

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Mexico
<b>Program Title:</b>	Training, Internships, Education and Scholarships
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	523-010
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$4,107,000 DA; \$2,893,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$1,889,000 DA; \$2,800,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	

**Summary:** The Training, Internships, Exchanges and Scholarships (TIES) Program is an eight year collaborative venture in higher education between the United States and Mexico, announced in 2001 by Presidents Bush and Fox as part of the Partnership for Prosperity. TIES promotes an enhanced capacity of Mexican scholars and institutions to respond to the objectives of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which serves as the basis for selection of shared development concerns between the United States and Mexico. TIES promotes an enhanced capacity of Mexican scholars and institutions to respond to the objectives of NAFTA, which serves as the basis for selection of shared development concerns between the United States and Mexico. TIES includes two primary components: 1) University Partnerships: Through a competitive process, Mexican and U.S. universities are selected for grants to establish partnerships focusing on areas such as trade and investment, agricultural development and environmental protection, public administration, information technology, and disease control. These partnerships develop new masters and joint-degree programs, sponsor scholarships, internships and faculty exchanges, and support short-term courses, workshops and joint research projects. The partnerships include private sector firms, non-governmental organizations, local Mexican governments, and higher education institutions. 2) Community college scholarships: Scholarship recipients are selected through an annual competition, and are primarily rural, indigenous and disadvantaged Mexican students and teachers. Scholars are sent to one and two-year community college programs in the United States to improve their technical skills, and then return to Mexico ready to take advantage of new opportunities. These two components benefit Mexican and U.S. citizens, by increasing Mexican capacity and the understanding by U.S. participants of the opportunities offered by Mexico. The private sector, U.S. and Mexican universities participating in TIES have committed to contribute over \$21 million to the program, surpassing their planned \$15 million contribution.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2006 Program:

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Training (\$2,062,000 DA). Approximately 47 more disadvantaged Mexican youth and teachers are being awarded scholarships to U.S. community colleges and technical institutions. This brings the total number of community college scholarships to date to 153. The second group of scholarship recipients will return to Mexico, with 19 teachers returning to their schools with new skills and knowledge appropriate to Mexico's changing economy and 21 other scholars returning and receiving assistance with reintegration into their communities and job placement services. Principal contractor: Georgetown University/Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships (CASS).

Increase Capacity of Higher Education to Contribute to Development (\$2,045,000 DA, \$2,893,000 ESF). At least 10 new university partnerships are being competitively selected, bringing the total number of TIES university partnerships to 55. All universities involved in TIES partnerships will

combine master's degree training in the United States and Mexico with faculty and student exchanges, joint research and pilot projects. The universities and the private sector continue to provide at least \$1 for every \$1 provided by USAID and demonstrate that the partnership will continue after the end of the USAID grant. By the end of the year, a total of 350 students will have benefited from scholarships. Principal contractor: Association Liaison Office.

**FY 2007 Program:**

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Training (\$1,389,000 DA). Georgetown University/CASS will award 47 additional community college scholarships, bringing the total to 200. Twenty-two young students will be assisted with reintegration in their communities and job placement through a job fair and 20 indigenous teachers will return to their schools in rural areas. Principal contractor: Georgetown University/CASS.

Increase the Capacity of Higher Education to Contribute to Development (\$500,000 DA, \$2,800,000 ESF). Funds available will not allow USAID to sponsor creation of additional partnerships within the 2003-2008 Strategy. Resources will provide the last years of funding for those partnerships already awarded. Principal contractor: Association Liaison Office.

**Performance and Results:** Of the targeted 50 TIES university partnerships, 45 have been established. The \$15 million cost share commitment by participating universities and the private sector has been exceeded by \$6 million, and the life of project cost share commitment now totals \$21 million. At the end of FY 2005, scholarships totaled 407 and 405 Mexican participants graduated. In FY 2005, university partners provided short-term training for more than 8,700 persons, established 37 new masters-level programs in Mexico, and sponsored 76 internships, 349 exchanges, and 17 national and international seminars on key development issues. In June 2005, USAID held the "U.S.-Mexico University Partnerships for Prosperity Conference" in Guadalajara, Mexico to analyze results achieved by university partners, and to discuss new collaborative ventures in the sectors in which partners now work. More than 200 university and private sector representatives attended. Results of TIES university partnerships include:

1. Twelve U.S. and Mexican universities are collaborating to improve environmental education, environmental quality and public health by reducing toxic pollutants on the border.
2. U.S. and Mexican universities are collaborating in water resource management projects jointly-funded by Mexican state and federal governments and private users to address water supply issues in Mexico.
3. Due to quality control problems, Mexicans working in automotive plants in Saltillo near the U.S.-Mexico border were in danger of losing their jobs to the movement of plants to China and other emerging markets and had few other alternatives for employment. Through a partnership focused on technical training for maquiladora workers, 100 have received quality control training and have new jobs working in control systems for factories, and quality control in the maquila industry has improved.
4. Small dairy producers in central Mexico have received training and assistance that has improved their cheese production techniques, including increased productivity, increased market opportunities and added value for rural producers' products.
5. U.S. and Mexican universities have created five joint degree and three dual degree programs in areas such as Transborder Public Administration, Environmental Sciences, International Business and Marketing.
6. As an offshoot from the successful TIES project to replicate the successful U.S. Small Business Administration's Small Business Development Center (SBDC) model in Mexico, over 40 SBDCs have been created in Mexico. The partnership is working with GOM to establish and secure financing for a robust nationwide SBDC network similar to the U.S. model. This would develop a dynamic entrepreneurial class that will in turn employ many more people and ultimately, increase Mexico's workforce and competitiveness and reduce incentives for migration.

During FY 2005, 41 high school graduates and indigenous teachers were competitively selected for community college scholarships, bringing the total number of disadvantaged students and teachers participating in TIES to 106. The first group of 24 students returned from two years'

study in the United States and participated in a re-entry seminar, which focused on job placement skills, community reintegration, community project implementation, and the creation of an Alumni Association. The first group of 20 teachers returned to rural schools in Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero and Nayarit to begin using their new skills and knowledge. By the end of the TIES program, USAID will have sponsored the creation of at least 55 university partnerships, exceeding the target of 50 set when the program began. In addition, 750 Mexicans, many from disadvantaged backgrounds and poor rural areas, will have received specialized university level training in the United States and Mexico.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

**Mexico**

523-010 Training, Internships, Education and Scholarships	<b>DA</b>	<b>ESF</b>
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	8,990	5,200
Expenditures	692	127
Unliquidated	8,298	5,073
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	5,183	923
Expenditures	2,602	1,063
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>		
Obligations	14,173	6,123
Expenditures	3,294	1,190
Unliquidated	10,879	4,933
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	4,107	2,893
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>		
Obligations	4,107	2,893
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>		
Obligations	1,889	2,800
Future Obligations	1,000	3,001
Est. Total Cost	21,169	14,817