

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add  
C = Change  
D = Delete

Amendment Number

DOC# 107  
CODE  
3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

East Asia Region

3. PROJECT NUMBER

410-0005

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

Asia

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

East Asia Regional Training

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY  
09 13 98

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION

(Under "B" below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 93

B. Quarter 1

C. Final FY 96

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 93			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	2,000		2,000	26,000		26,000
(Grant)	( 2,000 )	( )	( 2,000 )	( 26,000 )	( )	( 26,000 )
(Loan)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Other						
U.S.						
Host Country		0	0		0	0
Other Donor(s)						
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,000</b>

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) DA	660	700		0	0	5,000	0	25,750	
(2) ESF						250		250	
(3)									
(4)									
<b>TOTALS</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,000</b>	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

710 720 730 740 750 760

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

600

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

A. Code TNG  
B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 450 characters)

The project purpose is to increase the pool of professionally and technically trained East Asians whose human resource development will contribute to this region's social and economic advancement.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY  
09 95 09 98

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000  941  Local  Other (Specify)

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

Controller's Certification:

I have reviewed the audit provisions and financial plan for the project and have determined that they are in compliance with A.I.D. regulations.

*Richard McClure*  
for Richard McClure  
RSM/EA Controller

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Thomas H. Reese, III

Title

Director, Regional Support Mission/East Asia

Date Signed

MM DD YY  
05 21 93

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID, OR FOR AMENDMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

# ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR REGIONAL SUPPORT MISSION, EAST ASIA

FROM:  Denny E. Robertson, O/PDE

SUBJECT: East Asia Regional Training Project (410-0005)

I. **Problem:** Your approval is required to authorize the East Asia Regional Training Project (410-0005) at a level of \$26 million to be obligated over a period of five years. It is anticipated that \$2,000,000 will be obligated in FY93.

## II. Discussion:

### A. Project Description

The purpose of the East Asia Regional Training Project (EARTP) is to increase the pool of professionally and technically trained East Asians whose human resource development will contribute to this region's social and economic advancement.

EARTP is a field-driven mechanism that will enable East Asian field missions to identify and address key human resource constraints in meeting this region's overarching development objectives. Training activities will be based upon a detailed training plan that outlines training objectives and priorities and provides: (1) information on length and location of participant training; (2) training costs and (3) an understanding of how this training contributes to the field mission's overall country development strategy and objectives. EARTP is designed to ensure flexibility in responding to the full range of training needs and requirements each East Asian field mission establishes in their training plans.

Based upon preliminary planning estimates, the EARTP will train approximately 2,400 participants in East Asia over the five year life-of-project. This estimate will be refined during the first months of the project based upon training plans submitted by the field missions. Yearly training plans thereafter will establish firmer planning targets.

Academic and non-academic training opportunities will include both long and short-term US training; both long and short-term third country training; in-country training; and regional seminars. The field missions' selection of training venue will be a function of the geographic availability of appropriate educational opportunities and cost considerations.

This region's varied human resource development needs will require that EARTP provide training opportunities across a wide spectrum of academic disciplines. An illustrative list might include post-secondary degree intra-disciplinary training in engineering, health care, business administration and management,

economics, education, rural development, public administration, energy, entrepreneurship, agriculture, and environmental sciences.

Beneficiaries of the training provided under this project will also include the East Asian institutions that derive improved services from their staff and employees in the form of better leadership, improved technical skills, better management and improved linkages with A.I.D. and the donor community.

#### B. Financial Summary

The FY 1993 obligation is anticipated to be \$5.250 million and total Life-of-Project funding is \$26 million over five years (FY 1993-1997). An illustrative breakdown of funds is shown below:

	<u>First Year</u>	(\$000)	<u>LOP</u>
U.S. Training	\$1,025		\$10,815
Training in Asia	220		9,486
Evaluation	0		706
Contractor Support	255		4,493
Burma Earmark	<u>500</u>		<u>500</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$2,000</u>		<u>\$26,000</u>

Handbook 3, Annex 2G, Paragraph A exempts this authentically regional project from standard A.I.D. host government contributions requirements. However, to the extent possible, field missions will pursue opportunities for host government contributions (e.g., tuition waivers, host government education funds, etc.). In addition, host governments which continue to pay participants' salaries during the course of study will also be counted as in-kind contributions.

#### C. Socio-economic and Technical Description

The Project Paper analyses demonstrate that the training offered under this project will enhance the well-being of East Asians. Proper technical, financial, economic and administrative analyses were done to ensure the acceptability and feasibility of the project. The project was judged to be technically sound as well as cost-effective. There are no human rights implication for the project.

#### D. Environmental Analysis

The Asia Bureau Environmental Officer has determined that the project has no negative environmental impacts and that no future environmental assessments are required.

## E. Training Locations

In addition to US-based training and training in cooperating countries, EARTP reserves the option to send participants to other Asian 941-countries (e.g., the India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka) offering training opportunities. Per Handbook 10, Chapter 8, Section 8A, the Office of International Training, A.I.D./Washington, must approve, on an ad hoc basis, training in Asian Code 935 countries or territories.

The RSM/EA can elect to use O/IT's placement and monitoring system for US-based training or elect to procure these services through the Contract.

## F. Training Review Committee

The Training Review Committee (the Committee) will be chaired by the Director, RSM/EA (or his designee) and will comprise a Project Officer (or the A.I.D. Representative him/herself) from the field mission; the Office Director, O/HCT; the Office Director, O/PDE; and the RSM/EA Human Resource Officer. The Committee will meet at least annually to review prospective training needs and requests and will review project implementation issues.

## G. Issues

A Project Paper review was held on May 4, 1993, chaired by the Director, Regional Support Mission, East Asia. All RSM/EA offices were represented as well as the A.I.D. Representative from Cambodia. The Project was recommended for approval.

**1. Obligating Mechanisms:** The obligation of project funds will be initiated by each participating East Asia A.I.D. field mission through PIO/Ts, buy-ins, Limited Scope Grant Agreements and/or OYB transfers to EARTP. The implementing Contractor will work closely with and assist the field missions in preparing the PIO/Ts and PIO/Ps. The RSM/EA believes that the implementation plan sets a realistic time frame for carrying out the project.

**2. 611(a):** It is the determination of the Project Office that the requirements of Section 611(a) of the FAA have been satisfactorily met and that the project is technically sound and contains a realistic implementation plan.

**3. Regional Mission Participation:** The Project reflects the input of both OAR/Cambodia and OAR/Mongolia.

## **III. Delegation of Authority for Project Approval**

In State 129092, dated April 28, 1993, the Acting Assistant Administrator for Asia approved the East Asia Regional Training Project New Project Description (NPD). In addition, he delegated authority to authorize the Project Paper to the Director,

Regional Support Mission/East Asia. In light of the extensive consultations with the Bureau on the NPD as well as project development time constraints, the design proceeded to the Project Paper, truncating the Project Identification Document stage.

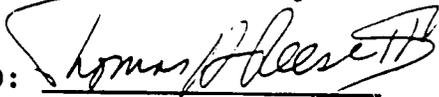
**IV. Waivers**

No waivers are included in this project.

**V. Justification to Congress**

A Congressional Notification was sent to Congress on May 14, 1993. The waiting period expires on May 28, 1993.

**VI. Recommendation:** That you sign the attached Project Authorization and thereby approve life-of-project grant funding over a five year period of \$26,000,000 for the East Asia Regional Training Project.

APPROVED: 

DISAPPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: 5/21/1993

Thomas H. Reese III  
Mission Director  
Regional Support Mission,  
East Asia

**Attachments:**

1. Project Authorization
2. Project Paper

**Clearances for the Action Memorandum of the East Asia Regional Training Project:**

O/PDE:DRobertson	<u>OK 5/2/03</u>	O/FIN:DMcClure	<u>M. P. ...</u>
O/RP:NEdin	<u>OK 5/2/03</u>	O/HCT:PDeinken	<u>...</u>
O/RLA:GBisson	<u>OK 5/2/03</u>	O/DD:GMorris	<u>...</u>
O/PFM:RRucker	<u>RRucker 5/2/03</u>		

## PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country: East Asia Regional

Name of Project: East Asia Regional Training Project

Number of Project: 410-0005

1. Pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the East Asia Regional Training Project (EARTP) for the East Asia region involving planned obligations of \$26,000,000 in ESF and DA grant funds over a five-year period from the date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the AID/OYB allotment process, to finance foreign exchange and local currency costs (as described in Paragraph 5b) of the project.

2. This project is designed to provide training for East Asians from Cambodia, Mongolia and Thailand, Burmese displaced persons living in Thailand, and other East Asian countries as authorized by A.I.D./Washington. Training will take place in the United States and in Asia. Field missions' human resource development objectives will be directly related to each mission's respective country development strategies.

3. Training priorities and plans will be established by each East Asia field mission and will be submitted to the RSM/EA Training Review Committee in Bangkok, Thailand. The number of participants, training venue, and specific training objectives will be determined by the field missions and delineated in each field mission's annual training plan.

4. The project will also include funds for two in-depth evaluations on the efficacy of the training effort.

5. I hereby authorize the initiation of negotiation and execution of Project or other agreements with the appropriate countries, organizations or persons by the officers to whom such authority has been delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority subject to the following essential terms, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate:

a. Source and Origin of Goods and Services

Goods and services, except for ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the Project shall have their source and origin in the United States, the Cooperating Countries (to the extent set forth

in Paragraph b, below), except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have any of the countries mentioned or the United States as their place of national origin, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the Project shall be financed only on flag vessels of the United States, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

b. Local Cost Financing

All locally financed procurement must be covered by source, origin and/or nationality waivers as set forth in Handbook 1B, Chapter 5, with the following exceptions:

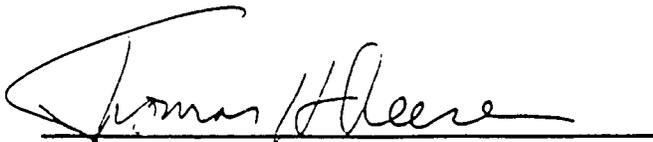
- (i) locally available commodities of U.S. origin, which are otherwise eligible for financing, if the value of the transaction is estimated not to exceed the local currency equivalent of \$100,000 (exclusive of transportation costs);
- (ii) commodities of Country Code 935 origin if the value of the transaction does not exceed \$5,000;
- (iii) professional services contracts estimated not to exceed \$250,000;
- (iv) construction services contracts estimated not to exceed \$5,000,000;
- (v) the following commodities and services which are available only locally:
  - (1) utilities including fuel for heating and cooking, waste disposal and trash collection;
  - (2) communications: telephone, telex, fax, postal and courier services;
  - (3) rental costs for housing and office space;
  - (4) petroleum, oils and lubricants for operating vehicles or equipment;
  - (5) newspapers, periodicals and books published in the Cooperating Country; and
  - (6) other commodities and services (and related expenses) that, by their nature and as a practical matter, can only be acquired, performed, or incurred in the Cooperating Country (e.g., vehicle maintenance, hotel accommodations, etc.).

C. Third Country Training

Per Handbook 10, Chapter 8, Section 8A, the Office of International Training, A.I.D./Washington will approve (on an ad hoc basis) training in any Asian Code 935 country or territory.

D. Condition Precedent to Obligation

Obligation of project funds shall not occur until the Congressional Notification period has expired without Congressional objection.



Thomas H. Reese III  
Mission Director  
Regional Support Mission/  
East Asia  
Bangkok, Thailand

5/21/1993  
Date

**Clearances:**

O/PDE: DRobertson	<u>[Signature] 5/12</u>	O/FIN: DMcClure	<u>[Signature]</u>
O/RP: Nedin	<u>[Signature]</u>	O/HCT: PDeinken	<u>[Signature]</u>
O/GC: GBisson	<u>[Signature] 5/11</u>	O/DD: EMorris	<u>[Signature] 5/12/93</u>
O/PFM: RRucker	<u>[Signature] 5/20/93</u>		
OAR/Phnom Penh: LTwentyman	<u>DRAFT 5/19/93</u>		
OAR/Ulaanbaatar: WNance	<u>[Signature]</u>		

**EAST ASIA REGIONAL TRAINING PROJECT  
PROJECT PAPER**

**May 18, 1993**

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**EAST ASIA REGIONAL TRAINING PROJECT**  
**PROJECT PAPER**

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## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Executive Summary

The genesis for developing the East Asia Regional Training project (EARTP) lies in A.I.D.'s desire to develop an East Asian human resource pool that is well positioned to provide leadership in responding to the myriad of challenges confronting the region. The Regional Support Mission/East Asia will enable A.I.D. to achieve important financial and programmatic economies of scale in assisting the field missions and the Asia Bureau to achieve their human resource development objectives.

The East Asia Regional Training Project (410-0005) will provide training for approximately 2,400 East Asians that will enhance their abilities to make significant contributions to this region's social and economic development. The project design enables A.I.D. to offer educational opportunities across a wide spectrum of academic, non-academic and technical disciplines in meeting this region's increasingly pressing demands for a professionally trained and technically skilled human resource pool. Moreover, the educational opportunities envisioned will be linked to field missions' country development agendas which will appreciably facilitate achievement of A.I.D.'s broader development objectives within the region.

The field missions will prepare a multi-year, rolling annual training plan that provides an overview and rationale for all training activities. The Regional Support Mission/East Asia (RSM/EA) will provide assistance in preparing this document as needed. The missions are responsible for determining which of the six training venues will best meet their objectives: long term U.S. training; short term U.S. training; long term third country training; short term third country training; in-country training; and regional seminars.

The EARTP seeks to capitalize upon the strength of several Asian educational institutions and create synergies with Cooperating Countries in providing third country training, many of which have well established links with U.S. universities. Such opportunities will require that English language training and/or TOEFL certification be an integral component of the project's overall training objective.

The EARTP will be implemented through a Contract, which will be comprised of core funds and buy-ins, which is intended to carry virtually all the project's management burden. Field missions and the Asia Bureau can access EARTP training opportunities and services through PIO/Ts, PIO/Ps, buy-ins or OYB transfers. The RSM/EA will provide programmatic oversight and maintains overall project management responsibility.

EARTP will have six training venues: long-term US training; short-term US training; long-term third country training; short-term third country training; in-country training; and regional seminars.

The East Asia Regional Training Project (EARTP) will have a Life of Project (LOP) of five (5) years. Project funds are established at twenty-six million dollars (\$26,000,000), which includes a six million dollar (\$6,000,000) core budget and a twenty million dollar (\$20,000,000) buy-in level.

## B. BACKGROUND

The changing political landscape in much of East Asia has forced nations to reconsider many historical relationships and forge new political and economic alliances. The Soviet Union's devolution into independent and introspective republics has virtually ended decades of critical economic assistance to many East Asian nations such as Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The sudden cessation of critical commodities at heavily subsidized rates, guarantees of Russian markets for indigenously produced Asian products, and historical reliance on Russian technology for growth and development has left a sizable economic void in many East Asian countries.

These countries are increasingly turning to the western world in reshaping economic and political relationships relevant to a post-Cold war world order. The western world, in response, is reshaping its thinking on past alliances and is preparing for greater economic involvement throughout the region. Consequently, both U.S. interests in and opportunities for trade development and investment in East Asia have improved dramatically. Moreover, East Asia's need for a professional and skilled workforce attuned to economic and social development has perhaps never been greater. The development of human capital appropriate to this region's dynamic environment will therefore be a critical factor in many East Asian nations' ability to chart their economic future.

The training needs in East Asia are great and varied due to this region's political and social histories. For example, prior to Cambodia's brutal civil wars, this country enjoyed one of the higher literacy rates in Southeast Asia. Today, Cambodia's literacy rate ranks near the bottom vis-a-vis its neighbors and has virtually no human resource pool with university-level degrees. Mongolia, by contrast, has a highly literate population which largely obtained its training in Russia through Soviet styled educational institutions. However, as Mongolia looks increasing to the western world for trade and development, the need for English language training becomes paramount. As Vietnam and Laos prepare to advance their economic interests in

international trade and investment, the need for a professionally and technically trained human resource base becomes ever more important.

Despite these well recognized and critical development needs, A.I.D.'s limited in-country USDH presence in the region requires that the RSM/EA achieve economies of scale in meeting regional training priorities and educational needs. Thus, the RSM/EA proposes to respond to these educational needs through the EARTP which is designed to accommodate a variety of training demands, remain flexible enough to be responsive to this region's dynamic environment, and provide a cost-effective mechanism to provide East Asia opportunities for educational development within limited financial resources.

#### **C. Project Purpose and Goal**

The Purpose of East Asia Regional Training Project is to increase the pool of professionally and technically trained East Asians whose human resource development will contribute to this region's social and economic advancement. The project Goal is to increase East Asians' intellectual capacity to chart and pursue their own social and economic development. EARTP will serve Cambodia, Mongolia, Thailand, and displaced Burmese living in Thailand, as well as other countries as authorized by A.I.D./Washington.

#### **D. Project Outputs**

An illustrative breakdown for the 2,400 participant trainees follows. These numbers are rough estimates and will be revised as the field missions set their respective human resource development objectives and define training priorities since the field missions' specific training levels are currently unavailable.

142 participants - Long-term U.S. training (Masters level)

144 participants - Short-term technical or special  
U.S. training (nondegree)

144 participants - Long-term Third Country training

360 participants - Short-term Third Country technical or  
special training

700 participants - In-Country training through workshops  
and seminars

776 participants - Regional workshops and seminars

## **E. Beneficiaries**

The RSM/EA believes that the primary beneficiaries are the individual receiving the training, the individual's employer, and the host country, in general. By developing, augmenting or updating skills, the individual receiving training has increased his/her capability to make more significant contributions. These contributions, in turn, benefit the host country through enhanced productivity, capabilities, and efficiencies. And, EARTP will track participants from training inception to re-entry into the workforce to assess the project's success in meeting its human resource development objectives.

## **F. Formulation of Country Training Plan**

Since training will be an integral component to each mission's overall development strategy, it is important that each field mission prepare a multi-year, rolling training plan.<sup>1</sup> (To the extent possible, these training plans should be developed in coordination with the host government, local institutions, NGOs, PVOs, and the private sector. Such coordination enhances the future utility of participant training.) This document will drive RSM/EA training support activities.

The training plans should be highly customized to reflect the host country's human resource development challenges, the field mission's training objectives, and the utilization of host country educational resources. For example, Cambodia may require an in-country contractor presence to provide the best possible training coordination and management, which would include: (a) developing a pro-active and unique candidate selection mechanism in identifying and recruiting participants; (b) developing an in-depth understanding of existing Cambodian educational institutions, curricula, and professionals; and (c) developing an in-house expertise in successful human resource development strategies and achievable objectives.

A committee, to be called the RSM/EA Training Review Committee (the Committee), chaired by the Director, RSM/EA (or his designee) will review all training plans. The RSM/EA Human Resources Officer will be available for consultation in preparing each mission's training plan and will also provide general technical assistance services to the field. This training plan will establish each mission's annual level of buy-ins by training category (e.g., long-term vs. short-term, US vs. third country training). The Committee should meet no later than July 31st of each year to review the next fiscal year's plan. In addition,

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<sup>1</sup>If deemed appropriate, the field missions can request RSM/EA or Contractor technical assistance in conducting a training needs assessment prior to or in conjunction with developing the initial rolling training plans.

the field missions are requested to provide a cable to the RSM/EA by no later than March 31st of each year that outlines their buy-in levels (as well as any request for core funds) for the next six months. Training plan modifications can also be included in this cable.

The multi-year, rolling training plans will probably be more specific during the early years than the latter. This is expected, since program directions will change. However, the plan will provide key baseline data which will facilitate planning. In addition to outlining specific participant training needs, this plan should also include information on other donor training activities; host country policies for recruitment, candidate; and follow-up data on returned AID-funded participants.

#### G. Project Utility

The EARTP belongs to the field missions. This project should be seen as a user-driven training project with a focussed purpose yet inherent flexibility with regard to the level and type of training to be offered (i.e., academic vs. non-academic, degreed vs. non-degreed, with local, regional and international training venues). EARTP is designed to support field mission training objectives and priorities.

#### H. Third-Country Training

Third country training is an integral component of the EARTP concept for several reasons: (a) A.I.D. has for many years actively supported the development of a plethora of East Asian institutions of higher education (e.g., Asia Institute of Technology, educational institutions in the Philippines); (b) quality third country training can leverage limited project funds; (c) the number of opportunities for long-term training in Thailand and other East Asian countries increases dramatically vis-a-vis exclusive US-based long-term training opportunities; (d) past regional training project experience suggests that training participants are frequently afforded more professional credibility when returning to their country if training occurs within rather than outside of the region; (e) higher level training in the US (particularly at the undergraduate level) can be irrelevant to Asian development needs; specialized Asian institutions tend to take a more pragmatic approach to development problems; and (f) training in a Thai-US linked environment promotes US ideas and techniques.

To realize the full potential and benefits of third country training, several factors will be taken into consideration. For example, the EARTP will provide (by the end of the project's first year, September, 1994), a coherent system for the

placement, maintenance and monitoring of participants in third country training institutions. This system should also track participants once training is complete and the participant has returned to the workforce. The key to this system will be the identification of appropriate training institutions as well as strengthened linkages between USAID training officers and the institutions themselves. EARTP will also provide systems for pre-departure training and orientation and regional centers for English language instruction, as discussed below.

#### **K. Recruitment and Selection**

The most critical role of each field mission in the recruitment/selection process is in linking participant training opportunities to the overarching human resource and program development objectives. The multi-year training plan will be useful in prioritizing specific training needs. If the formulation of the plan is, as it should be, a joint USAID/host country process wherein A.I.D. missions are informed of other donor and national training plans, the annual candidate identification, recruitment, and selection process should be simplified and remain relevant and responsive to all parties concerned.

Policies regarding the identification and recruitment of participants differ among the East Asian countries. In some countries, the host government may actively identify candidates for participant training through competitive examination procedures. In other countries, donors may be allowed much more flexibility with regard to participation in the recruitment process. CDIE suggests that A.I.D. missions have often played too passive a role in identifying and selecting participants and should establish clear criteria for candidate selection (particularly for U.S. training) which should include at a minimum: (a) evidence of prior English language training (if appropriate); (b) evidence of high scholastic aptitude; (c) upwardly mobile career pattern; and (d) adaptability, good character and outstanding motivation.

If there are East Asian countries where candidate identification and/or selection is carried out exclusively by the government, the field missions should convey its criteria to appropriate officials, and if necessary, include such criteria as covenants in the government approved training plans.

#### **L. Management Training**

General management training should be required of all participants receiving long-term training. Frequently, highly trained technical personnel are rapidly promoted to supervisory and administrative positions without having acquired the necessary management practices or skills to effectively manage

people, projects, and budgets. Therefore, EARTP long-term U.S. participant trainees should consider enrolling in two management courses (six semester hours): one in general management and the other in financial management. Missions can ensure that participants receive this training by including this option on the PIO/P.

#### **M. English Language Training**

CDIE sites inadequate provisions for in-country English language training and pre-departure training as the two most frequently encountered problems in A.I.D.-funded training programs. Two factors weigh heavily in support of establishing centers for minimum English language training: (a) cost effectiveness (as compared with English language training in the U.S.) and (b) early opportunity to distinguish students lacking either aptitude and/or motivation.

English language training will be an integral component of the EARTP. Many of the training opportunities will require that students have conversant English language skills (particularly for those receiving long-term US training and most who are to receive third country training). English language training and certification will therefore be a *sine qua non* in order to receive long-term academic training. Depending upon the field mission preferences and needs, EARTP can provide an array of options for pre-enrollment English language instruction which can include, for example, Phnom Penh and the U.S. for Cambodian participants; Ulaanbaatar for Mongolian participants; and Bangkok for Burmese and Thai participants. Participants entering university-level degree programs will be required to obtain at least a 500 TOEFL score. English language proficiency will be viewed as an antecedent to matriculation.

The Contractor will conduct a study to determine how best to provide English language instruction and the parameters for establishing English language training centers. The study will examine a number of issues including location, number of training locations, use of East Asian teachers, the availability of USIS and Peace Corps resources, estimates of class size, details on cost-effectiveness, program management, and monitoring. This study should be completed before December, 1993.

## **II. PROJECT ANALYSIS**

### **A. Economic Feasibility**

As with most training projects, the "economics" of human resource development must be considered in the context of the entire stream of benefits. A.I.D.'s first return on investment begins when the participant finishes his/her prescribed training and "graduates" with new or improved professional skills and

technical expertise. However, the more significant return comes in future years when the participant is able to apply this knowledge to a variety of professional and/or technical challenges. A.I.D.'s investment comes to fruition when their participation enables them to make a stronger and more significant professional contribution.

From a cost feasibility standpoint, the EARTP is a cost-effective method of fulfilling a myriad of human resource development objectives and goals. The EARTP places greater priority upon training within East Asia than in the US (nonetheless, field missions are free to select what they consider to be the appropriate training venue). The cost savings can be considerable: US training is estimated to cost approximately \$2,000 per month, while training in East Asia is estimated to cost approximately \$700 per month.

An alternative to the long-term training envisioned in this project would be to provide technical assistance in lieu of training East Asians. Perhaps the greatest advantage to such an approach would be the immediacy of having the correct skills focussed on the problem. However, since the project purpose is to increase the pool of professionally and technically trained East Asians who can contribute to this region's social and economic development, such an alternative becomes less than desirable.

Education is a prima facie economic investment and claims a large part of GDP (four percent in many East Asian countries for which data are available) and averages 16 per cent of total public expenditure. These figures argue that educational costs should be balanced against potential and actual private and social benefits. Considerable research in these areas has been done in recent years by World Bank education economists and other researchers far beyond the replicative resources of this paper. One of the principal findings of this work is given here as being illustrative of the economic and social impact to be anticipated from this project. The steadily rising proportion of resources being devoted to education in East Asia is far from being excessive.

#### **B. Social Soundness Analysis**

The EARTP anticipates providing educational opportunities for approximately 2,600 East Asians. The EARTP will provide training for Asians in skills and disciplines that will increase their capacity for contribution in charting and pursuing this region's social and economic development.

Not only will participants themselves benefit from training in management, planning, and implementation; the population within the Asian countries of East Asia which the EARTP serves will be

the ultimate beneficiaries. Asian institutions will be strengthened and newly trained Asians who are teaching in Asian institutions will extend their skills to others.

Special attention will be paid to the recruitment of more women during the collaborative selection of candidates by missions and host governments. Careful attention will also be paid to selecting candidates from the private sector promoting greater opportunity for the development of private enterprise.

A number of evaluations of training projects have identified two areas of potential social concern in the provision of participant training. Although Asia has a relatively good track record in terms of long-term training participants returning to work in the region once training has been completed, many are severely inconvenienced by having to leave their families for extended periods of time. Some governments have adopted policies enabling families to accompany the participant after one year of foreign training, and where possible missions should work with host country officials to adopt similar policies. Many governments are, of course, constrained from providing family travel assistance due to lack of funds. The EARTP recognized this inconvenience but refrains from financing travel for dependents due to the excessive cost. It is important, however, that each potential long-term participant, and his family, understand prior to entering training that A.I.D. cannot and will not subsidize any costs for the travel and maintenance of dependents.

Many Asian women will be unable to participate in long-term training program due to the inability of most Asian women to leave their families for extended periods. The EARTP therefore provides significant funding for short-term U.S. and in-country training which should facilitate the participation of women. Missions are strongly urged, nevertheless, to make every possible effort to encourage participation of women in long-term training.

### **C. Technical Feasibility**

Regional and bi-lateral training projects are the traditional method through which A.I.D. has developed human resource capabilities in the field. In fact, A.I.D. has had large training projects in Indonesia and the Philippines. These former and perhaps uniquely Asian experiences suggest that, in general, it is technically feasible to achieve human resource development objectives through a project such as the EARTP.

The administrative feasibility section of the Project Paper details how each of the project's components will be managed. However, it is worth noting that two key systems will not be operational at the outset of the project, but rather developed as part of the project's early implementation stage. These systems are (a) a system for the placement and maintenance of

participants in third country institutions and (b) system for in-country implementation of English language training in Bangkok, Phnom Penh, Ulaanbaatar, and other locations deemed appropriate. Additional attention is merited on developing a more intensive pre-departure orientation than they have in the past.

The system for the placement and maintenance of participants in third country institutions will be contracted out to an appropriate organization with experience in this field and with a network of overseas representatives. The Contractor should have a system in place by December 1993.

Parameters for assessing how best to establish in-country English language training centers will include but not be limited to the following criteria:

- o The demand for English language training: whether a sufficient mass of demand exists to justify the establishment of infrastructure and services in any given country, or whether it is cheaper and more effective to continue to train participants in the United States.
- o Shared financing of in-country English language training: whether other US agencies (e.g., Peace Corps, USIS) or host country institutions are willing and able to co-finance in-country English language training.
- o Regional English language training: whether it is reasonable and efficient to establish a regional English language training center in Thailand to offer training for participants from Cambodia and other countries as directed.

The survey is scheduled to take place as soon as possible and will include specific cost and procedural recommendations for the establishment of in-country English language training by December 1993.

#### D. Administrative Feasibility

Analysis of a number of A.I.D. training programs shows that most management problems hinge upon the allocation/apportionment process, wherein missions were required to submit annual country training plans but were given no fixed annual or LOP planning levels. Moreover, in order to get as many participants into training as possible, missions often only partially funded participants for one year at a time resulting in a rapid and large mortgage build-up. This situation has been compounded by poor communications between AID/W and the field regarding total project obligations; although missions had some idea of their own expenditures, few had any idea of how rapidly project funds were being drawn down regionally. Consequently, the project could easily be underfunded.

Field missions will access EARTP primarily through buy-ins. All multi-year training must be forward funded (i.e., funds obligated to cover the entire study period at matriculation), which will greatly reduce project mortgages and cost overruns.

### III. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND PLAN

#### A. General

Life of Project (LOP) funding is estimated to be \$26.0 million.

#### B. Cost Attribution

##### 1. A.I.D.

An illustrative breakdown of this project's \$26 million LOP will afford (a) U.S. long-term academic and technical/special training (\$10.1 million); (b) Asian training in host and third countries (\$8.9 million); (c) third-country seminars and workshops (\$0.5 million); (d) Contractor support and the establishment of regional English language instruction capabilities (\$6.0 million); and (e) two project evaluations (\$400,000).

##### 2. Host Country

Handbook 3, Annex 2G, Paragraph A exempts this authentically regional project from standard A.I.D. host government contributions requirements. However, to the extent possible, field missions will pursue opportunities for host government contributions (e.g., tuition waivers, host government education funds, air fare, etc.). In addition, host governments which continue to pay participants' salaries during the course of study will be credited for in-kind contributions.

##### 3. Methods of Implementation and Financing

Implementation will be via an A.I.D.-direct contract with direct payments to reimburse the Contractor. All training falls within the Contract.

##### 4. Audit

The Contractor shall be of U.S. origin, and as such, included within the A.I.D./W (FA/OP and IG/A) audit compliance system per A.I.D.'s Audit Management and Resolution Program (AMRP).

##### 5. Accounting

The Contract will be the only project element. Contractor billings will provide appropriate status of buy-in funds for the field missions and the Bureau.

**ILLUSTRATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN**  
**(\$000's)**

	<u>FY 1993</u>		<u>FY 1994</u>		<u>FY 1995</u>		<u>FY 1996</u>		<u>FY 1997</u>		<u>LOP</u>	
	No.	Amt	No.	Amt								
A. U.S. training												
1. Long term <u>2/</u>	35	2,163	47	2,904	24	1,483	24	1,483	12	741	142	8,429 <sup>2</sup>
2. Technical/special <u>3/</u>	36	428	36	428	36	428	36	428	0	0	144	1,712
B. Asia training												
1. Third Country												
Long term <u>4/</u>	36	756	36	756	36	756	36	756	0	0	144	3,024
Short term <u>5/</u>	72	605	72	605	72	605	72	605	72	605	360	3,025
2. In-country <u>6/</u>	175	717	175	717	175	717	175	717	0	0	700	2,868
3. Regional Seminars and Workshops	144	100	144	100	144	100	144	100	200	142	776	542
C. Evaluation	0	0	1	200	0	0	0	0	1	200	2	400
D. Contractor Support <u>7/</u> English Language Training		481		2,119		1,000		1,000		1,000		6,000
Grand Total	<u>498</u>	<u>5,250</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>7,884</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>5,089</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>5,089</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>2,688</u>	<u>2,266</u>	<u>26,000</u>

2/ Estimated at \$2,000 per month x 30 months, \$61,800 P/P including transportation.

3/ Estimated at \$2,000 per month x 5 months, \$ 11,900 P/P.

4/ Estimated at \$700 per month x 42 months, \$ 30,000 P/P (includes transportation).

5/ Estimated at \$700 per month x 12 months, \$ 8,400 P/P (includes transportation).

6/ Estimated at \$700 per month x 5 months, \$ 4,100 P/P.

7/ Includes estimated cost of approximately \$80,000 for preparation of a TCT handbook and seminar.

<sup>2</sup>This figure has been rounded down to adjust for a 1.33% rounding error on \$26,000,000.

#### IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

##### A. Accessing EARTP Training and Services

The field missions and the Bureau can access EARTP training and training services through buy-ins, OYB transfers, Limited Scope Grant Agreements and the Contract. Given the differing nature of current (and possibly future) East Asia field mission relationships to the host country governments, these three methods afford greater flexibility in delivering training.

To ensure maximum flexibility, EARTP affords two buy-in options/methods for accessing EARTP training and services once the field missions determine their training needs and requirements.

The first method enables the field missions and the Bureau to submit a single PIO/T to the Contractor<sup>3</sup> that outlines all the desired training for the following six-month period (i.e., from October through March and from April through September or which ever dates most closely coordinate with the "academic year"). This single PIO/T, which will be signed by the Contracting Officer, RSM/EA, will enable the Contractor to fund all of the field missions training needs for that period. As the field missions identify discrete training needs, the Contractor should prepare and submit an unfunded PIO/P to the Contractor that outlines the specific training request. [Note: Since the funds have already been obligated through that six-month period's PIO/T, this document will not require the Office of Regional Procurement's (O/RP's) signature. However, O/RP, O/HCT and O/FIN shall agree upon a system that enables the RSM/EA to track the "draw down" of funds as each unfunded PIO/P is submitted.] The field missions can choose to prepare the document themselves or request that the Contractor assist in preparing the document. The RSM/EA Project Manager will coordinate with the field and the Contractor to ensure that the training envisioned in the request is the training received. The semi-annual PIO/Ts and each request for training can include any of the six training venues.

The second and more conventional method, which has a greater contracting management burden, requires the field mission to prepare funded PIO/Ps for each discrete training request. As in the method described above, the field mission can request that the Contractor prepare the PIO/P sans the budget or can elect to prepare the PIO/P themselves. O/RP has responsibility for adding the budget and signing each PIO/P.

In order to strengthen the planning process, the RSM/EA requests that the field missions and AID/W submit a semi-annual schedule of

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<sup>3</sup>Since it is unlawful for contractors to have access to PIO/T budgets, the Contracting Officer, RSM/EA, will be responsible for completing this portion of the PIO/T.

anticipated training needs. The semi-annual schedule should detail the type and cost of the training needed for that period. Unexpected training needs that might occur between scheduling periods can easily be accommodated by submitting an individual PIO/P for that activity. It is important to emphasize that this schedule will provide the Contractor and the RSM/EA with an indication of the scope and magnitude of training needed but will not necessarily provide a detailed or technical accounting of each particular participant training. Semi-annual scheduling will greatly facilitate both planning and timely responses to this region's human resource development needs.

The Contractor will be required to submit to the RSM/EA (and the field missions if desired) both administrative and financial reports on a quarterly basis. These quarterly reports should (at a minimum) include a summary of contracting actions, implementation difficulties and a work plan for the following quarter. In addition, this quarterly report should include a detailed accounting of the training provided to each field mission for that period. It should also report the amount of the field missions' semi-annual PIO/T minus the cost of the training delivered for that period.

#### B. Project Implementation Calendar

All dates are best estimates. A more definite schedule will be developed once field mission training objectives and participation levels are established.

August, 1993	Contract awarded.
August, 1993	PIO/T for Core Contractor is signed.
August, 1993	Mission should advise appropriate host country officials of tentative availability of funds, and begin candidate identification process.
August, 1993	RSM/EA begins preparation of PIO/T for Contractor to undertake survey of technical and economic feasibility of in-country English language training in East Asia. Study should assess extent of need for English language training and cost considerations.
August, 1993	Missions receive guidelines for development of country training plan from the RSM/EA.
September, 1993	Contractor begins correspondence with appropriate institutions (universities, USDA, consulting firms) for provision of in-country training.
September, 1993	Core contractor begins needs identification process in connection with East Asia regional seminars, in the form of country visitations.

October, 1993 Mission begins preparation of 1993 EARTP utilization cable to RSM/EA outlining: (a) proposed EARTP training for FY93 and (b) linkage of proposed training to country strategies.

October, 1993 Missions begin U.S. short-term and long-term candidate selection process.

November, 1993 Training Contractor develops a directory of East Asian Training Institutions. This directory will include only those institutions which: (a) can accommodate foreign students; (b) are judged to offer quality training. Directory will furnish precise information on placement procedures, maintenance procedures, cost, visas, etc. Contract will also include funding for workshops of training officers to handbook and procedures, as well as provision or six month and twelve month evaluation and procedure modifications.

November, 1993 Missions prepare PIO/P's for U.S. short-term training.

December, 1993 Core contractor conducts third country training institution visitations.

January, 1994 Third country training directory, handbook and workshop is finalized.

January, 1994 Organization of in-country English language training begins (pending recommendations of survey team).

January, 1994 Missions issue PIO/T's for in-country workshops/seminars.

January, 1994 Core contractor arranges FY94 regional seminars.

January, 1994 Country training plans are submitted to the Training Review Committee, RSM/EA.

January, 1994 Country training plans are reviewed by committee.

#### V. Evaluation

As a result of the complexity of regional training programs and as a safeguard to monitor the relatively innovative mechanisms of third country training, development of detailed Country Training plans and overall management of EARTP, funds will be earmarked for a mid-term and post-project evaluation (at approximately \$200,000 each). The mid-term evaluation is scheduled for two and one half years after project start up and the post-project evaluation, upon PACD.

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## Staffing

It is expected that the evaluations will be performed by teams composed of both A.I.D. USDHs and Contractors, due to the extensive travel required and the limited availability of direct hire staff. The recommended team size is three or four persons for a one month evaluation.

The evaluation(s) should focus on the following areas:

### Participant Utilization

Missions should conduct pre-departure and re-entry interviews with long term participants to assess the degree to which their needs were met by training. In addition, records should be kept on post-training assignments of all participants. This information should be made available to the evaluation team. The team should evaluate *inter alia* the effectiveness of preparing participants for U.S. and third country training (TCT) programs.

### Inclusion of Women

It is expected that the mechanism for third country training will permit increased participation by women in the EARTP, which should be included in the evaluation criteria.

### Project Management

The overall efficiency of project management should be examined, with special emphasis given to:

- o forward funding as a means of improving financial management; and
- o record keeping and participant follow-up.

### Conformance of Training to Country Strategies

How well did projected training needs conform to actual training funded by the EARTP?

### Training in Private Enterprise

Because of the Agency's policy to provide incentives for private enterprise, training provided in response to this should receive attention.

### Project Purpose Achievement

To what extent have development constraints been relieved by the EARTP and what constraints in particular?

### Third Country Training

To what extent have the mechanisms set in place for the placement and maintenance of participants in third country training institutions facilitated the utilization of such institutions?

## ANNEXURES

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

OR

CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

Project Country: East Asia Regional

Project Title and Number: East Asia Regional Training Project (410-0005)

Funding: FY(s) 1993-96 \$20,000,000

IEE/CE Prepared by: Denny Robertson, O/EPI

Environmental Action Recommended:

Positive Determination \_\_\_\_\_

Negative Determination \_\_\_\_\_

or

Categorical Exclusion \_\_\_\_\_ ✓

This activity meets the criteria for Categorical Exclusion in accordance with Section 216.2 (C) (2) (i) and is excluded from further review because:

The above categorical exclusion provides the "Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.)" do not require an Initial Environmental Examination, Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.

The activity proposed for AID action - the East Asia Regional Training Project (EARTP) - consists entirely of the financing of training activities. EARTP is an umbrella project which provides for a variety of academic and non-academic training on a regional basis. Funds are included for evaluation and planning. No financing of construction is provided for in the project nor is any financing provided for any activity which would directly affect the environment.

concurrency:

Bureau Environmental Officer

APPROVED: ii. bar, ASIA/DETR

DISAPPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: April 9, 1993

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**EAST ASIA REGIONAL TRAINING PROJECT  
(410-0005)  
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

**LOP FUNDING: \$26 MILLION  
PACD: 9/30/97**

PROJECT NARRATIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Goal: to increase East Asians' intellectual capacity to chart and pursue their own social and economic development</p>	<p>1. sustained economic performance of Asian economic performance 2. advances in democratic principles, improved social systems (health care) and reduced environmental degradation</p>	<p>1. national and international economic statistics 2. A.I.D.-financed sector and other studies</p>	<p>1. Political stability in the region 2. Policy environment continues to support market led growth and principles.</p>
<p>Purpose: to increase the pool of professionally and technically trained East Asians whose human resource development will contribute to this region's social and economic development</p>	<p>EOP Status: Trainees have returned to countries or origin and in relevant professional positions and influencing decision making</p>	<p>Project Evaluation</p>	<p>1. Participants return to host country 2. Courses are appropriate to meet country development goals</p>
<p>Outputs: 1. Academic trainees (U.S. and third country) 2. Non-degree participants (short-term in-country, U.S. and third country. 3. ELT Assessment 4. country training plans 5. regional institutional inventory</p>	<p>Estimated: 1. U.S. LT: 142 2. U.S. ST: 144 3. TCT LT: 144 4. TCT ST: 360 5. Incountry: 700 6. Regional: 776 Total: 2,266</p>	<p>Contractor reports</p>	<p>1. Selection and recruitment identify appropriate candidates 2. Appropriate regional institutions exist for required training</p>
<p>Inputs: 1. participant training services 2. technical assistance</p>	<p>Estimated Financing: Contract: \$25.6 million Evaluation: \$0.4 million</p>		

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ACTION AID2 INFO DCM EXA ECON (5)

VZCZCTRO93BRKOP03  
 PP RUEHBA  
 DE RUEHC #9292/01 1101815  
 ZNR UUUUU ZZH  
 P R 281914Z APR 93  
 FM SECSTATE WASHDC  
 TO RUEHBT/AMEMBASSY BANGKOK PRIORITY 6060  
 INFO RUHPPF/USMISSION PHNOM PENH 4539  
 RUSUUM/AMEMBASSY ULAANBAATAR 5203  
 BT  
 UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 STATE 129092

29-APR-93 TOR : 00:00  
 CHRC: AID  
 DIST: AIDA

AIDAC  
 E.O. 12356: N/A  
 TASS:  
 SUBJECT: EAST ASIA REGIONAL TRAINING PROJECT (410-0005) -  
 APPROVAL OF NEW PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. SUMMARY: THE ACTING ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR ASIA APPROVES THE NEW PROJECT DESCRIPTION (NPD) FOR THE EAST ASIA REGIONAL TRAINING PROJECT AND DELEGATES AUTHORITY TO THE MISSION DIRECTOR, EAST ASIA REGIONAL SUPPORT MISSION TO AUTHORIZE THE PROJECT FOR UP TO SIX MILLION DOLLARS IN EAST ASIA REGIONAL FUNDS AND UP TO 20 MILLION DOLLARS IN BUY-INS. A JOINT REVIEW COMMITTEE (REGIONAL MISSION, AID REPS AND AID/W) SHOULD SET OPERATIONAL AND FUNDING PRIORITIES AND PROCEDURES PRIOR TO THE PROJECT PAPER (PP) APPROVAL AND PROJECT AUTHORIZATION, AID/W REVIEW IDENTIFIED THE ISSUES BELOW FOR CONSIDERATION IN PP PREPARATION. SEPARATE GUIDANCE FOLLOWS ON BURMA PARTNERSHIP. END SUMMARY.

2. NPD REVIEW: THE ASIA BUREAU PROJECT REVIEW COMMITTEE (CHAIRED BY ASIA/DR DIRECTOR PHYLLIS FORREY AND WITH PARTICIPANTS FROM POL/PAR, ASIA/FPM, ASIA/FA AND ASIA/DR/PD) REVIEWED THE NPD APRIL 15. THE COMMITTEE COMMENDED RSM FOR ITS EXCELLENT NPD. THE DOCUMENT WAS THOROUGH AND WELL CONSIDERED IN WHAT WAS JUDGED AS A

DIFFICULT ACTIVITY TO DEFINE. WE CONCUR WITH THE NPD CONCEPT THAT THE TRAINING OBJECTIVES OF EACH COUNTRY PROGRAM SHOULD BE SET BY THE AID REP (OR THE REGIONAL MISSION AND AID/W FOR COUNTRY PROGRAMS WITHOUT AID REPS), AND THAT THE PROJECT WILL CARRY OUT TRAINING AS AGREED BETWEEN THE AID REP AND REGIONAL MISSION. THE COMMITTEE SUGGESTS THAT THE FOLLOWING ISSUES AND CONCERNS BE RESOLVED OR CLARIFIED IN THE FINAL PROJECT DESIGN.

3. THAILAND AS LOCATION OF TRAINING: MOST OF THE THIRD COUNTRY TRAINING OPTIONS DISCUSSED IN THE NPD ARE FOR ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND. THERE ARE TOP-NOTCH INSTITUTIONS FOR SUCH TRAINING IN THAILAND, BUT WE DO NOT WANT THE IMPRESSION GIVEN THAT THAILAND IS THE ONLY LOCATION TO BE

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10: (known) security & law enforcement  
 See para 7  
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CONSIDERED. THE SENIOR AID REP AND THE PROJECT SHOULD CONSIDER FIRST WHETHER THE OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING MAY BEST BE SERVED BY U.S., IN-COUNTRY, OR THIRD-COUNTRY TRAINING; AND, IF THIRD-COUNTRY TRAINING IS SELECTED, WHERE BEST TO OBTAIN THAT TRAINING. WITHIN THE ASIA REGION, THAILAND IS AN EXCELLENT TRAINING LOCATION, BUT SO ARE OTHER COUNTRIES IN EAST AND SOUTHERN ASIA. THE PP SHOULD MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THESE OTHER SITES WILL RECEIVE EQUAL CONSIDERATION. WE ALSO NOTE THAT, IN ADDITION TO THOSE MENTIONED IN THE NPD, THERE ARE OTHER REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH U.S. ACADEMIC ASSOCIATIONS (AMONG THEM THE ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THAILAND AND THE ASIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES).

4. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: THE NPD ESTIMATE OF 2000 PARTICIPANTS OVER LIFE-OF-PROJECT IS A USEFUL OVER-ALL NUMBER ESTIMATE. IT PRODUCES AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE COST OF NINE TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER PARTICIPANT. HOWEVER, WE EXPECT THE PP TO BREAK DOWN ESTIMATES BY U.S., IN-COUNTRY AND THIRD-COUNTRY TRAINEES) BY CORE AND BUY-IN FUNDING; AND BY COUNTRY FROM WHICH THEY COME. WE RECOMMEND THAT ESTIMATES BE OF A RANGE OF NUMBERS BETWEEN A MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM (DOWN TO ZERO). THE PP SHOULD MAKE CLEAR THAT THE ESTIMATES ARE ROUGH AT THIS STAGE AND THAT THEY WILL BE UP-DATED BY EACH ANNUAL TRAINING PLAN. THIS APPROACH SHOULD PRODUCE THE ESTIMATES NEEDED TO PLAN AND BUDGET CORE SUPPORT NEEDS AND TO CREATE A RECORD OF EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST WHICH TO MEASURE PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS, INCLUDING COST-EFFECTIVENESS.

5. MANAGEMENT ROLES: THE NPD GIVES A GOOD OUTLINE OF THE GENERAL OVERSIGHT ROLE OF THE RSM AND AID REPS IN THE EASTP REVIEW COMMITTEE, BUT THE PICTURE OF HOW TRAINING PLANS FOR NON-BILATERAL COUNTRIES WOULD BE COORDINATED WITH AID/W IS UNCLEAR. THIS POINT CAN BE WORKED OUT WITH ASIA/DR/ED CHIEF JIM DEMPSEY, WHO WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE

FINAL PROJECT DESIGN FOR THE ASIA BUREAU. THE PP SHOULD ALSO SPELL OUT WHO DOES WHAT DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION: THE PROJECT HOLDS AND RELATIONSHIPS TO AID REPS (AND AID/W) OF CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL, ESC'S AND THE RSM PROJECT MANAGER, AT LEAST AT THE OUTSET OF THE PROJECT. THE PP SHOULD ALSO PROVIDE FOR OTHER CONTRACTOR AND ESC ROLES AT LATER STAGES OF THE PROJECT IF NEW PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS ARISE.

6. CONSULTATIONS ON TRAINING PLANS: THE NPD (PAGE 4 AT TOP) SUGGESTS THAT POSTS PREPARE ANNUAL TRAINING PLANS "IN

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RECEIVED APR 29 1993		
ACT		INFO
	D	✓
	DD	✓
	R/A	
	EXO	
	FIN	✓
	PFM	✓
	HCT	
✓	EPI	
	RP	✓
	O/K/A	✓
	RH/CO	✓
	ASIAN	✓
	DFEC	
	C&R	✓
DUE DATE _____		
ACTION TAKEN _____		
INITIAL _____		
DATE _____		

(30)

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 02 STATE 120002

AIDAC

CONSULTATION WITH THE HOST GOVERNMENT. WE SUGGEST THAT CONSULTATIONS BE WIDEN AND INCLUDE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS, PVO'S AND BUSINESSES TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE. WE DO NOT REVISION THIS AS SOLELY A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

7. OBLIGATION MECHANISMS: THE HPD (LAST PARA OF PAGE 4) ALSO SUGGESTS THAT POSTS WILL OBLIGATE TRAINING FUNDS BY LIMITED SCOPE GRANT AGREEMENTS (LSGAs) WITH HOST GOVERNMENTS. WHILE LSGA'S ARE APPROPRIATE UNDER SOME CIRCUMSTANCES, WE DO NOT FORESEE THEM AS THE FIRST OPTION FOR TRAINING. INSTEAD, OBLIGATION BY FIO/P OR BY BUY-IN TOYR TRANSFER TO THE PARTY SEEM MORE LIKELY. THE PP SHOULD INDICATE THAT A RANGE OF OBLIGATING MECHANISMS ARE POSSIBLE, AND THIS POINT CAN BE EXPLORED FURTHER WITH ASSISTANT CC/ASIA BISSON DURING HIS VISIT TO HANOI.

8. BURMA EARMARK: BECAUSE OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS EARMARK, SEPARATE GUIDANCE WILL BE PROVIDED.

CHRISTOPHER

BT

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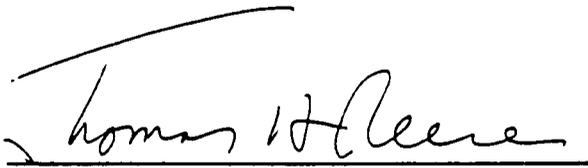
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ANNEX IV

Certification Pursuant To Utilization of  
Gray Amendment Organizations

I, Thomas H. Reese III, Mission Director, Regional Support Mission, East Asia for the Agency for International Development, have taken into account the potential involvement of small and/or economically disadvantaged enterprises, do hereby certify that for technical assistance required from the U.S., every effort will be made to identify a small or disadvantaged firm to provide assistance. My judgement is based on the recommendations of the Project Review Committee.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas H. Reese III  
Mission Director  
Regional Support Mission /  
East Asia

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**5C(2) - ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST**

CROSS REFERENCE: ARE COUNTRY CHECKLISTS UP  
TO DATE? N/A : Regional Project

**A. CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO BOTH  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC  
SUPPORT FUNDS**

**1. Host Country Development Efforts**  
(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.

N/A Regional Project  
See A. 9 below.

**2. U.S. Private Trade and Investment**  
(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).

U.S. Institutional will  
be utilized for long-  
term training.

**3. Congressional Notification**

**a. General requirement (FY 1993  
Appropriations Act Sec. 522; 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 (unless  
the Appropriations Act notification  
requirement has been waived because of  
substantial risk to human health or  
welfare)?

A CN has been prepared.  
No obligations will  
occur under the project  
until the notification  
period has expired  
without congressional  
objection.

**b. Notice of new account  
obligation (FY 1993 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

N/A

justification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and has such obligation been subject to regular notification procedures?

c. **Cash transfers and nonproject sector assistance** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 571(b) (3)): If funds are to be made available in the form of cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, has the Congressional notice included a detailed description of how the fund will be used, with a discussion of U.S. interests to be served and a description of any economic policy reforms to be promoted?

N/A

4. **Engineering and Financial Plans** (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

5. **Legislative Action** (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?

N/A

6. **Water Resources** (FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1993 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

7. **Cash Transfer and Sector Assistance** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 571 (b)): Will cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance be maintained in a separate account and not commingled with other funds (unless such requirements are waived by Congressional notice for nonproject sector assistance)?

N/A

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

N/A

9. **Multiple Country Objectives** (FAA Sec. 601(a)): Information and conclusions on whether projects will encourage efforts of the countries 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.

a) Yes  
b) Yes  
c) Yes  
d) Yes  
e) Yes  
f) unknown

10. **U.S. Private Trade** (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).

See A. 2, above

11. **Local Currencies**

a. **Recipient Contributions** (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 Cooperating Countries to the extent possible will contribute thru participant salaries HC funded transportation of HC salaries e

b. **U.S.-Owned Currency** (FAA Sec. 612(d)): Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the countries and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

No

c. **Separate Account** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 571). If assistance is furnished to a foreign government under arrangement which result in the generation of local currencies:

N/A

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(1) 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?

a) N/A  
b) N/A  
c) N/A

(2) 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?

N/A

(3) 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?

N/A

(4) 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?

N/A All funds will be directly managed by A.I.D.

## 12. Trade Restrictions

(a) **Surplus Commodities** (F 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 520(a)): 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

(b) **Textiles (Lautenberg Amendment)** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 520(c)): Will the assistance (except for programs in Caribbean Basin Initiative

N/A

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 indirect 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?

13. **Tropical Forests** (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 533 (c)(3)(as referenced in section 532(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act): Will funds be used for any program, project or activity which would (a) result in any significant loss of tropical forests, or (b) involve industrial timber extraction in primary tropical forest areas?

a) N/A  
b) N/A

**14. PVO Assistance**

a. **Auditing and registration** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 536): 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

b. **Funding sources** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Private and Voluntary Organizations"): 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

15. **Project Agreement Documentation** (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

N/A : No ProAgs only implementing contracts.

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 agreement covered by this provision).

16. **Metric System** (Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 Sec. 5164, as interpreted by conference report, amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2, and as implemented through A.I.D. policy): Does the assistance activity 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? Will A.I.D. specifications use metric units of measure from the earliest programmatic stages, and from the earliest documentation of the assistance processes (for example, project papers) involving quantifiable measurements (length, area, volume, capacity, mass and weight), through the implementation stage?

N/A

17. **Women in Development** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Women in Development"): Will assistance be designed so that the percentage of women participants will be demonstrably increased?

Yes

18. **Regional and Multilateral Assistance** (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.

Training will be provided at Regional training facilities. HC will be requested to cost-share.

19. **Abortions** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 524):

a. Will assistance 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?

No

b. Will any funds be used to lobby for abortion?

No

20. **Cooperatives** (FAA Sec. 111): Will assistance help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward a better life?

No

21. **U.S.-Owned Foreign Currencies**

Yes

a. **Use of currencies** (FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h); FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 507, 509): Are steps being 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.

b. **Release of currencies** (FAA Sec. 612(d)): Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the countries and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

U.S. does not own excess foreign currencies of cooperating countries.

22. **Procurement**

a. **Small business** (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

b. **U.S. procurement** (FAA Sec. 602(a) as amended by section 597 of the Fy 1993 Appropriations Act): Will all procurement be from the U.S., the recipient countries, or developing countries except as otherwise determined in accordance with the criteria of this section?

Yes

c. **Marine insurance** (FAA Sec. 604(d)): If the cooperating countries discriminate 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

d. **Non-U.S. agricultural**  
t (FAA Sec. 604 (e)): If non-  
rement of agricultural commodity  
thereof if to be financed, is  
vision against such procurement  
domestic price of such commodity  
an parity? (Exception where  
financed could not reasonably be  
in U.S.)

N/A

e. **Construction or engineering**  
(FAA Sec. 604 (g)): Will  
ion or engineering services be  
from firms of advanced developing  
which are otherwise eligible  
e 941 and which have attained a  
ve capability in international  
n one of these areas? (Exception  
countries which receive direct  
assistance under the FAA and  
ited States firms to compete for  
ion or engineering services  
from assistance programs of these  
s.)

N/A

f. **Cargo preference shipping**  
. 603): Is the shipping excluded  
pliance with the requirement in  
901 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act  
as amended, that at least 50  
of the gross tonnage of commodities  
d separately for dry bulk carriers,  
o liners, and tankers) financed  
e transported on privately owned  
ag commercial vessels to the extent  
ssels are available at fair and  
ble rates?

N/A

g. **Technical assistance**  
c. 621 (a)): If technical assistance  
nced, will such assistance be  
ed by private enterprise on a  
t basis to the fullest extent  
able? Will the facilities and  
es of other Federal agencies be  
d, when they are particularly  
e, not competitive with private  
ise, and made available without  
nterference with domestic programs?

Yes

Yes

h. **U.S. air carriers**  
ational Air Transportation Fair  
ative Practices Act, 1974): If air  
ortation of persons or property is

23. **Construction**
- a. **Capital project** (FAA Sec. 601(d)): If capital (e.g., construction) project, will U.S. engineering and professional services be used? N/A
- b. **Construction contract** (FAA Sec. 611(c)): If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable? N/A
- c. **Large projects, Congressional approval** (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 Congressional Presentation), or does assistance have the express approval of Congress? N/A
24. **U.S. Audit Rights** (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
25. **Communist Assistance** (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
26. **Narcotics**
- a. **Cash reimbursements** (FAA Sec. 483): Will arrangements preclude use of financing to make reimbursements, in the form of cash payments, to persons whose illicit drug crops are eradicated? N/A
- b. **Assistance to narcotics traffickers** (FAA Sec. 487): Will arrangements take "all reasonable steps" to preclude use of financing to or through individuals or entities which we know or have reason to believe have either: (1) been convicted of a violation of any law or regulation of the United States or a foreign country relating to narcotics (or

other controlled substances); or (2) been an illicit trafficker in, or otherwise involved in the illicit trafficking of, any such controlled substance?

27. **Expropriation and Land Reform** (FAA Sec. 620(g)): Will assistance preclude use of financing to compensate owners for expropriated or nationalized property, except to compensate foreign nationals in accordance with a land reform program certified by the President? N/A

28. **Police and Prisons** (FAA Sec. 660): Will assistance preclude use of financing to provide training, advice, or any financial support for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces, except for narcotics programs? Yes

29. **CIA Activities** (FAA Sec. 662): Will assistance preclude use of financing for CIA activities? Yes

30. **Motor Vehicles** (FAA Sec. 636(i)): Will assistance preclude use of financing 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

31. **Military Personnel** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 503): Will assistance preclude use of financing to pay pensions, annuities, retirement pay, or adjusted service compensation for prior or current military personnel? Yes

32. **Payment of U.N. Assessments** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 505): Will assistance preclude use of financing to pay U.N. assessments, arrearages or dues? Yes

33. **Multilateral Organization Lending** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 506): Will assistance preclude use of financing to carry out provisions of FAA section 209(d) (transfer of FAA funds to multilateral organizations for lending)? Yes

34. **Export of Nuclear Resources** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 510): Will assistance preclude use of financing to finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology? Yes

35. **Repression of Population** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 511): Will assistance preclude use of financing 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? Yes

36. **Publicity or Propaganda** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 516): Will assistance 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? No

37. **Marine Insurance** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 560): 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? Yes

38. **Exchange for Prohibited Act** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 565): 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? No

39. **Commitment of Funds** (FAA Sec. 635(h)): Does a contract or agreement entail a commitment for the expenditure of funds during a period in excess of 5 years from the date of the contract or agreement? No

40. **Impact of U.S. Jobs** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Sec. 599):

(a) Will any financial incentive be provided to a business located in the U.S. for the purpose of inducing that business to relocate outside the U.S. in a

manner that would likely reduce the number of U.S. employees of that business?

No

(b) Will assistance be provided for the purpose of establishing or developing an export processing zone or designated area in which the country's tax, tariff, labor, environment, and safety laws do not apply? If so, has the President determined and certified that such assistance is not likely to cause a loss of jobs within the U.S.?

No

(c) Will assistance be provided for a project or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country?

No

**B. CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ONLY**

**1. Agricultural Exports (Bumpers Amendment)** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 521(b), 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?

N/A

**2. Tied Aid Credits** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Economic Support Fund"): Will DA funds be used for tied aid credits?

No

**3. Appropriate Technology** (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)?

N/A

**4. Indigenous Needs and Resources** (FAA Sec. 231(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.

**5. Economic Development** (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?

Yes

**6. Special Development Emphases** (FAA Secs. 102(b), 113, 281(a)): Describe extent to which activity will: (a) effectively involve the poor in development by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, dispersing investment from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries.

**7. Recipient Country Contribution** (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)?

Regional Project  
N/A but then  
will be cost-sharing

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8. **Benefit to Poor Majority** (FAA Sec. 128(b)): If the activity attempts to increase the institutional capabilities of private organizations or the government of the country, or if it attempts to stimulate scientific and technological research, has it been designed and will it be monitored to ensure that the ultimate beneficiaries are the poor majority? Yes

9. **Abortions** (FAA Sec. 104(f); FY 1991 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 535):

a. Are any of the funds to be used for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions? No

b. Are any of the funds to be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations? No

c. 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? No

d. 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? N/A

e. 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? N/A

f. Are any of the funds to be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning? No

g. Are any of the funds to be made available to any organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by such organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilization?

No

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

Yes

11. **Disadvantaged Enterprises** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 563): What portion of the funds will be available only for activities of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprise, historically black colleges and universities, colleges and universities having a student body in which more than 40 percent of the students are Hispanic Americans, and private and voluntary organizations which are controlled by individuals who are black Americans, Hispanic American, or Native Americans, or who are economically or socially disadvantaged (including women)?

The Grey Amendment will be completed.

12. **Biological Diversity** (FAA Sec. 119(g)): Will the assistance: (a) support training and education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity; (b) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other wildlife habitats; (c) support efforts to identify and survey ecosystems in recipient countries worthy of protection; or (d) by any direct or indirect means significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas?

N/A

13. **Tropical Forests** (FAA Sec. 118; Fy 1991 Appropriations Act. Sec. 533(c) as referenced in section 523(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act):

N/A

a. **A.I.D. Regulation 16**: Does the assistance comply with the environmental procedures set forth in A.I.D. Regulation 16?

Yes

**b. Conservation:** 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;	1) No
(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;	2) No
(3) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management;	3) Yes
(4) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices;	4) No
(5) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase production on lands already cleared or degraded;	5) No
(6) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested;	6) No
(7) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing;	7) Yes
(8) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation;	8) No
(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 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;	9) No
(10) seek to increase the awareness of U.S. Government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests;	10) NO
(11) utilize the resources and abilities of all relevant u.s. government agencies;	11) No
(12) be based upon careful analysis of the alternatives available to achieve the best sustainable use of the land;	12) N/A
(13) take full account of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities on biological diversity?	13) N/A

**c. Forest degradation:** Will assistance be used for: (1) the procurement of 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; (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; (3) activities which would result in the conversion of forest lands to the rearing of livestock; (4) the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads (including temporary haul roads for logging or other extractive industries) which pass through relatively undergraded forest lands; (5) the colonization of forest lands; or (6) 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?

1) No

2) No

3) No

4) No

5) No

6) No

**d. Sustainable forestry:** 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?

N/A

**e. Environmental impact statements:** Will funds be made available in accordance with provisions of FAA Section 117(c) and applicable A.I.D. regulations requiring an environmental

N/A

impact statement for activities significantly affecting the environment?

**14. Energy** (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 533(c) as referenced in section 532(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act): If assistance relates to energy, will such

assistance focus on: (a) end-use energy efficiency, least-cost energy planning, and renewable energy resources, and (b) the key countries where assistance would have the greatest impact on reducing emissions from greenhouse gases?

N/A

15. **Debt-for-Nature Exchange** (FAA Sec. 463): If project will finance a debt-for-nature exchange, describe how the exchange will support protection of: (a) the world's oceans and atmosphere, (b) animal and plant species, and (c) parks and reserves; or describe how the exchange will promote: (d) natural resource management, (e) local conservation programs, (f) conservation training programs, (g) public commitment to conservation, (h) land and ecosystem management, and (i) regenerative approaches in farming, forestry, fishing, and watershed management.

N/A

16. **Deobligation/Reobligation** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 515): If deob/reob authority is sought to be exercised in the provision of DA assistance, are th 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?

N/A

17. **Loans**

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

N/A

b. **Long-range plans** (FAA Sec. 122(b)): Does the activity give reasonable promise of assisting long-rang plans and programs designed to develop economic resources and increase productive capacities?

N/A

c. **Interest rate** (FAA Sec. 122(b)): If development loan is 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

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

N/A

**18. Development Objectives** (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 benefit of development on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.E. 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?

**19. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition, and Agricultural Research**  
(FAA Secs. 103 and 103A):

**a. Rural poor and small farmers:**  
If assistance is being made available for agriculture, rural development or nutrition, describe extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; or if assistance is being made available for agricultural research, has account been taken of the needs of small farmers, and extensive use of field testing to adapt basic research to local conditions shall be made.

N/A

**b. Nutrition:** Describe extent to which assistance is used in coordination with efforts carried out under FAA Section 104 (Population and Health) 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.

N/A

**c. Food Security:** Describe 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.

N/A

**20. Population and Health (FAA Secs. 104(b) and (c)):** If assistance is being made available for population or health activities, describe 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.

N/A

**21. Education and Human Resources Development (FAA Sec. 105):** If assistance is being made available for education, public administration, or human resource development, describe (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

a) N/A

b) Participants will acquire better leadership skills, improved technical skills, better management skills and improved linkage relationships with A.I.D. and the Donor Community.

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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.

22. **Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations, and Selected Development Activities** (FAA Sec. 106): If assistance is being made available for energy, private voluntary organizations, and selected development problems, describe extent to which activity is:

N/A

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 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;

N/A

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

N/A

c. research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;

N/A

d. reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster and programs of disaster preparedness;

N/A

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

N/A

f. 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.

N/A

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23. **Capital Projects** (Jobs Through Export Act of 1992, Secs. 303 and 306(d)): If assistance is being provided for a capital project, is the project developmentally sound and will the project measurably alleviate the worst manifestations of poverty or directly promote environmental safety and sustainability at the community level?

N/A

C. **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS ONLY**

1. **Economic and Political Stability** (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 Through A.I.D.  
funded seminars

2. **Military Purposes** (FAA Sec. 531(e)): Will this assistance be used for military or paramilitary purposes?

No

3. **Commodity Grants/Separate Accounts** (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? (For FY 1993, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 571(a), see Sec. 571(a)(5).)

N/A

4. **Generation and Use of Local Currencies** (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? (For FY 1993, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1993 Appropriations Act Sec. 571(a), see Sec. 571(a)(5).)

N/A

5. **Cash Transfer Requirements** (FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Economic Support Fund," and Sec. 571(b)): If assistance is in the form of a cash transfer:

N/A

**a. Separate account:** Are all such cash payments to be maintained by the country in a separate account and not to be commingled with any other funds?

N/A

**b. Local currencies:** 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?

N/A

**c. U.S. Government use of local currencies:** Will all such local currencies also be made available to the U.S. government as the U.S. determines necessary for the requirements of the U.S. Government, or to carry out development assistance (including DFA) or ESF purposes?

N/A

**d. Congressional notice:** 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?

N/A

**6. Capital Projects (Jobs Through Exports Act of 1992, Sec. 306, FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Sec. 595):** If assistance is being provided for a capital project, will the project be developmentally-sound and sustainable, i.e., one that is (a) environmentally sustainable, (b) within the financial capacity of the government or recipient to maintain from its own resources, and (c) responsive to a significant development priority initiated by the country to which assistance is being provided. (Please note the definition of "capital project" contained in section 595 of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act.)

N/A

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the definition of "capital project"  
contained in section 595 of the FY 1993  
Appropriations Act.)