

NONCAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. PROJECT TITLE

Technology Transfer and Manpower Development

263-002

3. RECIPIENT (specify)

COUNTRY

EGYPT

REGIONAL

INTERREGIONAL

4. LIFE OF PROJECT

BEGINS FY 1975

ENDS FY Cont.

5. SUBMISSION

ORIGINAL _____ DATE _____

REV. NO. _____ DATE _____

CONTR./PASA NO. _____

II. FUNDING (\$000) AND MAN MONTHS (MM) REQUIREMENTS

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR	B. TOTAL \$	C. PERSONNEL		D. PARTICIPANTS		E. COMMODITIES \$	F. OTHER COSTS \$	G. PASA/CONTR.		H. LOCAL EXCHANGE CURRENCY RATE: \$ US 1.00 (U.S. OWNED) = E 587			
		(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) \$	(2) MM			(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) U.S. GRANT LOAN	(2) COOP COUNTRY	(A) JOINT	(B) BUDGET
1. PRIOR THRU ACTUAL FY													
2. OPEN FY 1975	1,000	900	300	100	120	-	-	900	300				80
3. BUDGET FY 1976	3,000	2,600	700	400	500	-	-	2,600	700				200
4. BUDGET +1 FY													
5. BUDGET +2 FY													
6. BUDGET +3 FY													
7. ALL SUBQ. FY													
8. GRAND TOTAL	Not known at this time - continuing project												

9. OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

(A) NAME OF DONOR

(B) KIND OF GOODS SERVICES

(C) AMOUNT

III. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

1. DRAFTER James R. Roberts	TITLE Egypt Desk Officer	DATE Feb 10, 1975
2. CLEARANCE OFFICER Paul Oechsli	TITLE Director, Office Middle East	DATE Affairs

IV. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

2. CLEARANCES

BUR OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE	BUR OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE
GC/NESA	C. Goldstein		NESA/DP	Frank Correl	
PPC/NESA	Eric Griffel		NESA/Tech	David Steinberg	
NESA/ME	James Roberts				

3. APPROVAL AAS OR OFFICE DIRECTORS

SIGNATURE
Robert H. Nooter
AA/NESA

DATE

4. APPROVAL A AID (See M.O. 1025.1 VI C)

SIGNATURE
Daniel Parker
ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

I. Background and Relevance of Project

The Egyptian Government wants advanced technical information and know-how from the United States across a very broad front. This was made clear in earliest discussions on renewed economic cooperation following the re-establishment of diplomatic relations in 1974 and has continued as a dominant theme in meetings with the Egyptians since that time.

While the Egyptian population includes a relatively large base of literate and educated people and while, as a part of this base, Egypt has sizeable numbers of well-trained and capable individuals in perhaps all of its economic sectors, the Egyptians recognize that their problem solving capabilities in most specialized fields fall far behind those of the United States. They strongly feel that their progress in scientific and other areas over the past several years has been hampered by the reduced contact with U.S. thinking and activity which has resulted from the long break in diplomatic relations between 1967 and 1974. They want now to be brought up to date as quickly as possible through renewed relationships with American scientists, managers, and producers. They want to tap the best American expertise available to help solve problems, remove development bottlenecks and advise on policy matters.

As a framework to define and help answer this need, President Nixon and President Sadat established in June 1974 a Joint Cooperation Commission. This Commission is comprised of a number of joint working groups and sub-committees which, in effect, provide the mechanism through which U.S. expertise in specific disciplines can be brought to bear on specific Egyptian problems and needs as they evolve or as they are perceived.

It is the belief of the Egyptians and Commission members that many, if not most, of the Egyptian needs for U.S. expertise can best be addressed through short-term technical exchanges involving highly qualified U.S. specialists intimately acquainted with specific problems at issue and able to answer or advise directly on these problems. These specialists would come from either the USG or the private sector sources.

The exchanges themselves could take the form of short-term visits by the U.S. specialists to Egypt or the travel of Egyptians to the U.S. for consultation or observational visits. They could also take the form of more extended stays by Egyptians at U.S. institutions for the acquisition of special kinds of information or knowledge -- i.e., participant training.

The project is intended as a vehicle for financing these exchanges. It is intended to provide USAID with the means to respond quickly, flexibly and effectively to GOE requests for technical assistance generated both by the Joint Cooperation Commission and through AID's continuing partnership with the GOE in finding solutions to important development problems.

II. Description of Project

Under the proposed project, AID would finance the foreign exchange cost of technical assistance to the GOE in upgrading the scientific, technological, administrative and problem-solving capabilities of government agencies, public enterprises, research institutions and other development-oriented organizations. This technical assistance would consist of:

1) Short-term advisory services as required to introduce new technological processes or improved management practices, or to solve specific technical or managerial problems which constitute developmental bottlenecks. The underlying rationale is that technical and managerial skill can be upgraded most effectively through close cooperation of U.S. and Egyptian specialists in solving specific problems. For this reason, advisory services would be provided only for the minimum period of time required to train Egyptian personnel and, in no instances, for a period in excess of six months.

2) Short-term participant training in the U.S. as required to (a) expose Egyptian scientists, technicians or managers to U.S. concepts, techniques or practices or (b) to impart or upgrade specific skills or specialized knowledge to otherwise qualified personnel.

3) Long-term participant training as required to meet specific manpower needs in areas of specialization for which demand exceeds supply and adequate training is not available in Egypt.

III. Project Design

A. Statement of Goal

The project's goal is to strengthen the scientific, technological administration and problem-solving capabilities of government agencies, public enterprises, research and training institutions and other development-oriented organizations in the Arab Republic of Egypt (ARE).

B. Statement of Purpose

The project is designed to achieve a dual purpose:

(1) A selective upgrading of the scientific, technical and managerial staff of public agencies, institutions and enterprises.

(2) Adoption of new technological processes and improved management practices by public agencies, enterprises and developmental institutions.

C. Statement of Project Outputs

The project's outputs would consist of the following:

(1) An increase in the number of trained specialists assigned to high- and middle-level positions in government agencies, research and training institutions and public enterprises in the ARE, and

(2) Increased cooperation between Egyptian and American specialists in solving scientific, technological and managerial problems.

D. Statement of Project Inputs

The project inputs would consist of the following:

(1) Provision of short-term advisory services directed at assisting Egyptian staff in solving specific scientific, technological or managerial problems, and

(2) Short- and long-term training of participants in the United States, including academic training, job-related training, field trips, etc.

IV. Evaluation

Given the fact that this project is to be made up of several diverse elements, separate evaluations will be made on each technical exchange as each is completed as well as an in-depth evaluation of the entire project at two-year intervals to review the total effectiveness of the project in transferring technical information and in advancing the resolution of specific problem areas.