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Agency for International Development

Washington, D.C. 20523

USAID/Yemen

Options for Family Care

Project Paper Supplement II

Project Number 279-0090

March 1995

UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE: C
 A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete

Amendment Number: 2

DOCUMENT CODE: 3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Republic of Yemen

3. PROJECT NUMBER: 279-0090

4. BUREAU/OFFICE: ASIA/NEAF EAST ANE

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters): OPTIONS FOR FAMILY CARE

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD): MM DD YY 01 93 01 99

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under "B:" below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
 A. Initial FY 01 B. Quarter 4 C. Final FY 01 08

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	500		500	18,000		18,000
(Grant)	(500)	()	(500)	(18,000)	()	()
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.						
1.						
2.						
Host Country					4,500	4,500
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	500		500	18,000	4,500	22,500

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) POP				7,098		5,502		12,600	
(2) DA				360		5,040		5,400	
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				7,458		10,542		18,000	

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

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

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

A. Code	PNSD	PNPD	PNRH	HESD	HEMH	NUBF	TOTAL
B. Amount	9,000,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	18,000,000

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters):

Increased use by Yemeni women and their children of health services in target governorates.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS: Interim MM YY 06 95 MM YY 01 97 Final MM YY 01 99

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES: 000 941 Local Other (Specify)

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

This Project Paper Supplement restores the OFC Project to its originally designed funding level of \$18 million and outlines the resulting expanded level of effort. The Project's goal, purpose, and overall approaches remain the same.

17. APPROVED BY: Signature William D. McKinney
 Title USAID Representative

Date Signed MM DD YY 01 21 99

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE

FROM: Larry J. Dominessy, Program Office 

SUBJECT: Options for Family Care Project (279-0090)
Project Authorization Amendment No. 2 and Project Paper Supplement II

ACTION REQUESTED: Your approval of Project Authorization Amendment No. 2 and the Project Paper Supplement II is required.

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION:

1. The design of the original Options for Family Care (OFC) Project began in 1989. The project was authorized on September 10, 1991 at \$10.6 million over eight years. The project authorization contemplated two parts to the project, Part I of \$10.6 million over five years and Part II of \$7.4 million over the final three years for total planned life of project funding of \$18 million. The original Project Paper (PP) design required USAID/Yemen to directly manage technical assistance involving some nine U.S. contractors and coordinate the assistance with up to six public and private Yemeni institutions.
 2. The OFC design was modified on September 29, 1993. The authorization and Project Paper Supplement I deleted Part II of the project, thereby reducing planned life of project funding to \$10.6 million. The project was modified to pursue an integrated approach to family planning and maternal and child health (MCH), and to minimize the management burden by replacing the series of health/population buy-ins originally proposed with a principal technical assistance contract.
 3. This Project Paper Supplement II will restore the OFC Project to its originally designed funding level of \$18 million (without, however, reinstating the deleted Part II). The Project's goal, purpose, and general approaches will remain the same. The restoration of funding to the OFC Project will, however, allow an increased level of effort that includes an expanded geographic scope and increased focus on the Maternal and child health (MCH) as part of the MCH/family planning integration theme. The expanded time and initiatives under the restored OFC Project include: expansion of project efforts to Sana'a and an additional southern governorate for a total of five governorates;(Hajja, Hodieda, Hadramaut, Sana'a and probably Lahej) increased emphasis on integration of MCH with family planning, particularly in such areas as breastfeeding and safe motherhood; increased emphasis on overall MCH clinic management systems, not solely family planning clinic systems; the provision of assistance to the Ministry of Planning and Development's Central Statistical Office in activities related to the 1995 national census and other national statistical efforts; and the provision of technical support for USAID/Yemen's Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN) Office.
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4. The OFC Projects's goal purpose and general approaches will not change as part of this supplement, and the proposed expansion activities fall within the scope of the OFC Project as originally designed. The Project will remain focused on the same two components established in the 1993 redesign - i) enhanced population policy and planning and ii) development of sustainable and integrated MCH/FP delivery systems. The increased funding will allow the main contract under the project to extend in time by one year (1998/99). Note that the redesign will not create again the management and staffing concerns that the 1993 redesign addressed.

5. The project grant agreement was signed on September 23, 1991. That agreement was last amended on August 21, 1994. Under the current project agreement, \$7,458,537 has been obligated out of a planned contribution of \$10,600,000 with a PACD of September 30, 1999. As of December 31, 1994 \$7,458,537 was obligated, \$4,721,755 was earmarked, and \$2,194,965 was expended.

6. Initially activities under the OFC Project were conducted through a buy-in to a central project (1992-1994). In early 1994 a Request for Proposals (RFP) was issued for an institutional contract to follow this buy-in. Contract award was delayed due to the summer 1994 civil war and was made in January 1995. The contract was awarded for three years and approximately \$5 million with an "expansion option" which allows for the contract to be expanded for two additional years and increased by up to approximately \$6 million. This expansion option was added because of the mission's desire to restore the OFC Project to its original level of \$18 million.

7. USAID HB 3, 13D3a provides with respect to design modifications following PP approval that "[i]f an approved project is being amended to facilitate attainment of its original objectives, e.g., through more funds, an extension of time, changing USAID/W required covenants, ... a PP supplement is called for. A Mission should, however, consult by cable with its Regional Bureau as to the extent of the proposed change and its implications early in the modification process, and before the PP supplement is initiated. ... [A] Bureau may require the Mission to provide it with descriptive or supporting information, for Bureau approval, before the PP supplement is issued If programming or policy issues are involved, the Regional Bureau may also require the Mission to submit the PP supplement to USAID/W for review and approval before actions are taken to amend the Project Authorization."

USAID/Yemen has consulted with the ANE Bureau and Global Bureau since early 1994 regarding its intent to restore the OFC Project to \$18 million and this PP Supplement II. Recent communication has been primarily with Frank Young, Chief of the Office of Resource Allocation, ANE, but over the past year has included Frank Miller, Office Director ENA/ANE, and Paula Bryan, formerly of the NE Bureau, Human Resources Division.

In addition technical assistance and input to the supplement were given by Shelley Snyder, a Population Advisor in the ANE Bureau until August 1994 and now with the Population Office of the Global Bureau. In addition, technical input was solicited from Keys MacManus of the Office of Population, Global Bureau. On January 12, 1995 USAID/Yemen received

cable State 009361 indicating the agreement of the ANE Bureau to amend the project authorization (from the Office of Resource Allocation).

8. USAID HB 3, 13D3a further provides that "the detail and depth of analysis supporting the PP supplement will be determined by the significance, scope and complexity of the proposed project modification." That HB section goes on to say that "[i]n many cases, the supplement will be no more than a synopsis of the implementation problem ... and the proposed solution ...," and that "such could serve as well as the essence of any action memorandum accompanying the proposed authorization amendment." This memorandum and accompanying documentation serves as the PP Supplement II for the restoration of funding and accompanying modifications of the OFC project.

9. A Congressional Notification (CN) will be needed for the proposed FY 95 obligation of \$7.0 million in population funds. USAID/Yemen has prepared and submitted a CN cable for the upcoming obligation.

PROJECT AGREEMENT AMENDMENT:

A Project Grant Agreement Amendment, countersigned by the Republic of Yemen Government, will be required. This Amendment will constitute confirmation of acceptance and commitment to changes described in the Project Paper Supplement II. USAID/Yemen will prepare the Project Grant Agreement Amendment. A FY 95 statutory assistance checklist has been completed, and a FY 95 statutory country checklist is being completed for this action.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY:

Under Section 3 of Redefinition of Authority No. 654, you have authority to approve the attached Project Authorization Amendment No. 2 and related PP Supplement II since they amend a project assistance authorization which: (1) does not result in a total life of project funding of more than \$30 million; (2) does not present significant policy issues; and (3) does not require the issuance of waivers by USAID/W. (The USAID Representative to Yemen has the same authorities delegated to the former Mission director under DOA 654). Section 11 of DOA 654 states that authorities redelegated to you under DOA 654 may be exercised by you only after consultation and/or clearance by USAID/W as required by Agency Handbooks. Such clearance was received in State 009361 on January 12, 1995. As discussed above, in connection with the Mission's compliance with the USAID HB 3, 13D3a requirement for consultation with the Asia/Near East Bureau on project changes to be made to an approved project by Project Paper Supplement II, you may exercise your DOA 654, Section 3 authorities to approve the attached Project Authorization Amendment No. 2 and related PP Supplement II as the provisions of DOA 654, Section 11 are in compliance.

RECOMMENDATION:

- (1) That by signing the PP Supplement II Project Data Sheet, you approve the PP Supplement II for the OFC Project that will increase LOP funding from \$10.6 to \$18.0 million and therefore further contribute to the integration of maternal/child health and family planning program activities; and
- (2) That by signing the attached Project Authorization Amendment No. 2, you authorize the OFC Project with a LOP funding of \$18.0 million.

Draft: HPN: LNParker: UN

Clearance: RLA: JPower: 1/14/2005

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PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT NO. 2

COUNTRY: Republic of Yemen
PROJECT NAME: Options for Family Care
PROJECT NUMBER: 279-0090

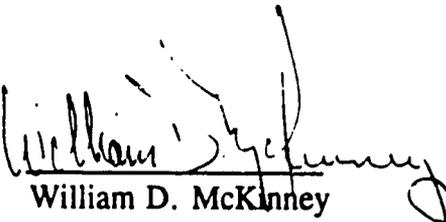
Pursuant to Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Options for Family Care (OFC) Project for Yemen was authorized on September 10, 1991. That authorization was amended on September 29, 1993. That authorization is further amended as follows:

I. Paragraph 1 of the authorization is amended and restated in its entirety to read as follows:

1. Pursuant to Section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Options for Family Care Project for Yemen, involving planned obligations of not to exceed Eighteen Million (\$18,000,000) over an eight (8) year period from date of initial authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with USAID allotment and operating yearly budget (OYB) procedures, to help in financing certain foreign exchange and local currency costs of goods and services required for the project as described in the following paragraph.

II. Except as hereby amended, the project authorization, as last amended on September 29, 1993, remains in full force and effect.

Signature:


William D. McKinney

USAID Representative
to Yemen

Date: March 26, 1995

Draft: RLA: JPower: AGJ 3/26/95
Clearance: PRG: LDominessy: [Signature] 3/26/95
HPN: LNParker: [Signature]

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Acronym List

OFC Project Paper Supplement II

ACCS	Accelerated Cooperation for Child Survival
AID/W	Agency for International Development/Washington
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
CA	Cooperating Agency
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CBD	Community-Based Distribution
CSM	Contraceptive Supply Management
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
FP	Family Planning
FSN	Foreign Service National
FSI	Foreign Service Institute
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HMI	Health Manpower Institute
HPN	Health, Population, and Nutrition
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IUD	Intrauterine Device
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
LOP	Life of Project
MCH/FP	Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MIP	Management Implementation Plan
MIS	Management Information System
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NPC	National Population Council
NEDS	National Epidemiology and Disease Surveillance
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFC	Options for Family Care
OR	Operations Research
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
OYB	Operating Yearly Budget
PACD	Project Activities Completion Date
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PP	Project Paper
PROAG	Project Agreement

PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
ROYG	Republic of Yemen Government
TA	Technical Assistance
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UN	United Nations
UK	United Kingdom
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDH	U.S. Direct Hire
WHO	World Health Organization
YFCA	Yemen Family Care Association
YEDCO	Yemen Drug Company for Industry and Commerce
YPPU	Yemen Physician and Pharmacist Union

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Options for Family Care Project Project Paper Supplement II 279-0090

Project Data Sheet

Action Memorandum for the Director, USAID/Yemen

Project Authorization Amendment

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**Options for Family Care Project
Project Paper Supplement II
Project #279-0090**

I. Background

USAID/Yemen has prepared this Project Paper Supplement II to restore the Options for Family Care (OFC) Project to its originally designed funding level of \$18 million. The OFC Project was designed as an eight year Project (1991-1999) under the Project Paper, and authorized at \$10.6 million with a total planned life of project at \$18 million. The original Project Agreement with the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) was signed in September 23, 1991 for an obligation of \$0.5 million as part of a planned contribution of \$18 million.

However, due to the Gulf War, the uncertainties of Yemen's political future, and restricted funding availability, the Project Paper Supplement was re-designed in September of 1993 at a lower funding level (\$10.6 million). The authorization was amended to reflect the re-design. In order to accomplish the Project's goals and objectives, the USAID/Yemen mission is now restoring the Project to it's originally planned funding level. The restored funds will enable the Mission to expand the level of effort and extend the technical assistance contractor for one year (almost until the PACD of September 1999). This additional funding is important to strengthen the integrated maternal and child health/family planning model and to assure the institutionalization of accomplishments. Although the level of effort for the institutional contractor will increase in this supplement, the Project's goal, purpose, and general approaches will remain the same.

Goal: To improve family health and welfare in Yemen.

Purpose: To increase use by Yemeni women and their children of health services in target governorates.

The OFC Project will remain focused on the same two components described in the Project Paper Supplement of September 1993; 1) enhanced population policy and planning and 2) the development of sustainable and integrated MCH/FP delivery systems. This second Supplement is designed to allow for the expanded funding, which in turn allows the main contract under the Project to extend in time for one year (1998/99).

II. Update of Analyses

The Economic, Environmental, and Management/Technical Analyses remain unchanged from the previous Project Paper Supplement. The Social and Population Policy Situation Analyses are updated below.

Social Environment Analysis

The Social Environment Analysis can be updated, in large part due to the publication of recent data on Yemen from the USAID supported 1991/92 Demographic and Maternal and Child Health Survey. Relevant social indicators are listed below.

- * The Infant Mortality Rate is 98/1000 and the under five mortality rate is 138/1000. (By comparison the IMR for North America is 8/1000.)
- * The Maternal Mortality Rate is estimated to be 10/1000.
- * The Total Fertility Rate is 7.7. (By comparison, for sub-Saharan Africa it is 6.4 and for less developed countries worldwide excluding China it is 4.2.)
- * Yemeni women say that the ideal family size is 5.4 children. 35% of women want no more children.
- * The rate of natural increase is 3.4% and the population doubling time is 20 years. (By comparison the rate of natural increase in sub-Saharan Africa is 2.9% yielding a doubling time of 24 years.)
- * The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate is 6% for modern methods. Only 60% of women know a method of contraception and even fewer, 27%, know a source.
- * 91% of Yemeni children are breastfed, however for 53% supplements are introduced before three months.
- * 45% of children aged 12-23 months are fully vaccinated.
- * 57% of mothers have heard of ORS.
- * Of women older than 10 years, 77% are illiterate. For men, the rate is 31%.
- * According to 1989 MOPH statistics, 30% of infant deaths are due to diarrhea and 26% due to acute respiratory infection.

These indicators highlight the urgent need for maternal and child health programs as well as birth spacing and family health services.

Population Policy Situation

The "National Population Policy and Plan of Action" which was approved in 1991 still enjoys widespread support, and the National Population Council (NPC) has been strengthened thanks in part to USAID's provision of support. A permanent Secretary General was appointed in September 1994 and significant progress has been made in staffing the NPC's Technical Secretariat. An annual workplan was developed and more than half of the proposed activities took place, however, the 1994 civil war prevented completion of all of the planned activities.

The NPC has made progress in terms of gaining recognition and better defining its role. Several workshops were held at the governorate level in late 1994 to increase awareness of the National Population Policy among political and religious leaders. In addition the NPC Technical Secretariat staff, with assistance from a USAID supported advisor, prepared the country paper for presentation at the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development and played a key role in organizing and leading the national delegation to the Conference.

III. Background and Project Description

Background

For a history of USAID/Yemen's past involvement in the health and population sector, please refer to the previous OFC Project Paper Supplement.

Recent accomplishments under the first phase of the OFC Project (1992-1994) include the following.

- * Assistance to the NPC in developing an annual workplan, establishing nine standing task forces, sponsoring the second National Population Seminar (November 1993) in which each task force made a formal report on progress and plans in their assigned area, and sponsoring a seminar to disseminate the findings of the 1991/92 Demographic and Maternal and Child Health Survey. These activities have led to increased recognition of the NPC's goals and improved definition of its role.
- * Assistance to the NPC in developing a country paper and organizing the delegation to attend the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, which raised awareness of population issues among senior governmental officials.
- * Progress in legitimizing family planning as an integral part of the government's health services and in promoting the integrated model for MCH/FP services. These efforts included sponsoring three workshops on the integration of MCH and family planning for 1) the MOPH, 2) the Ministry of Information and national media, and 3) for the Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences of Sana'a University.

- * The provision of assistance to 15 model health centers in two governorates (Hajja and Hodeidah), including the preparation of clinic plans for expanding family planning services, making clinic improvements, providing extensive technical training for service providers, and providing management training for clinic managers.
- * The provision of specialized training and sponsorship of study tours to learn about the Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM), IUD and Norplant insertion, contraceptive supply management, and other family planning initiatives.
- * The production of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials including a family planning poster, two brochures, and three videos.

Project Goal and Purpose

The Project goal, purpose, and general approaches will not change.

Goal: To improve family health and welfare in Yemen.

Purpose: To increase use by Yemeni women and their children of health services in target governorates.

Project Components and Description

The activities discussed below fall within the scope of the original Project Paper (August 1991) and the first Project Paper Supplement (September 1993). This second Project Paper Supplement is not intended to replace former papers, but to update the analyses, project design, and activities description to bring it into accordance with recent events in Yemen and the original funding level and scope of the Project.

The OFC Project consists of two components: 1) enhancing population policy and planning at the central level, and 2) developing sustainable and integrated MCH/FP delivery systems at the governorate level. As previously stated, this Supplement II changes little from the previous Supplement I other than to add funds that allow for the extension of the technical assistance contractor until the end of the Project, adds two additional governorates, and reinforces the MCH focus as a part of the MCH/family care integration theme. Please refer to the previous Project Paper Supplement for a thorough description of the basic Project.

Note that since 1992 the OFC Project has been working in Hajja and Hodeida governorates. An expansion to a third governorate in the south, Hadramaut, was already planned for 1995. This Supplement will allow for further expansion to two additional governorates, Sana'a and probably Lahej, bringing the total to five governorates.

This Supplement will describe only the principal modification of the Project, that is increasing the level of effort and the length of the main contract from three to four years.

This allows the main contract to end in early to mid 1999 (closer to the Project's completion date). Other modifications are allowing some additional assistance to the Central Statistical Office (CSO), which may be conducted through a PASA with the US Bureau of the Census, and the provision of some technical assistance to the mission's Health, Population, and Nutrition Office. The expanded time and additional technical assistance this Supplement II can be summarized as follows:

- a) Two additional governorates (Sana'a and an additional southern governorate, probably Lahej) added to the Project efforts for a total of five governorates.
- b) Continue and reinforce emphasis on integration of maternal and child health with family planning, particularly in the areas of Safe Motherhood and breastfeeding.
- c) Continue and reinforce overall MCH clinic management systems, not solely family planning clinic systems.
- d) Continue assistance to the Ministry of Planning and Development's Central Statistical Office in activities related to the 1994 national census and other national statistical efforts.
- e) Provision of technical support for USAID/Yemen's Health, Population, and Nutrition (HPN) Office.

Rationale

These extended efforts will reinforce on-going OFC Project efforts, enhance sustainability, and create strong models that can be replicated in other clinics and governorates by the MOPH. Allowing an increased level of effort and time extension for the main contract is especially important given the civil unrest during the summer of 1994 which interrupted the functioning of the ROYG and USAID.

The extension of the contract and the additional funding will allow the Project to work in two additional governorates, which will contribute to the broader impact of the Project. Supporting model clinics in Sana'a will assist in the urban focus to the Project, which is desirable as worldwide experience shows that successful family planning projects have almost always started by building support and an organizational structure in urban areas and then spreading to rural areas. The new efforts in Sana'a should also be well accepted as the urban acceptance for new management ideas and family planning programs is higher than in rural areas. The administrative capacity to assist the Project efforts in Sana'a is also higher than in other regions of Yemen, as Sana'a has more facilities and trained staff.

The addition of the southern governorate, probably Lahej governorate, contributes to the national focus, which has been an important objective for USAID/Yemen since the unification of the north and south. The southern governorates are generally more supportive

of new health initiatives and of family planning programs and have a stronger health infrastructure. For these reasons, it is expected that the proposed activities will be well received and that the administrative capacity to absorb the Project efforts in the new southern governorate will be high.

The additional resources allowed by this Supplement II will enable the OFC Project contractor to field adequate staff for the addition of the new governorates. The structure of the Project, with a decentralized staff, is well suited to both this extension and the additional resources. The Ministry of Planning and Development is particularly supportive of the addition of another southern governorate, and indeed requested that USAID include Lahej governorate in this Project.

The continued emphasis on MCH/FP clinic management and the efforts to improve MCH service delivery (rather than family planning service delivery alone) is essential, but is not new to the Project. The integrated approach is discussed at length, particularly in the previous Project Paper Supplement. A primary objective of the OFC Project is to develop and promote the model of integrated MCH and family planning service, but the activities to date have focused more on improving family planning services and systems due to the Project's reduced funding.

The additional funding and the extension of the institutional contract will allow the Project to continue to focus and reinforce the improvement of MCH systems and programs, especially breastfeeding and Safe Motherhood. Yemen has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, which means that the maternal health component of MCH is especially important. Improved breastfeeding practices have a very good chance of success in Yemen, as the majority of women breastfeed. Nevertheless, breastfeeding practices, especially the current trend to introduce food supplements early, can be improved greatly in order to affect both spacing of births and infant nutrition.

There is greater risk to mothers if they give birth when they are younger than 20, older than 35, have more than four births, and if the births are spaced less than two years apart. All of these factors are common in Yemen. Two out of five births are spaced less than two years apart. These childbearing patterns have direct impact on the health of mothers and their children. Therefore, breastfeeding can be a natural method of family planning and an important way to lower maternal mortality rates (as well as infant mortality and morbidity rates).

The reinforcement of Safe Motherhood initiatives is vital as these services, or the lack of them, greatly affects the outcome of pregnancy for the mother and child. For instance, three quarters of women in Yemen do not receive any ante-natal care. Of those who do seek ante-natal care, three quarters do so because of a specific complaint. Only 22% of all Yemeni women receive routine ante-natal care.

Ante-natal care is important not only because all women should receive services such as

nutritional counselling, vitamin supplements, and tetanus toxoid immunization, (note that only 10% of Yemeni women take vitamins and only 10% receive tetanus toxoid immunization during pregnancy), but because ante-natal care can screen for potential difficulties during pregnancy and delivery. For those who do seek ante-natal care, one fifth spend over two hours travelling to the site and over half wait more than half an hour to receive care once they arrive.

The vast majority of deliveries in Yemen are at home (83%). Only a third of all births are attended by either a physician, trained nurse or midwife, or traditional birth attendant. For those not delivering in a health facility, 37% give the reason that they simply prefer home. One third say that delivery services are not available or are too far away. Almost nine out of ten women receive no post-natal care. With these statistics, one can see that the service delivery system, as well as outreach, need to be improved in order to lower the morbidity and mortality rates for women in Yemen.

The OFC Project Paper Supplement II will continue the work in MCH by engaging a Safe Motherhood expert who will further examine the underlying causes of morbidity and mortality and work with health providers to improve care, screening, referral, and outreach. Possible areas for technical assistance and training are nutritional counselling, promoting quality ante-natal and post-natal care, and promoting safe deliveries.

The climate for breastfeeding in Yemen is encouraging. In fact, there is reason to believe that improving breastfeeding practices can have enormous positive results in a relatively short time. For instance, 94% of all infants are still breastfed in Yemen. The mean duration of breastfeeding in urban areas is 14.6 months and 17.2 months in rural areas. However, a very high proportion of children receive supplements at an early age resulting in only 15% being exclusively breastfed from birth to three months and only 5% from age four to six months. Fifty-three percent receive food or milk supplements before three months and an even greater number are given water and sugar solution, often from a bottle. For optimum infant health, the accepted standard for introducing supplements is when the infant is between four to six months of age. Breast milk provides complete nutrition until that time. Furthermore, the early introduction of water and supplemental foods that can pose dangers to the infant's health, such as water mixed with butter fat (ghee) and/or sugar, in a country with very poor hygiene and sanitation, contributes greatly to the high rates of diarrheal disease and upper respiratory tract infection (e.g., aspiration pneumonia) among children.

Not only does breastfeeding contribute significantly to overall health and nutrition of infants, proper breastfeeding practices induce post partum amenorrhea, which contributes to the delay of the next pregnancy. In Yemen, the median duration of post partum amenorrhea is just over six months. In fact, almost 40% of children are weaned due to mothers becoming pregnant again. Supplementation, and the subsequent decreased duration and intensity of breastfeeding, curtails amenorrhea, which means that women are susceptible to another pregnancy. Many of these pregnancies follow closely on the previous one, resulting in a short birth interval. In Yemen, if the birth interval is less than two years, the IMR rises

from 98/1000 to 131/1000. Breastfeeding promotion was selected as a focus for the OFC Project, because of its great potential to improve infant health and nutrition and to improve birth spacing.

The MOPH has expressed increasing interest in an integrated approach to family health. The efforts in the areas of Safe Motherhood and breastfeeding promotion both meet the objectives of the OFC Project and respond to the MOPH's "Forward-Looking Strategies and Policies for Health Development in the Republic of Yemen" (drafted in January 1994), the corresponding request from the Minister of Public Health for donor assistance in the areas of Safe Motherhood and MCH (April 1994), and other MOPH input to the Project. Following the civil war in mid 1994, MCH service delivery has had an added urgency due to loss and damage to the MCH system, particularly the supply system, and the increased strain on the MCH system despite reduced resources.

The activities described in this Supplement are designed to respond to these expressed needs and to improve the MOPH capacity to maintain and expand these integrated services after USAID support is ended. The focus includes not only improving clinic management systems in a broader sense, but also in striking a balance between family planning and maternal and child health that is appropriate for the Yemeni context. Increasing the technical assistance for an additional year until the end of the Project will do much for increasing acceptance and sustainability of systems and approaches developed under this Project.

In addition, overall project management will be enhanced through additional support for national statistical efforts and technical assistance for the HPN office. The census and other related efforts will provide further analysis of data on Yemen's population, much needed for program management by the ROYG, private sector, and donor agencies. Technical assistance to the HPN Office will probably be provided through a centrally funded population project, the International Population Fellows Program initially and then through similar mechanisms. The Population Fellow will assist USAID/Yemen to manage the OFC Project and design, oversee, and evaluate the mission's related health activities.

Program Outcomes

The outcomes, although expanded to include the additional governorates, remain the same.

** Increased availability of high quality family planning and selected MCH services in the targeted areas.*

** Improved management of an integrated MCH/FP program in the (five) targeted governorates.*

Program Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries, primarily women and children in the targeted governorates, do not differ

from the Project Paper or previous Project Paper Supplement.

IV. Project Implementation Plan

Project Activities

This section outlines the specific activities planned under the OFC Project Paper Supplement II. Consistent with Project Paper Supplement I, the efforts under this Supplement will be in the area of service delivery support, as this is the primary focus of the Project and the more urgent and complex undertaking in the current Yemeni context. The planned efforts, which are a reinforcement and continuation of those contained in Supplement I, include training of service delivery workers, improvement of overall clinic management with an emphasis on supervisory, supply, record keeping, and other systems, modest physical upgrades of clinics, and other activities to improve the quality and sustainability of MCH/FP services in the target governorates.

Other Project areas include technical assistance to Central Statistical Office related to the 1994 census and other statistical efforts and continuing technical assistance to the National Population Council. Some technical assistance will also be provided to the USAID/Yemen HPN Office.

The consolidated components of the Project as developed under Supplement I are:

Component 1. Developing Sustainable and Integrated Service Delivery Systems

The additions to the planned work under Component 1 are A) the addition of two governorates (Sana'a and a southern governorate) to the Project efforts, B) strengthening the integration of MCH and family planning, and C) increased efforts to improve clinic management systems. These are described below.

A. Project Efforts in Sana'a and a Southern Governorate

Project inputs scheduled under the original OFC Project, such as management and technical training, on-site technical assistance, limited clinic renovations, and limited supply of essential equipment and furniture, will be offered in two additional governorates, Sana'a and a southern governorate, expected to be Lahej. It is anticipated that the work in these governorates will start in early 1996 and that five model clinics, at least three of which will be in urban areas, will be assisted in each new governorate.

The OFC Project will be working in five of Yemen's 17 governorates (Hajja, Hodeida, Hadramaut, Sana'a, and probably Lahej) covering roughly one quarter of Yemen's total population. Furthermore, including an additional southern governorate ensures that the USAID program has more national balance, which not only has political significance, but which can be expected to contribute to the institutionalization of systems and approaches.

To support health centers in the two additional governorates, it is expected that the cooperating agency implementing the main OFC Project contract will place one senior staff person in the new southern governorate. The new southern based technical staff member should have expertise in MCH and clinic management (particularly in breastfeeding or Safe Motherhood initiatives) to contribute to the contract team's assistance in strengthening service delivery. The existing Sana'a based cooperating agency staff will oversee approximately five additional clinics in Sana'a with the expected addition of at least one technical staff person. This additional person should have skills to complement the existing team, such training and/or management experience and may be a locally hired nurse, midwife, or physician.

As described in the last Project Paper Supplement, all targeted governorates will benefit from the expertise of all members of the technical assistance team. Team members will travel to governorates other than their home governorate to provide technical assistance as appropriate and as planned in the contract workplan. This approach will include the southern governorate and Sana'a, which will be added in early 1996.

The ten new clinics will be selected by the institutional contractor in cooperation with USAID and the governorate health office. A primary selection criteria will be their potential to become active, model clinics. Clinics that are severely understaffed, need extensive renovations, or that are already receiving assistance from other donors should not be selected.

B. Strengthening Integration of MCH and FP

The OFC Project was designed to integrate family planning into MCH services and to improve the delivery of both services. Unfortunately, funding restrictions have forced the initial phases of the OFC Project to focus primarily on supporting family planning service delivery. Additional funds, particularly the addition of child survival funds, will allow an increased focus on strengthening both MCH and family planning services and their integration during the 1996-1999 period.

In accordance with the original Project design and past experience in Yemen, on site technical assistance will be the central tool in developing the management skills necessary to sustain high quality MCH/FP services. Two additional senior technical staff will be added to the main OFC Project contract in 1996 to assist with this on site training and technical assistance; a breastfeeding expert and a Safe Motherhood expert. An additional focus on breastfeeding is important and appropriate due to its dual role in family planning and child survival. The Safe Motherhood expert will work to decrease Yemen's maternal mortality rate, which is one of the highest in the world. These MCH experts will work to promote practices which are feasible in the Yemen context. They will work to help develop systems, skills of health workers, outreach, and collection of data.

The addition of these two senior staff members will contribute significantly to a better balance in the MCH/FP program. These staff members will be supported through the hiring of additional local staff, anticipated to include three MCH program assistants and two management systems experts, in addition to two or more Drivers/Coordinators. The contractor shall seek personnel with skills that maximize the benefits of the OFC Project team composition when hiring these new team members. A chart summarizing the increased staffing follows.

**OFC Project
Proposed Supplement II Contractor Staffing**

	Original Level	Supplement II	Proposed Total
Sana'a	COP * Pop Policy Advisor * Midwife Bus. Mgr/Accountant Admin Assistant Secretaries (2) Translator Janitor Coord/Driver	Driver Coordinator/Driver	COP* Pol Advisor* Midwife Bus. Mgr/Acct Admin Assist Secretaries (2) Translator Janitor Coord/Driver
Aden or Lahej	None	MCH Expert * Coordinator/Driver Mgmt Systems Assist MCH Program Assist	MCH Expert * MCH Prog Asst Coord/Driver Mgmt Systems
Hadramaut	Clinical Expert * Driver/Helper Coordinator Midwife	MCH Expert*	Clin Expert* MCH Expert* Driver/Helper Midwife Coordinator
Hajja	Mgmt Expert * Coordinator Driver/Helper	MCH Prog Assist	Mgmt Expert * Coordinator Driver/Helper MCH Prog. Asst.
Hodeidah	IEC Expert * Coordinator Driver/Helper Training Expert *	MCH Prog Assist Mgmt Systems Assist	IEC Expert * Coordinator Driver/Helper Trng Expert * MCH Prog. Asst Mgmt Syst Asst

Staffing Notes:

1. The eight position marked with * are key staff and are possibly US or third country national hires. All others are expected to be local hires.
2. The Policy Advisor and COP are expected to be located in Sana'a; the other six key staff are to be distributed in other governorates. The Policy Advisor position is only from 1995-1997.
3. Each governorate should have either a MCH program assistant or midwife. Each governorate should have a coordinator and a driver/helper.

Note that the additional funding allows most of the contract's key staff positions to be extended 12 months (1998-1999). The Population Policy Advisor and the Training Expert will probably not be extended the full time of the institutional contract as the need for these Advisors is expected to be limited. Also, note that an additional ten to twelve person-months of short-term technical assistance will be added.

C. Strengthening the Clinic Management Systems

As with the objective of improving MCH/FP integration, the additional training and technical assistance will be provided to meet the goal of improving health management systems. As outlined in Supplement I the training will be offered to a broad group of MOPH personnel, especially those who manage MCH and family planning services at the clinic, district, and governorate levels. The training will be interactive and use a competency based approach to ensure that specific skills have been developed. Formal training events will be followed by on-site technical assistance to reinforce new skills and measure the success of the training. It is expected that during the extended phase, three additional small workshops focusing on appropriate management skills will be conducted in each of the five governorates each year.

Topics identified for management training are: supply management issues (including basic inventory management, proper storage of supplies, and developing a supply reordering system); using a supervisory checklist; basic client record keeping (including simple compilation and analysis); and developing internal referral systems to increase MCH and family planning service use. The contractor is expected to explore options to ensure the sustainability of the systems introduced, such as collaboration with the private sector in areas such as supply distribution. Other management training areas will be developed by the contractor, MOPH, and USAID.

Private Sector and Social Marketing Initiatives

The original Project Paper and the previous Project Paper Supplement both discuss strengthening the private sector and initiating social marketing activities. In order to better focus the resources of the current OFC Project, USAID/Yemen, in collaboration with the ROYG, has decided not to undertake these two efforts in this Project. It was felt that the limited Project resources should focus on the challenge of building sustainable MOPH systems and that the social marketing and private sector activities would be more effective if reserved for a future national program, as they are usually more cost effective when introduced at the national level. USAID/Yemen hopes to be able to address these issues in a future project.

Component 2: Enhancing Population Policy and Planning

The OFC Project will conduct a number of activities to achieve objectives related to the second component, enhancing population policy and planning, particularly support to strengthen the institutional capacity of the National Population Council. Under the expansion activities, an additional component two activity will be undertaken; assisting the ROYG with census related activities.

Assistance in Activities Related to the 1994 National Census

In 1991 USAID initiated a PASA with the US Bureau of the Census to assist the ROYG Central Statistical Office with the national census and other related activities. This work was to be financed with a combination of regional and mission funding from the mission's Accelerated Cooperation for Child Survival (ACCS) Project. The census was originally scheduled for early 1994, but was delayed due to political tensions and the ensuing civil war in mid 1994. It was conducted in December 1994 with a Post Enumeration Survey and analysis planned through 1995 and 1996. Due to this delay, and the limited time and funds available in the ACCS Project (due to end in September 1996), a limited amount of the PASA support for census related work will now be provided under the OFC Project.

PP Supplement I envisioned that the OFC Project would play an important role in analyzing data. Under this Supplement II the activities to be supported have been refined and planned CSO support activities include assistance in 1) documenting the census process, 2) developing an intracensal survey plan, 3) enhancing the ability of the Central Statistical Office to manage electronic data, 4) analyzing the Post Enumeration Survey data, and 5) providing other technical assistance to the CSO as appropriate. Some USAID central or regional funding may also be available to support these activities. These census activities will not only contribute to better planning by the MOPH for health and population activities, but will contribute to better planning by policy and decision makers in many other ministries. The results of the census will also be used by the National Population Council in forming strategies to meet its objectives and in public education.

Project Management

USAID Management: Technical Assistance for the HPN Office

The budget for USAID/Yemen was significantly reduced in 1991 following the Gulf War, and the staff size was decreased from 22 US Direct Hire employees to two, leaving the HPN Office without a US Direct Hire staff member. Health and population is the centerpiece of the mission's portfolio, with an average obligation of \$3 million per year since 1990, making a minimum of two professional staff necessary to manage these projects. To meet this need, the mission has staffed the office with a senior Foreign Service National (Yemeni) and a Population Fellow (U.S.) since mid 1993. The Mission has repeatedly expressed interest in having a USDH HPN Officer to manage this program.

The International Population Fellows Program is a centrally funded USAID cooperative agreement conducted by the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The Fellows Program funded the entire first year (FY94) and part of the second year (FY95) of the Fellow from their central funds. It is expected that USAID/Yemen will fund some of the costs for the Fellow in year two (FY95) and three (FY96) from the OFC Project and continue to fund a Fellow or similar position through FY98. If a University of Michigan Population Fellow is not available, a different mechanism may be used, but the OFC funds will be needed to support a similar

professional staff person. A cooperative agreement for the Population Leaders Fellowship Program was awarded recently to the Western Consortium for Public Health, which is a possibility for providing a staff member to the Mission in the future. The amount of funding needed from the OFC Project is expected to be limited, depending on the availability of central funding.

The current Population Fellow is acting as the HPN Office Chief and works with other mission staff to ensure the success of USAID/Yemen's health and population efforts. Her responsibilities include: assisting the mission to design new health and population projects, assisting the mission to manage the OFC Project and other projects, assisting the mission with project reporting, office management, and other duties as needed.

Government Counterpart Institutions

The governmental counterpart institutions remain the same as in the first Project Paper Supplement; the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Public Health, and the National Population Council. However this Project will not have significant private sector counterpart institutions as once planned. The MOPH is in the process of establishing national MCH and FP standards (in cooperation with the private sector) which will be used to guide and regulate both public and private sector health institutions and due to concerns about the quality of care is discouraging direct donor cooperation with the private sector until this initiative is well underway. USAID will be assisting in the process of establishing the national FP standards through a central project (AVSC, Access to Voluntary and Safe Contraception). Nevertheless, the contractor should look for potential areas of collaboration as appropriate, especially in the area of establishing a sustainable supply system.

Other Donors

The donor situation remains unchanged from the previous Project Paper Supplement, with UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, and several bilateral donors, especially the Netherlands and Germany, as the most active donors in the health and population field. Peace Corps, however, closed its program following the May 1994 evacuation due to the civil war. USAID has made significant and positive strides in the area of donor coordination, and will continue to make major efforts and to share information on lessons learned. At the field level, similar efforts will be made to encourage governorate health offices to coordinate donors for improved use of resources and problem solving.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and coordination will continue as outlined in the previous Project Paper Supplement and the evaluation schedule will remain the same. Interim evaluations will occur in approximately April 1995 and January 1997 and the final evaluation will occur approximately January 1999.

V. Financial Plan

The previous Project Paper Supplement budget was \$10.6 million. Of the \$10.6 million, \$2 million was anticipated to come from child survival appropriations. The current Supplement budget is \$7.4 million, in order to raise the life of project funding to the scheduled level set in the original Project Agreement (ProAg) of \$18 million. Refer to Annex D for the Expansion Budget (\$7.4 million) and Annex E for a Summary of the entire Project Budget (\$18 million).

ROYG Contribution

The ROYG, through the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Planning and Development will contribute 25% of the total cost of the OFC Project. This totals \$4.5 million and will consist primarily of counterpart staff, clinic staff, clinic supplies and operating costs, and office space for USAID contractors. USAID staff reconfirmed the ROYG commitment to this matching contribution and updated the ROYG contribution budget in November 1994.

Budget Use by Component

The use of the budget according to the Project's two components remains the same as in the previous Supplement. Component 1 (developing sustainable and integrated service delivery systems) is still 85% of the total budget and Component 2 (enhancing population policy and planning) is 15% through 1997. After 1997, Component 1 activities become an estimated 90% of the Project total and Component 2 activities 10%. This is due to the end of a need for a USAID supported Population Policy Advisor and the completion of most of the Bureau of the Census support.

Procurement Plan

The only changes to the planned procurement is the addition of minor clinic renovation and upgrades in the two new governorates and the procurement of five Project vehicles. The vehicles will be needed as no new vehicles have been purchased under the OFC Project. The vehicles currently in use were transferred from other USAID/Yemen projects and purchased from 1986 to 1989. Many of these need to be replaced.

VI. Conclusion

The activities added or extended to bring the OFC Project from \$10.6 million to \$18 million are those originally envisioned to make the Project successful and sustainable at the original level. They are complementary to past and on-going efforts and will contribute significantly to reaching the Project's goal and objectives. The activities that reinforce and the extended time for the main OFC Project contract are particularly important for meeting the objective of strengthening MCH and family planning service delivery and integrating these services. Finally, the activities fit easily into the established contract activities and add little administrative or staffing burden to USAID, contract project management, or the ROYG.

Annex A

Project Operating Concepts and Concerns

Updated: November 1994

1. Functioning Technical Secretariat for the NPC

A functioning Technical Secretariat for the National Population Council (NPC) is critical to attaining the goals and objectives of the NPC and the OFC Project. The Technical Secretariat is expected to contribute to coordination and support for MCH/FP initiatives among governmental ministries and among donor agencies. Currently a permanent Secretary General has been appointed and much of the needed staff is in place. Continued progress will be important over the coming year. USAID will contribute a Senior Population Policy Advisor to work with the NPC until 1997 in an effort to ensure the success of the NPC.

2. Sustainability Issues

The MOPH's success in addressing management and financing issues will be key in assuring the sustainability of MCH/FP initiatives in Yemen. The primary concern for sustainability is the lack of adequate funding for operation costs, including staff retention. The OFC project focuses on 1) improving service delivery management and clinic systems, 2) supporting policy dialogue and discussions on these problems at the highest levels through the NPC, and 3) requiring the ROYG and MOPH to contribute the operation costs for all supported clinic are designed to address these concerns.

3. Fostering Commitment to Family Planning

The OFC Project is designed to foster a commitment to family planning as it promises to have a great impact on reducing Yemen's high maternal and infant mortality and morbidity rates. This commitment will be encouraged through 1) educational efforts for policy makers and national and local leaders by the NPC, 2) the training of health personnel at all levels, especially the service delivery level, 3) the promotion of the integrated MCH/FP model, and 4) the establishment of successful demonstration clinics.

4. Decentralization

Decentralization of MOPH management is essential to the success of service delivery efforts. This policy has been adopted by the ROYG and MOPH, but has not yet been fully implemented. The Project will encourage appropriate decentralization as it works to strengthen service delivery systems, such as the supply and supervisory systems.

5. The Integration of MCH and FP

USAID has already made great progress in promoting the integrated MCH/FP approach. The MOPH, NPC, and other donor agencies are now in agreement that FP should be introduced in Yemen and that this is the best approach for the introduction. The OFC Project will further the integrated approach through establishing sound management systems, demonstrating the systems in model clinics, and encouraging the replication of these systems throughout the MOPH.

ANNEX B

Logical Framework

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Goal: Improved family health and welfare in the Republic of Yemen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Increase in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) . Decrease in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) . Reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), under five mortality rate U5MR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) . Increase in UN Human Development Index (HDI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Demographic and Health Survey(s) . CSO statistics and analyses . UNDP Human Development Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Families will utilize improved and integrated services * Economic situation does not deteriorate drastically * Political situation remains stable * Funding availability to carry out surveys and analyses * ROYG and MOPH provide their contribution to the project as planned, (primarily operations and maintenance costs)
<p>Purpose: Increased use by Yemeni women and their children of health services in project areas</p>	<p>EOPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . MCH/FP services operating in PHC centers in targeted governorates . MCH/FP program management and clinic management system implemented and functioning . Logistic management system operating and number of supply shortages decreased . Sustained links with the community established and functioning (regional outreach efforts) . Knowledge of FP methods and sources of supply increased . 6,080 new family planning users at target clinics by 1997 . 10,088 continuing users of FP at target clinics by 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . MOPH, governorate health office and USAID contractor records and reports . MOPH and health center service statistics . On-site verification . Governorate health office implementation plans and budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ROYG is able to effectively decentralize resources * Widespread acceptance of ROYG population strategy and family planning * The integration of MCH/FP services has a positive synergistic effect and does not dilute the individual service components * All indicators apply only to target governorates

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Inputs: (US\$000)</p> <p>OFC Project</p> <p>Technical Assistance</p> <p>Training</p> <p>Other Cost</p> <p>Commodities</p> <p>Evaluation/Audit</p> <p>Contingency</p> <p>ROYG contribution</p> <p>Total <u>22,500</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Contractor 12-month workplans . Contract for TA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Contractor reports . Audit reports . Evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Qualified TA available . Adequate USAID staff available to manage project implementation . Steady flow of funding into the project

ANNEX C

Major Actions and Implementation Schedule

ACTIONS/TIME FRAME	1995				1996				1997				1998				1999			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
PP Supplement II Authorization	x																			
Project Agreement Amendment		x																		
Contract Amended																				
TA Workplan Drafted			x	x																
Workplan reviewed and approved				x																
Implementation of PP Supplement II Activities				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Evaluation		x							x								x		x	

DETAILED BUDGET
FOR ADDITION TO OFC BUDGET (\$7.4 MILLION)

Note: This budget provides funding for the expansion of the institutional technical assistance contract and for other project support costs. Please refer to PP Supplement #1 for the budget detailing the original project funds of \$10.6 million. A consolidated summary budget of the new total OFC Project costs (\$18 million) is included as Attachment E to this PP Supplement.

	FY96 to FY99				
	1995/6	1996/7	1997/8	1998/9	Total
I TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE					
Long Term Technical Assistance					
New Staff					
Aden/Lahej Based MCH Expert					
Salary	55,000	57,750	60,637	63,669	237,057
Post Differential (15%)	8,250	8,663	9,096	9,550	35,559
COLA (4%)	2,200	2,310	2,426	2,547	9,482
Assignment/Repatriation	8,000	0	0	9,200	17,200
R&R/Home Leave	6,000	4,500	6,600	0	17,100
TDY/Conference (10 days/yr)	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	21,551
Shipments	15,000	0	0	17,250	32,250
Housing	15,000	15,750	16,538	17,364	64,652
Medevac	250	263	276	289	1,078
Fringe Benefits (15%)	8,250	8,663	9,096	9,550	35,559
Education Allowance	35,000	36,750	38,588	40,517	150,854
Subtotal	157,950	139,898	148,767	175,726	622,341
Mukulla Based MCH Expert					
Salary	55,000	57,750	60,637	63,669	237,057
Post Differential (15%)	8,250	8,663	9,096	9,550	35,559
COLA (4%)	2,200	2,310	2,426	2,547	9,482
Assignment/Repatriation	8,000	0	0	9,200	17,200
R&R/Home Leave	6,000	4,500	6,600	0	17,100
TDY/Conference (10 days/yr)	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	21,551
Shipments	15,000	0	0	17,250	32,250
Housing	15,000	15,750	16,538	17,364	64,652
Medevac	250	263	276	289	1,078
Fringe Benefits (15%)	8,250	8,663	9,096	9,550	35,559
Education Allowance	35,000	36,750	38,588	40,517	150,854
Subtotal	157,950	139,898	148,767	175,726	622,341
Extended Staff					
Chief of Party					
Salary	0	0	0	89,250	89,250
Post Differential (15%)	0	0	0	13,388	13,388
COLA (4%)	0	0	0	3,570	3,570
Assignment/Repatriation	0	0	0	9,200	9,200
R&R/Home Leave	0	0	0	4,500	4,500
TDY/Conference (10 days/yr)	0	0	0	5,500	5,500
Shipments	0	0	0	17,250	17,250
Housing	0	0	0	17,365	17,365
Medevac	0	0	0	290	290
Fringe Benefits (15%)	0	0	0	13,388	13,388
Education Allowance	0	0	0	40,517	40,517
Subtotal	0	0	0	214,218	214,218

Clinical Expert (Local hire)					
Salary	0	0	0	47,250	47,250
Post Differential (15%)	0	0	0	0	0
COLA (4%)	0	0	0	1,890	1,890
Assignment/Repatriation	0	0	0	0	0
R&R/Home Leave	0	0	0	0	0
TDY/Conference (10 days/yr)	0	0	0	5,789	6,078
Shipments	0	0	0	0	0
Housing	0	0	0	0	0
Medevac	0	0	0	0	0
Fringe Benefits (15%)	0	0	0	7,088	7,088
Education Allowance	0	0	0	10,500	10,500
Subtotal	0	0	0	72,517	72,517
Management Expert					
Salary	0	0	0	68,250	68,250
Post Differential (15%)	0	0	0	10,238	10,238
COLA (4%)	0	0	0	2,730	2,730
Assignment/Repatriation	0	0	0	9,200	9,200
R&R/Home Leave	0	0	0	4,500	4,500
TDY/Conference (10 days/yr)	0	0	0	0	0
Shipments	0	0	0	17,250	17,250
Housing	0	0	0	17,365	17,365
Medevac	0	0	0	290	290
Fringe Benefits (15%)	0	0	0	10,238	10,238
Education Allowance	0	0	0	40,517	40,517
Subtotal	0	0	0	180,578	180,578
IEC Expert					
Salary	0	0	0	68,250	68,250
Post Differential (15%)	0	0	0	10,238	10,238
COLA (4%)	0	0	0	2,730	2,730
Assignment/Repatriation	0	0	0	9,200	9,200
R&R/Home Leave	0	0	0	4,500	4,500
TDY/Conference (10 days/yr)	0	0	0	0	0
Shipments	0	0	0	17,250	17,250
Housing	0	0	0	17,365	17,365
Medevac	0	0	0	290	290
Fringe Benefits (15%)	0	0	0	10,238	10,238
Education Allowance	0	0	0	40,517	40,517
Subtotal	0	0	0	180,578	180,578
Training Expert					
Salary	0	0	0	68,250	68,250
Post Differential (15%)	0	0	0	10,238	10,238
COLA (4%)	0	0	0	2,730	2,730
Assignment/Repatriation	0	0	0	9,200	9,200
R&R/Home Leave	0	0	0	4,500	4,500
TDY/Conference (10 days/yr)	0	0	0	0	0
Shipments	0	0	0	17,250	17,250
Housing	0	0	0	17,365	17,365
Medevac	0	0	0	290	290
Fringe Benefits (15%)	0	0	0	10,238	10,238
Education Allowance	0	0	0	40,517	40,517
Subtotal	0	0	0	180,578	180,578
Contractor LT TA Subtotal	315,900	279,795	297,535	1,179,920	2,073,150

HPN Office Chief/Pop Fellow					
Salary	0	0	0	50,000	50,000
Post Differential (15%)	0	0	0	7,500	7,500
COLA (4%)	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
Assignment/Repatriation	0	0	9,500	9,975	19,475
R&R/Home Leave	5,000	5,250	0	9,975	20,225
TDY/Conference	2,000	2,100	2,205	2,315	8,620
Shipments	500	0	10,000	8,000	18,500
Housing	0	0	16,538	17,365	33,903
Medevac	0	0	276	290	566
Fringe Benefits (20%)	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
Education Allowance	0	0	38,588	40,517	79,105
In-country Travel	1,000	1,000	2,500	2,625	7,125
Other	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000
HPN Office Chief Subtotal	10,500	10,350	81,607	162,562	265,019
All LT TA Subtotal	326,400	290,145	379,142	1,342,482	2,338,169

Note that this budget adds some new staff in 1995/6 and extends staff already under an OFC contract starting in 1997/8. The Policy Advisor (18 months) position will not be extended. The HPN Office Chief is not under the main contract, may be a Univ. Population Fellow, and may have different benefits from other staff. Central funding is assumed to cover some of the costs for this position, at least until 1997/8.

Assumptions for LT staff: One way airfare = \$2000 in 1995, one shipment only, avg per diem = \$150, 5% inflation, family of four, one child in Sana'a, one in boarding school. Most extended staff will change in 1997/8. The MCH Experts only have one home leave. Other staff have on R & R in 1995 or 1999. One key staff member is a local hire, without all benefits (assumed to be Clinical Expert here).

Short Term Technical Assistance
(generally \$6,600 per person month)

Training/Other Expert	13,600	6,930	7,276	0	27,807
2/1/1/0 months					
MCH Expert	13,200	13,860	7,276	0	34,337
2/2/1/0 months					
HPN Office ST TA	6,600	6,930	7,276	7,640	28,447
1/1/1/1 months					
Contractor ST TA Subtotal	26,800	20,790	14,553	0	62,143
All ST TA Subtotal	33,400	27,720	21,829	7,640	90,590
Local Hire Staff					
New Staff					

(3) MCH Program Assistants
(Hadramaut, Hajja, Hodeidah)

Salary	59,250	62,213	65,323	68,589	255,375
(Grade 9/11, salary \$19,750)					
Benefits	8,888	9,332	9,798	10,288	38,306

(2) Mgmt Systems Assistants
(Hodeidah, Aden)

Salary	39,500	41,475	43,549	45,726	170,250
(Grade 9/11, salary \$19,750)					
Benefits	5,925	6,221	6,532	6,859	25,537

Aden/Lahej Based Coordinator/Driver
(Grade 5/11)

Salary	11,000	11,550	12,127	12,734	47,411
Benefits	1,650	1,733	1,819	1,910	7,112

Sana'a Based Coordinator/Driver
(Grade 5/11)

Salary	11,000	11,550	12,127	12,734	47,411
Benefits	1,650	1,733	1,819	1,910	7,112

HPN Office Specialist

Salary (Grade 10/8)	0	0	0	25,000	25,000
Benefits	0	0	0	3,750	3,750

HPN Office Program Assist

Salary (Grade 9/11)	0	0	0	23,000	23,000
Benefits	0	0	0	3,450	3,450

HPN Office Secretary

Salary (Grade 6/11)	0	0	0	15,000	15,000
Benefits	0	0	0	2,250	2,250

Extended Staff

3 Midwives	0	0	0	45,000	45,000
Biz Manager/Account	0	0	0	18,984	18,984
Admim Assist	0	0	0	28,322	28,322
2 Secretaries	0	0	0	24,652	24,652
Translator	0	0	0	14,981	14,981
3 Coordinators	0	0	0	44,945	44,945
Driver/Coord	0	0	0	1,300	1,300
3 Drivers	0	0	0	17,729	17,729
Janitor	0	0	0	5,534	5,534
Contractor Local Hire TA Subtotal	138,863	145,806	153,096	362,198	799,962
All Local Hire Subtotal	138,863	145,806	153,096	434,648	872,412
Contractor TA Total	481,563	446,391	465,184	1,542,118	2,935,254
ALL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TOTAL	492,063	456,741	546,791	1,777,130	3,272,724

II TRAVEL AND PER DIEM

Local Transportation and Per Diem

HPN Office Vehicle O & M (POL, insurance, maint)	0	0	0	8,000	8,000
Vehicle O & M for Aden/Lahej Office	7,000	7,350	7,717	8,103	30,171
Per Diem for 2 Coordinators	4,000	4,200	4,410	4,631	17,241
Per Diem for 3 MCH Assist	6,000	6,300	6,615	6,946	25,861
Per Diem for 2 Mgmt Systems Assist	4,000	4,200	4,410	4,631	17,241
Per Diem for HPN Office Staff	0	0	0	4,000	4,000
Contractor Local Travel & Per Diem Subtotal	21,000	22,050	23,153	24,310	90,513
All Local Travel & Per Diem Subtotal	21,000	22,050	23,153	36,310	102,513

Assumptions: Avg per diem in Yemen = \$41 per day, staff will travel 61 days per yr, three addl staff from Aden/Lahej will travel, two from Sana'a, no addl vehicles needed in Sana'a, Vehicle O & M is needed for Aden/Lahej off

International Travel and Per Diem

MCH Consultants Airfare (2/2/1/0 visits X \$2500)	5,100	5,355	2,750	0	13,205
MCH Consultants Per Diem (2/2/1/0 X \$2700)	5,400	5,670	2,970	0	14,040
Training Consultants Airfare (2/1/1/0 visits X \$2500)	5,000	2,625	2,756	0	10,381
Training Consultants Per Diem (2/1/1/0 X \$2700)	5,400	2,835	2,977	0	11,212
Supply System Consult. Airfare (2/2/1/1 visits X \$2,500)	5,000	5,250	2,750	2,888	15,888
Supply System Consult. Per Diem (2/2/1/1 visits X \$2,700)	5,400	5,670	2,970	5,670	19,710
Invitational Travel (5 persons X \$2,000)	10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	43,101
Invitational Per Diem (5 persons X \$1,000)	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	21,551
Contractor Intl Travel Subtotal	46,300	43,155	33,711	25,922	149,087
All International Travel Subtotal	46,300	43,155	33,711	25,922	149,087

Assumptions: Avg per diem is \$90 per day for 30 days. Invitational travel covers five counterparts per year.

Contractor Travel & Per Diem Total	67,300	65,205	56,863	50,232	239,600
ALL TRAVEL AND PER DIEM TOTAL	67,300	65,205	56,863	62,232	251,600

III. COMMODITIES

Clinic Furniture and Equipment (Aden & Sana'a) \$5,000 X 10 clinics)	25,000	25,000	0	0	50,000
Computer/Printer for Aden Office	6,000	0	0	0	6,000
Other Contractor Commodities	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	35,000
Five Vehicles	175,000	0	0	0	175,000
USAID Procured Commodities	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	30,000
Contractor Commodities Total	41,000	35,000	10,000	5,000	91,000
ALL COMMODITIES TOTAL	226,000	45,000	20,000	5,000	296,000

Assumptions: Computer costs include all needed software, an addl vehicle is needed for Aden/Lahej office. Vehicles will be purchased by USAID directly and costs include shipping, etc.

IV. OTHER COSTS

Management Training Courses 5 governorates X 3 courses)	15,000	15,750	16,538	17,364	64,652
Technical Training Courses 5 governorates X 2 courses and 2 natl courses)	15,000	15,750	16,538	17,364	64,652
Clinic Renovations (2 new governorates X 4 clinics X \$3,000)	12,000	12,000	0	0	24,000
Office Supplies (Aden/Lahej & Sana'a)	12,000	12,600	13,230	13,891	51,722
HPN Office Supplies, Etc.	0	0	0	14,000	14,000
Other USAID Sponsored Training Evaluation	15,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	50,000
Misc/Contingency	0	0	300,000	501,851	801,851
Contractor Other Costs Total	54,000	56,100	46,305	48,620	205,025
ALL OTHER COSTS TOTAL	69,000	66,100	361,305	624,471	1,120,876

Note that the Contingency line item may be used to extend key main contract staff a few months longer if time allows.

Assumptions: All training and workshop costs include all local travel, per diem, & materials.

V. SUMMARY (DIRECT COSTS)

Contractor TA	481,563	446,391	465,184	1,542,118	2,935,254
Non Contractor TA	10,500	10,350	81,607	235,012	337,469
All Technical Assistance	492,063	456,741	546,791	1,777,130	3,272,724
Contractor Travel & Per Diem	67,300	65,205	56,863	50,232	239,600
Non Contractor Travel & Per Diem	0	0	0	12,000	12,000
Travel and Per Diem	67,300	65,205	56,863	62,232	251,600
Contractor Commodities	41,000	35,000	10,000	5,000	91,000
Non Contractor Commodities	185,000	10,000	10,000	0	205,000
All Commodities	226,000	45,000	20,000	5,000	296,000
Contractor Other Costs	54,000	56,100	46,305	48,620	205,025
Non Contractor Other Costs	15,000	10,000	315,000	575,851	915,851
All Other Costs	69,000	66,100	361,305	624,471	1,120,876
Total Direct Contractor Costs	643,863	602,696	578,352	1,645,970	3,470,880
Total Non Contractor Costs	210,500	30,350	406,607	822,863	1,470,320
ALL (DIRECT) TOTAL COSTS	854,363	633,046	984,959	2,468,833	4,941,200

VI. CONTRACTOR OVERHEAD/G&A/FEES

(A) Total Direct Contractor Costs	643,863	602,696	578,352	1,645,970	3,470,880
(B) Overhead (90% of salary, differential, COLA, fringe)	257,636	270,518	284,044	802,410	1,614,609
(C) G&A (10% of A & B)	90,150	87,321	86,240	244,838	508,549
Fixed Fee (6% of A, B, & C)	59,499	57,632	56,918	161,593	335,642
Total Contract Costs (w/ indirect costs)	1,051,148	1,018,167	1,005,553	2,854,811	5,929,679

VII. GRAND TOTALS

Total Contract Costs (w/ indirect)	1,051,148	1,018,167	1,005,553	2,854,811	5,929,679
Total Non Contract Costs	210,500	30,350	406,607	822,863	1,470,320
GRAND TOTAL	1,261,648	1,048,517	1,412,160	3,677,675	7,400,000

Assumptions: Overhead, G&A, and fixed fee were only charged on items related to a contractor (i.e. not for HPN Office Staff and costs.)

Annex E

OFC Project Summary Budget

March 1995

Category	Original Funding	PP Sup #2 Funding	New Total Funding
1. Technical Assistance			
Bridging Contract/Technical Assistance	2,832,153	0	2,832,153
Main Contract/Technical Assistance	7,279,606	5,929,679	13,209,285
2. Other Costs			
HPN Office Support	0	320,369	320,369
USAID Supported Travel and Per Diem	50,000	43,101	93,101
Miscellaneous/Contingency	113,241	801,851	915,092
3. USAID Purchased Commodities	0	205,000	205,000
4. USAID Supported Training	75,000	50,000	125,000
5. Evaluation and Audit	250,000	50,000	300,000
Total	\$10,600,000	\$7,400,000	\$18,000,000

NOTES:

* The ROYG in-kind contribution of \$4.5 million will bring the Project total to \$22.5 million.

* HPN Office Support costs include the costs of an HPN Specialist, Program Assistant, Secretary, and supplies. USAID Supported Travel and Per Diem and USAID Supported Training are primarily for HPN office staff. Other travel and training are funded through the TA contract.

ANNEX F

Options for Family Care Project Project Paper Supplement II- March 1995

5C(2) - ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to the assistance resources themselves, rather than to the eligibility of a country to receive assistance. This section is divided into three parts. Part A includes criteria applicable to both Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund resources. Part B includes criteria applicable only to Development Assistance resources. Part C includes criteria applicable only to Economic Support Funds.

CROSS REFERENCE: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? Yes

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.

Assistance will (a) increase flow of international trade through provision of TA and commodities from U.S. and other authorized sources. Assistance, while not directed at (b), (c), (d) and (e), will not have an inhibiting effect on same.

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

Assistance will encourage U.S. private trade abroad and encourage private participation as it will utilize U.S. institutions in

U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

providing services and commodities.

3. Congressional Notification

a. **General requirement** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 515; 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)?

Congress will be properly notified prior to FY 95 obligation of funds for the OFC Project.

b. **Special notification requirement** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 520): Are all activities proposed for obligation subject to prior congressional notification?

N/A

c. **Notice of account transfer** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 509): If funds are being obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, has the President consulted with and provided a written justification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and has such obligation been subject to regular notification procedures?

N/A

d. **Cash transfers and non project sector assistance** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 536(b)(3)): If funds are to be made available in the form of cash transfer or non project sector assistance, has the Congressional notice included a detailed description of how the funds 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

(a) Yes
(b) Yes

the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

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)): 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.)? N/A

7. **Cash Transfer/Nonproject Sector Assistance Requirements** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 536). If assistance is in the form of a cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance: N/A

a. **Separate account:** Are all such cash payments to be maintained by the country in a separate account and not commingled with any other funds (unless such requirements are waived by Congressional notice for nonproject sector assistance)? N/A

b. **Local currencies:** If assistance is furnished to a foreign government under arrangements which result in the generation of local currencies: N/A

(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 N/A

disbursements from the separate account?

(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

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 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. See item A1.

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 See item A2.

foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

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.

Host Country contributions are included in the redesigned OFC Project.

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

There is no U.S.-owned excess foreign currency.

12. Trade Restrictions

a. **Surplus Commodities** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 513(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 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 513(c)): Will the assistance (except for programs in Caribbean Basin Initiative countries under U.S. Tariff Schedule "Section 807," which allows reduced tariffs on articles assembled abroad from U.S.-made components) be used directly to procure feasibility studies, prefeasibility studies, or project profiles of potential investment in, or to assist the establishment of facilities specifically designed for, the manufacture for export to the United States or to third country markets in direct competition with U.S. exports, of

No

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?

N/A

14. **PVO Assistance**

a. **Auditing and registration** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 560): 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.?

No assistance will be provided to unregistered PVOs or where audit documents are not provided in timely manner.

b. **Funding sources** (FY 1995 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?

No assistance instrument will be awarded to a U.S. PVO which does not comply with the non-governmental funding requirements.

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 agreement's entry into force with respect to the United States, and has the full text of the agreement been pouched to those same offices? (See Handbook 3, Appendix 6G for agreements covered by this provision).

Upon signature of project agreement amendment, USAID/W will be apprised of relevant details. Project agreement amendment will not, however, be subject to Case-Zablocki Act.

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

Yes (to all questions)

activity use the metric system of measurement in its procurement, 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?

17. **Abortions** (FAA Sec. 104(f); FY 1995 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 518):

- | | |
|--|------------|
| <p>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? (Note that the term "motivate" does not include the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options including abortion.)</p> | <p>No</p> |
| <p>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?</p> | <p>No</p> |
| <p>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?</p> | <p>No</p> |
| <p>d. Will funds be made available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through</p> | <p>Yes</p> |

referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services? (As a legal matter, DA only.)

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? (As a legal matter, DA only.)

No

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

18. **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. While the assistance will assist the urban and rural poor, it is not designed to help develop Cooperatives.

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

a. **Use of currencies** (FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h); FY 1995 Appropriations Act Secs. 503, 505): 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.

There is no U.S.-owned local currency.

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

No

20. **Procurement**

- a. **Small business** (FAA Sec. 602(a)): Yes
 Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services financed?
- b. **U.S. procurement** (FAA Sec. 604(a)): Yes
 Will all procurement be from the U.S., the recipient country, or developing countries except as otherwise determined in accordance with the criteria of this section?
- c. **Marine insurance** (FAA Sec. 604(d)): Cooperating country does not so discriminate.
 If the cooperating country discriminates against marine insurance companies authorized to do business in the U.S., will commodities be insured in the United States against marine risk with such a company?
- d. **Insurance** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 531): Yes
 Will any A.I.D. contract and solicitation, and subcontract entered into under such contract, include a clause requiring that U.S. insurance companies have a fair opportunity to bid for insurance when such insurance is necessary or appropriate?
- e. **Non-U.S. agricultural procurement** (FAA Sec. 604(e)): N/A
 If non-U.S. procurement of agricultural commodity or product thereof is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? (Exception where commodity financed could not reasonably be procured in U.S.)
- f. **Construction or engineering services** (FAA Sec. 604(g)): N/A
 Will construction or engineering services be procured from firms of advanced developing countries which are otherwise eligible under Code 941 and which have attained a competitive capability in international markets in one of these areas? (Exception for those countries which receive direct economic assistance under the FAA and permit United States firms to compete for construction or

engineering services financed from assistance programs of these countries.)

- g. **Cargo preference shipping** (FAA Sec. 603)): Is the shipping excluded from compliance with the requirement in section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S. flag commercial vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates? **No**
- h. **Technical assistance** (FAA Sec. 621(a)): If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished by private enterprise on a contract basis to the fullest extent practicable? Will the facilities and resources of other Federal agencies be utilized, when they are particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs? **Yes**
- i. **U.S. air carriers** (International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974): If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will U.S. carriers be used to the extent such service is available? **Yes**
- j. **Consulting services** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 559): If assistance is for consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, are contract expenditures a matter of public record and available for public inspection (unless otherwise provided by law or Executive order)? **Yes**
- k. **Metric conversion** (Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, as interpreted by conference report, amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2, and as implemented through A.I.D. policy): Does the assistance program use the metric system of measurement in its procurement, 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?

1. **Competitive Selection Procedures** (FAA Sec. 601(e)): Will the assistance utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise? Yes

m. **Notice Requirement** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 568): Will project agreements or contracts contain notice consistent with FAA section 604(a) and with the sense of Congress that to the greatest extent practicable equipment and products purchased with appropriated funds should be American-made? Yes

21. **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, N/A

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?

22. **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

23. **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

24. **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? Yes

25. **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? Yes

26. **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
27. **CIA Activities** (FAA Sec. 662): Will assistance preclude use of financing for CIA activities? Yes
28. **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
29. **Export of Nuclear Resources** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 506): Will assistance preclude use of financing to finance--except for purposes of nuclear safety--the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology? Yes
30. **Publicity or Propaganda** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 554): 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
31. **Exchange for Prohibited Act** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 533): 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
32. **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?

33. Impact on U.S. Jobs (FY 1995 Appropriations Act, Sec. 545):

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, the project is not directed at promoting investment, and cannot be reasonably foreseen to involve the relocation of a U.S. business that would result in a reduction of employees in U.S. See State 03551 of January 6, 1994.

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, or will assistance be for the informal sector, micro or small-scale enterprise, or smallholder agriculture?

No, Embassy Sana'a 94 Yemen Human Rights Report has been reviewed in this connection. Project agreement and project implementation and grants will contain standard provision barring use of USAID funds for any activity contributing to violation of any such rights.

B. CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ONLY

1. Agricultural Exports (Bumpers Amendment) (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 513(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

N/A

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?

2. **Tied Aid Credits** (FY 1995 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. 281(b)): Describe extent to which the activity recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

The project addresses the health of mothers and children including the reproductive health needs of adults; it will utilize and strengthen local technical expertise and provide training for the public health sector; it will strengthen the health management capacity of the public health sector.

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?

The project will strengthen sustainable maternal and child health management systems and improve health and population policies to lessen health care costs and population pressures and improve economic development.

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

a) The project will support the poor at the local level by involving communities in health service planning, delivery, and by expanding access to maternal and child health services.

b) The project will assist and

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.

encourage the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) to employ democratic planning and service delivery mechanisms, focusing on the importance of decentralizing planning and budgeting.

c) The project focuses on priority areas identified by the MOPH; improving health services, esp. management systems, decentralizing management, and developing appropriate health and population policies.

d) The project beneficiaries are primarily women and project efforts will focus on improving the health and well being of women and, therefore, allowing them to more fully participate in the economy and social development of the country. In addition female health care workers will be trained and employed under the project.

e) The project will promote regional cooperation through limited training and conference participation in the region.

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)?

Yes

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

Yes

designed and will it be monitored to ensure that the ultimate beneficiaries are the poor majority?

9. **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

10. **Disadvantaged Enterprises** (FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 555): What portion of the funds will be available only for activities of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, historically black colleges and universities, colleges and universities having a student body in which more than 40 percent of the students are Hispanic Americans, and private and voluntary organizations which are controlled by individuals who are black Americans, Hispanic Americans, or Native Americans, or who are economically or socially disadvantaged (including women)?

All contracting actions under the project will carefully consider Gray Amendment considerations in order to meet statutory goal for aggregate DA funding.

11. **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? (Note new special authority for biodiversity activities contained in section 547(b) of the FY 1995 Appropriations Act.)

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

12. **Tropical Forests** (FAA Sec. 118; FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 533(c) as referenced in section 532(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act):

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

N/A

Regulation 16?

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 sustainable managing forest resources; (2) support activities which offer employment and income alternatives to those who otherwise would cause destruction and loss of forests, and help countries identify and implement alternatives to colonizing forested areas; (3) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management; (4) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices; (5) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase production on lands already cleared or degraded; (6) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested; (7) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing; (8) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation; (9) conserve biological diversity in forest areas by supporting efforts to identify, establish, and maintain a representative network of protected tropical forest ecosystems on a worldwide basis, by making the establishment of protected areas a condition of support for activities involving forest clearance or degradation, and by helping to identify tropical forest ecosystems and species in need of protection and establish and maintain appropriate protected areas; (10) seek to increase the awareness of U.S. Government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests; (11) utilize the

N/A

resources and abilities of all relevant U.S. government agencies; (12) be based upon careful analysis of the alternatives available to achieve the best sustainable use of the land; and (13) take full account of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities on biological diversity?

c. Forest degradation: Will assistance be used for: (1) the procurement or use of logging equipment, unless an environmental assessment indicates that all timber harvesting operations involved will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner and that the proposed activity will produce positive economic benefits and sustainable forest management systems; (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 undergrade forest lands; (5) the colonization of forest lands; or (6) the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood relatively undergrade forest lands, unless with respect to each such activity an environmental assessment indicates that the activity will contribute significantly and directly to improving the livelihood of the rural poor and will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner which supports sustainable development?

N/A

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:** N/A
Will funds be made available in accordance with provisions of FAA Section 117(c) and applicable A.I.D. regulations requiring an environmental impact statement for activities significantly affecting the environment?

13. **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

14. **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

15. **Deobligation/Reobligation**(FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 510): If deob/reob authority is sought to be exercised in the provision of DA assistance, are the funds being obligated for the same general purpose, and for countries within the same region as originally obligated, and have the House and Senate Appropriations Committees been properly notified? N/A

16. **Loans**

a. **Repayment capacity** (FAA Sec. 122(b)): Information and conclusion on N/A

capacity of the country to repay the loan at a reasonable rate of interest.

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

c. **Interest rate** (FAA Sec. 122(b)): If N/A
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?

d. **Exports to United States** (FAA Sec. N/A
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?

17. **Development Objectives** (FAA Secs. See item B6
102(a), 111, 113, 281(a)): Extent to which activity will: (1) effectively involve the poor in development, by expanding access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (2) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (3) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (4) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's

status; and (5) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

18. 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 endogenously 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

19. Population and Health (FAA Secs. 104(b) and (c)): If assistance is being See items B4 and B6.

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

20. 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 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.

21. 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:

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

N/A

- and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;
- 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
22. **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** N/A
1. **Economic and Political Stability** (FAA Sec. 531(a)): Will this assistance promote economic and political stability? N/A
To the maximum extent feasible, is this assistance consistent with the policy directions, purposes, and programs of Part I of the FAA?
2. **Military Purposes** (FAA Sec. 531(e)): Will this assistance be used for military or paramilitary purposes? N/A
3. **Commodity Grants/Separate Accounts** N/A

(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 1995, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 536(a), see Sec. 536(a)(5).)

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 1995, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1995 Appropriations Act Sec. 536(a), see Sec. 536(a)(5).)

N/A

5. Capital Projects (Jobs Through Exports Act of 1992, Sec. 306): 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. Note, as well, that although a comparable provision does not appear in the FY 94 Appropriations Act, the FY 93 provision applies to, among other things, 2-year ESF funds which could be obligated in FY 94.)

N/A

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