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UNCLASSIFIED

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D. C. 20523

BOLIVIA

PROJECT PAPER

AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL

AID/LAC/P-439

Project Number: 511-0608

UNCLASSIFIED

| | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DATA SHEET | 1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = Add <input type="checkbox"/> C = Change <input type="checkbox"/> D = Delete | DOCUMENT CODE 3 |
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| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. COUNTRY/ENTITY Bolivia | 3. PROJECT NUMBER 511-0608 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 4. BUREAU/OFFICE LAC | 5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) AIDS Prevention and Control |
|--------------------------------|--|

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) MM DD YY 07 28 91 | 7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY 88 B. Quarter 4 C. Final FY 90 |
|---|---|

| 8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =) | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------|----------|-----------------|---------|----------|
| A. FUNDING SOURCE | FIRST FY 88 | | | LIFE OF PROJECT | | |
| | B. FX | C. L/C | D. Total | E. FX | F. L/C | G. Total |
| AID Appropriated Total | 69 | 31 | 100 | 384 | 116 | 500 |
| (Grant) | (69) | (31) | (100) | (384) | (116) | (500) |
| (Loan) | () | () | () | () | () | () |
| Other U.S. | | | | | | |
| 1. | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | |
| Host Country | | 40 | 40 | | 188 | 188 |
| Other Donor(s) | | | | | | |
| TOTALS | 69 | 71 | 140 | 384 | 304 | 688 |

| 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) HE | 510 | 510 | | | | 100 | | 500 | |
| (2) | | | | | | | | | |
| (3) | | | | | | | | | |
| (4) | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS | | | | | | 100 | | 500 | |

| | |
|---|--|
| 10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each) 550 | 11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 580 |
|---|--|

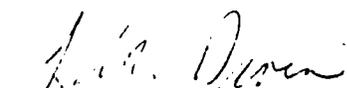
| | |
|--|--|
| 12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each) A. Code BU B. Amount | |
|--|--|

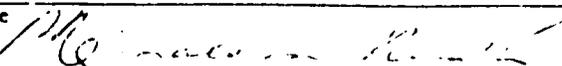
13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To promote the prevention and control of AIDS.

| | |
|--|--|
| 14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY 07 91 07 91 | 15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 000 <input 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.)
 The USAID Controller has reviewed the financial procedures described herein and hereby indicates his concurrence.

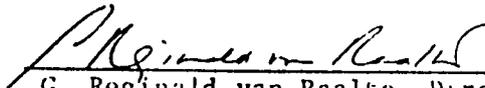

 John R. Davison
 Controller

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 17. APPROVED BY | Signature  Title G. Reginald van Raalte Mission Director | 18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION Date Signed MM DD YY 07 26 88 |
|------------------------|---|--|

b. Conditions Precedent

Prior to the first disbursement, or to the issuance by AID of any commitment document pursuant to which disbursement will be made, the Grantee will, except as AID may otherwise agree in writing, provide to AID, in form and substance satisfactory to AID:

- A legal opinion from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Bolivia, or other counsel acceptable to AID, stating that this Agreement has been duly authorized, or ratified by, and executed on behalf of the Grantee, and that it constitutes a valid and legally binding obligation of the Grantee in accordance with all of its terms and conditions;
- A statement of the name of the person(s) holding or acting in the office of the Grantee responsible for the Project, and of any additional representatives, together with a specimen signature of each person specified in such statement.


 G. Reginald van Raalte, Director

Date: 26 July '88

gc
 Drafted by: PD&I:JZloutier:mtn
Clearances:
 HHR:PHartenberger *draft* date 7/13
 CONT:JDavison *Jm* date 7/20
 EXO:JJLiebner *JL* date 7/19
 DP:AFunicello date _____
 DD:HRKramer *AK* date 7/25/88
 RLA:ANewton (in draft) date 7/4/89

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ABBREVIATED PROJECT PAPER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The subject three-year AIDS Prevention and Control Project for Bolivia in the amount of \$500,000 with projected obligations of (FY88 \$100,000; FY89 \$200,000; FY90 \$200,000) will be coordinated with the Ministry of Health (MOH).

Seven cases of AIDS and additional HIV infected individuals have been reported. The virus appears to have entered Bolivia mainly from Brazil, but also from other countries including the USA. According to Dr. Paul Raza, AIDSTECH advisor, it is clear that the virus is now spreading within the Bolivian population and appears to be primarily infecting gay males and male and female prostitutes. See attached MOH letter No. F2 IP 2028/88 dated July 11, 1988, Annex 1 for a discussion of AIDS cases to date.

While we cannot accurately predict the extent of the problem in Bolivia, based upon experience and evidence in other countries (e.g. the known existence of high risk behavior individuals such as prostitutes and gays) and the open border with Brazil (which has the second largest number of confirmed AIDS cases in the world), it is very likely that Bolivia has a problem. The extent of the problem will be better known once the AIDS HIV surveillance system and an effective blood screening strategy are in place. Also, as noted on page 2, eight confirmed positives among 200 tested members of suggested risk groups, already clearly indicates the presence of indigenous HIV infection within Bolivia.

The real dangers in relative terms will be determined through a series of small-scale sentinel seroprevalence studies in potential high-risk groups (e.g. prostitutes, gays, prisoners, intravenous drug users) as noted on page 6. As also noted on page 6, gays remain the greatest reservoir of infection in Bolivia as well as most other L.A. countries. As noted on page 2, all seven of the AIDS' cases in Bolivia were gay males.

In relation to other countries at the same early stage of the AIDS epidemic, the MOH has been very active despite an almost total lack of funds from any source. There also appears to be strong PVO interest. It is felt that the most urgent need is to develop intervention programs for changing behavior in homosexual and bisexual males. Resources are also needed for HIV surveillance, protecting the blood supply, counselling training, training health care personnel, targetting other risk groups, mass media education, condom marketing and operations research including economic studies.

This project assumes that:

1. USAID will be providing virtually all financial support for the Bolivian AIDS Program until the end of FY90.
2. AID/W will provide sufficient condoms to support the needs developed by AIDS activities.
3. USAID/Bolivia will provide a professional to oversee Mission expenditures and who will be supported partially (50 %) by these funds. It is hoped that alternative funding for this person will become available as quickly as possible.
4. CONTECH (AIDSCOM and AIDSTECH) and The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) will provide technical assistance through buy-ins for all three years in certain essential areas where MOH or PAHO expertise does not appear to be available. CONTECH will have no Central funds for Bolivia at least until April 1989.

Once the Project Grant Agreement (PROAG) has been signed, an inter-agency consultant team consisting of one person each from AIDSTECH, AIDSCOM, CDC, and PAHO will come to Bolivia to work with the MOH to develop an mutually-acceptable National AIDS Plan for Bolivia. In addition, the MOH will nominate Bolivian members for a multisectoral Bolivian National AIDS Committee in consultation with this consultant team.

BACKGROUND

The first case of AIDS in Bolivia was detected in October, 1985. Up to June 1988, seven cases had been detected, six of whom have died. It is thought that three of the individuals became infected in Brazil, one in Canada, two in the USA and one in Bolivia and all were gay or bisexual men with multiple sex partners.

In addition, one male and three females prostitutes are positive to the HIV antibody. Three prisoners are also positive. Evidence of infection has been found in La Paz, Tarija, Potosí, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. Some HIV infected individuals in La Paz, Tarija and Potosí are considered to have become infected in those towns rather than abroad. Eight confirmed positives among 300 tested members of suggested risk groups, already clearly indicates the presence of indigenous HIV infection within Bolivia. There is no known seroprevalence data for the general population or groups that are considered to represent the general population eg. voluntary blood donors.

The British government has donated equipment to the MOH. Training in its use was given in Brazil and it is now being used. Western Blot confirmatory testing has been performed by the Fio Cruz Laboratory in Brazil.

Brochures and posters developed by the MOH and funded by PAHO/UNICEF, have been fairly widely distributed.

The MOH has developed a HIV surveillance, education and condom distribution program in prisons utilizing prisoners as promoters. Anecdotal information suggests significant success. (The COMTECH team suggested that the program should be published in the technical literature as there are few reported AIDS Intervention programs with prisoners). In addition a Bolivian-wide prostitute registration system is in effect with weekly medical examinations. Some HIV testing is on-going. A similar registration system is planned for gay males.

Apart from the lack of available resources, the following problems have been discussed with MOH officials.

1. There is no WHO-approved short-term or medium term national plan. With some revision from the inter-agency consultant team, we expect the existing 3-year plan will be approved. The Plan should include activities for other government and non-government sectors.
2. There is no multisectoral National AIDS Committee. This Committee should be formed in consultation with the inter-agency consultant team, preferably by the President, and include representation from both private and public sectors e.g. the Church, PVOs, press, military, the Social Security Institute and the MOH.
3. If items 1 and 2 were implemented, based on experience in other countries, it is likely that significant PAHO resources would become available. PAHO has donated up to \$300,000 in numerous other countries to support the first 6 - 12 months of the national plan. (Efforts in this regard should be made formally through PAHO/Bolivia).
4. HIV testing and surveillance activities play a larger budgetary role in the MOH's plan than is necessary or appropriate considering other needs. The team has recommended sentinel high risk group HIV seroprevalence studies that use very small sample sizes and that do not attempt to reach all potential members of high risk groups.

Secondly estimates of transfused blood units are not based on available data and from a practical point-of-view are inflated (probably at least two times). Thirdly the team recommends reviewing the decision to equip additional laboratories with Elisa testings capability. An alternative screening strategy is to distribute widely one of the rapid HIV tests (latex agglutination by Cambridge Sciences is a possibility).

- 5. Counselling HIV negative and positive individuals is routinely forgotten in National AIDS Plans; counselling is a major factor in changing high risk behavior. The MOH recognizes the deficiency and is eager to receive technical assistance for counselling training.
- 6. Anonymity, in HIV testings, surveillance reporting counselling, education and follow-up, is attainable. Current efforts concentrate on confidentiality, which is hard to maintain and often leads to loss of an individual's privacy. With additional technical assistance, the MOH should be willing and able to give a measure of anonymity to HIV positive individuals. This effort is expected to improve access to high risk individuals, especially gay males with multiple sex partners. The team believes that the national registration of gay male prostitutes may make access for prevention purposes even more difficult than it already is. However the inter-agency consultant team will be asked to make a recommendation in this regard for MOH consideration.
- 7. None of the currently used or planned educational materials have had pre - or post testings within the target audience. Doing this professionally can be very expensive. Giving technical assistance in this area would be a cost-effective strategy.
- 8. Uncertainty in the continuity of MOH leadership with a change of government and the expectation that high risk groups typically fear repression from government institutions, leads the team to recommend significant private sector activity within the national plan.

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

The subject project will consist of seven basic components which are discussed as follows:

1. Counselling Training

Counselling and behavior modification programs are addressed at specific persons assumed to practice high risk behaviours. They go beyond simple information programs to include prevention services such as condom distribution, counselling, peer support, desensitization exercises and behavioral modeling and practice. To be successful, programs must often use vocabulary, images and materials that may be considered offensive by the broader community. Many countries have found these programs to be politically and culturally possible when adapted to local customs and beliefs.

Counselling programs also should address the emotional and psychological needs of HIV infected individuals, their families and friends. Counselling does not rely on mass media, in fact there is little evidence of the effectiveness of mass media. Counselling is useful in a variety of settings whether or not HIV testing is being performed.

AIDSCOM and/or CDC will send a consultant to help policymakers become aware of the value and scope of the counselling process and to train individuals from the public and private sectors in counselling techniques that can be in turn passed on to others.

2. Condom Marketing

Condoms and spermicides have assumed special importance in the fight against AIDS. In many countries, condom availability is low, or condoms are associated with promiscuity and stigmatized segments of the population. Condom marketing strategies use commercial marketing techniques to promote commercial, subsidized or even free distribution of condoms and spermicides for AIDS prevention.

AIDSCOM and/or CDC will send one consultant to help policymakers, PVOS and others to design strategies to promote condom and spermicide use as protection for sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS.

3. Blood Screening Strategy

Bolivia has planned its blood screening strategy without attempting to integrate the public and private sectors and without sufficient information about the number of units of

8

blood transfused, nor of the prevalence of HIV infection in urban and rural areas. In addition new technology that is now available on the market may reduce the reliance on expensive, fragile, equipment-intensive technology that is inappropriate for developing countries and potentially unnecessary for developed countries.

The new technology is undergoing field trials to see whether it can not only supersede the Elisa screening test, but actually eliminate the need for Western Blot confirmation testing. Results are due shortly from a large study in Zaire, but initial results both from manufacturers and from various research groups suggest the superiority of the new technologies.

AIDSTECH and/or CDC will send one consultant to help Bolivia redesign its blood screening and laboratory testing strategy to be in-line with current resource limitations, existing equipment donations from Britain and Italy and new technology.

4. HIV Testing Training

Based on the blood testing strategy that is developed and the availability of equipment, reagents and logistics to implement the strategy, specific needs for training exist.

Training involves more than training in a particular HIV testing system, but for key individuals training in self screening by high risk individuals, the necessity for counselling of HIV positive and negative individuals, safety precautions, quality assurance and inventory issues.

AIDSTECH and/or CDC will send a consultant to train blood/lab individuals from the private and public sectors in the above areas.

5. HIV Surveillance

Bolivia's current plans involve testing on a regular basis all identified members of high risk groups. We do not believe this is a useful or a cost-effective exercise. Instead we have suggested doing a series of small-scale sentinel seroprevalence studies in potential high-risk groups. The information obtained will be more complete and can be captured at a fraction of the cost.

AIDSTECH and/or CDC will send a consultant to help Bolivia design a surveillance strategy which would include a review of reporting forms and procedures and training for private and public sector individuals in the design and implementations of sentinel studies.

6. Intervention: Gay and Bisexual Males

Based on available data for Bolivia and most other countries in the region, the greatest reservoir of infection is in gay and bisexual males. Female partners of bisexual men are in turn at risk of becoming infected. The CONTECH team believes that interventions with gay/bisexual males may have a more significant effect in reducing HIV transmission than "cleaning up the blood supply".

Accessing gay and bisexual males is a difficult task, but in the last few years much experience has been gained. Interventions with the various subpopulations are difficult and very different from those used with the heterosexual population.

AIDSCOM and/or CDC will send a consultant with specialized experience in working with sub populations of the gay community. This individual will offer technical assistance in accessing groups, and the design, implementation and evaluation of interventions.

7. Incorporating AIDS Education within other Educational Activities

Bolivia has a large number of PVOs, some of whom are interested in providing AIDS Educational activities. Organizations working with adolescents or clients seeking family planning services are examples of PVOs that may benefit from technical assistance in AIDS education and prevention.

AIDSCOM and/or CDC will send a consultant to work with interested PVOs (and possibly the public sector) in designing AIDS educational activities.

Other Interventions:
Female Prostitutes

HIV infection is already known to be present among registered prostitutes in Bolivia. As in technical assistance item No. 6,

prostitutes represent a rapid entry point into the heterosexual community. In some computer modelling (using data from other countries) preventing transmission between prostitutes and their clients is the largest determinant in slowing transmission within the general population.

AIDSTECH and/or CDC will send a consultant to provide technical assistance in the design, implementation and evaluation of intervention programs with prostitutes. Recipients of the TA should be public and private sector organizations.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Concomitant STD infections in one or both partners are thought to increase the probability of HIV transmission during sexual intercourse. Certain STDs may increase HIV transmissibility by as much as 30 times.

It is thought that one of the most effective strategies of reducing HIV transmission is rapid and appropriate treatment of STDs.

AIDSTECH and/or CDC will send a consultant to provide technical assistance to private and public groups in the accessing of groups with high levels of STD infections, in the design of STD control programs, including their appropriate treatment. In addition this consultant may provide "hands-on" TA to PROSALUD in Santa Cruz in the organization of a proposed STD clinic.

Provide Training

Based on anecdotal reports, the Bolivian health care sector providers need extensive education in case detection, meaning of HIV tests, counselling safety procedures in hospitals and clinics, prevention, and treatment of opportunistic infections.

AIDSCOM, AIDSTECH, and/or CDC will send two consultants to provide technical assistance in the above areas. Much of the TA would be provided through workshops and lectures. Some TA would be provided by reviewing current Bolivian materials.

Financial Plan and Implementation Arrangements

Technical assistance will be provided by the inter-agency consultant team in designing intervention programs in other (to be decided) high-risk groups eg. military, long distance truck drivers, migrant workers, etc. Of the LOP amount of \$500,000, about \$164,500 will be for the buy-ins for technical assistance from AIDSTECH, AIDSCOM, and CDC.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BUDGET*

| | <u>FY88</u> | <u>FY89</u> | <u>FY90</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| AIDSCOM | 23,000 | 33,500 | 25,000 | 81,500 |
| AIDSTECH | 26,000 | 32,000 | 25,000 | 83,000 |
| TOTAL | 49,000 | 65,500 | 50,000 | 164,500 |

* The total TA amount of \$164,500 includes support for CDC TA under the AIDSTECH and AIDSCOM projects.

The project budget is as follows:

| | <u>FE</u> | <u>LC**</u> | <u>USAID</u> | <u>HC</u> | <u>TOTAL PROJECT</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| i. Personnel Support | 60,000 | - | 60,000 | - | 60,000 |
| ii. Technical Assistance | 164,500 | - | 164,500 | 174,055 | 338,555 |
| iii. Lab supplies/equipment | 84,580 | 40,000 | 124,580 | 13,945 | 139,525 |
| iv. Educational materials | 75,000 | 75,920 | 150,920 | - | 150,920 |
| Totals | 384,080 | 115,920 | 500,000 | 188,000 | 688,000 |

** Local Costs

Expenditures by fiscal year per cost category are as follows:

FY88

COST

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 20,000 | USAID Project Coordinator |
| 40,000 | CONTECH/CDC TA |
| 13,580 | DELASA Lab Equipment |
| 6,500 | Lab/Blood Reagents |
| 10,920 | Educational Material |
| <u>AIE/W</u> | Condors |
| 100,000 | |

12-

FY99

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 20,000 | USAID Project Coordinator |
| 65,500 | CONTECH/CDC TA |
| 0 | Lab Equipment |
| 47,500 | Lab/Blood Reagents |
| 67,000 | Education, including High Risk Groups |
| AID/W | Condoms |
| <u>200,000</u> | |

FY00

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 20,000 | USAID Project Coordinator |
| 50,000 | CONTECH/CDC TA |
| 0 | Lab Equipment |
| 57,000 | Lab/Blood Reagents |
| 73,000 | Education, including High Risk Groups |
| AID/W | Condoms |
| <u>200,000</u> | |

Payment verification policy matrix:

| Major Inputs | Type of Assistance | Method of Implementation | Method of Payment | Est. Amount |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Per. Supp. | Direct USAID contract | PSC | Direct Reimb. | 60,000 |
| 2. T. A. | " | Buy-ins to AID/W | Direct Payment | 164,500 |
| 3. Lab supp/ equip. | " | Direct AID | | 124,580 |
| 4. Educ. Mat. | " | " | " | 150,920 |
| Total | | | | 500,000 |

The entire \$60,000 for the USAID Project Coordinator (under Personnel Support) is to support 50% of the cost of that position for the life of the project. The other 50% will be from operating expenses since the Coordinator will also manage other USAID activities. There are no salary supplements involved nor any salary payments to MOH officials. The MOH counterpart contribution of \$188,000 is detailed in Annex II.

The justification of the proposed breakdown in resources is based upon the experience of the AIDSTECH and AIDSCOM personnel and the current situation in Bolivia. The MOH originally proposed a total of \$94,580 for lab supplies/equipment while USAID proposes this be cut to \$13,580 only. The MOH originally proposed \$95,400 for educational materials while USAID has increased this to \$150,920 over the three years of the project. The MOH originally proposed \$87,060 for condoms while AID/W will supply them free. The MOH originally proposed \$222,960 for high risk group investigation while USAID is proposing only \$110,500 based upon the fact that sentinel high risk group HIV seroprevalence studies that use very small sample sizes are sufficient rather than the MOH proposal to attempt to reach all potential members of high risk groups. (see page 3).

The project will be implemented by the MOH. Under this project, it will establish a multisectoral National AIDS Committee which will prepare and obtain approval for a WHO-approved national AIDS plan (as noted on page 2). While the AIDS program will be under the MOH control, a significant private sector role will be encouraged.

The technical assistance will be contracted through the centrally funded AIDSCOM and AIDSTECH projects. The PIO/Ts prepared by USAID for these buy-ins will detail the specific consultants needed for the seven project components discussed above. The initial visit by the interagency consultant team will detail needed specialists and their scopes of work.

CONTECH will provide educational technical assistance to the public and private sectors. CONTECH will not be involved with project supervision. This arrangement can be reviewed should additional funds become available or if the Mission does not add/exchange staff for the AIDS program.

CONTECH consultants will in general be sent early after receipt of fiscal year funding, unless it is obviously beneficial to the Bolivian program to delay arrival. Many of the TA areas require significant advance warning to MOH and Mission to invite participants to workshops and seminars. To reduce the cost of MOH funded 'viáticos', consultants will travel when required to population centers in addition to La Paz. This will require significant MOH/Mission/CONTECH coordinations. A detailed Implementation Plan (along with a draft National Strategy for AIDS) will be the result of the first technical assistance intervention which will take place immediately after the initial two conditions precedent to disbursement have been met by the GOB.

ISSUES

The obvious issue is the serious limitation of funding. CONTECH has reduced its proposed role based on the belief that between a part-time Mission professional and existing personnel at the MOF, activities can be carried out successfully.

The inter-agency consultant team will recommend and obtain tentative commitments from all interested bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors during its consultancy and that the MOF will convene a permanent AIDS Inter-agency Coordinating Committee (ICC), similar to the one that now exists for the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI). In the current MOF three year plan, many of the logistical cost elements are missing or underfunded, e.g. transportation and the inter-agency consultant team will be asked to review this element. The PL 480 Title III Secretariat will also be asked to consider funding essential AIDS activities.

A final evaluation will be conducted in July, 1981 to assess progress made in each of the seven project components. The determination of evaluation criteria will be included in the scopes of work for early technical assistance visits.

A letter demonstrating the MOF/PAHO/USATD commitment to these arrangements is attached as Annex III.

ATTACHMENTS:

- ANNEX I: MOF letter on AIDS cases to date
- ANNEX II: GOP contribution to Project
- ANNEX III: MOF letter on MOF/PAHO/USATD Commitment
- ANNEX IV: Environmental Determination
- ANNEX V: Statutory checklist

0748L



MINISTERIO DE PREVISION SOCIAL Y SALUD PUBLICA
Bolivia

"REVOLUCION NACIONAL, ES SALUD PARA EL PUEBLO "

La Paz, 11 Julio 1.988 .

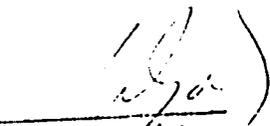
Señor
Paul Hartenberger
USAID-BOLIVIA
Presente.-

De mi consideración:

Adjunto a la presente notificación
acumulada de casos de SIDA e infectados por VIH hasta
Junio/88.

Sin otro particular, saludo a usted
con toda atención.

" 1.988 APO DE LOS FERROCARRILES EN BOLIVIA"


Dra. Maria Luisa Melgar
Jefe Div. Nal. Enf. Transmision Sexual

MM/ml

CASOS CONFIRMADOS DE S. I. D. A.
BOLIVIA 1985 - 1988
(JUNIO/88 *)

| NOMBRE DEL PACIENTE | PROCEDENCIA | LUGAR PROBABLE DE INFECCION | FECHA DE DIAGNOSTICO | EDAD Y SEXO | | CONDUCTA SEXUAL | GRUPO DE RIESGO | EVOLUCION |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| | | | | N | F | | | |
| R. M. | COCHABAMBA | BRASIL | OCT./85 | 54 | | HOMOSEXUAL | COMERCIANTE | FALLECIDO(MOV./85) |
| A. P. | SANTA CRUZ | BRASIL | MAR./86 | 41 | | HOMOSEXUAL | COMERCIANTE | FALLECIDO(MAR./86) |
| B. M. (1) | CANADA | CANADA | ABR./86 | 42 | | BISEXUAL | | FALLECIDO(MAY./86) |
| C. C. | LA PAZ | EE.UU. | JUL./87 | 45 | | HOMOSEXUAL | COMERCIANTE | FALLECIDO(JUL./87) |
| M. P. | LA PAZ | EE.UU. | NOV./87 | 29 | | HOMOSEXUAL | DROGADICTO | EVACUADO AL BRASIL EN NOV. /87. (ACTUALMENTE ENFERMO HOSPITALIZADO EN BOLIVIA) |
| J. E. (2) | LA PAZ | BRASIL | FEB./88 | 46 | | BISEXUAL | | FALLECIDO(ABR./88) |
| J. V. (3) | LA PAZ | EE.UU. | MAY./88 | 45 | | BISEXUAL | | FALLECIDO(JUN./88) |
| E. G. (4) | ARGENTINA | ARGENTINA | MAY./88 | 36 | | BISEXUAL | | RETORNO A SU PAIS DE ORIGEN(JUN./88) |

FUENTE: DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA

(*) INFORMACION HASTA JUNIO/88

(1) SUBDITO CANADIENSE RESIDENTE 2 AÑOS EN BOLIVIA

(2) RESIDENTE EN BRASIL POR 10 AÑOS

(3) EDAD APROXIMADA

(4) SUBDITO ARGENTINO, DIAGNOSTICADO EN LA CARCEL DE SAN PEDRO - BOLIVIA

INFECTADOS POR V.I.H.
BOLIVIA 1985 - 1988 (1)

| NOMBRE DEL INFECTADO | PROCEDENCIA | LUGAR PROBABLE DE INFECCION | FECHA DE DIAGNOSTICO | EDAD Y SEXO: | | CONDUCTA Y GRUPO DE SEXUAL RIESGO | * RESULTADO LABORATORIO ELISA - W. BLOTT | EVOLUCION |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----|--------------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | | M | F | | | |
| F. CH. | LA PAZ | LA PAZ | NOV./87 | 24 | | BISEXUAL RECLUSO | POSITIVO | PERDIDO |
| R. P. | LA PAZ | LA PAZ | NOV./87 | 31 | | BISEXUAL RECLUSO | POSITIVO | EN CONTROL |
| J. CH. | POTOSI | POTOSI | MAY./88 | 28 | | BISEXUAL RECLUSO | INDETERMINADO | EN CONTROL |
| N. M. | POTOSI | POTOSI | MAY./88 | 28 | | HOMOSEXUAL COMERCIANTE | INDETERMINADO | EN CONTROL |
| O. L. | LA PAZ | LA PAZ | MAY./88 | 35 | | BISEXUAL RECLUSO | INDETERMINADO | EN CONTROL |
| M. E. | POTOSI | POTOSI | MAY./88 | | 29 | HETEROSEXUAL HERETRIZ | INDETERMINADO | EN CONTROL |

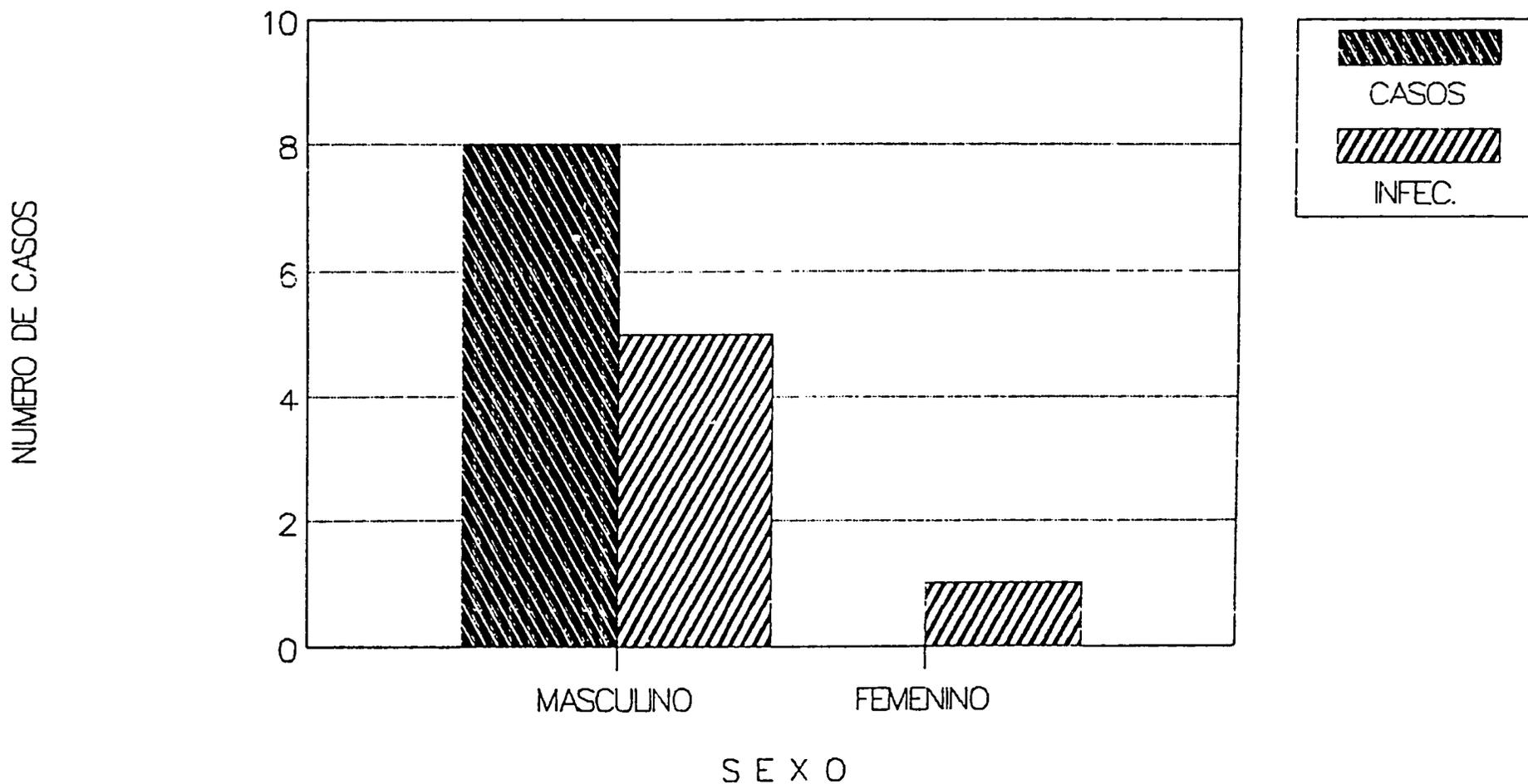
FUENTE: DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA

(1) INFORMACION HASTA JUNIO/1988

(*) PRUEBAS REALIZADAS POR EL INLASA - LA PAZ
Y CONFIRMADAS POR FIO-CRUZ BRASIL

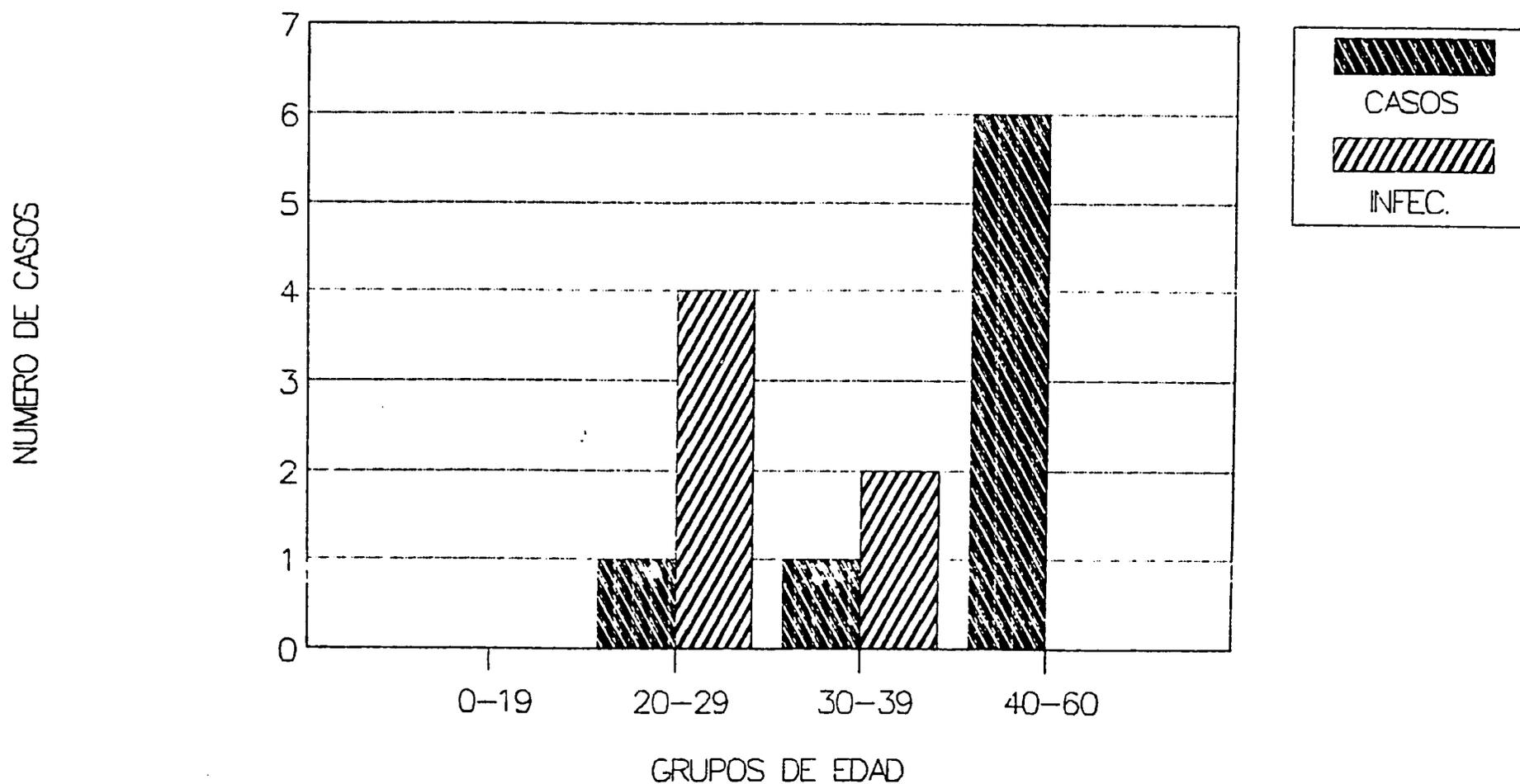
NUMERO DE CASOS DE S.I.D.A E INFECTADOS

POR V.I.H. SEGUN SEXO BOLIVIA 1985-1988



CASOS DE S.I.D.A E INFECTADOS POR V.I.H

POR GRUPOS DE EDAD BOLIVIA 1985-1988



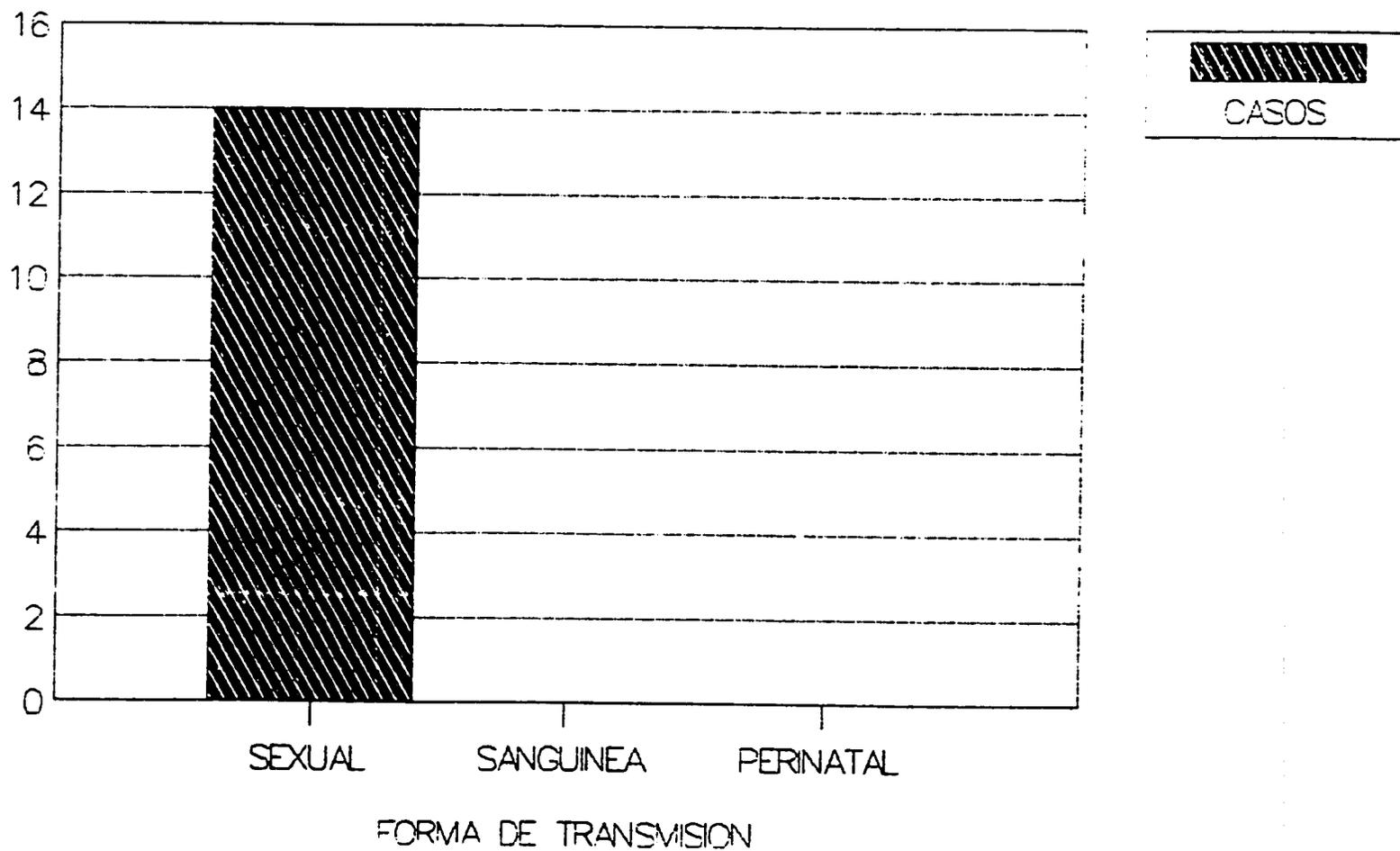
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DISTRIBUCION DE CASOS DE S.I.D.A.
E INFECTADOS POR V.I.H. SEGUN FOR-
MA DE TRANSMISION Y SEXO.
BOLIVIA 1985 - 1988 (*)

| FORMA DE TRANSMISION | T O T A L | S E X O | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|---|
| | | M | F |
| TRANS. SEXUAL | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| HOMOSEXUAL | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| BISEXUAL | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| HETEROSEXUAL | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TRANS. SANGUINEA | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RECEPTOR SANGRE | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| USUARIO DROGA IV | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HEMOFILICO | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TRANS. PERINATAL | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| T O T A L | 14 | 13 | 1 |

FUENTE: DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA
(*) INFORMACION HASTA JUNIO/88

NUMERO DE CASOS DE S.I.D.A. E INFECTADOS POR V.I.H BOLIVIA 1985-1988

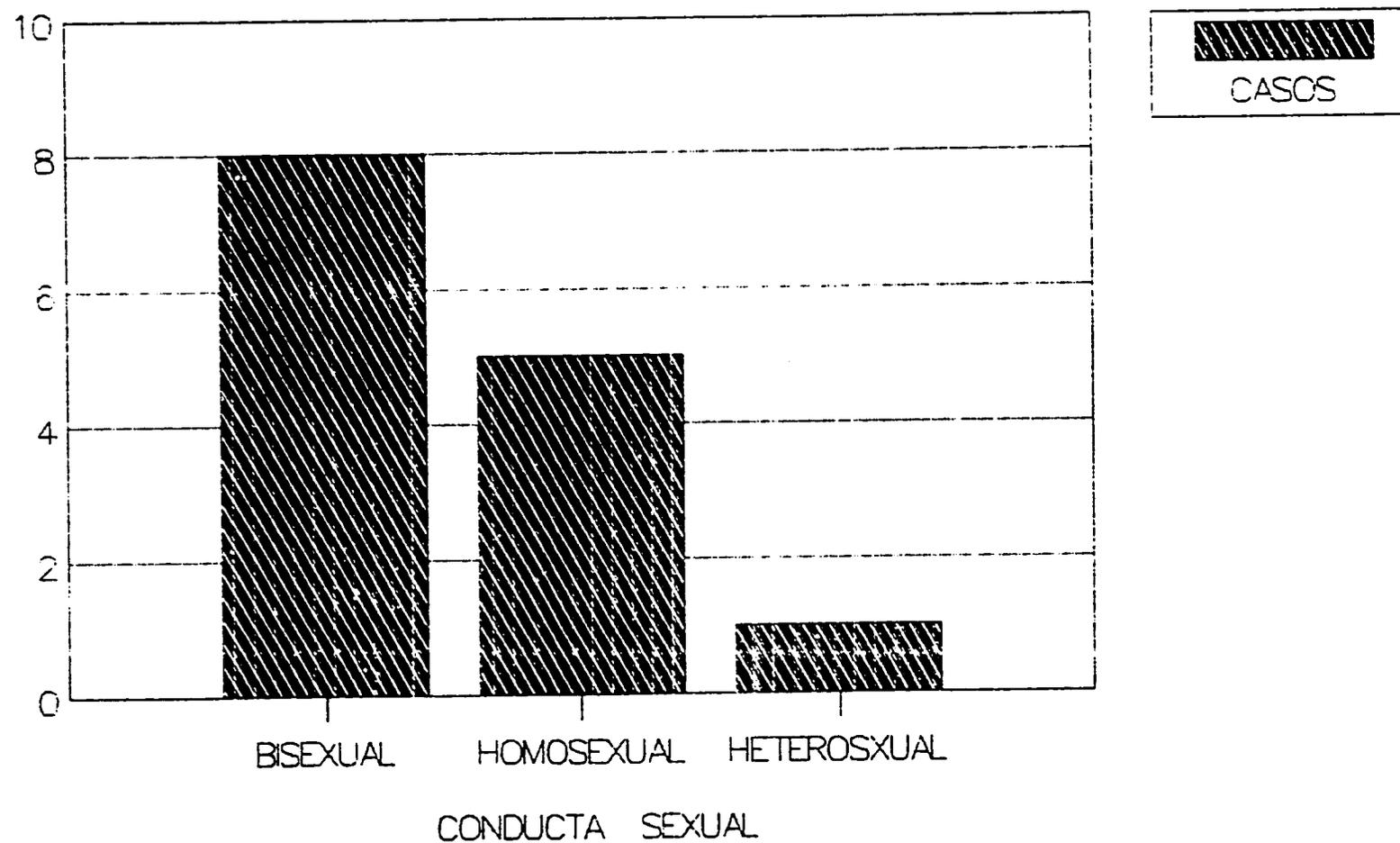


M.

NUMERO DE CASOS DE S.I.D.A E INFECTADOS

POR V.I.H.

BOLIVIA 1985 - 1988



13

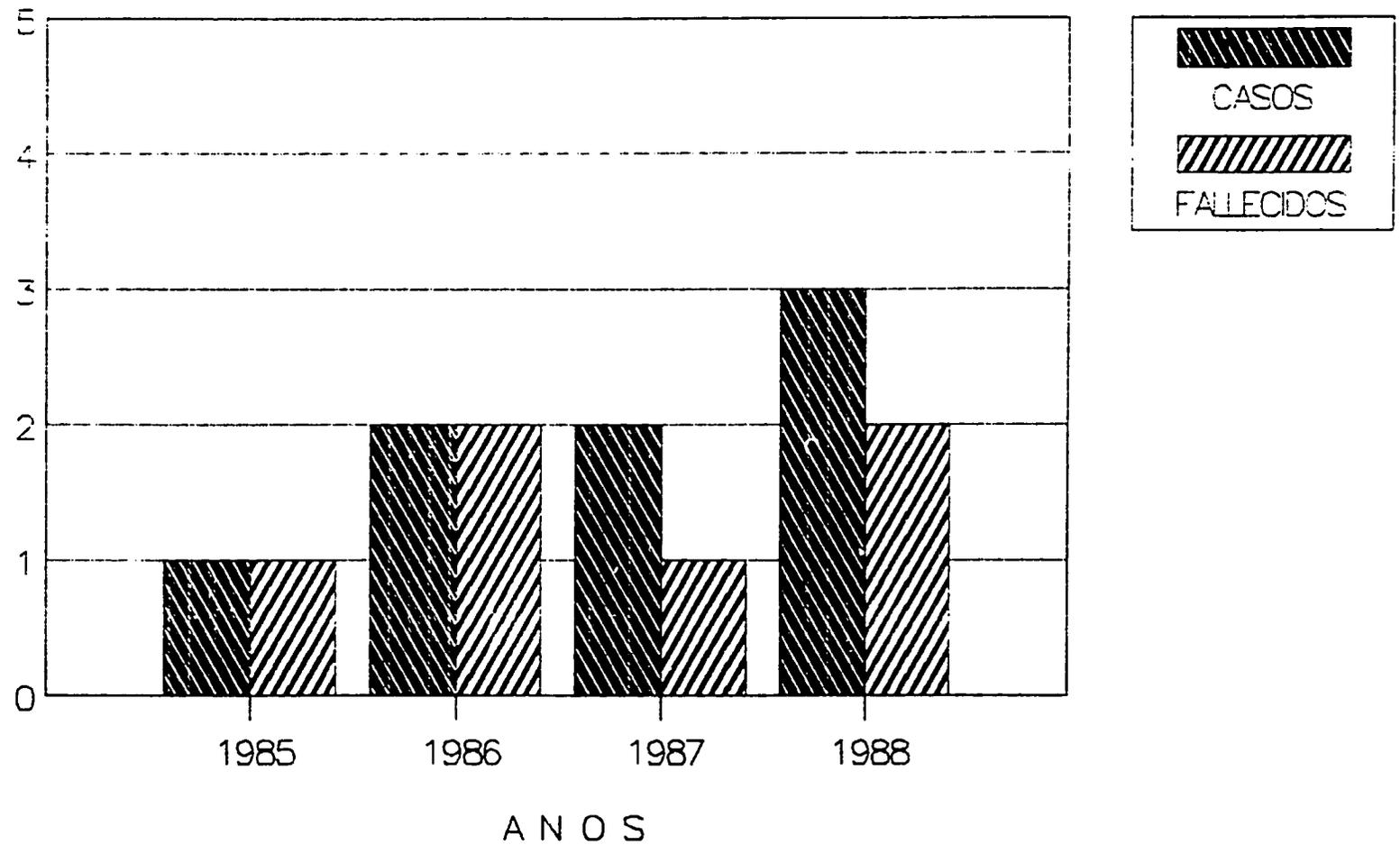
NUMERO DE CASOS Y FALLECIDOS DE
 S.I.D.A. TASAS DE LETALIDAD.
 BOLIVIA 1985 - 1988 (*)

| A N O S | Nº DE CASOS | Nº DE FALLECIDOS | % |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|--------|
| 1985 | 1 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 1986 | 2 | 2 | 100.00 |
| 1987 (1) | 2 | 1 | 50.00 |
| 1988 (2) | 3 | 2 | 66.67 |
| T O T A L | 8 | 6 | 75.00 |

FUENTE: DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA
 (*) INFORMACION HASTA JUNIO/88
 (1) AUN ENFERMO ACTUALMENTE
 (2) EXTRANJERO EVACUADO A SU LUGAR DE ORIGEN

NUMERO DE CASOS Y FALLECIDOS DE S.I.D.A BOLIVIA 1985 - 1988

NUMERO DE CASOS



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ANNEX TT

MINISTERIO DE PREVISION SOCIAL Y SALUD PUBLICA
 DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA
 PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE PREVENCION Y VIGILANCIA DE SIDA

PRESUPUESTO SERVICIOS PERSONALES Y MATERIAL LABORATORIO
 FINANCIAMIENTO TESORO GENERAL DE LA NACION
 BOLIVIA 1.988 - 1.990

| C A R G O S | NUMERO FUNCIONARIOS | HABER MENSUAL | NUMERO HABERES | IMPORTE ANUAL | IMPORTE 3 AÑOS | IMPORTE \$us |
|--|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Jefe Medico Nacional | 1 | 480 | 14 | 6,720 | 20,160 | 8,400 |
| Epidemiologo Nacional | 1 | 620 | 14 | 8,680 | 26,040 | 10,850 |
| Jefe Mal Laboratorio (INLASA) | 1 | 480 | 14 | 6,720 | 20,160 | 8,400 |
| Bioquimicos (INLASA-CENETROP) | 2 | 383 | 14 | 10,724 | 32,172 | 13,405 |
| Medicos Epidemiologos Regional | 11 | 480 | 14 | 73,920 | 221,760 | 92,400 |
| Personal de Estadistica, Secretarias y Toma de Muestra | 8 | 140 | 14 | 15,680 | 47,040 | 19,600 |
| Bioquimicos Regionales 1/2 tiempo LP - SC - CBBA - SCR - TJA - BENI | 6 | 200 | 14 | 16,800 | 50,400 | 21,000 |
| T O T A L E S | | | | Bs. 139,244 | Bs. 417,732 | \$us. 174,055 |

MATERIAL LABORATORIO

Reactivo ELISA para uso en Laboratorio por 3 años Bs. 33.468 = \$us. 13945

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| RESUMEN: SERVICIOS PERSONALES | Bs. 417.732 | \$us. 174.055 |
| MATERIALES LABORATORIO | Bs. 33.468 | \$US. 13.945 |

TOTALES Bs. 451.200 \$us. 188.000

* Cambio Oficial Bolsin del 3/VII/88
 Bs. 2.40 por Dolar Americano

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Cite N° F2-EP/2050/88

MINISTERIO DE PREVISION SOCIAL Y SALUD PUBLICA
Bolivia

" REVOLUCION NACIONAL ES SALUD PARA EL PUEBLO "

La Paz, 13 de julio de 1988

Señor
Paul H. Hartenberger
Jefe División y Recursos Humanos
U.S.A.I.D.
Presente

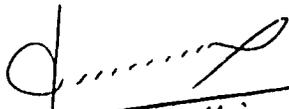
De mi consideración:

Adjunto a la presente, el Acta de la Primera Reunión Ministerio de Previsión Social y Salud Pública- OPS/OMS - USAID., sobre el Síndrome de Inmuno Deficiencia Adquirida " SIDA ".

En relación de apoyo de USAID., al Programa Nacional de Prevención y Vigilancia de SIDA., solicitamos que se obligue la suma de -- 100.000 \$us. (Cien Mil Dólares Americanos) correspondiente al presente año fiscal.

Agradeciendo su cooperación y haciendole conocer nuestra conformidad con el contenido de la presente Acta, lo saludo con toda atención.

"1988 AÑO DE LOS FERROCARRILES DE BOLIVIA"


Dr. Jorge Mariscal P.
DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA
MINISTERIO P. S. Y SALUD PUBLICA

Adj./ Lo indicado
JM./ muq.

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REUNION MINISTERIO DE SALUD-OPS/OMS Y USAID SOBRE EL
SINDROME DE INMUNODEFICIENCIA ADQUIRIDA (SIDA)

=====

La reunión fué realizada el día 12 de Julio del año en curso en el local de la OPS/OMS, con la participación de las siguientes autoridades: por el Ministerio de Previsión Social y Salud Pública - Dr. Jorge Mariscal, Director Nacional de Epidemiología; Dra. María Luisa Melgar, Jefe del Programa Nacional del SIDA; Dr. Fidel Navarro, Jefe Departamento de Enfermedades Crónicas; por USAID - Sr. Paul Hartenberger, por OPS/OMS -Dr. Juan Manuel Sotelo, Representante en Bolivia; Dr. Temístocles Sánchez, Asesor Epidemiología y el Dr. Daniel Gutierrez, Asesor en Materno Infantil. La agenda a tratar fué la siguiente:

- Programa Nacional SIDA
- 2da. Teleconferencia SIDA

En relación al 1er. tema, el Dr. Jorge Mariscal, Director Nacional de Epidemiología, presentó el Programa Nacional sobre el SIDA, siendo complementada dicha presentación por la Dra. María Luisa Melgar, Jefa del Programa Nacional contra el SIDA. Entre los aspectos más importantes tratados fueron los relacionados con el diagnóstico por laboratorio, el estudio de la distribución de la enfermedad principalmente a través de encuestas en los grupos de riesgo, manejo hospitalario de los pacientes, necesidad de reactivos, capacitación del personal de enfermería en el exterior y las acciones educativas para una mejor prevención de esta enfermedad.

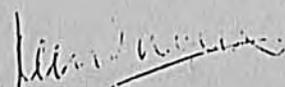
También se trató el proyecto para la prevención y el control del SIDA en Bolivia cuyo financiamiento se está solicitando a USAID, por un monto de Sus. 500.000 a ser desembolsados: 1988-Sus.100.000; 1989-Sus. 200.000 y 1990-Sus.200.000.

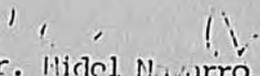
Se llegó a las siguientes conclusiones:

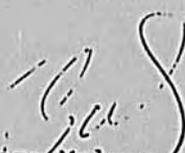
- Elaboración del Plan Nacional del SIDA por un equipo constituido por Representantes de: Ministerio de Previsión Social y Salud Pública, AID, OPS/OMS, CDC, AIDS-TEK, y AID-COM (Se solicitará también la participación del PL-480), este Plan deberá ser terminado antes del mes de septiembre de 1988.

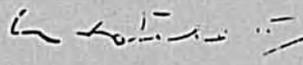
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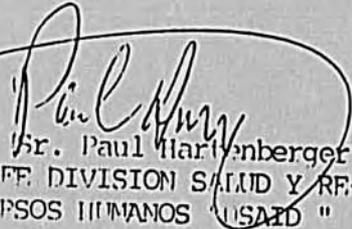
- Gestionar ante el Minsiterio de Provisión Social y Salud Pública, la conformación de una Comisión Nacional para el SIDA.
- Solicitar a AID, oblique de los Sus. 500.000 para los 3 años del proyecto, los Sus. 100.000 correspondientes a este año fiscal.
- Constituir el Comité Interagencial para el SIDA. En este Comité, además de los Organismos antes mencionados, deberá incluirse a UNICEF, PNUD y entre otros países: Gran Bretaña, Francia y Canadá.
- Se señaló que existen insumos críticos de pronta adquisición como por ejemplo reactivos.
- También se tocó el tema de las Carnets para homosexuales, aclarándose que este documento solo se utiliza en los que ejercen la prostitución, teniendo el mismo trato que las meretrices.
- En lo que respecta a la 2da. Teleconferencia sobre SIDA, se informó que se esta coordinando su realización con los diferentes Organismos.

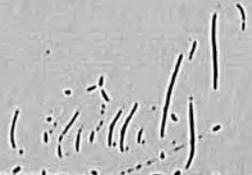

Dr. Jorge Mariscal P.
DIRECTOR NACIONAL DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA

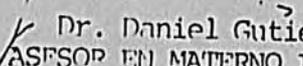

Dr. Fidel Navarro
JEFE (DIA) ENFERMEDADES CRONICAS


Dra. María Luisa Melgar
JEFE PROGRAMA NACIONAL DEL SIDA


Dr. Juan Manuel Sotelo
REPRESENTANTE OPS/OMS EN BOLIVIA


Sr. Paul Hartenberger
JEFE DIVISION SALUD Y RECURSOS HUMANOS "USAID"


Dr. Temístocles Sánchez
ASESOR EPIDEMIOLOGIA OPS/OMS


Dr. Daniel Gutierrez
ASESOR EN MATERNO INFANTIL

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION1. BASIC PROJECT DATA

| | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| PROJECT LOCATION | : | BOLIVIA |
| PROJECT TITLE | : | AIDS Prevention and Control Project |
| PROJECT NUMBER | : | 511-0608 |
| FUNDING | : | FY88 \$ 100,000 FY89 \$ 200,000 FY90 \$ 200,000 |
| LIFE OF PROJECT | : | \$ 500,000 |
| IEE PREPARED BY | : | Raymond F. Victurine Environmental Officer USAID/Bolivia |
| DATE PREPARED | : | July 13, 1988 |

RECOMMENDATION FOR THRESHOLD DECISION

The goal of this project is to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Health to effectively prevent and control the spread of AIDS in Bolivia. The purpose is to prevent AIDS virus transmission and establish epidemiological control of the disease. The primary inputs to the project, via the Ministry of Health, will be technical assistance from the AID/W financed AIDSTECH and AIDSCOM projects. The project will have the following components: 1) consulting training, 2) condom marketing, 3) blood screening, 4) HIV testing training, 5) HIV surveillance, 6) AIDS education 7) intervention programs for males and females with multiple sex partners.

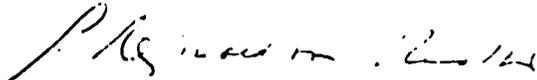
Under Environmental Procedures for USAID, 22 CFR Part 216.2, Applicability of Procedures, Section (c) Categorical Exclusions, Number 1.i, it states that an action that does not have an effect on the natural or physical environment is included in the class of actions for which an Initial Environmental Examination, Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Statement generally are not required.

In addition, under Part 216 (C) 2, it states that the following classes of action are not subject to the procedures set forth in 216.3 (General Procedures for Preparation of Initial Environmental Examinations and Environmental Assessments) except for the extent provided herein:

- i. Education, technical assistance, or training programs, except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction facilities, etc..)

The project in question will provide technical assistance, training and education, and no activities included in the project should have a direct effect on the natural or physical environment. As such, the project is eligible for a categorical exclusion as stated under 216 (c) 1.i and 216 (c) 2.i, and the Mission is not required to carry out an Initial Environmental Examination.

Based on the above, the Mission can render a negative environmental determination for this project.



G. Reginald van Raalte
Director

Date: *26 July 1988*

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0737N

-31'

5C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to: (A) FAA funds generally; (B)(1) Development Assistance funds only; or (B)(2) the Economic Support Fund only.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 526.

Has the President certified to the Congress that the government of the recipient country is failing to take adequate measures to prevent narcotic drugs or other controlled substances which are cultivated, produced or processed illicitly, in whole or in part, in such country or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to United States Government personnel or their dependents or from entering the United States unlawfully?

NO

2. FAA Sec. 481(h). (This provision applies to assistance of any kind provided by grant, sale, loan, lease, credit, guaranty, or insurance, except assistance from the Child Survival Fund or relating to international narcotics control, disaster and refugee relief, or the provision of food or medicine.) If the recipient is a "major illicit drug producing country" (defined as a country producing during a fiscal year at least five metric tons of opium or 500 metric tons of coca or marijuana) or a "major drug-transit country" (defined as a country that is a significant direct source of illicit drugs significantly affecting the United States, through which such drugs are transported, or through which significant sums of drug-related profits are laundered with the knowledge or complicity of the government), has the President in the March 1 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) determined and certified to the Congress (without

YES

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Congressional enactment, within 30 days of continuous session, of a resolution disapproving such a certification), or has the President determined and certified to the Congress on any other date (with enactment by Congress of a resolution approving such certification), that (a) during the previous year the country has cooperated fully with the United States or taken adequate steps on its own to prevent illicit drugs produced or processed in or transported through such country from being transported into the United States, and to prevent and punish drug profit laundering in the country, or that (b) the vital national interests of the United States require the provision of such assistance?

YES

3. Drug Act Sec. 2013. (This section applies to the same categories of assistance subject to the restrictions in FAA Sec. 481(h), above.) If recipient country is a "major illicit drug producing country" or "major drug-transit country" (as defined for the purpose of FAA Sec 481(h)), has the President submitted a report to Congress listing such country as one (a) which, as a matter of government policy, encourages or facilitates the production or distribution of illicit drugs; (b) in which any senior official of the government engages in, encourages, or facilitates the production or distribution of illegal drugs; (c) in which any member of a U.S. Government agency has suffered or been threatened with violence inflicted by or with the complicity of any government officer; or (d) which fails to provide reasonable cooperation to lawful activities of U.S. drug enforcement agents, unless the President has provided the required certification to Congress pertaining to U.S. national interests and the drug control and criminal prosecution efforts of that country?

NO

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4. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to a government, is the government liable as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) the debt is not denied or contested by such government? NO

5. FAA Sec. 620(e)(1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including any government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities? NO

6. FAA Secs. 620(a), 620(f), 620D; FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 512. Is recipient country a Communist country? If so, has the President determined that assistance to the country is vital to the security of the United States, that the recipient country is not controlled by the international Communist conspiracy, and that such assistance will further promote the independence of the recipient country from international communism? Will assistance be provided directly to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Vietnam, South Yemen, Iran or Syria? Will assistance be provided to Afghanistan without a certification? NO

7. FAA Sec. 620(j). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property? NO

8. FAA Sec. 620(l). Has the country failed to enter into an investment guaranty agreement with OPIC? NO

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9. FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (as amended) Sec. 5. (a) Has the country seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing vessel because of fishing activities in international waters? NO
(b) If so, has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made?
10. FAA Sec. 620(q); FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 518. (a) Has the government of the recipient country been in default for more than six months on interest or principal of any loan to the country under the FAA? a) YES (waived)
(b) Has the country been in default for more than one year on interest or principal on any U.S. loan under a program for which the FY 1988 Continuing Resolution appropriates funds? b) NO
11. FAA Sec. 620(s). If contemplated assistance is development loan or to come from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the percentage of the country's budget and amount of the country's foreign exchange or other resources spent on military equipment? (Reference may be made to the annual "Taking Into Consideration" memo: "Yes, taken into account by the Administrator at time of approval of Agency OYB." This approval by the Administrator of the Operational Year Budget can be the basis for an affirmative answer during the fiscal year unless significant changes in circumstances occur.) YES, taken into account by the Administrator at time of approval of Agency OYB
12. FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have relations been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption? NO

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13. FAA Sec. 620(u). What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the A.I.D. Administrator in determining the current A.I.D. Operational Year Budget? (Reference may be made to the Taking into Consideration memo.)
- Taken into consideration by the Administrator at the time of approval of Agency OYB.
14. FAA Sec. 620A. Has the President determined that the recipient country grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism or otherwise supports international terrorism?
- NO
15. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 576. Has the country been placed on the list provided for in Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (currently Libya, Iran, South Yemen, Syria, Cuba, or North Korea)?
- NO
16. ISDCA of 1985 Sec. 552(b). Has the Secretary of State determined that the country is a high terrorist threat country after the Secretary of Transportation has determined, pursuant to section 1115(e)(2) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, that an airport in the country does not maintain and administer effective security measures?
- NO
17. FAA Sec. 666(b). Does the country object, on the basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. who is present in such country to carry out economic development programs under the FAA?
- NO
18. FAA Secs. 669, 670. Has the country, after August 3, 1977, delivered to any other country or received nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment, materials, or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards, and without special certification by the President? Has it transferred a nuclear explosive device to a non-nuclear weapon state, or if such a state, either received or detonated a nuclear explosive device? (FAA Sec. 620E permits a special waiver of Sec. 669 for Pakistan.)
- NO
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19. FAA Sec. 670. If the country is a non-nuclear weapon state, has it, on or after August 8, 1985, exported (or attempted to export) illegally from the United States any material, equipment, or technology which would contribute significantly to the ability of a country to manufacture a nuclear explosive device? NO
20. ISDCA of 1981 Sec. 720. Was the country represented at the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 36th General Assembly of the U.N. on Sept. 25 and 28, 1981, and did it fail to disassociate itself from the communique issued? If so, has the President taken it into account? (Reference may be made to the Taking into Consideration memo.) Taken into consideration by the Administrator at the time of approval of the Agency OYB.
21. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 528. Has the recipient country been determined by the President to have engaged in a consistent pattern of opposition to the foreign policy of the United States? NO
22. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 513. Has the duly elected Head of Government of the country been deposed by military coup or decree? If assistance has been terminated, has the President notified Congress that a democratically elected government has taken office prior to the resumption of assistance? NO
23. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 543. Does the recipient country fully cooperate with the international refugee assistance organizations, the United States, and other governments in facilitating lasting solutions to refugee situations, including resettlement without respect to race, sex, religion, or national origin? YES

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B. FUNDING SOURCE CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

FAA Sec. 116. Has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy?

NO

FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 538. Has the President certified that use of DA funds by this country would violate any of the prohibitions against use of funds to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning, to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions, to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning, to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations, 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

2. Economic Support Fund Country Criteria

FAA Sec. 502B. Has it been determined that the country has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, has the President found that the country made such significant improvement in its human rights record that furnishing such assistance is in the U.S. national interest?

NO

FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 549. Has this country met its drug eradication targets or otherwise taken significant steps to halt illicit drug production or trafficking?

YES

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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; B(2) applies to 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?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 523; FAA Sec. 634A. If money is sought to obligated for an activity not previously justified to Congress, or for an amount in excess of amount previously justified to Congress, has Congress been properly notified? YES
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? YES
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If legislative action is required within recipient country, what is the basis for a reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of the purpose of the assistance? N/A

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4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 501. If project is for water or water-related land resource construction, have benefits and costs been computed to the extent practicable in accordance with the principles, standards, and procedures established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962, et seq.)? (See A.I.D. Handbook 3 for guidelines.) YES

5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and total U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability to maintain and utilize the project effectively? N/A

6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project susceptible to execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so, why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. NO; N/A

7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions on whether projects will encourage efforts of the country to:
(a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations;
(d) discourage monopolistic practices;
(e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and
(f) strengthen free labor unions. N/A

8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusions on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise). N/A

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. Such steps included in Project Grant Agreement

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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? NO
11. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution 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 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 553. 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). Will the assistance (a) support training and education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity; (b) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other wildlife habitats; (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? N/A

14. FAA 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 1988 Continuing Resolution. 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? YES
16. FY Continuing Resolution Sec. 541. 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.? YES
17. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution 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
18. FY Continuing Resolution Sec. 515. If deob/reob authority is sought to be exercised in the provision of 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
19. 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). YES

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 552 (as interpreted by conference report). If assistance is for agricultural development activities (specifically, any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, 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?

N/A

b. FAA Secs. 102(b), 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, dispersing investment from cities to small towns and rural areas, and

insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using 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; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries.

N/A

- c. FAA Secs. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 120-21. 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
- e. FAA Secs. 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
- 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. Addresses a critical health problem through TA, training and education
- h. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution Sec. 538. 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 any 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 1988 Continuing Resolution. 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? YES
- k. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution. 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 20 percent of the students are Hispanic Americans, and private and voluntary organizations which are controlled by individuals who are black Americans, Hispanic Americans, or Native Americans, or who are economically or socially disadvantaged (including women)? TA subcontracting activities may involve such organizations.
- l. 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? 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 YES
- a - k: N/A

or degraded; (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 in 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?

- m. FAA Sec. 110(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 Sec. 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 benefits and sustainable forest management systems; or (b) actions which will significantly degrade 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 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? N/A
- p. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution 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 N/A

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 shorter-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, to maintain and restore the 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?

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2. Development Assistance Project Criteria
(Loans Only)

(Project is 100% Grant)

- 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. FY 1988 Continuing Resolution. If for a loan to a private sector institution from funds made available to carry out the provisions of FAA Sections 103 through 106, will loan be provided, to the maximum extent practicable, at or near the prevailing interest rate paid on Treasury obligations of similar maturity at the time of obligating such funds? N/A
- d. 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

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3. Economic Support Fund Project Criteria

- 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(e). 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