

UNCLASSIFIED

PD-AAZ-074

605162

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Washington, D. C. 20523

PROJECT PAPER

SUPPLEMENT I

BANGLADESH: Agro-Climatic/Environmental
Monitoring (388-0046)

March 29, 1989

UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DATA SHEET		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C A = Add C = Change D = Delete	Amendment Number Supplement <u>1</u>	DOCUMENT CODE 3
2. COUNTRY/ENTITY Bangladesh		3. PROJECT NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/> 388-0046 <input type="checkbox"/>		
4. BUREAU/OFFICE Asia		5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 80 characters) <input type="checkbox"/> Agro-Climatic/Environmental Monitoring Project <input type="checkbox"/>		
6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) MM DD YY 1 1 3 0 9 0		7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under "B." below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY <u>81</u> B. Quarter <input type="checkbox"/> C. Final FY <u>90</u>		

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY <u>89</u>			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. I/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. I/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total						
(Grant)	()	()	()	(3,000)	()	()
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.	1.					
	2.					
Host Country		1,000				
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS						

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) FN	1808	053		7,400		3,000		10,400	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				7,400		3,000		10,400	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)				11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE	
050	876	873			
12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)					
A. Code					
B. Amount					

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To improve the planning and management of resources in Bangladesh related to agriculture and water development by upgrading BDG capabilities to obtain, analyze and disseminate agro-climatic data.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS				15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES			
Interim	MM YY	MM YY	Final	MM YY			
	1 0 8 9			0 9 9 0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 941	<input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment)

Increase LOP contribution from \$7,400,000 to \$10,400,000. The increase will provide funding for an additional 40 person months of TA, substantial hardware and materials for agro-climatic environmental monitoring systems and additional U.S. and in-country training.

17. APPROVED BY	Signature <i>Priscilla M. Boughton</i>	18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, GR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION	
	Title Director, USAID		

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GLOSSARY

AID	Agency for International Development
ACEMP	Agro-Climatic/Environmental Monitoring Project
AVHRR	NOAA satellite sensor having 1 km. resolution
BDG	Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
BARC	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Program - A joint venture between the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and the Bangladesh Red Cross
DCS	Data Collection System - A system of automatic sensors which relay remote ground information to a central station via satellite
FX	Foreign exchange
GMS	A Japanese geostationary weather satellite located above Guam
HRPT	High Resolution Picture Transmission
INSAT	An Indian geostationary weather satellite located over Sri Lanka
LANDSAT	U.S. earth resources satellite which passes over Bangladesh once every 16 days
MSS	Multispectral scanner having 80m resolution on board the Landsat.
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
SSAI	Science Systems and Applications, Inc.
SPOT	French high-resolution earth resources satellite
SPARRSO	Bangladesh Space Research and Remoting Sensing Organization
TM	Thematic mapper on board the landsat having 30 meter resolution in 7 spectral bands
TOVS	Tiros Operational Vertical Sounder
VAX	Minicomputer manufactured by Digital Equipment Corp
WEFAX	Weather facsimile
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

SUPPLEMENT

1. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS
 1. GRANTEE: The Government of Bangladesh (GOB).
 2. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: The Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO).
 3. GRANT AMOUNT: U.S. \$3.0 million, to be authorized as a development assistance grant in FY 89 and FY 90. This amount is additional to previous AID grants of \$5.9 million authorized on November 26, 1980, and \$1.5 million authorized on June 30, 1986. The new authorized total for the project will be \$10.4 million.
 4. PURPOSE: This project supplement is to further strengthen and integrate SPARRSO remote sensing applications and to institutionalize its outreach program to BDG user agencies and donors. Emphasis will be on:
 - a) Improving SPARRSO's organizational structure and implementing mechanisms to enhance remote sensing applications and operational self-sufficiency.
 - b) Building better interface mechanisms between SPARRSO and user organizations.
 - c) Enhancing contacts and integration with international and regional organizations, and scientific information networks.
 - d) Keeping SPARRSO operationally current with new developments in remote sensing information system technologies.
 5. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS: All statutory criteria have been met. (see Annex H of Project Paper dated November 26, 1980 and up-date attached as Annex D to this Supplement).
 6. ISSUES:
 - 1) Does SPARRSO have the authority and incentive to effect appropriate changes and improvements in its organizational structure to further support effective use of its technology and the growing user "market" for remote sensing products services?

SPARRSO's charter and organizational structure clearly mandate the authority and mechanisms to provide remote sensing products and services to the BDG user community. The current SPARRSO management recognizes the need to develop and improve this institutional structure in order to make better use of its facilities and to generate operating revenue.

Development of a user market for SPARRSO products needs greater emphasis by SPARRSO management. SPARRSO has developed the capacity to provide many useful products, e.g., maps, deforestation assessments, and crop forecasts. Moreover, user interest is increasing as more users become aware of SPARRSO. The organization needs to improve its marketing abilities through the establishment of a user services cell which would be given the responsibility for developing a market share for SPARRSO products. The user services staff would establish relations with potential users and manage product delivery to clients. Further, successful marketing will rely on continued workshops for user groups and training of SPARRSO staff. This reorientation of SPARRSO's work towards the provision of better services to users, present and potential, will probably be included as the major focus and activity of the UNDP Support for User Applications in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Project, which will begin shortly; the activities undertaken through this supplement need to complement the UNDP project.

- 2) Is SPARRSO technically ready to receive and maintain upgraded and new equipment of greater sophistication than that which is installed currently?

For the past four years SPARRSO's U.S.-trained computer systems personnel have been highly successful at maintaining the current system, including, on occasion, correcting faults that visiting NASA/SSAI experts were not able to correct. With a continuing program of training for new staff, refresher training for the existing staff, and an adequate spareparts inventory SPARRSO should be able to maintain its existing system and future upgrades.

However, the selection and procurement of equipment will require further analysis if SPARRSO is to adequately meet and help augment market demand. Upgrading SPARRSO's front-end receiving equipment will be required to accommodate the change from analog to digital satellite downlinks. An analysis comparing user requirements with systems specifications will have to be completed prior to new data processing and workstation purchases.

- 3) Operational vs. research focus in SPARRSO management. Is there a proper mix?

No, not at this time. To provide greater direction to its applications efforts, SPARRSO could be reorganized to reflect three broad areas of technology and user applications in Bangladesh:

- A) meteorology and climatology,
- B) environmental and agricultural monitoring, and
- C) resource mapping including GIS.

Virtually all applications which involve SPARRSO may fit into one of these applications areas and each involves a different set of application specialists, users, and software. In the past, applications have suffered for: lack of clearly defined responsibilities for applications and development maintain and of linkages with user agencies. Three separate research and application units for each of these activity areas each with its own Director, may be established:

Unit # 1 --

- A) Meteorology and Climatology would consist of the near real-time operation of the NOAA and GMS receiving station and the production of daily weather pictures for the purpose of monitoring weather patterns, including those related to cyclones, precipitation, sea surface temperatures, and severe storms. It would include the subsequent processing of these data on the I2S image processor with specialized meteorological programs such as GEMPACK, SEAPAC, TOVS, TYAN and others. It would also include maintaining and using SPARRSO's DCPS and providing timely alerts to appropriate organizations, e.g., the Meteorology Department, the Water Development Board, the Master Plan Organization, and various disaster-related agencies.

Unit # 2--

- B) Agricultural and Environmental Monitoring should consist chiefly of crop assessments using NOAA/AVHRR data and occasionally Landsat data - as demonstrated by the recent Aman survey. This research and application unit would be concerned with the dynamic characteristics of vegetation but could also include flood mapping and coastal zone monitoring using the AVHRR data. Monitoring deforestation and conducting projected forest inventories would be conducted. Programs most useful for this include the I2S System 575 software and the ERIM GIS software. User agencies include BARC, BBS, the national and international agriculture research centers, the Department of Forestry, and the Ministry of Food.

Unit # 3 --

- C) Mapping and GIS would be concerned with the identification and cartographic display of relatively static resources such as land use patterns to include infrastructure, population, and drainage networks. Normally, Landsat or SPOT satellite data, aerial photography, make extensive use of the ERIM geometric correction, mosaicing, and GIS software. This activity would support the strong demand in Bangladesh for updated maps for planning and monitoring development projects. Organizations involved in development planning and operation, including the Planning Ministry, Ministry for Local Government, the Survey Department and the Geological Survey would be the users of the maps and analyses.

A matrix-type organization (recommended in the Earthsat Evaluation Report, 1988) is optimal for this type of operation, wherein each application group shares SPARRSO's installed technology base. In a matrix organization the equipment is maintained independently of the application groups and upper management mediates access to it.

In summary, a SPARRSO-user agency taskforce, with representatives from the concerned agencies, could be set-up for each application area to provide SPARRSO with linkages and direction in terms of the research and development priorities of each group.

- 4) Is SPARRSO ready for a more dynamic relationship with and integration into existing local, regional and international programs related to remote sensing and agro-meteorology?

SPARRSO's management has frequently expressed the desire for further cooperative interaction with both domestic and international organizations and information networks. In the past it has invited regional participation in its training activities and has participated in many regional and international workshops, meetings, and training activities outside of Bangladesh. This type of interaction may be expected to grow.

Given the excellence of its facility and the range of interesting research opportunities, SPARRSO expects to be able to host regional workshops and training and to attract researchers and scientists from abroad to work at SPARRSO on a temporary basis.

7. **MISSION VIEW:** The Mission fully endorses this grant supplement. The overall project has been successful in strengthening SPARRSO as an institution. This conclusion is supported by three external evaluations conducted by AID's IQC firms for remote sensing in 1985, 1987 and 1988. These evaluations, while critical of early implementation problems and delays in the procurement and delivery of essential equipment, found that the project has operated effectively in achieving its purpose. A sophisticated satellite receiving and processing system is in place and is operating well. The USAID investment at SPARRSO is, however, only now reaching a point where its full benefits to user agencies and donors can be realized. Modest additional support to SPARRSO through a two year extension of the ACEM project will build on an already successful program and significantly increase the benefits of this program at an earlier date.

The additional time and resources are needed to help SPARRSO consolidate its outreach operations and achieve greater permanence in its ability to disseminate information in a truly operational system of data collection, processing, analysis, applications development and information dissemination. This process of consolidation and system integration will need to be accompanied by a collateral process of equipment upgrading so that SPARRSO's abilities to service Bangladesh's environmental and resource data needs can effectively be maintained and expanded.

8. **RECOMMENDATION:** Approval of the proposed supplement and authorization of an additional U.S. \$3.0 million, to be obligated in FY 89 and FY 90. BDG contributions to the supplemental project will be in-kind use of SPARRSO's and BDG user agency facilities, staff, services, materials, and funds from the general revenue budget. Estimated value of these contributions exceeds 25 percent of total project requirements.

- II. **BACKGROUND:** Since 1980, AID has supported the institutional development of the BDG's capability to obtain, analyze and disseminate agroclimatic and physical resource data through the Agro-Climatic/Environmental Monitoring Project (ACEMP). Specifically, AID has provided a sophisticated weather satellite data reception and analysis system to Bangladesh's Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO), and under the current phase of the Project, has helped to train SPARRSO personnel to effectively operate and maintain the system. This phase is further aimed at strengthening the ability of user agency personnel to utilize the different types of information generated. This Project is primarily directed at tasks related to land use mapping, agriculture, flood monitoring, coastal accretion, forestry, monsoon monitoring, and severe storm warnings.

Other donor organizations also recognized the many roles which remote sensing can play in improving the resource data base in Bangladesh. In particular, UNDP/FAO and the French government

have sponsored substantial institutional development projects which are complementary to USAID's. The World Bank, ESCAP, UNDP, and the British government have all sponsored projects which use some of these installed remote sensing capabilities. DANIDA (the Danish development agency) is currently developing a program of support to SPARRSO in the area of cartography and GIS, particularly as it enhances its local area development activities in Bangladesh.

These other donor activities have been complementary to USAID's efforts and have not been duplicative or disruptive. The BDG has also invested substantial resources in SPARRSO's development, and it is evident from this that the government places high priority on increasing wider use of this technology.

III. CURRENT PROJECT STATUS: The project had two grant installments: \$5,900,000 in 1981 and \$1,500,000 in 1985 for a total of \$7,400,000.

USAID/Dhaka believes the project is achieving its basic objective of strengthening SPARRSO as an institution. Operations to receive GMS and NOAA data are routine. Computer capabilities to process and deliver daily products to the Meteorological Department and other departments are operational. SPARRSO staff members have been well trained in equipment operations, maintenance and applications. A wide variety of natural resource studies have been completed using aerial photographs, and Landsat and NOAA satellite data.

SPARRSO has demonstrated its capability to operate its earth station and to receive and process satellite data from both meteorological and earth resources satellites such as Landsat and SPOT. Data processing and analysis systems are in place and being operated efficiently by personnel well-qualified to do so by project-funded training. Maintenance of the facilities is good. A wide variety of remote sensing applications have been tested through completion of natural resource studies utilizing data acquired from satellite imagery and aerial photography. Data Collection Platforms are operational in several remote areas of the country and valuable data are routinely received from a majority of them, although maintenance problems with this sub-system are evident.

The record of accomplishment to date includes: daily transfer of meteorological satellite data to the Meteorology Department as well as a variety of studies and assessments of flooding in 1987 and 1988, periodic cyclone and storm warnings, and numbers of crop yield and forest cover assessments in relation to flooding and other programs.

Although a dynamic external outreach of the project capabilities has yet to occur, SPARRSO provides technical assistance and training to a number of BDG users, universities, and donor agency sponsored programs. An example is the SPARRSO role in quality checking thematic maps prepared by Finn Map Co. under a World Bank contract. SPARRSO now publishes a quarterly newsletter which includes a price list for standard products.

BDG Obligations The BDG's scheduled expenditures to the project as specified in the Project Paper are estimated as follows: total LOP expenditures from BDG are U.S. \$2,890,000 (32% of LOP); U.S. \$470,000, sites and preparation; U.S. \$2,000,000, buildings; U.S. \$14,000, training; U.S. \$66,000, salaries; contingencies and inflation, U.S. \$340,000. With this supplement their share of LOP costs will be 29%, which is still above the 25% contribution required. A written assurance to this effect will be received as part of the project agreement. SPARRSO also receives donor contributions for services provided and anticipates that their revenues will increase.

- IV. PROPOSED GRANT SUPPLEMENT: This two year 3 million dollar project supplement will provide additional technical assistance, training, and commodities to the Agro-Climatic/Environmental Monitoring Project of the Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO).

Despite the success in attaining project objectives, there remains much work to do in institutionalizing the full range of activities envisioned by the project's designers. While significant amounts of SPARRSO-generated data and interpretations have been transferred to end-user organizations within the BDG and donor community, some on a regular basis, the full range of relationships and mechanisms for delivery has not materialized.

Existing outreach relations are characterized as being on an ad-hoc, problem-oriented basis rather than as being part of an integrated, dynamic program. Formal mechanisms such as a user services office and an interdepartmental coordinating committee are needed to better systematically link SPARRSO to existing and potential users of its products.

Additional time and resources are needed to help SPARRSO consolidate its outreach operations and achieve greater permanence in its ability to disseminate information. It is evident that this process of consolidation and system integration must be accompanied by a collateral process of technology upgrading if SPARRSO's abilities to service Bangladesh's environmental and resource data needs are to be

effectively maintained and expanded. For example, SPARRSO needs to convert its analog GMS satellite receiver to digital to get high resolution data as the NOAA-series of weather satellites will change to that format in 1991, necessitating a hardware and software upgrade and resulting in a superior product.

Additionally, up to six PC-workstations will allow different applications groups/organizations to have direct and easy access to the full range of SPARRSO's data processing capabilities. Limited access is currently a bottleneck to the full utilization of the system. Additional technical assistance, training and facilities support is necessitated both by the complexity of maintaining and using a modern remote sensing facility and by the need to eventually replace the existing computer systems, including hardware and software, to keep pace with new developments and the increasing demands placed by user agencies. Both the formats and quality of U.S. and other satellite data received by SPARRSO change from time to time and the continuing receipt of such data requires software enhancements.

In this two year period, SPARRSO will move from its current research orientation to one which stresses applications and inter-agency cooperation. This change will require increased integration of its technical units with user agencies, and establishment of a functionally-oriented organizational structure which can efficiently use SPARRSO diverse technical resources.

There are, however, various short term and long term management, procedural and equipment constraints to SPARRSO's outreach to the user "market". Pilot testing on user sites (e.g. farming systems sites of the Bangladesh research system) will be pursued to enhance knowledge as to how this technology can better serve the user. Continuation of a moderate applications development will help assure increased outreach of SPARRSO to the Bangladesh and donor agencies. This in turn will help insure the long term self-sufficiency and sustainable benefits for SPARRSO.

New and specific interactions planned between SPARRSO and the Meteorology Department may provide a model of cooperation with other BDG user agencies. For example, in the case of agencies concerned with agriculture, (BARC, PARI, BIRRI, etc.) research and application programs will be developed to take advantage of SPARRSO's capabilities in using various dynamic models of agricultural factors, based on remote sensing and other sources to predict crop production. The use of modeling techniques using real time meteorological satellite data will permit assessment of crop conditions and yield potentials even when Bangladesh and the South Asia region is cloud-covered. The satellite vegetation index images can then be used when clear skies exist to allow verification of the model output.

Computer enhanced and corrected photographic images provide a common ground that allows SPARRSO scientists and BDG users to work cooperatively on user-defined problems with a minimum of delay.

Land use mapping and geographic applications will be substantially increased. These applications will be addressed with earth resources satellite data, such as from LANDSAT and SPOT, and will extend use of current computer and display capacities.

Specific new information products to be produced and/or refined during this period include but are not limited to:

- 1) Cyclone warnings with strike probability ellipses that provide more accurate and timely warnings.
- 2) Weekly vegetation index maps of the entire country that provide information concerning the extent and quality of the agricultural crops.
- 3) 1:100,000 and 1:50,000 resource maps of selected areas for use in local level planning.
- 4) A national geographic data base containing detailed information on natural resources, population, political boundaries, and infrastructure for use in preparation of user-defined maps.
- 5) Graphic depictions of annual flooding including data on extent, duration, and damage, that will aid in agricultural, infrastructure and relief planning and implementation.
- 6) Indexed map series depicting changes in land and crop conditions and providing base data on land use patterns, crop yields, etc.
- 7) Indexed time-series maps depicting extent and change in forest cover and providing base data for forest inventories and afforestation programs, etc.
- 8) Improved climatic map series keyed to enabling better understanding and prediction of weather-related phenomena such as cyclones, severe storms, floods and droughts.

Coordination between SPARRSO and users will also be improved through the introduction of more fully integrated, cooperative resource inventory activities. Unlike previous pilot studies, an integrated system will rely on the selection of a number of common pilot areas or regions in which extensive studies can be coordinated. Cooperative interchanges between SPARRSO and the user agencies can be enhanced and strengthened through the

establishment of an interdepartmental consultative coordinating committee and the creation of multi-agency, multidisciplinary technology transfer units. It will concentrate the resources needed to enable SPARRSO to review and reorganize its operations to achieve greater efficiency in its collection, processing, analysing, modeling, displaying and disseminating of user-needed remote sensing information. This integration will allow SPARRSO to promote user agency interactions with much greater force than it has been able to exert to date.

One problem area that will have to be addressed in the supplement period concerns the Data Collection Platforms installed at remote locations around the country and in the Bay of Bengal. While these DCPs have provided much useful data for analysis and application, their continued operation will depend on new ways to maintain and repair them. The recent evaluation team recommended that the only sensible way to do this (at land locations) is to contract for their regular and systematic maintenance and servicing with a local company to be chosen under competitive bidding arrangements. The estimated cost for an appropriate service contract with a reputable local company (not including DCP spare parts) would range from \$6,000 to \$12,000 per year. The estimated cost for up-dating equipment and providing spares for the DCP sensors is estimated at approximately \$75,000 for this 1989-1990 time period.

The support of development activities for women during the previous phase of the ACEM Project resulted in approximately 30 women from 22 BDG organizations and universities receiving professional level training in applications of remote sensing technology. Also, two female SPARRSO scientists received overseas professional training and are actively involved in professional activities at SPARRSO. SPARRSO has hosted 3 ESCAP regional female participants in its ACEM Project training programs and expects to host others in the near future. It is anticipated that SPARRSO will continue to recruit, train, and use professional women in its scientific work during the next phase of the project. Out of a professional staff of 75 currently, approximately 10% are women.

The supplement is designed to further strengthen and expand the ability of the BDG to make effective use of modern remote sensing technology. It supports the BDG's growing requirements for high quality, timely and low cost environmental and resource data, and early disaster warnings obtainable through remote sensing techniques. It is designed to build on the strengths of the existing ACEM Project while increasing emphasis on the transfer of space-derived information products to BDG user agencies and donors.

In summary form the following actions are proposed:

- * Form technology transfer units in SPARRSO to concentrate on the information and product needs of user agencies and donors.
- * Introduce image processing work stations with specialized geographic data processing software, and establish networks linking these to the existing ACEM Project VAX system.
- * Introduce concepts and procedures leading to integrated systems for resource analysis.
- * Consolidate some of the work planned under other donor-assisted projects into a small number of areas over which integrated data bases can be developed for subsequent model development and/or transfer to users.
- * Examine the existing satellite data collection program with a view to insure continuing support and maintenance for existing equipment.
- * Consolidate and enhance photographic capabilities to provide quick response times and insure chemistry and film/paper efficiencies.
- * Improve report publishing and outreach capabilities through establishment of a SPARRSO publications unit with a computerized desk top publishing system.
- * Continue specialized training in various technical areas, operational procedures, and product interpretation/utilization.
- * Continue to support staff development at all levels.

V. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

<u>Action</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
1. Project Supplement, Action Memo and Authorization Amendment submitted for Mission review	15 Dec 88	USAID
2. PSC PIO/T draft and draft RFTP submitted for Mission review	10 Feb 89	USAID
3. Project Supplement and Authorization Amendment approved	31 Jan 89	USAID
4. BDG Project Performa Amendment submitted for BDG review	31 Jan 89	SPARRSO
5. Project Performa Amendment approved by BDG	15 Mar 89	SPARRSO
6. Project Grant Agreement Amendment submitted for BDG review	15 Feb 89	USAID
7. Grant Agreement signed by BDG	28 Feb 89	SPARRSO
8. RFP issued	10 Mar 89	USAID
9. Request for Proposals submitted to BDG	30 Apr 89	USAID
10. Contractor Selected	15 May 89	USAID/SPARRSO
11. Long-term senior advisor	1 Jly 89	USAID
12. Design team for new project begins*	o/a 15 Jly 89	USAID/SPARRSO
13. Mid-project evaluation	1 Dec 89	USAID/SPARRSO
14. Final project evaluation	1 Nov 90	USAID/SPARRSO

*Flexible. Could be delayed as long as 6-8 months.

Annex A

ILLUSTRATIVE BUDGET1. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- a) Long term senior advisor* (24 months)
- b) Short term consultants in such areas as:
photographic engineers, cartography, systems
engineers, tropical meteorological modeling
and agro-meteorological specialists (15 months) \$ 800,000

2. TRAINING

Includes: Advanced education for 2-3 professionals (two years each) for U.S. based management training, refresher training in maintenance for professional/para professional staff; in-country workshops/seminars for integration/modeling

\$ 200,000

*Includes funding for PSC advisor who will precede and function as the LT senior advisor (6 months PSC and 18 months LT). Funds for procurement of training services, spare parts, imagery, etc. during the PSC advisor's tenure are also included.

3. EQUIPMENT/SERVICES a/A. Hardware b/

Includes: GMS/INSAT upgrade, PC 386 Image Process/GIS, 1024 x 1024 Work Stations, Digitizing cameras, Cipher 9 1600/0250, Micro-busses, Floating Buoys, PCs for arrangement systems software GIS and software PC Version, Meteorological earth station (upgraded), Super mini replacement for VAX system, miscellaneous support equipment and spares, 2 sedans for project personnel including LT advisor

\$ 845,000

B. Materials

Includes: Computer spares, photographic materials, drafting film and equipment,

\$ 400,000

C. Imagery

Includes: Satellite data; hands at MSS frames, TM frames, and SPOT Frames; photographic products, aerial photography (1983)

\$ 200,000

D. Aerial Photography (New)

Local aircraft from the Dhaka Flying Club will be leased for obtaining 70mm aerial photos of selected sites.

\$ 25,000

a/ Includes procurement service support as needed by the selected contractor NTE 6 months.

b/ As per AID Handbook 18, Part V, "Policies Affecting Program-funded Information Technology." procurement of new "Hardware" exceeds US \$100,000. Therefore, M/SER/IRM approval will be obtained before funding for such procurement is approved.

E. Maintenance Servicing

Local service contract of maintenance
and repair for supporting the Data
Collection Platforms.

\$ 30,000

\$ 1,500,0004. EVALUATION

a) In-house 1 December, 1989

15,000

b) Final 1 November, 1990

60,000

\$ 75,0005. NEW PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Preparation not before June 1989

\$ 150,000

6. CONTINGENCY\$ 275,000

TOTAL=

\$ 3,000,000

Annex B

LETTER FROM BDG
REQUESTING SUPPLEMENT
PROJECT

Annex CENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The Project consists mainly of technical assistance, training, institutional development and research activities having no effect on the natural or physical environment. There will be no permanent construction or direct use of facilities or supplies that will represent an environmental hazard. Therefore, the project qualifies for an exclusion from the requirement for an Initial Environmental Examination under Section 216.2(c)(2)(i),(iii),(vii) and (xiv) of AID Regulation 16.

OFA/AHankins/fk
12/5/88
PC-HANKINS1:Disk-9

5C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to projects. This section is divided into two parts. Part A. includes criteria applicable to all projects. Part B. applies to projects funded from specific sources only: B.(1) applies to all projects funded with Development Assistance loans, and B.(3) applies to projects funded from ESF.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT?

Yes

Yes, the checklist is attached hereto.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1.

FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 523; FAA Sec. 634A. If money is sought to be obligated for an activity not previously justified to Congress, or for an activity justified to Congress, has Congress been properly notified?

Yes, before obligating funds, the Mission will obtain advice from AID/W regarding CN expiry.

2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial or other plans necessary to carry out the assistance, and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

(a) Yes, financial and other plans are outlined in the Project Paper Supplement.

(b) An illustrative budget is included in this Supplement.

3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2).

Included in prior PP.

4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 501.

N/A

5. FAA Sec. 611(e).

Certification included in original PP.

6. FAA Sec. 209.

Included in prior PP.

7. FAA Sec. 601(a).

Included in prior PP.

8. FAA Sec. 601(b).

Included in prior PP.

9. FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars. The BDG provides an annual budget allotment to SPARRSO, and this is supplemented by user contributions, e.g. UNDP.
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release? Included in prior PP.
11. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 521. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity? N/A
12. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 549. Will the assistance (except for programs in Caribbean Basin Initiative countries under U.S. Tariff Schedule "Section 807," which allows reduced tariffs on articles assembled abroad from U.S. - made components) be used directly to procure feasibility studies, prefeasibility studies, or project profiles of potential investment in, or to assist the establishment of facilities specifically designed for, the manufacture for export to the United States or to third country markets in direct competition with U.S. exports, of textiles, apparel, footwear, handbags, flat goods (such as wallets or coin purses worn on the person), work gloves or leather wearing apparel? No
13. FAA Sec. 119(q)(4)-(6), & (10). Will the assistance (a) support training and education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity; (a) Yes, this is an ongoing activity and long-term goal. ;

- (b) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other wildlife habitats; (b) No
- (c) support efforts to identify and survey ecosystems in recipient countries worthy of protection; or (d) by any direct or indirect means significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas? (c) Yes
- (d) No
14. FAA Sec. 121(d). If a Sahel project, has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of project funds (either dollars or local currency generated therefrom)? N/A
15. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. If assistance is to be made to a United States PVO (other than a cooperative development organization), does it obtain at least 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government? N/A
16. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. Sec. 538. If assistance is being made available to a PVO, has that organization provided upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of A.I.D., and is the PVO registered with A.I.D.? N/A
17. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. Sec. 514. If funds are being obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, has prior approval of the Appropriations Committees of Congress been obtained? N/A

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18. State Authorization Sec. 139. (as interpreted by conference report). Has confirmation of the date of signing of the project agreement, including the amount involved, been cabled to State L/T and A.I.D. LEG within 60 days of the agreement's entry into force with respect to the United States, and has the full text of the agreement been pouched to those same offices? (See Handbook 3, Appendix 6G for agreements covered by this provision).

No. Because LOP funding for project is less than \$25 million and the agreement presents no significant policy issues the agreement is not subject to this provision.

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria:

a. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 548.

N/A

(as interpreted by conference report for original enactment). If assistance is for agricultural development activities (specifically, any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, conference or training), are such activities (a) specifically and principally designed to increase agricultural exports by the host country to a country other than the United States, where the export would lead to direct competition in that third country with exports of a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States, and can the activities reasonably be expected to cause substantial injury to U.S. exporters of a similar agricultural commodity; or (b) in support of research that is intended primarily to benefit U.S. producers?

b. FAA Secs. 102(a), 111, 113, 281(a).

Describe Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development

(a) and (b) Maps, images and other analyses generated by the ACEMP system are targeted for local, (Upazilla) decision-makers including community leaders and government agencies. For example, SPARRSO has generated

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on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward a better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

distance-to-market production maps to survey further development of market facilities.

(c) Local decision-makers, including farmer-leaders will be briefed on the ACEMP system, select maps useful for their purposes, and assist SPARRSO in ground-truthing the validity of the ACEMP systems.

(d) Approximately 10% of SPARRSO's staff are women. Further, many women are senior technicians, and, in this regard, SPARRSO is an exemplary model for employment of women in an Islamic State.

(e)(i) SPARRSO is a public data archive for regional resource information, both natural and man-made, gathered by satellite.

(ii) SPARRSO maintains close links with regional remote sensing centers, e.g., ESCAP, Asian Institute of Technology (A.I.T.) through training and scientist exchange programs.

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(iii) The early warning provided by BDG can be used to warn local populations of impending national disasters in other countries.

- c. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106 120-21; FY 1989 Appropriations Act (Development Fund for Africa). Does the project fit the criteria for the source of funds (functional account) being used? Yes
- d. FAA Sec. 107. Is emphasis placed on use of appropriate technology (relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)? Yes, already discussed in prior PP. For example, remote-sensing imagery and geographic information systems will be used to produce crop estimates, which assist policy makers in determining prices, requests for donor assistance to small farmers, and monitoring food security.
- e. FAA Sec. 110, 124(d). Will the recipient country provide at least 25 percent of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or is the latter cost-sharing requirement being waived for a "relatively least developed" country)? Yes, the BDG will provide use \$2.89 million (29 percent of total LOP costs as amended) to be used for salaries, fringe-benefits, contingencies inflation, and in-kind services.
- f. FAA Sec. 128(b). If the activity attempts to increase the institutional capabilities of private organizations or the government of the country, or if it attempts to stimulate scientific and technological research, has it been designed and will it be monitored to ensure that the ultimate beneficiaries are the poor majority? Yes

- g. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental processes essential to self-government. Included in previous PP.
- h. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 536.
Are any of the funds to be used for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions? No
- Are any of the funds to be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide a financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations? No
- Are any of the funds to be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning? No
- i. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. Is the assistance being made available to any organization or program which has been determined to support or participate in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization? No
- If assistance is from the population functional account, are any of the funds to be made available to voluntary family planning projects which do not offer, either directly or through referral to or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services? N/A

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j. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?

Included in previous PP.

k. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. What portion of the funds will be available only for activities of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, historically black colleges and universities, colleges and universities having a student body in which more than 40 percent of the students are Hispanic Americans, and private and voluntary organizations which are controlled by individuals who are black Americans, or who are economically or socially disadvantaged (including women)?

Gray Amendment firms will be used to the fullest extent possible-- the goal is 10 percent of LOP budget.

FAA Sec. 118(c). Does the assistance comply with the environmental procedures set forth in A.I.D. Regulation 16? Does the assistance place a high priority on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests?

Yes

Specifically, does the assistance, to the fullest extent feasible: (a) stress the importance of conserving and sustainably managing forest resources; (b) support activities which offer employment and income alternatives to those who otherwise would cause destruction and loss of forests, and help countries identify and implement alternatives to colonizing forested areas; (c) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management; (d) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices; (e) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase production on lands already cleared or degraded;

Yes

(a) Yes, for example, SPARRSO supported an ESCAP conference for remote sensing of mangrove habitats and will continue to participate in conferences and meeting directed at forest resource management, particularly in the Sundarbans, a fragile coastal forest ecosystem.

(b) Yes

(c) Yes, five major training courses have been offered and more are planned. SPARRSO also participates in regional training activities, e.g. Nepal.

- (f) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested; (g) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing; (h) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation; (i) conserve biological diversity on forest areas by supporting efforts to identify, establish, and maintain a representative network of protected tropical forest ecosystems on a worldwide basis, by making the establishment of protected areas a condition of support for activities involving forest clearance or degradation, and by helping to identify tropical forest ecosystems and species in need of protection and establish and maintain appropriate protected areas; (j) seek to increase the awareness of U.S. government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests; and (k) utilize the resources and abilities of all relevant U.S. government agencies?
- (d) Yes
- (e) Yes, SPARRSO currently has a contract, through the World Bank, with the BDG Department of forestry monitor coastal aforestation.
- (f) Yes
- (g) No
- (h) Yes, SPARRSO research activities have included testing and demonstrating new remote sensing data systems for forest inventory and environmental monitoring. For example, SPARRSO's image mosaics have been used to monitor deforestation of BDG's protected forest preserves.
- (i) Yes
- (j) Yes
- (k) Yes, NOAA and NASA are important collaborating U.S. institutions.

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- m. FAA Sec. 118(c)(13). If the assistance will support a program or project significantly affecting tropical forests (including projects involving the planting of exotic plant species), will the program or project (a) be based upon careful analysis of the alternatives available to achieve the best sustainable use of the land, and (b) take full account of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities on biological diversity? N/A
- n. FAA 118(c)(14). Will assistance be used for (a) the procurement or use of logging equipment, unless an environmental assessment indicates that all timber harvesting operations involved will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner and that the proposed activity will produce positive economic will produce positive economic benefits and sustainable forest management systems or (b) actions which will significantly degraded national parks or similar protected areas which contain tropical forests, or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas? N/A
- o. FAA Sec. 118(c)(15). Will assistance be used for (a) activities which would result in the conversion of forest lands to the rearing of livestock; (b) the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads (including temporary haul roads for logging or other extractive industries) which pass through relatively undegraded forest lands; (c) the colonization of forest lands; or (d) the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood relatively undegraded forest lands, unless with respect to each such activity an environmental assessment indicates that the activity (a) No
(b) No
(c) No
(d) No

will contribute significantly and directly to improving the livelihood of the rural poor and will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner which supports sustainable development?

- p. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. If assistance will come from the sub-Saharan Africa DA account, is it (a) to be used to help the poor majority in Sub-Saharan Africa through a process of long-term development and economic growth that is equitable, participatory, environmentally sustainable, and self-reliant; (b) being provided in accordance with the policies contained in section 102 of the FAA; (c) being provided, when consistent with the objectives of such assistance, through African, United States and other PVOs that have demonstrated effectiveness in the promotion of local grassroots activities on behalf of long-term development in Sub-Saharan Africa; (d) being used to help overcome short-term constraints to long-term development, to promote reform of sectoral economic policies, to support the critical sector priorities of agricultural production and natural resources, health, voluntary family planning services, education, and income generating opportunities, to bring about appropriate sectoral restructuring of the Sub-Saharan African economies, to support reform in public administration and finances and to establish a favorable environment for individual enterprise and self-sustaining development, and to take into account, in assisted policy reforms, the need to protect vulnerable groups; (e) being used to increase agricultural production in ways that protect and restore the natural resource base, especially food production, to maintain and improve basic transportation and communication networks,
- N/A

to maintain and restore the renewable natural resource base in ways that increase agricultural production, to improve health conditions with special emphasis on meeting the health needs of mothers and children, including the establishment of self-sustaining primary health care systems that give priority to preventive care, to provide increased access to voluntary family planning services, to improve basic literacy and mathematics especially to those outside the formal educational system and to improve primary education, and to develop income-generating opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed in urban and rural areas?

- q. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 515. If deob/reob authority is sought to be exercised in the provision of DA assistance, are the funds being obligated for the same general purpose, and for countries within the same general region as originally obligated, and have the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress been properly notified? N/A

Development Assistance Project
Criteria (Loans Only) N/A

- a. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan, at a reasonable rate of interest. N/A

- b. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete with U.S. enterprises, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20 percent of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan, or has the requirement to enter into such an agreement been waived by the President because of a national security interest? N/A

- c. FAA Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of assisting long-range plans and programs designed to develop economic resources and increase productive capacities. N/A

- 3. Economic Support Fund Project Criteria N/A
 - a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance promote economic and political stability? To the maximum extent feasible, is this assistance consistent with the policy directions, purposes, and programs of part I of the FAA? N/A

 - b. FAA Sec. 531(c). Will this assistance be used for military or paramilitary purposes? N/A

 - c. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made? N/A

PROJECT NO. 388-0070

5C(3) - STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST

Listed below are the statutory items which normally will be covered routinely in those provisions of an assistance agreement dealing with its implementation, or covered in the agreement by imposing limits on certain uses of funds.

These items are arranged under the general headings of (A) Procurement, (B) Construction, and (C) Other Restrictions.

A. PROCUREMENT

1. FAA Sec. 602(a). Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services financed? Yes, included in the previous PP.
2. FAA Sec. 604(a). Will all procurement be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or under delegation from him? Yes, included in the previous PP.
3. FAA Sec. 604(d). If the cooperating country discriminates against marine insurance companies authorized to do business in the U.S., will commodities be insured in the United States against marine risk with such a company? Yes, included in the previous PP.
4. FAA Sec. 604(e); ISDCA OF 1980 Sec. 705(a). If offshore procurement of agricultural commodity or product thereof is to be financed, is there provisions against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? (Exception where commodity financed could not reasonably be procured in U.S.) N/A
5. FAA Sec. 604(g). Will construction or engineering services be procured from firms of advanced developing countries which are otherwise eligible under Code 941, but which have attained a competitive No

capability in international markets in one of these areas? (Exception for those countries which receive direct economic assistance under the FAA and permit United States firms to compete for construction or engineering services financed from assistance programs of these countries)

6. FAA Sec. 603. Is the shipping excluded from compliance with the requirement in section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S. flag commercial vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates?
Already incorporated in previous PP.
7. FAA Sec. 621. If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished by private enterprise on a contract basis to the fullest extent practicable? Will the facilities and resources of other Federal agencies be utilized, when they are particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs?
Same in previous PP.
8. International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974. If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will U.S. carriers be used to the extent such service is available?
Same as previous PP.
9. FY 1989 Appropriation Act Sec. 504. If the U.S. Government is a party to a contract for procurement, does the contract contain a provision authorizing termination of such contract for the convenience of the United States?
Yes, such clauses will be incorporated into AID direct and host country contracts.

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10. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 524. If assistance is for consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, are contract expenditures a matter of public record and available for public inspection (unless otherwise provided by law or Executive order)? Yes
- B. CONSTRUCTION
1. FAA Sec. 601(d). If capital (e.g., construction) project, will U.S. engineering and professional services be used? Same as previous PP.
2. FAA Sec. 611(c). If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable? Same as previous PP.
3. FAA Sec. 620(k). If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed \$100 million (except for productive enterprises in Egypt that were described in the CP), or does assistance have the express approval of Congress? Same as previous PP.
- C. OTHER RESTRICTIONS
1. FAA Sec. 122(b). If development loan, repayable in dollars, is interest rate at least 2 percent per annum during a grace period which is not to exceed ten years, and at least 3 percent per annum thereafter? N/A
2. FAA Sec. 301(d). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights? N/A
3. FAA Sec. 620 (h). Do arrangements exist to insure that United States foreign aid is not used in a manner which, contrary to the best interests of the United States, promotes or assists the foreign aid projects or activities of the Communist-bloc countries? Same as previous PP.

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4. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:

- a. FAA Sec.104(f); FY 1989 Appropriations Act Secs. 525, 536. (1) To pay for performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions; (2) to pay for performance of involuntary sterilization as method of family planning, or to coerce or provide financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilization; (3) to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or part, to methods or the performance of abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning; or (4) to lobby for abortion? 1) Yes
2) Yes
3) Yes
4) Yes
- b. FAA Sec. 483. To make reimbursements, in the form of cash payments, to persons whose illicit drug crops are eradicated? Yes
- c. FAA Sec. 620(q). To compensate owners for expropriated or nationalized property, except to compensate foreign nationals in accordance with a land reform program certified by the President? Same as previous PP.
- d. FAA Sec. 660. To provide training, advice, or any financial support for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces, except for narcotics programs? Same as previous PP.
- e. FAA Sec. 662. For CIA activities? Same as previous PP.
- f. FAA Sec. 636(i). For purchase, sale, long-term lease, exchange or guaranty of the sale of motor vehicles manufactured outside U.S., unless a waiver is obtained? Yes
- g. FY 986 Continuing Resolution, Sec. 503. To pay pensions, annuities, retirement pay, or adjusted service compensation for military personnel? Yes, non-U.S. vehicles may be purchased only within the parameters of blanket right-hand drive vehicle waiver or individual waivers processed case-by-case, as necessary.

- h. FY 1986 Continuing Resolution, Sec.505. Yes
To pay U.N. assessments, arrearages
or dues?
- i. FY 1986 Continuing Resolution, Sec.506. Yes
To carry out provisions of FAA
section 209(d) (Transfer of FAA funds
to multilateral organizations for
lending)?
- j. FY 1986 Continuing Resolution, Sec.510. Yes
To finance the export of nuclear
equipment, fuel, or technology?
- k. FY 1986 Continuing Resolution, Sec. 511. Yes
For the purpose of aiding the efforts
of the government of such country to
repress the legitimate rights of the
population of such country contrary
to the Universal Declaration of Human
Rights?
- l. FY 1986 Continuing Resolution, Sec.516; Yes
State Authorization Sec. 109.
To be used for publicity or propaganda
purposes designed to support or defeat
legislation pending before Congress, to
influence in any way the outcome of a
political election in the United States,
or for any publicity or propaganda
purposes not authorized by Congress?
- FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 584 Yes
Will any A.I.D. contract and solicitation,
and subcontract entered into under such
contract, include a clause requiring that
U.S. marine insurance companies have a
fair opportunity to bid for marine
insurance when such insurance is
necessary or appropriate?