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

EL SALVADOR
PROJECT PAPER

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY STRENGTHENING

AID/LAC/P-619

PROJECT NUMBER 519-0360

UNCLASSIFIED

APPENDIX 3A, Attachment 1
Chapter 3, Handbook 3 (TM 3:43)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete

Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE
3

COUNTRY/ENTITY
El Salvador

2. PROJECT NUMBER
519-0360

3. BUREAU/OFFICE

LAC

4. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY STRENGTHENING

5. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (FACD)

MM DD YY
07 29 92

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
(Under "B" below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 91 0 B. Quarter 3

C. Final FY 92 1

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	490		490	490		490
(Grant)	(490)	()	(490)	(490)	()	(490)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S. L						
U.S. Z						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	490		490	490		490

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION 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) ESF					490		490	
(2)								
(3)								
(4)								
TOTALS					490		490	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 8 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code
B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 400 characters)

To strengthen the ability of the National Legislative Assembly to engage in a more analytical and informed policy dialogue internally and with other branches of the government.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
07 29 92

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 Local Other (Specify)

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

PAYMENT VERIFICATION PROCEDURES APPROVED:


Frank Breen
CONTROLLER

17. APPROVED BY


Title HENRY H. BASSFORD
MISSION DIRECTOR

Date Signed MM DD YY
11/19/92

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A. I. D. MISSION
TO EL SALVADOR
C/O AMERICAN EMBASSY.
SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, C. A.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country/Entity: El Salvador
Number of Project: 519-0360
Name of Project: Legislative Assembly Strengthening

1. Pursuant to Section 531 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Legislative Assembly Strengthening Project, entailing a Grant Agreement with the Government of El Salvador and involving a total planned obligation of not to exceed FOUR HUNDRED NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$490,000) in grant funds, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the Project. The planned life of the project is two years from the date of initial obligation.
2. The Project consists of strengthening the democratic process in El Salvador, by building citizen confidence in democratic institutions as a means for representing their interests.
3. The Grant Agreement, which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority, shall be subject to the following terms and conditions, together with such terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

A. Source, Origin and Nationality of Procurement of Commodities and Other Services

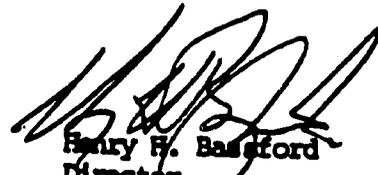
Except as A.I.D. may otherwise approve in writing, commodities and services financed by A.I.D. under this Project shall have their source, origin and nationality in the United States.

B. Conditions Precedent to Disbursement

Prior to initial disbursement of funds under this Grant Agreement, the Grantee will, except as the parties may otherwise agree in writing, furnish to A.I.D. in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D.:

1. Evidence that this Agreement has been duly 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

2. A statement of the name(s) of the person(s) holding or acting in the office of the Grantee specified in Section 8.2, and of any additional representatives, together with the specimen signature of each person specified in such statement.



Henry F. Bassford
Director
USAID/El Salvador

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I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendation

The Project Development Committee recommends authorization of the Legislative Assembly Strengthening Project (519-0360) involving planned obligations of \$490,000 in grant funds from the Economic Support Fund. The estimated Project life is two years.

B. Grantee

The Grantee will be the National Assembly of El Salvador. Funds will be obligated by means of a project agreement, to be signed by the Ministry of Planning and the National Assembly of El Salvador.

C. Project Summary

The goal of this Project is to advance the democratic process in El Salvador by building citizen confidence in democratic institutions as a means for representing their interests. The Project purpose is to strengthen the ability of the National Legislative Assembly to engage in a more analytical and informed policy dialogue internally and with other branches of the government. By the end of this pilot Project, members of the legislature will have increased access to action-oriented policy information and constituents, as well as other branches of government, will be more informed as to the role of the legislature and of processes for addressing citizen concerns.

The Project consists of three closely related components: (1) Technical Support Services; (2) Infrastructure; and (3) Constituency Services. Under the Technical Support Services component, the Project will finance expansion and upgrading of the Assembly Data Resource Center, strengthening (through the addition of policy analysts and training workshops for legislators) of the analytical capabilities of the Assembly, development of a plan for the systematic and continuous compilation of laws, and observational trips for top Legislative Assembly personnel to see how other parliamentary bodies function. The Infrastructure Component will finance upgrades to Assembly equipment and facilities to improve operational efficiency and provide adequate facilities for representatives (diputados) to meet with their constituents. Finally, the third component will finance materials and other operational support for a pilot public education program to improve citizen understanding of the role and function of a legislature in a democratic society. Special emphasis will be given to informing constituents of channels for informing representatives of concerns which they would like to see the Legislature address.

The total cost of the Project is \$490,000, and will be financed with Economic Support Funds (ESF). Although not required by statute, the National Assembly will provide in-kind support for Project activities, including office space, labor, training, equipment and materials as counterpart to the AID grant.

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND

A. Country Setting

1. General

El Salvador has the distinction of being the smallest but most densely populated nation on the hemispheric mainland. The 1988 estimate of the UN Division of Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau is that 46% of the population of 5.4 million is under 15 years of age. The past several decades have seen a sustained migration from rural to urban areas in El Salvador due to declining agricultural productivity and incomes and the lure of potential economic, health and educational opportunities offered by the urban centers. In El Salvador, however, this urbanization process has been fueled by the civil conflict that has been waged primarily in the rural areas, resulting in the displacement of vast numbers of the rural population and rapid urbanization.

As of 1986, approximately 50% of the population is urban and 50% is rural. However, in most departments the rural population outnumbers the urban by a margin of two to one, a few even more. However, the benefits of development have gone much more heavily to the urban groups, leaving few resources for the rural people. The financial burden associated with the continued conflict has also impeded the Government in responding to the needs of the urban and rural poor.

2. Economic Overview

The 1960's and early 1970's were relatively prosperous times, with an average annual rate of economic expansion at 5.4%. However, over the past decade, the human, social, and economic fabric of El Salvador has been torn by a civil war, economic depression, a disastrous earthquake in 1986, and an inefficient public sector able to only partially meet the needs of its growing population. A global recession beginning in 1980 reduced international prices for El Salvador's primary agricultural products (e.g., coffee, cotton and sugar) and dampened demand for Salvadoran manufactured exports with a resulting fall in GDP by 25% from 1980-1985; overall, exports dropped off by 35%. In 1985, real GDP growth had begun to recover reaching 2.0%. It dropped to 0.6% in 1986, however, due in part to the earthquake, rebounding to 2.6% for 1987, but falling once again in 1988 to an estimated 1.6%.

While the workforce is plentiful, it is underutilized and undereducated. Declining real wages are a pressing economic problem in both the rural and urban sectors of the country. These economic problems are derived from a combination of factors including an economic policy framework which discouraged production for exports and most forms of new investment, an annual natural population growth rate of 2.5%, declining productivity of the land, a poorly educated, untrained population, an oversized public sector work force, and a trade deficit of \$398.1 million in 1988.

3. Political Overview.

The Salvadoran people have demonstrated an unwavering commitment to building a strong democratic nation, despite the armed rebellion that has threatened each and every Salvadoran with economic and personal losses. Rising levels of U.S. economic assistance since 1978 have provided an important support for the country, particularly during the height of the guerrilla conflict in the early 80s. And, despite the conflict, the country's democratic system is beginning to show signs of maturity that add to the credibility of the system and promise further achievements in democratic initiatives. For example, national assembly and municipal elections have been held twice in the last four years, with over 70% of all eligible voters participating despite threats by the armed insurgents against those who participated. In the most recent election of these officials and representatives, the opposition party won a narrow majority of seats in the National Assembly and over 70% of the mayoral races. Most recently, the country saw its first peaceful transition of power from one democratically elected civilian President to another, and the left, which turned to armed conflict in the 1980's as the only means for obtaining a share of political power, participated in this election by formally registering a party and running a candidate.

The Constitution of 1983 recognizes the National Assembly as the first power of the state, stating that its main functions are to decree/interpret/reform laws, set taxes and the national budget, elect the Supreme Court President and members, declare war, and suspend individual rights. It further gives constitutional basis to a system of proportional representation for the election of representatives and to the rights of political parties to participate in the political process, thereby reinforcing the ideal of representative government and minority participation in a pluralist political system.

Despite the strength of its constitutional mandate, the Assembly has traditionally been a weak player in the political process in El Salvador. A history of dominant executive branches, supported by the military and the landed elite, has severely limited the role of the Assembly both as lawmaker and as constituency representative. A dearth of analytical materials and technical support staff available to

representatives in the exercise of their duties has further limited the effectiveness of the Assembly in fulfilling its role as a deliberative body that represents the interests of the Salvadoran population. These facts have, unfortunately, stunted the long-term development of the Assembly institutional framework, skewed the political experience of the legislators, and prevented the development of a vision of the potential strength of the Legislative Branch in the political arena.

4. Social Conditions Related to the Strengthening of Democratic Initiatives.

A number of conditions exist that provide a supportive setting for initiatives designed to strengthen democratic institutions. For one, citizen expectations for responsive and accountable government are increasing as a result of the successful series of town meetings at the municipal level that have taken place all over the country. Expectations for a decline in the emphasis given to strengthening local government once the ARENA party acquired the Presidency as well as the majority of municipal and legislator seats have not become a reality; to the contrary, the new Administration has publicly stated its conviction to continue with programs that strengthen municipal autonomy.

Other efforts designed to increase the independence of the judiciary and the Assembly have also been carried over through two successive administrations. This is but one indication of the broad-based support that exists among the various political party leaders for efforts to strengthen democratic institutions. The party balance is competitive enough so that the main parties can hope to win power in the future. Therefore, efforts to strengthen various institutions of democracy are not equated, over the long run, with aid to specific political parties.

B. Project Setting

1. Organization of the Assembly

a. Membership

The Assembly is a unicameral legislature composed of 60 representatives popularly elected for a period of three years and eligible for re-election at the end of each term. Unlike the U.S. system, representatives in El Salvador do not represent a defined section within a department (the equivalent of a state in the U.S.), but rather are elected on a departmental basis. This fact contributes to the lack of a strong constituent-representative relationship. Representatives are elected from each of the 14 departments, based on department populations recorded in the 1971 national census figures (the latest census data available). Representatives are not required to actually live in the department that they represent, but must either have been born there or maintain residency. They are elected under a proportional representation system, in which a citizen casts his/her vote for a party list rather than for an individual.

b. Leadership

The Assembly is presided over by a President, elected by the Assembly membership, and a Governing Board made up of the President, two Vice Presidents and six Secretaries, also elected at large by the Assembly. The majority party in the Assembly, the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA), holds all but two of the seats on the Governing Board including the Presidency; the remainder are held by the Movimiento Autentico Cristiano (MAC), a new political party organized as a result of a split in the Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC). The fourth party represented in the Assembly is the Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN). Neither PDC nor PCN members have Assembly leadership positions.

c. The Governing Board (Junta Directiva)

The Governing Board's main functions are to assign members to the standing committees and set the agenda for weekly plenary sessions. In practice, membership on committees is roughly proportional to a party's strength in the Assembly and the Board normally appoints committee members from nominations by each party's leadership. The Board also presides over the plenary sessions.

d. Committees (Comisiones)

Eleven standing committees function under the direction of the Governing Board. They are:

1. Legislation and Constitutional Affairs
2. Exterior Relations and Justice
3. Culture and Social Services
4. Labor and Social Security
5. Interior and Public Works
6. Economy and Agriculture
7. Budget and Treasury
8. Defense and Public Security
9. Exonerations
10. Public Welfare
11. National Policy

Two special committees also exist in addition to the standing committees. These are the Special Committee on Agrarian Reform and the Special Committee on Anti-Corruption. Special committees are formed on an ad-hoc basis in response to a particular need, and are dissolved upon completion of their activities. The Committee's functions are similar to the functions of legislative committees in the U.S.; they conduct an initial review of legislation submitted within the area of committee oversight, and recommend action on such proposals to the full Assembly.

Committee members are assigned by the Governing Board and committee presidents are elected by the committee members. Committee assignments are determined by the political party factions, often on the basis of each member's practical experience. Average committee size is eleven and representation of the parties within the committee is roughly equivalent to their strength in the Assembly. Distribution of seats within the committees, however, is based on traditional practice and not formal rules. A diputado from the majority party, ARENA, presides over each standing committee and the party also holds the majority of the seats in all but two committees (Budget and Defense) which do not give an outright majority to any party.

The committees meet once a week and each is assigned a staff support person called a technician. The technician's role is limited to drafting proposed legislation into the appropriate legal format and giving narrow technical advice. As such, their views do not now figure prominently in the deliberative process.

e. Internal Administration

The support service and everyday business of the Assembly is coordinated by the Senior Official (Official Mayor) who reports to the President and also serves as Secretary to the Governing Board. He supervises the seven administrative departments of the Assembly: Accounting, Press, Public Relations, Purchasing, Security, Maintenance, and Archives. Many of the administrative personnel have served in their posts for several years, although their positions are not protected by any civil service like employment policy. The current Senior Official has held office for over 15 years, weathering the coup of 1979 and several changes in the majority party leadership. Among the Section Heads, length of service ranges from 20 years for Accounting and Public Relations, 10 years for Press and Security, to one year for Maintenance.

Excluding the representatives, the administrative staff numbers approximately 130. The Senior Official has a staff which coordinates the day-to-day business of the Assembly. The Accounting Section, responsible for budgeting, payroll, all accounting functions, and financial management comprises 10 employees. The Press' and Public Relation's offices main functions are to disseminate information about the legislature's activities, prepare press releases, publish legislative proceedings, and receive requests from the public. Their staff number 4 and 5, respectively. The Security department handles security for the buildings, and personnel therein. The Maintenance department, totaling 41 employees, is responsible for the physical upkeep and grounds and office maintenance. Purchasing is responsible for procurement and inventory of equipment and supplies. The Archives office, comprised of three people, handles the archiving and storage of legislative decrees, committee reports, Diario Oficiales (equivalent to the Federal Register), and requests for documents from legislative staff and other government agencies.

2. Role of Political Parties

There are currently four political parties represented in the Assembly, distributed as follows:

ARENA	53%	(32 members)
MAC	22%	(13 ")
PDC	15%	(9 ")
PCN	10%	(6 ")

MAC did not exist as a political party for the 1988 municipal elections, but is the result of a later split in the PDC party. Therefore, the 13 members of MAC in the Assembly ran and won office in 1988 as PDC candidates. Their relatively prominent place in the Assembly, thus, does not necessarily represent a corresponding strength within the electorate. In the 1989 Presidential elections, the MAC candidate received only 1% of the vote.

The power and influence of the political parties represented in the Assembly cannot be overstated. Political parties play a key role in Salvadoran politics and the Assembly is no exception. Outside the Assembly, at the national and local levels, party leadership dictates the list of candidates the party will offer in each department and rank orders the list (the order is crucial in a system of proportional representation). Usually selection of the candidates is based on some combination of loyalty and service to the party and the individual's prestige in the community. The strength of the parties in general also affects the degree of independence of the Assembly vis-a-vis the Executive. The possibility of greater independence is more likely when the executive is in the hands of an opposition party. Tight internal party discipline reduces the independence of the Assembly when the same party controls the executive.

Once elected to the Assembly, party discipline is high among the deputies and loyalty is demanded by party leaders. Many of the national political party leaders are members of the Assembly, further reinforcing party influence. Within the Assembly, the political parties hold weekly meetings to discuss party position on issues before the committees and plenary sessions. In addition, the leadership of each party determines which members will serve on the standing committees. Typically the discussion in plenary sessions is dominated by a handful of party leaders and most representatives do not actively participate in debates.

3. Fiscal/Budgetary Setting

The Assembly, as with most institutions in El Salvador, suffers from a shortage of financial resources. According to the Constitution, the Assembly has complete control over its budget. However, in practice the budget is subject to limits placed by the Executive, supposedly related to the scarcity of funds. Nonetheless, Assembly requests for modest

(averaging 4 percent) annual increases in the budget base in recent years have been usually granted. Moreover, the Assembly has requested and received additional funds during each recent fiscal year. In 1987, the budget supplements amounted to a total of 859,690 colones, an increase of over 11 percent to the base budget for that year. In 1988, the supplemental appropriation totalled 1,100,000 colones, and in 1989, 2,000,000 colones.

The 1989 Assembly budget was 8,323,360 colones, which has also been the budget base (with minor changes) for the last three years. Most of the 1989 budget (82 percent) goes toward salaries. This proportion has been as high as 88 percent for the 1985 budget and has not been lower than 79 percent (in 1987). The 1990 budget is 13,322,520 colones (or \$1.9 million). Representatives currently earn 3180 colones per month (approximately \$425) which, over the past two years, has increased the same amount as that of government civil servants (or 200 colones per year). Funds for representational purposes are budgeted at slightly less than 2300 colones per month (about \$300) for each representative. They receive this allowance in a lump sum payment and need not account for the expenditures.

Interestingly, the static level of most budget categories over the last three years has persisted both when the same political party controlled the Assembly and the executive and also when the controlling parties were from opposing camps. Some observers feel that when the same party controls both branches, as is currently the case, budgetary increases are more likely to be passed; however, it has also been suggested that since the same party controls both branches, the legislature would hesitate to request a substantial budgetary increase for fear of embarrassing their colleagues in the executive branch. Several deputies also expressed the belief that party leaders maintain the budget at low levels because of fear that voters will turn out deputies who vote to increase the budget.

4. Support Services

a. Technical Support

Technical support to the Assembly consists of the narrow technical advice offered by eight technicians assigned to committees. The main function of the technician is to transform the policy initiatives developed in committee into legislative bill form. The staff is comprised of an equal number of lawyers and law students who have not yet finished degree programs. Each staff member is assigned to a particular committee although some staff serve more than one committee. Most of their time is spent assisting in the work of the committee and the Governing Board, and giving occasional advice to individual representatives regarding legal procedure. Some opposition party members regard the technicians with distrust because they are viewed as partisan to the majority party, notwithstanding that some of them have served in the Assembly for many years.

b. Analytical and Research Support Services

With the exception of the technicians, there is no institutionally based support available to the Assembly. The need for analytical support staff for policy analysis and review is recognized by the Assembly leadership and all the political parties. Technical advice on matters relating to economics and policy areas such as agriculture, public health, and social policy is particularly needed. Reference materials and data resources available to the Assembly are limited to the materials stored in the Archives (Diario Oficiales, committee hearing notes, and some Presidential decrees), and the acquisitions of the newly installed library. Research on previous legislation is often neglected because there is no index and one must manually sift through the tomes of Diario Oficiales and committee hearing notes shelved in the Archives. The new library, established through the ongoing AID grant, will not only provide necessary reference material but should function as the coordinating center of research activities.

5. Facilities and Infrastructure

The Assembly conducts its day-to-day business in the main eight story office building and its plenary sessions in an adjoining building, the Salon Azul. Allocation of space to the political parties is based on the number of seats held in the Assembly. Generally this "space" consists of one large meeting room, which is also used as a reception area and one to two smaller adjoining offices. Only the leadership have individual offices; most Assembly members must conduct meetings or receive visitors in all view and hearing of colleagues and staff. The main Assembly meeting room in the adjacent building is functional and better outfitted than the main building. Seating is available to the press and to the public at both the ground level and the balcony.

In terms of infrastructure, the buildings suffer from antiquated equipment (elevators and power generators) that are continuously affected by energy current irregularities and power blackouts. Air conditioning does not exist in some crucial places, such as Archives, and individual units are scattered throughout the building. The Archives office, which houses the Diario Oficial (which date back to 1872), is not temperature controlled and the environment is slowly destroying the collection. Only ranking legislators have access to direct lines at all times.

The Assembly currently has only limited automation capability, established through the regionally-funded legislative assembly project in late 1989. Nine computers were purchased and installed in the Administrative offices, the library, and in the Committee meeting areas for use by the technicians. Most correspondence is therefore manually typed on old typewriters and carbon copies are used in lieu of reproduction. Lack of reproduction capacity hampers the efficient flow of correspondence and the administration of the Archives; originals are loaned instead of reproduced and often are not returned.

III. PROGRAM FACTORS

A. Relationship to A.I.D. Policies and Country Strategy

The Country Development Strategy Statement for 1990-94 states that A.I.D. will launch a major new initiative to strengthen the Legislative Assembly, and that project assistance will be provided to train legislative staff and expand the data center/library. In addition, the CDSS notes that the Mission will actively promote the reintroduction of widespread teaching of civics through, inter alia, training and observation trips for legislators. This Project is the support mechanism for these initiatives with the Assembly.

The Project is consistent with A.I.D. and Regional Bureau policies and the priority accorded to strengthening democratic institutions — the legislative assembly being one of the most important. It is, moreover, consistent with the views and strategy of the Assembly leadership for enhancing the role of the legislature.

B. Relationship to Host Country Strategy

This Project is fully consistent with efforts of the country to strengthen its democratic institutions. In particular, the Project supports the vision and plans of the elected representatives to strengthen the independence of the Legislative Branch of government.

C. Relationship to Other A.I.D. Projects

(1) Relationship to Other Mission Projects

Over the past five years, USAID/El Salvador has become deeply involved in issues and programs involving human rights and the reinforcement of democratic institutions in El Salvador. This involvement has included extensive support for Judicial Reform efforts, support for the Central Elections Council in the 1984 and 1989 presidential elections and the 1988 National Assembly and municipal elections, the GOES Human Rights Commission, the National Assembly, and training and grant funding to strengthen municipal governments. This Legislative Assembly Project will focus on strengthening the analytical/legislative review capabilities of the Assembly in order to strengthen the Assembly as an institution, as well as to facilitate the review and approval of legislative reform proposals developed under the Judicial Reform Project.

(2) Relationship to Other Regional and Centrally-Funded Projects

This Project builds upon the activities initiated under the Regionally-funded Legislative Assembly Project, which provided \$500,000 in specific support to El Salvador. Under this regional project, two seminars for legislators were held and an annotated constitution developed to improve legislator skills. In addition, a basic legislative library has been established and some office equipment has been purchased. This Project will expand on the aforementioned activities by expanding the legislative library into a reference center and adding a constituency services element. To the extent feasible, the Project will also look to the planned FY 89 Regional Legislative Assembly Project to provide opportunities for training designed to broaden the vision of Salvadoran legislators.

D. Relationship to Other Donor Activities

There are currently no other donors providing support to the Legislative Assembly.

IV. PROBLEM STATEMENT AND CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS

A. Problem Statement

El Salvador's political institutions are in the process of evolving to support the country's commitment to democratic processes. One of the most important building blocks for a stable democratic political system is a strong Legislative Assembly, capable both of informed participation in the policy-making process and enlightened mutually-supportive relationships with constituents. The representative function is particularly critical if citizens are to be convinced that the GOES is serious about broadening the base of political participation and sharing available resources more equitably.

However, the National Assembly, at present, is incapable of playing an aggressive and informed role in the democratic processes. On the one hand, it lacks the parliamentary traditions, administrative infrastructure, and staff support services necessary to be an influential partner in the policy process. On the other, it does not have complete comprehension of other equally important functions of a representative body. For example, an effective Assembly could provide a medium of communication between governors and the governed, thereby helping to unify the state. It could also contribute to conflict management in society by providing a supportive environment in which the often incompatible demands of various sectors of society are meaningfully debated. Subsequent identification of grounds for negotiation and compromise could provide legitimacy to resulting policy decisions. The challenge, therefore, is to assist the Assembly in developing a viable and appropriate role in the Salvadoran political system.

B. Constraints to an Effective National Assembly

1. Technical Constraints

a. Many members of the Assembly are ill-prepared to participate meaningfully in the assembly processes. They often do not understand the nature, functions, and relationships of other actors in the political system, such as ministries, the judiciary, and municipal governments. Nor are they familiar with the formal and informal norms and procedures that govern the Assembly itself.

b. Members of the Assembly have no systematic access to support staff capable of assisting in the analysis of policy alternatives and their implications. The only staff support available at this time is the technician assigned to each Assembly committee. This person is either a full fledged attorney or, more likely, an egresado — one who has finished the course work for a law degree but has not completed the required thesis. At best, this person helps to draft bills and offers legal advice on narrow technical matters. Neither the breadth nor depth of their experience suggests that the technicians can be helpful even in the analysis of broader legal and constitutional issues. To compound the problem, some of the technicians are assigned to more than one committee. No staff help is available in fields directly related to the content of proposed legislation, such as economics, education, public health, or agriculture.

c. Members of the Assembly have no systematic access to basic information that would be helpful in their legislative duties. There is no source from which they can draw basic facts about the country or information on the status of current laws on any topic. Information stored in the Archives Office includes a set of Annual Reports (Anuarios) that list bills passed in each legislative year. There is no correlated index either for individual years or the complete set. The last published annual report was for the legislative year 1985-86. Archives also has a set of the Diario Oficial, published by the Ministry of Interior, which lists all bills that actually become laws. The Diario is without index, and therefore discovery of the current status of law on a given topic is only possible by leafing through hundreds of accumulated publications in search of appropriate entries. Finally, Archives has a collection of committee records on pieces of proposed legislation — also without index — and a partial collection of Executive Decrees.

2. Infrastructure Constraints

a. Space utilization in the Assembly office building is inefficient and does not provide an atmosphere likely to either enhance the self-image of deputies or the perceptions of constituents. As noted above, most deputies have no access to private or semi-private office space. Nor do they have use of a private desk or reasonable access to telephones. This lack of basic physical facilities seems to be a function of the few expectations held for the performance of an average representative — either by constituents, the Assembly leadership, or the leaders of the individual party factions.

b. Many elements of the physical plant of both the Salon Azul (for plenary sessions) and the headquarters building are deficient, including: air conditioning, electrical systems, the water system, and elevators.

c. Communication and administrative efficiency are hampered by inadequate technical support equipment such as telephones and reproduction equipment. The ongoing regionally-funded project has partially remedied this situation, with the purchase of 9 personal computers, some electrical typewriters, and a FAX machine. However, the computer equipment is underutilized due to the lack of adequate training and the absence of a systems operator.

3. Financial Constraints

As noted earlier, the Assembly is constrained by significant limitations on its budget. While the technical and infrastructure constraints are in large part related to the financial limitations on the Assembly's spending, the area of constituency relations is equally affected. Representatives receive approximately \$370 per month as a representational allowance, in addition to their \$500 monthly salary. Given the low salary, most representatives must utilize at least a portion of their representational allowance to supplement their monthly income. The balance is frequently used to meet the special needs of a few of their constituents, such as medicine purchases. Thus, little is left for the representatives to use to, for example, open an office in his/her department, duplicate and mail newsletters to his constituency, or carry out other activities that might link him/her more closely to constituent needs and interests.

4. Cultural Constraints

a. Historically, the Assembly has been heavily dependent on the executive branch. The Assembly does not initiate important legislation, it takes its cues from the executive and, generally, it does not exercise an independent role in the policy-making process. Traditions die hard and existing patterns of conduct will be difficult to change, even among those who give lip-service to the idea of a more prominent role for the Assembly.

b. A strong sense of identification between representatives and their constituencies does not exist. Representatives are elected through a system of proportional representation based on party lists in each department. This is a critical factor in terms of identification since proportional representation means, in effect, that all representatives from a given department are elected at large with no ties to specific geographic areas smaller than the department. Therefore, unlike a system based on single-member districts, responsibility and accountability are diffused and strong identification with constituents is less likely. The dependency on party leadership placing their name near the top of the voting lists also leads elected representatives to be more responsive to their party leadership than to their constituents.

c. There are neither traditions nor physical facilities to encourage representatives to meet on a regular basis with constituents. This point, of course, is linked to the system of proportional representation described above in paragraph 3.b. Diffused accountability is accompanied by lack of a tradition of meeting with constituents and is reinforced by lack of appropriate physical facilities. Meetings with constituents, should any manage the trip to the capital and make it through the antiquated screening system for visitors, take place in the usually unpartitioned spaces made available to each political party faction. With the exception of one representative, who has recently set up an office in his home department (at his own expense), there are no field offices. Such meetings as do occur are likely to take place either in local party headquarters or, if one's political party happens to be dominant either nationally or locally, in the municipal building or the governor's office.

Unsatisfactory as they may seem, the current arrangements are probably adequate if representatives do not more aggressively pursue constituent relations. Given the present weak role of the Assembly in the policy-making process, the weak position of the average legislator in his or her party faction, and the inability of most to offer much in terms of constituent services, there seems little reason for citizens to meet with their representatives.

d. Many members of the Assembly have a poor self-image concerning their role as representatives that is, in part, a function of their feeling that constituents neither understand what they do nor have much respect for the office. The net result is a downward spiral of negative reinforcement which hinders the proactive conduct required by a first power of the State.

V. DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

Three important factors must be kept in mind during discussion of this project:

1. Political Sensitivity. More than most A.I.D. projects, this proposal deals directly with the distribution of authoritative decision-making power among political institutions. Care must be taken to ensure that Project resources are not utilized to further the political interests of any one party.

2. Extended time frame. As one considers the constraints discussed in Section IV. above, it is apparent that the first category, technical, and the third category, infrastructure, are relatively easy to deal with in a straight-forward manner and within a relatively short time period. Their resolution is analogous to building a bridge or installing a sewer system. On the other hand, attitudinal/behavioral constraints, such as historical dependency on the executive, lack of identification with and responsiveness to constituents, poor self-image, and negative perceptions of constituents and other actors in the political system, are much more difficult to deal with and will yield only slowly (if at all) to new initiatives. This Project is designed to deal primarily with the technical and infrastructure constraints, which can be more easily resolved through outside support. The Project also, however, includes support for a pilot effort that will test the receptivity of the Legislature and the country to activities targetted at alleviating the attitudinal constraints. This latter areas of emphasis should be understood to be a lengthy process and one in which success depends less on outside funding than it does on the receptivity of the Salvadoran population to such changes.

3. There is No One "Correct" Combination of Functions That a Representative Assembly Should Carry Out in a Democratic Society. Since representative assemblies are often referred to as legislatures, the first activity one thinks of in connection with them is lawmaking. Certainly this is true in the United States where, indeed, the lawmaking function is important. It is also true among many Latin Americans who are familiar with the system in the United States and view it as a model for their own countries. This focus on lawmaking is unfortunate in several respects:

a. Lawmaking is not an exclusively legislative function, even in the United States. It is shared with executives, judiciaries, and bureaucracies.

b. Representative assemblies play an important role apart from the lawmaking function, serving as a forum in which the concerns of the various sectors of society are articulated, linked to proposed policies, and obtaining consent of the governed for policies that are largely developed by other branches of government — a linkage/legitimacy role.

B. Overall Project Strategy

As noted above, it is impossible to speak of one "correct" combination of functions that must be the thrust of all democratic representative assemblies. Rather, each society must choose and prioritize from among a number of alternative assembly functions, seeking the combination that best fits local traditions and values and, which, within the local context, best contributes to stable and responsive democratic government.

Therefore, this Project will support a number of activities designed to strengthen the ability of the National Assembly to engage in meaningful policy dialogue internally and, as appropriate, with the other branches of the Government. As a result, the Legislature will serve as a more effective instrument to link government and its citizenry, thereby strengthening the credibility and legitimacy of the democratic processes.

Emphasis is not given at this time to the lawmaking function in the sense of trying to establish the Assembly as a co-equal partner with the executive in the design and initiation of policy packages. That goal is unrealistic in the face both of local tradition and the urgent demands stemming from economic crisis and internal conflict. The lawmaking function may develop over time and, in fact, the activities of this Project, if successful, will help create an environment supportive of such an evolution.

If institutionalized, the activities suggested here will significantly shape the environment in which the Assembly functions and the effectiveness with which Assembly members operate within that environment. The components that deal with relatively narrow technical constraints can be implemented in a comparatively short period of time. In addition to speaking directly to the constraints for which they are designed, the short-term activities will also help form a supportive atmosphere from which the more difficult constraints — for example, those dealing with questions of image, tradition, relationships with the executive branch, and constituency-legislator identification — can be attacked.

The strategy is to focus on resolving technical and infrastructure constraints while, at the same time, testing the waters of Assembly reform and determining the feasibility of a more extended commitment to address attitudinal constraints. If this pilot project is effective, and if the general situation in El Salvador at that time seems to warrant a substantial investment in the program, a second phase will be added. Phase two will last approximately four years and will, generally, quicken the pace of programs initiated the first year. In addition, as the environment becomes more responsive, new initiatives will be undertaken which, if attempted earlier and without the foundation provided by Phase one activities, would have much less chance of success.

C. Goal and Purpose

The goal of this Project is to advance the democratic process in El Salvador by building citizen confidence in democratic institutions as a means for representing their interests.

The Project purpose is to strengthen the ability of the National Legislative Assembly to engage in a more analytical and informed policy dialogue internally and with other branches of the government. By the end of this pilot Project, members of the legislature will have increased access to action-oriented policy information and constituents, as well as other branches of government, will be more informed as to the role of the legislature and of processes for addressing citizen concerns.

D. Project Components

The Project consists of three closely related components: (1) Technical Support Services; (2) Infrastructure; and (3) Constituency Services.

1. Technical Support Services Component

a. Activity Description

This Project component focusses on resolving the technical constraints described in Section IV.B.1, related to weaknesses in the Legislature's analytical capacity. Project resources will be utilized to establish a research capability within the Assembly to increase the availability of analytical information for use by legislators in their debate.

Project funding will be used to expand the functions of the recently organized Assembly Library into a pro-active Data Resource Center. The holdings of the library will be expanded to include action-oriented data — policy documents, economic and social data, executive reports, consultant reports, and other policy research, as well as a few core documents, such as the annotated constitution developed under the previous regionally-funded project. Periodicals will be more important than complete books, and the fundamental criteria for selection of any materials will be timeliness and relevance to current policy discussions. Emphasis will be given to acquiring local studies, such as those published by FUSADES, CENITEC, CORELESAL, and others. Computer equipment (3 personal computers plus peripherals) will also be purchased to expand the analytical capability of the Resource Center.

Within the Assembly Data Resource Center, a Policy Research Unit will be organized, manned initially by four competent professionals who can be trained on-site in policy research and evaluation. Emphasis will be placed not on scholarly production but rather on relatively short, incisive presentations of policy alternatives and consequences. Information packets containing core data, definitions, and basic analysis for priority policy areas will be developed and distributed to each member of the Assembly by the research unit. The Project financed

technical assistance will contract the policy analysts and provide guidance and training to the them in the systematic preparation of such information packets as part of their initial on-site training in policy analysis and evaluation. Whenever appropriate, the work of CORELESAL will be integrated into the materials.

Topics will be selected by the Governing Board of the Assembly plus representatives of each political party represented in the Assembly but not on the Governing Board. The right to access to these services will be allocated systematically to Assembly leadership and committees, in order to ensure that each clientele group has guaranteed access to at least a minimum specified percentages of available staff time. The opposition party leaders will collectively have the right to select at least 25 percent of the topics. In addition to the general value of such policy research, the fact that the results will be distributed to each member of the Assembly gives members a modest level of independence from the data supplied by party leaders.

In addition, one policy advisor will be provided to each of the four political parties represented in the Assembly by at least six members. The services supplied by these staffers will strengthen the role of the opposition in the Assembly and lead to more informed participation and debate. These advisors will be selected by party leaders and, inevitably, will be sympathetic to party ideology and issue positions. However, the contracting of these professionals will be done directly by the technical assistance contractor in order to ensure an acceptable level of professional competence.

All eight policy advisors will be contracted for a one year period only under the Project. Should the continuation of these positions be desirable, the first option will be the absorption of these positions into the ordinary budget of the Assembly for calendar year 1992. A fall back position will be to program local currency generations to finance these continuing positions.

Complementing this analytical work, the Project will also assist the Assembly in developing a strategy for systematically organizing existing laws to provide easy access and monitor possible duplication. Currently, there is no source from which legislators can draw information on the current status of laws on any topic. Also, as noted earlier, an incomplete, manually prepared index of legislation from recent years is kept in the Senior Official's office and the documentation housed in the Archives Section (e.g., the Diario Oficial) is neither indexed nor correlated, making access difficult. Experience from other Central American countries suggest that the task of preparing a compilation of laws requires both a highly dedicated and skilled staff, as well as time. This Project will finance a short-term consultant to assist the Senior Official's Office in developing a plan for the compilation of laws in effect to date, as well as a system for regularly updating this compilation. This consultant will make suggestions for the best manner in which to proceed with the compilation task and, in particular, will assess the ability of the present legislative staff to carry out this work.

Finally, the Component will finance training for the legislature designed both to broaden the vision of the role of the Legislature and to upgrade technical skills of the legislators. Systematic, regularly scheduled one-day workshops for Assembly members will be held to discuss the nature, functions, and relationships of other actors in the political system such as the ministries, the judiciary, and municipal governments. In addition, workshops will also be scheduled on legislative procedures and the norms that should govern debate and other face-to-face interactions among Assembly members and a special two-day training program will be given to the newly elected legislature in 1991. The long-term specialist will assist the legislative leadership in coordinating the workshops, selecting themes, and identifying local resource persons for presentations as needed.

Top Assembly leaders, the Senior Official, and the leader or a representative of each Assembly party will also visit sister legislative assemblies in Latin America to observe arrangements for policy analysis, the role of committees, procedures, and style of policy debate.

b. Component Inputs:

One long-term specialist in legislative support services will provide assistance to the Assembly during this pilot Project. This specialist will coordinate training for the eight policy specialists to be added to Assembly staff and orientation to Assembly members on the use of the new services. The long-term specialist will report to the Assembly's Technical Committee and will have a collegial relationship with the Senior Official, as well as the Governing Body of the Assembly. The long-term specialist will coordinate the inputs of short-term specialists contracted for special studies, such as the design of a system for the compilation of laws. Whenever possible, short-term specialists will be contracted locally. Dollar funds will also be used to expand the library collection, to pay the salaries of the policy analysis personnel, to purchase computers, to finance the training and observational travel for Assembly members and staff, and to purchase periodicals and other locally available reference material and to print and distribute the annotated constitution to representatives and Assembly staff.

2. Infrastructure Component

a. Activity Description

This Component responds to the financial and infrastructure constraints described in Section IV, which have impeded the legislators in carrying out their responsibilities in an efficient manner and which may have limited contact with their constituents. Component activities will start by contracting a space utilization study to determine the most efficient and cost effective way of providing each deputy with semi-private office

space through the use of portable space dividers and basic office furniture, including a desk and three chairs. The Project will provide for the purchase of required construction materials to install semi-private offices for the legislators. In addition, the Project resources will finance office equipment to enhance operational efficiency and training in the use of computers already installed in the Assembly. Equipment which may be purchased includes: 1) basic office equipment for each legislator; 2) additional computer equipment for the technicians who write up the laws, provided that existing computer equipment is put to its full use; 3) court recording equipment (for plenary sessions); and, possibly, 4) electronic voting equipment.

b. Component Inputs

The long-term specialist will coordinate acquisition of equipment and infrastructure. The contractor will contract for a space utilization study. Dollar resources available under the Project will be used to purchase equipment available offshore (e.g., court reporting equipment) and space dividers, basic office furniture for representatives, and other equipment to enhance operational efficiency and to finance computer training.

3. Constituency Services

a. Activity Description

This component will finance technical assistance, materials and other operational support for a pilot public education program to improve citizen understanding of the role and function of a legislature in a democratic society. In addition, special emphasis will be given to informing constituents of topics being addressed by the Assembly and of channels which exist that citizens may use to communicate concerns which they would like to see the Legislature address. The long-term specialist, working closely with Assembly leadership will coordinate the development and evaluation of this pilot program and, as indicated, assist the Assembly in developing a long-term strategy for this area. The program will probably involve the development of materials for school-age children and media kits.

b. Component Inputs

Project funds will be used to finance the technical assistance, materials, operational support for the pilot public education program, and additional copies of the annotated constitution for distribution to the 262 municipalities and other possible target audiences of the public education program.

E. Project Beneficiaries

This project seeks to strengthen the National Assembly in order to increase the vigor and expertise with which public policy is debated and formulated and, ultimately, to increase the credibility and legitimacy of democratic institutions. The immediate beneficiaries will be legislative representatives and staff who will receive training and equipment to upgrade their capabilities. Over time, the beneficiaries will include all citizens and virtually every sector of society through increased legislative capacity to identify and prioritize problems, meaningfully debate alternative solutions, and participate as a more assertive partner in the policy-making process.

VI. COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL PLAN

A. Financial Plan

Total A.I.D. financing for this Project totals \$490,000 in ESF grant funding. Since the Project is ESF-funded there is no statutory counterpart requirement. As a separate branch of government, the assembly has limited funds. It will, however, contribute in-kind counterpart in the form of office space, staff time, etc.

<u>LINE ITEM</u>	<u>A.I.D.</u>
A. Technical Support Services (Resource Center)	343.7
Long-term T.A. (18 months)*	170.0
Project Vehicle/Gas/maint.*	15.0
Other Personnel Costs*	
Compilation Laws* (2 weeks)	8.7
Policy Analysts*	
8 pers. x 13 mths. x \$900	96.0
6 Training Workshops*	
4 x \$1,000 + 2 x \$250	4.5
Computer Equipment	7.5
Observational Travel (2 trips)	
10 participants x \$1,700	17.0
Library Materials & Printing	25.0
B. Infrastructure Component	111.3
Space Utiliz. Study*	6.3
Equipment	45.0
Dividers/Facilities upgrades	50.0
Computer Training	10.0
C. Constituency Services	35.0
Public Pilot Educ. Project*	35.0
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET	<u>\$ 490.0</u>

* To be included in one Technical Assistance Contract

B. Effect on Recurrent Costs

As with most project A.I.D. finances with the purpose of strengthening institutions, this project will have some impact on recurrent costs. Specifically, A.I.D. funds will be used to finance the addition of eight technical staff to the legislative assembly, representing an estimated additional average cost to the assembly, if maintained after the A.I.D. project, of approximately (\$96,000). This would represent approximately a 18 increase in the legislative assembly budget -- an increase that is not unreasonable given historical budget trends.

C. Assessment of Methods of Implementation and Financing

The methods of implementation and financing for this Grant Project are as follows:

<u>Methods of Implementation</u>	<u>Methods of Financing</u>	<u>Approximate U.S. \$000</u>
Technical Assist. A.I.D. Contract (will include salaries of 8 analysts)	Direct pay	315.5
Equipment/ Materials/ Upgrades (AID Procurement)	Direct pay	157.5
Invitational Travel (A.I.D. placement)	Direct Reimbursement Through advances	17.0

D. Financial Monitoring, Accountability and Audit

All procurements will be done by means of direct A.I.D. contracting or by the institutional contractor. The disbursements will be made directly by A.I.D. using standard disbursement procedures which are in place for payment of goods and services procured by A.I.D. The technical assistance contract will be subject to a contract will be subject to a contract close-out audit.

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VII. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Implementation Responsibilities and Administrative Arrangements

Grant funds will be obligated by means of a project grant agreement, to be signed by the President of the National Assembly and the Minister of Planning.

The Office of Democratic Initiatives will have responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the Project. Project management responsibilities will be assigned to one of the PSN direct hire positions included in the Office's current staffing pattern. Support will also be provided by the Contracts Office, with respect to contracting actions, the Projects and Program Offices, with respect to A.I.D. and Mission policies and procedures, the Office of Education and Training, for training activities, the Office of the Controller, on all financial matters, and the Regional Legal Advisor, on all legal matters.

B. Project Implementation Schedule

Major implementation actions are as follows:

1990

August 31	Sign Grant Agreement.
September 15	Grant Agreement Ratified. Draft PIO/T for TA developed.
September 30	Announcement in CED of RFP.
October 15	RFP Issued for long-term Technical Assistance.
October 15	Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement Met.
November 30	Technical Assistance Proposals Due.
December 30	Technical Assistance Contractor Selected.

1991

January 30	Technical Assistance Contractor Arrives in Country.
January 30- March 15	Develop Action Plan for Assembly Resource Center, identify and purchase equip/materials to expand resource center, and advertise and contract policy analysts. Carry out computer training for técnicos and system mgr. Carry out study on compilation of laws. Carry out one training session for representatives. Print and distribute annotated constitution to Assembly members and municipalities.

- April 1 Policy Analysts begin work under one year contract.
- April 15 Carry out second training session.
- September 15 Training Session for new representatives (2 days).
- September 15-
November 15 Conduct space utilization study and order equipment.
Develop strategy for public education project.
- November 15 Observational Travel.
- December 15 Third training workshop for Representatives.
- 1992
- March 1 Fourth training workshop for Representatives.
- April Project evaluation, collaborative with Assembly members and A.I.D. DH staff.
- May 15 Fifth training workshop for Representatives.
- June 30 Long-term technical assistance contract ends.
- July Residual project close-out activities.
- July 29 Project Assistance Completion Date.

VIII. PROJECT EVALUATION PLAN

Given the nature of this Project, the Mission has opted for an in-house evaluation of this pilot Project. The technical advisor will be asked to prepare evaluative questionnaires concerning the usefulness of informational packets and other services provided by the resource center. These, coupled with discussions of AID and Embassy officials with representatives and staff of the Legislature, will be used to assess the extent to which Project funded activities have improved the analytical quality of debate and discussion within the Assembly. The length of the Project, coupled with the fact that new representatives will take office only nine months before the PACD, will make any demonstration of Project impact on attitudinal constraints to a more efficient assembly difficult to demonstrate; nonetheless, the in-house evaluation team will attempt to assess this factor as well. Results from the evaluation, scheduled for January 1992, will be used to determine if a follow-on project will be designed.

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IX. PROJECT ANALYSIS

A. Technical Analysis

The project does not envision exotic or sophisticated technologies that might be difficult to introduce and sustain in the local environment. Strategies in technical assistance and training are all based on successful experiences elsewhere in Latin America, with appropriate modifications to fit the peculiarities of the Salvadoran setting.

The recently terminated regional project purchased much needed computer equipment for the Assembly. Thus, the introduction of computer equipment to establish the Data Resource Center and to upgrade administrative support will build on the base already established. Ample technical assistance is available in the field of microcomputer applications for public administration and policy analysis and a cadre of trained programmers and data-entry personnel are available in El Salvador. Nonetheless, the Assembly has not yet hired a systems operator, as recommended in the IRM study and the local company which has trained assembly personnel in the use of computers. Accordingly, a condition precedent to further computer and equipment purchases will be the hiring of the computer systems operator.

The other area where technical expertise will be required is in the development of the public education program. The long-term specialist will find a host of local firms skilled in the development of information, education and communication programs, to assist him/her and the Assembly in this task if required.

B. Social Analysis

The importance and role of representative assemblies in Latin America has varied a great deal over the years. More than other institutions, legislatures reflect the traditional dominance of the executive and frequent lapses in constitutional authority. However, most Latin American countries have constitutions which provide, on paper, extensive authorities for legislative bodies. But these powers have been muted by the centuries old tradition of strong central authority manifested in the executive branch. The result is legislatures dependant on the executive, struggling to carve out meaningful roles in the policy-making and legitimizing processes.

Despite setbacks and periodic banishments of legislatures from the political scene in individual countries, the dream of effective representative assemblies is strongly rooted in Latin American history. Latin America is, at present, witnessing the rebirth and evolution of representative institutions in several countries, including Argentina, Uruguay, Peru and, in the near future, Chile.

Therefore, the idea of an important role for legislatures in the democratic processes is completely appropriate to the Latin American setting and does not represent an attempt to transfer an alien concept to an inhospitable host.

C. Administrative/Institutional Analysis

As pointed out in the Constraints section, the Assembly lacks adequate trained technical and administrative staff, and a supportive physical setting in which to carry out its functions. Analysis also suggests that minority opposition parties face particular problems in terms of access to staff support services. This project addresses these constraints directly through: 1) the addition and training of eight policy analysts — four to work with the new Assembly Data Resource Center, and one each for the parties represented in the legislature; 2) an expansion of the new Assembly Library to become a Data Resource Center and training of representatives in utilization of the services to be made available; 3) training deputies in basic information about the political system, legislative processes, and the importance of civility and decorum (to de-personalize policy debate) in the course of Assembly discussions; and 4) support for pilot public education program and upgrading facilities at the headquarters building in order to encourage increased contact, responsiveness, and legitimacy.

At the request of the Assembly and Executive branch of the Government, A.I.D. or the institutional contractor will perform all procurement under the Project, including the contracting of the policy analyst and departmental office staffs. Accordingly, the Assembly will not directly handle any A.I.D. funds.

X. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT AND COVENANTS

In addition to the standard conditions precedent to disbursement, the Grant Agreement will include the following conditions precedent and covenants:

A. Additional Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement

Prior to the disbursement of funds, or the issuance of documentation pursuant to which disbursement may be made, except for the technical assistance contract, the Assembly will:

- (1) present evidence that a technical committee composed of representatives of the different political parties represented in the Assembly has been established for purposes of Project implementation; and
- (2) present a timetable and plan for the relocation of the data resource center.

B. Conditions Precedent to Subsequent Disbursement

Prior to the disbursement of Project funds for the purchase of equipment, or the issuance of documentation pursuant to which disbursement may be made, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree, the Assembly will hire a systems manager, move one computer from the Library to the technicians' offices, and carry out a training program for Assembly staff to improve the utilization of existing computer.

C. Covenants

1. The Legislature covenants that it will undertake a review of the legislative proposals developed by the Revisory Commission on Salvadoran Legislation and identify priority legislative proposals for action by the Assembly.
2. The Legislature covenants that it will review the performance of the resource center and the four other policy advisors during 1991, and if found to be making a positive contribution to the Assembly's operations, make every effort to obtain financial support to continue the eight policy analyst/advisor positions.
3. The Legislature covenants that it will make every effort to fully utilize the video and sound equipment purchased under the previous Legislative Assembly Project, or if not required by the Assembly, transfer the title of such equipment to another Government or private sector entity.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY STRENGTHENING
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

Narrative Summary

Project Purpose

To strengthen the ability of the National Assembly to engage in a more analytical and informed policy dialogue internally and with other branches of the government.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

1. Deputies have increased access to action-oriented policy information.
2. Assembly debates improve in quality and vigor.
3. Increased public understanding of the role of the legislature.

Means of Verification

Discussions with Assembly leadership, committee presidents, fracción leaders and others deputies.

Important Assumptions

Access to trained policy support staff will increase the ability of the Assembly to more aggressively participate in the policy process.

Access to action-oriented policy information will increase the ability of the Assembly to more aggressively participate in the policy process.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY STRENGTHENING
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

<u>Narrative Summary</u>	<u>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</u>	<u>Means of Verification</u>	<u>Important Assumptions</u>
<u>Project Goal</u> To advance the democratic process in El Salvador by building citizen confidence in democratic institutions as a means for representing their interests.	The Assembly assumes a more aggressive and informed role in the policy process. Improved citizen perception of the role and worth of the Assembly.	Visits to Assembly plenary sessions and committee meetings. Discussions with citizenry.	Continuation of democratic elections and peaceful transfers of powers. Willingness of both legislative and executive branches to encourage a stronger legislature.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY STRENGTHENING
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

<u>Narrative Summary</u>	<u>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</u>	<u>Means of Verification</u>	<u>Important Assumptions</u>
<u>Outputs:</u> 1. Technical Support Services	Data Resources Center established. Eight policy analysts hired and trained. Information packets produced for 6 policy areas. Laws indexed for priority policy areas. Six one-day workshops for deputies.	On-site visits. Examine information packets. Examine Assembly personnel records. Examine indexed laws. Records of workshops.	Deputies are willing to participate in training activities. Deputies will utilize increased support services.
2. Infrastructure	Semi-private office space and furniture for 60 deputies. Basic equipment purchased and installed.		Improved infrastructure will result in more effective performance by deputies.
3. Public Education	Materials developed and distributed to 262 municipalities and public schools.		Deputies and leadership give priority to increase constituent relations.

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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

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| <p>1. <u>FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(b)</u>. 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?</p> | <p>No.</p> |
| <p>2. <u>FAA Sec. 481(h); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(b)</u>. (These provisions apply 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, narcotics education and awareness, 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</p> | <p>N/A</p> |

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are transported, or through which significant sums of drug-related profits are laundered with the knowledge or complicity of the government): (a) Does the country have in place a bilateral narcotics agreement with the United States, or a multilateral narcotics agreement? and (b) Has the President in the March 1 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) determined and certified to the Congress (without Congressional enactment, within 45 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 (1) during the previous year the country has cooperated fully with the United States or taken adequate steps on its own to satisfy the goals agreed to in a bilateral narcotics agreement with the United States or in a multilateral agreement, to prevent illicit drugs produced or processed in or transported through such country from being transported into the United States, to prevent and punish drug profit laundering in the country, and to prevent and punish bribery and other forms of public corruption which facilitate production or shipment of illicit drugs or discourage prosecution of such acts, or that (2) the vital national interests of the United States require the provision of such assistance?

3. 1986 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

N/A

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?

4. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to a government, is the government indebted to any U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where: (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies, (b) the debt is not denied or contested by such government, or (c) the indebtedness arises under an unconditional guaranty of payment given by such government or controlled entity?

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. (The GOES has made demonstrable progress toward compensation in the CAESS case.)

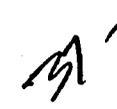
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6. FAA Secs. 620(a), 620(f), 620D; FY 1990 Appropriations Act Secs. 512, 548. Is recipient country a Communist country? If so, has the President: (a) determined that assistance to the country is vital to the security of the United States, that the 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, or (b) removed a country from applicable restrictions on assistance to communist countries upon a determination and report to Congress that such action is important to the national interest of the United States? Will assistance be provided either directly or indirectly to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Vietnam, South Yemen, Iran or Syria? Will assistance be provided to Afghanistan without a certification, or will assistance be provided inside Afghanistan through the Soviet-controlled government of Afghanistan? 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.
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? (b) If so, has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made? No.

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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 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 564. Has the country been determined by the President to: (a) grant sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or (b) otherwise support international terrorism, unless the President has waived this restriction on grounds of national security or for humanitarian reasons? 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

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10. FAA Sec. 620(q); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 518 (Brooke Amendment). (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? (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 1990 Appropriations Act appropriates funds?
- From time to time, the GOES has been in default under both provisions, which has resulted in prohibition of obligation of new funds; however, such periods have been of very short duration. Currently (as of April 2), the GOES is not in default under either provision.
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 Administrator at the 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.
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.)
- This issue was addressed in regard to the FY 1990 program in the "Taking into Consideration" memo dated December 20, 1989.
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detonated a nuclear explosive device? (FAA Sec. 620E permits a special waiver of Sec. 669 for Pakistan.)

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.) **No, it was not represented; EL Salvador is not a member of the Non-Aligned Movement.**
21. FY 1990 Appropriations Act 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.**
22. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 539. 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

No.

a. 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?

b. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 535. 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

a. 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?

Yes. The President has certified that El Salvador continues to make significant progress toward improving its human rights record.

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b. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(d). Has this country met its drug eradication targets or otherwise taken significant steps to halt illicit drug production or trafficking?

While the country does not have drug eradication targets, it has taken steps to halt illicit drug trafficking and fully cooperates with relevant international authorities.

c. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Title II. Has the President reported to the Congress on the extent to which the Government of El Salvador has made demonstrable progress in settling outstanding expropriation claims of American citizens in compliance with the judgement of the Salvadoran Supreme Court.

Yes.

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"Country Checklist for FY 1990"

Clearances:

LAC/CEN: L. Simard li
LAC/SA: S. Olds (Draft)
LAC/DR: L. Odle (Draft)
ARA/CEN: P. Butenis (Draft)
RLA/USAID/El Salvador: I. Smyer (Draft)
State/IOSB: T. Hobgood (Draft)
LAC/GC: K. Hansen (Draft)

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 ESP.

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

YES. SUBMITTED AND APPROVED WITH PROJECT 519-0355 AUTHORIZATION. YES.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 523: FAA Sec. 634A. If money is to be 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). 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? N/A
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If legislative action is required within recipient country with respect to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, 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? PRIOR EXPERIENCE. RATIFICATION BY THE ASSEMBLY USUALLY TAKES PLACE WITHIN 30 DAYS, AND THIS PROJECT ACTION EXTENDS AND AUGMENTS AN ALREADY APPROVED ACTIVITY.

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4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1990 Appropriations Act 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.) N/A
5. FAA Sec. 611(a). 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.
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. PROJECT WILL HAVE AN INDIRECT EFFECT ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PRIVATE INITIATIVE THROUGH GREATER CONFIDENCE IN COUNTRY. MINIMAL IMPACT, IF ANY, ON C-F.
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). AS GREATER CONFIDENCE IN THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM AND PARTICULARLY THE JUDICIAL PROCESS IS GAINED, PRIVATE INTEREST MAY BE MORE WILLING TO INVEST IN EL SALVADOR AND PARTICIPATE IN FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

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 HOST COUNTRY COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTION TO THIS PROJECT IS \$120,000 EQUIVALENT.
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 1990 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 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 547. 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(g)(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; (b) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other? NO

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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?

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 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Agency for International Development." 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 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 537. 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 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 514. If funds are being obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, has the President consulted with and provided a written justification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and has such obligation been subject to regular notification procedures? N/A

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). N/A
19. Trade Act Sec. 5164 (as interpreted by conference report), amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2. Does the project use the metric system of measurement in its procurements, grants, and other business-related activities, except to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms? Are bulk purchases usually to be made in metric, and are components, subassemblies, and semi-fabricated materials to be specified in metric units when economically available and technically adequate? N/A
20. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Women in Development." Will assistance be designed so that the percentage of women participants will be demonstrably increased? PROJECT WILL PROVIDE TRAINING TO ELECTED FEMALES OFFICIALS, PARTICIPATION AS WELL AS FACILITATE PARTICIPATION BY ENTIRE CITIZENRY IN DECISIONS AFFECTING COUNT:
21. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 592(a). If assistance is furnished to a foreign government under arrangements which result in the generation of local currencies, has A.I.D. (a) required that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by the recipient government, (b) entered into an agreement with that government providing the amount of local currencies to be generated and the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, and (c) established by agreement the responsibilities of A.I.D. and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account? N/A

Will such local currencies, or an equivalent amount of local currencies, be used only to carry out the purposes of the DA or ESF chapters of the FAA (depending on which chapter is the source of the assistance) or for the administrative requirements of the United States Government?

Has A.I.D. taken all appropriate steps to ensure that the equivalent of local currencies disbursed from the separate account are used for the agreed purposes?

If assistance is terminated to a country, will any unencumbered balances of funds remaining in a separate account be disposed of for purposes agreed to by the recipient government and the United States Government?

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B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

N/A - PROJECT IS ESF
FUNDED

a. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 546 (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, consultancy, publication, conference, or training), are such activities: (1) 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 (2) in support of research that is intended primarily to benefit U.S. producers?

b. FAA Sec. 107. Is special emphasis placed on use of appropriate technology (defined as relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)?

c. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which the activity 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 civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

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d. FAA Sec. 101(a). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth?

e. FAA Secs. 102(b), 111, 113, 281(a). Describe extent to which activity will: (1) 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; (2) 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; (3) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (4) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (5) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries.

f. FAA Secs. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 120-21; FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Sub-Saharan Africa, DA." Does the project fit the criteria for the source of funds (functional account) being used?

g. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Sub-Saharan Africa, DA." Have local currencies generated by the sale of imports or foreign exchange by the government of a country in Sub-Saharan Africa from funds appropriated under Sub-Saharan Africa, DA been deposited in a special account established by that government, and are these local currencies available only for

use, in accordance with an agreement with the United States, for development activities which are consistent with the policy directions of Section 102 of the FAA and for necessary administrative requirements of the U. S. Government?

h. 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)?

i. 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)?

j. 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?

k. 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.

l. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, under heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 535. 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?

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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?

Are any of the funds to be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization?

Will funds be made available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services?

In awarding grants for natural family planning, will any applicant be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning?

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?

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

n. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 579. 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

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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)?

o. 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: (1) stress the importance of conserving and sustainably managing forest resources; (2) 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; (3) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management; (4) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices; (5) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase production on lands already cleared or degraded; (6) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested; (7) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing; (8) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation; (9) 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

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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; (10) seek to increase the awareness of U.S. Government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests; and (11) utilize the resources and abilities of all relevant U.S. government agencies?

p. 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: (1) be based upon careful analysis of the alternatives available to achieve the best sustainable use of the land, and (2) take full account of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities on biological diversity?

q. FAA Sec. 118(c)(14). Will assistance be used for: (1) 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 (2) actions which will significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas which contain tropical forests, or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas?

r. FAA Sec. 118(c)(15). Will assistance be used for: (1) activities which would result in the conversion of forest lands to the rearing of livestock; (2) the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads (including temporary haul roads for logging or other extractive industries) which pass through relatively undergraded forest lands; (3) the

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colonization of forest lands; or (4) the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood relatively undergraded 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?

s. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 534(a). If assistance relates to tropical forests, will project assist countries in developing a systematic analysis of the appropriate use of their total tropical forest resources, with the goal of developing a national program for sustainable forestry?

t. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 534(b). If assistance relates to energy, will such assistance focus on improved energy efficiency, increased use of renewable energy resources, and national energy plans (such as least-cost energy plans) which include investment in end-use efficiency and renewable energy resources?

Describe and give conclusions as to how such assistance will: (1) increase the energy expertise of A.I.D. staff, (2) help to develop analyses of energy-sector actions to minimize emissions of greenhouse gases at least cost, (3) develop energy-sector plans that employ end-use analysis and other techniques to identify cost-effective actions to minimize reliance on fossil fuels, (4) help to analyze fully environmental impacts (including impact on global warming), (5) improve efficiency in production, transmission, distribution, and use of energy, (6) assist in exploiting nonconventional renewable energy resources, including wind, solar, small-hydro, geo-thermal, and advanced

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biomass systems, (7) expand efforts to meet the energy needs of the rural poor, (8) encourage host countries to sponsor meetings with United States energy efficiency experts to discuss the use of least-cost planning techniques, (9) help to develop a cadre of United States experts capable of providing technical assistance to developing countries on energy issues, and (10) strengthen cooperation on energy issues with the Department of Energy, EPA, World Bank, and Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.

u. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Sub-Saharan Africa, DA" (as interpreted by conference report upon original enactment). If assistance will come from the Sub-Saharan Africa DA account, is it: (1) 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; (2) being provided in accordance with the policies contained in section 102 of the FAA; (3) 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; (4) 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; (5) 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 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?

v. International Development Act Sec. 711, FAA Sec. 463. If project will finance a debt-for-nature exchange, describe how the exchange will support protection of: (1) the world's oceans and atmosphere, (2) animal and plant species, and (3) parks and reserves; or describe how the exchange will promote: (4) natural resource management, (5) local conservation programs, (6) conservation training programs, (7) public commitment to conservation, (8) land and ecosystem management, and (9) regenerative approaches in farming, forestry, fishing, and watershed management.

w. FY 1990 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 region as originally obligated, and have the House and Senate Appropriations Committees been properly notified?

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2. Development Assistance Project Criteria
(Loans Only)

N/A - PROJECT IS ESF
GRANT FUNDED

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

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?

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?

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?

YES
YES

b. FAA Sec. 531(e). Will this assistance be used for military or paramilitary purposes?

NO

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

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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
2. FAA Sec. 604(a). Will all procurement be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or determined under delegation from him? YES
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
4. FAA Sec. 604(e). If non-U.S. procurement of agricultural commodity or product thereof is to be financed, is there provision 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

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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 and which have attained a competitive 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.) NO
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? NOT ALL. FOR CERTAIN SHIPMENTS (E.G., BREAK BULK FROM MIAMI USAID/EL SALVADOR HAS A BLANKET WAIVER FOR NON AVAILABILITY OF US FLAG CARRIERS THROUGH MID-1990.
7. FAA Sec. 621(a). 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? YES
YES
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? YES
9. FY 1990 Appropriations 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

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10. FY 1990 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
11. Trade Act Sec. 5164 (as interpreted by conference report), amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2. Does the project use the metric system of measurement in its procurements, grants, and other business-related activities, except to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms? Are bulk purchases usually to be made in metric, and are components, subassemblies, and semi-fabricated materials to be specified in metric units when economically available and technically adequate? YES
12. FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Secs. 507, 509. Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars to meet the cost of contractual and other services. N/A
13. 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
14. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the assistance utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise? YES

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B. CONSTRUCTION

1. FAA Sec. 601(d). If capital (e.g., construction) project, will U.S. engineering and professional services be used? YES
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? YES
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? N/A

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? YES

4. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:

a. FAA Sec. 104(f); FY 1990 Appropriations Act under heading "Population, DA." and Secs. 525, 535. YES

(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?

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(g). To compensate owners for expropriated or nationalized property, except to compensate foreign nationals in accordance with a land reform program certified by the President? YES

d. FAA Sec. 660. To provide training, advice, or any financial support for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces, except for narcotics programs? YES

e. FAA Sec. 662. For CIA activities? YES

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 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 503. To pay pensions, annuities, retirement pay, or adjusted service compensation for prior or current military personnel? YES

h. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 505. To pay U.N. assessments, arrearages or dues? YES

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- i. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 506. YES
To carry out provisions of FAA section 209(d) (transfer of FAA funds to multilateral organizations for lending)?
- j. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 510. YES
To finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology?
- k. FY 1990 Appropriations Act 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 1990 Appropriations Act 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?
5. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 574. 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?
6. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 582. YES
Will any assistance be provided to any foreign government (including any instrumentality or agency thereof), foreign person, or United States person in exchange for that foreign government or person undertaking any action which is, if carried out by the United States Government, a United States official or employee, expressly prohibited by a provision of United States law?

3(A)2 - NONPROJECT ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST

The criteria listed in Part A are applicable generally to FAA funds, and should be used irrespective of the program's funding source. In Part B a distinction is made between the criteria applicable to Economic Support Fund assistance and the criteria applicable to Development Assistance. Selection of the criteria will depend on the funding source for the program.

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

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR NONPROJECT ASSISTANCE

N/A - THIS IS PROJECT
ASSISTANCE

1. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 523;
FAA Sec. 634A. Describe how authorization and appropriations committees of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project.
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?
3. FAA Sec. 209. Is assistance more efficiently and effectively provided through regional or multilateral organizations? If so, why is assistance not so provided? Information and conclusions on whether assistance will encourage developing countries to cooperate in regional development programs.

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4. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions on whether assistance 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.
5. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusions on how assistance 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).
6. FAA Sec. 121(d). If assistance is being furnished under the Sahel Development Program, has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of A.I.D. funds?

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR NONPROJECT ASSISTANCE

1. Nonproject Criteria for Economic Support Fund

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?

b. FAA Sec. 531(e). Will assistance under this chapter be used for military or paramilitary activities?

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c. FAA Sec. 531(d). Will ESF funds made available for commodity import programs or other program assistance be used to generate local currencies? If so, will at least 50 percent of such local currencies be available to support activities consistent with the objectives of FAA sections 103 through 106?

d. 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?

e. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Economic Support Fund," and Sec. 592. If assistance is in the form of a cash transfer: (a) Are all such cash payments to be maintained by the country in a separate account and not to be commingled with any other funds? (b) Will all local currencies that may be generated with funds provided as a cash transfer to such a country also be deposited in a special account, and has A.I.D. entered into an agreement with that government setting forth the amount of the local currencies to be generated, the terms and conditions under which they are to be used, and the responsibilities of A.I.D. and that government to monitor and account for deposits and disbursements? (c) Will all such local currencies also be used in accordance with FAA Section 609, which requires such local currencies to be made available to the U.S. government as the U.S. determines necessary for the requirements of the U.S. Government, and which requires the remainder to be used for programs agreed to by the U.S. Government to carry out the purposes for which new funds authorized by the FAA would themselves be available? (d) Has Congress received prior notification providing in detail how the funds will be used, including the U.S. interests that will be served by the assistance, and, as appropriate, the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by the cash transfer assistance?

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2. Nonproject Criteria for Development Assistance

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

Extent to which activity will: (1) effectively involve the poor in development, by expanding 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 on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (2) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (3) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (4) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (5) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

b. FAA Secs. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 120-21. Is assistance being made available (include only applicable paragraph which corresponds to source of funds used; if more than one fund source is used for assistance, include relevant paragraph for each fund source):

(1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so (a) extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; [103A] if for agricultural research, account shall be taken of the needs of small farmers, and extensive use of field testing to adapt basic research to local conditions shall be made; (b) extent to which assistance is used in coordination with efforts carried out

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under Sec. 104 to help improve nutrition of the people of developing countries through encouragement of increased production of crops with greater nutritional value; improvement of planning, research, and education with respect to nutrition, particularly with reference to improvement and expanded use of indigenously produced foodstuffs; and the undertaking of pilot or demonstration programs explicitly addressing the problem of malnutrition of poor and vulnerable people; and (c) extent to which activity increases national food security by improving food policies and management and by strengthening national food reserves, with particular concern for the needs of the poor, through measures encouraging domestic production, building national food reserves, expanding available storage facilities, reducing post harvest food losses, and improving food distribution.

(2) [104] for population planning under Sec. 104(b) or health under Sec. 104(c); if so, extent to which activity emphasizes low-cost, integrated delivery systems for health, nutrition and family planning for the poorest people, with particular attention to the needs of mothers and young children, using paramedical and auxiliary medical personnel, clinics and health posts, commercial distribution systems, and other modes of community outreach.

(3) [105] for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, (a) extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, and strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development; and (b) extent to which assistance provides advanced education

and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities.

(4) [106] for energy, private voluntary organizations, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is:

(i)(a) concerned with data collection and analysis, the training of skilled personnel, research on and development of suitable energy sources, and pilot projects to test new methods of energy production; and

(b) facilitative of research on and development and use of small-scale, decentralized, renewable energy sources for rural areas, emphasizing development of energy resources which are environmentally acceptable and require minimum capital investment;

(ii) concerned with technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;

(iii) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;

(iv) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster and programs of disaster preparedness;

(v) for special development problems, and to enable proper utilization of infrastructure and related projects funded with earlier U.S. assistance;

(vi) for urban development, especially small, labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems for small producers, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

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(5) [120-21] for the Sahelian region; if so, (a) extent to which there is international coordination in planning and implementation; participation and support by African countries and organizations in determining development priorities; and a long-term, multidonor development plan which calls for equitable burden-sharing with other donors; (b) has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of projects funds (dollars or local currency generated therefrom)?

DRAFTER:GC/LP:EHonnold:3/20/90:2169J

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A. I. D. MISSION
TO EL SALVADOR
C/O AMERICAN EMBASSY.
SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, C. A.

ANNEX C

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY STRENGTHENING
519-0360

Categorical Exclusion of Initial Environmental Examination

The USAID/El Salvador Mission intends to sign a Grant Agreement with the Government of El Salvador (GOES). The Legislative Assembly Strengthening Project (No. 519-0360) has a planned life of two years with planned obligations not to exceed \$490,000.

The purpose of the Project is to strengthen the ability of the National Legislative Assembly to engage in a more analytical and informed policy dialogue internally and with other branches of the government. The Project consists of three closely related components: (1) Technical Support Services; (2) Infrastructure; and (3) Constituency Services.

Since the actions contemplated will not have an effect on the natural or physical environment, the Project qualifies for a categorical exclusion under Section 216.2(c)(2)(iii) and (v) of 22CFR.



Edward T. Landau
Environmental Coordinator
USAID/El Salvador
Date: April 17, 1990

Concurrence:



Henry H. Bassford
Director
Date: April 17, 1990

Approval:

PER STATE 127779

James Hester
LAC/DR/Environmental Officer
Date: APRIL 20, 1990

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ACTION AID2 INFO AMB DCM ECON

VZCZCSN0298
RR RUEBSN
DE RUEBC #7779 1101958
ZNR UUUUU 22H
M 201957Z APR 90
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUEBSN/AMEMBASSY SAN SALVADOR 4315
RUEBSJ/AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE 7402
BT
UNCLAS STATE 127779

INFORMATION COPY

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CN: 24869
CHRG: AID
DIST: AID

US: AID / SAN SALVADOR
No. 015130

C + R
Date: APR 23 1990

AIDAC SAN SALVADOR FOR E. LANDAU, PDO AND SAN JOSE FOR

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: IEE APPROVAL - LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
STRENGTHENING PROJECT (019-0360)

ROCAP FOR REA/CEN, P. ZAHOCA

1. LAC DEPUTY ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER WILSON APPROVED
MISSION REQUEST FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION FOR SUBJECT
PROJECT ON APRIL 19, 1990. IEE NUMBER IS
LAC-IEE-90-23. COPY OF IEE BEING PROVIDED TO MISSION FOR
INCLUSION IN PROJECT FILES. BAKER

BT
#7779

NNNN

ACTION TO: <u>PRJ</u>		
ACTION DUE: <u>4/30</u>		
Info:	ECCN	IRD/CDD
DIR	RDC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IRD/ERD
DDIR	HPN	ODI
EXO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONT	PRE
AMDP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OET	CO
DPPO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IRD	JAO/PER
PRJ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IRC/MID	ECCN/S
AMDO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IRD/RUB	GSO/S
Subject: _____		
ACTION TAKEN _____		
DATE: _____		
INITIALS: _____		

República de El Salvador, C.A.



*Asamblea Legislativa
Presidente*

San Salvador, 31 de julio de 1990.

ASUNTO: Solicitud de continuidad al
Proyecto de Fortalecimiento
de la Asamblea Legislativa.

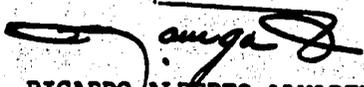
Señor Henry H. Bassford
Director Agencia para el
Desarrollo Internacional (A.I.D.)
Presente.

Muy apreciable Señor Bassford:

Me permito informarle que los resultados obtenidos por la Asamblea Legislativa con la ejecución del Proyecto No. 597-0003, "Fortalecimiento de la Asamblea Legislativa" han sido satisfactorias. En primer lugar, se logró mejorar la capacidad profesional de los miembros de la Asamblea Legislativa y su personal de apoyo; y en segundo lugar, se logró, el mejoramiento de las operaciones administrativas de la misma. Todo ello a través del entrenamiento, asistencia técnica y el establecimiento de mejores sistemas de comunicación, investigación e información.

Consideramos que aún queda mucho que hacer para el fortalecimiento del proceso legislativo del país, a pesar de los logros alcanzados con el proyecto anterior. Para darle continuidad al proyecto ya mencionado, solicitamos a usted gestionar un nuevo proyecto que tenga como propósito el de fortalecer la labor de la Asamblea Legislativa para cumplir en mejor forma con sus obligaciones constitucionales. Para ello, será necesario contratar y entrenar personal de apoyo en análisis de políticas, ampliar el Centro de Servicios e Información de la Asamblea, comprar equipo indispensable y llevar a cabo programas de capacitación para los diputados y personal de apoyo de la Asamblea.

No dudando de contar con la ayuda solicitada, reitero a usted las muestras de mi consideración y estima.


LIC. RICARDO ALBERTO ALVARENGA VALDIVIESO
PRESIDENTE

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