

GUYANA

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE GEORGETOWN INTERIM DISPOSAL SITE
(GY-0059)**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Requester:	Government of Guyana		
Executing Agency:	Georgetown City Council		
Amount and Source:	IDB:	US\$900,000	(FSO)
	Local:	<u>US\$100,000</u>	
	Total:	US\$1,000,000	
Financial Terms and Conditions:	Amortization Period:	40 Years	
	Grace Period:	10 Years	
	Disbursement Period:	2.5 Years	
	Interest Rate:	1% First 10 years	
		2% Remaining years	
	Supervision and Inspection:	1%	
	Credit Fee:	0.5%	
Terms:	Execution Period:	24 Months	
	Disbursement Period:	30 Months	
Objectives:	The operation aims to improve the health and sanitary conditions of the residents in Georgetown through an improved and environmentally safer disposal of solid waste at the Mandela Avenue site and to support public awareness campaigns.		
Description:	The Program will include two main components: (1) New works and improved management of the Mandela Avenue site (US\$660,000); and (2) Public awareness and cleansing campaigns (US\$200,000).		
Environmental/ Social Review:	The Program will improve the health and sanitary conditions of the residents of the City of Georgetown.		

Benefits and Beneficiaries:

The proposed activities will directly benefit the residents living adjacent to the Mandela Avenue dump and will improve the solid waste services for the entire city of Georgetown. An improved management of the solid waste generated by the inhabitants is a prerequisite for sustainable development.

Risks:

- Risk: There is limited technical capacity in the City Cleansing Department to operate the disposal site at Mandéla Avenue. Mitigant: An experienced private contractor will be hired to implement the remedial measures proposed with the project. A training program to support the city council in solid waste disposal is part of the program.
- Risk: Improved operations will increase costs and timely funding is critical for the management of the site. Mitigants: The City Council has committed a budget for the landfill operation. The Urban Development Program (UDP) is working with the city to improve its financial situation, and the Bank is supporting the development of a longer-term solution for solid waste disposal, in which the sustainability is given careful consideration.
- Risk: the creation of additional space for disposal may delay the construction and operation of the new disposal facility. Mitigant: the proposed site improvements and extension of the site will only give space to dispose the incoming waste for 24 months, period needed for project preparation and construction of the new infrastructure. The proposed design and operational procedures aim at the safe closing of the site.

Bank's Country and Sector Strategy:

The proposed Program supports the Bank's policy of preserving and improving the environmental quality and it is also consistent with its health policies of protecting the community through the reduction of disease prevalence by improving sanitation.

Special Contractual Conditions:

Conditions precedent to first disbursement:

- a. Creation of the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) (see paragraph 3.2)
- b. Evidence of the subscription of the financing contract between the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (MLGRD) and the Mayor and City Council of Georgetown (see paragraph 3.5)

Other disbursement conditions:

- a. Disbursements for the subcomponent of New Cell Development and Closure shall be subject to the hiring of the private contractor to operate the landfill (see paragraph 3.7)

**Poverty-Targeting
and Social Sector
Classification:**

This operation qualifies as a social equity-enhancing project, as described in the indicative targets mandated by the Bank's Eighth Replenishment (Document AB-1704). Furthermore, this operation qualifies as Poverty Targeted Investment (see paragraph 4.5), thereby permitting the 10 percentage points in additional financing.

**Exceptions to
Bank Policy:**

None

I. FRAME OF REFERENCE

A. Socioeconomic Framework

- 1.1 Guyana's economy has been recovering as a result of a process of economic stabilization and structural reform that started in the late 1980's. Fiscal restraint, tight monetary policies and support from the international donor community have resulted in economic recovery. Average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth between 1990 and 1997 achieved a remarkable compound rate of about 7%. Overall public sector deficit decreased from 30% of GDP in 1991 to 8.8% in 1997. In spite of the country economic performance, concerns are increasing over the sustainability of the economic growth. Guyana experienced in 1998 its first recession of the decade, with a decline of GDP of 1.5%. Economic growth is expected to resume but at lower rates than in the past. Real GDP growth of only 1.8% is expected in 1999.
- 1.2 Guyana has a total population of approximately 800,000, with over 80% living along the coastal plain. The country's largest city is Georgetown, the capital, with approximately 180,000 inhabitants. Other urban areas are significantly smaller, with the 3 next largest urban areas having less than 30,000 residents each.
- 1.3 Public service delivery in the urban areas has been hampered by the deteriorating condition of its infrastructure. Streets, roads and drainage systems are in need of repair; sediment and solid waste block drainage channels, and water wells are polluted. Maintenance of infrastructure is inadequate because of budget constraints.
- 1.4 Water distribution is deficient and public sewerage exists only in the inner area of Georgetown. The sewerage system is in poor condition and frequent blockages of sewers and discontinuous operation of the pumping stations leads to overflows of water into the drainage channels. Raw sewage is discharged without treatment into the Demerara River and the sea.

B. Solid Waste Services

- 1.5 One of the most visible environmental problems in Guyana, and in Georgetown in particular, is improper solid waste management and disposal. This problem has become more and more acute over time, and besides creating unpleasant esthetic conditions, it is a serious health threat to affected populations, particularly in urban areas. Institutional weakness, under-funding and the lack of appropriate infrastructure are the main causes behind this problem.
- 1.6 The responsibility for Solid Waste Disposal (SWD) of the city of Georgetown lies with the Mayor and City Council (M&CC) and is administered by its Public Health Department. This Department is headed by the Cleansing Officer and collaborates with the City Engineer's Department in carrying out its

responsibilities. Municipal revenue is not sufficient even to cover recurrent expenditure and the M&CC has had to rely on the Central Government for budget subsidies and capital grants to carry out major maintenance and capital works. There are not fees for collection and disposal.

- 1.7 Most of the collection services are contracted out by the City Council. Five private contractors operate the 18 collection vehicles to clean the city. Solid waste collection is conducted twice per week in residential areas, but five times weekly in downtown commercial areas. Collection is once weekly in outlying areas. Contracting procedures are competitive, but payments to the contractors are often delayed largely because of the city's cash flow difficulties.
- 1.8 Most of the collection problems are related to poor public cooperation. Disposal bins are not adequate and they are difficult to access. Productivity could be substantially increased if some of these problems were reduced.
- 1.9 Guyana does not have a single sanitary landfill. The waste disposal problem is most critical in Georgetown with its 180,000 inhabitants, which generate approximately 120 tons of solid waste per day. Much of the waste is dumped into available open areas and vacant lots instead of official dump-sites, making it impossible to take measures against contamination. Even when the waste is disposed of in designated dump-sites, these dumps are temporary trenches that are filled with waste and subsequently covered with soil. There are no provisions to prevent leachate, wind-blown waste, or infestation by rats and other vermin. The situation is similar in other cities, where solid waste is either burned or dumped in the open with no health or other provisions. Both in Georgetown and in other cities there is currently no monitoring of landfill operations or of their environmental impact.
- 1.10 The refuse disposal site for Georgetown, located on Mandela Avenue, started out as a temporary landfill site in 1993. The site has outlived its effective life by 3 years and is now in reality a dump, which is gradually expanding and encroaching into the Le Repentir Cemetery, the city's only burial site. Private lorries tip their loads of garbage and a bulldozer spreads these over the site with little or no soil cover and some open burning during the dry season. The site is unwholesome, it is ridden with human and animal scavengers and poses a serious environmental and health hazard to the neighboring Lodge community, which is less than 100 meters away. During 1999, the City Council started a program to improve the operation of the dump. The works include an alternative access road and improved security arrangements to keep the site going until alternative disposal facilities are in place.
- 1.11 At the request of the Government of Guyana (GOG), the Bank is helping the City Council of Georgetown to prepare a project to improve the solid waste management in the city (GY-0055), including the development of a new final disposal facility. The project has been included in the Bank's pipeline for the year 2000, and pre-investment studies are under way. The selection of a disposal

site is usually a lengthy process involving stakeholder participation and a complete environmental impact assessment. During project preparation, institutional, technical and cost recovery issues will be addressed. While project preparation activities are under way, and future bidding and tender procedures take place, there is an urgent need to find additional air space to dispose the incoming solid waste from the city. The management of the Mandela Avenue site needs to be improved to control pollution and to mitigate the health hazards of the current operation.

C. Bank Strategy and Projects

- 1.12 The Bank's strategy for Guyana is to promote growth and poverty reduction by addressing the country's principal development challenges. One of the challenges is the development of the social sector through the improvement of the quality, efficiency and sustainability of the social services. A high priority is given to programs for poverty reduction and improvement of urban living conditions. The proposed operation contributes to the implementation of the strategy by addressing one of the most critical problems affecting the well being, health and sanitary conditions of Georgetown. The proposed activities will directly benefit the residents living adjacent to the Mandela Avenue dump and will improve the solid waste services for the entire city of Georgetown. Improved management of the solid waste generated by the inhabitants is a prerequisite for sustainable development. The proposed Program supports the Bank's policy to preserve and improve the environmental quality and is also consistent with protecting the health of the community through the reduction of disease prevalence by improving sanitation.
- 1.13 The Bank is financing the Urban Development Program, Loan 1021/SF-GY with the main objective of supporting reforms to address the institutional constraints affecting Guyana's capacity to finance, operate, maintain and expand urban infrastructure and services. The project aims to develop a stronger, more effective local government and specially increased own-source revenues. Aspects related to cost recovery for solid waste disposal will be addressed during the preparation of the follow-up project aiming to a long-term solution for solid waste disposal in Georgetown.

II. THE PROGRAM

A. Purpose

- 2.1 The Program aims to improve the health and sanitary conditions of the residents in Georgetown through an improved and environmentally safer disposal of solid waste at the Mandela Avenue site and to support public awareness campaigns.

B. Program Description

- 2.2 The program will include two main components: (1) new works and improved management of the Mandela Avenue site; and (2) public awareness and cleansing campaigns.

1. Works and Improved Management of the Mandela Avenue Site (US\$660,000)

a) Infrastructure

- 2.3 These works consist of: (i) constructing a chain-link perimeter fence; (ii) constructing the part of the street connecting Mandela Avenue with Broad Street; and (iii) constructing a site office, gatehouse, vehicle washbay, sanitary block, and shed for litter pickers.

b) Site Improvements

- 2.4 These consist of: (i) an extension of the site westward to add five additional acres of footprint; (ii) correction of grades of outer slopes and stockpile excess material for reuse as cover material; (iii) desilting and/or cleaning perimeter drains to include the extended site; and (iv) building ramps and upgrading access to the tipping area.

c) Environmental Control

- 2.5 This element consists of: (i) the installation of case steel pipes for gas emission control; and (ii) the construction of a groundwater monitoring well.

d) New Cells Development and Closure

- 2.6 This consist of: (i) configuring the working phase, including compaction, and providing daily and interim cover material; and (ii) closing the site with a final covering, landscaping, leachate management, gas management, slope stability, fire control and erosion control.

e) Training in Solid Waste Disposal

- 2.7 This finances appropriate training including study tours to visit solid waste disposal facilities in the cities with conditions similar to Georgetown. On job training will be provided by the host institution for periods of one month per visit.

2. Public Awareness and Cleansing Campaigns (US\$200,000)

- 2.8 The goal is to educate, inform and increase the awareness of the general public in the following areas: waste generation, storage and containerization, collection schedule and procedures, litter, and illegal dumping. Two pilot projects will be developed one in the residential area of Lodge, and the other in the commercial

area of Regent Street. The activities will include (i) media production with TV, newspaper and radio adds, posters, brochures, and workshops; (ii) provision of containers for solid waste collection; and (iii) community clean-up programs. The awareness campaign will make an important contribution for the development of the future larger solid waste program under preparation.

C. Cost and financing

- 2.9 The total cost of the Program is estimated at US\$1 million equivalent, of which the Bank will finance up to US\$900,000 equivalent, or 90% of the total project cost. The Executing Agency will finance the local counterpart of US\$100,000 equivalent. The following table shows the components contributing to the cost of the project.

Table 2.1 COST AND FINANCING (US THOUSAND DOLLARS)				
CATEGORIES	IDB	LOCAL	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
I. Administration and Engineering	80	10	90	9
1.1 Administration	40	10	50	5
1.2 Supervision	40		40	4
II. Direct Cost	780	80	860	86
2.1 Works Landfill	300		300	30
2.1 Operation New Cells	250	80	330	33
2.2 Training	30		30	3
2.3 Public Awareness	200		200	20
III. Unallocated Cost	16.0	5.5	21.5	2
3.1 Contingencies	16	5.5	21.5	2
IV. Financial Cost	24	4.5	28.5	3
4.1 Interest	15		15	1.5
4.2 Commitment Fee		4.5	4.5	0.5
4.3 FIV	9		9	1.0
TOTAL	900	100	1000	100
PERCENTAGE	90	10		

- 2.10 Terms of Financing: Financing will be from the Fund of Special Operations in convertible currency. The following terms would apply to the proposed loan: (i) Interest rate of 1% for the first 10 years and 2% for the remaining years; (ii) 1% inspection and supervision fee; (iii) 0.50% credit fee; (iv) 2.5 year disbursement period; (v) 40 years amortization period; and (vi) 10 year grace period.

III. PROGRAM EXECUTION

A. The Borrower

- 3.1 The borrower will be the Republic of Guyana through the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (MLGRD). The MLGRD was recently established as a separate entity from the Ministry of Public Works. The Ministry has as central mission to supervise and maintain the legal and regulatory framework of the system of regional and local administration and to ensure consistency between local plans and national policies. The MLGRD is the executing agency of the Urban Development Program (UDP) and it will use the existing project execution framework to facilitate the resources to the Georgetown City Council.

B. The executing agency

- 3.2 The Mayor and City Council of Georgetown will be the executing agency for the project. A Project Implementing Unit (PIU) will be created within the Municipal Cleansing Department. A Program director will head the PIU and will be supported by a project engineer with direct responsibility as the landfill manager. The PIU will also be supported by an environmental/social officer with direct responsibility over the public awareness component. The creation of the PIU will be a condition prior to first disbursement. The PIU will be financed with Bank's resources.
- 3.3 An engineering consultant will be contracted to supervise the construction of the works and related facilities at the Mandela Avenue site. The main responsibility of the consultant will be: (i) To assist the PIU in administering the construction contracts; (ii) to provide technical support and guidance to the PIU and the contractors; and (iii) to verify the compliance with engineering design and standards.

C. The Program Steering Committee

- 3.4 The Borrower, through the MLGRD shall establish a Program Steering Committee (PSC) which will be formed for policy decisions, coordination and project oversight and monitoring. The PSC will be composed of six members: one representative of the MLGRD, the Ministry of Finance, the City Council of Georgetown, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and one representative

from the private sector and one from the local community. The PSC will meet every six months or when requested by its President.

D. Program Execution Mechanisms

- 3.5 The Executing Agency and the MLGRD will sign a "Financing Contract" which will stipulate the detailed financial, technical and environmental characteristics of the investments, and the required obligations of the municipality with regard to operation and maintenance. The document to be signed will be similar to the existing Financing Contracts of the UDP. Evidence of the subscription of the Financing Contract will be a condition prior to first disbursement.
- 3.6 The PIU will contract all works with a specialized construction company. Contracts for the works will be tendered through competitive bidding according to Bank procedures. The designs, bidding and tender documents were prepared by a group of international and national consultants. To ensure that the landfill is built according to specifications and design, the Invitation to Bid is for one Contractor engaged by the City to construct all the proposed works.
- 3.7 Landfill operations and aftercare will be contracted by the City Council following the completion of the Works. The Contractor will operate the site following landfill operational procedures to mitigate the unstable steep side slopes, improve drainage, mine aged areas of the site for decomposed material which could be used as daily cover, increase waste compaction, limit the working face, manage landfill gas and leachate, provide fire protection, and conduct litter patrol along access routes and in channels. The contracting of the landfill operator will be a condition prior to the disbursement for the operation of the new cells (US\$ 250,000).
- 3.8 The City would need to significantly improve gate control, to prohibit access by all animals and children and restrict access to only registered adult waste pickers. To maintain their access, these registered adults will be required to follow site procedures regarding where, when, and how they are allowed to work to gather recyclables from the waste.
- 3.9 Both the Contractor and the Executing Agency would maintain records of incoming truckloads during the extended operation. Improved databases of information gathered at the gate, for the baseline of loads received and waste sources will support design of and cost recovery at the new landfill.
- 3.10 The community awareness program will be executed directly by the Executing Agency, the procurement of goods and services will follow Bank's procedures.
- 3.11 The environmental monitoring of the groundwater well and other landfill effluents will be carried out by the EPA. The PIU will periodically report the operational performance of the landfill to the Steering Committee. The MLGDR will share annual reports with the results of the operational performance of the landfill and the environmental monitoring with the Bank.

- 3.12 The Mayor and City Council of Georgetown will commit itself to operate and maintain the works and equipment financed with program resources in accordance with generally accepted technical standards, and to make available to that effect the necessary resources. This commitment will be reflected in the financing contract to be signed with the MLGRD.

IV. VIABILITY AND RISKS

A. Viability

- 4.1 Under the Program, the operation of the existing dump would be extended and improved during the interim period of 24 months, while a new facility is being sited, designed, and built. Improved operation would use heavier bulldozers or specialized landfill compactors for greater productivity and better compaction; application of soil cover or alternative cover materials would minimize vectors and limit infiltration; development of gas wells would assist gas ventilation; and reduced side slopes would minimize risk of slope failure. A perimeter channel is needed to intercept contaminated surface drainage and some portion of the leachate. The oldest section of the existing dump could be excavated for recovery of the already decomposed and burned residuals; and these residuals could be subsequently used for cover material, if the cost were lower than obtaining suitable soil cover from off site.
- 4.2 A landfill is a structure that is built over time. The first phase builds the support structures (fences, drains, sanitary block, gatehouse, etc.). Subsequent stages build the landfill, cell by cell, and layer by layer, until the final closure layer and landscaping is completed. The current dumpsite was originally constructed to be a modified sanitary landfill of interim design standard. But, poor operations turned it into an open dump. Therefore, it is imperative that this Program for extending and improving the existing site be operated in a manner that is environmentally sound and under high standards until it is finally closed.
- 4.3 The technical specifications and design drawings for the Invitation to Bid are detailed below:
- a. The specifications address construction materials and methods for Works, including: the access road, gatehouse, site office, truck washing facility, perimeter fence, sanitary block, and waste picker recycling shed.
 - b. The specifications address methods and equipment for operations, including: waste reception procedures, gate record keeping requirements, liner slope and materials, top surface slope and materials, side slopes and methods of mitigation for slope stability, leachate management, gas management, good and bad weather landfill cell configuration, working face minimization, compaction, daily and interim cover material, internal access roads, health

and safety procedures, environmental monitoring, noise and odor control, fire control, and litter minimization and clean-up.

- c. The specifications address methods and materials for Aftercare, including: final cover, landscaping, leachate management, gas management, slope stability, fire control, and erosion control.
- d. The Invitation to Bid outlines contractual procedures for inspection access, handling of complaints, warnings, payment, bonds/securities, insurance, fair wages, control of collusion and corrupt practices, audit, record keeping, and worker health and safety

B. Risks and Mitigants

4.4 The Program faces two main risks:

- a. Risk: There is limited technical capacity in the City Cleansing Department to operate the disposal site at Mandela Avenue. Mitigant: An experienced private contractor will be hired to implement the remedial measures proposed with the Program. Training to support the city council in solid waste disposal is part of the Program.
- b. Risk: Improved operations will increase the costs and timely funding is critical for the management of the site. Mitigants: The City Council has committed a budget for the landfill operation. The UDP is working with the city to improve its financial situation, and the Bank is supporting the development of a longer-term solution for solid waste disposal, in which sustainability is given careful consideration.
- c. Risk: the creation of additional space for disposal may delay the construction and operation of the new disposal facility. Mitigants: the proposed site improvements and extension of the site will only give space to dispose the incoming waste for 24 months, period needed for project preparation and construction of the new infrastructure. The proposed design and operational procedures are aimed to the safe closing of the site.

C. Poverty Targeted Investment Criteria

- 4.5 The classification of the program as poverty targeted is assessed according to the geographic classification. The program can qualify as PTI when the percentage of beneficiaries below the poverty line is higher than the percentage of population below the poverty line in the country. According to the guidelines of the Bank, the estimated poverty line for Guyana is US\$20.90 or G\$3,024 per capita per month. If we apply this level of income to a UNDP¹ survey of 1992, 25.3% of the

¹ Also, the UNDP report estimates a significantly higher poverty line of US\$32 per capita per month. According this line 55.9% of the population of the country is poor. Using the UNDP poverty line, 62.9% of the households in the area of influence of the program would be classified as poor. Therefore, according to this information, the program will also qualify as poverty targeted investment.

household in the country are below the poverty line. Since the household income data collected as part of water and sanitation survey² reflects that 36.3% of the households in the area of influence of the program are below the poverty line, the program qualifies as poverty targeted investment.

² Information from the pre-investment studies of the Georgetown Water Supply and Sewerage Program II (GY-0054).

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE GEORGETOWN INTERIM DISPOSAL SITE (GY-0059)
BIDDING SCHEDULE
TENTATIVE PROCUREMENT PLAN**

PRINCIPAL PROCUREMENT	FINANCING BANK %	METHOD	PREQUALIFICATIONS	AMOUNT (US\$ THOUSANDS)	PUBLICATION DATE (HALF OF YEAR)
Items					
Public Awareness					
Equipment	100	LCP	NO	30	00/I
Media production	100	LCP	NO	40	00/I
Media broadcasting (various lots)	100	LCP	NO	100	00/I
Consulting					
Engineering supervision	100	LCP	NO	40	00/I
Works and Improvements					
New infrastructure	100	LCP	NO	300	00/I
Operation new cells	75	LCP	NO	330	00/I

International calls for proposals
International competitive bidding
Local bidding
Local call for proposals

Bidding regulations

- Under US\$2,200, contracts may be awarded without tenders.
- Over US\$2,200 and less than US\$33,300, contracts may be awarded without tenders, but written quotations shall be obtained.
- Over US\$50,000, tenders must be invited in the local press.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE GEORGETOWN INTERIM DISPOSAL SITE (GY-0059) LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION
Improve health, sanitary and environmental conditions in town.	1.1 City health indicators. 1.2 Water-borne diseases. 1.3 Soil-borne diseases. 1.4 Morbidity causes.	1.1 Yearly reports of health indicators.	1.1 Correlation between proper waste management and public health.
OBJECTIVES Mandela Ave. site improvement. Public awareness.			
RESULTS Efficient disposal of solid waste for Georgetown.	1.1 Compaction of 600 kg/m ³ is obtained at the Mandela Ave. landfill. 1.2 Reduction in number of fires, 50% year 1 and 90% year 2. 1.3 Odors not detectable from landfill and sorting activities. 1.4 No increase in baseline contaminant concentration in groundwater monitoring stations.	1.1 Data received from landfill. 1.2 No reports (negative) from residents in the district. 1.3 Data from monitoring program. 1.4 Data from EPA monitoring program.	1.1 Other environmental factors remain constant or improve. 1.2 No significant changes in Georgetown waste management needs. 1.3 Community leaders cooperate with program.
Public participation in SWM.	2.1 Number of illegal dumping decreases by 50% year 1 and 75% year 2 within pilot areas.	2.1 PIU report, EPA report.	2.1 Availability of resources to pay for contracts.
OUTPUTS Facilities built and in operation. Efficient operation of the landfill Projects implemented.	1.1 New infrastructure of the Mandela Ave landfill built and in operation. Built by June 2000 to specs. 1.2 Covered volumes of solid waste. 2.1 Number of people involved in community projects	1.1 Direct observation & inspection of facilities. 1.2 Landfill operations report. 2.1 Direct observation & inspection of facilities and environmental monitoring reports.	1.1 Facilities well-operated and maintained. 2.1 Legislation is enforced.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

**GUYANA. TECHNICAL COOPERATION LOAN TO THE CO-OPERATIVE
REPUBLIC OF GUYANA
(Environmental Improvement of the Georgetown Interim Disposal Site)**

The Board of Executive Directors

RESOLVES:

1. That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank, to enter into such agreements as may be necessary with the Co-Operative Republic of Guyana, and to adopt such measures as may be pertinent for the execution of the Program for the Environmental Improvement of the Georgetown Interim Disposal Site, described in Document PR-_____.
2. That up to the sum of US\$900,000, or its equivalent in other convertible currencies, is authorized for the purposes of this resolution, chargeable to the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Bank.
3. That the above-mentioned sum shall be provided on a reimbursable basis.