

PD-ABC-111

UNCLASSIFIED

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

GUYANA

PROJECT PAPER

GUYANA ELECTION ASSISTANCE

AID/LAC/P-553

Project Number: 504-0100

UNCLASSIFIED

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 A	Amendment Number _____	DOCUMENT CODE 3
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2. COUNTRY/ENTITY Guyana	3. PROJECT NUMBER 504-0100
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4. BUREAU/OFFICE LAC/DI <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/>	5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) Guyana Election Assistance
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6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">MM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">YY</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9 1</td> </tr> </table>	MM	DD	YY	0 6	3 0	9 1	7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B', below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY 9 0 B. Quarter 4 C. Final FY 9 1
MM	DD	YY					
0 6	3 0	9 1					

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY <u>90</u>			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID Appropriated Total						
(Grant)	(693)	()	(693)	(693)	()	(693)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other						
1.						
2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	693		693	693		693

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATION 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	900	980		-		693		693	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS									

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each) _____	11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE _____					
12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)						
A. Code	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
B. Amount	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

The purpose of the project is to provide electoral assistance through the International Foundation for Electoral Systems and the National Democratic Institute to help assure free and fair elections in Guyana

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Interim</td> <td style="text-align: center;">MM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">YY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">MM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">YY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Final</td> <td style="text-align: center;">MM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">YY</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9 1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">0 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9 1</td> </tr> </table>	Interim	MM	YY	MM	YY	Final	MM	YY		0 6	9 1				0 6	9 1	15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 000 <input type="checkbox"/> 941 <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____
Interim	MM	YY	MM	YY	Final	MM	YY										
	0 6	9 1				0 6	9 1										

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

17. APPROVED BY	Signature Title William P. Schoux Director, LAC/DI	Date Signed <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">MM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">YY</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0 9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9 0</td> </tr> </table>	MM	DD	YY	0 9	2 8	9 0	18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">MM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">YY</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </table>	MM	DD	YY			
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PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country : Guyana
Name of Project : Guyana Election Assistance
Number of Project : 504-0100

1. Pursuant to Section 531 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Guyana Election Assistance project for Guyana involving planned obligations of not to exceed Six Hundred Ninety Three Thousand United States Dollars (\$693,000) in grant funds ("Grant") over a period of nine months from the date of authorization subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project. The planned life of project is nine months from the date of initial obligation.

2. The project will provide electoral assistance through the National Democratic Institute and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems to help assure free and fair elections in Guyana. The project will provide technical and material assistance to domestic monitoring groups in Guyana, a pre-election fact-finding mission to Guyana, an international observer delegation for the elections, election commodities, training for election officials and poll workers and maintenance of an on-site presence in Guyana through the end of the election period.

3. The Grants which may be negotiated and executed by the officers to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate:

a. Source and Origin of Commodities, Nationality of Services:

Commodities financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in the United States, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have the United States as their place of nationality, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

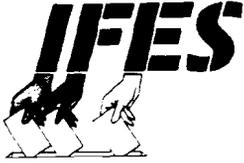
Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States.


Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Latin America
and the Caribbean

September 28, 1990
Date

Clearances:

LAC/DI:MMamlouk (Draft)
LAC/DR:PBloom SB Date 9/28/90
LAC/DP:BSchouten BS Date 9/28/90
LAC/CONT:CAAdams C Date 9/28/90
LAC/CAR:CTyson (Draft)
GC/LAC:KHansen (Draft)
AA/LAC/SA:KHarbert _____ Date _____
LAC/DR/PSS:^{SB}Sbugg:sb:9/27/90:doc0515M



M E M O R A N D U M

TO: William P. Schoux, AID/LAC/DI

FROM: Richard W. Soudriette *Richard W. Soudriette*
Director

DATE: September 24, 1990

SUBJECT: Election Technical Assistance and Commodities Project for Guyana

I. BACKGROUND

On August 21, 1990, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), submitted a concept paper to Agency for International Development's, Office of Democratic Initiatives, that outlined a two phase election project for Guyana.

Under Phase I, IFES proposed sending a two person pre-election technical team to Guyana to undertake an indepth assessment of the Guyanese election system. The team would prepare a comprehensive report that would be useful to the Government of Guyana in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the electoral process. This report would also make specific recommendations for possible areas of improvement and would elaborate specific types of technical assistance needed, as well as the investment required to implement the recommendations. Based upon IFES' conversations with Ambassador Cedric Grant from the Embassy of Guyana, IFES proposes that the focus of the assessment be more of an internal planning document to assist IFES and USAID in the successful implementation of any follow up activities including the procurement of commodities.

Phase II activities were also described IFES's Guyana concept paper in the event that the Government of Guyana and the U.S. Mission decided that additional technical assistance, election commodities and related training are warranted.

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FAX: (202) 452-0804

Based on discussions with the Government of Guyana on September 24, 1990, IFES has agreed to complete the scope of work outlined in Phase I at IFES' expense. The commodities to be procured and related training planned for Phase II will be detailed following the Phase I assessment.

This project proposal contains a brief description of IFES, its programs and resources, and an analysis of the costs to be incurred by IFES for Phase I and the procurement of commodities recommended for Phase II.

II. INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems was established in 1987 by a grant from USAID to "monitor, support and strengthen the mechanics of the election process in developing countries and to undertake any appropriate education initiatives which abet a successful conclusion to those efforts. In this way, the Foundation will contribute toward free, fair and credible elections in countries that both need and request our assistance."

The Foundation is fulfilling its objectives through three major capabilities: creating and maintaining the IFES Resource Center and Database, providing electoral technical assistance to requesting countries and fielding international electoral observers.

A. Resource Center and Database

The continuous collection and maintenance of a worldwide database is one of the primary stated purposes of IFES. We have established a computerized database of country-specific electoral information that includes election dates and statistics, an active file of international electoral experts by geographic area and electoral specialty and a list of election commodity vendors located worldwide.

IFES also maintains a country-by-country file of basic election information including copies of country constitutions, electoral laws, sample ballots, election results and election related news articles.

This database is critical to IFES' ability to respond quickly and effectively to requests for information, technical assistance and election commodities.

B. Technical Assistance

IFES has responded to requests for technical assistance in the areas of electoral law, establishment and maintenance of voter registries, training, ballot security, voter education and motivation, and providing election commodities. To date, IFES has responded to several countries' requests for technical assistance including Paraguay, Bolivia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Sierre Leone, Nigeria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Haiti.

IFES just completed a thorough technical assessment Haiti, and is currently assisting the Provisional Electoral Council of Haiti, with the purchase of election commodities and developing a comprehensive civic education campaign.

Another example of IFES' work is the assistance we provided to the nonpartisan voter education group in Nicaragua called Via Civica. IFES was asked by the National Endowment for Democracy to provide technical assistance to Via Civica in the form of organizational work, training and development of a public information campaign. IFES also assisted Via Civica in promoting voter registration and building an important grass roots organizational base from which to carry out short term, nonpartisan get-out-the-vote activities and long term civic education programs.

C. Election Observation

During the past year, IFES has sent observers to presidential and legislative elections around the world. To date, IFES has sent election observer teams to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Grenada, Uruguay, Honduras, El Salvador, Tunisia, Paraguay, Panama, Costa Rica, Taiwan, Romania, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union.

III. PHASE I: Pre-Election Assessment Site Visit

IFES will send a two person team to Georgetown, Guyana to prepare a comprehensive pre-election analysis which will include a detailed review of the following:

- A. The role of the Electoral Commission;
- B. Review of the Constitution, relevant laws and other codes and regulations;
- C. Establishment and maintenance of voter registries;
- D. Ballot design and security;
- E. Role and duties of poll workers;
- F. Mechanics of the process and procedures at designated polling places;
- G. Distribution, collection and security of ballots;
- H. Civic/voter education and motivation;
- I. Proposed training and materials for election officials;
- J. Identification, procurement and shipment of election commodities and equipment;
- K. Vote counting and certification of election results; and
- L. The role of election observers.

The report will review the Government of Guyana's election processes to ensure free, fair and open presidential and legislative elections. The report will also cite strengths and weaknesses in the process, recommendations for improvement of the process, the investments required to implement each recommendation and actions necessary for strengthening the overall movement toward democratic principles.

IFES proposes that the team consist of one country scholar and one recognized election expert or key IFES

staff member. Prior to travel to Guyana, the team will be briefed in Washington by USAID, Department of State and the Embassy of Guyana.

Prior to the team's departure from Guyana, the team will be available to debrief the Government of Guyana and the U.S. Embassy on their findings and preliminary recommendations.

IV. SUGGESTED TIMING OF SITE VISIT

IFES proposes sending the team to Guyana within the first two weeks of October to remain in country for 5-7 working days. The final report of the pre-election team will be completed and available to USAID and the Government of Guyana no later than the end of October 1990.

V. PHASE II: ELECTION COMMODITIES AND TRAINING COMPONENT

Following review of the pre-election assessment report, the Government of Guyana and the U.S. Mission will want to implement selected recommendations. IFES will offer assistance to the Government of Guyana in the selection and design of election commodities. Commodities will include, but are not limited to, the following: ballots, ballot boxes, ballot box locks, voting booths, ballot paper, communication systems, indelible ink and other related equipment and accessories.

The thrust of IFES' efforts will be encouragement of the use of the most practical, most efficient and most cost effective commodities. Great emphasis will be placed upon appropriate technology.

In the case of those commodities that cannot be located or provided in country, IFES proposes the establishment of an Election Commodity Fund. This fund would be used for commodities essential for the conduct of the elections.

IFES has the capability to identify these election commodities through a computerized database with information on suppliers of all varieties of commodities. The Foundation has experience with procuring and shipping these commodities on timely basis. IFES would serve as

the Washington-based procurement agent for all necessary commodities. IFES would ensure solicitation of competitive bids and the timely delivery of commodities and equipment.

A vital component of this project is the need to provide related training for election officials and poll workers. This training is especially critical because of the introduction of various election commodities. IFES specifically proposes a training program on the proper use of election commodities including storage, distribution, implementation and final disposition of commodities and equipment.

IFES believes the success of any free and fair election is determined to a considerable extent by how well poll workers have been trained. In light of this fact, IFES would hope to re-visit the issue of training requirements once the pre-election assessment is complete.

VI. PROJECT PERSONNEL

IFES proposes to provide onsite and ongoing technical assistance through the services of an IFES Project Manager in Georgetown. His/her duties will include providing assistance in the procurement and distribution of election commodities and related training.

The Project Manager will be responsible for establishing and managing a temporary IFES office in Georgetown. This office will operate until after the 1990 elections.

The Project Manager will be assisted by a part time administrative assistant who will have extensive experience in working with USAID in the areas of procurement, accounting and project administration.

Resumes for the individuals IFES proposes to employ will be submitted to LAC/DI for review.

VII. REPORTS

LAC/DI and the USAID regional office in Central America will receive monthly financial and program progress reports for the duration of this project.

IFES
Guyana Election Assistance
and Commodities Project
September 20, 1990
Page 7

VIII. CONCLUSION

The activities described above will be designed, implemented and evaluated in close cooperation with LAC/DI and USAID staff. The Election Technical Assistance and Commodities Project, managed by IFES, will commence October 1, 1990 and conclude March 30, 1991.

The proposed budget is attached for your review and consideration.

Also attached is information on the members of the Board of Directors and resumes of the principal IFES staff.

Thank you for your consideration.

Election Technical Assistance
and Commodities Project
for Guyana
October 1, 1990 - March 31, 1990

I. Project Management - United States

A.	<u>Project Manager</u> Salary - 20 days/month @ \$275/day	5,500/month
B.	<u>Travel</u> 1. Per Diem - \$154/day x 10 days 2. Airfare - US to Georgetown RT	1,540/month 709/month
C.	<u>Communications</u>	1,000/month
D.	<u>G & A</u>	67,500
Subtotal	<u>121,503</u>

II. Project Management - Guyana

A.	<u>Project Manager</u> - Georgetown, Guyana Salary - 15 days/month @ \$275/day	4,125/month
	<u>Administrative Assistant</u> Salary - 10 days/month @ \$125/day	1,050/month
B.	<u>Travel</u> 1. Airfare - Georgetown to US RT 2. Per Diem - \$124 x 5 days	709/month 620/month
C.	<u>Local Transportation</u> -	2,500/month
D.	<u>Communications</u> -	833/month
Subtotal	<u>53,579</u>

III. Procurement of Election Commodities 209,210

IV. Audit Services 5,000

V. Evaluation 2,500

GRAND TOTAL \$ 391,392



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Suite 503, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 328-3136 ■ FAX (202) 939-3166 ■ Telex 5106015068 NDI1A

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September 26, 1990

Mr. William Schoux
Director
Office of Democratic Initiatives
Room 3253
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C.

Subject: Amendment to Grant No. LAC-0591-G-00-0020-00

Dear Mr. Schoux:

Attached is a proposal submitted by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) concerning the upcoming elections in Guyana. While the proposal is self-contained, it should be treated as an amendment to an earlier grant received by NDI to support election observer activities in Latin America.

Please contact me if there are any questions concerning the proposal.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Wollack
Executive Vice President

cc: Maria Mamlouk



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Suite 605, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 328-3136 • FAX (202) 328-3144
• Telex 5106015068 NDILA

PROPOSAL TO SUPPORT FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN GUYANA
SUBMITTED BY THE
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
TO THE
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs proposes to develop a program that will permit a comprehensive monitoring of the upcoming elections in Guyana. The program will include: 1) providing technical and material assistance to domestic monitoring groups in Guyana; 2) organizing at least two pre-election fact-finding missions to Guyana; 3) sponsoring a 30-40 member international observer delegation for the elections; and 4) maintaining an on-site presence in Guyana through the end of the election period. Through this program, NDI expects to improve the prospects for free and fair elections in Guyana.

BACKGROUND

Guyana is an English-speaking country located in South America. It obtained independence from Great Britain in 1964. Since independence, elections have been highly contentious affairs, with opposition parties complaining about the fairness of the process. International observers were highly critical of the 1980 national elections and the government refused to permit observers to enter the country for the 1985 national elections. Opposition parties boycotted the 1986 local elections, alleging that they would be unfair.

The next elections must occur before March 1991, although most observers in Guyana expect that the elections will be scheduled for sometime in December. Once again, opposition political parties have complained about specific aspects of the electoral process and have sought the presence of large numbers of international observers. The government was initially reluctant to permit

observers other than a group organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat; it now appears the government may be more accepting of international observers, although the specific terms still need to be determined. In addition to the opposition, several nongovernmental groups in Guyana, most notably, the Guyana Human Rights Association and the civic organization GUARD, have encouraged international observers to be present throughout the election period.

NDI EXPERIENCE

During the past five years, NDI has developed a unique capacity to enhance the prospects for free and meaningful elections in countries where elections are problematic, through monitoring, consultation and technical assistance to local groups. The approach involves a comprehensive monitoring of all aspects of an election process through work with domestic groups, pre-election fact-finding missions and a highly visible international observer delegation.

NDI's efforts in Bulgaria between March and June 1990 offer a good example of the approach in practice. NDI worked with a domestic organization, the Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections (BAFE), to help them develop an election monitoring capability throughout the country. On election day, 10,000 BAFE volunteers were present at polling sites throughout the country, providing voters with a sense of security.

NDI consultants assisted BAFE in the development of a parallel vote tabulation. NDI also provided material assistance -- in the

form of computers, facsimile machines and photocopy machines -- to BAFE for the parallel vote tabulation. Ironically, the parallel vote tabulations served to legitimize a ruling party victory, but in doing so assured that the opposition accepted the results.

During the pre-election period in Bulgaria, NDI organized three pre-election fact-finding missions to assess specific aspects of the electoral process. Each mission included four to six members from different countries and reflecting different political traditions within the democratic spectrum, thus providing for a multitude of perspectives among the assessment team. In addition to providing guidelines about international standards to election officials and government leaders, and recommending changes in the electoral procedures, the pre-election missions highlighted for Bulgarians the international interest in the June elections and provided an opportunity to establish relations with the BAFE volunteers in different cities around the country.

For the elections, NDI co-sponsored a 60-member international observer delegation. The delegation arrived several days prior to the elections for briefings. The day before the elections, the delegation divided into 12 teams for observations in the province. Most of the teams included at least one person who had visited Bulgaria on a pre-election mission. On the day following the elections, the team regrouped to share perspectives. A consensus statement was prepared and presented to a well-covered press conference at mid-day.

Several members of the delegation remained in Bulgaria to

examine the complaints filed by the various parties and to determine whether they were being handled in accordance with the prescribed procedures. This team issued a statement a week after the first-round of elections, concluding that the opposition had not presented sufficient evidence to establish that the results in any constituency had been affected by fraud.

NDI PROPOSAL FOR GUYANA

The above approach, with appropriate modifications, is well-suited for Guyana, a country with established nongovernmental organizations and a tradition of electoral participation (notwithstanding the 1986 boycott, opposition parties appear committed to participate in the coming elections). An NDI survey team would visit Guyana in early October to establish contacts with the government, the election administrators, the political parties and the nongovernmental organizations. The team will prepare an assessment of the situation and will determine the type of assistance NDI can provide to suggest the electoral process. Depending on the team's recommendations, NDI would develop a comprehensive, or more limited, electoral program. Following is a description of the comprehensive project.

After the first survey mission, NDI would sponsor one to three pre-election missions, depending on the scheduling of the elections. These missions would consist of delegates from several countries with interest in Guyana, including Canada, Great Britain, the United States and Caribbean countries. Each mission would issue a report assessing the electoral laws, procedures and pre-

election environment. While in Guyana, the pre-election missions will coordinate with the Commonwealth Observer Group, which is expected to have a permanent presence in the country during the pre-election period.

NDI would consult with the Council of Freely-Elected Heads of Government, which is chaired by former President Jimmy Carter, to determine its interest in observing and monitoring the Guyana elections. In the past, NDI and the Council have cosponsored similar projects in Panama, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Parallel with these missions, NDI consultants would work with Guyanese nongovernmental organizations to develop an effective domestic monitoring capability. Given past electoral experiences in Guyana, the consultants would advise on how best to monitor the elections so as to enhance confidence and participation in the process. It is possible that some form of parallel vote tabulation operation will be implemented, with the exact nature of the operation dependant on the laws governing how the official count will be conducted.

For the elections, NDI would organize a 30-40 member international delegation. Many of the delegates would have previously visited Guyana as part of a pre-election mission, thus assuring continuity and knowledge about the situation. The United States component would be bipartisan. The delegation would observe the elections in all regions of the country. Traditionally, the presence of observer delegations help to deter possible misconduct and instill confidence among voters.

As noted, the tabulation process has been a source of controversy in previous Guyana elections. For this reason, NDI will maintain a presence in the country until the counting is complete and the results are announced. In addition, if warranted by the circumstances, NDI would organize a visit during the counting process by one of the delegation leaders and several delegation members to review any allegations of manipulation.

. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

The Guyana project would be administered by NDI Vice President Ken Wollack, NDI Senior Consultant Larry Garber, and NDI Program Director Thomas Melia. All three have been helped organize previous NDI election observer missions and have worked closely with organizations in Chile, Panama, Nicaragua, Haiti and Bulgaria in developing domestic monitoring capabilities.

1990 GUYANA ELECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

BUDGET

	<u>US</u>	<u>Local</u>
I. Salaries and Benefits (4 months)		
A. Senior Program Officer		
@ 40,000	13,375	
B. 1 Program Assistant		
@ 20,000	<u>6,666</u>	
	20,041	
C. Space and Utilities	3,675	
II. Supplies and Equipment		
A. Office Supplies	2,500	
B. Equipment Rental	<u>3,100</u>	
	5,600	
III. Communications and Postage		
A. Telephone/Telex	4,000	
B. Postage and Courier	<u>4,500</u>	
	8,500	
IV. Travel		
A. Airfare		
1. 1 trip x 3 persons		
x \$900	2,700	
2. 1 trips x 8 persons		
x \$900	7,200	
3. 1 trip x 8 persons		
x \$900	<u>7,200</u>	
	17,100	
B. Ground transportation		
1. 2 cars x 3 days @ \$250/day		1,500
2. 2 cars x 3 days @ \$250/day		1,500
3. 1 car x 4 days @ \$250/day		<u>1,000</u>
		4,000
C. Airfare for observer mission		
1. 40 persons		
x \$1,000av. r/t	40,000	
2. 8 persons x \$1,000	8,000	
D. Local Air Travel		
1. 15 persons x \$250 r/t		3,750
E. Ground transportation for obsv.		
1. 20 cars x 3 days @ \$250/day		15,000
V. Per diem		
A. First trip		
1. 3 persons x \$134		
x 7 days	2,814	

20

B. Second trip		
1. 8 persons x \$134		
x 7 days	7,504	
C. Third trip/ observer delegation		
1. 48 persons x \$134		
x 7 days	45,024	
D. Other costs		
1. Visas, shots, airport tax	2,000	
E. TOTAL TRAVEL AND PER DIEM COSTS	<u>122,442</u>	<u>22,750</u>
VI. Contractual Services		
A. Printing of Reports (4)	6,000	
B. General Admin. Support (Clerical)		
1. Monitoring Missions		500
2. Observer Mission		1,500
C. Intern 4 months	3,200	
D. Photographer		400
E. Audit	1,250	
F. Carter Center-Four months		
1. Staff Salaries		
a. 3Ft, 2Interns	15,672	
2. Communications	2,880	
3. Office Supplies	1,280	
4. Indirect Costs	6,333	
5. Travel	2,835	
6. Administrative	<u>5,000</u>	
	34,000	
TOTAL CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	<u>35,450</u>	<u>2400</u>
VII. Consultants (Election participants)		
A. 1 staff consultant x \$250		
x \$250	7,500	
B. 1 consultant based in Guyana		
x 90 days	<u>10,000</u>	
	17,500	
VIII. Cooperative Agreement (Parallel Vote Count)		
A. Supplies and Equipment		25,000
B. Communications		10,000
C. Travel and Per Diem		5,000
D. Office Rental		10,000
E. Civic Awareness Materials		5,000
F. Consultant (on Vote Counts)	<u>5,000</u>	
G. TOTAL AGREEMENT COSTS	<u>5,000</u>	<u>55,000</u>
IX. Other Direct Costs		
A. Bank Charges		316
B. Public Information Costs	800	
C. Subscription and Memberships	200	
D. Debriefing Materials	1,100	
E. Meetings & Conferences		2,500

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TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	<u>2,100</u>	<u>2,816</u>
TOTAL BUDGET (US and Local Costs)	218,642	82,966
	GRAND TOTAL:	301,608

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JUSTIFICATION FOR SELECTION OF ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT

The grant recipient, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) was selected without competition in accordance with A.I.D. Handbook 13, Chapter 2, Paragraph 3, Exceptions.

The proposed program derives from a proposal submitted by IFES, which was unsolicited by A.I.D. The decision to accept the proposal without inviting grant applications from other sources is based upon LAC's determination that IFES is uniquely capable of providing the assistance described in the time frame required. IFES has a consistently good track record in the use of A.I.D. funds to provide timely and effective technical assistance in response to requests from electoral administrators in the LAC region.

IFES is the only U.S. organization that has as its central purpose assistance to improve electoral systems abroad through the collection and dissemination of information on the mechanics of the election process, coupled with technical expertise on selection and expeditious procurement of election commodities. Indeed, the absence of such a resource led AID/PPC to provide FY 1987 grant funds to enable the creation and early operations of IFES, to meet the growing demand for electoral assistance from emerging democracies throughout the world.

LAC/DI: RKnee:09/26/90:3665A

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Government of Guyana request on file
in LAC/DR/PSS.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

LAC-IEE-90-59

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION

Project Location : Guyana
Project Title : Guyana Election Assistance
Project Number : 504-0100
Funding : \$746,608
Life of Project : 9 months
IEE Prepared by : Susan Bugg
LAC/DR/PSS
Recommended Threshold Decision : Categorical Exclusion
Bureau Threshold Decision : Concur with Recommendation
Comments : None
Copy to : Bill Schoux, Director
LAC/DI
Copy to : Susan Bugg, LAC/DR/PSS
Copy to : IEE File

John O Wilson Date SEP 27 1990

John O. Wilson
Deputy Chief Environmental Officer
Bureau for Latin America
and the Caribbean

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ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

Project Location : Guyana
Project Title and Number : Guyana Election Assistance
Number 504-0100
Funding : \$746,608
Life of Project : 9 Months
Prepared by : Susan Bugg, LAC/DR/PSS

A. Activity Description: The purpose of the project is to provide electoral assistance through the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) to help assure free and fair elections in Guyana.

B. Discussion: A.I.D. funds will be used for pre-election assessments, technical assistance, election materials, training and commodities. The activities, when weighed against the criteria of Section 216.2(c)(1)(i) and 216.2(c)(2)(i) of A.I.D.'s Environmental Procedures, are considered to qualify for a categorical exclusion for which the Initial Environmental Examination is generally not required.

This statement is submitted for the Bureau Environmental Officer Review in accordance with Section 216.2(3).

C. Recommendation: Based on the above, it is recommended that a Categorical Exclusion be approved by the Bureau Environmental Officer.

Approved: 

Disapproved: _____

Date: 27, 9 90

Peter J. Bloom, Director, LAC/DR

5C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to: (A) FAA funds generally; (B)(1) Development Assistance funds only; or (B)(2) the Economic Support Fund only.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(b). Has the President certified to the Congress that the government of the recipient country is failing to take adequate measures to prevent narcotic drugs or other controlled substances which are cultivated, produced or processed illicitly, in whole or in part, in such country or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to United States Government personnel or their dependents or from entering the United States unlawfully?

2. FAA Sec. 481(h); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(b). (These provisions apply to assistance of any kind provided by grant, sale, loan, lease, credit, guaranty, or insurance, except assistance from the Child Survival Fund or relating to international narcotics control, disaster and refugee relief, narcotics education and awareness, or the provision of food or medicine.) If the recipient is a "major illicit drug producing country" (defined as a country producing during a fiscal year at least five metric tons of opium or 500 metric tons of coca or marijuana) or a "major drug-transit country" (defined as a country that is a significant direct source of illicit drugs significantly affecting the United States, through which such drugs

The President has not so certified.

Guyana is not a major illicit drug-producing country or a major drug-transit country.

are transported, or through which significant sums of drug-related profits are laundered with the knowledge or complicity of the government): (a) Does the country have in place a bilateral narcotics agreement with the United States, or a multilateral narcotics agreement? and (b) Has the President in the March 1 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INSCR) determined and certified to the Congress (without Congressional enactment, within 45 days of continuous session, of a resolution disapproving such a certification), or has the President determined and certified to the Congress on any other date (with enactment by Congress of a resolution approving such certification), that (1) during the previous year the country has cooperated fully with the United States or taken adequate steps on its own to satisfy the goals agreed to in a bilateral narcotics agreement with the United States or in a multilateral agreement, to prevent illicit drugs produced or processed in or transported through such country from being transported into the United States, to prevent and punish drug profit laundering in the country, and to prevent and punish bribery and other forms of public corruption which facilitate production or shipment of illicit drugs or discourage prosecution of such acts, or that (2) the vital national interests of the United States require the provision of such assistance?

3. 1986 Drug Act Sec. 2013. (This section applies to the same categories of assistance subject to the restrictions in FAA Sec. 481(h), above.) If recipient country is a "major illicit drug producing country" or "major drug-transit country" (as defined for the purpose of FAA Sec 481(h)), has the President submitted a report to

Not applicable to
Guyana.

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Congress listing such country as one:
(a) which, as a matter of government policy, encourages or facilitates the production or distribution of illicit drugs; (b) in which any senior official of the government engages in, encourages, or facilitates the production or distribution of illegal drugs; (c) in which any member of a U.S. Government agency has suffered or been threatened with violence inflicted by or with the complicity of any government officer; or (d) which fails to provide reasonable cooperation to lawful activities of U.S. drug enforcement agents, unless the President has provided the required certification to Congress pertaining to U.S. national interests and the drug control and criminal prosecution efforts of that country?

4. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to a government, is the government indebted to any U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where:
(a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies, (b) the debt is not denied or contested by such government, or (c) the indebtedness arises under an unconditional guaranty of payment given by such government or controlled entity? No.
5. FAA Sec. 620(e)(1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including any government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities? No.

6. FAA Secs. 620(a), 620(f), 620D; FY 1990 Appropriations Act Secs. 512, 548. Is recipient country a Communist country? If so, has the President: (a) determined that assistance to the country is vital to the security of the United States, that the recipient country is not controlled by the international Communist conspiracy, and that such assistance will further promote the independence of the recipient country from international communism, or (b) removed a country from applicable restrictions on assistance to communist countries upon a determination and report to Congress that such action is important to the national interest of the United States? Will assistance be provided either directly or indirectly to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Vietnam, South Yemen, Iran or Syria? Will assistance be provided to Afghanistan without a certification, or will assistance be provided inside Afghanistan through the Soviet-controlled government of Afghanistan? Guyana is not a Communist country.
7. FAA Sec. 620(j). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property? No.
8. FAA Sec. 620(l). Has the country failed to enter into an investment guaranty agreement with OPIC? No.
9. FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (as amended) Sec. 5. (a) Has the country seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing vessel because of fishing activities in international waters? (b) If so, has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made? No.

10. FAA Sec. 620(q); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 518 (Brooke Amendment). (a) Has the government of the recipient country been in default for more than six months on interest or principal of any loan to the country under the FAA? (b) Has the country been in default for more than one year on interest or principal on any U.S. loan under a program for which the FY 1990 Appropriations Act appropriates funds?
- Guyana's debt to the United States was rescheduled in September 1990 as part of a Paris Club rescheduling exercise. A waiver of FAA Sec. 620(q) is being sought from the Secretary of State.
11. FAA Sec. 620(s). If contemplated assistance is development loan or to come from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the percentage of the country's budget and amount of the country's foreign exchange or other resources spent on military equipment? (Reference may be made to the annual "Taking Into Consideration" memo: "Yes, taken into account by the Administrator at time of approval of Agency OYB." This approval by the Administrator of the Operational Year Budget can be the basis for an affirmative answer during the fiscal year unless significant changes in circumstances occur.)
- Yes, taken into account by the Administrator at the time of approval of the Agency OYB for Guyana.
12. FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have relations been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?
- No.
13. FAA Sec. 620(u). What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the A.I.D. Administrator in determining the current A.I.D. Operational Year Budget? (Reference may be made to the "Taking into Consideration" memo.)
- Donors agreed to debt rescheduling at the September 1990 Paris Club.

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14. FAA Sec. 620A. Has the President determined that the recipient country grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism or otherwise supports international terrorism? No.
15. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 564. Has the country been determined by the President to: (a) grant sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or (b) otherwise support international terrorism, unless the President has waived this restriction on grounds of national security or for humanitarian reasons? No.
16. ISDCA of 1985 Sec. 552(b). Has the Secretary of State determined that the country is a high terrorist threat country after the Secretary of Transportation has determined, pursuant to section 1115(e)(2) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, that an airport in the country does not maintain and administer effective security measures? No.
17. FAA Sec. 666(b). Does the country object, on the basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. who is present in such country to carry out economic development programs under the FAA? No.
18. FAA Secs. 669, 670. Has the country, after August 3, 1977, delivered to any other country or received nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment, materials, or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards, and without special certification by the President? Has it transferred a nuclear explosive device to a non-nuclear weapon state, or if such a state, either received or detonated a nuclear explosive device? (FAA Sec. 620E permits a special waiver of Sec. 669 for Pakistan.) No.

19. FAA Sec. 670. If the country is a non-nuclear weapon state, has it, on or after August 8, 1985, exported (or attempted to export) illegally from the United States any material, equipment, or technology which would contribute significantly to the ability of a country to manufacture a nuclear explosive device? No.
20. ISDCA of 1981 Sec. 720. Was the country represented at the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 36th General Assembly of the U.N. on Sept. 25 and 28, 1981, and did it fail to disassociate itself from the communique issued? If so, has the President taken it into account? (Reference may be made to the "Taking into Consideration" memo.) No.
21. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 513. Has the duly elected Head of Government of the country been deposed by military coup or decree? If assistance has been terminated, has the President notified Congress that a democratically elected government has taken office prior to the resumption of assistance? No.
22. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 539. Does the recipient country fully cooperate with the international refugee assistance organizations, the United States, and other governments in facilitating lasting solutions to refugee situations, including resettlement without respect to race, sex, religion, or national origin? Yes.

B. FUNDING SOURCE CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

N/A

a. FAA Sec. 116. Has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy?

b. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 535. Has the President certified that use of DA funds by this country would violate any of the prohibitions against use of funds to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning, to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions, to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning, to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations, to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning?

2. Economic Support Fund Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 502B. Has it been determined that the country has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, has the President found that the country made such significant improvement in its human rights record that furnishing such assistance is in the U.S. national interest?

No.

b. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 569(d). Has this country met its drug eradication targets or otherwise taken significant steps to halt illicit drug production or trafficking?

Yes.

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5C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to projects. This section is divided into two parts. Part A includes criteria applicable to all projects. Part B applies to projects funded from specific sources only: B(1) applies to all projects funded with Development Assistance; B(2) applies to projects funded with Development Assistance loans; and B(3) applies to projects funded from ESF.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 523; FAA Sec. 634A. If money is to be obligated for an activity not previously justified to Congress, or for an amount in excess of amount previously justified to Congress, has Congress been properly notified?
CN was sent to the Hill on September 14, 1990.
2. FAA Sec. 611(a). Prior to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, will there be:
(a) engineering, financial or other plans necessary to carry out the assistance;
and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?
Obligations will be less than \$500,000.
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If legislative action is required within recipient country with respect to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, what is the basis for a reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of the purpose of the assistance?
N/A

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4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 501. If project is for water or water-related land resource construction, have benefits and costs been computed to the extent practicable in accordance with the principles, standards, and procedures established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962, et seq.)? (See A.I.D. Handbook 3 for guidelines.) N/A
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and total U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability to maintain and utilize the project effectively? N/A
6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project susceptible to execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so, why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. No.
7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions on whether projects will encourage efforts of the country to:
(a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations;
(d) discourage monopolistic practices;
(e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and
(f) strengthen free labor unions. N/A
8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusions on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise). U.S. goods and services will be procured when appropriate.

9. FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars. Guyana contributes local currencies for activities undertaken as a part of U.S. PL480 assistance to that country.
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release? No.
11. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 521. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity? N/A
12. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 547. Will the assistance (except for programs in Caribbean Basin Initiative countries under U.S. Tariff Schedule "Section 807," which allows reduced tariffs on articles assembled abroad from U.S.-made components) be used directly to procure feasibility studies, prefeasibility studies, or project profiles of potential investment in, or to assist the establishment of facilities specifically designed for, the manufacture for export to the United States or to third country markets in direct competition with U.S. exports, of textiles, apparel, footwear, handbags, flat goods (such as wallets or coin purses worn on the person), work gloves or leather wearing apparel? No.
13. FAA Sec. 119(g)(4)-(6) & (10). Will the assistance: (a) support training and education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity; (b) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other No.

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wildlife habitats; (c) support efforts to identify and survey ecosystems in recipient countries worthy of protection; or (d) by any direct or indirect means significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas?

14. FAA Sec. 121(d). If a Sahel project, has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of project funds (either dollars or local currency generated therefrom)? N/A

15. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Agency for International Development." If assistance is to be made to a United States PVO (other than a cooperative development organization), does it obtain at least 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government? N/A

16. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 537. If assistance is being made available to a PVO, has that organization provided upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of A.I.D., and is the PVO registered with A.I.D.? N/A

17. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 514. If funds are being obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, has the President consulted with and provided a written justification to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and has such obligation been subject to regular notification procedures? N/A

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18. State Authorization Sec. 139 (as interpreted by conference report). Has confirmation of the date of signing of the project agreement, including the amount involved, been cabled to State L/T and A.I.D. LEG within 60 days of the agreement's entry into force with respect to the United States, and has the full text of the agreement been pouched to those same offices? (See Handbook 3, Appendix 6G for agreements covered by this provision). N/A
19. Trade Act Sec. 5164 (as interpreted by conference report), amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2 (and as implemented through A.I.D. policy). Does the assistance activity use the metric system of measurement in its procurements, grants, and other business-related activities, except to the extent that such use is impractical or is likely to cause significant inefficiencies or loss of markets to United States firms? Are bulk purchases usually to be made in metric, and are components, subassemblies, and semi-fabricated materials to be specified in metric units when economically available and technically adequate? Will A.I.D. specifications use metric units of measure from the earliest programmatic stages, and from the earliest documentation of the assistance processes (for example, project papers) involving quantifiable measurements (length, area, volume, capacity, mass and weight), through the implementation stage? No
20. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Women in Development." Will assistance be designed so that the percentage of women participants will be demonstrably increased? Project beneficiaries will be the people of Guyana, including women.

21. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 592(a).
If assistance is furnished to a foreign government under arrangements which result in the generation of local currencies, has A.I.D. (a) required that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by the recipient government, (b) entered into an agreement with that government providing the amount of local currencies to be generated and the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, and (c) established by agreement the responsibilities of A.I.D. and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account?

N/A

Will such local currencies, or an equivalent amount of local currencies, be used only to carry out the purposes of the DA or ESF chapters of the FAA (depending on which chapter is the source of the assistance) or for the administrative requirements of the United States Government?

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

If assistance is terminated to a country, will any unencumbered balances of funds remaining in a separate account be disposed of for purposes agreed to by the recipient government and the United States Government?

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

N/A

a. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 546 (as interpreted by conference report for original enactment). If assistance is for agricultural development activities (specifically, any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training), are such activities: (1) specifically and principally designed to increase agricultural exports by the host country to a country other than the United States, where the export would lead to direct competition in that third country with exports of a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States, and can the activities reasonably be expected to cause substantial injury to U.S. exporters of a similar agricultural commodity; or (2) in support of research that is intended primarily to benefit U.S. producers?

b. FAA Sec. 107. Is special emphasis placed on use of appropriate technology (defined as relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)?

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

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d. FAA Sec. 101(a). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth?

e. FAA Secs. 102(b), 111, 113, 281(a). Describe extent to which activity will: (1) effectively involve the poor in development by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, dispersing investment from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using appropriate U.S. institutions; (2) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward a better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (3) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (4) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (5) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries.

f. FAA Secs. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 120-21; FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Sub-Saharan Africa, DA." Does the project fit the criteria for the source of funds (functional account) being used?

g. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Sub-Saharan Africa, DA." Have local currencies generated by the sale of imports or foreign exchange by the government of a country in Sub-Saharan Africa from funds appropriated under Sub-Saharan Africa, DA been deposited in a special account established by that government, and are these local currencies available only for

use, in accordance with an agreement with the United States, for development activities which are consistent with the policy directions of Section 102 of the FAA and for necessary administrative requirements of the U. S. Government?

h. FAA Sec. 107. Is emphasis placed on use of appropriate technology (relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)?

i. FAA Secs. 110, 124(d). Will the recipient country provide at least 25 percent of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or is the latter cost-sharing requirement being waived for a "relatively least developed" country)?

j. FAA Sec. 128(b). If the activity attempts to increase the institutional capabilities of private organizations or the government of the country, or if it attempts to stimulate scientific and technological research, has it been designed and will it be monitored to ensure that the ultimate beneficiaries are the poor majority?

k. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental processes essential to self-government.

l. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, under heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 535. Are any of the funds to be used for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions?

Are any of the funds to be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations?

Are any of the funds to be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization?

Will funds be made available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services?

In awarding grants for natural family planning, will any applicant be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning?

Are any of the funds to be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning?

m. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?

n. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 579. What portion of the funds will be available only for activities of economically and socially disadvantaged enterprises, historically black colleges and universities, colleges and universities having a student body in which more than 40 percent of the students are Hispanic Americans, and

private and voluntary organizations which are controlled by individuals who are black Americans, Hispanic Americans, or Native Americans, or who are economically or socially disadvantaged (including women)?

o. FAA Sec. 118(c). Does the assistance comply with the environmental procedures set forth in A.I.D. Regulation 16? Does the assistance place a high priority on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests? Specifically, does the assistance, to the fullest extent feasible: (1) stress the importance of conserving and sustainably managing forest resources; (2) support activities which offer employment and income alternatives to those who otherwise would cause destruction and loss of forests, and help countries identify and implement alternatives to colonizing forested areas; (3) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management; (4) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices; (5) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase production on lands already cleared or degraded; (6) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested; (7) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing; (8) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation; (9) conserve biological diversity in forest areas by supporting efforts to identify, establish, and maintain a representative network of protected tropical forest ecosystems on a worldwide basis, by making the establishment of protected areas a

condition of support for activities involving forest clearance or degradation, and by helping to identify tropical forest ecosystems and species in need of protection and establish and maintain appropriate protected areas; (10) seek to increase the awareness of U.S. Government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests; and (11) utilize the resources and abilities of all relevant U.S. government agencies?

p. FAA Sec. 118(c)(13). If the assistance will support a program or project significantly affecting tropical forests (including projects involving the planting of exotic plant species), will the program or project: (1) be based upon careful analysis of the alternatives available to achieve the best sustainable use of the land, and (2) take full account of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities on biological diversity?

q. FAA Sec. 118(c)(14). Will assistance be used for: (1) the procurement or use of logging equipment, unless an environmental assessment indicates that all timber harvesting operations involved will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner and that the proposed activity will produce positive economic benefits and sustainable forest management systems; or (2) actions which will significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas which contain tropical forests, or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas?

r. FAA Sec. 118(c)(15). Will assistance be used for: (1) activities which would result in the conversion of forest lands to the rearing of livestock; (2) the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads (including temporary haul roads for logging or other extractive industries) which pass through relatively undergraded forest lands; (3) the

colonization of forest lands; or (4) the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood relatively undergraded forest lands, unless with respect to each such activity an environmental assessment indicates that the activity will contribute significantly and directly to improving the livelihood of the rural poor and will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner which supports sustainable development?

s. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 534(a). If assistance relates to tropical forests, will project assist countries in developing a systematic analysis of the appropriate use of their total tropical forest resources, with the goal of developing a national program for sustainable forestry?

t. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 534(b). If assistance relates to energy, will such assistance focus on improved energy efficiency, increased use of renewable energy resources, and national energy plans (such as least-cost energy plans) which include investment in end-use efficiency and renewable energy resources?

Describe and give conclusions as to how such assistance will: (1) increase the energy expertise of A.I.D. staff, (2) help to develop analyses of energy-sector actions to minimize emissions of greenhouse gases at least cost, (3) develop energy-sector plans that employ end-use analysis and other techniques to identify cost-effective actions to minimize reliance on fossil fuels, (4) help to analyze fully environmental impacts (including impact on global warming), (5) improve efficiency in production, transmission, distribution, and use of energy, (6) assist in exploiting nonconventional renewable energy resources, including wind, solar, small-hydro, geo-thermal, and advanced

biomass systems, (7) expand efforts to meet the energy needs of the rural poor, (8) encourage host countries to sponsor meetings with United States energy efficiency experts to discuss the use of least-cost planning techniques, (9) help to develop a cadre of United States experts capable of providing technical assistance to developing countries on energy issues, and (10) strengthen cooperation on energy issues with the Department of Energy, EPA, World Bank, and Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.

u. FY 1990 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Sub-Saharan Africa, DA" (as interpreted by conference report upon original enactment). If assistance will come from the Sub-Saharan Africa DA account, is it: (1) to be used to help the poor majority in Sub-Saharan Africa through a process of long-term development and economic growth that is equitable, participatory, environmentally sustainable, and self-reliant; (2) being provided in accordance with the policies contained in section 102 of the FAA; (3) being provided, when consistent with the objectives of such assistance, through African, United States and other PVOs that have demonstrated effectiveness in the promotion of local grassroots activities on behalf of long-term development in Sub-Saharan Africa; (4) being used to help overcome shorter-term constraints to long-term development, to promote reform of sectoral economic policies, to support the critical sector priorities of agricultural production and natural resources, health, voluntary family planning services, education, and income generating opportunities, to bring about appropriate sectoral restructuring of the Sub-Saharan African economies, to support reform in public administration and finances and to establish a favorable environment for individual enterprise and self-sustaining development, and to take

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into account, in assisted policy reforms, the need to protect vulnerable groups; (5) being used to increase agricultural production in ways that protect and restore the natural resource base, especially food production, to maintain and improve basic transportation and communication networks, to maintain and restore the renewable natural resource base in ways that increase agricultural production, to improve health conditions with special emphasis on meeting the health needs of mothers and children, including the establishment of self-sustaining primary health care systems that give priority to preventive care, to provide increased access to voluntary family planning services, to improve basic literacy and mathematics especially to those outside the formal educational system and to improve primary education, and to develop income-generating opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed in urban and rural areas?

v. International Development Act Sec. 711, FAA Sec. 463. If project will finance a debt-for-nature exchange, describe how the exchange will support protection of: (1) the world's oceans and atmosphere, (2) animal and plant species, and (3) parks and reserves; or describe how the exchange will promote: (4) natural resource management, (5) local conservation programs, (6) conservation training programs, (7) public commitment to conservation, (8) land and ecosystem management, and (9) regenerative approaches in farming, forestry, fishing, and watershed management.

w. FY 1990 Appropriations Act Sec. 515. If deob/reob authority is sought to be exercised in the provision of DA assistance, are the funds being obligated for the same general purpose, and for countries within the same region as originally obligated, and have the House and Senate Appropriations Committees been properly notified?

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2. Development Assistance Project Criteria
(Loans Only)

N/A

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

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

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

3. Economic Support Fund Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance promote economic and political stability? To the maximum extent feasible, is this assistance consistent with the policy directions, purposes, and programs of Part I of the FAA?

Yes

b. FAA Sec. 531(e). Will this assistance be used for military or paramilitary purposes?

No

c. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made?

N/A

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