

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DATA SHEET	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = Add <input type="checkbox"/> C = Change <input type="checkbox"/> D = Delete	Amendment Number _____	DOCUMENT CODE 3
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2. COUNTRY/ENTITY Near East Regional	3. PROJECT NUMBER 298-0178
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4. BUREAU/OFFICE Near East	03	5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) Regional Environmental Activities
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6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) MM DD YY 1 2 3 1 8 9	7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under "B." below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY 8 4 B. Quarter 1 C. Final FY 8 8
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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	200		200	1400		1400
(Grant)	(200)	()	(200)	(1400)	()	(1400)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.	1. U.S. Private Sector	136	136	650		650
	2.					
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS		336	336	2050		2050

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) ES	750	850		-	-	200		1400	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				-	-	200		1400	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each) 876 877	11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODES
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12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)							
A. Code	ENV	PVON	PVOU	TNG	RGEN	INTR	
B. Amount	1400	50	150	100	50		

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To foster greater awareness of environmental issues in NE countries;
 To make available the necessary technical information for improved environmental and natural resources management;
 To strengthen regional environmental institutions; and
 To assist governments in integrating environment and natural resources considerations into development planning.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY 0 6 8 7 0 3 9 0	15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES <input type="checkbox"/> 000 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 941 <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
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16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment.)

17. APPROVED BY	Signature _____	18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
	Title _____	
	Date Signed MM DD YY _____	MM DD YY _____

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background and Need for the Project

The countries of the Near East Region are relatively well-developed when compared with others in the developing world. Industrialization and rising per capita incomes are expanding opportunities for employment, increasing the availability of and demand for local raw materials and manufactured goods, and, in general, stimulating and diversifying Near Eastern economies. Greater access to education and better health care have effected considerable improvements in the physical quality of life in the region. In the process of development, however, there have emerged new problems. Higher population growth rates, brought about in large part by reduced mortality, are straining the capacity of the natural resource base. Rapid urbanization, caused by both natural population growth and internal and external migration, is speeding the deterioration of the quality of life of the urban population. Improper management of existing resources, particularly industrial pollution, poor land and water use management, and overexploitation of the resource base due to inadequate resource inventories, endangers the gains now being achieved and poses a long-range threat to the sustainability of the development effort.

The need for environmental protection assistance in the Near East exists because, although there is a growing technical competence in the scientific, engineering, and legal communities in the region, there has

been limited practical application of this knowledge for natural resources management. Yet there is a strong consciousness in the Near Eastern countries of environmental issues. This awareness is evidenced by the fact that governmental agencies are being established or expanded to include environmental protection responsibilities, environmental legislation is being adopted, and governments are looking to improve their capabilities to enforce the new laws. Additionally, there is increasing recognition in the region that concern for the environment is an international as well as a national issue. Most Near Eastern countries are signatories to regional agreements to protect the environment, such as the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Seas projects for the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

The U.S. is particularly well-qualified to provide help in environmental protection and natural resources management. It is recognized as the world leader in this field in both the public and private sectors. The reversal of a number of dangerous environmental trends over the last 20 years and its history of successful natural resources management has made the U.S. a preeminent source of expertise to countries throughout the world for assistance in establishing national environmental protection programs and natural resources management plans.

B. Relationship to AID Strategy

AID has for a number of years been concerned with environment and natural resources management in the Third World. Section 118 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 as amended, "Environment and Natural Resources," directs AID to assist less-developed countries (LDCs) in strengthening their capacity to protect and manage their natural resources, including maintenance and restoration of the land, vegetation, water, wildlife, and other resources upon which economic growth and human well-being depend. AID is also required under law to take fully into account the environmental consequences of all AID-supported development projects. (See Appendix A.)

In the Near East AID has developed an environment and natural resources program which complements its major investment strategies in the area of water and wastewater and which supports the development of a regional capability for environmental management. Particular emphasis has been given to industrial pollution control, designed to protect AID investments in water and wastewater, and to technical assistance and training in environmental education and policy development.

The Regional Environmental Activities Project is fully consistent with the Near East Bureau Strategy, 1983-1988, which states that no environmental activities should be undertaken in the region as "free-standing" projects. Under this project, all activities will be designed to complement on-going U.S. government-supported development

projects. This complementarity ensures that there will be adequate support and follow-up for project interventions and will allow project activities to have the maximum impact possible on AID-sponsored programs.

C. Project Objectives

The project will assist governments, industry, and private voluntary organizations in the Near East to develop the capability to inventory natural resources and to assess environmental problems resulting from rapid development, urbanization, and industrialization. In addition, it will provide the technical assistance and training required for the establishment of practical and cost-effective programs of action to address these problems in the context of development planning and project implementation.

Specifically, the purposes of the project are to:

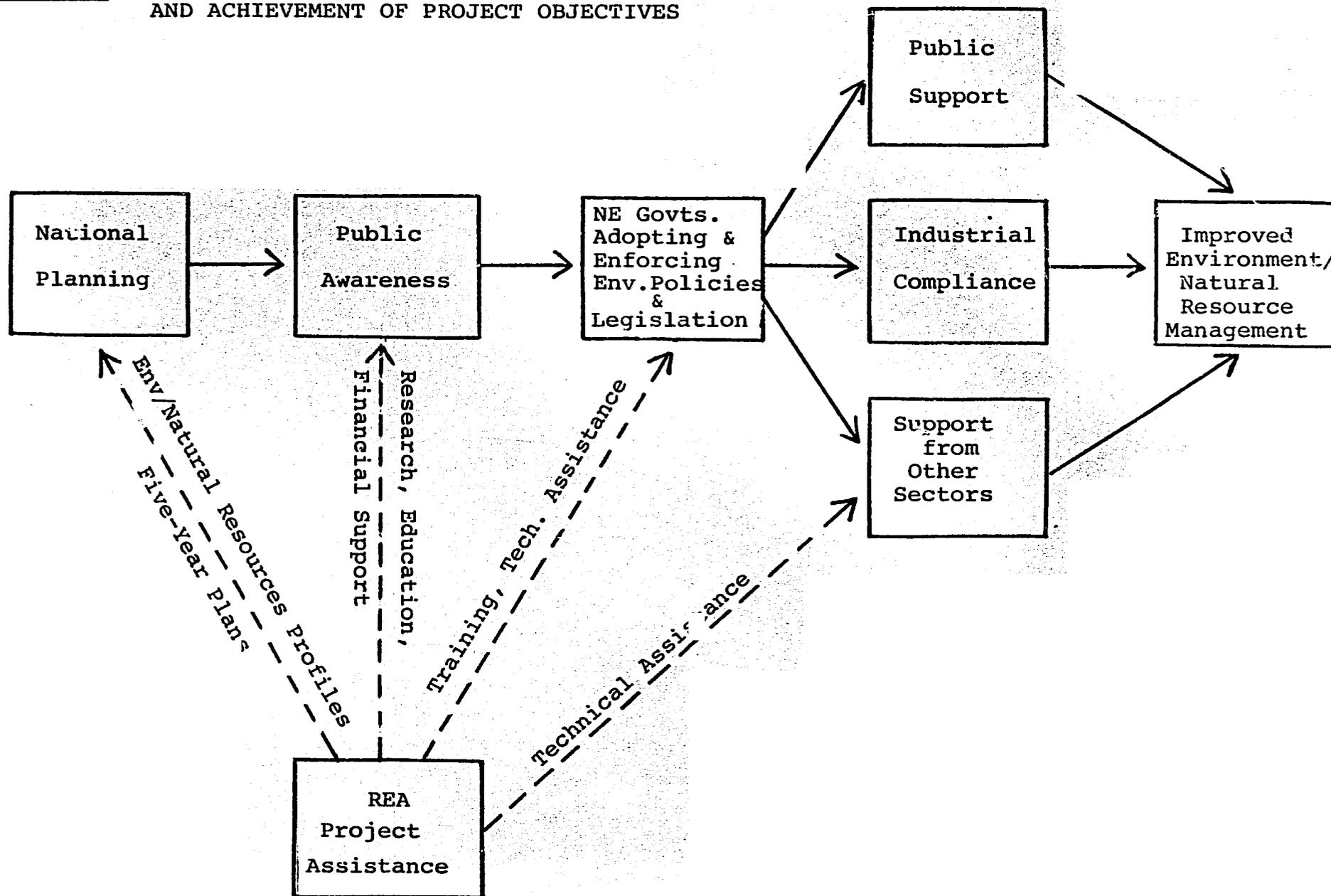
1. Foster a greater public and governmental awareness of environmental issues in Near Eastern countries,
2. Make available technical information needed to enhance environmental and natural resources activities in the region, and
3. Strengthen the capability of institutions in the region to design and implement economic development activities that are environmentally sound and that conserve natural resources.

To accomplish these aims, AID will provide funding for country environment and natural resources profiles, environmental education campaigns, research to fill gaps in the region's environment and natural resources information base, and training and technical assistance to enable government, business, and civic leaders to assume the increasingly critical responsibility for environment and natural resources management.

Figure 1 is a graphic scheme of how project assistance will lead to accomplishment of the project goal. The project's Logical Framework analysis can be found in Appendix B.

AID will not be working alone in its pursuits in terms of either financial or personnel support. The efforts of AID will be combined with those of the U.S. private sector, host country governments, private organizations, and, possibly, other donors to achieve the project's broader goal of improved environment and natural resources management in the Near East region. It is anticipated that AID investments in country environment and natural resources profiles and in industrial pollution assessments will lead to funding of interventions by other donors, both multilateral and bilateral. For example, the Office of Environment, Science and Technology of the World Bank has in principle agreed to use the diagnostic studies of industrial pollution in Tunisia, conducted under the "Private Sector Initiatives in Industrial Pollution Control" component of this project, as the basis for a sector loan for industrial pollution control.

FIGURE 1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROJECT ASSISTANCE AND ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES



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D. Project Elements

1. Rationale for a Regional Project

A regional project is a logical response to the challenge of environment and natural resources management in the Near East given the similarity of the problems faced by the countries of the region. The AID-funded Phase I environmental profiles for nine countries of the Near East show several problems as recurrent throughout the region. The problems of solid waste management and the provision of basic sanitation services caused by rapid urbanization, the problem of protecting existing water sources from pollution caused by rapid industrialization, and the growing problem of managing agricultural chemicals in rural areas caused by the need to expand agricultural production to feed the burgeoning population -- these are constant throughout the region and argue strongly for a regional response.

A regional approach is also justified by improved cost-effectiveness. Given the shared set of values, defined principally by the Muslim religion, interventions in one country are likely to have application in several other countries. In addition, the common language of Arabic will facilitate the exchange of information generated by project activities and will enable the gathering of participants from various countries for conferences, technical workshops and training programs.

2. Scope of Project Activities

The Regional Environmental Activities Project will be implemented over a five-year period with an AID life-of-project grant contribution of \$1.4 million. The project has two basic components: (1) "Private Sector Initiatives in Industrial Pollution Control" (\$800 000) and (2) "Environment and Natural Resources Management" (\$600,000).

For the first component, the on-going project of the same title (298-0174) is being incorporated into this project. The purposes of the industrial pollution control project are to: (1) establish a mechanism for the transfer of U.S. expertise in industrial pollution control to the industrial sectors of the participating countries, and (2) to enhance the capability of the World Environment Center (the U.S. private voluntary organization implementing the project) as an international environment information service. Activities will continue unchanged, providing industrial pollution control "troubleshooters" on a voluntary basis from U.S. industry to requesting governments and industrial facilities in the region. The incorporation of this component will allow better coordination of all AID-supported environment activities in the Near East. (See Appendix C for the project paper.)

The second component is intended to enhance public awareness of the need for environmental protection and natural resources

management and to develop governmental capability to undertake a comprehensive program in this area. The kinds of activities envisioned for this component include the following:

- Support for the development of country environment and natural resources profiles or inventories
- Study tours for host country personnel to the U.S., Near East region, or other countries to demonstrate various practices currently in use for resources planning and administration in other countries
- Assistance in the development of legal and regulatory mechanisms for protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources
- National and regional training workshops, seminars, and conferences on environmental problems
- Development of and support for local initiatives in environmental education and public awareness
- Technical assistance in the design of cost-effective measures for the control of industrial pollution

- Support for pilot/demonstration programs in industrial pollution control through product recovery or by-product processing

- Research on topics of national and/or regional concern

- Evaluation of existing environmental programs.

Over the last few years, AID has been financing a number of environmental activities requested by Near Eastern countries. The U.S. expertise and support has been extremely well-received. Recipient countries have made substantial financial and in-kind contributions to these activities. The U.S. private sector has also been generous, offering the services of corporate environmental experts on a pro bono basis to requesting countries.

It is expected that requests for assistance under this project will be similar to those supported in the past. Recent activities have included:

- o Technical assistance to the Government of Jordan from the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR), a registered private voluntary organization (PVO), to develop a five-year plan for conservation and management of archaeological and historical sites by the Jordanian Department of Antiquities.

- o National tours of U.S. industrial facilities and regulatory agencies for senior officials in industrial pollution control from Tunisia and Turkey to view and discuss industrial pollution control policies and technology with their U.S. counterparts. Similar trips are planned for Egypt and Jordan under this project.

- o Consultations by corporate environmental affairs experts from U.S. companies to diagnose industrial pollution problems in the steel, phosphate, and paper industries in Tunisia and the cement industry in Jordan.

- o Research and preparation by ASOR of a booklet, intended for engineers and development planners, on the economic importance of preserving archaeological and historical sites, including a "how to" section and who to contact.

- o Support to the Environmental Problems Foundation of Turkey (EPFT), a Turkish PVO, for preparation of a country environmental profile and draft environmental protection legislation. (The Government of Turkey passed the law in August 1983.) These documents have become models for other PVOs.

- o Securing funding for a "Population and Environment" conference, organized by the Environmental Problems

Foundation of Turkey (EPFT) and attended by government ministers, development planners, journalists, and academicians. The topic of discussion was the relationship between rapid population growth and environmental degradation. AID's Bureau of Science and Technology, Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources, is interested in using this conference as a model for similar conferences in other regions.

Project activities will typically be short in duration, ranging from a few weeks for pollution control technical assistance to a year to two years for development and support of environmental programs in a particular country.

3. Project Location

Most project activities will take place in the country where the request for assistance originates. Since this project is intended to strengthen institutions whose actions have nation-wide environmental implications, sites will usually be large cities, where such organizations are typically located. In the case of the industrial pollution component, technical assistance will be given on-site at industrial plants, located predominantly in or near major urban centers.

Exceptions to the in-country location rule will include regional activities, such as conferences and training workshops, which will

be held in a centrally-located, participating country. In addition, study tours and exchange programs for project participants to observe model natural resource management programs will take place in the U.S. or in other Near Eastern countries with programs at a more advanced stage of development than the country requesting assistance.

4. Project Participants

a. Donors

AID is the principal contributor to this project, providing \$1.4 million over the five-year life-of-project. The U.S. private sector, however, is also a major donor. American corporations' commitment to the industrial pollution control component will total nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, matching AID's contribution to this particular effort almost dollar-for-dollar. Host country governments and private organizations (both commercial and voluntary) receiving assistance will provide at a minimum the customary 25 percent of total project costs, in either financial or in-kind contributions. As stated earlier, recipients' contributions have to date accounted for as much as 50 percent of a particular activity's budget.

b. Implementors

Responsibility for implementing the project will be shared by donors, beneficiaries, and outside consultants called in to provide technical expertise. AID/W will have the lead for coordinating project activities overall, with project management responsibilities resting with the Environmental Coordinator of the Near East Bureau. Once a particular activity has been approved, USAID Mission environmental officers or U.S. Embassy environmental affairs officers will act as liaison between AID/W, the recipient, and outside consultants. The day-to-day supervision of specific project activities will be the responsibility of either the recipient organization when it has the expertise to carry out project activities alone, or the technical expert identified to work with the recipient.

Beneficiaries will be fully involved in all aspects of the project, from articulating the need, to proposing the solution and evaluating the outcome. No activity will be undertaken without a request for assistance from the recipient.

c. Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries of this project fall into two groups. The first is composed of institutions: governments, industries, and private voluntary organizations operating in the

Near East with an interest in environment and natural resources management.

The importance of involving national leaders in environmental protection efforts is clear. No sustainable progress can be made without strong political, financial, and legal commitment from national governments.

But while governments can define and attempt to enforce environmental policies, cooperation of those at the source of environmental degradation is also necessary. In the case of industrial pollution, this group is the industrial sector, both public and private. Apart from its requirement to comply with national environmental legislation, this sector stands much to gain from participating in this project, for example, the increased public prestige which accrues to socially responsible businesses. There are also potential economic savings, since in many Near Eastern industries investments in pollution control measures can produce greater operating efficiency or provide for the recovery of valuable by-products lost in the manufacturing process. Greater worker productivity may also result from improved industrial health and safety measures.

Private voluntary organizations in the Near East with an involvement or potential involvement in environmental issues will be the direct beneficiaries of certain project activities.

Funds may be provided to help PVOs build the managerial capacity needed to enhance or expand their operations, or to finance discrete activities. In both of these areas of assistance to PVOs, the aim will be to raise public consciousness and mobilize support for environmental protection programs.

Beneficiary non-profit organizations will include the World Environment Center (WEC), the U.S. organization which was selected to carry out the original industrial pollution control project. (WEC will be retained to implement this project component.) Enhancing the capability of the WEC was one of the purposes of the industrial pollution control project because of WEC's access to important environmental protection information and expertise. In particular, WEC's close historical association with the U.S. corporate community, which has put into practice industrial pollution control measures, makes it an excellent source of "how-to" information for Third World countries' industrial sectors initiating industrial pollution control programs of their own.

The second group of direct beneficiaries is the private citizens in various segments of the population targeted for participation in the public awareness and environmental education campaigns. These individuals may include such diverse groups as schoolchildren, youth groups, and factory workers, all of whom are expected to develop a greater awareness of the need

for environmental protection and improved natural resources management.

The ultimate, or indirect, beneficiaries of this project will be those served when the project's goal, i.e., improved natural resources management, is achieved. These will be the millions of residents in the Near East region who will benefit from cleaner air and water, and who will have adequate natural resources available to maintain or improve their standard of living.

II. FINANCIAL PLAN

It is expected that this project will become a continuing one, but the initial AID grant amount is \$1.4 million in Economic Support Funds for a five-year period. All AID contributions will be in U.S. dollars

The U.S. private sector will provide \$715,000 (in-kind contributions of senior professional staff time). Project recipients, principally host country governments, industries, and private voluntary organizations, will assume 25-50 percent of the costs of activities, for an estimated dollar equivalent of \$425,000 (cash and/or in-kind contributions).

This project is intended to be a flexible tool for responding to the needs of Near Eastern countries in the area of environmental protection and

natural resources management. Accordingly, there will 100 percent flexibility among line items in the "Environment and Natural Resources" component. In the "Private Sector Initiatives in Industrial Pollution Control" component, for which funds have already been committed, budget line items will remain as in the original project budget, with flexibility among line items subject to agreement between the AID project manager and the WEC project director.

An illustrative, five-year budget for the project is presented in Table 1. This budget will be analyzed at the end of each year to assist in the preparation of the following year's budget. Table 2 shows a detailed dollar estimate of first-year activities. Budget items were calculated on the basis of recent historical information for similar activities.

Funds for the "Private Sector Initiatives in Industrial Pollution Control" component will be disbursed yearly, in conformance with the WEC's fiscal year (see the original project paper).

III. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A. How the Project Will Work

The Regional Environmental Activities Project is an umbrella project, composed of a variety of activities which share the goal of improving environment and natural resources management in the Near East. Each year, the Environmental Coordinator for the Near East Bureau in AID/W (NE/PD/ENV) will prepare an implementation plan and budget for

the upcoming year's activities. This plan will be approved by the Director of the Near East Bureau's Office of Project Development (NE/PD). Within this framework, USAID Mission environmental officers (or where there is no AID Mission, Embassy environmental affairs officers) will publicize the project to likely participants and will forward requests for assistance to NE/PD/ENV. Requests for assistance must come from an in-country organization or must be approved by the government of the country in which the activity is to take place.

Project activities will be evaluated for funding according to the following selection criteria. All activities under this project must meet these criteria:

- / / In AID graduate or phase-out countries, no new commitment of AID personnel or support will be required.
- / / Are not "free-standing," but complement or reinforce other AID development activities or programs (with the exception of Turkey, where they must conform to either the AID Environmental Strategy or the AID Population Strategy). Areas of activity are, thus, limited to the areas of AID programming: water and sanitation, capital projects, industry, agriculture, health, population, and selected areas of science and technology transfer.
- / / Are consistent with host country government plans. If existing plans are inadequate, project activities will be preceded by design and evaluation assistance to the host country government for amelioration of the plans.
- / / Will strengthen the capability of existing institutions in the Near East to design and carry out more effective environment and natural resources management programs. In order to reinforce complementarity, institutions receiving such assistance will be those with which AID deals in the course of regular programming.

TABLE 1

LOP BUDGET
(\$ 000)

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	Total AID (FX)	Total U.S. Private Sector (FX)	Total Host Country Recipients (LC)	Total Project
Industrial Pollution Control*	\$140	\$170	\$150	\$170	\$170	\$ 800	\$715	\$300	\$1815
Training/Tech. Asst.	40	25	40	65	70	240	-	60	285
Conferences	10	20	25	35	45	135	-	35	170
Environmental Ed.	10	25	25	20	10	90	-	15	80
Env. Eval. Activities	-	5	10	15	15	45	-	5	35
Research	-	5	10	20	20	55	-	10	60
Project Evaluation	-	-	15	-	20	35	-	-	35
TOTALS	\$200	\$250	\$275	\$325	\$350	\$1400	\$715	\$425	\$2480

* See Appendix C for line items

TABLE 2

FY 84 ACTIVITIES
(\$ 000)
(Illustrative)

Industrial Pollution Control

<u>Tunisia:</u>	Phosphate, oil, yeast, food processing industries	\$ 80
<u>Jordan:</u>	Cement, phosphate industries	15
<u>Turkey:</u>	Izmit Bay industrial pollution project	15
<u>Egypt:</u>	Sector assessments, tannery pilot project	<u>30</u>
Subtotal		140

Training/Technical Assistance

<u>Turkey:</u>	T.A. to GOT in planning industrial pollution control for Izmit Bay	15
<u>Morocco:</u>	Training course in pesticide management for GOM agricultural extension agents	15
<u>Jordan:</u>	T.A. from the ASOR for GOJ's Department of Antiquities	<u>10</u>
Subtotal		40

Environmental Ed/Public Awareness

<u>Turkey:</u>	Support to EPFT for conference and book on environmental quality and urbanization in Turkey	<u>20</u>
Total		\$200

- / / Will contribute to NE Bureau compliance with the requirements of Sections 118 and/or 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act.
- / / Will emphasize the economic benefits of environmental protection and natural resources management.
- / / Will, to the extent possible, accord priority to private sector industries and private voluntary organizations requesting assistance.

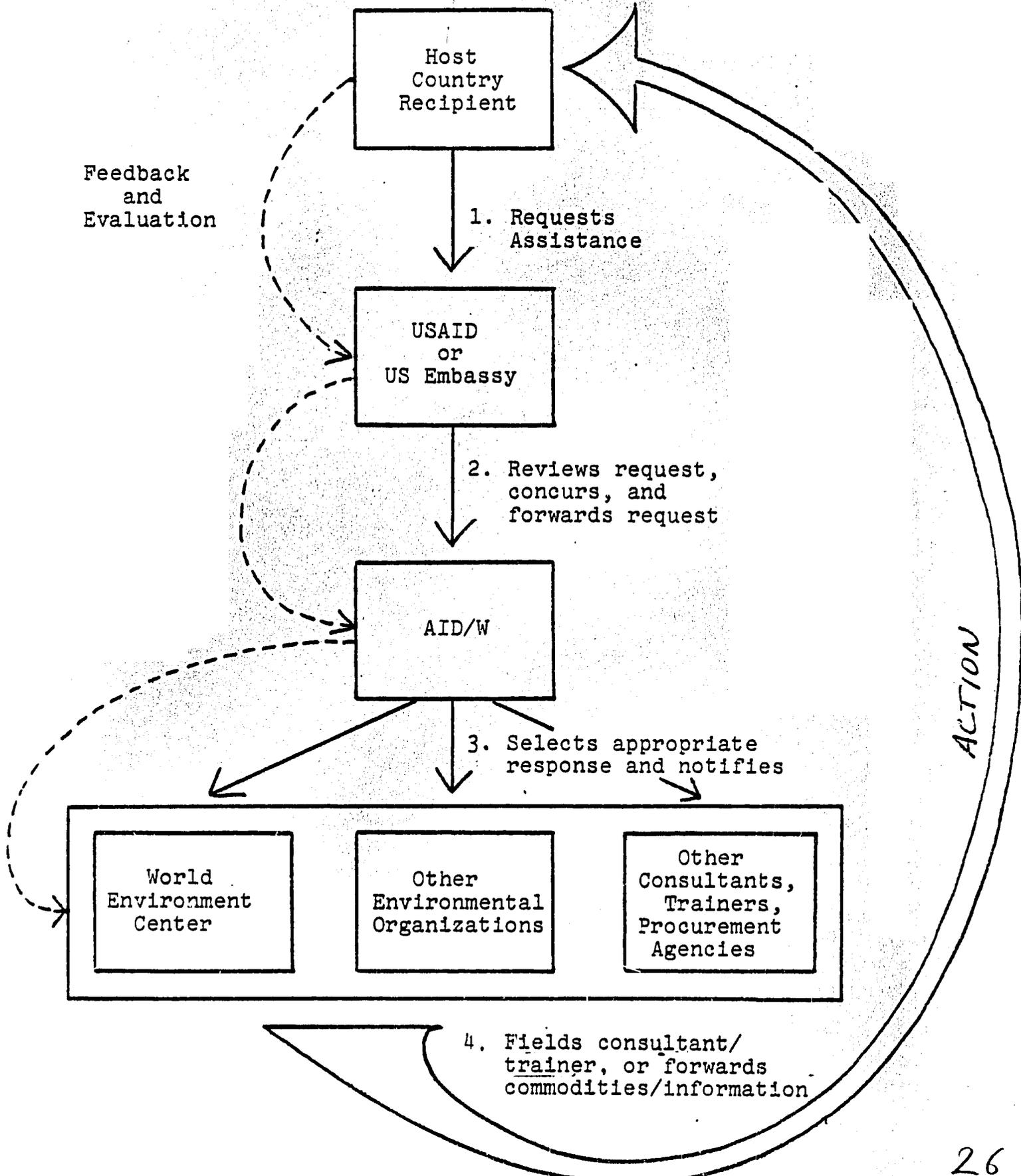
Priority will be given to projects that, in addition to meeting the above criteria, have the following characteristics:

- / / Demonstrate and forge linkages between national environmental policy and legislation, public education, and practice.
- / / Are applicable to or replicable in other Near Eastern countries.
- / / Will leverage other donor and/or private sector support.
- / / Generate research or reports which will become part of national or regional "environmental libraries" and will contribute to development of environmentally sound development plans and coherent environmental legislation.
- / / Contribute to regional cooperation in the Near East.

Figure 2 is a flow-chart depiction of the system for responding to requests for assistance.

Documents authorizing the approval of activities for the "Environment and Natural Resources" component will be non-obligating PIO/Ts, PIO/Ps, or, on rare occasions, PIO/Cs. Documents authorizing less than \$75,000 will be approved by the Director of NE/PD; documents authorizing more than this amount will be approved by the Assistant Administrator for Near East. In the case of the "Private Sector Initiatives in Industrial Pollution Control" component, for which there is already a Cooperative Agreement between AID and WEC,

FIGURE 2. SYSTEM FOR RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE



the WEC will continue to execute its own technical assistance agreements as approved in the original project paper and will conform to AID regulations for travel and per diem. WEC's purchase of technical materials for establishing environmental libraries in the Near East and promotion of the project will be reimbursed as in the past with proper receipts.

It is anticipated that the Regional Environmental Activities Project will become a continuing AID activity. Therefore, there will be no actual "termination" of activities with the project's Project Assistance Completion Date, December 31, 1988. At the end of the five-year initial period, a determination will be made by the Near East Advisory Committee as to whether to extend the project's funding.

B. Responsibilities for Project Implementation

1. AID/W (Near East Bureau Environmental Coordinator, NE/PD/ENV):

- o Manages overall project activities
- o Coordinates project activities with USAID Mission environmental officers and U.S. Embassy environmental affairs officers
- o Develops annual implementation and financial plans

- o Approves all requests for assistance from host countries
 - o For activities other than industrial pollution control, prepares schedule and budget for each activity, prepares necessary documentation, makes travel and other arrangements, briefs consultants, and reviews consultant reports
 - o Provides follow-up to project activities as needed
 - o Develops procedures for obtaining feedback from project beneficiaries and from providers of assistance
 - o Monitors project performance
 - o Arranges for formal project evaluations.
2. USAID Mission Environmental Officers or U.S. Embassy Environmental Affairs Officer:
- o Publicizes project to potential host country participants
 - o Drafts list of suggested project activities for consideration in AID/W's annual plans
 - o Screens requests for assistance from host country organizations, according to the above selection criteria,

and submits appropriate requests to AID/W (through WEC for industrial pollution control activities)

- o After request is approved, acts as liaison between AID/W, WEC, U.S. consultants, and host country beneficiaries
- o Provides logistical support for project activities as needed.

3. World Environment Center (Project Director):

("Private Sector Initiatives in Industrial Pollution Control" component only, as stipulated in the current Cooperative Agreement between WEC and AID)

- o Responsible for overall implementation of the "Private Sector Initiatives in Industrial Pollution Control" component
- o Publicizes project to U.S. corporations with potential interest in participating
- o Develops, for NE/PD/ENV approval, annual implementation plans and budgets for industrial pollution control activities
- o Reviews requests for assistance in industrial pollution control, submitted by host country governments or industries through USAID Mission environmental officers or U.S. Embassy environmental affairs officers

- o Visits participating countries to assist host country governments and industries assess their needs and priorities in pollution control
- o Together with host country recipient, develops timetable for technical assistance
- o Matches requirements for assistance with expertise available from cooperating U.S. companies and selects consultant, makes travel arrangements, and briefs consultants
- o Reviews consultants' trip reports
- o Supervises production, translation, and distribution of consultants' trip reports
- o Prepares annual reports of industrial pollution control component activities.

4. Consultants -- Technical Assistance and Research:

(Illustrative list of responsibilities only. Detailed responsibilities will be specified under individual scopes of work.)

- o Prepares for assignments through briefings by AID/W, WEC, and other organizations, and by reading relevant documents

- o In the field, discusses problem(s) and potential solutions with host country recipient, visits site, meets with others in-country knowledgeable about the problem
 - o Drafts reports describing problem and providing an analysis of alternative solutions and recommendations
 - o Reviews report with host country recipient, makes changes as necessary
 - o Submits final report to USAID and AID/W (through WEC for industrial pollution control activities)
 - o Provides feedback and evaluation of consultation to AID/W.
5. Consultants -- Training Workshops, Conferences and Study Tours:
- (Illustrative list of responsibilities only. Detailed responsibilities will be specified under individual scopes of work.)
- o Prepares for assignments with briefings by AID/W and other organizations, and by reading relevant documents
 - o As appropriate, visits in advance host country organizations making the request for assistance, prepares tentative work

plan, including study topics, number and types of participants, which countries will participate (if regional), location, timing, and budget of event

- o Conducts needs and skills assessment of participants
- o Finalizes learning agenda, based on needs and skills assessment
- o Submits agenda to AID/W or USAID or U.S. Embassy for review
- o Upon return to U.S., finalizes plan with AID/W
- o In conjunction with host country organizer, sends invitations and background materials to participants and makes necessary logistical arrangements
- o Selects trainers, presentors, and guides
- o Coordinates all activities during event
- o Conducts evaluation of training by participants
- o Prepares report for submission to host country organizer, USAIDs or Embassies, and AID/W.

6. Host Country Recipient:

- o Initiates requests for assistance
- o In conjunction with consultant or WEC, defines statement of problem or need and develops strategy and schedule for assistance
- o Provides logistical support for activities
- o Makes available qualified counterpart personnel for participation in and support of activities
- o Reviews findings of consultants (for technical assistance and research)
- o Provides feedback and evaluation of assistance to AID/W, through USAID or U.S. Embassy or, for industrial pollution control, through WEC
- o For technical assistance, follows up on consultant's recommendations.

C. Schedule of Activities

In FY 1984, the first year of the project, activities will focus on urgent industrial pollution control problems identified by host

countries. Technical troubleshooters from U.S. industry will be fielded to Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey to assess industrial pollution problems at a number of industrial sites. Management and technical assistance will be provided to the Government of Turkey as it tackles the problem of pollution management in Izmit Bay. Technical assistance will be given to the Jordanian Department of Antiquities for surveying archaeological and historical sites in advance of development projects. An environmental education program developed by the Environmental Problems Foundation of Turkey, an indigenous private voluntary organization, will be supported in Turkey.

In the second year of the project, industrial pollution control activities will continue. A new initiative will be supported in Tunisia for the development of a national environmental education program. Research will be undertaken on the role of traditional and Islamic water laws in the development and administration of water resources in the region. A training conference on preparing environmental assessments for development projects will be held in Jordan for Jordanian and regional development leaders. Natural resources inventories will begin in selected countries.

In the last three years of the project technical assistance in industrial pollution control will continue. Regional conferences will be organized on the identification of environmental problems and potential solutions to these problems. Study tours will be designed for officials from Oman, Portugal, and Turkey with themes reflecting

national priority environmental problems. Research projects will be undertaken to provide additional data needed for strengthening natural resources management programs.

Since the project is intended to be flexible in responding to recipients' priorities, which are not static, these activities are subject to change. Adherence to the selection criteria and maintaining the basic categories of assistance (as defined on pages 8-9 and 18-19) will ensure that project activities contribute to the project's stated goal and purposes.

IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

A. Monitoring

AID/W will carefully monitor all project activities with the assistance of bottom-up feedback, originating from the beneficiaries and consultants and channeled through USAIDs or Embassies and the WEC. Questionnaires will be designed for collection of feedback from beneficiaries. Consultants will evaluate the assistance in their trip reports, following a format developed by AID/W and the WEC for industrial pollution control activities.

AID/W will assess project performance semi-annually at the purpose, output, and input levels, and in relation to annual implementation and financial plans. Results of these reviews will be used to improve

project performance. A semi-annual review will be conducted with WEC representatives to assess progress in implementation of the industrial pollution control component.

B. Evaluation

Two outside, formal evaluations are planned for this project: one mid-term in 1986 and one impact evaluation in 1988. Because implementation follows a different path for each of the two project components, "Private Sector Initiatives in Industrial Pollution Control" and "Environment and Natural Resources," evaluations will be conducted in two parts.

For the industrial pollution control component, achievement of purpose and goal, as defined in the original project paper, will be measured. Evaluation of this component will address the following issues:

- Adequacy of WEC administrative procedures
- Adequacy of WEC support of technical consultants, including adequacy of pre-departure briefing and materials
- Responsiveness of technical consultants to the terms of their scopes of work

- Timeliness of consultants' visits

- Effectiveness of the technical consultants as perceived by the target industry or host country officials

- Technical adequacy of the consultants' reports

- Level of continuing support for project activities within the corporate community

- Level of continuing host country demand for project services

- Percentage of consultants' recommendations implemented and method of financing

- Existence and perceived usefulness of materials provided for the industry and national environmental libraries

- Effectiveness of project information dissemination.

The second part of the evaluation will be for the Regional Environmental Activities Project as a whole, including the industrial pollution control component. Progress at the purpose and goal levels for the overall project will be measured, including the contribution of the industrial pollution control component to the achievement of these aims. Evaluation will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Achievement of the stated objectives of individual activities
- Contribution of project activities to national environmental strategies and policies
- Responsiveness of project activities to requests for assistance
- Number and type of follow-on environmental activities engendered by project activities but undertaken by host country or other donor organizations.

For both evaluations, the services of 8(a) contractors are anticipated. Funds are budgeted for project evaluations.

V. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Financial and Economic Analysis

This project is designed to be responsive to requests for assistance in the field of environment and natural resources management. For this reason, project activities cannot be precisely defined at this stage and no meaningful quantification of benefits can be made.

There are clearly important benefits to be derived, however. In the case of industrial pollution control, U.S. experts will recommend improvements which will likely involve new investments in pollution

abatement equipment. It is reasonable to expect that some of these capital costs will be paid back in following years, in terms of increased operating efficiency, improved industrial health, and/or recovery of valuable raw materials or by-products.

While it is difficult to measure the benefits to society of a lower level of industrial pollution in dollar terms, abatement will lead to an improved physical quality of life (PQLI) in the areas affected.*

Industrial pollution control interventions in Egypt and Jordan will complement major capital investments made by AID in wastewater treatment and will help to ensure successful operation of the new systems. In the case of Tunisia and Turkey, pollution control will result in noticeable incremental improvements in the quality of life in major industrial areas.

Activities other than industrial pollution control will also yield significant benefits. For example, modest investments in reforestation and soil stabilization can lead to dramatic increases in productivity of the land.

U.S. corporations offering technical assistance for industrial pollution control activities will be compensated for their efforts in terms of the goodwill generated with host country recipients, who may later call upon those companies to supply goods and services on a

* PQLI is a composite index of the standard of living, as measured by rate of literacy, infant mortality, and access to clean water. A number of project activities will be in the water and wastewater sector.

commercial basis; improved knowledge of market conditions; and favorable publicity relating to their international public responsibility in addressing serious environmental problems.

Due to the nature of the environment/natural resource sector, many of the benefits from this project will not fully materialize during the life of the project. The project's final evaluation should nevertheless be able to compare costs against benefits for activities undertaken early on in the project and provide a reasonable assessment of likely short and long-term returns. Assuming the project is continued after the first five years, periodic evaluations will be conducted to review the results of more recent activities as well as to assess the long term benefits of early activities.

B. Social Soundness Analysis

The rationale for undertaking this project as a regional effort has already been described. One of the reasons was that a common language, culture, religion, and national level perception of regional relationships will facilitate the spread of benefits from one country to another. Culture and religion, in particular, will influence the way in which problems are perceived and the kinds of solutions which can be applied. It is anticipated that, because of their relatively high levels of development, investments in Jordan, Tunisia, and Turkey will especially result in long term transfers of experience and expertise.

Prior AID environmental efforts in the region have shown that many government and public leaders are in principle committed to environment and natural resources management but lack the capability to develop broad-based support, institute appropriate policies and laws, and then enforce these measures. These are precisely the areas in which AID can be of assistance. With such top-level support at the national level, AID can underwrite various activities with confidence. Where resistance is encountered at the national level, it may be softened by AID, outside experts, and local voluntary organizations engaging in a policy dialogue with the host country.

Host country leaders participating in project activities (the project's direct beneficiaries) will be fully involved in the planning and implementation process. The most important reason for stressing "institution-building" as a common thread in all project activities is that local leaders are more likely to implement programs which they have initiated and helped to design. Offering expertise to these organizations will enable them to develop environment and natural resources management programs which are technically sound, cost-effective, and can be implemented.

C. Administrative Analysis

The administrative arrangements proposed for this project have all been tested. Implementation of the industrial pollution control component will continue as it has in the past, with the WEC having

proven itself capable of evaluating requests for assistance and assigning qualified corporate consultants. Host country recipients of industrial pollution control assistance, who have been charged with following up on the consultants' recommendations, have also been responsible. For example, Tunisia is considering asking the World Bank for assistance in implementing the recommendations of the corporate environmental pollution control experts sent to Tunisia under the "Private Sector Initiatives in Industrial Pollution Control."

Other project activities will be handled as requests for assistance have been in the past. The Bureau Environmental Coordinator will assume the role of project coordinator because that office is in a central position between U.S. environmental expertise and USAID Missions and U.S. Embassies. Regular contact with USAIDs and Embassies and frequent trips to the region by the AID/W project manager will assure a close fit between host country needs and available assistance.

Approval and funds for activities will be made available quickly so as not to lose the momentum already generated in the recipient country. It is expected that total lead time, from when a request is received by USAIDs or U.S. Embassies to the time assistance is provided, will be sixty days or less.

Since most project activities are small in terms of total financial investment, less importance may be attributed to the degree of risk involved and they may be quite innovative. Experimentation will, in

fact, be encouraged, as this project attempts to find new, workable solutions to the problem of environment and natural resources degradation in the Near East.

D. Environmental Considerations

This project is exempted from environmental review under the provisions of 22 CFR 216.2(c) Categorical Exclusions (2)(i), "AID Environmental Procedures." Indeed, it can be expected that activities under this project will directly lead to improved environmental practices and a positive impact on the environment of Near Eastern countries.

Sec. 118.²² Environment and Natural Resources.—(a) The Congress finds that if current trends in the degradation of natural resources in developing countries continue, they will severely undermine the best efforts to meet basic human needs, to achieve sustained economic growth, and to prevent international tension and conflict. The Congress also finds that the world faces enormous, urgent, and complex problems, with respect to natural resources, which require new forms of cooperation between the United States and developing countries to prevent such problems from becoming unmanageable. It is, therefore, in the economic and security interests of the United States to provide leadership both in thoroughly reassessing policies relating to natural resources and the environment, and in cooperating extensively with developing countries in order to achieve environmentally sound development.

(b) In order to address the serious problems described in subsection (a), the President is authorized to furnish assistance under this part for developing and strengthening the capacity of developing countries to protect and manage their environment and natural resources. Special efforts shall be made to maintain and where possible to restore the land, vegetation, water, wildlife, and other resources upon which depend economic growth and human well-being, especially of the poor.

(c)(1) The President, in implementing programs and projects under this chapter, shall take fully into account the impact of such programs and projects upon the environment and natural resources of developing countries. Subject to such procedures as the President considers appropriate, the President shall require all agencies and officials responsible for programs or projects under this chapter—

(A) to prepare and take fully into account an environmental impact statement for any program or project under this chapter significantly affecting the environment of the global commons outside the jurisdiction of any country, the environment of the United States, or other aspects of the environment which the President may specify; and

(B) to prepare and take fully into account an environmental assessment of any proposed program or project under this chapter significantly affecting the environment of any foreign country.

Such agencies and officials should, where appropriate, use local technical resources in preparing environmental impact statements and environmental assessments pursuant to this subsection.

(2) The President may establish exceptions from the requirements of this subsection for emergency conditions and for cases in which compliance with those requirements would be seriously detrimental to the foreign policy interests of the United States.

(d)(1) In enacting section 103(b)(3) of this Act the Congress recognized the importance of forest and tree cover to the developing countries. The Congress is particularly concerned about the continuing and accelerating alteration, destruction, and loss of tropical

²² U.S.C. 2151o. Sec. 118, as added by sec. 113 of Public Law 95-78 (91 Stat. 537) and amended by sec. 110 of Public Law 95-424 (92 Stat. 948) and sec. 122 of Public Law 96-53 (93 Stat. 348), was amended and restated by sec. 307 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-113; 95 Stat. 1323). Sec. 118 previously read as follows:

"Sec. 118. Environment and Natural Resources.—(a) The President is authorized to furnish assistance under this part for developing and strengthening the capacity of less developed countries to protect and manage their environment and natural resources. Special efforts shall be made to maintain and where possible restore the land, vegetation, water, wildlife and other resources upon which depend economic growth and human well-being especially that of the poor.

"(b) In carrying out programs under this chapter, the President shall take into consideration the environmental consequence of development actions."

forest in developing countries. Tropical forests constitute a major world resource. Their destruction and loss pose a serious threat to development and the environment to developing countries. Tropical forest destruction and loss result in shortages of wood, especially wood for fuel; siltation of lakes, reservoirs and irrigation systems; floods; destruction of indigenous peoples; extinction of plant and animal species; reduced capacity for food production; and loss of genetic resources; and can result in desertification and in destabilization of the earth's climate. Properly managed tropical forests provide a sustained source of fiber and the other commodities essential to the economic growth of developing countries.

(2) The concerns expressed in paragraph (1) and the recommendations of the United States Interagency Task Force on Tropical Forests shall be considered by the President—

(A) in formulating and carrying out programs and policies with respect to developing countries, including those relating to bilateral and multilateral assistance and those relating to private sector activities, and

(B) in seeking opportunities to coordinate public and private development and investment activities which affect forests in developing countries.

(3) It is the sense of the Congress that the President should instruct the representatives of the United States to the United Nations and to other appropriate international organizations to urge—

(A) that higher priority be given in the programs of these organizations to the problems of tropical forest alteration and loss, and

(B) that there be improved cooperation and coordination among these organizations with respect to tropical forest activities.

**APPENDIX B.
PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Life of Project:
From FY 84 to FY 88
Total U.S. Funding \$1.4 million
Date Prepared: 11/28/83

Project Title & Number: Regional Environmental Activities

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broad objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>To improve environment and natural resources management in the Near East Region.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>Improved use of natural resources including water, land, minerals, coastal resources, and archaeological sites Lower incidence of industrial, agricultural, and other man-made pollution Improved systems for solid waste disposal and sanitation</p>	<p>Records of responsible government ministries and environmental organizations International organizations' reports Field evaluations.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: NE governments are receptive to efforts to improve environment and natural resources management in their countries. Project activities will complement other AID investments, especially in water and wastewater. The project will complement host country and other donor environmental protection programs. An informed public will support measures designed to improve environmental quality.</p>
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To foster greater governmental and public awareness of environmental issues in the Near East, To make available the technical information needed to enhance environment and natural resources management efforts in the region, and To strengthen the capability of institutions in the Near East to design and implement economic development activities which are compatible with the goal of sound environment and natural resources management. 	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status. A general public which is better informed about the importance of environmental protection. Environmental organizations (public and/or private) functioning effectively in NE countries. Development planners, project implementors, business leaders sensitive to environmental concerns and promoting environmentally sound economic development activities.</p>	<p>Reports of responsible ministries and environmental organizations Host country development plans Project reports and evaluations.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: Host country public and private sector leaders will be available and receptive to technical assistance and training. Support of responsible ministries and private organizations in carrying out project activities will be forthcoming.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>Formal and non-formal environmental education campaigns launched Development planners and business leaders trained in environment and natural resources management National conferences and training workshops held on various high-priority environmental issues Regional information exchanges facilitated Environmental protection legislation developed, adopted, and enforced. Existing environmental programs evaluated Technical reports on mitigation of specific industrial pollution problems produced Environmental pilot programs conducted Environmental research activities conducted</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs: (Magnitude of outputs is illustrative; project will respond to host country requests.)</p> <p>Environmental education campaigns in 4 countries. 15 study tours involving a total of 30 participants from 5 countries. 8 national workshops or conferences held with 200 participants. 2-3 regional workshops and conferences with 40-60 participants from 8 countries. Evaluation of environment activities in 8 countries. Technical assistance in industrial pollution control consultations for 70 industries in 5 countries. 6 national environmental libraries established. Pilot programs launched in 5 countries. 5 research projects in 5 countries.</p>	<p>Project reports and evaluations Mission and host government reporting. Project research studies</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs: Host country governments and private organizations will utilize project resources made available to them. There are enough qualified and interested people to participate in project activities.</p>
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Technical assistance Training Research.</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <p>To be specified in annual project plans, by country.</p>	<p>Annual project plans Project reports and evaluations AID/W and USAID reporting.</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs: AID inputs will be available in a timely, flexible fashion.</p>

