

PN AAR-507
IAR: 37176

**Office of Engineering
Bureau for Science & Technology
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523**

**PROCUREMENT OPPORTUNITIES
AND PROCEDURES FOR
ARCHITECT-ENGINEER AND
CONSTRUCTION FIRMS**



April 1984

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	iii
BUDGET OVERVIEW	
FY 1985 A.I.D. Congressional Presentation	1
PROCUREMENT OF ARCHITECT-ENGINEER PROFESSIONAL AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES FOR A.I.D. PROJECTS	
Introduction	4
Borrower/Grantee Contracts	6
Direct A&E Contracts	6
Office of Business Relations	8
Indefinite Quantity Contracts	8
Engineering Contacts	
Washington, D.C.	9
USAID Missions Overseas	10
WORLDWIDE LISTING OF PROJECTS REQUIRING ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES	
Explanatory Note	14
Energy	15
Telecommunications	16
Industrial	17
Transportation	21
Sanitary/Water Supply	25
Water Resources	26
General Building	29
OTHER PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS	
Trade and Development Program (TDP)	31
Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE)	31
International Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	31
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)	31
Office of Energy (S&T/EY)	32
Office of Forestry, Environment, and Natural Resources (S&T/FNR)	32

FOREWORD

The United States Government, through the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.), has an assistance program that is designed to meet the basic human needs of the world's poor and to promote equitable economic growth in Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs). Statutory authorization for this assistance is provided by the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, and funds are provided through annual appropriations.

In a statement of policy on development assistance authorizations, the Congress, in the FAA of 1973, declared that the freedom, security, and prosperity of the United States are best sustained in a community of free, secure, and prospering nations, and that in particular, the Congress recognizes the threat to world peace posed by aggression and subversion whenever they occur, and that ignorance, want, and despair breed the extremism and violence which lead to aggression and subversion.

Accordingly, the Congress has declared that it is not only expressive of our sense of freedom, justice, and compassion but also important to our national security that the United States, through private as well as public efforts, assist the people of less developed countries in their efforts to acquire the knowledge and resources essential for development and to build the economic, political, and social institutions which will meet their aspirations for a better life, with freedom and peace.

Human resources development is an essential to the building of these needed institutions. Since the FY 1983 program, there has been increasing concern and attention to manpower development and training and enhancement of the management capacities of development institutions.

To achieve objectives of the Foreign Assistance Act, Congress defined various principles in the FAA of 1973 under which authorized programs should be carried out. Included as a principle was advice that the first objects of assistance shall be to support the efforts of less developed countries to meet the fundamental needs of their peoples for sufficient food, and to gain the basic knowledge and skills required to make their own way forward to a brighter future with particular emphasis on utilization of resources for food production and voluntary

family planning. The Congress also expressed its sense that the President should place appropriate emphasis, among others, on criteria that:

1. Bilateral development aid should concentrate increasingly on sharing American technical expertise, farm commodities, and industrial goods to meet critical development problems, and less on large-scale capital transfers, which when made should be in association with contributions from other industrialized countries working together in a multilateral framework.
2. Future U.S. bilateral support for development should focus on critical problems in those functional sectors which affect the lives of the majority of people in the developing countries; food production; rural development and nutrition; population planning and health; and education, public administration, and human resource development.
3. U.S. bilateral development assistance should give the highest priority to undertakings submitted by host governments which directly improve the lives of the poorest of their people and their capacity to participate in the development of their countries.

The foregoing is furnished in order that U.S. firms who are interested in participating in A.I.D. financed projects may better understand the framework under which contracting opportunities are advertised for their services. The emphasis by Congress on assistance to the poorest people of the countries whom we assist is significant since expanded social and humanitarian programs have resulted therefrom with concomitant de-emphasis on a development of capital projects with which architect-engineer services were normally associated prior to 1973.

The A.I.D. program includes Development Assistance and the Economic Support Fund (ESF). These terms are explained below and elaborated under "Budget Overview" immediately following:

Development Assistance, in the form of loans and grants, aims at improving the quality of life of the poorest people in less developed countries, through programs in agriculture, rural development, nutrition, family planning, health, education and human resources, energy, and science and technology.

Economic Support Fund provides loans and grants to selected countries of special political and security interest to the United States.

BUDGET OVERVIEW

For the FY 1985 bilateral economic assistance program, A.I.D. has requested an appropriation of \$5.680 billion, which is divided between Development Assistance (\$2.241 billion) and the Economic Support Fund (\$3.438 billion).

Functional Development Assistance, as the major subdivision under Development Assistance, comprises \$1.586 billion for five authorized functional accounts: Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition is the largest (47%); Population Planning; Health; Education and Human Resource Development; plus Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities.

Development Assistance also includes various special initiatives or ongoing programs, namely: The Economic Policy Initiative for Africa (15 countries recorded negative growth rates during the past decade); the Sahel Development Program (Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world where per capita food production has declined over the last 20 years); American Schools and Hospitals Abroad; International Disaster Assistance; replenishment of the Housing Guaranty Reserve; Operating Expenses and the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The proposed Development Assistance program consists of the following categories:

	(Millions of Dollars)
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	\$752.6
Population Planning	250.0
Health	158.1
Education and Human Resources Development	188.8
Energy, PVOs & Selected Development Activities	236.2
Office of the Science Advisor	10.0
Sahel Development Program	97.5
Economic Policy Initiative for Africa	75.0
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	10.0
International Disaster Assistance	25.0
Operating Expenses	407.8
Foreign Service Retirement Fund	34.2
Housing Gauranty Reserve	10.0

Architect-engineer and construction services result from projects which are supportive of these categories and are often part of larger projects involving other disciplines.

Activities under the Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations and Selected Development Activities may be of particular interest to the Architect-Engineer community. These include developing employment and income-earning opportunities for low-income people; providing research support and technical assistance in energy and natural resources planning and conservation; improving the capability of cities and municipalities to provide for the urban poor; providing assistance in the transfer, adaptation and development of technologies appropriate for LDCs; expanding the role and growth of the private sector; and supporting the activities of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). Contrariwise, the capabilities of such PVOs may prove of value to A-E firms in meeting requirements of certain A.I.D. contracts where supplementary skills in technology transfer and implementation may be lacking and desired.

The Africa and Latin America/Caribbean programs are expected to be especially emphasized during FY 1985 as a result of acute hunger and malnutrition problems. Of the amount allocated directly to country programs, 70 percent will go to "low-income" countries, defined as those with an annual per capita income of \$805 or less (1982 U.S. dollars). Of these 23 percent are classified as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with annual per capita income of \$340 or less.

For FY 1985, an appropriation of \$3.438 billion to the Economic Support Fund (ESF) is proposed to include a special Central America Initiative in response to recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (headed by former Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger). This, combined with scheduled Development Assistance funds, would total \$929.4 million.

Other key elements in the FY 1984 ESF program include continuing efforts to stem the spread of further economic and political disruption in Africa; ongoing support for the peace process in the Middle East; and advancing the U.S. security and development-oriented programs in the Philippines and Pakistan.

Seventy-one (71) countries are scheduled for Development Assistance and/or Economic Support Fund assistance during FY 1984 and FY 1985. Thus, architect-engineer opportunities will continue to exist throughout A.I.D.'s geographic regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America/Caribbean and the Near East).

In addition, feasibility studies under IDCA's Trade and Development Program (TDP) will be publicized from time to time, primarily in the Commerce Business Daily. TDP provides

planning services for major development projects with a view towards prompting export of U.S. goods and services to implement the projects. Planning services include prefeasibility and feasibility studies and may extend to preliminary design and engineering.

We appreciate the interest expressed by industry in participating and welcome its continuation since only through this competitive interest can we hope to maintain the professional excellence with which our projects are normally implemented.

As an introduction to "newcomers" and a review for "oldtimers," a summary of procedures followed by recipient countries of our assistance (Borrower/Grantees) and by A.I.D. when procuring architect-engineer services is furnished hereinafter. We hope this will be both informative and useful to you.

**PROCUREMENT OF ARCHITECT--ENGINEER
PROFESSIONAL AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
FOR A.I.D. PROJECTS**

The Agency for International Development makes loans and grants to selected developing countries throughout the world to finance technical advisory services, engineering and economic feasibility studies, engineering designs, supervision of construction, construction services, and equipment procurement. Loan recipient countries select consulting firms for planning and engineering in accordance with Agency guidelines, which are quite similar to the Federal Procurement Regulations. Construction contracts are required by Agency policy to be fixed price (lump sum or unit price) and awarded by the recipient country through publicly opened sealed bids.

A.I.D. is required to approve the contractors and the contracts for both construction and engineering services. This approval is issued either in Washington or in the field (Mission level) depending upon the established level of authority for the Mission in question.

In loan recipient countries, officials who have authority in the selection of engineers/constructors may vary from project to project. Such individuals are normally located in a Ministry of Public Works or similar governmental agency.

Introduction of projects into development programs is governed by A.I.D., which requires the host country to initiate requests for assistance. Such requests are made to our Missions. The Mission Director, upon determination that the project is feasible and in keeping with country development goals and U.S. objectives, forwards the request with his recommendation to Washington for further reviews and consideration relative to worldwide priorities and availability of funds.

Many considerations involving such matters as government-to-government agreements, specific terms of loans or grants, and priorities within a given country and worldwide, may impede precise time scheduling of projects. In addition, A.I.D. operates on an annual appropriation basis subject to legislative changes which may further defer, modify or cancel proposed projects.

Detailed scopes of work for consulting services are normally developed when projects are finally approved for execution and are not released until the contractor selection program has been initiated.

There are two types of contracting used for procurement of architect-engineer services for A.I.D. financed projects. The first is one in which the selection of firms and controls for contracting, including contract awards, are by the Borrower/Grantee country; in the other type, A.I.D. contracts directly with a U.S. firm. In the first instance, Borrower/Grantee countries responsible for selection and procurement processes, normally follow A.I.D. guidelines for same (Chapter 1, Handbook II). In the second case where A.I.D. contracts directly, the U.S. Federal Procurement Regulations, supplemented by A.I.D.'s procurement regulations, will dictate procedures to be followed for selections and awards of architect-engineering contracts. Procedures under both cases are quite similar and are elaborated below.

Projects of any significance, whether contracted by Borrower/Grantee or by A.I.D., are required to be advertised in the Commerce Business Daily, which is a Department of Commerce publication. We suggest, accordingly, that interested firms monitor this publication to learn of any A.I.D. financed projects for which they may wish to express their interest. The advertisements in this publication will reflect any supplemental information requirements that may be required for the initial prequalification and subsequent selection purposes. Such requirements often occur because of the nature of projects and because they are all located overseas.

Proposed procurement of services in excess of \$10,000 on most of our technical service requirements and all significant A.I.D. financed construction projects are publicized in the Commerce Business Daily which is published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Information concerning subscription to this publication may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Contract awards are also announced in the Commerce Business Daily.

In the pages following, the two principal types of contracting --Borrower/Grantee Contracts and Direct A-E contracts--are enumerated together with abbreviated procurement regulations. In addition, the special provisions for Indefinite Quantity Contracts are briefly stated, a description of the A.I.D. small and minority business program is given, and the location and telephone numbers of principal A.I.D. engineer officers is furnished.

BORROWER/GRANTEE CONTRACTS

Architect-engineer firms are invited to note that in most cases the source of A-E contracts under A.I.D. financed programs is through Borrower implemented grant and loan projects. A-E selections under Borrower contracts follow procedures furnished in our Chapter 1 of the Country Contracting Handbook. The principal steps involved are:

1. Publication of Notice in the Commerce Business Daily.
2. Prequalification of firms by the Borrower country after receipt of expressions of interest (Forms SF 254 and SF 255).
3. Solicitation of technical proposals from "short-listed" firms. After short-listing is done by the Borrower country, an RFP is sent to the short-listed firms requesting technical proposals.
4. Evaluation of technical proposals and selection of proposed consultant contractor.
5. Invitation of price proposal from first choice firm followed by negotiations and execution of contract by Borrower country and contractor.

Approval by A.I.D. of relevant documents will be required with respect to each of the foregoing steps.

Firms should note that expressions of interest for Borrower/Grantee contracts normally are to be forwarded directly to the country advertising the project for their consideration/evaluation. The A.I.D. Index of A-E firms (see below) is not reviewed for possible candidates for Borrower/Grantee contracts.

DIRECT A&E CONTRACTS

For the relatively few direct A-E contracts which A.I.D. enters into each year, the principal steps are:

1. Publication of Notice in the Commerce Business Daily.
2. Receipt of SF 254s and SF 255s forwarded by interested firms.

3. Review of A.I.D.'s Index of A-E firms for possible candidates; if available, candidates are requested to forward SF 255 forms.
4. Evaluation by Selection Panel.
- *5. Short-listing of firms and conducting interviews with short-listed firms.
6. Invitation of price proposal from first choice firm followed by negotiations and award of contract by A.I.D.

A-E firms interested in performing A.I.D. financed projects can register in the A.I.D. Consultant Registry Information System (ACRIS) by submitting one copy of Standard Form 254 (SF 254) to:

ACRIS
Office of Business Relations (OBR)
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Updated SF 254s should be sent annually to the same address. Please note that A.I.D. and host countries require submission of SF 254 and/or SF 255 in the prequalification phase of each A-E service requirement. All firms are cautioned that submission of the SF 254 to A.I.D. does not entitle a firm to automatic consideration for A.I.D. financed projects. If the proposed procurement is to be administered by a Borrower/Grantee country, ACRIS is not screened for possible candidates since the Borrower/Grantee country is solely responsible for the selection and award processes.

If, however, the proposed procurement is to be a contract directly with A.I.D., the central registry will be screened for possible candidates for the proposed work. We acknowledge, however, that it would be to a firm's interest to submit an expression of interest even if the procurement is to be a direct contract. This is because the SF 255 and supplemental information requirements are normally included in the advertisement and a responding firm would enhance its prequalification opportunities through furnishing of such information.

*Technical proposals may or may not be requested from short-listed firms depending on extent and complexity of scope involved.

OFFICE OF BUSINESS RELATIONS

A.I.D., through its Office of Business Relations, has a program to increase contracting opportunities for small and socially and economically disadvantaged businesses. This includes minority and women-owned firms.

The Office of Business Relations offers counseling to all businesses and individuals interested in doing business with A.I.D., but with special attention to small and minority business.

The office reviews all Agency direct contract requirements and recommends selected procurements for small business set-asides or 8(a) awards, as appropriate. The strength of these recommendations is largely determined by the quality and depth of source lists that the office can derive from ACRIS, as described in the preceding section.

Contact the following for more information:

Office of the Director	(703) 235-2333
Minority Resources Center	(703) 235-1720
Counseling	(703) 235-1720

INDEFINITE QUANTITY CONTRACTS

The Office of Engineering (S&T/ENGR) maintains and manages about 12 Indefinite Quantity Contracts (IQCs) to provide short-term quick-response services in the various engineering disciplines including Electric Utilities, Water Resources, Transportation, Sanitary and Water Supply, Telecommunications, Institutional and General, Industrial, Architecture and Value Engineering. The contracts are publicized in the Commerce Business Daily and firms are evaluated in accordance with A.I.D. Procurement Regulation 7-4.10. Contracts are entered into for a period of 2 years with an option to extend for 1 year. A multiplier to be applied to direct salaries which includes overhead and profit is negotiated and established for this period.

As requirements for short-term services occur throughout the Agency (never to exceed 120 days), brief budgetary proposals are requested and work orders are issued using the agreed multipliers. It is the policy of S&T/ENGR that at least 25 percent of the IQCs be with minority firms and 25 percent with small business firms. These set-asides are specified in the CBD publications.

ENGINEERING CONTACTS

Principal officers of the Central Office of Engineering (S&T/ENGR) and the four Washington-based geographic bureaus are listed below:

S&T/ENGR

Acting Director Palmer Stearns
(703) 235-9018

Civil/Construction Engineer Palmer Stearns
(703) 235-9018

Industrial/Chemical Engineer Harold Le Sieur
(703) 235-9019

Mailing Address, S&T/ENGR

Office of Engineering
Bureau for Science and
Technology
Agency for International
Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Location, S&T/ENGR

Office of Engineering
Rosslyn Plaza
1601 North Kent Street,
Room 522
Rosslyn, Virginia 22209

Geographic Bureaus (all located at Main State Building,
21st and C Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C.)

Chief Engineer for Asia, ASIA/PD Hasan Hasan
(202) 632-7367

Chief Engineer for Latin America
and the Caribbean, LAC/DRE Rod MacDonald
(202) 632-3402

Chief Engineer for Africa, AFR/DR Jack Snead
(202) 632-8171

Chief Engineer (Acting)
for Near East, NE/PD Al Hotvedt
(202) 632-8262

Chief Engineers or contact engineers, for each of the U.S.A.I.D. Missions overseas having such personnel, are given in the following listing:

FIELD MISSIONS

USAID MISSION	CHIEF ENGINEER	INTERNATIONAL MAILING ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER
<u>AFRICA</u>		
Gaborone, Botswana	Stanford K. Baker	USAID/Gaborone P.O. Box 90 Gaborone, Botswana Tel: 52382/3/4
Yaounde, Cameroon	Winfield Collins	USAID/Yaounde P.O. Box 194 Accra, Ghana Tel: 74587
Accra, Ghana	Samuel Scott	USAID/Accra P.O. Box 194 Accra, Ghana Tel: 74587
Nairobi, Kenya	Ralph Bird	USAID/Nairobi P.O. Box 30261 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: 331-160
Maseru, Lesotho	Claudio D. Fortunato	USAID/Maseru P.O. Bos MS 333 Maseru 100, Lesotho Tel: 23954
Monrovia, Liberia	Robert C. Braden	USAID/Monrovia P.O. Box 98 Monrovia, Liberia Tel: 261-807
Bamako, Mali	Roy G. Hafterson, Jr.	USAID/Bamako B.P. 34 Bamako, Mali Tel: 22-36-02
Nouakchott, Mauritania	(Vacant)	USAID/Nouakchott B.P. 34 Nouakchott, Mauritania Tel: 523-23
Niamey, Niger	Michael Gould	USAID/Niamey B.P. 201 Niamey, Niger Tel: 722-661

Dakar, Senegal	Barnabas Mosley	USAID/Dakar c/o American Embassy Dakar, Senegal Tel: 225-880
Mogadishu, Somalia	Julio Villanfane	USAID/Mogadishu c/o American Embassy Mogadishu, Somalia Tel: 48052
Khartoum, Sudan	Charles C. Crawford	USAID/Khartoum P.O. Box 699 Khartoum, Sudan Tel: 43095
Ouagadougou, Upper Volta	George Thompson	USAID/Ouagadougou B.P. 35 Ouagadougou, Upper Volta Tel: 33687
Lusaka, Zambia	Clarence Groceman	Office of Aid Representative P.O. Box 2481 Lusaka, Zambia Tel: 218668
REDSO/ESA Nairobi, Kenya	John F. Smith	Regional Economic Development Services Office/East Africa P.O. Box 30261 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: 331-160
REDSO/WA Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Michael Kingery	Regional Economic Development Services Office/West Africa B.P. 1712 Abidjan, Ivory Coast Tel: 414-055 or 415338
<u>ASIA</u>		
Dhaka, Bangladesh	Paul Thorn	USAID/DHAKA P.O. Box 323 Dhaka, Bangladesh Tel: 235080
Rangoon, Burma	No engineer, Can contact Program Officer, Richard Nelson	USAID c/o American Embassy Rangoon, Burma Tel: 011-63-2-82055

New Delhi, India	Y. P. Kumar	USAID/India c/o American Embassy New Delhi, India 11 Tel: 011-91-11-690351
Jakarta, Indonesia	Desmond O'Rierdon	USAID/Jakarta Box 4 APO San Francisco 96356 Tel: 011-62-21-340001
Kathmandu, Nepal	John Pinney	USAID/Kathmandu c/o American Embassy Kathmandu, Nepal Tel: 211144/521835
Islamabad, Pakistan	Alex Sunderman	USAID/Islamabad P.O. Box 1028 Islamabad, Pakistan Tel: 011-92-51-24071
Manila, Philippines	Abraham Grayson	USAID/Manila APO San Francisco 96528 Tel: 011-63-2-598011
Colombo, Sri Lanka	Leroy Purifoy	USAID/Colombo c/o American Embassy Colombo, Sri Lanka Tel: 011-94-1-21474
Bankgok, Thailand	John Neave	USAID/Pangkok c/o American Embassy Bangkok, Thailand Tel: 011-66-2-2528191
<u>LAC</u>		
Quito, Ecuador	Betty Facey	USAID/Quito APO Miami 34039 Tel: 9-011-593-2-52100/ 521211
Port au Prince, Haiti	Jim Gardner	USAID/Haiti c/o American Embassy Port au Prince, Haiti Tel: 9-0110509-1-24819/24812
Tegucigalpa, Honduras	Richard Dudley	USAID/Honduras APO Miami 34022 Tel: 9-011-504-32-3655

Kingston, Jamaica	Charles Matthews	USAID/Kingston c/o American Embassy Kingston, Jamaica Tel: 9-809-929-4850
Bridgetown, Barbados	Mike Demetre	USAID/Bridgetown AID Regional Development Office P.O. Box 302, Box B Bridgetown, Barbados Tel: 9-809-427-5526 or 5811
St. Georges, Grenada	Al Karien	USAID/Grenada c/o American Embassy Ross Point Inn St. Georges, Grenada West Indies Tel: 440-4226
 <u>NEAR EAST</u>		
Cairo, Egypt	John L. Hunt	USAID/Cairo Box 10 FPO New York 09527 Tel: 011-202-28219
Amman, Jordan	William A. Libby	USAID/Amman P.O. Box 354 Amman, Jordan Tel: 011-44371
Sanaa, Yemen	Robert G. Rose	USAID/Sanaa (ID) c/o American Embassy P.O. Box 33 Sanaa, Yemen Tel: 011-231214
Italy and <u>Regional</u>	Tibor P. Nagy	USAID/Naples BOX 18 NAS FPO New York 09521

**FY 1985 PROGRAM
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LISTING OF PROJECTS REQUIRING
ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES**

This listing was obtained from A.I.D.'s FY 1985 Congressional Presentation and is furnished in order that firms interested in participating on A.I.D. financed projects may gain some insight into the types and magnitude of projects which will require inputs from architect-engineer consultants and construction contractors.

Firms should, however, keep in mind that the scale and scope of many projects will change and some projects will fall out or be absorbed into programs financed by other donors. Further, many of the small projects which are uncomplicated will be designed and constructed by local firms or through force account methods.

Additionally, the Grant or Loan amounts shown are for the overall projects and the engineering and/or construction portion or subprojects thereunder are usually not identified separately in the Congressional Presentation.

Since A.I.D. is involved with development assistance, A-E projects arising from such assistance are generally infrastructural in nature and usually consist of transportation, water resources, sanitary, water supply, telecommunications, industrial, general buildings, and energy projects. Engineering services required for implementation of these, therefore, generally consist of feasibility studies, final design, supervision of construction and technical advisory assistance.

ENERGY

NEAR EAST

Egypt

National Energy Control Center - \$31.0 million grant. Construction services for installation of a regional electrical power distribution control center to be located in Alexandria. Purpose of this control center would be to monitor regional energy power grids in order to assure reliable and consistent voltage and frequency levels to energy consumers. Management consultant work is being performed by Gilbert Commonwealth Associates. Ministry of Electricity is implementing Agency.

Morocco

Energy Planning Assistance - \$700,000 grant. Two long-term resident advisors on energy-economic policy analysis and information systems/data management will be required, as well as short-term advisors in engineering, investment analysis and other specialties. Short-term and long-term training in energy planning, both in Morocco and the U.S., are anticipated for Ministry of Energy and Mines professionals. Computer hardware, software and programming services will also be procured, the latter to include Moroccan firms. Two evaluations will likely be conducted during the project life.

Morocco

Conventional Energy - \$5.0 million grant. Long-term and short-term U.S. technical assistance to the National Hydrocarbon Exploration and Development Company (Ministry of Energy and Mines) on management, planning, engineering, geology, pricing and systems analysis. Up to eight long-term resident advisors are planned. Short-term advisors (in oil and gas pricing, systems analysis and other specialties) will be needed. Included is in-field and U.S. short-term training of up to eleven M.S. degree candidates in U.S. for professionals from subject organization. One final evaluation to be conducted with U.S. and Moroccan team members.

ASIA

Pakistan

Lakhra Coal Power Generation - \$13.0 million loan. A.I.D. support under this project will finance certain services for engineering, design and construction of a 300 MW power generation plant estimated to cost approximately \$1 billion. Presently, A.I.D.'s Energy Planning and Development Project is funding initial engineering services, training and commodity support to assist Pakistan engineers to perform field surveys and pre-design engineering work on the mine and power station. Use of Lakhra coal deposits for electricity production would be considered a breakthrough. Electricity so generated would be connected to the national grid and serve needs of Karachi, Pakistan's largest urban center, and surrounding rural areas. Transfer of coal mining technology to the private coal mining industry is an important outcome of this project. Energy development is a high priority item in Pakistan's Sixth Five-Year Plan. Additional studies could result from discussions underway with the GOP, the World Bank, The Asian Development Bank and Germany's Development Bank, KFW.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

NEAR EAST

Lebanon

Telecommunications Rehabilitation Phase I - \$10.0 million grant. Presently suspended for security reasons, this grant would support the Ministry of Posts and telecommunications in the rehabilitation and restoration of services in West Beirut. These involve six telephone exchange outside plant areas, including repair and rehabilitation of both underground and aerial portions of the primary and secondary distribution systems. A training program, to upgrade skills of P&T personnel, and procurement of necessary commodities (including splicing materials and vehicles) will also be required.

Lebanon

Telecommunications Rehabilitation Phase II - \$15.0 million grant. This follow-on to Phase I project would rehabilitate and restore telecommunications services to areas of

Lebanon outside of Beirut. Commercial, industrial, governmental and residential services are to be included. Strengthening of the institutional capability for the P&T in the planning, operational, maintenance and commercial areas will also be undertaken. A detailed survey is planned of the exchange areas of Sidon and Tyre, and possibly Nabatiyeh. Based on this assessment, a rehabilitation contract to restore services will be let. This will also require procurement of equipment and materials, as well as technical and management assistance. This effort is also temporarily suspended for security reasons.

INDUSTRIAL

NEAR EAST

Morocco

Sector Support Training - \$2.5 million grant. Short-term consultants for in-country training, procured primarily through IQCs, will be needed during the life-of-the-project (LOP funding \$8.4 million). These consultants will help in providing long- and short-term academic training to over 200 Moroccan officials, including managers of selected private sector industries. Objective is to upgrade GOM management capabilities of officials working in ministries which directly support U.S.-financed development activities. In addition, short-term in-country training will be provided to over 1,300 local officials throughout Morocco in public administration, financial management, public works management and community development. Ministry of Plans will be implementing agency, together with the A.I.D. Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T/IT).

Egypt

Industrial By-Product Recovery - \$10.0 million grant. Funds will be made available for re-lending by existing financial institutions for technical assistance and pre-feasibility studies on product recovery and by-product processing programs. Design, implementation and training in operations and maintenance will also be provided for approved projects. More stringent requirements (Public Law 48 issued June 1982) for protection of the environment from industrial pollution, primarily water-borne, add priority to this program. Other donors have not

approached industrial pollution problems directly but have incorporated pollution control measures into new plant designs or rehabilitation work. Increasing productivity and decreasing pollution by this means is unique in Egypt. A preliminary survey of industries indicates substantial interest in potential projects.

Regional

Regional Environmental Activities - \$0.2 million grant. Individual contracts will be let, as needed, for identification of environmental problems resulting from development, urbanization and industrialization, and for establishing programs to address these problems. Assistance will also be provided for inventories of natural resources and related planning for sustainable development and use of these resources. Clients will be governments, industry, and private voluntary organizations in the Near East, through the World Environment Center.

AFRICA

Uganda

Oil Seed Production - \$1.0 million grant. Project would commence with adaptive research and selection of breeder seed, including field trials, for soya beans and other potential oilseed crops (groundnuts, sesame, etc.). While testing and multiplication are underway, advisors would also be engaged in processing and marketing, in cooperation with district agricultural officers and cooperative officers. Present cottonseed oil processing facilities are in general disrepair and operating well below capacity, as a result of spare parts shortage following the disruption in Uganda. The U.S. contribution would include a project manager plus short-term experts in seed multiplication, processing, marketing and the equipment essential to seed handling and processing. Three districts in south central and eastern Uganda will be the focus of this project.

Malawi

Commercial Fisheries Development - \$1.0 million grant. Several donors (British, UN/FAO, European Development Fund and the U.S. National Science Foundation) support research, extension, marketing, fish farming, training, commercial trawling and fisheries data collection. The A.I.D. project proposes to support those areas not adequately addressed by any donor, namely, fish processing, cold

storage and marketing facilities, plus improving fisheries extension and credit facilities. Technical assistance will be provided to small entrepreneurs as well as training to mid-level Department of Fisheries staff. The GOM contribution to this project is estimated at \$1.0 million.

Swaziland

Small Enterprise Support - \$600,000 grant.

Small Swazi businessmen, numbering 250 to 300, will receive training and technical assistance from an appropriate Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) selected by A.I.D. in cooperation with Swaziland's Small Enterprise Development Company (SEDC). A prerequisite is the formation of appropriate trade associations through which such technical assistance and training can be made available to entrepreneurs effectively. Formal academic training for Swazi entrepreneurs and managers will be provided under a related activity, the planned Swaziland Manpower Development Project (MBA programs in U.S.). In-country training for specific groups of small-scale entrepreneurs will also be provided. Short-term advisors will supplement three advisors to be stationed in Swaziland covering the fields of finance, marketing and management.

CARIBBEAN

Dominican Republic

Export and Investment Promotion - \$500,000 grant.

Research and identification of investment opportunities and development of new markets is one possible task of potential interest to A/E firms with this capability. Thereafter, an \$8 million credit may be provided to private sector for investment in export-related facilities, such as fumigation facilities, nontraditional manufacturing plants and equipment and infrastructure. Emphasis is on small enterprises, which normally receive little help from the formal banking system, and expansion of free zone activities. A.I.D. is coordinating with the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank on this prospective program.

Haiti

Regional Development Authority - \$1.5 million grant.

Development of regional industries is one element in a project to assist two regional development authorities.

Technical and economic feasibility studies for agro-industrial (e.g., charcoal production) and other development activities such as export promotion are contemplated. Project execution is assigned by the Ministry of Plan to various technical ministries, quasi-governmental entities, and some private firms. Labor-intensive public works will also be supported by this project.

Haiti

Coffee Technology Transfer - \$450,000 grant.

In addition to improving coffee farming, this grant seeks to transfer more efficient processing technology in order to provide a higher quality coffee (Haiti's major foreign exchange earner). As part of this study, international market channels will be analyzed and a communications system to disseminate price information will be studied. Special investigations on the coffee market sector will include feasibility of Haiti entering the roasted coffee market. Emphasis of all project activities is to transfer technology to the small farmer coffee producers, principally through local cooperatives. Project is intended to complement previous assistance by the World Food Program and the International Labor Organization to the coffee cooperative federation.

Haiti

Nongovernmental Organization Support II - \$5 million grant.

By directly assisting NGOs, A.I.D. seeks to improve implementation of small-scale rural development projects. Examples include small-scale agroindustry, tree crop production, cooperative grain storage (development of credit unions a prerequisite), nutrition education and specialized training for agricultural extension agents. Participating NGOs will be required to cover at least 25 percent of each subproject cost.

Caribbean Regional

Agriculture Sector Structural Adjustment II - \$8 million grant.

Refer to WATER RESOURCES section.

TRANSPORTATION

ASIA

Pakistan

Rural Roads - \$5 million grant.

This project will finance technical assistance, training and selected commodities to improve rural transportation planning and development of farm to market road system. Design and construction standards and practices plus maintenance and rehabilitation of existing farm to market roads and equipment will be included. The project will be contingent on the Government of Pakistan's commitment to establish a proper maintenance organization, including adequate staffing and budgeting for maintenance and remedy of deficiencies in administration and planning. A.I.D. will coordinate its efforts with the World Food Program and other donors to insure that its assistance is complementary and not duplicative.

South Pacific Regional

Regional Private Enterprise Development - \$400,000 grant.

Access to export marketing opportunities for small agricultural and agribusiness enterprises and potential entrepreneurs of the island nations is to be addressed by this contract. One constraint is lack of adequate transportation and communications systems, most of which are inadequate and unreliable at present. This project will support contractor or grantee conducted regional conferences and workshops designed to explore and to enhance United States-Pacific Islands trade, joint ventures and investment opportunities. Initially, project will concentrate on Fiji, the country considered most likely to succeed in developing agricultural and agribusiness enterprises. At least one and perhaps two additional South Pacific countries will be included on a feasibility basis. Most past donor assistance has been directed to agricultural production, whereas this project is aimed at providing access to export marketing, quality improvements, trade promotion, investment incentives, and expanded employment opportunities.

AFRICA

Zaire

Area Food and Market Development - \$3.3 million grant. Physical infrastructure requirements for increased agricultural commodities production and marketing in the Bandundu area (one of most densely populated areas of Zaire) would include roads, bridges, dredging, navigational aids and warehouses. This area is linked to Kinshasa by air, by a paved road from its main city, Kikwit, and by a river system which is the primary means of moving produce. Project will incorporate agricultural research, extension and other food-crop activities, including improvement in vehicle fleet and handling facilities and certain infrastructure rehabilitation and development. The Government of Zaire will provide the equivalent of \$10 million over the life of project for transport improvements, extension agent support and other agricultural inputs. Coordination with the World Bank and such donors as Belgium and UNDP is planned, especially during the design stage.

Sudan

Western Sudan Agricultural Sector Grant - \$3.72 million. Feeder roads and crop storage facilities are considered key farmer needs and these have highest development priority by the Kordofan Regional Government. Present dirt roads are impassable during rainy season and lack of crop storage facilities forces farmers to sell at depressed prices, immediately after harvest. A.I.D. would provide technical and financial assistance in procuring road construction equipment and storage warehouses. The Sudanese contribution awaits feasibility studies to determine credit levels needed for farmers' post-harvest expenses. This sector grant complements the Western Sudan Agriculture Marketing Road, a modern network via Khartoum and Port Sudan which opens the Kordofan Region to national and international markets.

Madagascar

Agriculture Development Support - \$2.0 million grant. This project will provide technical assistance and training in rural road rehabilitation and maintenance, small-scale agricultural processing industries and related data generation, policy analysis and development planning. Modest commodity imports to support road building and maintenance equipment, critical spare parts

for agro-processing and farm implement industries and essential computer hardware and software would be included. The proposed project would complement the rehabilitation and improved maintenance of the trunkline road network coordinated by the World Bank. Likewise, other donor efforts by the United Nations and the French in small- and medium-scale industries and artisans, as well as both improved data generation and policy-related analysis, will be supplemented.

Liberia

Rural Roads Maintenance - \$750,000 grant.

This proposed five-year A.I.D. project (LOP funding \$7.0 million) will support World Bank's Fifth Highway Project by providing supplementary technical assistance and equipment procurement. Commencing in July 1985, a technical assistance team would begin work with the Ministry of Public Works to plan and implement regional road maintenance programs, warehousing and procurement, and equipment maintenance. Regraveling of some 125 miles of road by private contractors, short-term training and possibly rehabilitation of MPW's radio network may be included. Serious deterioration of earth (laterite) roads in the major road network, as well as secondary and feeder roads, results from the 150-200 inch annual rainfall throughout most of the country. A.I.D.'s grant will match that of the IBRD with Liberia providing approximately \$19 million of the \$33 million total cost.

Burundi

Rural Roads III - \$1.0 million grant.

Based on positive experience with Rural Roads I and II projects, this proposed grant would fund a third road reconstruction project and further strengthen the Directorate of Roads in the Ministry of Public Works. Begun as a pilot labor intensive rural road project in 1980, this A.I.D. effort has resulted in developing construction skills within the private sector, significantly increasing road traffic and access to agricultural commodities and building self-sufficiency within the Department of Roads. IBRD will also fund two expatriate technicians, one full-time and one part-time.

Southern Africa Regional

Regional Transport Development - \$8.0 million grant.

Unlike much of Africa, Southern Africa possesses a considerable network of roads, railways and ports. Most of these, however, have suffered serious deterioration

during the years of independence and post-independence turmoil. Beginning in FY 1985, A.I.D. will assist in road rehabilitation, the establishment of weighing stations and in the improvement of cargo carrier handling procedures. Training within the region and overseas will also be provided when appropriate. Development is seen as tied directly to the efficient movement of goods, which this project addresses. Host countries will be expected to contribute 25 percent of capital project costs when appropriate.

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Regional

Interisland Shipping and Marketing - \$5.5 million loan. Expansion of export market opportunities and trade links on a regional basis is a priority assistance target. An interisland trading system will facilitate marketing of agricultural commodities and food grown in small, less developed countries of the Eastern Caribbean. Principal markets would be Trinidad, Barbados and the Virgin Islands, which are very dependent on imported food supplies. Proposed project will include: (a) a regularly scheduled shipping service among selected Caribbean states for perishable produce; (b) essential related infrastructure, including wharf improvement and warehousing; and (c) management support and technical assistance. Equity investments by private sector, such as transport companies, will be required.

Haiti

Resource Training Center II - \$750,000 grant (FY 1985, \$250,000).

A follow-on project to the Resource Training Center (RTC) previously funded by A.I.D. to meet needs for trained mid- and lower-level technical personnel. Additional technical assistance is needed in training for rehabilitation or construction of infrastructure projects, such as roads, village markets, potable water and irrigation systems, schools, reforestation and soil conservation. Identification of ways to involve the RTC further as a training resource in ongoing A.I.D. and other donor projects is desired.

SANITARY/WATER SUPPLY

NEAR EAST

Egypt

Alexandria Wastewater Expansion - \$31.9 million grant. Treatment plant rehabilitation and construction of pump stations and collection systems will be procured from firms which have been prequalified. Technical services are being provided to the Alexandria General Organization for Sanitary Drainage (AGOSD) by Wastewater Consultants Group (design engineering and construction supervision). This is a joint venture between Metcalf and Eddy, CH₂M Hill and two Egyptian firms, plus Boyle Engineering/Arthur Young for management advisory services. Perink has been awarded the contract to rehabilitate Spouting and Ras el Soda stations. Additional U.S. construction services will be required to install collectors.

Egypt

Water and Sewerage - \$120 million grant. This program will finance follow-on activities to expand and improve wastewater systems in Egypt, concentrated in Cairo and Alexandria. Emphasis will be on collection and may involve contracting opportunities in design, construction, supervision, commodity procurements and construction management. Support activities, such as training and manpower development, are anticipated.

Jordan

Technical Services and Feasibility Studies IV - \$4.0 million grant. This project will provide advisory assistance, project design, evaluation and other services to selected development projects. Emphasis will be on water supply and water sector services. National Planning Council is implementing agency.

Tunisia

Tunisia Housing/Sanitation-Sewerage Project for Low Income Families - \$25.0 million grant. This project involves both housing (c.f., General Building) and two subprojects in sanitation/sewerage: 1. Thirty Cities Program to improve sanitary, sewerage and storm water drainage in medium sized urban centers (World Bank co-financer); 2. Greater Tunis Project to improve and

extend sanitation services in low income neighborhoods in Greater Tunis (Kuwaiti Fund co-financer). In addition, a technical assistance component will include in-depth studies and assistance to municipalities on urban services and urban investment programs in shelter and related activities.

CENTRALLY FUNDED

Private Sector Water and Sanitation Technology - \$400,000 grant.

Under this Office of Health (S&T/H) project, a U.S. contractor would be selected to provide expert technical assistance to local manufacturers of home hygiene/sanitation devices in areas of product design, manufacturing and quality control, plus marketing methodologies. Elements included would be pilot assessments of technology needs; training in quality control; conducting field pilots for product consumer testing and adaptation; marketing assessments; designing marketing methodologies; distribution and marketing training for new products; and general trouble-shooting and support of existing or planned A.I.D.-assisted country projects. Objective is to stimulate transfer, adaptation and manufacture of technologically appropriate devices to improve water supply and sanitation. Local manufacture will help to alleviate the problem of unavailable or prohibitively expensive equipment and spare parts presently imported.

WATER RESOURCES

ASIA

Indonesia

Small-Scale Irrigation: Operation & Maintenance - \$2.0 million grant, \$6.45 million loan.

Small-scale irrigation systems are being developed with World Bank and Asian Development Bank financing. This project will address the serious problem of poor operations and maintenance (O&M) for past, present, and future small-scale irrigation systems. Basically an institution-building effort, this project will include improvement of technical and managerial capacity to design and construct systems and help in establishing a applied water management research program to improve and develop water-efficient technologies for agricultural purposes.

Provincial and district irrigation services and water users in eight provinces, plus selected Indonesian institutions, will be investigated. Ultimate beneficiaries will be 3,000 non-technical small-scale irrigation systems in Indonesia, operated by 2.5 million farmers.

Sri Lanka

Mahaweli Agriculture and Rural Development - \$6.5 million grant, \$45.0 million loan.

This major resettlement and agricultural development project has highest Government of Sri Lanka priority for increasing domestic food production, rural employment and incomes. The Mahaweli Ganga and Maduru Oya river basins will be furnished with four large dams, extensive irrigation canal systems, irrigation support facilities such as roads, schools, dispensaries and utilities. Project components financed by A.I.D. include: the development of the tertiary irrigation system, agricultural research facilities, water system management, operation and maintenance, groundwater investigations and development as well as training for water systems management plus operation and maintenance. When completed this program will result in irrigation of 23,000 hectares of land and resettlement of 145,000 people, at an estimated total cost of \$300 million from all donors. This project comprises the left bank of the Maduru Oya System B, which is the largest single area of the Accelerated Mahaweli Development Program (117,000 hectares of land, resettlement of 450,000 people).

Sri Lanka

Irrigation Systems Management - \$1.5 million grant, \$2.75 million loan.

This project will rehabilitate and improve six of the 61 major irrigation schemes, or approximately 65,000 acres out of a total of 540,000 acres. Primary emphasis is to develop the GSL's institutional capacity to manage and operate irrigation systems better, and with full participation of farmers. Better water management practices in operation and maintenance, as well as strengthening the GSL irrigation training institute, are expected to result. Multi-disciplinary studies of irrigation systems, a monitoring system to measure irrigation system performance, improvement of control systems and systems safety, and training activities are A&E contractors. A.I.D.'s institutional emphasis is expected to be an important influence on the IBRD irrigation rehabilitation project beginning in 1985.

AFRICA

Mauritania

Water Resources Management - \$1.5 million grant. Existing water facilities will be improved or expanded through drilling or digging new wells and rehabilitation of existing wells on oases sites. Village maintenance and sanitary distribution of the water for personal consumption would be implemented. Project will focus on selected rural communities in which groundwater is the main water supply source. The Government of Mauritania Ministry of Hydrology has already carried out certain hydrologic well drilling. Implementation of this project will be through a Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) with experience in water supply and distribution.

SOUTH AMERICA

Peru

Land and Water Resource Management - \$1 million grant, \$10 million loan (FY 85 \$500,000 grant, \$8.5 million loan).

One of the most important deterrents to agricultural development of productive Peruvian coastal arable land has been the distribution, management and use practices for water resources. A specific coastal watershed is desired, together with a model for low-cost coastal irrigation development that will be transferable to other coastal areas. Activities may include (a) small retention dams; (b) improved distribution systems to decrease losses and increase area under irrigation; (c) adequate drainage systems to prevent salinity problems; (d) development of trickle, drip and sprinkler systems; (e) groundwater tapping to supplement river waters; (f) establishment of water user fees reflecting real water costs. The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank have financed projects to rehabilitate existing irrigation systems, but none presently to meet these objectives.

CARIBBEAN

Haiti

Resource Training Center II - \$750,000 grant (FY 85, \$250,000).

Refer to TRANSPORTATION section.

Caribbean Regional

Agriculture Sector Structural Adjustment II - \$8 million grant.

Bilateral grants to Antigua and Dominica will be tied to structural reform and changes in marketing practices, land use, fisheries, credit services, extension services and information systems. These agricultural policy reforms and investment plans--formulated by both countries--may lead to technical assistance requirements for improved post-harvest storage capabilities and improved water management including establishment of conservation practices. Several regional institutions will be involved (e.g., Caribbean Development Bank), plus donor agencies including the Canadians and British.

GENERAL BUILDING

NEAR EAST

Morocco

Low Cost Shelter Management - \$400,000 grant.

Consulting services to be contracted through a PVO specializing in housing and urban development programs. Technical assistance and training to be provided on establishment of a computerized financial management system for housing-related activities controlled by the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Housing Delegations. Development of computer software, followed by procurement of computer hardware, will be emphasized together with training of Moroccan housing officials on uses and applications of such system. Computer hardware will supplement components already installed at the Ministry of Housing.

Lebanon

Health Administration Rehabilitation - \$10.0 million grant.

Project will finance the construction and equipping of two prefabricated hospitals, and provide technical assistance, to help restore basic health services. Location will be the Southern Suburbs and the East portions of Greater Beirut. Project is a high priority of Lebanon's Ministry of Health. World Health Organization and the World Bank are uncommitted, but both have identified need for such support and may become involved once viability is demonstrated.

Tunisia

Tunisia Housing/Sanitation-Sewerage Project for Low Income Families - \$25.0 million grant.

This project involves both housing and sanitation/sewerage (c.f., Sanitary/Water Supply section). Housing component will be limited to sites and services projects for low income families. A technical assistance component will include in-depth studies and assistance to municipalities on coordinating and managing urban services and urban investment programs in shelter and related activities.

**OTHER PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS WHERE ENGINEERING
AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES MAY BE REQUIRED**

Trade and Development Program (TDP)

This program, begun in FY 1980, was established to work with friendly countries to identify and design country-financed development projects. \$22.0 million is proposed for FY 1985. The program has resulted in countries purchasing development-oriented U.S. technology. Engineering firms are involved in a wide range of fields, including ports and harbors, transportation, industrial plants, telecommunications and energy. Contact: (703)235-3663.

Bureau for Private Enterprise (PRE)

To strengthen and enhance the private sector's role in the economies of developing countries is the main purpose of this Bureau's program. For contractors to access PRE financing (\$15 million worldwide) directly, such U.S. firms would be required to enter into a joint venture relationship with a local business engaged in a priority development activity (e.g., agri-business, health services delivery, alternative energy). Additionally, location in one of the selected "target" countries, deemed strategically and commercially important to the United States in terms of private sector development, would be required. Contact: Bruce Bouchard, (703)235-2274.

International Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

Every year, disastrous events--floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, storms, and manmade catastrophes--exact a heavy human toll. A.I.D. requests for 1985 \$25 million to finance the international disaster assistance account. Primarily, the funds will be used for emergency relief and rehabilitation and about one-fourth will be used for disaster preparedness activities. Based on past experience between 30 and 50 major disasters will warrant U.S. assistance. Although most of the work under this project will be assigned to U.S. Government agencies, it is likely that some portions of the work will go to private engineering firms. Contact: George McCloskey, (703)632-5916).

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)

The ASHA program provides grants to private U.S. non-profit organizations that have founded or sponsored American schools and hospitals abroad to assist them in demonstrating American

ideas and practices in education and medicine. The FY 1985 proposed funding of \$30 million will be directed towards helping those institutions having special requirements, e.g., new physical facilities, renovation of existing facilities, special medical and training programs and the procurement of teaching, medical and scientific equipment. Although engineering and construction contracts seldom exceed \$1 million and are often remotely located, nevertheless, they are open to U.S. firms if interested. Projects which A.I.D. believes could be of interest to U.S. firms are publicized in the Commerce Business Daily. Contact: Lee Knutson, (703)235-1870.

Office of Energy (S&T/EY)

The Office of Energy in the Bureau for Science and Technology maintains Indefinite Quantity Contracts to provide quick response services in energy related work throughout the Agency. These are in addition to those maintained by the Office of Engineering (S&T/ENGR) previously cited. These competitive procurements are also advertised in Commerce Business Daily periodically, with the next advertisement covering a three (3) year period. Contact: Charles Bliss, (703)235-8902.

Office of Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources (S&T/FNR)

Environmental assessments and other engineering services may be required from these Indefinite Quantity Contractors.

Typical environmental protection and natural resources management projects include integrated rural development in developing countries involving reforestation or revegetation; resettlement; water resources inventory, development and use; watershed management; land use studies; road construction; rural electrification; wildlife protection; park and natural reserves planning; and pollution control. Also included are activities related to natural disasters, climate changes, desertification, and those changes leading to the spread of endemic diseases. Contact: William Roseborough, (703)235-2559.

It should be noted that Indefinite Quantity Contracts maintained by S&T/ENGR may also be utilized to procure environmental assessments, when related to a given engineering project.