

6570001  
 PD AFR-249-51

Appendix 6, 6  
 Page 4 of 6

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT PAPER FACESHET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE ("X" appropriate box)  
 Original  Change  
 Add  Delete

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 Portuguese Speaking African Countries

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER  
 No. 1

4. PROJECT NUMBER  
 659-15-690-001

5. BUREAU  
 a. Symbol: AFR  
 b. Code: 1

6. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION  
 FY 80

7. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (stay within brackets)  
 Dev. Trg. for Portuguese Speaking Africa

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 a. INITIAL mo. yr. 5 75  
 b. FINAL FY 80

9. ESTIMATED TOTAL COST (\$000 or equivalent, \$1 = )

a. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST YEAR FY 75			ALL YEARS		
	b. FX	c. L/C	d. Total	e. FX	f. L/C	g. Total
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	399	-	399	10,207	-	10,207
(Grant)	( - )	( - )	( - )	( 8,778 )	( - )	( 8,778 )
(Loan)	( - )	( - )	( - )	( - )	( - )	( - )
Other:						
1. U.S.	399	-	399	1,429	-	1,429
2.	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOST GOVERNMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER DONORS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	399	-	-	10,207	-	10,207

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

a. Appropriation (Agency Code)	b. Primary Purpose Code	c. Primary Activity Code	FY 75		FY 76		FY 77		ALL YEARS		
			d. Grant	e. Loan	f. Grant	g. Loan	h. Grant	i. Loan	j. Grant	k. Loan	
PC	601	900	399	-	1,030	-	-	-	-	1,429	-
EH	601	900	-	-	-	-	1,528	-	-	8,778	-
TOTALS			399	-	1,030	-	1,528	-	-	10,207	-

11. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES  
 34 - 365 - 1,030 -

12. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (stay within brackets)  Check if different from PID/PRP

To provide training opportunities at the post-secondary level in both the U.S. and Africa for African nationals from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and SaoTome/Principe.

13. WERE CHANGES MADE IN ELEMENTS 12, 13, 14, or 15 OF THE PID FACESHET? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHET.

Yes  No

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE SIGNATURE  
 E. Dennis Conroy

15. Date Signed  
 mo. day yr. 5 11 76

16. Date Received for Allocation of Funds  
 mo. day yr.

17. Director, AFR/RA

5-11-76



Part I. Summary and Recommendations

A. Face Sheet Data (attached)

B. Recommendations - The Project Paper for this project was approved on March 10, 1975. Revision No. 1 recommends (1) an extension of project obligations from 1978 to 1980, (2) an increase in total project costs from \$1,215,000 to \$10,297,000, (3) the inclusion of special travel funds for short-term training (not included within the AAI contract) in the amount of approximately \$50,000 annually, and (4) the inclusion of \$100,000 as a special set aside for training for Sao Tome and Principe in fulfillment of a U.S. commitment made to the GSTP on the occasion of their independence. The budgetary implications of these revisions are reflected on page 13.

*would include 50,000  
ann training in 1978  
project  
1972*

*or 1983 if approved  
training included*

### C. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The project provides training opportunities at the post-secondary level both in the U.S. and in Africa for African nationals from those territories which were colonies of Portugal prior to the military coup of April 25, 1974, namely Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, the Cape Verde Islands, and the islands of Sao Tome and Principe. Emphasis is given to training in agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration, and economic planning. However, training in ~~business administration~~ <sup>other priority</sup> ~~development fields~~ <sup>development fields</sup> ~~mining and engineering and other specialized fields~~ as well as vocational education is also ~~included~~ <sup>included</sup>. The project offers educational opportunities for undergraduate and graduate work as well as non-degree and special academic courses. Approximately 430 persons will be trained over the five year period FY 1975 - FY 1979. (It is expected that funding in <sup>FY 1979 and</sup> FY 1980 will be used to fund only <sup>and short term training.</sup> completion of training costs.) The actual number of trainees will depend on the type and location of training requested by the host governments. Project costs are based on the assumption that all five of the former Portuguese colonies will participate in the program and that the annual number of trainees from each of the five countries will be as follows: Angola and Mozambique, 30-40 each; Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, 15 - 20 each; and Sao Tome and Principe 5-10. The contractor, in consultation with the host governments and A.I.D. has sufficient flexibility <sup>within the amount of funds available</sup> to adjust the number of trainees from each country and to determine the numbers of trainees that can be trained in the U.S. or Africa.

For the purpose of making cost projections, AFR/RA has budgeted funds for the intake of an average of 105 trainees per year--20 yearly in the U.S. and 85 yearly in Africa. <sup>Approved</sup> Funds for an additional 15-20 man months of short-term training ~~is~~ budgeted for FY 1977 through FY 1980.

Applicants are screened on the basis of their field of study, educational qualifications, acceptability to the new governments, and the likelihood of their assignments to positions in government corresponding to their levels of training.

#### D. SUMMARY FINDINGS

##### 1. Progress to Date

A contract was signed between A.I.D. and the African-American Institute (AAI) on May 30, 1975 to carry out the objectives of the project. The approved budget of \$399,<sup>200</sup>~~000~~ covered an 18-month period beginning January 1, 1975 and ending June 30, 1976. During this period the budget was to provide for the training of approximately 45 African nationals in the U.S. and 25 in Africa. An evaluation of the project was scheduled for December 1975.

During the period January 1, 1975 through November 30, 1975, AAI contacted the Governments and liberation movement leaders in all of the former Portuguese colonies in Africa, namely, Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe. With the exception of the GPRM (Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique), all of the Governments and the liberation movement leaders in Angola expressed their interest in the training opportunities offered and nominated candidates for the program.

Following is a breakdown of the status of the program in each of the countries:

Angola: In spite of the civil war, each of the three liberation movements nominated ~~15~~ 15 candidates for training under the program. All MPLA candidates requested training in Tanzania; UNITA candidates requested training in the U.S., and the FNLA requested a combination of training in the U.S. and Africa.

Nominations from the FNLA and UNITA arrived in May and July, respectively, and there are now 15 UNITA trainees in the U.S. and 9 FNLA. Of the 24 trainees in the U.S. 18 are in language training and 6 in university studies programs. The MPLA nominations arrived in late October and their training has not yet begun. However, AAI is presently making arrangements to have the trainees placed in educational institutions in ~~Tanzania~~ Africa.

Guinea-Bissau: The GOCB nominated 38 candidates, all for study in Africa, namely, Senegal, Ghana, and Nigeria. These students began language training in November, 10 in Senegal, and 28 in Ghana.

The Cape Verde Islands: The GOCV nominated 15 candidates, 1 for study in the U.S. and 14 in Africa. The trainees began language training in December 1975.

Mozambique: In June 1975 the GPRM indicated to AAI that it was not yet prepared to make a decision regarding participation in the training program and that the proposal would be taken under consideration at a later date. (AAI representatives travelled to Mozambique again in February 197<sup>6</sup> to review the Government's position regarding participation in the project. At that time the GOM expressed interest in participating and plans to nominate trainees for the coming school year). Funds are budgeted for up to 45 trainees from Mozambique in FY 1976.

Sao Tome/Principe: The GSTP nominated 15 candidates for study in Africa. AAI is in the process of reviewing the nominations. In addition, the GSTP requested AAI to administer the \$100,000 special training fund offered by the U.S. ~~at the time of~~ <sup>at the time of</sup> independence ~~in~~ in July 1975. AFR intends to include this funding in the extension of its contract with AAI. AAI has agreed to set up ~~a~~ special account<sup>ing</sup> for these funds.

2. Host Country Response - As the previous section indicates, host country response to the training program has been good. In addition to positive feed-back regarding the program reported by AAI, A.I.D. has been in direct contact with the GOCB and the GOCV. Both governments ~~has~~ appointed special coordinators for the training program and expressed the hope that larger numbers of trainees could be sent in the future. They also expressed

their satisfaction, to date, with the way AAI was handling the program. The GSTP expressed its appreciation for the training opportunities to U.S. Embassy personnel in Gabon and indicated that it wished to have AAI administer the additional training programs to be financed from funds offered by the U.S. on the occasion of Sao Tome and Principe's independence.

Although for the most part the host countries could not identify specific jobs in which the trainees would be placed upon return, they gave their assurances that the trainees would be given government assignments upon completion of their training.

None of the host countries has as yet undertaken a comprehensive survey of future manpower requirements.

However, the nomination of trainees is being coordinated by government officials in conjunction with training programs offered by other donor countries. When asked by A.I.D. representatives why there were not more trainees nominated in the field of agriculture, government officials in both Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde indicated that many other countries had offered training opportunities before the U.S. and that trainees in agriculture were among the first nominated for these programs and that more candidates either could not be spared or were not immediately available. Both Governments wished to know whether the U.S. training program would be a continuing program, <sup>if</sup> if so, and a certain number of training positions could be counted on yearly, the selection of candidates could be programmed on a more regular basis.

In view of the enormous organizational and administrative problems which face the new governments in these countries, it is probably not realistic to expect that any of them will be in a position to carry out a comprehensive study of manpower requirements in the near future. At the same time, it is not to be expected that at the end of the project all of the host countries' manpower development needs will have been met. The project is not designed to achieve such a task. Rather, it is perceived as an interim program to help the newly independent governments fill a skilled manpower gap. Other bilateral donors and multinational organizations are also providing "emergency" training opportunities. Prior to the end of this project, a review of future training needs will be made and the possibility of <sup>AID</sup> providing continued training assistance will be assessed at that time.

### 3. Contractor Performance

With the exception of the items noted below, AAI's performance during the period was highly satisfactory. Much of the success of the project to date must be attributed to the initiative and competence of the contractor who has had long experience in working with African leaders in the administration of scholarship programs for State and A.I.D. At the same time, AAI's long experience in administering scholarship programs has influenced its approach toward the administration of this program. This approach has led to a number of concerns on the part of A.I.D. with respect to the administration of the project. These concerns can, in part, be attributed to a difference in philosophy regarding the focus of training and partly to the fact that as originally conceived,

AAI viewed the project as another scholarship program, while A.I.D. had in mind a training project which would be directly related to anticipated development needs particularly in the areas of agriculture, education and health. This difference in perception of the project purpose and focus of the training has been discussed thoroughly with the contractor and while AAI still has some reservations about the correctness of A.I.D.'s attempt to limit the training to certain development-related fields at this stage of development in the former colonies when there are trained manpower requirements in almost every field of human endeavor, nevertheless, AAI's performance in this regard is in compliance with A.I.D.'s policy guidance. In fact, in a recent meeting with Africa Bureau personnel, AAI took the initiative in discussing ways in which the training might be more narrowly focused for the intake of a second wave of trainees.

The only area of contract implementation which ~~needs to be strengthened~~ needs to be strengthened is the manner in which AAI screens candidates for training. AAI does not feel that it is in a position to reject a candidate--except for academic reasons--once he has been nominated for training by a Host Government. In a sense, an academic "rejection" is not a rejection by AAI since it merely reflects that a candidate is not academically qualified for enrollment in the desired program. A.I.D. ~~is~~ <sup>realizes</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>problem is</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>it</sup> puts AAI in the position of rejecting Host Country trainees or of interjecting itself into the Host Country's selection process. Nevertheless, we hope that a closer collaboration between Host Country

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and contractor can be fostered and, in discussing a continuation of the project with the contractor, A.I.D. will seek to find some means to strengthen this aspect of the project's implementation.

#### 4. Short-term Training

In the course of the first year's implementation of the project it became apparent that there was a need for some way of providing short-term training for host country officials who would be initially responsible for the preparation and implementation of country development programs. Because of severe foreign exchange shortages it was sometimes difficult for the Governments in these newly independent countries to send representatives to participate in conferences which were being held to discuss development problems in Africa, many of which are shared by the former Portuguese colonies. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
A.I.D. wishes to encourage the new countries to participate in these <sup>African</sup> organizations, ~~as appropriate~~. This is especially true in the case of Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands and Sao Tome and Principe where A.I.D.'s ability to provide large scale bilateral assistance is expected to be limited and assistance provided through regional projects would have relatively more significance in terms of total aid received. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
*It is also important to familiarize senior officials with training opportunities in the U.S.*  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ For the present,

there are no US AID's in any of the former Portuguese territories and there is no source of funding which can easily and readily be used to fund this type of short-term travel. Funds are also needed, to a more limited extent for project related travel by host country officials. For example, the Government of <sup>Gambia-Bissau</sup> ~~(Cape Verde)~~ wished to send a government representative to Ghana in order to observe the types of arrangements which were being made for ~~Cape Verde~~ trainees. This type of interest in the project should be encouraged since it involves host country officials more closely in implementation of the project. AAI's contract, however, makes no provision for the payment of travel costs for other than students or AAI staff. ~~AFR/RA is not permitted to use funds for travel costs for host country officials.~~ Since it is anticipated that all travel for short term training would be at the direct invitation of AFR/RA, funds budgeted for travel and per diem would ~~generally be~~ <sup>generally be</sup> administered <sup>directly by AID.</sup> ~~through the host country government.~~

##### 5. Special Funds for Sao Tome and Principe

Sao Tome and Principe gained its independence from Portugal on July 12, 1975. At that time, the U.S. delegation to the independence day ceremonies was authorized to offer the new government up to \$100,000 in financing for training purposes in addition to the training opportunities that would be available under the program being administered by AAI. The Government of Sao Tome and Principe has subsequently indicated that it would like to have the special funds administered by AAI.

It is planned, therefore, to ~~allocate~~ <sup>include</sup> these funds ~~in the extension of AID's contract with AAI.~~ AAI has agreed to this procedure.

Part 2. Project Background and Detailed Description

A. Background

(See original Project Paper, attached, p.3.) Substitute the following for the last paragraph on p. 3: "AAI approached A.I.D. with a proposal that A.I.D. provided training assistance for nationals from Portuguese-speaking Africa through AAI. A.I.D. agreed that they should develop their proposal further and subsequently approved the implementation of the program as a regional activity under a contract with AAI. A contract was signed with AAI in May 1975. Approximately 25 students have been selected for training in the U.S. and 75 in Africa. Most of these students are presently in language school."

B. Detailed Description

It has been agreed by most observers familiar with problems and conditions in these newly independent countries that an overriding constraint to their development will be the shortage of trained and skilled personnel in almost every sector of the economy at almost every level. This proposed project extension addresses that constraint through expansion of training opportunities for nationals from the ex-Portuguese colonies in Africa.

1. The Sector Goal

<sup>(Government)</sup>  
The ~~sector~~ goal towards which this project is addressed is the development of a sufficient number of trained manpower and skilled personnel in the newly independent Portuguese colonies to enable them

to become self sufficient in terms of their own priority requirements for trained manpower.

The goal has been modified slightly from the original project paper to reflect the changing political situation in Portuguese-speaking Africa, in that the original project goal emphasized the need to "demonstrate the support of the U.S. in the peaceful and orderly transition to independence...", while the present goal statement recognizes independence as an accomplished fact and places emphasis on the need to support the development efforts of the new governments. These governments are deeply concerned with the welfare and well being of their people and are conscious of their responsibilities now that independence has been achieved. They need, however, the trained personnel to accomplish their development objectives.

2. Statement of Purpose

*continues to be*

The purpose of the project ~~is~~ to provide training opportunities at the post-primary and the post-secondary level in both the U.S. and Africa for African nationals from Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome/Principe. ~~to provide training opportunities at the post-primary and the post-secondary level in both the U.S. and Africa for African nationals from Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome/Principe.~~

~~to provide training opportunities at the post-primary and the post-secondary level in both the U.S. and Africa for African nationals from Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome/Principe.~~  
~~but also help to be regarded by the newly independent governments~~

3. Statement of Project Outputs (*See log frame for yearly output table*)

It is anticipated that at the end of the project approximately 430 participants from Portuguese-speaking African countries will have received training in such priority areas as agriculture, health,

education, rural development, public administration and economic planning. Utilization of the personnel trained under the program upon return to their countries of origin is expected to ~~contribute to~~ <sup>contribute to</sup> ~~significant~~ improvements in the planning and implementation of economic development programs in these countries.

4. Statement of Project Inputs

Project inputs include funding of ~~\$2,269,000~~ <sup>\$2,269,000</sup> for contract personnel, \$7,938,000 for student program costs, ~~\$1,019,000~~ over the life of the project. The placement, management and the logistical support of the trainees including tuition, room and board, fees, and travel costs will continue to be handled by AAI. The following is a revised budget summary reflecting the extension of the project through FY 1980. Table A is a breakdown between student costs and administrative costs. Table B contains a line item projection of AAI contract costs.

Administrative costs of the project expressed in terms of percentage of total yearly contract costs are: FY 1975 - 33%; FY 1976 - 27%; FY 1977 - 22%; FY 1978 - 25%; FY 1979 - 20%; and FY 1980 - 20%.

BUDGET SUMMARY

	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>
Student Costs <sup>1/</sup>	\$ 265	\$ 759	\$1,190	\$1,430	\$2,063	\$2,224 <sup>3/</sup>
Administrative Costs	<u>134</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>550</u>
TOTAL	\$ 399	\$1,030 <sup>2/</sup>	\$1,528 <sup>2/</sup>	\$1,896	\$2,573	\$2,774 <sup>3/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes \$50,000 annually for short term travel/training beginning in FY 1977

<sup>2/</sup> Includes \$50,000 in FY 1976 and \$50,000 in FY 1977 for See Time/Training

6. Issues

a) One of the "issues" raised during the initial review of this project was how to ensure the return of students to their home countries after they complete their training. The issue was raised primarily in the context of students studying in the U.S. and, in particular, those students from Angola and Mozambique who were considered to be refugees from the Portuguese colonial role and had been studying in the U.S. prior to the April 1974 coup in Portugal. In actuality this issue, while still a concern with regard to students who will come to the U.S. for study, is of much less importance than was anticipated.

A small number of students who had been in the U.S. for some time decided on their own to return home as it became evident that independence would soon be a reality. At the same time, and more important with regard to its impact on the project, liberation movement leaders chose not to sponsor students already in the U.S. Government leaders indicated that students studying overseas were welcome to return to their native countries. However, in general, the new governments did not wish to "reward" students who had not directly participated in the struggle for independence with sponsorship to continue their studies.

A third factor limiting the importance of this issue is that the host governments prefer that the training take place in an African context rather than in the U.S. of the total 103 students nominated for training to date, only 25 were nominated for training in the U.S., while 78 have been nominated for training in Africa. Since we believe it is desirable to have some of the students exposed to U.S. culture, the host country governments will be encouraged to nominate some candidates for training in the U.S. in the future.

b) In the first year of implementation, the following instruction was contained in the criteria for selection of candidates:

"3. No partiality will be shown with respect to the political affiliation of any candidate nominated by the relevant African leaders or organizations of Portuguese Speaking Africa. This applies particularly to Angolan candidates."

These instructions were strictly complied with by the contractor. At the moment, however, it is unclear *on the extent of training to be offered* <sup>Angolan</sup> participants *in the second year of the project. This question is presently under review by AF and AFR* ~~relationships with the participating governments in the area.~~

~~relationships with the participating governments in the area.~~ However, since this issue does not affect the implementation of the project in the other Portuguese speaking countries, it is not viewed as an issue, which requires resolution prior to an extension of the project. Funds are budgeted for Angolan trainees in FY 1976. In the event the political situation vis a vis Angola is not resolved, *without undue delay, funds obligated for training of Angolan students will be reviewed with the possibility in mind that the funds would be reprogrammed for additional trainees from the four other ex-colonies*

Part 3. Project Analyses (See original Project Paper, pps. 4-11).

Part 4. Implementation Arrangements

A. Implementation Plan

- April 1976 - Completion of project revision/approval process
- May 1976 - Notification of Congress and start of contract negotiation.
- June 1976 - Obligation of funds. AAI formal solicitation of nominations from African governments, host country review of educational needs, selection of candidates and preparation of dossiers.
- July 1976 - AAI review of candidates for language training and fall placement. Notification of selection begins.
- August 1976-1977 - Academic year begins in U.S. and language training.
- October 1976-1977 - Academic year begins in West and Francophone Africa.
- January 1977 - Second semester and winter quarter placement begins in U.S. Cycle recommences for third and fourth year intake.
- February 1977 - Submission of firm budget for FY 1977 obligation of funds for extension of contract from July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978.
- June 1977 - Completion of 1976/1977 academic year. Return of some trainees to host-countries. Obligation of FY 1977 funds.

September 1977 - AAI's assessment of progress to date  
September 1978 - Project evaluation

## L. Evaluation Plan

The original project paper called for an in-house assessment of project implementation at the end of December 1975 and a regular project evaluation in July or August 1976. The scheduling of the evaluation was timed to permit a review of the project after one full academic year and the collection of data on the job placement of the first trainees.

The in-house assessment was conducted in January and its conclusions are reported under Part 1, Section D, Summary Findings, paragraphs 1-5, above.

With regard to the evaluation, it is evident that the number of trainees who will have completed their training in June 1976 will be negligible since most of the trainees have been nominated for either two year or four year training programs. Furthermore, most students have had to take language training before starting their academic studies. It is proposed, therefore, that another in-house assessment of the project be made in the fall of 1977 and that a more comprehensive evaluation be made following the completion of the second academic school year in 1978. ~~The evaluation should be conducted in sufficient time so that the results would be available for A.I.D. and ATPL review prior to the negotiation of a contract extension in May/June 1979.~~

*Note: Layframe is presently under revision.*

*Rec 5/7/76*

Project Title & Number:

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS																					
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:  <i>the involvement of a significant number of trained</i>                      To enable Portuguese-speaking African countries meet their priority requirements for trained manpower.  <i>development</i>  <i>manpower and skilled personnel</i></p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no. of <sup>trained</sup> persons occupying key positions <del>following training</del> in government and</li> <li>- no. of personnel trained in priority areas of economic development.</li> </ul>																					
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>To provide training opportunities at the post-secondary level in both the U.S. and Africa for African nationals from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome/Principe.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By 1980 the program will have provided training in the U.S. and Africa for 431 participants from Portuguese-speaking Africa.</li> <li>2. Establishment and testing of a functioning training program related to the manpower and development needs of Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa.</li> </ol>																					
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>341 African nationals trained in Africa.</p> <p>90 African nationals trained in the United States.</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <p>431 or 95% trained Portuguese-speaking Africans from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Angola</li> <li>- Cape Verde</li> <li>- Guinea-Bissau</li> <li>- Sao Tome/Principe</li> </ul>																					
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Contract personnel - \$1,023,000</p> <p>Student and program costs - \$7,911,000</p> <p>Other costs - \$1,273,000</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <p>No. of students to be trained in:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1975</th> <th>1976</th> <th>1977</th> <th>1978</th> <th>1979</th> <th>1980</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>U.S.</td> <td>24</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Africa</td> <td>77</td> <td>80</td> <td>85</td> <td>85</td> <td>80</td> <td>80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>10</i> <i>5</i></p>		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	U.S.	24	20	20	20	20	20	Africa	77	80	85	85	80	80
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980																
U.S.	24	20	20	20	20	20																
Africa	77	80	85	85	80	80																

**SIGN SUMMARY  
FRAMEWORK**

Life of Proj )  
 From FY \_\_\_\_\_ to FY \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total U. S. Funding \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_\_

MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>MOE Reports</p> <p>A.I.D. project reports and Evaluations</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individuals identified will be available for long-term training.</li> <li>2. The Governments will continue to support training in U.S. and/or third countries.</li> <li>3. That positions will be available upon completion of training and return to country.</li> </ol>
<p>AAI Reports</p> <p>Host-Government Reports</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparatory activities will be completed prior to the time courses are initiated.</li> <li>2. The countries concerned will respond favorably to offers to provide training in the U.S. and Africa.</li> <li>3. Host Governments will continue to nominate trainees.</li> </ol>
<p>University records of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no. of AA degrees</li> <li>- no. of BS degrees</li> <li>- no. of MS degrees</li> </ul> <p>granted to Portuguese-speaking Africans, who engaged in studies related to priority areas specified by Congressional mandates.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <p>Very few of the participants will drop out of training programs.</p> <p>Host Governments to continue to support the program.</p> <p>Language difference will not prevent large numbers of students from participating in academic training programs.</p>
<p>Semi-Annual Report by AAI</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <p>Host Country Governments will continue to nominate participants.</p>

DRAFT CLEARED BY  
G. Thompson AFR/DS

5/11/76

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

THRU: ES

FROM: AA/AFR, Stanley S. Scott

Problem: We need your approval to Revision No. <sup>1</sup>/of the Project Paper (PP) for Development Training for Portuguese-speaking Africa which will authorize extension of this project because (1) the Life of Project (LOP) is being extended from 1978 to 1980, (2) ~~LOP~~ costs are being increased from \$1,215,000 to \$10,297,000, and (3) ~~LOP~~ commitments will exceed a period of five years.

Background: Extension of the <sup>project</sup> ~~LOP~~ from 1978 to 1980 and length of commitment exceeding five years. - The Project Paper for this project was approved on March 10, 1975. However, because specified country needs had not yet been identified <sup>for these countries which were not yet independent,</sup> ~~at that time,~~ the Project Committee agreed that approval of funding should be limited to the initial group of candidates selected for training with no commitment implied for the intake of additional students in subsequent years. It was further agreed that Bureau approval would be sought for the intake of students in subsequent years. The project implementation plan called for an evaluation of the project in December 1975.

An in-house assessment of the first year of project implementation was completed in March 1976. The results are summarized in the attached PP revision. Based on the findings of this review, AFR/RA has revised the original PP to allow for the intake of trainees for long term training for an additional three years, i.e., from FY 1976 to FY 1978. Funds obligated in FY 1979 and FY 1980 would be used to fund <sup>to</sup> completion long term training started in previous years and for short-term training.

Existing guidelines for project approval state that A.I.D. projects should be limited to a maximum period of five years from commencement to completion. However, because of the nature of this <sup>new</sup> type of project, which entails degree <sup>and usually language</sup> training, strict compliance with the above procedures would mean that A.I.D. would have to limit the intake of <sup>low</sup> degree trainees to one year only. In view of the specific congressional mandate which encourages A.I.D. to give priority consideration to expanding programs of educational assistance to the former Portuguese colonies in Africa and the immense need <sup>there</sup> for training at all levels, including degree training, it is neither practical nor politic to limit, at this stage in our relations with these countries, a U.S. offer of long term training to only one year.

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The PP revision, therefore, provides for the intake of approximately 105 new trainees per year through FY 1978, which, when added to funding provided in FY 1975, would permit a four-year intake of students for long term training. (much of the training, however, <sup>will be</sup> of a shorter duration).  
The budgetary implications of approving an intake of long-term trainees for an additional three years are reflected on page \_\_\_\_\_ of the attached PP Revision.

In addition to extension of the original project, special travel funds are included for short-term training (not included within the <sup>spell out</sup> AAT contract) in the amount of approximately \$50,000 annually. Also included is \$100,000 as a special set aside for Sao Tome and Principe in fulfillment of the commitment made to the <sup>spell out?</sup> GSTP on the occasion of their independence by the U.S. Ambassador to Gabon.

Section 620(b) of the FAA of 1961, as amended - The revised PP is based on the assumption that all five of the former Portuguese territories in Africa will participate in the program. A 620(b) determination indicating that Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome/Principe are not dominated or controlled by the international Communist movement

has been prepared for Secretary of State Kissinger's signature and is expected to be signed shortly after his return from Africa. A separate determination is being prepared for Angola. AFR/RA will advise AAI not to use any funds obligated in FY 1976 for trainees from Angola until *a for a positive* the 620(b) determination for Angola has been signed. *approval* If there is any undue delay in obtaining the determination, funds obligated for training of Angolan students *will* be reviewed with the possibility in mind that the funds would be reprogrammed for additional trainees from the *four* *countries* [ex-colonies]. However, there is a reasonable assumption that the necessary 620(b) determination can be obtained prior to the *end* of the ~~training period~~ *period for which funds are being obligated.*

Training in Africa - As indicated in the PP revision, it is anticipated that approximately 80% of the training requested will be provided at African institutions located within A.I.D. geographic code *941* 935 countries. Training is currently being provided in Senegal, Ghana, Tunisia and Mali. In future years AAI hopes to be able to arrange training in Nigeria, Liberia, Togo, Tanzania and possibly other *African* countries as well. The placement of students will be determined largely on language training facilities available and the willingness of third country institutions to permit foreign students to compete for limited classroom space and housing facilities. The participating host governments *AVE* *196* will be encouraged to send ~~some~~ trainees to the U.S for training. However, it is expected that in many cases an African training environment will be preferable to a U.S. environment.

Applicability of Section 110<sup>2</sup>(a), Cost Sharing Requirements - According

to memoranda prepared by the Office of General Counsel, Section 110(a) is applicable only to bilateral projects or activities financed under Sections 103 through 107, thus excluding "participant training administered on behalf of a group of countries". Thus, although it is expected that funding in FY 1977 through FY 1980 will be provided under Section 105, Education and Human Development, approval of the PP is not subject to the requirements of Section 110(a).

Non-Competitive Procurement of Services - Prior to implementation of this project in FY 1975, AFR/RA prepared a justification for non-competitive procurement of the African-American Institute <sup>(AAI)</sup> as the predominately qualified source of services. AFR intends to continue using the services of AAI throughout the life of the project.

Notification of Senator Inouye - A special notification of Senator Inouye is required before the obligation of funds appropriated under Section 496 of the FAA of 1974 for assistance to Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies in Africa. A letter of notification, Tab B, has been prepared for your signature.

Recommendation: (1) We recommend that you approve the attached PP revision No. 1 of the Development Training for Portuguese-speaking Africa project.

Approval: \_\_\_\_\_

Disapproval: \_\_\_\_\_

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

(2) We recommend that you sign the attached letter of notification to Senator Inouye.

Clearance:

AFR/RA:EDConroy EdC Date 5/16