



United States Agency for International Development

CONTRACT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CIMS)

4100002



DIRECT ACTION DATA FORM FOR GRANTS & COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

1. Basic Award Number A93-0002-00-2376-00 PD-APG-832 (See CIB 89-30)

2. Recipient Name World vision Relief & Development, Inc.

3. Award Description (This description will be seen by high level Agency officials, as well members of Congress.) The recipient shall... provide support to a program of rehabilitation assistance to Laos handicapped persons.

4. Principal Place of Performance Laos

ENTERED NOV 23 1976

5. Benefiting Country Laos

6. Project Officer

Office Symbol

USAID/Thailand

SECTION Name (Last, First)

Palmer, Susan

7. Grant Agreement Type

- A. Disaster Assistance
B. American Schools & Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)
C. Other Than Those Listed Above
D. Title XII Authority

8. Basic Purpose

- A. Tech. Services to Host Country
B. Commodities
C. Train. Services To Host Country
D. Research
E. Arch. & Engineering Services
F. Construction

9. Taxpayer Identification Number

DUN 07-190-3322

10. Business Organization Type

- A. Corporation
B. Individual
C. University or College
D. Historically Black College or University
E. Educational Organization
F. International Center
G. Research Organization
H. Voluntary Organization
I. Foundation
J. Hospital
Z. Other

11. If U.S. University, Host Country Institution

12. If obligated amount is in local currency, provide U.S. Dollar amount

13. a. Negotiator (Last, First, MI)

TIMA, NARINX

13. b. Signature

Maria Tima

14. a. Contract Officer (Last, First, MI)

EDIN, NEIL C.

14. b. Signature

Aph Hotevatham

COPY OF AWARD DOCUMENT MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS FORM

APD-REG-932



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
USAID/THAILAND

USAID/THAILAND
Box 47
APO San Francisco 96346-0001
International Address:
USAID/Thailand
37 Petchburi Soi 15
Bangkok 10400 Thailand.

CABLE: USAID THAILAND
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Telephone: 255-3650-9

1 September 30, 1992

Mr. Paul B. Thompson
Executive Director
World Vision Relief and Development, Inc
919 West Huntington Drive
Monrovia, California 91016

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Subject: Grant No. 493-0002-G-00-2376-00
Laos Rehabilitation Project

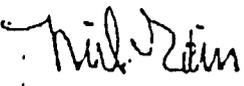
Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "A.I.D" or "Grantor") grants to World Vision Relief and Development Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "WVRD" or "Grantee"), the sum of \$500,000.00 (five hundred thousand dollars) to provide a program of rehabilitation assistance to Laos handicapped persons as described in the Schedule and Project Proposal of this Grant.

This Grant is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in furtherance of program objectives during the period of September 30, 1992 to September 30, 1994.

This grant is made to WVRD on the condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1 "Schedule"; Attachment 2, Project Proposal and Attachment 3, "Mandatory and Optional Standard Provisions"; which have been agreed to by your organization.

In the event that there is a discrepancy or disagreement between the Standard Provisions and the Project Proposal or Grant Agreement, the Grant Agreement shall prevail.

Please sign the original and five copies of this letter to acknowledge your acceptance of the Grant Agreement and return the original and four copies to this office. Keep one copy for your records.

Sincerely,

Neil C. Edin
Grant Officer

Acknowledged: BY

[Signature]

TITLE: Executive Director

DATE: 9/30/92

Attachments:

- 1. Schedule
- 2. Project Proposal
- 3. Mandatory Standard Provisions and Optional Standard Provisions
- 4. Reporting Requirements
- ~~5. Certification Regarding Drug-Free Work Place Requirements~~
- 6. New Restrictions on Lobbying
- 5.

Fiscal Data

PIO/T No.: 410-0002-3-20081
 Project No.: 410-0002
 Appropriation: 72-112/31021.8
 Budget Plan Code: HDH2-92-27410-IG-14
 Total Estimated Amount: \$500,000 (without cost sharing listed)
 Total Obligated Amount: \$500,000.00
 Tax ID Number: 95-0059300
 Cost Sharing: \$179,400.00
 Letter of Credit No.: 72001466
 Funding Source: USAID/Bangkok

Funds Available: [Signature] date 9/30/92
 Richard McClure, Controller [Signature]

O/EPI/PVO: Pornsiri/SPalmer: sc: 9/28/92: #01171

Clearance: A/EPI: Kamol: [Signature] date 9/29/92
 O/PFM: Rucker: [Signature] date 9/29/92
 O/FIN: McClure: [Signature] date 9/29/92
 DD: EMorris: [Signature] date 9/29/92

Schedule

A. PURPOSE OF GRANT AGREEMENT

The purpose of this grant is to provide a program of rehabilitation assistance to Laos handicapped persons in Xieng Khouang and Houaphan provinces and the prefecture of Vientiane. The grant will fund animal husbandry skills training, hazard awareness education, prosthetics skills training and a special prosthetics task force as more fully described in Attachment 2.

B. PERIOD OF GRANT AGREEMENT

1. This Grant Agreement effective date is the date of the cover letter. The expiration date of this Grant is September 30, 1994.

C. GRANT AMOUNT AND METHOD OF PAYMENT

1. A.I.D. hereby obligates the amount of \$ 500,000.00 for the purpose of this Grant. The total estimated cost of this program is \$ 679,400 (which include Grantee cost sharing) WVRD will share the cost of this program through its own cash and in-kind contributions which will total an estimated \$ 179,400.00 over the life of the program.

2. Payment shall be made to the Grantee in accordance with procedures set forth in Attachment 3, Optional Standard Provision 1, "Payment - Letter of Credit".

D. BUDGET PLAN

The following budget is summarized as follows and is provided as part of Attachment 1. Revisions to the budget line item estimates may be made in accordance with the Standard Provision entitled "Revision of Grant Budget". Provided the total obligated amount shown in Paragraph C.1. above is not exceeded. Refer to Revision of Grant Budget (SP # 4) for revision of amounts below.

Regional Rehabilitation & Prosthetics - Laos
World Vision Relief & Development, Inc. Budget Summary

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>USAID Contribution</u>	<u>WVRD Contribution</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Salaries, Benefits & Housing	\$103,320	\$0	\$103,320
Local Training	\$17,100	\$0	\$17,100
Travel	\$21,090	\$27,000	\$48,090
Supplies and Materials	\$159,173	\$110,000	\$269,173
Other Direct Costs	\$38,400	\$0	\$38,400
Professional Services	\$54,250	\$0	\$54,250
Capital Expenditures	\$28,000	\$15,000	\$43,000
Equipment and Materials	\$0	\$164,050	\$164,050
Subtotal	\$421,333	\$152,000	\$573,333
Overhead (20% of Direct Costs excluding Capital Expenditures)	\$78,667	\$27,400	\$106,067
TOTAL	<u>\$500,000</u>	<u>\$179,400</u>	<u>\$679,400</u>
Cost Sharing	74%	26%	100%

E. REPORTING AND EVALUATION

1. Financial Reporting

Financial reporting requirements shall be in accordance with Optional Standard Provision 1 entitled "Payment - Letter of Credit", as shown in Attachment 3.

The original and two copies of all financial reports shall be submitted to the Office of Financial Management, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.

In addition, two copies of the financial reports shall be submitted to the Controller, Office of Finance, USAID/Thailand and USAID Project Officer.

2. Program Reporting

a. Regular meetings will be held with the USAID/Thailand Project Officer and WVRD to discuss progress under this grant.

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b. Annual workplans outlining activities to be undertaken will be prepared for each substantive programmatic area covered by this Grant. Such workplans will be reviewed with the USAID Project Officer on an annual basis, and clearly defined activities to be undertaken during the next twelve month period agreed upon.

c. Two copies each of detailed progress reports in English shall be submitted to Mrs. Susan Palmer, USAID/Bangkok, Box 47, APO AP 96546-720; Mr. Allen Randlov, R&D/H-AID/W; and Mr. Michael Feldstein, ASIA/EA; Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523 from the date of the Grant and such reports will become due within 30 days following the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 21st and 24th month of the project. Reports will describe the progress and problems related to those project activities set forth in the project proposal, following the recommended reporting format (Attachment 4). The reporting of gender-segregated data on beneficiaries of project activities is also required.

A mid-term program assessment will be undertaken by the Grantee in September 1993. The report of this assessment will be made available to USAID/Thailand by October 31, 1993 and will be used by the Grantee and USAID, as the basis for discussions of necessary program adjustment.

e. A final evaluation report will be due within sixty days following the 24th month of the project (the terminal date of the project). Such evaluation report will be in sufficient detail, including gender-segregated data, that A.I.D. can judge the effectiveness of the project, the efficiency of implementation, and the impact of project activities.

f. Following completion of the sixth month of the Grant period, and at six-month intervals, the Grantee will submit an accounting of expenditures for the non-USAID portion of the budget.

F. STANDARD PROVISIONS

This Grant Agreement includes, as Attachment No. 3, the Mandatory Standard Provisions numbered 1 through 13 and the Optional Standard Provisions that are shown on the Index as applying to this Grant Agreement.

3. AUDIT

In the event that the independent audit reports on the Grantee or any sub-grantee or contractor, as provided for, and/or program reports, do not satisfy AID's requirements as determined by the A.I.D. Inspector General (Audit), and the A.I.D. Inspector General chooses to make an on-site fiscal or program audit, the Grantee agrees to USAID taking

reasonable steps to coordinate the scheduling and conduct of such audit with the Grantee in advance, and to providing unrestricted access to its books and records, as further described in Mandatory Standard Provision No. 2. Note annual internal audits are now required for grants and sub-grants over \$25,000. A copy of the audits shall be submitted to the USAID Project Officer.

H. AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Order of preference in Optional Standard Provision 7(b) (1) shall apply. Local procurement is authorized for Laos (Waiver is on file).

I. INDIRECT COST RATE

Pursuant to the provisions of the Optional Standard Provision clause of this grant agreement entitled "Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate - Predetermined", a rate is established for the Grantee's accounting period as described below. Payments on account of allowable indirect costs shall be made on the basis of the following negotiated fixed rate applied to the base and for the period which are set forth below:

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Period</u>
20%	Total Direct Costs excluding equipment and capital expenditures	From grant effective date until rate is amended by amendment to this grant

J. TITLE TO PROPERTY

Title to property procured under this grant with U.S. Government funds provided under the grant shall vest in the Grantee, subject to the conditions of Optional Standard Provision 20, "Title to and Use of Property (Grantee Title)".

K. CLOSE-OUT PROCEDURES

The following uniform close-out procedures shall apply to this Grant:

1. The following definitions shall apply:

a. Close-out. The close-out of this grant is the process by which A.I.D. determines that all applicable administrative actions and all required program activities have been completed by the Grantee and A.I.D.

b. Date of Completion. The date of completion is the date on which all activities under this grant are completed, or the date given in the Grant document, or any supplements of amendments thereto, on which A.I.D. funding ends.

c. Disallowed Costs. Disallowed costs are those charges to the grant that A.I.D. or its representative determines to be unallowable in accordance with the applicable Federal cost principles, as outlined in OMB Circular A-122 and supplements and amendments thereto, or other conditions contained in the Grant.

2. A.I.D. close-out procedures include the following requirements:

a. Upon request, A.I.D. shall make prompt payments to the Grantee for allowable reimbursable costs under the grant being closed out.

b. The Grantee shall immediately refund any balance or unobligated or unencumbered cash that A.I.D. has advanced or paid and that is not authorized to be retained by the grantee for use in other grants or agreements.

c. A.I.D. shall obtain from the Grantee within 90 calendar days after completion of activities under the grant agreement all financial, performance, and other reports required as a condition of the grant. Extensions of this time may be granted by A.I.D. upon request of the Grantees.

d. The Grantee shall account for any property acquired with A.I.D. funds or received from the Government in accordance with provisions of OMB Circular 110, "Property Management Standards".

e. In the event a final audit has not been performed prior to the close-out of the grant, A.I.D. shall retain the right to recover an appropriate amount fully considering the recommendations on questioned costs resulting from the final audit when such audit is conducted.

L. SPECIAL GRANT PROVISIONS

1. Air travel and transportation clause in Optional Standard Provisions requires prior AID approval on all international travel. This approval is considered given when the Grant or amendment is signed and includes such travel if it was specifically broken out in the budget proposal by traveler's name, purpose of travel, origin/destination (including intervening stops), and estimated dates of travel. Grantee still will have to notify AID Project Officer and the Mission or Embassy of the destination country of final travel plans. Notification will identify travelers, dates and times of travel and must be submitted at least one week prior to commencement of approved international travel. Note U.S. flag carrier requirements.

2. Ocean shipment of goods per Optional Standard Provision requires 50% freight shipment on or paid to U.S. flag commercial ocean vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for such vessels.

3. Procurement of Goods and Services (refer to Optional Standard Provision for details) should be followed and procedures documented in the files. Eligibility rules (Optional Standard Provision) should be reviewed for ineligible goods, services, suppliers and restricted goods. Note order of preference for purchase of services and goods in same Provision and documentation required. The purchase of one vehicle is hereby approved.

4. The grantee has 100% budget line items flexibility (interchange) except for training and overhead which are fixed maximums.

5. The names of all technical assistance personnel funded under this grant and undertaking activities in furtherance of program purposes should be submitted to USAID/Thailand for concurrence prior to contracts being executed, or other contractually binding arrangement being made with such persons. Such concurrence will be obtained in writing from the Project Officer during the course of project implementation.

6. USAID concurrence is required for all training of technical assistance activities undertaken using grant funds prior to such training or technical assistance activities being conducted. USAID concurrence with participants of all grant-funded training programs is also required. Such concurrence will be obtained from the USAID project officer in writing during the course of project implementation. If participant training is done outside of the country, the Optional Standard Provision on training shall apply.

7. Laos currency may be exchanged for the highest legal rate available. All currency exchanges require the rate of exchange to be noted, date of exchange and where exchanged.

8. The USAID Project Officer on this grant is Susan Palmer.

9. All correspondence should be mailed to Ms. Susan Palmer at the addresses listed below.

U. S. Address: USAID/Box 47
 APO AP 96546-7200

International Address: USAID
 37 Petchburi Soi 15
 Petchburi Road
 Bangkok 10400, Thailand

10. The grantee shall submit their travel, accounting and personnel policies immediately to OP/PS/OCC, AID/W for review and approval within the first six months of this grant to meet AID Handbook 13 requirements, if review has not already been done. Contact Mr. Deery at phone 703-875-1101 and ask him to notify this Grant Officer of review findings when completed.

**LAOS
REHABILITATION PROJECT PROPOSAL.**



World Vision Relief & Development, Inc.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

LAOS
REHABILITATION PROJECT PROPOSAL



World Vision Relief & Development, Inc.

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Proj. No. 410-0002
Regiment Rehab. &
Prosthetic

July 1962

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World Vision Relief & Development Inc.

LAOS
REHABILITATION PROJECT PROPOSAL

Beginning Date: October 1, 1992
Ending Date: September 30, 1994

Submitted to:

Deputy Regional Director
United States Agency for International Development
Bangkok, Thailand

by:

World Vision Relief & Development Inc.
and World Vision Laos
Chalermchai Jittayasotorn, Country Director
Rue Pangkham 41
Vientiane, Laos PDR

PVO Headquarters Contact:

Milton Amayun, M.D., M.P.H.
World Vision Relief & Development Inc.
919 West Huntington Drive
Monrovia, CA 91016

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July, 1992

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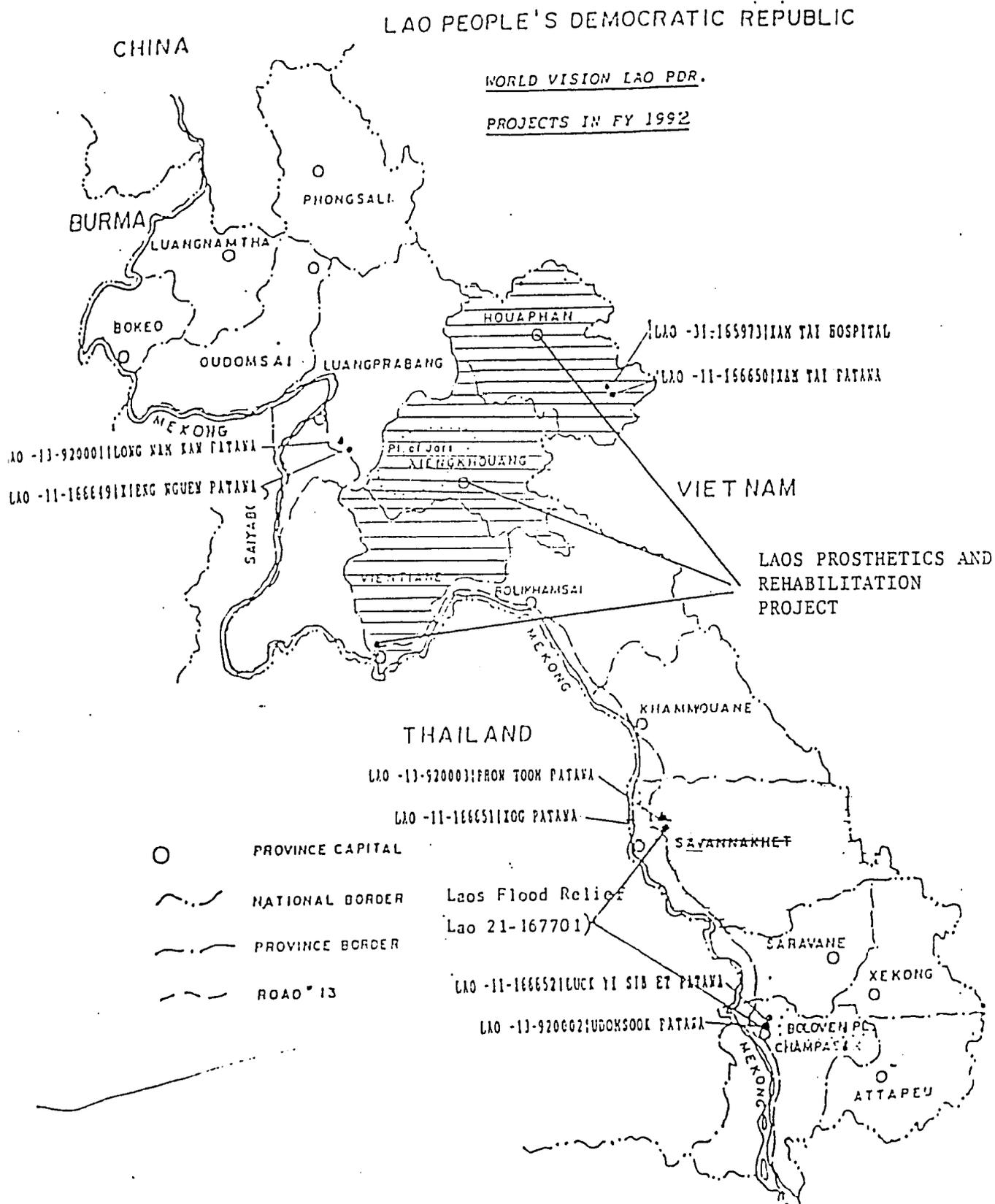
 2. Summary of Training Activities of Current
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FIG. 1

MAP OF THE LAO PDR AND
WORLD VISION PROJECT LOCATIONS



LIST OF ACRONYMS

AK	Above-Knee
ARO	Asia Regional Office
BK	Below-Knee
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
FT	Full-time
GNP	Gross National Product
KKU	Khon Kaen University
LPDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NRC	National Rehabilitation Center
OHI	Operation Handicap International
PT	Physical Therapy
RRC	Regional Rehabilitation Committee
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision
WVI	World Vision International
WVL	World Vision Laos
WVRD	World Vision Relief & Development

WORLD VISION LAOS
REHABILITATION PROJECT PROPOSAL
September 30, 1992, to September 30, 1994

I. PROGRAM REQUEST SUMMARY

World Vision Laos requests a two-year \$505,204 grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), to provide a program of rehabilitation assistance to Lao handicapped persons in Xieng Khouang, Houaphan provinces and the prefecture of Vientiane. The proposal involves four elements including animal husbandry skills training, hazard awareness education, prosthetics skills training, and a special prosthetics task force. The program expands on the infrastructure and experience gained during the implementation of an earlier project of the same type funded by USAID between October '90 and the present. Activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the National Rehabilitation Center (NRC) of Laos and other government agencies.

II. BACKGROUND AND PROJECT RATIONALE

A. The Land and The People of Laos

The Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) is a landlocked Southeast Asian country, boxed by China to the North, Vietnam to the East, Cambodia to the South and Thailand to the West. A small frontier is shared with Burma on the northwestern flank. Much of Laos' land area of 236,800 sq km is mountainous and rugged, seriously hampering its economic development. The majority of the country's 4.3 million people live along the Mekong river and its tributaries.

The climate is tropical and is characterized by distinct dry and rainy seasons. Temperatures average about 28C (82F). From May to September, monsoons from the southwest pour up to 25 centimeters of rain a month. From November to March, the average rainfall is less than 2.5 centimeters a month. Essential services and supplies from Vientiane to outlying provinces are delivered sporadically due to the weather making ground transportation difficult and air travel virtually impossible.

The people of Laos belong to two ethnic groups, the Sino-Tibetan from China and the Mon-Khmer from Southern Asia. The Sino-Tibetan group includes the Laotian, the Hmong (or Meo) and the Thai peoples. The Mon-Khmer group includes the Kha peoples who are darker skinned and traditionally considered slaves by the Laotians. Lao, the national

language, is similar to the Thai spoken in northern Thailand and many Laotians have relatives across the Mekong. The Hmong live on the mountain slopes and raise opium, an illegal but profitable cash crop.

Laos is one of the ten poorest countries in the world with an annual GNP per capita in 1992 of US\$180. About 80 percent of the Laotian population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry. Farmers practice paddy rice cultivation in the lowlands and slash and burn techniques in the highlands. Laos has rich soil and valuable mineral resources, but due to the rugged terrain, a sparse population, a poor infrastructure and a decade-long policy of a strict socialist government, it has lagged behind its neighbors in socioeconomic development.

B. A History of War

In order to understand the magnitude and roots of the problem of the handicapped in Laos, it is necessary to review the country's history during this century. For more than 50 years and until 1954, Laos was ruled by France as part of French Indochina. In 1954, an international agreement was signed granting Laos the status of an independent and politically neutral nation with a constitutional monarch as its head of government. In 1960, war broke out between the government and the communist-led nationalist group, Pathet Lao. Fighting continued into the early '70s and the civil war became linked with the Vietnam War. Large areas of the provinces of Xieng Khouang and Houaphan were subjected to "carpet bombing" by US fighter planes, a practice which meant systematically dropping bombs so closely together, creating craters where they land. Evidence of wide spread use of Cluster Bombs or "Dragonseed" ordnance is evident in both Xieng Khouang and Houaphan provinces. These two types of bombing tactics claimed thousands of lives, maimed many more and damaged the environment forever. The many years of civil war and the carpet bombing by B-52 bombers has earned Laos the unfortunate distinction of probably being the most heavily bombed nation during the last 35 years. Many bombs dropped on Laotian territory did not explode and thousands of cluster bomb units or "Dragonseed" bombs simply dispersed innumerable small bombs which continue to be potent until today, the risk of death and disability remains a major health problem in large areas of the Laotian countryside.

C. The Socioeconomic and Health Profile of Laos

Laos is a country severely limited by a combination of negative factors, the result of which could be argued as the worst case scenario faced by any decision maker in health: decades of war and colonization, a landlocked territory, rugged and mountainous terrain throughout, extreme poverty, significant numbers of minorities in the population, poor communications and transportation facilities, low levels of literacy, recurrent natural disasters, and a poorly run centrally-planned economy.

The health problems are enormous and health planning is severely hampered by lack of resources. Of the national budget for health of 2 billion kip (US \$2.5 million) in FY 92, only 1.2 billion kip or 60% of the budget was approved for funding. That translates to around US\$0.30 health expenditure per inhabitant per year, and is among the lowest in Southeast Asia.

The few doctors and allied health specialists who remain in Laos have little access to continuing education or up-to-date medical literature. Typically, doctors and other health professionals are paid salaries equivalent to \$10-15 per month. In up-country Laos provinces health services of any type are limited or non-existent.

There are perhaps 6,000 amputees in Laos based on extrapolations of government findings projected to the general population. There is virtually no way to identify the exact number of amputees in Laos since there is, like in the USA, no central registry of amputees or other disabilities from which to obtain statistics.

Table 1 - The Socioeconomic and Health Profile of Laos

Indicator	Latest Statistics Available	Remarks
Total population	4.3 million	
Population density	18.16 per sq km	Very sparsely populated
Population growth rate	2.9% p.a	Very high growth rate
GNP per capita	\$180	Fourth lowest in Asia
Life expectancy at birth	50 years	Second lowest in Asia
People per doctor ratio	6,495:1	Fourth highest in Asia
Estimate of amputees in Laos	6000	1 per 700 population
Percent population with access to health services	67%	

D. Current Programs of Assistance to the Handicapped in Laos

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) do not have a strong presence in Laos. There are only 18 officially registered NGOs in Laos, 12 of which are active in the health sector. At present there are very few non-governmental agencies present in Laos providing assistance in the area of rehabilitation or prosthetics. These groups include Operation Handicap International (OHI), World Concern, World Vision, and the United Nations.

The current World Vision Prosthetics and Rehabilitation Project is very important as it is the first United States foreign aid program in Laos in over fifteen years. In 1990 World Vision received a two-year \$860,000 USAID grant to develop a program to assist the Laotian handicapped and, in particular amputees. Assistance was provided in several areas identified as being appropriate and useful to the people of Laos. The term "appropriateness" is critical to an understanding of Laos as it has extraordinary geographic, climatic, social and cultural requirements that are unique to the Lao general population and exacerbate the problems of those citizens who are physically handicapped.

To better understand the needs addressed in this project proposal, World Vision-Laos conducted a joint WV-USAID evaluation of the 1990-92 prosthetics project in March 1992. During this evaluation, three provinces were visited over a nine-day period. Site visits were conducted at the National Rehabilitation Center in the Prefecture of Vientiane; and prosthetics workshops, hospitals and remote rural villages settled with amputees and their families in Xieng Khouang and Houaphan Provinces. World Vision Laos staff and Laotian government officials provided background information during this evaluation. Several important findings are critical to this proposal:

1. Laos does not have financial resources to meet minimal medical needs of its citizens, or to address the needs of its handicapped population. Therefore, it is more feasible and logical to focus the limited aid resources on specific problem areas with high visibility and social impact.
2. Laos is an extremely difficult and hazardous country in which to travel. Roads are in poor condition or non-existent. During the rainy season many roads are impassable, cutting off entire provinces from surface transportation. Most local conditions are rural, rugged,

and rudimentary if not primitive. Much of Laos is best described as pre- or early electricity village life. The exception to this is the capital city of Vientiane which has electricity, water, and vehicular traffic. Travel off-road in Laos can be life-threatening due to thousands of large unexploded bombs and smaller cluster bomb units or "Dragonseed" bombs. The sheer volume of these "dividends of war" makes crop cultivation, hunting, and other forest farming and gathering activities dangerous. With the passage of time, the younger Lao people are not always aware or respectful of the mortal danger from these hazards and injuries are not infrequent.

3. Employment is not an adequate term to describe work in rural village life in Laos. Much of daily life is centered around basic activities of finding or producing enough food and shelter to maintain subsistence survival. The concept of a vocation leading to a regular salary is, for most Laotians, probably an absurdity. Up-country Laos is in many areas a hunter-gatherer society with some rice farming and livestock raising to augment food supplies.
4. There are significant numbers of physically handicapped persons and amputees with their families who have been located in remote up-country villages in near Xiang Khoang and near Sam Nua in Huoaphan province in northeastern Laos. These findings have been confirmed by direct observations of the WV/USAID evaluation team; by preliminary disability census information conducted by Laotians; and from anecdotal estimates reported by Laotian government officials and non-governmental organizations.
5. Artificial limbs and other orthopedic assistive devices fabricated for the amputees in remote areas were found to be primitive and not durable for the difficult conditions of remote and rural life. Most Laotians live in rural areas and work as rice farmers, and raise livestock. A typical up-country villager may only travel to a town or provincial capital only one or two times each year. It may take days to make this journey for the able-bodied person and is much more difficult for the person with a physical handicap.
6. Artificial limbs and other orthopedic devices fabricated at the NRC in Vientiane City are adequate in technology for use in the city but generally exhibit only rudimentary understanding of concepts of socket fit and principles of biomechanical alignment. There is a disregard or misunderstanding of basic thermosetting plastic resins

reinforcement techniques. The best Laotian prosthetics knowledge seems to be based on techniques taught over 25 years ago and fabrication skills are hampered by sporadic availability of supplies. This is not to suggest that Laotian prosthetists are not talented or clever within the scope of their knowledge, but that intensive training continuing education is badly needed. Sadly, the worst prosthetics technology seen in Laos was in the up-country provinces where the need and use of artificial limbs was most critical to personal, family and village survival.

E. LESSONS LEARNED

The WV/USAID evaluation conducted in March 1992 of the 1990-1992 is project provided the following lessons learned in the implementation of prosthetics and rehabilitation projects in Laos:

1. The hazard awareness training program conducted during 1992 was well-received, broadly praised by Laotian government officials and civilians; and has been requested by several other districts in provinces where it was introduced. There is a need to continue and expand hazard awareness training. Unexploded bombs and cluster bomb units or "bombies," and other anti-personnel ordnance are a serious problem and will continue to be a problem, as no program is presently feasible to clear the millions of these hazards in Laos.
2. Skills training in the form of cattle raising and other forms of animal husbandry was identified and demonstrated as a feasible and culturally appropriate and beneficial activity for rural Laotian amputees. Cattle were provided to villages of amputees and their families in three rural sites. This type of skills training and work requires less difficult labor for rural amputees than in rice-farming. Other forms of livestock may be evaluated for introduction to other villages of amputees or handicapped depending on local conditions and in consultation with local officials. Animal Husbandry is a more appropriate form of skills training for the Lao handicapped people than learning trades or starting businesses where commerce simply does not exist except on a very small scale. In remote and rural areas of Laos there are, quite frankly, no cities or towns within feasible travel distances where other vocational skills may or may not be useful. Finally, the ownership of livestock in Laos denotes higher social standing and wealth.

3. There is a need for the development of more durable and climate-terrain resistant prosthetics designs and for the education of Lao prosthetists to better understand this prosthetics construction and reinforcement method specifically for the difficult rural conditions in Laos. In remote provinces of Houaphan and Xiang Khouang prosthetic limbs are used in extremely difficult living, working and climatic conditions. The appropriateness of prosthetics limbs used by rural villagers can only be described as inadequate even though some of the prosthetics fabrication materials are acceptable. While the NRC has an existing capacity to produce both prosthetics components parts and assembled artificial limbs for those amputees living in or very near Vientiane it does not have the technical expertise to produce the superior quality and durability needed to produce prostheses for the remote provinces. Specialized prostheses for rural use will require that alternative designs, systems, and training be developed in cooperation with the NRC.

III. PROJECT DESIGN

A. Goals

The goals of the project are (1) to continue a sustainable and carefully focused program for the prevention of handicapping injuries; (2) to provide assistance to villages of amputees and their families to enhance their quality of life, and to enable them to lead an economically productive lives; and (3) to train Laos rehabilitation personnel to provide improved quality of care and more durable assistive devices to handicapped persons in Laos.

B. Project Location

The primary sites for the animal husbandry skills training and hazard awareness education programs will be north-east Laos in areas where bombing was the heaviest and villages are very poor. The general project locations were chosen on the basis of World Vision-Laos ongoing work among the handicapped since 1990 and because of demonstrated success and identified needs. It is also in these regions where government officials have cooperated in the past and good working relationships have been established. A map is attached to indicate the project sites.

The focus of the skills training in prosthetics will be provided through the NRC prosthetics centers in the form of intensive training courses for prosthetists and a special task force to provide improved quality artificial

limbs that will directly benefit identified village amputees in the provinces.

The Lao leaders in these provinces have signalled their support and cooperation, as has the director of the NRC and government officials in Vientiane for these proposals.

C. Indicators and Benchmarks

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year2</u>
1. Skills Training - Animal Husbandry		
a. Animal husbandry training workshops	1	1
b. Animals purchased, distributed,	500	500
2. Hazard Awareness Training		
a. Seminars conducted in three provinces	1	1
3. Skills Training - Prosthetics		
a. Health professional trained in BK prosthetics:	50	50
b. health professionals trained in AK prosthetics:	50	50
c. Training curricula developed for BK and AK prosthetics training	1	1
4. Special Task Force - Prosthetics		
a. Service delivery in Houaphan Province	15	
b. Service delivery in Xiang Khouang Province		15

D. End-of-Project Objectives

1. **Skills Training - Animal Husbandry:** To assist the Laotian-PDR to provide skills training for 500 people (handicapped persons and their families) in the form of animal husbandry in 25 villages of handicapped persons and to provide 1000 head of livestock. Alternative approaches such as provision of fish ponds may also be considered depending on local conditions and guidance.
2. **Hazard Awareness:** To conduct courses to educate 1000 children and adults in high-risk areas regarding the dangers and risks of unexploded military anti-personnel ordnance (bombs, fragmentation bombs and land mines).
3. **Skills Training - Prosthetics:** To provide improved quality service delivery to the amputee-handicapped through the development of more durable and higher quality artificial limbs through a series of three intensive training courses for 25 prosthetists and 25 other medical professionals in each course.

4. **Special Task Force for Prosthetics Service:** To provide specialized more durable and higher quality artificial limbs for 30 lower limb amputees in remote and rural villages in Xiang Khouang and Houaphan provinces where existing Lao prosthetics services are non-existent, inadequate and otherwise unacceptable or inappropriate. To use this applied technology in the intensive training continuing education courses.

E. Proposed Approaches

1. **Skills Training - Animal Husbandry.** WV will organize and implement an animal husbandry training program for Laotian amputee/handicapped villagers using the same successful approach as in the 1990-92 project. In cooperation with provincial officials, NRC, and village leaders; a program will purchase, distribute, train in the care of animals, and provide vaccination and veterinary training for 25 villages and approximately 500 people. It is projected that this project element will distribute animals to selected families who have a disabled head-of-household. In the previous WV grant, cattle and cattle raising skills were taught in three villages. It was agreed by the Lao Government and the villagers that this was a valuable program and directly benefited the handicapped in a meaningful way. WV - Laos feels it is important not to necessarily select cattle raising for future endeavors, deferring to the individual villages to determine the appropriate animals in each site. WV, NRC, and Lao provincial officials will select those sites for implementation. WV will provide financial assistance for the purchase and distribution of the animals. Lao provincial officials will, arrange formal written agreements based on a formula already tested in the first grant proposal. Lao provincial officials and local villagers will arrange the actual purchase of animals and transportation to villages. WV will arrange all education and vaccinations. Alternatively, fish-pond (aqua-culture) projects may be substituted in appropriate and if requested by villages and Lao officials. A mid-term and year end site evaluation will be conducted by WV and WV-Laos to assess and evaluate the progress during each year of the grant cycle.
2. **Hazard Awareness Training.** WV and NRC, in concert with Lao provincial officials will organize and conduct hazard awareness

training in three provinces for approximately 1000 people. These training programs are essentially repeating the course content of those taught during the 1990-1992 project period and therefore all program logistical considerations have been previously identified. WV will provide curriculum and training materials. Lao government officials will provide instructors and teaching aids (de-fused ordnance). WV will provide transportation of instructors to provincial training location and accommodations as necessary. Local officials will arrange the lecture hall locations, hotel sites, and meals.

3. **Skills Training - Prosthetics.** Intensive training (two to three weeks) courses in BK and AK prosthetics technology will be organized and conducted at the NRC during the two year grant period. The US Consultant will coordinate the course schedule in concert with WV Laos and the NRC Director. The US Consultant has extensive experience in these matters having taught prosthetics and orthotics for over 20 years and having organized over a dozen short term intensive training seminars in non-standard educational environments in foreign and developing world situations. It is WV intent to develop curriculum materials based on the information gained from the field visit to Hoauphan province that the US prosthetics consultant participated and from results derived from the prosthetics special task force experiences gained early in the proposal period. NRC will be responsible for lecture halls, workshop facilities, and provision of patients for the courses. WV will use a US consultant prosthetist as Senior Instructor. NRC will provide a translator during the course. WV will order supplies for the course, NRC will store and distribute supplies during the course. NRC will provide slide projector and classroom supplies during the course. Course schedules and appropriate technology will be developed by WV prosthetics consultant in concert with WV-Laos and NRC. WV prosthetics consultant will prepare teaching materials appropriate to Laos.
4. **Special Task Force Prosthetics Service:** Thirty amputees (15 people in each year of the two year grant) in remote rural amputee settlement villages will be identified and selected by WV Laos staff, the US prosthetics consultant and Houaphan provincial officials as recipients who would benefit from a specialized prosthetics device designed specifically for the difficult durability and climate

conditions in up-country provincial Laos. The task force will visit the amputee village on three occasions during the 2 year period to measure, cast, fit, align and delivery the prosthetics devices. The specialized prosthetic devices will be fabricated in the United States at the UCLA Appropriate Technology Prosthetics Research Department where manufacturing procedures can be documented and prepared into a training format for use in the prosthetic skills training program. This unusual organizational procedure will insure that all teaching and technology logistics appropriate for Laos will be included in the development of training materials. It will also provide a concrete demonstration of appropriate technology prosthetics based on field observation of patient needs and previous observed failures of prosthetics outcomes used by other agencies who did not take the time to observe amputees in their living and working environments.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES

A. World Vision's Prior Experience in Laos

WV Laos was one of the first World Vision field offices in Asia. In 1972 World Vision had child sponsorship and relief projects in Laos. Assistance was also given to the National Rehabilitation Center (NRC) and several other health institutions. The program had to close in 1975 when the Pathet Lao came into power and the country had limited contact with countries in the West.

In 1989 following the devastating drought in Savannakhet and Champassak provinces, World Vision responded to relief needs with 1,000 tons of milled sticky rice for people in the two provinces. In 1991, World Vision received approval from the Laotian PDR Government to establish a permanent office in Vientiane. During the same year, World Vision Laos began to implement community development projects through child sponsorship funding. Since then, World Vision has built two district hospitals, sponsored a nurses training program and a broad-based prosthetics program with the NRC and provincial governments. This project included the following elements: medical facilities and training; prosthetics provision and rehabilitation; skills training; and hazard awareness training.

Currently, World Vision has seven child sponsorship/community development projects, two relief and rehabilitation projects, and one seed

project. World Vision Laos' FY92 budget was \$.6 million in cash plus an equivalent amount in gifts-in-kind, mainly donations and health supplies. There are 4,300 projected sponsored children assisted by World Vision Laos in FY92.

A staff of 15, including three expatriates, are based in Vientiane to provide management support and ensure financial accountability.

B. Project Administration and Management:

Administration: This project will be administered by a combination of in-country project staff. The project manager, will be based at WV-Laos in Vientiane and will supervise the day to day operation of the project. The project manager will be assisted by the directors of the collaborating units of this project, namely the director of the NRC, and Provincial designates. Other project staff who will assist in the administration of the project will include a project accountant and a project secretary based in Vientiane.

Management: The project will be managed jointly by World Vision Laos and the Ministry of Health, through the National Rehabilitation Center in Vientiane. On World Vision's side, Mr. Roy Fenn, the project manager who supervised the first phase of the project, will continue as project manager during this extension proposed. He has long-term experience in the management of relief projects and has fluency in both Lao and Thai. His counterpart in the Laos MOH is Dr. Thongchanh Thepsomphou who is currently the director of the National Rehabilitation Center.

Dr. Thongchanh is a physician who has been in government service for more than twenty years. World Vision assigned a project coordinator, Dr. Srisomone, a physician, to ensure that technical and administrative coordination with the Ministry of Health is excellent. She has had many years of project management experience within the Lao MOH. Assisting in the implementation and supervision of project activities will be the directors of the provincial rehabilitation centers. Providing support at the World Vision office in Vientiane will be a project accountant, a project secretary and a driver. Regional management support is provided through the World Vision Asia Regional Office in Bangkok. This office will provide logistical support for goods transiting Bangkok, liaison with the USAID office on compliance with regulations, and finalize required narrative and financial reports. Financial and legal backstopping is

provided through World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD) headquarters in the US.

C. Technical Support

Technical support will be coordinated through the International Health Programs Department of WVRD in the US. Technical consultants in the project's initial phase was largely from Khon Kaen University in Thailand. For the extension, additional technical collaboration has been arranged through the Prosthetics Education and Research Unit of the University of California in Los Angeles, which is headed by Dr. Timothy Staats, director.

Technical inputs are usually required in project design, decisions in purchasing of supplies, quarterly reporting and feedback, short-term training and during evaluations. Ongoing support is also provided when technical questions from the field arise.

V. INFORMATION SYSTEM

A. Project Monitoring

Monthly reports are required by WVRD from all USAID-supported projects. Every quarter, a quarterly report is submitted to USAID in both Bangkok and Washington. The reports follow a format which includes narrative and financial sections. In the narrative section, a description of accomplishments by objective based on the previous report's action plan, constraints and means of coping with them, and the next reporting period's action plan. A statistical sheet and photographs are attached if appropriate. Project summaries are normally circulated every quarter throughout the World Vision partnership which includes more than 60 countries worldwide. Each quarterly report is provided feedback by the appropriate Program Development Office of the International Health Programs Department of WVRD.

B. Project Evaluations

There will be two evaluations of this project. The midterm evaluation is scheduled towards the end of the first year of project implementation to determine whether the project is on track and that activities being implemented are achieving intended outcomes. The report from the midterm evaluation will be part of the annual report for the project. The final evaluation will be done during the final month of project life and will attempt to measure impact. The final project report will include the final

evaluation report. Project evaluations are normally completed with the leadership of one or more outside consultants with the participation of WVRD headquarters staff, USAID, MOH partners and project staff.

C. Technical Support

Technical support will be provided by a technical advisor, a WV medical advisor based in Los Angeles, and intermittent short-term consultants. The technical consultants will be recruited by World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD) in Monrovia, California. Collaboration with the University of California in Los Angeles Prosthetics Education and Research Project has been arranged. The UCLA Prosthetics Education Program has 35 years experience training prosthetists and orthotists from around the world. The present director is extremely interested and concerned that appropriate technology prosthetics address the needs of the amputee in their environment and training of prosthetists in developing countries is based on advanced prosthetics fitting techniques even if low technology or medium technology manufacturing procedures are available. Additional technical backstopping will be provided by the International Health Programs Department of WVRD. From time to time, local staff will be hired to provide the necessary support for administrative and financial activities.

VI. SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

A. Timeline of schedule of activities

	<u>Activities by Quarter</u>							
	<u>Year One</u>				<u>Year Two</u>			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Personnel in place								
a. Project Manager	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
b. Project Accountant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
c. Support Staff	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2. Detailed Implementation								
a. Design	x							
b. Write-up/submit	x	x						
3. Procurement of Supplies and Equipment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

4.	Project Information System						
	a. Dissemination/feedback		x	x	x	x	x x x x
	b. Annual Reports					x	x
5.	Training and Service						
	a. Design/preparation	x	x	x	x		x x x
	b. Technical development	x	x				x x
	c. Skills (Animal Husbandry)		x	x			x x
	d. Skills (Prosthetics Training)		x				x x
	e. Hazard Awareness		x	x			x x
	f. Task Force Prosthetics		x	x			x
6.	Animal Distribution		x	x			x
7.	Monitoring and Evaluation						
	a. Quarterly Progress reports	x	x	x	x		x x x x
	b. Midterm Evaluation				x		
	c. Final Evaluation						x

VII. SUSTAINABILITY AND COST EFFECTIVENESS

A. General Overview

The project is a continuation and expansion of an ongoing project to assist the handicapped and the amputee in Laos. The main strategy for sustainability is to institutionalize various activities of the project at various levels of the health infrastructure: the home, the village, and the National Rehabilitation Center. The major players to sustaining project activities are: individual amputee villagers, provincial officials, and the NRC. The NRC and WV were partners to the generation of the proposed project. The Lao people care very much for their citizens and are rapidly learning the problems of the handicapped. The project sees to it that they are further supported and encouraged through their active involvement in project activities.

The National Rehabilitation Center in Vientiane is under the Lao leadership of Dr Thongchanh Thepsomphou. Dr Thongchanh is a talented administrator, a creative and energetic leader, and is truly dedicated to the success of the project. He works closely with WV to smooth out problems and commits exceptional amounts of time to the project components.

It must be accepted, that there will always be a significant number of amputees/handicapped who will not gain economic independence. Those

who have the possibility to do so need to be encouraged and given support. The Lao are a proud people who while poor are not unintelligent. It is often the poorest people in the world who learn to survive in the most difficult situations. With the less than meager resources of the government of Laos, the basic needs of many of the handicapped have not been met. Many basic needs such as food and shelter are only just now being revealed. It is foreseen that World Vision's assistance to the handicapped in Laos will probably exist for an extended period of years if not decades.

B. Skills Training - Animal Husbandry

At the home level, knowledge and skills learned relating to animal husbandry will be learned by the amputee/disabled person as well as the family and should continue after the program has ended. This program is cost effective because after three years the recipient families will return the number of animals originally issued, and these animals will in turn be issued to another disadvantaged family. As the individual family prospers, the village they live in will prosper from the meat and dairy products produced. The process is guaranteed by Lao government officials who will oversee the project at the village level. The villagers who have benefited from this project will become the teachers for the new villages.

C. Skills Training - Prosthetics

The prosthetic courses taught at the NRC will be sustainable as the introduction of improved and appropriate technology prosthetics devices and philosophy are introduced into the Lao prosthetists and amputee population. It is felt that more durable prosthetic devices will offer the amputee a better and more fulfilled life, as well as reducing the unacceptably high failure rate in prosthesis comfort and breakage problems seen during the field experience visits. This phase of the project is cost effective in that the development of the national capacity to produce the more durable and more comfortable prosthetics devices will reduce the total cost of provision of prosthesis and the supplies to make them. It is felt that good prosthetics technique can be used with a variety of technologies giving the Lao prosthetists more flexibility in materials selection if sporadic shortages occur in the future as they have in the past.

D. Hazard Awareness Education

The hazard awareness is an excellent example of training which is low-cost and quite easily transferrable to local or institutional management. The benefits of this component of the project will save lives by reducing the risk of death and serious injury to the citizens of Laos. The phase of the project must be sustained until a plan to remove explosives and reclaim land can be devised. It is cost effective as it reduces the burden on the already weak Lao medical system by reducing the injuries caused by un-exploded ordnance.

E. Special Task Force - Prosthetics Service

The purpose of the Task Force Prosthetics Service is to provide selected hard-working amputees in rural and remote villages with ultra-durable, comfortable, and climate resistant prosthetics limbs that will permit active participation in life-sustaining activities necessary for survival in these primitive areas. While these prosthetic systems are probably not possible to fabricate in Laos at present it is the intention of WV to adapt modern fabrication techniques for use in the Prosthetics Skills Training phase of project. It is felt that existing prostheses provided in remote rural areas have not been designed to be virtually indestructible for periods up to ten years. All straps and parts which will deteriorate during normal use will be designed for easy replace using local village supplies or extra parts will be provided. Special plastics reinforcement techniques will be used.

The impact of this type of prosthesis will be immediate and long lasting. This phase of the project is cost effective because the development and documentation of the philosophy, techniques and procedures used to manufacture these all-terrain/climate prostheses will have direct benefits in Laos and in other developing countries where amputations are prevalent and prosthetics devices are found not to providing successful amputee patient outcomes in actual field situations. These improved prosthetics designs will reduce the totals costs of artificial limbs manufacturing in Laos as increased the useful life of the prosthesis will reduce the volume of new prostheses for old wearers. Since new amputations is not as great a problem as old-wearers needing new prostheses this focus is elementary to cost-effectiveness.

GRANT NAME: USAID LAOS PROSTHETICS/ REHABILITATION GRANT
 GRANT #: 493-0370-A-00-0160-00
 GRANT PERIOD: SEPTEMBER 28, 1990 - SEPTEMBER 27, 1992

GRANT EXTENSION BUDGET PROPOSAL
 FOR THE TWO YEAR PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1994

	AID	YEAR 1 WV	TOTAL	AID	YEAR 2 WV	TOTAL	AID	TOTAL WV	TOTAL
SUMMARY BUDGET									
I. SALARIES, BENEFITS & HOUSING	51,660	0	51,660	51,660	0	51,660	103,320	0	103,320
II. TRAINING	8,550	0	8,550	8,550	0	8,550	17,100	0	17,100
III. TRAVEL	11,600	13,500	25,100	11,600	13,500	25,100	23,200	27,000	50,200
IV. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	80,700	55,000	135,700	80,700	55,000	135,700	161,400	110,000	271,400
V. OTHER DIRECT COSTS	19,200	0	19,200	19,200	0	19,200	38,400	0	38,400
VI. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	38,750	0	38,750	15,500	0	15,500	54,250	0	54,250
VII. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	28,000	15,000	43,000	0	0	0	28,000	15,000	43,000
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	238,460	83,500	321,960	187,210	68,500	255,710	425,670	152,000	577,670
INDIRECT COSTS @ 20% Excluding Capital Expenditures	42,092	13,700	55,792	37,442	13,700	51,142	79,534	27,400	106,934
TOTAL COSTS	280,552	97,200	377,752	224,652	82,200	306,852	505,204	179,400	684,604

A. Project Budget

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See 9/18/92 revision/notes

*WORLD VISION
 Loan
 from the HCIS
 & REhabilitate.*

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 GRANT PERIOD: SEPTEMBER 28, 1990 - SEPTEMBER 27, 1992

GRANT EXTENSION BUDGET PROPOSAL
 FOR THE TWO YEAR PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1994

	AID	YEAR 1 WV	TOTAL	AID	YEAR 2 WV	TOTAL	AID	TOTAL WV	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
I. SALARIES, BENEFITS & HOUSING									
A. Expatriate									
1. Project Manager @ \$2900/ mo	34,800	0	34,800	34,800	0	34,800	69,600	0	69,600
2. Field Director 12 mos. @ \$2225/ mo. x 20%	5,340	0	5,340	5,340	0	5,340	10,680	0	10,680
Subtotal - Expatriates	40,140	0	40,140	40,140	0	40,140	80,280	0	80,280
B. National Staff									
1. Project Coordinator @ \$320/ mo.	3,840	0	3,840	3,840	0	3,840	7,680	0	7,680
2. Assistant Project Coordinator @ \$240/ mo	2,880	0	2,880	2,880	0	2,880	5,760	0	5,760
3. Secretary @ \$200/ mo.	2,400	0	2,400	2,400	0	2,400	4,800	0	4,800
4. Bookkeeper @ \$200/ mo.	2,400	0	2,400	2,400	0	2,400	4,800	0	4,800
Subtotal - National Staff	11,520	0	11,520	11,520	0	11,520	23,040	0	23,040
Total - Salaries, Benefits and Housing	51,660	0	51,660	51,660	0	51,660	103,320	0	103,320
II. TRAINING									
A. Local Training Workshops									
1. Skills Training - Animal Husbandry 600 participants/ yr x \$10/ part.	6,000	0	6,000	6,000	0	6,000	12,000	0	12,000
2. Hazard Awareness 6 workshops/ yr x \$150/ workshop	900	0	900	900	0	900	1,800	0	1,800
3. Skills Training - Prosthetics 25 participants/ workshop x \$342/ participant	8,550	0	8,550	8,550	0	8,550	17,100	0	17,100
Total - Training	8,550	0	8,550	8,550	0	8,550	17,100	0	17,100

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SECRET ADMIN AND CONTROL

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WORLD VISION RELIEF & DEVELOPMENT, INC.

GRANT NAME: USAID LAOS PROSTHETICS/ REHABILITATION GRANT
 GRANT #: 493-0370-A-00-0160-00
 GRANT PERIOD: SEPTEMBER 28, 1990 - SEPTEMBER 27, 1992

GRANT EXTENSION BUDGET PROPOSAL
 FOR THE TWO YEAR PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1994

	AID	YEAR 1 WV	TOTAL	AID	YEAR 2 WV	TOTAL	AID	TOTAL WV	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
III. TRAVEL									
A. International Travel	0	13,500	13,500	0	13,500	13,500	0	27,000	27,000
B. Local Travel @ \$800/ mo	8,000	0	8,000	8,000	0	8,000	16,000	0	16,000
C. Vehicle Repairs and Maintenance @ \$300/ mo	3,600	0	3,600	3,600	0	3,600	7,200	0	7,200
Total - Travel	11,600	13,500	25,100	11,600	13,500	25,100	23,200	27,000	50,200
IV. SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS									
A. Prosthetics Task Force Supplies \$400/ limb production x 15 limbs/ yr	6,000	0	6,000	6,000	0	6,000	12,000	0	12,000
B. Animal Purchase	67,500	0	67,500	67,500	0	67,500	135,000	0	135,000
C. Medical Supplies/ Pharmaceuticals									
1. GIK	0	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	0	100,000	100,000
2. Cash	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	10,000	10,000
Subtotal - Medical Supplies	0	55,000	55,000	0	55,000	55,000	0	110,000	110,000
D. Office Supplies and Furnishings @ \$600/ mo	7,200	0	7,200	7,200	0	7,200	14,400	0	14,400
Total - Supplies and Materials	80,700	55,000	135,700	80,700	55,000	135,700	161,400	110,000	271,400
V. OTHER DIRECT COSTS									
A. Office Rent and Utilities @ \$400/ mo.	4,800	0	4,800	4,800	0	4,800	9,600	0	9,600
B. Communications @ \$600/ mo	7,200	0	7,200	7,200	0	7,200	14,400	0	14,400
C. Non-Vehicular Repairs and Maintenance @ \$600/ mo	7,200	0	7,200	7,200	0	7,200	14,400	0	14,400
Total - Other Direct Costs	19,200	0	19,200	19,200	0	19,200	38,400	0	38,400

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GRANT EXTENSION BUDGET PROPOSAL
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	AID	YEAR 1 WV	TOTAL	AID	YEAR 2 WV	TOTAL	AID	TOTAL WV	TOTAL
VI. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES									
A. Consultants									
1. Prosthetics Training Course Preparation	17,750	0	17,750	0	0	0	17,750	0	17,750
2. Task force Consultant	11,000	0	11,000	5,500	0	5,500	16,500	0	16,500
Subtotal - Consultants	28,750	0	28,750	5,500	0	5,500	34,250	0	34,250
B. Evaluation									
1. Midterm Evaluation	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
2. Final Evaluation	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
Subtotal - Evaluation	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	20,000	0	20,000
Total - Professional Services	38,750	0	38,750	15,500	0	15,500	54,250	0	54,250
II. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES									
A. Vehicles									
1. All Terrain Vehicle	28,000	0	28,000	0	0	0	28,000	0	28,000
2. Motorcycles-(2)	0	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000
Subtotal - Vehicles	28,000	5,000	33,000	0	0	0	28,000	5,000	33,000
B. Computers and printers (2)	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
Total - Capital Expenditures	28,000	15,000	43,000	0	0	0	28,000	15,000	43,000
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	238,460	83,500	321,960	187,210	68,500	255,710	425,670	152,000	577,670
INDIRECT COSTS 20% of Direct Costs excluding Capital Expenditures	42,092	13,700	55,792	37,442	13,700	51,142	79,534	27,400	106,934
TOTAL COSTS	280,552	97,200	377,752	224,652	82,200	306,852	505,204	179,400	684,604

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B. Budget Narrative

The preceding detailed budget provides a breakdown of costs for the two-year proposal period ending September 30, 1994. Additional information regarding these expenses is provided below.

1. Salaries, Benefits, and Housing

a. Expatriate

Expatriate personnel costs include a stipend as well as a benefits package and housing. Benefits include medical and dental coverage, home leave and R&R.

- 1) Project Manager - Located in Vientiane, this manager is responsible for the coordination and management of the entire Prosthetics/Rehabilitation program.
- 2) Field Director - The director is responsible for the Laos field office and all the World Vision Laos programs.

b. National Staff

Costs include a benefits package.

- 1,2) Project Coordinator, Assistant Project Coordinator
Working as counterparts to the project manager, these staff are responsible for the coordination of the program.
- 2,3) Secretary, Bookkeeper Staff responsible for supporting the program.

2. Training

a. Local Training Workshops

- 1) Skills Training: Animal Husbandry: Costs necessary to implement an animal husbandry training program for Lao amputee/handicapped villagers. Costs include an estimated \$10/person of training materials for a total of 600 people per year.
- 2) Hazard Awareness: Costs include trainer fee, accommodation and per diem costs of \$50/day for each one-day seminar and costs of \$100/workshop for training supplies costs.

- 3) Skills Training: Prosthetic: Training seminars for 25 prosthetists and other medical professionals in prosthetics and other topics related to the rehabilitation of the amputee-handicapped. Costs include prosthetics supplies @ \$2,500/workshop, trainee per diem @ \$15/day for 6-day workshops and instructor fees, travel and expenses @ \$3,800/workshop.

3. Travel

a. International Travel

International travel costs include 14 trips/year between Bangkok and Laos @ \$500/trip for program management and monitoring, four trips/year to various Asian locations for regional review and assessment @ \$1,000/trip as well as one programmatic or financial trip/year from the US @ \$2,500 each. This internal review is an important control for monitoring and enhancing the existing program.

b. Local Travel

Costs include travel and accommodation costs for program staff traveling within Laos to project sites in order to provide technical assistance.

c. Vehicle Operating Costs

Costs necessary for fuel, repair and maintenance of project vehicles.

4. Supplies and Materials

a. Prosthetics Supplies

Materials and labor costs necessary for the production of prosthetics limbs in intensive training courses and for task force prosthetics service for 15 artificial limbs per year.

b. Animal Purchase

Costs necessary to purchase cattle and other animals as appropriate. An estimated 1,300 head are expected to be purchased over the life of the project @ approximately \$100/head. In addition, approximately \$5,000 is to be used in the construction and stocking of fish ponds.

c. Medical Supplies /Pharmaceuticals

Medical Supplies and Pharmaceuticals to be used for the advancement of the program with a GIK value of \$50,000 a year and \$5,000 per year in cash

d. Office Supplies and Furnishings

Supplies needed to equip an office to adequately document the results and costs of implementing the project. These costs include accounting journals and ledgers, computer and typing paper, desks, calculators, photocopying, and other costs under \$500 per item.

5. Other Direct Costs

a.b. Office Rent and Utilities/communications

Costs necessary for the rent and utilities of office space in Vientiane and the high cost of program - related telephone, fax, and other communications costs of working in Laos.

c. Non-Vehicular Repairs and Maintenance

Fuel, repairs and maintenance costs for the generators, pumps, computers and other program non-vehicular capital expenditures.

6. Professional Services

a. Consultants

1) Skills Training: Prosthetics Course Preparation Costs necessary to develop teaching materials for the Prosthetics Training Course. Costs include consultant fees @ \$300/day for 45 days, round trip airfare to Vientiane @ \$2,000 and per diem costs of \$50/day for 10 days/trip.

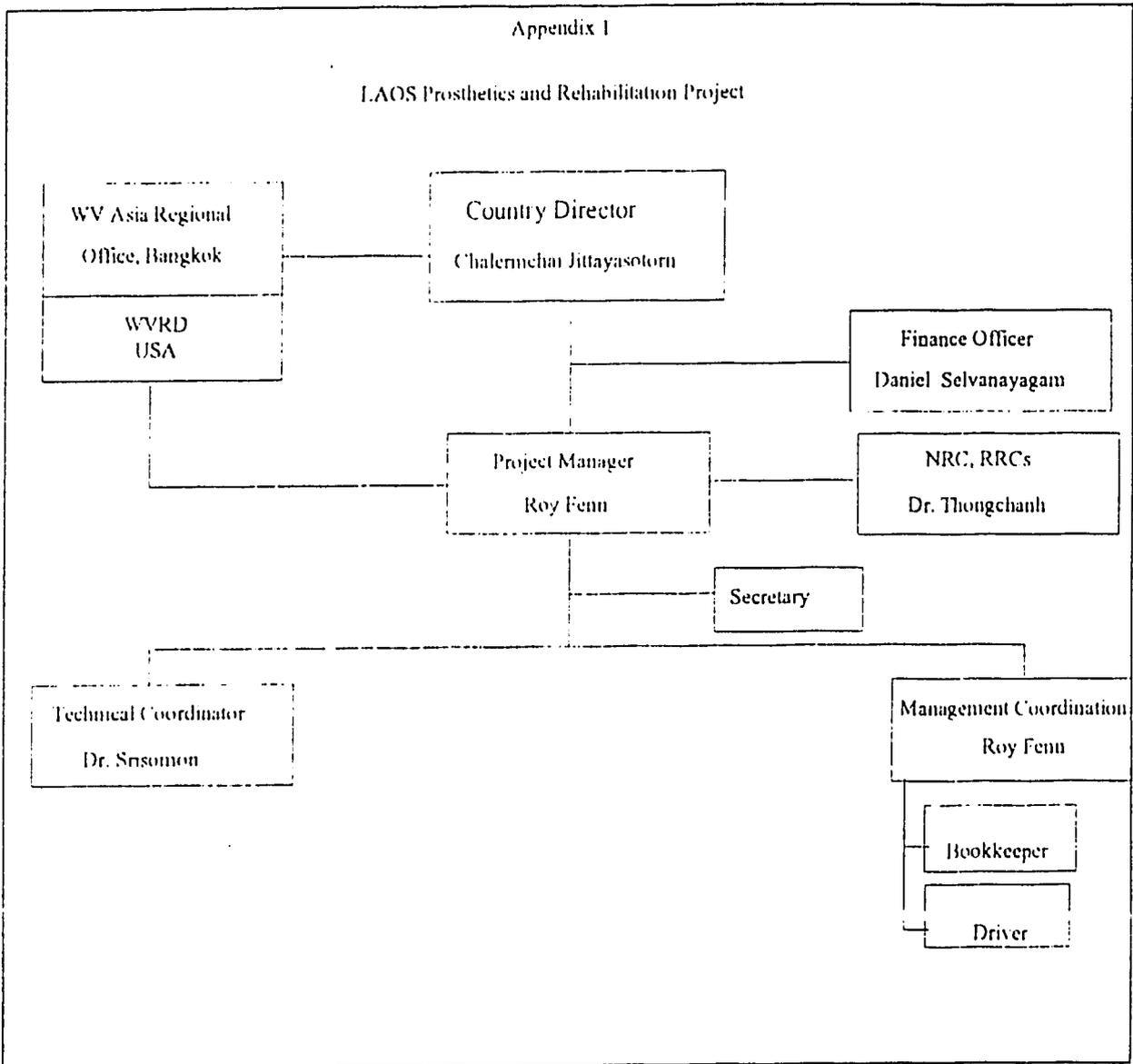
2) Task Force Consultant - Costs needed for prosthetics provision for 30 amputees in remote areas of Houaphan and Xiang Khoung Provinces. Costs include consultant fees @ \$300/day for 10 days/trip, travel costs @ \$2000/trip and per-diem expenses @ \$50/day for 10 days/trip.

b. Evaluations

1,2) Midterm Evaluation, Final Evaluation Include consultant fees of \$300/day for 15 days, round trip airfare from the US of \$2,000 for two people and per diem rates of \$50/day for two evaluators.

7. Capital Expenditures

Costs include purchase of vehicles, pumps and generators, prosthetics equipment, office computers and printers. Capital expenditures are items costing over \$500 each.



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Appendix 2

SUMMARY OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES
OF
WORLD VISION PROSTHETICS AND REHABILITATION PROJECT

FY 91-92

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PROJECT ANALYSIS

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Objective	Activities	Quantity Targeted	Location	Achievements of March 31, 1992	Remarks
1. Medical Training and Facilities Improvement	a. Formal medical staff training	4 Orthopedic surgeons 3 Anesthesiologists 3 Orthopedic nurses 4 Physical therapists	Khon Kaen University Faculty of Associated Medical Science (Thailand)	All but the surgeons and two physical therapists have completed their training and returned. The surgeons will complete their training in May 1992.	This activity was largely implemented as planned. Full impact of the training is not yet apparent since not all trainees have returned. It is recommended that this become a focus of the project's final evaluation.
	b. Instructional study tours	16 Hospital administrators from 103, Mahosot, NRC, and Xieng Khouang hospitals	Various hospitals in Thailand	Two groups have completed their study tours in Thailand. The whole process is currently ongoing. Another group will depart in May for Thailand.	Implemented as planned.
2. Prosthetics Provision Rehabilitation	a. Rehabilitation in-service training	75 Health staff (25 each from Vientiane, Xieng Khouang, and Savannakhet Provinces)	Vientiane, Xieng Khouang, and Savannakhet	Orthopedic workshop was completed in January.	Completed as planned.
	b. Community-based rural rehabilitation training	32 Health and rehabilitation staff from Xieng Khouang	Xieng Khouang	Completed in February 1992. A handicapped survey was done in conjunction with the CBR workshop.	Dr. Tran Trong Hai of the Swedish-VN Friendship Hospital's Rehabilitation Department conducted the workshop. Representatives from several mass organizations attended.
3. Skills Training	a. Teacher training	4 Teachers (two in Vientiane and two in Xieng Khouang)	Thailand (Khon Kaen U. and other)	This activity was dropped by the project due to lack of appropriateness recognized by NRC and project staff.	Resources allocated to this training activity were reassigned to vocational training.
	b. Vocational training	2,500 handicapped war victims	Xieng Khouang, Vientiane, and Houaphan	Three veterans' villages have been assisted in cattle raising and pisciculture. Training provided by appropriate government ministries.	This has been a highly visible, well appreciated component of the project. Additional comments are included in another section.
4. Hazard Awareness	a. Community leaders' workshop	200 key community leaders from five districts of Xieng Khouang and seven districts of Savannakhet	Xieng Khouang and Savannakhet	Completed in February 1992.	Done in conjunction with the CBR workshop. Political leaders and representatives of mass organizations participated.
	b. Mass education	200,000 people living in various villages at risk	Xieng Khouang and Houaphan	Posters (4,000) and pamphlets are in wide circulation in three provinces. They consist of pictures in color and text in Laos script.	Additional media exposure has been provided by national television and local newspapers. This objective has been achieved as planned and generated a lot of publicity at low cost.

NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATE AGREEMENT

Date May 18, 1990

SUBJECT: Indirect Cost Rates for Use in Cost Reimbursement Type Agreements With the Agency for International Development (AID)

REFERENCE: Contractor's Proposal Dated April 16, 1990

CONTRACTOR: World Vision Relief and Development, Inc.
 or
 919 West Huntington Drive
 GRANTEE: Monrovia, CA. 91016

PART I - NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES (%)

Type	Effective Period		Indirect Cost Rate
	From	Through	
Provisional	10-1-88	9-30-89	20.0
Provisional	10-1-89	Until amended	20.0

Site of Application

Total direct cost excluding equipment and capital expenditures.

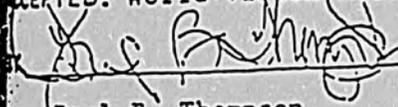
Acceptance of the rate(s) agreed to herein is predicated upon the conditions: (1) that no costs other than those incurred by the grantee/contractor were included in its indirect cost rate proposal and that such costs are legal obligations of the grantee/contractor; (2) that the same costs that have been treated as indirect costs have not been claimed as direct costs; (3) that similar types of costs have been accorded consistent treatment; and (4) that the information provided by the grantee/contractor which was used as the basis for acceptance of the rate(s) agreed to herein is not subsequently found to be materially incomplete or inaccurate.

III - SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

to 742.770 of the Agency for International Development Acquisition Regulations (AIDAR), the negotiated indirect set forth in Part I of this Agreement are incorporated into AID Agreements shown below. This Agreement shall not c nary ceiling, obligation, or specific cost allowance or disallowance provided for in the Contracts or Grants listed other Agreement between the parties.

<u>Contract/Grant Number</u>	<u>Amendment Number</u>	<u>Project Number</u>
PDC-0505-A-00-5065		938-0505
PDC-0518-A-00-6142		938-0518
PDC-0000-G-SS-7060		
PDC-0000-G-SS-7064		938-0045
DAN-0045-G-SS-7108		938-0293
OTR-0293-A-00-7143		938-0701
OTR-0000-A-00-7174		938-0527
OTR-0527-A-00-7216		
PDC-0000-G-SS-8132		
OTR-0284-A-00-8255		938-0474
AFR-0474-G-GG-9097		938-0500
OTR-0500-A-00-9156		

ACCEPTED: World Vision Relief and Development, Inc.


 Paul B. Thompson

Printed or Typed Name
 Executive Director

Title
 May 28, 1990

Date

DISTRIBUTION:

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| IS/LAC | W/FA | X W/MS | PS/SUP | | X FVA/PVC |
| IS/AFR | W/R | | X PFM/FM/PAFD | | |

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 James J. Beery

CONTRACTING OFFICER
 Overhead and Special Costs Branch
 Procurement Support Division
 Office of Procurement
 Agency for International Development

dwl

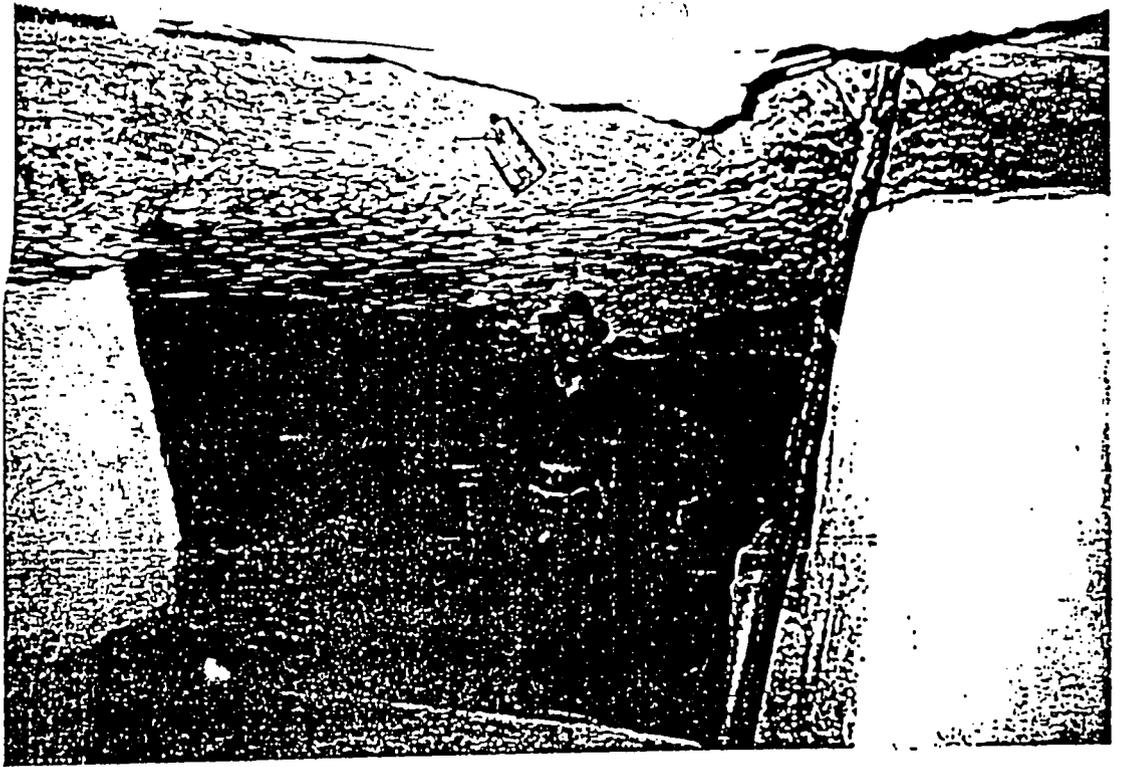
PHOTOS FROM RECENT PROJECT EVALUATION



A typical house in a lowland Lao village in Xieng Khouang province

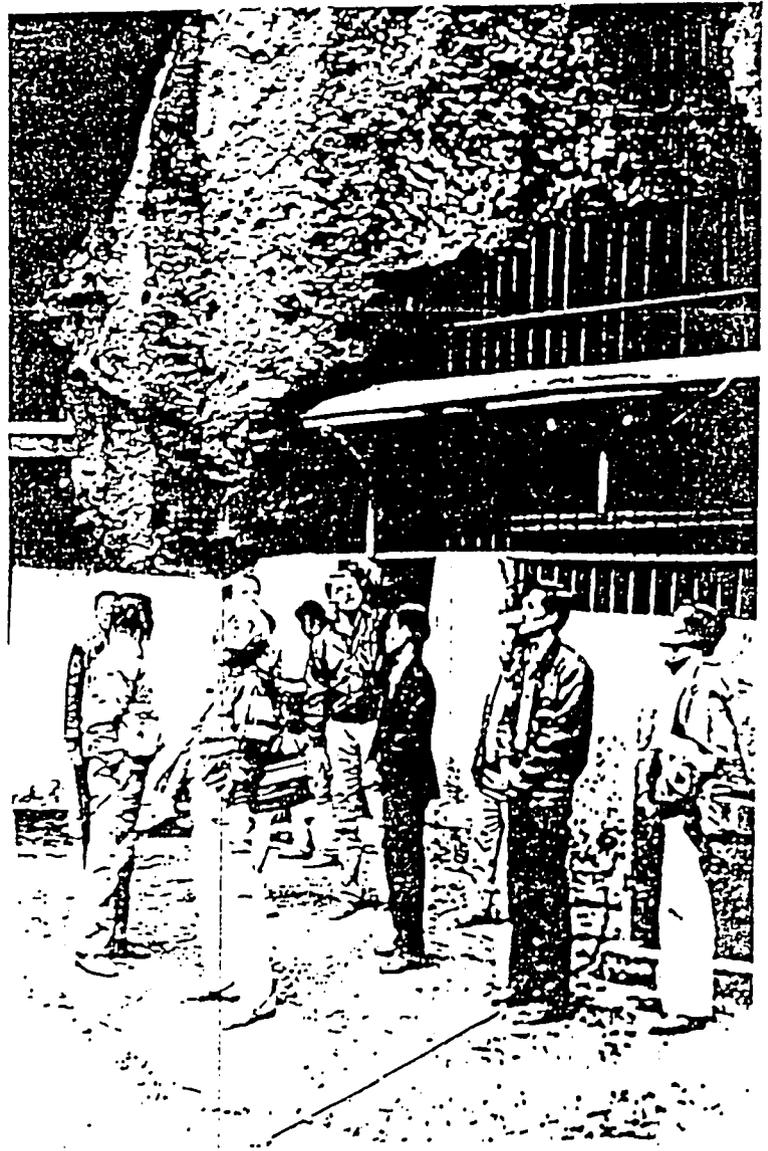


The early morning market in Houaphan town



a) Caves in Vieng Xay town which were used as administrative offices of the Pathet Lao.

b) External view of cave in Vieng Xay used by Prince Souphanouvong during the years of resistance, 1960-1975.





Children hurt by "bombies" in a hospital in Xieng Khouang town



Interviewing Lao health authorities on the situation of children and handicapped in Laos

Scouring the Valley of the Bombs
for the dangerous ordnance



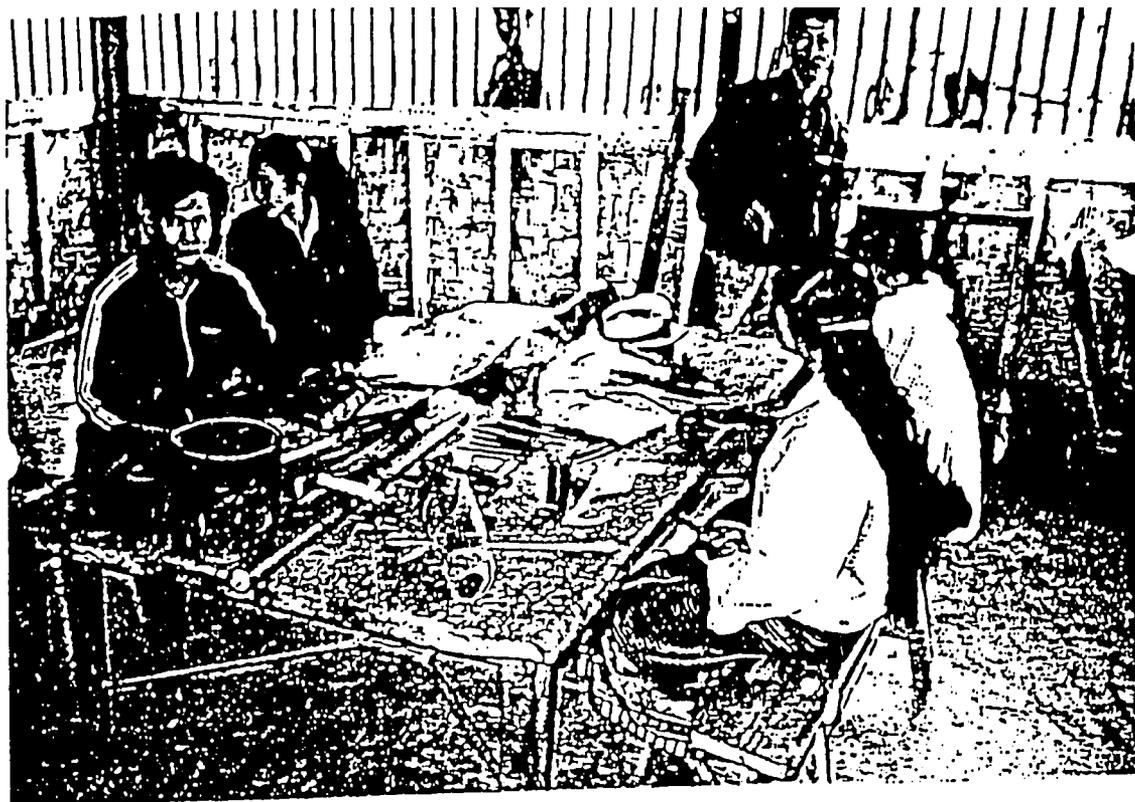
The Plain of Jars: "Carpet Bombed"



A Prosthetics Workshop run by handicapped veterans



A group of handicapped veterans' village men



A Prosthetics Workshop run by handicapped veterans



Celebrating project achievement at a veterans' village