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UNCLASSIFIED

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

ECUADOR

PROJECT PAPER

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

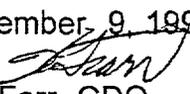
AID LAC/P-966

PROJECT NUMBER 518-0128

UNCLASSIFIED

A

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

DATE September 9, 1997
FROM 
Ken Farr, GDO
SUBJECT Family Planning Program Design

PROBLEM

Your approval of the attached Activity Design Document and the results identified therein, and your agreement that the documentation includes adequate planning in accordance with FAA Section 611(a) to enable achievement of the intended results, is required so that the Health and Family Planning Team can initiate actions to attain those results

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

The planned results of the Family Planning Program are summarized in the Family Planning Results framework in Section II of the Activity Design Document. As outlined in this document and also in the Strategic Plan for FYs 1998-2000, the family planning results package will be achieved through (1) increased sustainability of family planning NGOs, and (2) improved quality and access of family planning services. The results identified in this document are expected to be obtained over the time period 1998 through 2000. The USAID/Ecuador contribution of \$17,945,000 will be financed with funds from FY97 through FY00. The host country contribution will be from APROFE and CEMOPLAF in cash, of approximately \$12,158,398.

The activities outlined in this document are in line with the new ADS procedures, i.e., they have been developed by the SO Team in conjunction with the recently completed Strategic Plan and results framework for Health and Family Planning. These were recently reviewed and approved by USAID/W and therefore constitute the Mission's "Management Contract" with the AA/LAC.

Reengineering Transition Guidance provided in STATE 223146, dated 20 September, 1995, states that prior to obligation of funds, the operating unit (USAID/Ecuador) must ensure that relevant legal, regulatory and planning requirements have been met. The guidance states that "the various analyses [social-cultural, technical, institutional, financial, economic and environmental analyses, as well as an identification of methods of implementation and disbursement] should be completed to the extent appropriate for the objective, intermediate results and illustrative of actual activity as determined by the Mission Director." We request your agreement that the attached documentation represents adequate planning and coverage of the above-mentioned analyses in accordance with FAA Section 611(a) to enable the achievement of the

intended results and that accordingly, the SO Team may proceed to prepare the obligating documents under this Results Package

As required by STATE 223146, cited above, the following information is available in the Mission's files (1) the anticipated results and time frames for achieving them, (2) explanation about how these results contribute to achieving the Strategic Objective, (3) the resources required to achieve intended results, (4) the measures to be employed to gauge progress in achieving the intended results, (7) initial environmental examination, and (8) Statutory Checklist

The Strategic Development Office (SDO) has sent the required Congressional Notification (CN) to USAID/W. Following expiration of the CN waiting period, the SO Team will move promptly to initiate implementing actions to obligate funds as soon as the necessary budget authorization is received from USAID/W.

The USAID/W LAC Environmental Officer has approved a categorical exclusion of the requirement to conduct an environmental assessment on the basis of the types of activities included in the Plan of Action. A copy of this IEE determination is attached as Annex B to the Family Planning Program Activity Design Document.

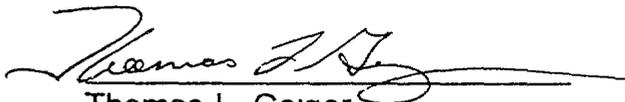
AUTHORITY

You have the authority to take the action requested in this action memo based on strategic planning authority delegated to Mission Directors in the LAC region in ADS 103 5 14b(1)

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign below to indicate your approval of the attached Family Planning Activity Design Document and the results identified therein and your agreement that the Family Planning Activity Design Document includes adequate planning in accordance with FAA 611(a) to enable achievement of the intended results, authorize the SO Team to initiate actions to attain those results.

Agreement

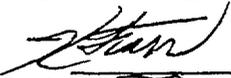
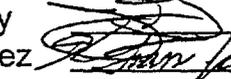
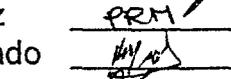
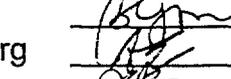
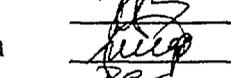
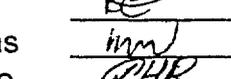
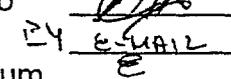


Thomas L. Geiger
Director
USAID/Ecuador

9/23/97
Date

Action Memorandum for the Director
Drafted by GDO MQuevedo (f:\fho\mq\reengine\actonmmo nrp)
MD

Clearance Family Planning Activity Design Document

GDO KFarr		Date	<u>9/9/97</u>
GDO JGalloway		Date	<u>9-9-97</u>
GDO PRodriguez		Date	<u>9/9</u>
SDO PMartinez	<u>PRM</u>	Date	<u>09/09/97</u>
SDO PMaldonado		Date	<u>9-10-97</u>
SDO BCypser		Date	<u>9/11/97</u>
RCO AEisenberg		Date	<u>9/11/97</u>
RCO HGranja		Date	<u>9-9-97</u>
CONT NPineda		Date	<u>9/9/97</u>
CONT RCruz	<u>RC</u>	Date	<u>9/9/97</u>
CONT MDueñas	<u>MD</u>	Date	<u>9/9/97</u>
CONT CHidalgo		Date	<u>9/9/97</u>
RLA JKnott	<u>JK</u> <u>EMAIL</u>	Date	<u>9/4/97</u>
EXO WElderbaum	<u>E</u>	Date	<u>9/23/97</u>

d

To Allen Eisenberg@RCO, Beth Cypser@SDO@QUITO
Cc Kenneth R Farr@GDO@QUITO, Paulyna Martinez@SDO@QUITO
Bcc
From Jay Knott@RLA@Lima
Subject re Family Planning Program Design Document
Date Thursday, September 4, 1997 9 45 28 ECU
Attach ATTRIBS BND
Certify N
Forwarded by

This note provides RLA clearance for the subject document Query has the
FY97 obligation for this activity already been completed?

Original Text

From Beth Cypser@SDO@QUITO, on 9/3/97 5 58 PM

Attached for your clearance is a copy of the subject document, the action
memo, and Annex A - Statutory Checklist

Allen If you want to see the other annexes (B - J), since you will be here
on Monday, you can ask Paulyna Martinez since she has them in her office

Jay I understand from Paulyna that you have seen an earlier version of the
design document and the statutory checklist She has incorporated your
revisions into this most recent (and hopefully final) version If you want
to see any of the other annexes, please let Paulyna know which ones and she
will try to fax/DHL a copy to you

Thanks

E.

To Beth Cypser@SDO@QUITO, Jay Knott@RLA
Cc Kenneth R Farr@GDO@QUITO, Paulyna Martinez@SDO@QUITO
Bcc
From Allen Eisenberg@rco@lima
Subject re Family Planning Program Design Document
Date Friday, September 5, 1997 10 30 22 ECU
Attach ATTRIBS BND
Certify N
Forwarded by

I reviewed what you sent me, and only have one issue. The 3d para of the second page of the Action Memo says that we will initiate implementing actions only after expiration of the CN waiting period and receiving necessary budget authorizations. If this is to be a FY 1997 action, we have to start earlier than that.

I will want to see the other attachments .

Original Text

From Beth Cypser@SDO@QUITO, on 9/3/97 5 58 PM

Attached for your clearance is a copy of the subject document, the action memo, and Annex A - Statutory Checklist

Allen If you want to see the other annexes (B - J), since you will be here on Monday, you can ask Paulyna Martinez since she has them in her office

Jay I understand from Paulyna that you have seen an earlier version of the design document and the statutory checklist. She has incorporated your revisions into this most recent (and hopefully final) version. If you want to see any of the other annexes, please let Paulyna know which ones and she will try to fax/DHL a copy to you.

Thanks

F

To Allen Eisenberg@rco@lima
Cc Kenneth R Farr@GDO@QUITO, Jay Knott@RLA@LIMA
Paulyna Martinez@SDO@QUITO
Bcc
From Beth Cypser@SDO@QUITO
Subject re Family Planning Program Design Document
Date Friday, September 5, 1997 12 03 46 ECU
Attach
Certify Y
Forwarded by

The CN has been sent and will expire on Sep 18 We have the budget allowance for PART of the funds, but USAID/W has just recently increased our FP "tranche" for September with funds that were originally scheduled for Jamaica and Guatemala We have been promised the Budget Allowance for the remainder by today

We are hoping that you will be able to do everything short of actual obligation (i e signing the CA & Grant) while you are here next week

B

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

(518-0128)

ACTIVITY DESIGN DOCUMENT

September 9, 1997

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
ANNEXES	II
ACRONYMS	III
I PROBLEM, STRATEGY AND RATIONALE	1
II RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC PLAN	2
A Expected results	2
B Indicators	3
C Targets	3
III PARTNERS	4
IV ACTIVITIES	5
A Operating Expenses	5
B Sustainability Funds	6
C Plan of Action	6
V CUSTOMERS	7
VI CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS	7
VII COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL PLAN	7
A Total Program Estimated Costs	8
B USAID Obligations	8
C USAID Contribution	9
D Host Country Contribution	9
VIII AUDITS	9

ANNEXES

ANNEX A - STATUTORY CHECKLIST

ANNEX B - IEE

ANNEX C - APROFE PROPOSAL

ANNEX D - CEMOPLAF PROPOSAL

ANNEX E - FINANCIAL ANALYSIS APROFE

ANNEX F - FINANCIAL ANALYSIS CEMOPLAF

ANNEX G - APROFE SUSTAINABILITY FUND BY-LAWS

ANNEX H - CEMOPLAF SUSTAINABILITY FUND BY-LAWS

ANNEX I - ENDEMAIN 94 TABLE ON CONTRACEPTIVE SOURCE

ANNEX J - STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FRAMEWORK

ACRONYMS

MOH	Ministry of Health
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
APROFE	Asociacion Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana
CEMOPLAF	Centro Medico de Orientacion y Planificacion Familiar
UNFPA	United Nations Funds for Population Activities
GOE	Government of Ecuador
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
CA	Cooperative Agreement
FP	Family Planning
IUD	Intra Uterine Device
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
JHPIEGO	Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Reproductive Health
CEPAR	Centro de Estudios de Poblacion y Paternidad Responsable
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
FPLM	Family Planning Logistics Management
TA	Technical Assistance
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
CCP	Central Contraceptive Procurement
FSN	Foreign Service National
PSC	Personal Services Contractor

I PROBLEM, STRATEGY AND RATIONALE

Despite Ecuador's continuing improvements in maternal and child health during the fifteen year period 1979 to 1994, in recent years the economic and political crises facing the public health system have severely jeopardized efforts to sustain trends towards acceptable levels of population growth and maternal and child mortality. Over the long term, USAID/Ecuador strategic assistance in health and population had focussed primarily on expansion of coverage through the public and private sectors. However, harsh budgetary constraints faced by the Government of Ecuador and its Ministry of Health (MOH), where nearly all its budget is now used to pay salaries and administrative costs, make it impossible for the MOH to maintain effective programs in family planning and maternal and child health.

In spite of this situation, the MOH is still the largest provider of family planning methods, not because it is a high quality, well organized program, but rather due to the large number of service delivery points in its network. According to the latest demographic and health survey done in Ecuador, ENDEMAIN 94¹, the MOH provides 23.4% of all family planning methods in Ecuador. Female sterilization makes up the majority of family planning services provided by the MOH, accounting for 34.7% of all the female sterilizations done in Ecuador. (ENDEMAIN 94 results, see attachment I.)

The private sector, on the other hand, provides 62.2% of all contraceptive methods. Although private doctors and pharmacies are a dispersed and difficult group to reach, they provide 26.3% and 16.4% of contraceptives, respectively. Nonetheless, there are two NGOs, APROFE and CEMOPLAF, who together account for 17.6% of the contraceptives distributed. However, because of the method mix, these two NGOs become significant in the country-wide service provision. They provide 48.2% of all the intra uterine devices (IUDs) distributed, which is the second most popular method in Ecuador. Furthermore, through social marketing, associated professionals and community doctors programs, they are able to reach a large number of pharmacies, private doctors and midwives with training and contraceptives. Therefore the work done by APROFE and CEMOPLAF goes beyond the Demographic and Health Survey results, as this work outside their own clinics will not be reflected in the survey. Both NGOs have grown significantly and in addition to family planning services, they provide a wide variety of reproductive health services, pediatric care, general health care and clinical laboratory services.

Per guidance from USAID/W, the USAID/Ecuador's family planning activities must be phased out by fiscal year 2000. Given the important contribution to family planning results, the twenty-five year history of assistance to them, and the need to attain sustainability by 2000, the Mission will continue to work with APROFE and CEMOPLAF as its partners for this results package, as they are the most suitable organizations to

Encuesta demográfica y de salud materna e infantil. CEPAR, 1994

work with in the achievement of the strategic objective "to increase the use of sustainable family planning and maternal and child health services "

In the population and family planning sector in Ecuador, the only other important donor besides USAID is the United Nations Funds for Population Activities (UNFPA) However, they have significantly reduced their assistance to Ecuador, and it appears that this trend will continue Our efforts to engage the World Bank, Dutch aid, Japanese aid, and others to increase funding in the sector have proved virtually fruitless due to a lack of funds on their part This situation adds importance to this Mission's attempt to help APROFE and CEMOPLAF attain self reliance

Both APROFE and CEMOPLAF have had cooperative agreements with USAID continuously since 1981 At present, they have solid accounting systems, provide high quality services and have a cost recovery level of 69.2% and 66.5% respectively The Mission's strategy will be to provide resources and assistance to help both NGOs achieve long term sustainability in order to graduate them from USAID support by 2000 If this is accomplished, at a minimum they will be able to maintain family planning coverage at current levels

II RELATIONSHIP TO MISSION STRATEGIC PLAN

A Expected results

Under this new results package and after almost twenty-five years of assistance in family planning in Ecuador, USAID/Ecuador is trying to achieve sustainability of the existing strong private sector family planning program, so that it continues to work for the health of women and men of Ecuador even after USAID assistance ends This will be achieved through two intermediate results (1) the financial sustainability of APROFE and CEMOPLAF, and (2) the improvement in quality and access to family planning services Through quality, access and sustainability, this results package supports the Mission's family planning and health strategic objective, which is to achieve the increased use of sustainable family planning/maternal child health services

The Mission realizes that assisting APROFE and CEMOPLAF to become sustainable cannot be equated with success in meeting the overall family planning needs of Ecuador Public sector services are not sufficient to meet the needs of the increasing population of the rural and urban poor Private sector NGOs mandated to be self-sustaining, cannot simultaneously recover all of their costs and provide heavily subsidized services Nevertheless, due to the limited time and resources available, continued support to APROFE and CEMOPLAF is the best alternative in our attempt to have an impact on the health of the population while sustaining our investment of the past twenty-five years in these NGOs This results package also includes an initiative to improve the quality of reproductive health care nationwide JHPIEGO will train the providers on the "National

Reproductive Health Care Norms and Procedures" after the norms are published, in order to support the implementation of the norms

Another result obtained will be a demographic and health survey done in 1999 (ENDEMAIN 99), which will be carried out by CEPAR. The results will provide the Mission with indicators to measure the achievement of the targets proposed, and provide the country with crucial information

B Indicators

USAID/Ecuador will measure sustainability through the NGO cost recovery levels. Quality and access will be measured by the couple years of protection (CYPs) provided and by a quality index which includes contraceptive method/brand stockouts, number of modern contraceptive methods available, privacy, staff training on counseling, national guidelines available on site, and number of hours the services are available (See results framework attached as Annex J)

C Targets²

Strategic Objective - Increased use of sustainable family planning and maternal/child health services

INDICATOR FPH 2 0 (a) - Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Baseline (1994)	56.8%
Target (2000)	60.0%

SO 2 IR 1 - Increased sustainability of FP NGO partners

INDICATOR FPH 2 1 - Cost recovery level (includes costs of donated contraceptives)

	APROFE	CEMOPLAF
Baseline (1996)	69.2%	66.5%
Target (2000)	97.7%	77.5%

SO 2 IR 2 - Improved quality and access to family planning services

INDICATOR FPH 2 2 (a) - Couple Years of Protection (CYPs) provided by APROFE and CEMOPLAF

Baseline (1996)	447,270 CYPs
Target (2000)	770,111 CYPs

² For additional details see Strategic Plan FY98-00

INDICATOR FPH 2.2 (b) - Quality Index applied at 40 APROFE and CEMOPLAF clinics
Baseline (1996) 4/6 index factors applied in all clinics
Target (1999 & beyond) 6/6 index factors applied in all clinics

III PARTNERS

USAID partners in achieving these targets will be two Ecuadorian NGOs, APROFE and CEMOPLAF, and one US PVO, JHPIEGO. Both Ecuadorian NGOs have been in existence for many years, APROFE since 1965 and CEMOPLAF since 1974. USAID assistance to them began almost twenty-five years ago, but a series of cooperative agreements with USAID have been in place since 1981. They matured during a time when the policy environment for family planning in Ecuador was antagonistic, and during a time when donor assistance dwindled to virtually nothing. They have shown their institutional strength by responding flexibly to GOE requirements and pressures. APROFE and CEMOPLAF have been open to new policy directions and methods recommended by USAID and other donors and each has increased steadily its provision of family planning services. Audits and evaluations have consistently praised the work of APROFE and CEMOPLAF, commenting specifically on the high quality of services being provided. The leadership of both organizations have indicated full commitment and agreement with USAID's approach of establishing family planning as a sustainable system. They are prepared to make institutional changes where necessary, and are ready to take on the challenges of establishing long term financially sustainable organizations.

APROFE has a network of twenty clinics, mainly in the Coast and southern Sierra, in which they provide the following services: family planning, prenatal care, postnatal care, gynecology, pediatrics, general health care, clinical laboratories, mini-pharmacies, sonograms, and pap smears. It also provides female sterilization services in four locations and male sterilizations in three. In one of its clinics, they also have maternity, urology and cardiology services. APROFE is the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate in Ecuador and is the oldest family planning NGO in Ecuador, having just celebrated its thirty-second anniversary.

CEMOPLAF operates a network of twenty-one clinics, mainly in the Sierra, some in the Coast, and one in the Oriente, plus a contraceptive social marketing program. This NGO has been working in family planning and reproductive health care for the past twenty-three years. Its clinics provide the following services: family planning, prenatal care, postnatal care, gynecology, pediatrics, general health care, clinical laboratories, mini-pharmacies, sonograms, pap smears, and colposcopy. In several centers, female and male sterilizations are available, and in one center they will start providing maternity services by the end of September 97. CEMOPLAF has a strong network of associated doctors and midwives to whom they provide training and contraceptives.

JHPIEGO is a U S PVO, affiliated to the Johns Hopkins University, with recognized international experience in the population and family planning sector. It has had excellent results in the previous work they have done in Ecuador in the field of reproductive health training, technical assistance, and equipment supply.

CEPAR is an Ecuadorian NGO which has received USAID assistance since 1981, and has carried out the last three demographic and health surveys done in Ecuador. Their research results and publications have strong credibility. CEPAR is the representative of the NGO forum to the National Health Council and was the NGO representative in the preparation of the National Population Plan of Action.

CDC is a federal agency which manages the family planning logistics management project out of the USAID/Washington Population Office. They have ample experience in contraceptive logistics and contraceptive prevalence surveys. They will provide TA to CEPAR to carry out ENDEMAIN 99 and logistics TA to APROFE and CEMOPLAF.

IV ACTIVITIES

Through this Results Package, USAID/Ecuador will finance a major portion of APROFE's and CEMOPLAF's operating costs for the next three years to enable them to continue to provide reproductive health services and family planning in particular. In response to this assistance, each NGO will commit itself to deposit a previously agreed amount of program income generated through the provision of family planning and other services into a sustainability fund.

A Operating Expenses

The activities that will be carried out by APROFE under this results package fall under three strategies:

- information, motivation, education and training,
- health care services including ambulatory, surgical, and community services, and a mobil clinic, and
- institutional strengthening, which includes their sustainability undertakings, e.g., sale of training services, clinical laboratories, mini pharmacies, and sonograms.

CEMOPLAF also categorizes their activities into three categories:

- coverage, which includes all their medical services including community based distribution and social marketing,

- sustainability, which includes social marketing, clinical laboratories, sonograms, colposcopy, mini pharmacies, public relations and fund raising, and
- institutional strengthening, which includes administration, information, education and communication, training, research, monitoring and evaluation

B Sustainability Funds

The establishment of a sustainability fund (the "Fund") by each NGO will be undertaken pursuant to by-laws prepared by APROFE and CEMOPLAF, and approved by USAID for the management of the Funds. These by-laws specify that a financial committee will be created for the management of each of the Funds. Capitalization of the Funds will occur gradually over the life of the results package with funds generated from the sale of their services. The Mission will provide the same level of funding to APROFE and CEMOPLAF per year as during the last year of the Project 518-0084 to cover their operating short-fall, plus an additional amount, which each NGO will match and deposit into their respective Fund. The NGOs will have to provide clear evidence that their program income is being utilized for capitalization of their Fund. It is estimated that by the end of the results package the Fund will reach over US\$7 million per organization, which means that the NGOs will have funding for at least the next fifteen years, with enough flexibility to expand their services or increase their subsidies to the poor.

The NGOs may choose to create more than one Fund, for example, create a separate one just for the procurement of contraceptives. This is recommended, so that the procurement of commodities is maintained as a priority and will not come second to other expenses. In this way, it is believed the supply of contraceptives will be guaranteed for the family planning services.

C Plan of Action

USAID/Ecuador will sign a Grant with APROFE, a Cooperative Agreement (CA) with CEMOPLAF, and will provide Field Support funds through the Global Bureau to JHPIEGO, CDC, and Contraceptives. A Grant was chosen for the assistance to APROFE because the organization and its management is mature enough that it does not need significant involvement from the Mission. For CEMOPLAF, the Mission believes that a Cooperative Agreement will be the appropriate mechanism because the organization needs administrative support, and the Mission feels that it still needs to provide guidance in the hiring of key personnel. A contract will be signed with CEPAR to carry out the ENDEMAIN 99.

The Grant and CA will describe the initial USAID contributions to implement the respective plan of action with each partner, define the basis for incremental contributions up to the planned total, and establish the specific partners' counterpart contribution. The

counterpart contribution for APROFE and CEMOPLAF will be the amount of funds (program income) they will deposit into their sustainability funds

V CUSTOMERS

The ultimate customers of this results package are women and men of reproductive age. Since the fees for these services are lower than those charged by private doctors but the quality of the services is higher than the public sector, the customers will be from the lower and middle classes. Some of the fees will be reduced or waived if the user is not able to pay the full price, however, heavily subsidized services for the lowest income population will be available in specific locations and limited to certain services in an effort to increase long term sustainability. Indirectly, the children and families of the population served will accrue benefits through direct services and by the improvement or sustained health of their parents and partners.

VI CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS

- A Financial support to APROFE and CEMOPLAF from other sources/donors will continue
- B Demand for quality private sector FP services will remain high
- C The financial sustainability of APROFE and CEMOPLAF will have an impact on the national provision of family planning services in this era of diminishing donor support

VII COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL PLAN

The Results Package will be implemented over a four year period, with a funding level of dollar appropriated funds of US\$ 17,945,000 subject to the availability of funds, and US\$12,158,398 of counterpart contribution, for a total of US\$30,103,398

A Total Program Estimated Costs

TABLE 1					
TOTAL PROGRAM ESTIMATED COSTS BY YEAR AND COMPONENT (US\$)					
Component	1997*	1998**	1999	2000	TOTAL
1 APROFE	324,329	2,396,699	2,625,000	2,420,000	7,766,028
2 CEMOPLAF	157,273	2,571,699	2,625,000	2,420,000	7,773,972
3 JHPIEGO	0	250,000	0	0	250,000
4 CCP- Contraceptives	0	400,000	500,000	460,000	1,360,000
5 FPLM-CDC	0	25,000	50,000	0	75,000
6 CEPAR- ENDEMAIN	0	50,000	250,000	0	300,000
7 USAID Coord & Monitor	110,000	110,000	100,000	100,000	420,000
Total USAID	591,602	5,803,398	6,150,000	5,400,000	17,945,000
Counterpart Contribution	400,000	3,868,398	4,150,000	3,740,000	12,158,398
GRAND TOTAL	991,602	9,671,796	10,300,000	9,140,000	30,103,398

* FY97 funds will cover the last quarter of 1997 and part of 1998

** 1998 will be covered by part of the FY97 funds and all of FY98 funds

B USAID Obligations

TABLE 2				
USAID OBLIGATIONS BY FISCAL YEAR				
1997	1998	1999	2000	TOTAL
3,395,000	3,000,000	6,150,000	5,400,000	17,945,000

C USAID Contribution

TABLE 3 USAID CONTRIBUTION			
METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING			
LINE ITEM	METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION	METHOD OF FINANCING	AMOUNT (US\$)
APROFE	Grant	Direct Payment	7,766,028
CEMOPLAF	Coop Agreement	Direct Payment	7,773,972
JHPIEGO	Coop Agreement	Advanced Reimbursement	250,000
Contraceptives	Contract	Direct Payment	1,360,000
FPLM-CDC	PASA	Transfer	75,000
CEPAR-ENDEMAIN	Contract	Direct Payment	300,000
USAID Support	FSN PSCs	Direct Payment	420,000
TOTAL			17,945,000

D Host Country Contribution

TABLE 3						
HOST COUNTRY CONTRIBUTION						
	DESCRIPTION	1997	1998	1999	2000	TOTAL (US\$)
APROFE	Sustainability Fund	200 000	1 896,699	2,125 000	1,920 000	6 141,699
CEMOPLAF	Sustainability Fund	200 000	1,971 699	2 025,000	1,820,000	6,016 699
TOTAL		400 000	3 868,398	4 150 000	3 740 000	12 158,398

VIII AUDITS

Annual audits will be carried out under USAID guidelines. Funds for these audits are included in the individual agreements with the NGOs.

ANNEX A

II ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST

Listed below are criteria applicable to the assistance resources themselves, rather than to the eligibility of a country to (A) both DA and ESF assistance, (B) DA only, or (C) ESF only

CROSS REFERENCE IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE?

A DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

1 Congressional Notification

a **General Requirement** (FY 1997 Appropriations Act Sec 515, FAA Sec 634A) If the obligation has not previously justified to Congress, or is for an amount in excess of the amount previously justified to Congress, has a Congressional Notification been made? Yes

b **Special Notification Requirement** (FY 1997 Appropriations Act, 'Burma and 'NIS' Title II headings and Sec 520) For obligations for NIS countries, Burma Colombia, Guatemala (except development assistance), Dominican Republic, Haiti, Liberia, has a Congressional Notification been submitted, regardless of any justification in the Congressional Presentation? N/A

c **Notice of Account Transfer** (FY 1997 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? N/A

d **Cash Transfers and Nonproject Sector Assistance** (FY 1997 Appropriations Act Sec 531(b)(3)) If funds are to be made available in the form of cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, has the N/A

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?

2 Engineering and Financial Plans (FAA Sec 611(a)) Prior to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial or other plans necessary to carry out the assistance, and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U S of the assistance? a) Yes, b) Yes

3 Legislative Action (FAA Sec 611(a)(2)) If the obligation is in excess of \$500 000 and requires legislative action within the recipient country, what is the basis for a reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of the purpose of the assistance? N/A

4 Water Resources (FAA Sec 611(b)) If the assistance 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

5 Cash Transfer/Nonproject Sector Assistance Requirements (FY 1997 Appropriations Act Sec 531) 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)?

b Local Currencies If assistance is furnished to a foreign government under arrangements which result in the generation of local currencies

(1) Has A I D (a) required that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by the recipient government, (b) entered into an agreement with that government providing the amount of local currencies to be generated and the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, and (c) established by agreement the responsibilities of A I D and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account?

(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?

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

(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?

6 Capital Assistance (FAA Sec 611(e)) If capital assistance is proposed (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 assistance effectively?

N/A

1

7 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

This is not a bilateral results package. However, the partner NGO's implementing the project will provide counterpart contribution. It is expected that local counterpart will total \$13,045M or 25% of total results package expenses.

b US-Owned Foreign Currencies

(1) Use of Currencies (FAA Secs 612(b), 636(h)) 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

At this time, there are no US-owned local currency funds remaining.

(2) Release of Currencies (FAA Sec 612(d)) Does the U S own non PL 480 excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, has the agency endeavored to obtain agreement for its release in an amount equivalent to the dollar amount of the assistance?

No

8 Trade Restrictions - Surplus Commodities (FY 1997 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

9 Environmental Considerations (FAA Sec 117 USAID Regulation 16 22 CFR Part 216) Have the environmental procedures of USAID Regulation 16 been met?

Yes IEE was approved by LAC Environmental Advisor dated September 23 1997

10 PVO Assistance

a Auditing (FY 1997 Appropriations

Yes

Act Sec 550) 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 USAID?

b Funding Sources (FY 1997 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? If not, has the requirement been waived?

N/A

11 Agreement Documentation (Case-Zablocki Act 1 U S C Sec 112b, 22 C F R Part 181) For any bilateral agreement over \$25 million, has the date of signing and the amount involved been cabled to State L/T immediately upon signing and has the full text of the agreement been pouched to State/L within 20 days of signing?

N/A

12 Metric System (Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 Sec 5164, as interpreted by conference report, amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec 2, and as implemented through A I D policy) Does the assistance activity use the metric system of measurement in its procurements, grants, and other business-related activities, except to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms? Are bulk purchases usually to be made in metric, and are components, subassemblies, and semi-fabricated materials to be specified in metric units when economically available and technically adequate? Will A I D specifications use metric units of measure from the earliest programmatic stages, and from the earliest documentation of the assistance processes (for example, project

Yes

papers) involving quantifiable measurements (length, area, volume, capacity, mass and weight), through the implementation stage?

13 Abortions (FAA Sec 104(f), FY 1997 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Development Assistance" 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)</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 referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services? (As a legal matter, DA only)</p> | <p>Yes</p> |
| <p>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)</p> | <p>No</p> |
| <p>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</p> | <p>No</p> |

6

the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning?

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

14 Procurement

a **Source, Origin and Nationality** (FAA Sec 604(a) 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?

Yes

b **Marine Insurance** (FAA Sec 604(d)) If the cooperating country discriminates against marine insurance companies authorized to do business in the U S , will commodities be insured in the United States against marine risk with such a company?

N/A

c **Insurance** (FY 1997 Appropriations Act Sec 528A) 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?

Any contract or solicitation entered into under this Results Package will state this

d **Non-U S Agricultural Procurement** (FAA Sec 604(e)) If non-U S procurement of agricultural commodity or product thereof is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? (Exception where commodity financed could not reasonably be procured in U S)

Agricultural commodities will not be procured under this project

e **Construction or Engineering Services** (FAA Sec 604(g)) Will construction or engineering services be procured from

N/A

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)

f 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

g 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? N/A

h U S Air Carriers (Fly America Act, 49 U S C Sec 1517) 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

i Consulting Services (FY 1997 Appropriations Act Sec 549) 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 Yes

Executive order)?

j Notice Requirement (FY 1997 Appropriations Act Sec 561) Will 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**

15 Construction

a Capital Assistance (FAA Sec 601(d)) If capital (e g , construction) assistance, will U S engineering and professional services be used? **N/A**

b Large Projects - Congressional Approval (FAA Sec 620(k)) If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U S not exceed \$100 million (except for productive enterprises in Egypt that were described in the Congressional Presentation), or does assistance have the express approval of Congress? **N/A**

16 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? **Yes**

17 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**

18 Narcotics

a Cash Reimbursements (FAA Sec 483) Will arrangements preclude use of financing to make reimbursements, in the **Yes**

form of cash payments, to persons whose illicit drug crops are eradicated?

<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>19 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?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>20 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?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>21 CIA Activities (FAA Sec 662) Will assistance preclude use of financing for CIA activities?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>22 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?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>23 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?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

24 Publicity Propaganda and Lobbying (FY 1997 Appropriations Act Sec 546, Anti Lobbying Act, 18 U S C § 1913, Sec 109(1) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989, P L 100 204) Will assistance be used 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

25 Commitment of Funds (FAA Sec 635(h)) Does a contract or agreement entail a commitment for the expenditure of funds during a period in excess of 5 years from the date of the contract or agreement?

No

26 Impact on U S Jobs (FY 1997 Appropriations Act, Sec 538)

a Will any financial incentive be provided to a business located in the U S for the purpose of inducing that business to relocate outside the U S in a manner that would likely reduce the number of U S employees of that business?

No

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

No

c Will assistance be provided for a project or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, or will assistance be for the informal sector, micro or small-scale enterprise, or smallholder agriculture?

No

B DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ONLY

- | | |
|--|-----|
| <p>1 Agricultural Exports (Bumpers Amendment)(FY 1997 Appropriations Act Sec 513(b)), as interpreted by the conference report for the 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 (a) specifically and principally designed to increase agricultural exports by the host country to a country other than the United States, where the export would lead to direct competition in that third country with exports of a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States, and can the activities reasonably be expected to cause substantial injury to U S exporters of a similar agricultural commodity, or (b) in support of research that is intended primarily to benefit U S producers?</p> | N/A |
| <p>2 Recipient Country Contribution (FAA Secs 110, 124(d)) Will the recipient country provide at least 25 percent of the costs of the activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished or is this cost-sharing requirement being waived for a 'relatively least developed' country?</p> | N/A |
| <p>3 Forest Degradation (FAA Sec 118)</p> | |
| <p>a Will assistance be used for the procurement or use of logging equipment? If so, does the an environmental assessment indicate 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?</p> | No |
| <p>b Will assistance be used for (1) actions which will significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas</p> | No |

which contain tropical forests or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas, (2) activities which would result in the conversion of forest lands to the rearing of livestock, (3) the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads (including temporary haul roads for logging or other extractive industries) which pass through relatively undergraded forest lands, (4) the colonization of forest lands, or (5) the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood relatively undergraded forest lands? If so, does the environmental assessment indicate 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?

4 Deobligation/Reobligation (FY 1997 Appropriations Act Sec 510) If deob/reob authority is sought to be exercised under section 510 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? [Note Compare to no-year authority under section 511]

N/A

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

N/A

6 Loans

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

N/A

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

N/A

c Interest Rate (FAA Sec 122(b)) If development loan is repayable in dollars, is interest rate at least 2 percent per annum during a grace period which is not to exceed ten years, and at least 3 percent per annum thereafter?

N/A

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

N/A

7 Planning and Design Considerations Has agency guidance or the planning and design documentation for the specific activity taken into account the following, as applicable?

Yes

a Economic Development FAA Sec 101(a) requires that the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth

Yes, to the development of human resources through improved health

b Special Development Emphases FAA Secs 102(b) 113 281(a) require that assistance (1) effectively involve the poor in development by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, dispersing investment from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits

The activities under this Results Package will have a direct impact on the quality of life of the target group by improving the accessibility and affordability of family planning services and information at a national level. By encouraging smaller families this Results Package directly promotes the integration of women into the national economy and improves their social

24

of development on a sustained basis, using appropriate U S institutions, (2) 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

and economic status within the society

c Development Objectives FAA Secs 102(a), 111, 113, 281(a) require that assistance (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?

Same as Item 7 b above

d Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition, and Agrncultural Research FAA Secs 103 and 103A require that (1) **Rural poor and small farmers** assistance for agriculture, rural development or nutrition be specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor, and assistance for agricultural research take into account the needs of small farmers and make extensive use of field testing to adapt basic research to local conditions, (2) **Nutrition** assistance be used in coordination with efforts carried out under FAA Section 104 (Population and

N/A



Health) to help improve nutrition of the people of developing countries through encouragement of increased production of crops with greater nutritional value, improvement of planning, research, and education with respect to nutrition, particularly with reference to improvement and expanded use of indigenously produced foodstuffs, and the undertaking of pilot or demonstration programs explicitly addressing the problem of malnutrition of poor and vulnerable people, (3) **Food security** assistance increase 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

e Population and Health FAA Secs 104(b) and (c) require that assistance for population or health activities emphasize 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

This Results Package emphasizes low-cost health and family planning systems for the urban and rural poor

f Education and Human Resources Development FAA Sec 105 requires that assistance for education, public administration, or human resource development (1) strengthen nonformal education, make formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, and strengthen management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development, and (2) provide advanced education and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of

N/A

public and private development activities

g Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations, and Selected Development Activities FAA Sec 106 requires that assistance for energy, private voluntary organizations, and selected development problems may be used for (1) 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, (2) technical cooperation and development, especially with U S private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations, (3) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques, (4) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster and programs of disaster preparedness, (5) special development problems, and to enable proper utilization of infrastructure and related projects funded with earlier U S assistance, (6) 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

h Appropriate Technology FAA Sec 107 requires that assistance emphasize 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

i Tropical Forests FAA Sec 118 and FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec 533(c) as referenced in section 532(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act) require that

N/A

(1) **Conservation** assistance place a high priority on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests and specifically (i) stress the importance of conserving and sustainably managing forest resources, (ii) 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, (iii) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management, (iv) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices, (v) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase production on lands already cleared or degraded, (vi) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested, (vii) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing, (viii) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation, (ix) 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, (x) seek to increase the awareness of U S Government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests, (xi) utilize the resources and abilities of all relevant U S government agencies, (xii) be based upon careful analysis of the alternatives available to achieve the best sustainable use of the land, and (xiii)

take full account of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities on biological diversity

(2) Sustainable Forestry

assistance relating to tropical forests 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

j Biological Diversity FAA Sec 119(g) requires that assistance (i) support training and education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity, (ii) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other wildlife habitats, (iii) support efforts to identify and survey ecosystems in recipient countries worthy of protection, or (iv) by any direct or indirect means significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas

k Benefit to Poor Majority FAA Sec 128(b) requires that 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, it be designed and monitored to ensure that the ultimate beneficiaries are the poor majority

l Indigenous Needs and Resources FAA Sec 281(b) requires that an activity recognize the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country, utilize the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development, and support civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government

m Energy FY 1991 Appropriations

Act Sec 533(c) as referenced in section 532(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act) requires that assistance relating to energy focus on (1) end-use energy efficiency, least-cost energy planning, and renewable energy resources, and (2) the key countries where assistance would have the greatest impact on reducing emissions from greenhouse gases

n Debt-for-Nature Exchange FAA Sec 463 requires that assistance which will finance a debt-for-nature exchange (1) support protection of the world's oceans and atmosphere, animal and plant species, or parks and reserves, or (2) promote natural resource management, local conservation programs, conservation training programs, public commitment to conservation, land and ecosystem management, or regenerative approaches in farming, forestry, fishing, and watershed management

C ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ONLY

N/A

1 Economic and Political Stability (FAA Sec 531(a)) Does the design and planning documentation demonstrate that the assistance will promote economic and political stability? To the maximum extent feasible, is this assistance consistent with the policy directions, purposes, and programs of Part I of the FAA?

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

3 Commodity Grants/Separate Accounts (FAA Sec 609) If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made? (For FY 1997, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1997

Appropriations Act Sec 532(a), see Sec 532(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 1997, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1997 Appropriations Act Sec 532(a), see Sec 532(a)(5))

5 Capital Activities (Sec 306, Jobs Through Exports Act of 1992, P L 102-549, 22 U S C 2241a) 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

{F \sdo\prm\chlist 97}

ANNEX B



U.S. Agency for International Development
Office of Regional Sustainable Development
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 9/23/97

FROM: MORRIS ISRAEL

ORGANIZATION: LAC/RSD/ENV

FAX NUMBER: (207) 647-8098

PHONE NUMBER: (202) 647-8085

FAX No 1056
ED TO P26
9:23 HOUR 0:??
CHARGE TO _____

TO: MARGARITA QUEVEDO/BETH CHAPOR

ORGANIZATION: USMID/ECUNIOR

FAX NUMBER: 593-2 561-228

PHONE NUMBER: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 3

MESSAGE(S):



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

LAC-11E-97-39

REQUEST FOR A CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

Results Package Location : Ecuador
Results Package Title Family Planning Program
Results Package Number 518-0128
Funding \$17 945 million
Life of Project/Grant 1997-2000
IEE Prepared by Bruce Kernan
Regional Environmental Officer
Recommended Threshold Decision. Categorical Exclusion/Negative
Determination
Bureau Threshold Decision Concur with Recommendation

Comments

A Categorical Exclusion is issued for activities involving technical assistance, training, capacity building, and other actions which will not have an adverse impact on the natural or physical environment, including programs involving nutrition, health care or population and family planning services, pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2) (1) and (viii)

A Negative Determination is issued for all activities involving the handling and disposal of medical wastes in CEMOPLAF and APROFE clinics, as handling and/or disposal of these wastes could have a direct impact on the environment. Activities under this Results Package will strengthen the procedures for handling and disposing of medical wastes currently used by CEMOPLAF and APROFE. Issuance of this Negative Determination is predicated on (1) the training of CEMOPLAF and APROFE staff in the handling and disposal of medical wastes and (2) the submittal of a status report to LAC CEO by April 30, 1998.

The Mission will work closely with CEMOPLAF and APROFE to develop adequate training programs for the handling and disposal of medical wastes. Training should begin as soon as possible to reduce the risk of adverse environmental and health impacts. It is expected that the staff of the twenty-one CEMOPLAF and twenty

TOTAL P 02

APROFE clinics will be fully trained and the appropriate procedures fully implemented in each of the clinics by March 31, 1998.

Compliance with the recommended medical waste handling and disposal procedures will be monitored as per the monitoring program presented in the attached IEE. A status report will be submitted to LAC CEO by April 30, 1998, which will (1) describe the state of medical waste disposal in the forty-one clinics, (2) evaluate the effectiveness of the recommended procedures; and, (3) recommend modifications to the recommended procedures, as necessary.

Gilbert Jackson Date 9/23/97
Gilbert Jackson
Acting Chief Environmental Officer
Bureau for Latin America
and the Caribbean

Copy to	Thomas L Geiger, Director USAID/ECUADOR
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Copy to	Karen Anderson, LAC/SPM-SAM
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INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION
AND
REQUEST FOR A CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

<u>Results Package Location</u>	Ecuador
<u>Results Package Title</u>	Health and Family Planning
<u>Funding</u>	USAID/Ecuador \$17,945 million
<u>Life of Results Package</u>	1997 - 2000
<u>IEE Prepared By</u>	Bruce Kernan Regional Environmental Officer
<u>Recommended Threshold Decision</u>	Categorical Exclusion Negative Determination

I BACKGROUND

A THE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING RESULTS PACKAGE

The activities under the Health and Family Planning Results Package are contemplated under the Strategic Objective 2 of the Mission "Increased Use of Sustainable Family Planning/Maternal Child Health Services"

Under this Results Package, and following almost twenty-five years of USAID assistance in family planning in Ecuador, USAID/Ecuador seeks to assure the financial sustainability of APROFE and CEMOPLAF, two NGOs which have had Cooperative Agreements with USAID/Ecuador continuously since 1981

This Results Package will finance part of APROFE's and CEMOPLAF's operating costs thus liberating some of their program income for investment in sustainability funds. The income from their sustainability funds will enable APROFE and CEMOPLAF to continue to provide reproductive health and family planning services after USAID financial support ends in 2000

APROFE's activities to be carried out under this Results Package fall under the following three components

- (1) Education information, motivation, training
- (2) Health Care ambulatory, surgical, and community services, mobile clinic
- (3) Institutional Strengthening increased income from fee-for-service mechanisms, such as fees for training, clinical laboratories, mini- pharmacies, and sonograms

CEMOPLAF's activities to be carried out under the Family Planning Results Package also fall under the following three components

- (1) Health Care service coverage including medical services, community based distribution, social marketing
- (2) Sustainability social marketing, clinical laboratories, mini-pharmacies, sonograms, colposcopy, public relations, fund raising, sustainability fund
- (3) Institutional Strengthening administration, information, education, communication, training, research, monitoring, evaluation

B USAID ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

Section 216 2(c)(2)(viii) of USAID environmental procedures discusses the conditions under which a Categorical Exclusion is permitted for population, health, and family planning activities, as follows

"The following classes of actions are not subject to the procedures set forth in Paragraph 216 3, except to the extent provided herein (viii) Programs involving nutrition, health care or population and family planning services except to the extent designed to include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, water supply systems, waste water treatment, etc)"

C ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

1 Methodology

Since the disposal of waste from the clinics to be supported under the Results Package, if not carried out according to internationally acceptable standards, would be likely to have a direct effect on the environment, USAID Mission staff undertook an analysis of the procedures presently used by CEMOPLAF and APROFE to dispose of waste from their health clinics

This analysis was based on discussions with staff at CEMOPLAF and APROFE, specifically including Dr Miriam Becera (IE&C Director at APROFE), Dr Eduardo Landivar (Operations Director at APROFE), Ms Teresa de Vargas (Administrative Director at CEMOPLAF), and Dr Rosa Espin (Laboratory Director at CEMOPLAF) The results of this analysis follow

2 Potential Sources of Contamination

APROFE operates twenty clinics in nine provinces of Ecuador, while CEMOPLAF operates twenty-one in ten provinces The location of the clinics and the types of services they provide are outlined in Attachment A The following summarizes the types of contaminated medical waste produced by APROFE and CEMOPLAF

<u>Service Provided</u>	<u>Contaminated Medical Waste</u>
Surgical Contraception, e g , tubal ligations, vasectomies	Human tissue (small segments of fallopian tubes and vas deferens), bandages, sutures, gauze, cotton, rubber gloves, scalpel blades, needles/syringes
Gynecological Examination, can include IUD insertion, contraceptive pill prescription, or Depo-provera injection	Swabs, gauze, cotton, rubber gloves, needles/syringes (for Depo-provera)
Obstetrical Services, i e , sonograms, colposcopy, vaginal births	Human tissue (placentas) , gauze, cotton, rubber gloves, needles/syringes
Pediatric Services, e g , well baby clinic, in limited sites, immunizations	Gauze, cotton, tongue depressors, needles/syringes
Lab Services, e g , pap smears, blood tests	Gauze, cotton, lancets, rubber gloves, needles/syringes, culture slides

3 Classification of Medical Waste

The medical waste produced by CEMOPLAF and APROFE clinics is classified into two categories

- (a) Disposable medical implements needles, syringes, culture slides, lancets and scalpel blades

- (b) Solid waste human tissue, bandages, sutures, gauze, cotton, rubber gloves, tongue depressors, and swabs

4 Potential Environmental and Health Risks

If not properly disposed of, these wastes represent the following risks to human health and the environment

- (a) Infectious disease transmission contaminated disposable medical implements and contaminated solid waste could unintentionally cause infection with HIV and other diseases either through puncture of the skin or through external contact by scavengers in municipal garbage dumps
- (b) Contamination of physical environment contaminated solid waste could come in contact with water and soil and thus spread through the physical environment

5 Current APROFE and CEMOPLAF Procedures for Waste Disposal

- (a) Disposable implements

At APROFE's central clinic in Guayaquil, all syringes/needles and other disposable implements are transported to one of the major hospitals in the city, where they are disposed of in the hospitals incinerator

At most other APROFE clinics, the needles are capped and placed in a plastic jar. A few clinics have an apparatus to break the needles before placing it in the bottle. After placing the needles in the jar, the jar is sealed and labeled to indicate danger. It is then placed in a standard, black garbage bag.

The garbage bag is collected from the clinic by the municipal garbage collection service and transported to the municipal dump or land-fill. Garbage scavengers operate frequently in municipal garbage dumps and land-fills so there is a risk that they could open the garbage bag and take out the medical implements possibly causing infection to themselves or others. The dumps or landfills appear to exercise no special control over the disposal of medical waste as distinguished from other types of waste since contaminated material is not segregated from other refuse even if it is labeled.

CEMOPLAF staff, wearing heavy rubber gloves, break the needle off of the syringe using their fingers. The needle is then placed inside the cap, and the syringe and the needle with the cap are placed in a glass bottle filled with a chlorine solution. The lancets and blades are also placed in a chlorine solution. The items are later removed from the solution and placed in a cardboard box which is placed in a standard, black garbage bag. From then on the disposal process is the same as for APROFE.

Both APROFE and CEMOPLAF estimate that their clinics use an average of thirty to forty needles per day, sixty-five syringes to administer Depo-provera per month and one to two lancets per day

Estimates of the number of needles used, taking into account the size of the various clinics and the services offered, can be found in Attachment A

In the few clinics with a terrace or roof available incineration of solid waste might be possible. However, most municipalities have prohibitions or restrict incineration of solid waste within municipal limits due to the air pollution that it causes. Five of the APROFE clinics and five of the CEMOPLAF clinics are able to transport the waste to another family planning clinic or hospital for proper disposal after taking appropriate safety precautions. The remaining clinics will have to send their disposal medical implements to the municipal dump

(b) Solid waste

At APROFE clinics, solid waste is placed in a standard, black garbage bag. The bag is sent to the local dump. It is estimated that an average clinic produces about 0.1 cubic meter of this type of garbage per month.

At CEMOPLAF clinics, solid waste is also placed in a standard, black garbage bag. Rubber gloves are soaked in a chlorine solution prior to being placed in the garbage bag. The bag is taken to the local dump by the municipal collection service. It is estimated that an average clinic uses one medium-sized garbage bag per day, producing slightly less than 0.5 cubic meter of this type of garbage per month.

Attachment A shows the estimates of the volume of medical waste, taking into account the size of the various clinics and the services offered.

Most CEMOPLAF and APROFE clinics are located in rented space in multi-story buildings. Therefore, burying contaminated used implements is feasible at none of the APROFE clinics and at only two of the CEMOPLAF clinics. Most of the APROFE and CEMOPLAF clinics will, therefore, have to rely on municipal dumps for the disposal of their contaminated medical implements.

At six of the APROFE clinics and at five of the CEMOPLAF clinics, the waste could be transported to another family planning clinic or hospital for proper disposal taking appropriate safety precautions.

D U S GOVERNMENT PROCEDURES FOR THE DISPOSAL OF MEDICAL WASTE

Official State Department procedures require incineration of both categories of medical waste. However, given the local conditions, this is not feasible even for the U S

Embassy Therefore, the US Embassy Health Unit puts the syringe with the needle in a container which is sealed when it is full The container is then sterilized in an autoclave and sent to the local dump Other contaminated medical waste, such as gauze and bandages, are placed in red garbage bags which are then also sent to the local dump

U S Federal medical waste incinerator regulations, furthermore, which were signed in August 1997 with the intention of reducing air pollution caused by medical waste incineration, will significantly reduce the use of medical incinerators in the United States As a result of the new regulations, EPA estimates that 50-80 percent of existing medical waste incinerators in the United States will be required to cease operations

E ECUADORIAN PROCEDURES FOR DISPOSAL OF MEDICAL WASTE

Attachment C is the Ministry of Health guidelines for disposal of medical waste which were published in January 1997 Unfortunately, these are not being implemented in the Ministry of Health system yet The MOH has just recently established an Office of Environmental Health which will begin to deal with the medical waste problem Locally, a number of NGOs have taken the initiative in this area, most notably Fundacion Natura which has developed a manual on environmental health hazards, including medical waste, and Oikos Corporation which is undertaking training and public information campaigns about the disposal of medical waste

II DISCUSSION

Discussions with the staff of both clinics indicate that it is aware of the potential hazards that improper disposal of these wastes represent to human health and to the physical environment Both organizations have already had programs underway to improve their procedures within the clinics for the disposal of this waste They are also willing to do what they can to assure the proper handling and disposal of the waste once it leaves the clinics

The review of CEMOPLAF and APROFE procedures did reveal the following weakness

- (1) Both organizations use procedures for breaking needles that could result in accidental infection
- (2) Both organizations use standard, black unreinforced and unlabeled garbage bags for the deposit of wastes
- (3) Human tissue waste are perhaps not always properly treated before disposal
- (4) Some clinic staff are not aware of all the proper procedures or do not follow them at all times

- 5) Once out of the control of APROFE and CEMOPLAF some of the waste may be unsafely handled by garbage scavengers and dump workers

The Results Package includes specific measures to correct weakness (1) through (4). Recently the staff of both APROFE and CEMOPLAF have received infection prevention training given by JHPIEGO and the staff of Hospital Voz Andes (the American missionary hospital in Quito, respectively). Since both APROFE and CEMOPLAF have on-going training programs for their staff, this additional recommended training will be incorporated into their existing planned training programs. This additional training will include instruction in international standards and recommendations for the handling and disposal of medical wastes as defined in such publications as the JHPIEGO's manual on infection prevention (Attachment B). Approximately US\$5,000 will be used for the training specifically in medical waste disposal procedures. Training will begin as soon as possible and it is expected that the staff of CEMOPLAF and APROFE will be fully trained and the procedures implemented by March 31, 1998. Training programs at the two organizations will incorporate infection prevention procedures, including medical waste disposal.

Item (5) is more outside of the control of APROFE and CEMOPLAF. Only a few of their clinics will be able to bury or incinerate their medical wastes themselves, for the reasons stated in Section I C above. Both organizations, however, do already look for the safest way to dispose of their medical wastes. As a result of the training to be given under the Results Package and following further consultation with JHPIEGO, both organizations will immediately adopt and begin to implement additional safeguards, e.g.

- (1) Utilize red, reinforced garbage bags that are clearly marked as dangerous to human health both in graphic and written form
- (2) Utilize wherever possible nearby hospital incinerator facilities for solid wastes
- (3) Disinfect and/or sterilize medical implements and place in a sealed plastic bottle before disposal in the garbage bag, or alternatively, place medical implements in a plastic bottle and fill with plaster of Paris or paraffin prior to sealing bottle and disposal in the garbage bag 4

III MONITORING

USAID/Ecuador, CEMOPLAF, and APROFE will monitor the compliance with the recommended waste disposal procedures through the following specific actions

- (1) The Results Package Manager will review the content of the planned training courses to verify inclusion of medical waste topics and will spot-check the training sessions

- (2) The Results Package Manager will visit all forty-one sites within the next six months to verify the steps for contaminated waste disposal
- (3) A JHPIEGO representative (taking advantage of her visits to Ecuador for other activities) will visit some sites with the Results Package Manager to verify that the proper procedures are being used
- (4) APROFE and CEMOPLAF will notify USAID/Ecuador when they have fully complied, and USAID/Ecuador staff (the Results Package Manager and/or the Regional Environmental Officer) will do a follow-up visit to verify the report
- (5) USAID/Ecuador will send a report to LAC/RSD by April 30, 1998 that describes and analyzes the improvements that the Results Package has achieved in CEMOPLAF's and APROFE's procedures for the handling and disposal of medical wastes

IV RECOMMENDATION

(1) Categorical Exclusion

Activities financed under the Results Package such as information dissemination, motivation, education, training, social marketing, public relations, fund raising, administration, research, monitoring, and evaluation will have no direct impact on the environment and fall under the class of actions not subject to the procedures of Paragraph 216 3 that are eligible for a Categorical Exclusion

We, therefore, recommend a Categorical Exclusion for all components of the Result Package that involve these activities

(2) Negative Determination

USAID/Ecuador's analysis indicates that CEMOPLAF and APROFE already have procedures in place to handle medical wastes and that the Health and Family Planning Results Package provides for additional staff training to improve the content and implementation of these procedures. It can therefore be concluded that USAID/Ecuador financing for the operation of the CEMOPLAF and APROFE clinics will not result in a significant negative impact on the environment

For this component of the Results Package, therefore, we recommend a Negative Determination

IEE Prepared By Bruce S Kernan Date 9/22/97
Bruce Kernan
Regional Environmental Officer

Concurrence Thomas L Geiger Date 9/24/97
Thomas L Geiger
Director, USAID/Ecuador

Clearance
GDO KFarr [Signature]
GDO MQuevedo [Signature]
(Drafted PRMartinez/BC/ser/F ISDO\BEC\FPIEE)

	Description	Province	Feasible?		Lab Size (S/M/L)	SERVICES PROVIDED					#needles per month	Volume per month
			Bury	Incln		Gyn	Surg Con	Lab	Ob	Ped		
1	APROFE Clinic Central Guayaquil	Guayas	trans	trans	L	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	933	< 0.1 m ³
2	APROFE Clinic Piloto Guayaquil	Guayas	trans	trans		✓				✓		< 0.1 m ³
3	APROFE Clinic Alborada Guayaquil	Guayas	trans	trans	L	✓		✓		✓	467	< 0.1
4	APROFE Clinic Mariposine Guayaquil	Guayas	trans	trans		✓				✓		< 0.1 m ³
5	APROFE Clinic 40 y B Guayaquil	Guayas	trans	trans		✓				✓		< 0.1
6	APROFE Clinic La Libertad	Guayas	no	no		✓				✓		< 0.1 m ³
7	APROFE Clinic D'ale	Guayas	no	no	M	✓		✓			183	< 0.1
8	APROFE Clinic Milagro	Guayas	no	no	M	✓		✓		✓	183	< 0.1 m ³
9	APROFE Clinic Babahoyo	Los Ríos	no	no	M	✓		✓		✓	183	< 0.1
10	APROFE Clinic La Troncal	Cañar	no	no		✓				✓		< 0.1 m ³
11	APROFE Clinic Cuenca	Azuay	no	no	L	✓		✓		✓	433	< 0.1
12	APROFE Clinic Loja	Loja	no	no	S	✓		✓		✓	127	< 0.1 m ³
13	APROFE Clinic Ambato	Tungurahua	no	no	S	✓		✓		✓	105	< 0.1
14	APROFE Clinic Quito	Pichincha	no	no	M	✓	✓	✓		✓	285	< 0.1 m ³
15	APROFE Clinic Solanda	Pichincha	no	no		✓				✓		< 0.1 m ³
16	APROFE Clinic Machala	El Oro	no	trans	S	✓		✓		✓	145	< 0.1 m ³
17	APROFE Clinic Sta Rosa	El Oro	no	no		✓				✓		< 0.1 m ³
18	APROFE Clinic Chone	Manabí	no	no		✓		✓		✓		< 0.1 m ³
19	APROFE Clinic Manta	Manabí	no	no	S	✓		✓		✓	67	< 0.1 m ³
20	APROFE Clinic Portoviejo	Manabí	no	no	S	✓		✓		✓	78	< 0.1 m ³
21	APROFE Clinic Puná	Guayas	no	no		✓				✓		< 0.1 m ³

	Description	Province	Feasible?		Lab Size (S/M/L)	SERVICES PROVIDED					#needles per month	Volume per month
			Bury	Incin		Gyn	Surg Con	Lab	Ob	Paed		
1	CEMOPLAF Clinic 1 Quito	Pichincha	trans	yes	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
2	CEMOPLAF Clinic 2 Quito	Pichincha	trans	trans	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
3	CEMOPLAF Clinic 14 Quito	Pichincha	trans	yes	L	✓	✓	✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
4	CEMOPLAF Clinic 21 Quito	Pichincha	trans	yes	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
5	CEMOPLAF Clinic 3 Sto Domingo	Pichincha	no	yes	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
6	CEMOPLAF Clinic 18 Sto Domingo	Pichincha	no	trans	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
7	CEMOPLAF Clinic Esmeraldas	Esmeraldas	no	yes	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
8	CEMOPLAF Clinic Quindío	Esmeraldas	no	yes	M	✓		✓		mln	280	< 0.5 m ³
9	CEMOPLAF Clinic Quevedo	Los Ríos	no	no	L	✓		✓		mln	825	< 0.5 m ³
10	CEMOPLAF Clinic Ventanas	Los Ríos	no	yes	L	✓		✓		mln	825	< 0.5 m ³
11	CEMOPLAF Clinic Guayaquil	Guayas	no	yes	L	✓		✓		mln	825	< 0.5 m ³
12	CEMOPLAF Clinic Cajabamba	Chimborazo	yes	yes	M	✓		✓		✓	280	< 0.5 m ³
13	CEMOPLAF Clinic Riobamba	Chimborazo	no	yes	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
14	CEMOPLAF Clinic Latacunga	Cotopaxi	no	yes	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
15	CEMOPLAF Clinic Salcedo	Cotopaxi	no	yes	M	✓		✓		✓	280	< 0.5 m
16	CEMOPLAF Clinic Otavalo	Imbabura	no	yes	L	✓		✓		✓+	1305	< 0.5 m ³
17	CEMOPLAF Clinic Ibarra	Imbabura	no	yes	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
18	CEMOPLAF Clinic Tulcán	Carchi	no	no	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m
19	CEMOPLAF Clinic Lago Agrio	Sucumbíos	yes	yes	L	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	825	< 0.5 m ³
20	CEMOPLAF Clinic COP Quito	Pichincha	trans	yes	L	✓		✓		✓+	985	< 0.5 m ³
21	CEMOPLAF Clinic Guaranda	Bolívar	no	yes	L	✓		✓		✓	825	< 0.5 m ³