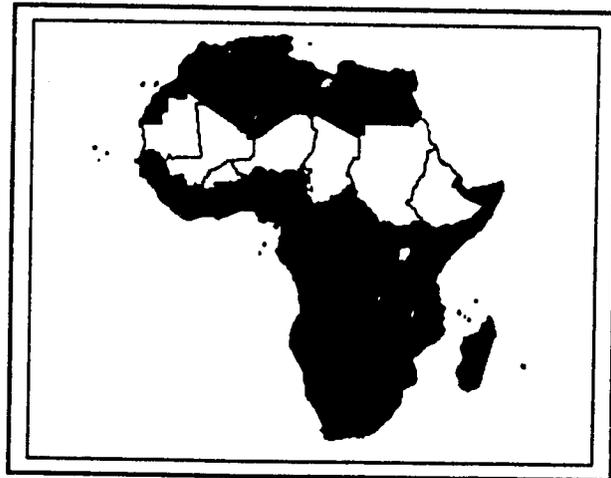


**FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM  
(FEWS)**

**PROJECT PAPER  
AMENDMENT NO. 2**

**(698-0466)**



**Approved: September 6, 1991**

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add  
 C = Change  
 D = Delete

Amendment Number  
2

DOCUMENT CODE  
3

COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 Africa Regional

3. PROJECT NUMBER  
698-0466

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

AFR

TR

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

Famine Early Warning System

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY  
11 2 91

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION  
 (Under 'B:' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 89 B. Quarter  C. Final FY 92

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY <u>89</u>			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AD Appropriated Total	3,000		3,000	13,000		13,000
(Grant)	( 3,000 )	( )	( 3,000 )	( 13,000 )	( )	( 13,000 )
(Loan)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Other 1.						
U.S. 2.						
Host Country						
Other Donors)						
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,000</b>		<b>3,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>		<b>13,000</b>

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) DFA	120	070		9,200		3,800		13,000	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
<b>TOTALS</b>				<b>9,200</b>		<b>3,800</b>		<b>13,000</b>	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 5 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

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

A. Code BS BR  
 B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To help establish a famine early warning system that provides timely information so that decision makers can authorize famine prevention initiatives.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY  
0 9 9 1 | | | | | | | | | |

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000  941  Local  Other (Specify) 935

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

This amendment increases life of project funding from \$9.2 million to \$13.0 million. The goal, purpose and outputs remain the same.

17. APPROVED BY

Signature  
 Richard A. Cobb  
 Title  
 Office Director, AFR/TR

Date Signed  
 MM DD YY  
0 9 0 6 9 1

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY  
 | | | | | |

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**FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM PROJECT**  
**NO. 698-0466**

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**ANNEXES**

A - Initial Environmental Examination

B - Statutory Checklist, 5C(2) - Assistance Checklist

**ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA**

September 6, 1991

**FROM:** Richard A. Cobb, Office Director, AFR/TR 

**SUBJECT:** Project Authorization Amendment for the Famine Early Warning System Project (FEWS)

**PROBLEM:** Your approval is required to increase the authorized funding level for the FEWS project from \$9,200,000 to \$13,000,000. The additional \$3,800,000 will support activities during the fourth year of this four year project. No changes to the purpose and outputs are proposed.

**BACKGROUND:** A.I.D.'s famine early warning system (FEWS) activities began on an ad hoc basis in mid-1985 under crisis conditions to respond to USG needs for better information about famine affected populations. U.S. responses to specific crises had been severely hampered because not enough information was available on populations in disaster areas, the cause of the famine or food production and stocks. Thus, the first objective of FEWS was to identify conditions which might lead to a famine emergency and to target populations at risk at a sub-country level.

FEWS's original orientation was toward U.S. decision makers and its purpose was to provide them with sufficient, timely and credible information. The initial activity was supported with Foreign Disaster Assistance funding. Later, FEWS activities were funded through the African Emergency Locus/Grasshopper Assistance Project. FEWS as a separate project (698-0466) started in FY 1989. The Project's orientation was changed at that time to include host country needs and regional/international collaboration in addition to information needs of U.S. decision makers.

1. **Goal:** The goal of the FEWS project is to reduce the incidence of famine in Africa thereby helping insure food security in famine prone countries.
2. **Purpose:** Its purpose is to help establish a famine early warning system that provides timely information so that decision-makers can authorize famine prevention initiatives. In carrying out the purpose, three needs are being addressed:
  - A.I.D.'s internal need for a famine early warning capability within the A.I.D. organization;

- host countries' needs to create or reinforce national early warning systems; and,
- the international community's need to collaborate on the evolution of an acceptable early warning methodology.

**DISCUSSION:** The Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) for FEWS is December 31, 1992. The initial authorization, signed on September 28, 1988, established a funding level of \$9,000,000. Amendment No. 1 to the Project Authorization increased the funding level from \$9,000,000 to \$9,200,000 to provide funds for evaluations and audits as needed.

At the time the project was authorized, the overall envelope was cut from five years to four years, with only three years set for the prime contracts as Bureau management wanted to assure a positive track record for the second phase. At the same time, the technology and software budgets were underestimated (1) because of the inherent difficulty in estimating software development costs and (2) because of the recognition and decision during implementation to design software that could be transferred to directly to African government and institutions, thereby requiring a higher level of user friendliness. The authorized ceiling has now been reached. In order to continue the Project to the PACD under its current work scope, an additional \$3,800,000 will be needed to fully support activities of the prime contractor (Tulane), the major PASA (USGS), buy-ins and other items as detailed below.

Of immediate importance is the Niger buy-in. The Mission is ready to obligate FY-91 funds for a \$750,000 buy-in to further support the development of the GON's early warning capability and mitigation activities. A Congressional Technical Notification for this increase expired on July 9, 1991. However, the authorized level of the Project must first be increased before USAID Niger can make the obligation.

The prime contract for the Project with Tulane University expires on December 31, 1992, the current PACD. A contract amendment is being negotiated. However, only part of the funds necessary to carry the contract to the current termination date are available. The final \$1,700,000 required is requested in this PP amendment.

The USGS provides key technical, specialized assistance and services and training for the project including data archiving, remote sensing technology, systems design and analytical tool development. Like the Tulane contract, the USGS PASA runs to the PACD. It also is under-funded (by \$680,000). A second quarter FY 92 obligation for this amount will insure the continuation of the critical USGS component.

A sum of \$670,000 is included as a contingency for special studies and other possible buy-ins for Missions before the PACD. These possibilities include Ethiopia (for more in-country support of EW activities), Senegal for support to the Government's EW efforts and Zimbabwe for EW related transportation studies. Funds are also included to conduct additional evaluation or special studies that may be identified by the external evaluation team currently being organizing.

The project's first external evaluation is scheduled to begin in early Fall 1991. The upcoming evaluation will:

- Assess the extent to which the Project purpose, especially the end of project status and outputs, have been achieved;
- assess the need for continuing A.I.D. support for FEWS and FEWS related activities beyond the current PACD;
- identify lessons learned, changes in assumptions and/or conditions, if any, that should be considered in the redesign of this project to its current PACD and/or the design of similar activities; and,
- recommend specific design parameters for follow-on project activities.

**SUMMARY:** The funds requested in this PP Amendment are for the purpose of continuing the FEWS Project to the December 31, 1992 PACD under its current mandate. The external evaluation noted above will assess project activities to date. Another major purpose of the evaluation will be to make recommendations on the future of the FEWS Project in 1993 and beyond. It is conceivable that an additional PP Amendment will be required after the evaluation requesting a project extension and possible restructuring of activities beyond 1992. However, the current PP Amendment needs to be approved now to insure adequate support to the Project as now configured.

**AUTHORITY:** Under Delegation of Authority No. 400 dated September 1, 1986, you have authority to approve Project Authorization Amendments if the Amendment (a) does not present significant policy issues; and, (b) does not require issuances of waivers that may only be approved by the Administrator prior to such authorizations. Neither of these conditions exist.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** It is recommended that you approve the FEWS Project Authorization Amendment by signing Project Authorization Amendment No. 2 attached as TAB A. By so doing you will be increasing the authorized project funding level from \$9,200,000 to \$13,000,000 which will allow the continued operation of the Project under its current mandate until the December 31, 1992 PACD.

attachments:

TAB A - Amendment No. 2, Project Authorization  
TAB B - Project Documentation

drafted: AFR/TR/PRO, JWies, 8/12/91; revised 9/5/91

clearances:

GC/AFR, ESpriggs            (draft)  
AFR/TR, JWolgin             
AFR/TR,PRO DMackenzie            *DM*  
AFR/PD, CCollins            (draft)  
AFR/DP, GCauvin             
AFR/SWA/CGA, NMckay            (draft)  
AFR/SWA/SRO, DFischer            (draft)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
Washington, DC 20523

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION  
AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO

Country: Africa Regional

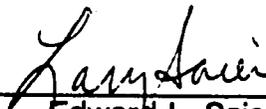
Project Name: Famine Early Warning System

Project Number: 698-0466

1. Pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and to provisions in the appropriations heading "Sub-Saharan Africa, Development Assistance" contained in the FY 1988 Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, the Project Authorization for the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) Project, as signed on September 28, 1988 and amended on April 13, 1989 is hereby further amended as follows:

Section 1 is amended by deleting the amount \$9,200,000 (nine million two hundred thousand United States dollars) and substituting in lieu thereof the amount of \$13,000,000 (thirteen million United States dollars).

2. The authorizations cited above remain in force except as hereby amended.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Edward L. Saiers  
Acting Assistant Administrator  
Bureau for Africa

9/6/91

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

clearances: as shown on the Action Memorandum to the AA

drafted: AFR/TR/PRO, JWiles, 7/9/91

**REVISION NO. 2**  
to the  
**PROJECT BUDGET**  
**FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM PROJECT**  
No. 698-0466

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>PREVIOUS BUDGET</b>	<b>THIS REVISION</b>	<b>REVISED BUDGET</b>
1. Technical Assistance	\$7,700,000	\$3,500,000	\$11,200,000
2. Institutional Support	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
3. Training	300,000	300,000	600,000
4. Evaluation & Audit	<u>200,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>200,000</u>
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<u><u>\$9,200,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,800,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$13,000,000</u></u>

- 1 -

**PROJECT PAPER  
AMENDMENT NO. 2  
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM PROJECT  
NO. 698-0466**

**I. Project Overview**

**A. Project Description**

A.I.D.'s famine early warning system (FEWS) activities began on an ad hoc basis in mid-1985 under crisis conditions to respond to USG needs for better information about famine affected populations. U.S. responses to specific crises had been severely hampered because not enough information was available on populations in disaster areas, the cause of the famine or food production and stocks. Thus, the first objective of FEWS was to identify conditions which might lead to a famine emergency and to target populations at risk at a sub-country level.

FEWS's original orientation was toward U.S. decision makers and its purpose was to provide them with sufficient, timely and credible information. The initial activity was supported with Foreign Disaster Assistance funding. Later, FEWS activities were funded through the African Emergency Locus/Grasshopper Assistance Project. FEWS as a separate project (698-0466) started in FY 1989. The Project's orientation was changed at that time to include host country needs and regional/international collaboration in addition to information needs of U.S. decision makers.

1. Goal: The goal of the FEWS project is to reduce the incidence of famine in Africa thereby helping insure food security in famine prone countries.
2. Purpose: Its purpose is to help establish a famine early warning system that provides timely information so that decision-makers can authorize famine prevention initiatives. In carrying out the purpose, three needs are being addressed:
  - A.I.D.'s internal need for a famine early warning capability within the A.I.D. organization;
  - host countries' needs to create or reinforce national early warning systems; and,
  - the international community's need to collaborate on the evolution of an acceptable early warning methodology.

3. **Outputs:** The three outputs of the Project are to a) internalize an early warning sensitivity within the A.I.D. organization; b) help create or improve early warning capabilities in host country governments; and, c) collaborate with others on the development of an early warning methodology for famine-prone countries. These objectives are carried-out at the A.I.D./W, international, regional and bilateral levels through the assignment of advisors and representatives in Washington and in field Missions.

## **B. Project Implementation**

FEWS is being implemented by the following groups:

1. **Tulane/Pragma:** This is the primary technical assistance contractor for the Project. Advisors are assigned both in Washington and the six field Missions (the seventh, Ethiopia, is covered from Washington). A full range of services are provided by the contractor including data collection and analysis, training, early warning reporting, collaboration of activities with international and regional organizations, development of software and data managers for use by staff and host countries and famine related research and assessments.
2. **USGS/Earth Data Observation System Center (USGS/EROS):** Through a PASA with A.I.D. EROS provides technical assistance, training and specialized analytical services to insure that appropriate, advanced geographic information systems and remote sensing technology is available and used in FEWS. USGS/EROS is located in Sioux Falls, SD. A USGS senior scientist is also assigned to A.I.D./Washington as the primary technical advisor for the Project.
3. **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA):** NASA obtains, verifies and provides copies to A.I.D. and the Project Contractor of satellite high resolution vegetation index information as required to monitor the growing season in FEWS countries.
4. **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/Climate Analysis Center (NOAA/CAC):** Through this PASA, A.I.D. receives satellite generated meteorologic data consisting of the ten day position of the intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ); ten day rainfall maps and weather summaries; ten day climatic bulletin publications; and, develops and updates specific computer software for analysis of weather data.
5. **The University of Reading (UK):** This contractor provides A.I.D. and its primary contractor with precipitation and cold cloud duration estimates and

interpretations derived from METEOSAT data based on TAMSAT methodology.

**C. Progress to Date and Impact:**

Project staff both in the field and in Washington used sound analyses and reporting procedures and provided the kind of early warning to senior A.I.D. management expected of the Project. For example, in 1990 two alarms were given by the project staff. In northern and eastern Ethiopia, three million people were identified as being at risk to famine. In Sudan, A.I.D. gave early warning in August 1990 of a nationwide food crisis that touched more than 9 million people. In both cases, new remote sensing technology funded under the Project permitted warning two months sooner than previously possible.

Evidence indicates that the systematic collection and analysis of information fostered by the FEWS Project influenced decision making in the FEWS Missions. For example, FEWS generated data was the basis for emergency food aid requests from six USAID Missions in 1990/91. FEWS Field Representatives (FFRs) are actively working with host government officials in their countries of assignment in an effort to strengthen and improve the host country EW capability. FEWS had an important impact in Niger where an EW unit was established as a result of on-going efforts dating back to FEWS I. The Niger Mission bought into FEWS to support this effort. FFRs in Chad, Mali and Burkina are also making inroads in establishing closer working relationships with host governments and the establishment of EW units.

The Project promoted a consistency of EW methodology and technology across Africa. It fostered an agreement among the French, CILSS, IGADD (Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development), and SADCC (South African Development Coordination Conference) to this end. All three regions will have similar Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) reception capabilities. The IGADD Needs Assessment imbedded many of the FEWS/Agro-Hydro-Meteorological Center (AGRHYMET) lessons learned into the IGADD EWS. PASA, contractor and direct-hire staff actively participated in establishing and maintaining working relationships within the EW international community.

It was originally believed that existing software packages for data input, analysis and storage would meet the needs of the project. EW has proven to be more complex than initially anticipated and it is recognized that specialized software (Tools) are needed for EW which will also have broader development uses. Consequently, FEWS II tool development efforts began with the preparation of a

rainfall data manager, "RAINMAN". Both contractor and PASA staff cooperated closely to develop a working model of this tool and to distribute it to a broad audience for testing (national and international). Participants in this test included NOAA, FAO, UNEP, SADCC and IGADD.

AFR\TR feels that the FEWS Project is proceeding well. EW systems required are established and functioning and are being improved and upgraded on a regular basis. The FEWS reporting is now recognized as a critical component of A.I.D.'s early warning system. Internationally, FEWS is an influential leader in the EW community whose advice and technical expertise is sought at every level (national, regional, international). Finally, the Project is becoming increasingly involved with other A.I.D. projects and cross-cutting issues such as resource management, food security and famine mitigation.

## II. Proposed Amendment and Financing

The Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) for FEWS is December 31, 1992. The initial authorization signed on September 28, 1988 established a funding level of \$9,000,000. Amendment No. 1 to the Project Authorization increased the funding level from \$9,000,000 to \$9,200,000 to provide funds for evaluations and audits of the Project as needed.

The \$9.2 million funding level was estimated as sufficient to support project activities for a period of only three years of the four year project. The authorized ceiling has now been reached. In order to complete the Project to the PACD under its current scope, an additional \$3,800,000 will be needed to fully support activities of the prime contractor (Tulane), the major PASA (USGS), buy-ins (Niger is ready to obligate \$750,000) and other items as detailed in TABLE 1.

**TABLE 1**  
**FUNDING STATUS**  
**(\$000)**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>OBLIGATED</b>	<b>NEEDED</b>	<b>NEW TOTAL</b>	<b>ORIGINAL PP LEVEL</b>
<b>Tulane/Pragma</b>	5,358	1,700	7,058	4,183
<b>USGS</b>	2,058	680	2,738	1,258
<b>NASA PASA</b>	400	0	400	200
<b>NOAA PASA</b>	355	0	355	359
<b>Price Williams</b>	211	0	211	0
<b>Buy-ins:</b>	718	1,320	2,038	3,000
REDSO/EA	(313)	(0)	(313)	-
Mauritania	(200)	(0)	(200)	-
Niger	(205)	(750)	(955)	-
Other	(0)	(570)	(570)	-
<b>Evaluations</b>	100	100	200	200
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>\$9,200</b>	<b>\$3,800</b>	<b>\$13,000</b>	<b>\$9,200</b>

Of immediate urgency is the Niger buy-in. The Mission is ready to obligate \$750,000 for an activity to further support the development of the GON's early warning capability and mitigation activities. However, the authorized level of the Project must first be increased.

The prime contract for the Project with Tulane University expires on December 31, 1992, the current PACD. A contract amendment is being negotiated. The PIO/T covering this amendment estimated a new contract funding requirement of \$6.7 million to carry the contract to the current termination date and provided part of the \$2.7 million required to fund the amendment. The final \$1,278,000 required is requested in this PP amendment. A contingency of \$422,000 is also included to meet unanticipated requirements, as for example the assignment of a full time Field Representative in Ethiopia and possibly one or two other countries as Mission interest in FEWS activities increases. The obligation of these funds will be made during the second quarter of FY-92.

The USGS provides key technical, specialized assistance and services and training for the project including data archiving, remote sensing technology, systems design and analytical tool development. Like the Tulane contract, the USGS PASA runs to the December 31, 1992 PACD. It also is under-funded (by \$480,000). A second quarter FY 92 obligation for this amount will insure the continuation of the critical USGS component. A contingency of \$200,000 is included to meet increased costs for USGS services in the event additional Missions become FEWS countries.

A sum of \$570,000 is included as a contingency for possible other buy-ins for Missions before the PACD. Possibilities include Ethiopia (for more in-country support of EW activities, including special studies), Senegal for support to the Government's EW efforts and Zimbabwe for EW related transportation studies.

Finally, an additional \$100,000 is required to fully fund the authorized evaluation/audit line item. AFR/TR/PRO is in the process of organizing the project's first external evaluation (see below) which is scheduled to begin in Fall 1991. The evaluation may identify needs for additional evaluation or special studies and/or audits after the completion of field work. The \$100,000 will cover these costs.

### III. Project Evaluation and the Future of FEWS

The upcoming evaluation noted above will:

- Assess the extent to which the Project purpose, especially the end of project status and outputs, have been achieved;
- assess the need for continuing A.I.D. support for FEWS and FEWS related activities beyond the current PACD;
- identify lessons learned, changes in assumptions and/or conditions, if any, that should be considered in the redesign of this project to its current PACD and/or the design of similar activities; and,
- recommend specific design parameters for follow-on project activities.

In order to reach conclusions on these major issues, the evaluation will address a number of specific questions that relate to the effectiveness and efficiency of the FEWS Project. A core set of questions follows.

### **Effectiveness**

- To what extent has A.I.D. been able to better respond to nutritional emergencies in the FEWS countries (Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina, Chad, Sudan and Ethiopia)?
- To what extent has the FEWS project been able to improve early warning and/or regional and national early warning systems capabilities?
- How well integrated is FEWS with other Africa Bureau projects and activities (e.g. NRMS, AGRHYMET, Food Security)?
- How useful/accessible is the FEWS database for other purposes?
- To what extent have research activities resulted in improved project effectiveness; what future research activities should be considered to improve project ability to reach its stated objectives?
- How effective has the tools development effort been to the project/others?
- To what extent are the FEWS information products informative, timely and credible?
- To what extent have FEWS Field Representatives (FFRs) become integrated into USAIDs?

### **Efficiency**

- How efficient are FEWS methods/procedures, particularly in terms of analysis and dissemination?
- What long-term plans should FEWS have for its archive and tool maintenance?

It is important to note that the **funds requested in this PP Amendment are for the purpose of continuing the FEWS Project to the PACD under its current mandate.** The external evaluation noted above will assess project activities to date. Another major purpose of the evaluation will be to make recommendations on the future of the FEWS Project in 1993 and beyond. It is conceivable that an additional PP Amendment will be required after the evaluation requesting a project extension and possible restructuring of activities beyond 1992. However, the current PP Amendment should

**be processed now instead of waiting until the evaluation results are known to insure continuation of the Project under its current mandate to the December 31, 1992 PACD.**

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION  
OR  
CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

Project Country: Africa Region  
Project Title: Famine Early Warning System (698-0466)  
Funding: \$13,000,000 FYs 1989-92  
IEE Prepared By: John W. Wiles, AFR/TR/PRO

Environmental Action Recommended: **Categorical Exclusion** ✓

Positive Determination \_\_\_\_\_  
Negative Determination \_\_\_\_\_

Categorical Exclusion:

This project paper amendment is a continuation of ongoing activities to support A.I.D.'s efforts to establish a famine early warning system that provides timely information so that decision makers can authorize famine prevention initiatives. FEWS activities include collecting, analyzing data and the technical assistance and training to help African countries with their own early warning activities.

The project meets the criteria for Categorical Exclusion in accordance with 22 CFR 216.2 (c)(2)(i), (iii), (v), (vi) and (xiv).

APPROVED: John J. Gaudet  
John Gaudet  
Bureau Environmental Officer  
AFR/TR/ANR

Date: 8/16/91

clearance: GC/AFR, ESpriggs [Signature] date: 8/23/91

**5C(2) - ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST**

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

CROSS REFERENCE: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE?

**A. CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO BOTH DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS**

**1. Host Country Development Efforts**  
(FAA Sec. 601(a)): Information and conclusions on whether assistance will encourage efforts of the country to:  
(a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations;  
(d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture, and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

N/A

**2. U.S. Private Trade and Investment**  
(FAA Sec. 601(b)): Information and conclusions on how assistance will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

N/A

**3. Congressional Notification**

**a. General requirement (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Secs. 523 and 591; FAA Sec. 634A):** If money is to be obligated for an activity not previously justified to Congress, or for an amount in excess of amount previously justified to Congress, has Congress been properly notified (unless the notification requirement has been waived because of substantial risk to human health or welfare)?

Yes

**b. Notice of new account obligation (FY 1991 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

**c. Cash transfers and nonproject sector assistance (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 575(b)(3)):** If funds are to be made available in the form of cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, has the Congressional notice included a detailed description of how the funds will be used, with a discussion of U.S. interests to be served and a description of any economic policy reforms to be promoted?

N/A

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

Yes

**5. Legislative Action (FAA Sec. 611(a)(2)):** If legislative action is required within recipient country with respect to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, what is the basis for a reasonable expectation that such action

None required

11

will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of the purpose of the assistance?

6. **Water Resources** (FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1991 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

7. **Cash Transfer and Sector Assistance** (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 575(b)): Will cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance be maintained in a separate account and not commingled with other funds (unless such requirements are waived by Congressional notice for nonproject sector assistance)?

N/A

8. **Capital Assistance** (FAA Sec. 611(e)): If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and total U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability to maintain and utilize the project effectively?

N/A

9. **Multiple Country Objectives** (FAA Sec. 601(a)): Information and conclusions on whether projects will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

N/A

10. **U.S. Private Trade** (FAA Sec. 601(b)): Information and conclusions on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

N/A

11. **Local Currencies**

a. **Recipient Contributions** (FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h)): Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars.

Missions will insure 25% HC contributions for Mission buy-ins.

N/A for other components of the Project.

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

N/A

c. **Separate Account** (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 575). If assistance is furnished to a foreign government under arrangements which result in the generation of local currencies:

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

## 12. Trade Restrictions

a. **Surplus Commodities (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 521(a)):** If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity?

N/A

b. **Textiles (Lautenberg Amendment) (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 521(c)):** Will the assistance (except for programs in Caribbean Basin Initiative countries under U.S. Tariff Schedule "Section 807," which allows reduced tariffs on articles assembled abroad from U.S.-made components) be used directly to procure feasibility studies, prefeasibility studies, or project profiles of potential investment in, or to assist the establishment of facilities specifically designed for, the manufacture for export to the United States or to third country markets in direct competition with U.S. exports, of

N/A

textiles, apparel, footwear, handbags, flat goods (such as wallets or coin purses worn on the person), work gloves or leather wearing apparel?

13. **Tropical Forests (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 533(c)(3)):** Will funds be used for any program, project or activity which would (a) result in any significant loss of tropical forests, or (b) involve industrial timber extraction in primary tropical forest areas?

No

14. **PVO Assistance**

a. **Auditing and registration (FY 1991 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

b. **Funding sources (FY 1991 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Private and Voluntary Organizations"):** If assistance is to be made to a United States PVO (other than a cooperative development organization), does it obtain at least 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government?

N/A

15. **Project Agreement Documentation (State Authorization Sec. 139 (as interpreted by conference report)):** Has confirmation of the date of signing of the project agreement, including the amount involved, been cabled to State L/T and A.I.D. LEG within 60 days of the agreement's entry into force with respect to the United States, and has the full text of the agreement been pouched to those same offices? (See Handbook 3, Appendix 6G for agreements covered by this provision).

N/A

**16. Metric System (Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 Sec. 5164, as interpreted by conference report, amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2, and as implemented through A.I.D. policy):**

Does the assistance 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?

Yes, to the maximum extent possible.

**17. Women in Development (FY 1991 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Women in Development"):** Will assistance be designed so that the percentage of women participants will be demonstrably increased?

Yes, to the maximum extent possible.

**18. Regional and Multilateral Assistance (FAA Sec. 209):** Is assistance more efficiently and effectively provided through regional or multilateral organizations? If so, why is assistance not so provided? Information and conclusions on whether assistance will encourage developing countries to cooperate in regional development programs.

Project will help strengthen Regional and Multilateral groups; also encourages HCs to work closer with such groups.

**19. Abortions (FY 1991 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 525):**

a. Will assistance 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? No

b. Will any funds be used to lobby for abortion? No

**20. Cooperatives (FAA Sec. 111):** Will assistance help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward a better life? N/A

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

a. Use of currencies (FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h); FY 1991 Appropriations Act Secs. 507, 509): Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars to meet the cost of contractual and other services. Mission policies encourage use of such currencies; Project not directly involved.

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

**22. Procurement**

a. Small business (FAA Sec. 602(a)): Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services financed? Yes

b. U.S. procurement (FAA Sec. 604(a)): Will all procurement be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or determined under delegation from him? Yes

- c. Marine insurance (FAA Sec. 604(d)):** If the cooperating country discriminates against marine insurance companies authorized to do business in the U.S., will commodities be insured in the United States against marine risk with such a company? Yes
- d. Non-U.S. agricultural procurement (FAA Sec. 604(e)):** If non-U.S. procurement of agricultural commodity or product thereof is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? (Exception where commodity financed could not reasonably be procured in U.S.) Yes
- e. Construction or engineering services (FAA Sec. 604(g)):** Will construction or engineering services be procured from firms of advanced developing countries which are otherwise eligible under Code 941 and which have attained a competitive capability in international markets in one of these areas? (Exception for those countries which receive direct economic assistance under the FAA and permit United States firms to compete for construction or engineering services financed from assistance programs of these countries.) N/A
- f. Cargo preference shipping (FAA Sec. 603):** Is the shipping excluded from compliance with the requirement in section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S. flag commercial vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates? No
- g. Technical assistance (FAA Sec. 621(a)):** If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished by private enterprise on a contract basis to the fullest extent practicable? Will the Yes

facilities and resources of other Federal agencies be utilized, when they are particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs?

**h. U.S. air carriers**

(International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974): If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will U.S. carriers be used to the extent such service is available?

Yes

**i. Termination for convenience**

of U.S. Government (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 504): If the U.S. Government is a party to a contract for procurement, does the contract contain a provision authorizing termination of such contract for the convenience of the United States?

Yes

**j. Consulting services**

(FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 524): If assistance is for consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, are contract expenditures a matter of public record and available for public inspection (unless otherwise provided by law or Executive order)?

Yes

**k. Metric conversion**

(Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, as interpreted by conference report, amending Metric Conversion Act of 1975 Sec. 2, and as implemented through A.I.D. policy): Does the assistance program use the metric system of measurement in its 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

Yes, to maximum extent possible.

documentation of the assistance processes (for example, project papers) involving quantifiable measurements (length, area, volume, capacity, mass and weight), through the implementation stage?

**1. Competitive Selection**

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

**23. Construction**

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

**b. Construction contract (FAA Sec. 611(c)):** If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable? N/A

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

**24. U.S. Audit Rights (FAA Sec. 301(d)):** If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights? Yes

**25. Communist Assistance (FAA Sec. 620(h)).** Do arrangements exist to insure that United States foreign aid is not used in a manner which, contrary to the best interests of the United States, promotes or assists the foreign aid projects or activities of the Communist-bloc countries? Yes

**26. Narcotics**

a. **Cash reimbursements (FAA Sec. 483):** Will arrangements preclude use of financing to make reimbursements, in the form of cash payments, to persons whose illicit drug crops are eradicated?

N/A

b. **Assistance to narcotics traffickers (FAA Sec. 487):** Will arrangements take "all reasonable steps" to preclude use of financing to or through individuals or entities which we know or have reason to believe have either: (1) been convicted of a violation of any law or regulation of the United States or a foreign country relating to narcotics (or other controlled substances); or (2) been an illicit trafficker in, or otherwise involved in the illicit trafficking of, any such controlled substance?

Yes

27. **Expropriation and Land Reform (FAA Sec. 620(g)):** Will assistance preclude use of financing to compensate owners for expropriated or nationalized property, except to compensate foreign nationals in accordance with a land reform program certified by the President?

N/A

28. **Police and Prisons (FAA Sec. 660):** Will assistance preclude use of financing to provide training, advice, or any financial support for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces, except for narcotics programs?

Yes

29. **CIA Activities (FAA Sec. 662):** Will assistance preclude use of financing for CIA activities?

Yes

30. **Motor Vehicles (FAA Sec. 636(i)):** Will assistance preclude use of financing for purchase, sale, long-term lease, exchange or guaranty of the sale of motor vehicles manufactured outside U.S., unless a waiver is obtained?

Possibly, but only with appropriate waiver.

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31. **Military Personnel (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 503):** Will assistance preclude use of financing to pay pensions, annuities, retirement pay, or adjusted service compensation for prior or current military personnel? Yes
32. **Payment of U.N. Assessments (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 505):** Will assistance preclude use of financing to pay U.N. assessments, arrearages or dues? Yes
33. **Multilateral Organization Lending (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 506):** Will assistance preclude use of financing to carry out provisions of FAA section 209(d) (transfer of FAA funds to multilateral organizations for lending)? Yes
34. **Export of Nuclear Resources (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 510):** Will assistance preclude use of financing to finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology? Yes
35. **Repression of Population (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 511):** Will assistance preclude use of financing for the purpose of aiding the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? Yes
36. **Publicity or Propoganda (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 516):** Will assistance be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress, to influence in any way the outcome of a political election in the United States, or for any publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by Congress? No

37. **Marine Insurance (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 563):** Will any A.I.D. contract and solicitation, and subcontract entered into under such contract, include a clause requiring that U.S. marine insurance companies have a fair opportunity to bid for marine insurance when such insurance is necessary or appropriate?

Yes

38. **Exchange for Prohibited Act (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 569):** Will any assistance be provided to any foreign government (including any instrumentality or agency thereof), foreign person, or United States person in exchange for that foreign government or person undertaking any action which is, if carried out by the United States Government, a United States official or employee, expressly prohibited by a provision of United States law?

No

B. **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ONLY**

1. **Agricultural Exports (Bumpers Amendment) (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 521(b), as interpreted by conference report for original enactment):** If assistance is for agricultural development activities (specifically, any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training), are such activities: (1) specifically and principally designed to increase agricultural exports by the host country to a country other than the United States, where the export would lead to direct competition in that third country 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?

N/A

2. **Tied Aid Credits** (FY 1991 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Economic Support Fund"): Will DA funds be used for tied aid credits?

N/A

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

Yes

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

Activities will encourage early detection of famine prone groups so that action can be taken to alleviate suffering by those groups; long term mitigation activities encouraged.

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

Yes

6. **Special Development Emphases** (FAA Secs. 102(b), 113, 281(a)): Describe extent to which activity will: (a) effectively involve the poor in development by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, dispersing investment from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries

Indirectly encourage uses of appropriate technologies for EW and mitigation.

and the improvement of women's status; and  
(e) utilize and encourage regional  
cooperation by developing countries.

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

Yes, for buy-ins

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

Yes

**9. Abortions** (FAA Sec. 104(f); FY  
1991 Appropriations Act, Title II, under  
heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 535):

a. Are any of the funds to be  
used for the performance of abortions as a  
method of family planning or to motivate  
or coerce any person to practice  
abortions?

No

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

No

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

No

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

g. Are any of the funds to be made available to any organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by such organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilization?

N/A

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

Yes

11. **Disadvantaged Enterprises (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 567):** 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)?

No percentage of funds has been designated but it is expected that Gray amendment groups will have an opportunity to participate in the project.

12. **Biological Diversity** (FAA Sec. 119(g): Will the assistance: (a) support training and education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity; (b) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other wildlife habitats; (c) support efforts to identify and survey ecosystems in recipient countries worthy of protection; or (d) by any direct or indirect means significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas?

N/A

13. **Tropical Forests** (FAA Sec. 118; FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 533(c)-(e) & (g)):

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

N/A

b. **Conservation:** Does the assistance place a high priority on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests? Specifically, does the assistance, to the fullest extent feasible: (1) stress the importance of conserving and 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

N/A

which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing; (8) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation; (9) conserve biological diversity in forest areas by supporting efforts to identify, establish, and maintain a representative network of protected tropical forest ecosystems on a worldwide basis, by making the establishment of protected areas a condition of support for activities involving forest clearance or degradation, and by helping to identify tropical forest ecosystems and species in need of protection and establish and maintain appropriate protected areas; (10) seek to increase the awareness of U.S. Government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests; (11) utilize the resources and abilities of all relevant U.S. government agencies; (12) be based upon careful analysis of the alternatives available to achieve the best sustainable use of the land; and (13) take full account of the environmental impacts of the proposed activities on biological diversity?

c. **Forest degradation:** Will assistance be used for: (1) the procurement or use of logging equipment, unless an environmental assessment indicates that all timber harvesting operations involved will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner and that the proposed activity will produce positive economic benefits and sustainable forest management systems; (2) actions which will significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas which contain tropical forests, or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas; (3) activities which would result in the conversion of forest lands to the rearing of livestock; (4) the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads (including temporary haul roads for logging or other extractive industries) which pass through relatively undergraded

N/A

forest lands; (5) the colonization of forest lands; or (6) 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?

**d. Sustainable forestry:** If assistance relates to tropical forests, will project assist countries in developing a systematic analysis of the appropriate use of their total tropical forest resources, with the goal of developing a national program for sustainable forestry?

N/A

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

Yes

**14. Energy (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 533(c)):** If assistance relates to energy, will such assistance focus on: (a) end-use energy efficiency, least-cost energy planning, and renewable energy resources, and (b) the key countries where assistance would have the greatest impact on reducing emissions from greenhouse gases?

N/A

**15. Sub-Saharan Africa Assistance (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 562, adding a new FAA chapter 10 (FAA Sec. 496)):** If assistance will come from the Sub-Saharan Africa DA account, is it: (a) 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; (b) to be used to promote sustained economic growth, encourage

Yes

private sector development, promote individual initiatives, and help to reduce the role of central governments in areas more appropriate for the private sector; (c) to be provided in a manner that takes into account, during the planning process, the local-level perspectives of the rural and urban poor, including women, through close consultation with 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; (d) to be implemented in a manner that requires local people, including women, to be closely consulted and involved, if the assistance has a local focus; (e) being used primarily to promote reform of critical sectoral economic policies, or to support the critical sector priorities of agricultural production and natural resources, health, voluntary family planning services, education, and income generating opportunities; and (f) to be provided in a manner that, if policy reforms are to be effected, contains provisions to protect vulnerable groups and the environment from possible negative consequences of the reforms?

16. **Debt-for-Nature Exchange (FAA Sec. 463):** If project will finance a debt-for-nature exchange, describe how the exchange will support protection of: (a) the world's oceans and atmosphere, (b) animal and plant species, and (c) parks and reserves; or describe how the exchange will promote: (d) natural resource management; (e) local conservation programs, (f) conservation training programs, (g) public commitment to conservation, (h) land and ecosystem management, and (i) regenerative approaches in farming, forestry, fishing, and watershed management.

N/A

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**17. Deobligation/Reobligation**  
(FY 1991 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?

N/A

**18. Loans**

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

**19. Development Objectives** (FAA Secs. 102(a), 111, 113, 281(a)): Extent to which activity will: (1) effectively involve the poor in development, by expanding access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from

N/A

cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (2) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (3) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (4) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (5) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

**20. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition, and Agricultural Research (FAA Secs. 103 and 103A):**

a. **Rural poor and small farmers:** If assistance is being made available for agriculture, rural development or nutrition, describe extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; or if assistance is being made available for agricultural research, has account been taken of the needs of small farmers, and extensive use of field testing to adapt basic research to local conditions shall be made.

N/A

b. **Nutrition:** Describe extent to which assistance is used in coordination with efforts carried out under FAA Section 104 (Population and Health) to help improve nutrition of the people of developing countries through encouragement of increased production of crops with greater nutritional value; improvement of planning, research, and education with respect to nutrition, particularly with reference to improvement and expanded use of indigenously produced foodstuffs; and the undertaking of pilot or demonstration programs explicitly addressing the problem of malnutrition of poor and vulnerable people.

N/A

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**c. Food security:** Describe extent to which activity increases national food security by improving food policies and management and by strengthening national food reserves, with particular concern for the needs of the poor, through measures encouraging domestic production, building national food reserves, expanding available storage facilities, reducing post harvest food losses, and improving food distribution.

Identifies famine prone areas requiring long-term mitigation actions (outside scope of this Project).

**21. Population and Health (FAA Secs. 104(b) and (c)):** If assistance is being made available for population or health activities, describe extent to which activity emphasizes low-cost, integrated delivery systems for health, nutrition and family planning for the poorest people, with particular attention to the needs of mothers and young children, using paramedical and auxiliary medical personnel, clinics and health posts, commercial distribution systems, and other modes of community outreach.

N/A

**22. Education and Human Resources Development (FAA Sec. 105):** If assistance is being made available for education, public administration, or human resource development, describe (a) extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, and strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development; and (b) extent to which assistance provides advanced education and training of people of developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities.

N/A

**23. Energy, Private Voluntary Organizations, and Selected Development Activities (FAA Sec. 106):** If assistance is being made available for energy, private voluntary organizations, and selected development problems, describe extent to which activity is:

N/A

a. concerned with data collection and analysis, the training of skilled personnel, research on and development of suitable energy sources, and pilot projects to test new methods of energy production; and facilitative of research on and development and use of small-scale, decentralized, renewable energy sources for rural areas, emphasizing development of energy resources which are environmentally acceptable and require minimum capital investment;

b. concerned with technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;

c. research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;

d. reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster and programs of disaster preparedness;

e. for special development problems, and to enable proper utilization of infrastructure and related projects funded with earlier U.S. assistance;

f. for urban development, especially small, labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems for small producers, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

C. **CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS ONLY**

N/A

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

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

3. **Commodity Grants/Separate Accounts (FAA Sec. 609):** If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made? (For FY 1991, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 575(a), see Sec. 575(a)(5).)

4. **Generation and Use of Local Currencies (FAA Sec. 531(d)):** Will ESF funds made available for commodity import programs or other program assistance be used to generate local currencies? If so, will at least 50 percent of such local currencies be available to support activities consistent with the objectives of FAA sections 103 through 106? (For FY 1991, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 575(a), see Sec. 575(a)(5).)

5. **Cash Transfer Requirements (FY 1991 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Economic Support Fund," and Sec. 575(b)).** If assistance is in the form of a cash transfer:

a. **Separate account:** Are all such cash payments to be maintained by the country in a separate account and not to be commingled with any other funds?

b. **Local currencies:** Will all local currencies that may be generated with funds provided as a cash transfer to such a country also be deposited in a special account, and has A.I.D. entered into an agreement with that government setting forth the amount of the local currencies to be generated, the terms and conditions under which they are to be used, and the responsibilities of A.I.D. and that government to monitor and account for deposits and disbursements?

c. **U.S. Government use of local currencies:** Will all such local currencies also be used in accordance with FAA Section 609, which requires such local currencies to be made available to the U.S. government as the U.S. determines necessary for the requirements of the U.S. Government, and which requires the remainder to be used for programs agreed to by the U.S. Government to carry out the purposes for which new funds authorized by the FAA would themselves be available?

d. **Congressional notice:** Has Congress received prior notification providing in detail how the funds will be used, including the U.S. interests that will be served by the assistance, and, as appropriate, the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by the cash transfer assistance?