PLANT PHYSIOLOGY 2 EA YEAR
2	US	LT	85	AGR - AG ECONOMICS
2	US	LT	85	AGR - AG ENGINEERING

30 TOTAL

INDUSTRY AND MINING AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

NUMBER	AREA	OBJECTIVE	FY	FIELD
5	US	LT	86&86	PRIV - MANAGEMENT 2 & 3 EACH YEAR
5	US	LT	86&86	PRIV - DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE 2 & 3 EACH YEAR

10 TOTAL

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE/MISCELLANEOUS FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM

2	US	LT	85&86	PRIV - HEALTH SERVICES MANAGEMENT 1 EACH YEAR
2	TC	ST	85	PRIV - WEATHER FORECASTING
1	US	LT	86	PRIV - TECHNICAL TRAINING WEATHER FORECASTING

6 TOTAL

86 GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CATEGORIES OF UNPLANNED AND

UNFINANCED "LIKE TO TRAIN" PARTICIPANTS.

IV. IN RESPONSE TO YOUR REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (RESPONSES ARE KEYED TO PARAGRAPH 5 REFTEL).

A. UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING AT THE LOCAL UNIVERSITY IS, FOR THE MOST PART, ADEQUATE. IN ADDITION, MANY STUDENTS GO TO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES FOR SPECIALIZED STUDIES NOT AVAILABLE IN BURKINA OR TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS. WHILE ALL THIS DOES NOT LEAVE MUCH DEMAND FOR UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING IN THE U.S., WE BELIEVE THE PRESENT POLICY OR "GRADUATE ONLY" IS TOO RIGID AND SHOULD BE RELAXED.

B. HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATE INFORMATION

- 1984 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (BACCALAUREATE); 1367
- 1983 COLLEGE GRADUATES OF WHICH 683 ARE FROM THE UNIVER-
- SITY OF OUAGADOUGOU. (1984 STATISTICS ARE STILL IN
- PROCESS).

C. NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AVAILABLE FOR HIGHER TRAINING WAS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS THE GRADUATING NUMBER OF 1367.

THE NUMBER OF COLLEGE GRADUATES AVAILABLE FOR ADDITIONAL TRAINING FROM THE 1983 CLASS WAS APPROXIMATELY 546.

D. THE GOB HAS SUPPLIED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WHICH LISTS SCHOLARSHIPS, ACCORDING TO THEIR RECORDS, FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 1983.

THESE FIGURES REPRESENT TOTAL STUDENTS IN TRAINING AND, IN A FEW INSTANCES, ARE INCONSISTENT WITH SECTION I ABOVE.

TYPE	GOB SEE	AFRICA (1)	FRANCE	URSS	ARAB SEE	OTHER (2)	TOTAL
EDUCATION						3	3
LITERATURE	394	33	52	1	-	1	484
SOC SCIENCES	303	39	80	5	-	7	434
LAW	418	15	81	14	-	-	528
ADMIN/MGT	369	43	124	23	1	10	570
PUB RELATIONS	38	23	29	-	-	-	90
SCIENCE	154	52	28	1	-	4	239
NAT SCIENCE	125	30	30	5	-	-	190
MEDICINE	112	268	19	14	5	-	418
AGRICULTURE	269	18	21	13	5	7	333
ENGINEERING	-	173	61	23	4	4	261
INDUSTRIAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRODUCTION	-	1	7	1	-	-	9
PHYSICAL ED	-	65	-	-	-	-	65
TOTAL	2182	760	532	100	14	36	3624

"1" INCLUDES SENEGAL, COTE D'IVOIRE, BENIN, TOGO, NIGER, MALI, EAST AFRICA, NORTH AFRICA.

"2" INCLUDES AUSTRIA, CANADA, GERMANY, AND THE USA.

E. THE INDUSTRIAL/PRIVATE SECTOR IS AT MORE OR LESS OF A STAND-STILL DUE TO UNCERTAINTY REGARDING FUTURE GOVERNMENT POLICIES. THE PRIVATE SECTOR SEEMS CAUTIOUS REGARDING INVESTMENT AND INCREASED ACTIVITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ABSORPTION OF GRADUATES ARE FEW AT THE PRESENT TIME. THE PUBLIC SECTOR HAS, UNTIL RECENTLY, GROWN FASTER THAN THE OVER-ALL ECONOMY AND HAS BEEN ABLE TO ABSORB MOST UNIVERSITY GRADUATES. THE NEW GOVERNMENT THOUGH HAS TAKEN STEPS TO TIGHTEN ITS BUDGET, WITH ONE OF ITS MEASURES BEING A HIRING FREEZE FOR ALL BUT ESSENTIAL JOBS.

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F. THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SIGNIFICANT BRAIN DRAIN LOSS OF PARTICIPANTS DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS. THE COUNTRY HAS SUFFERED A LOSS OF CAPABLE TRAINED PERSONS DUE TO FREQUENT CHANGES OF GOVERNMENT, WHILE OTHERS HAVE LEFT TO ESTABLISH THEMSELVES IN ANOTHER COUNTRY. THE NON-RETURN RATE FOR AID/BURKINA PARTICIPANTS IS LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT SINCE THE START OF THE AID PROGRAM HERE.

G. DEGREE EQUIVALENCY IS A PROBLEM AND CAN BE A DRAWBACK TO A RETURNED PARTICIPANT. AID/BURKINA IS CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN ACTIVITIES DIRECTED TOWARDS A SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM FOR PARTICIPANTS INVOLVED IN OUR PROGRAMS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT CONTACT BE MADE WITH S&T/IT WHO HAS MET WITH TWO OFFICIALS OF THE GOB IN WASHINGTON. THE PURPOSE OF THESE VISITS WAS TO OBTAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND TO OBTAIN A METHODOLOGY TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEM. FOR MORE ON DEGREE EQUIVALENCY SEE OUAGADOUGOU 4528, OUR REPONSE TO A RECENT QUESTIONNAIRE ON EQUIVALENCY (STATE 141953).
NEWER

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APPENDIX O

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN-TRAINING BY COUNTRY AND FISCAL YEAR
1978 - 7/11/84

(Published in Country Volumes Under Separate Cover)