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UNITED STATES  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

LAC REGIONAL

PROJECT PAPER

CARIBBEAN ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK

AID/LAC/P-926

PROJECT NUMBER: 598-0832

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 Caribbean Region

3. PROJECT NUMBER  
 598-0832

4. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 Latin America & The Caribbean

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)  
 Caribbean Environmental Network

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)  
 MM DD YY  
 09 30 97

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION  
 (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)  
 A. Initial FY 95 B. Quarter 4 C. Final FY

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	700		700	700		700
(Grant)	700		700	700		700
(Loan)						
Other U.S.						
1.						
2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s) UNEP	400		400			400
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,100</b>		<b>1,100</b>			<b>1,100</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)						700		700	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
<b>TOTALS</b>						<b>700</b>		<b>700</b>	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODES

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)  
 A. Code  
 B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)  
 The purpose of this project is to reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by tourism on coastal and marine resources.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS  
 Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES  
 000  941  Local  Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a page PP Amendment.)  
 The Mission Controller and the Executive Officer have reviewed and approved the methods of implementation, procurement and financing described the Project Paper.  
 A/CONT: AARogbom  
 EXG RDunbar

17. APPROVED BY

Signature  
 Title Carole Henderson Tyson  
 Director, USAID/Jamaica  
 Date Signed MM DD YY  
 09/14/97

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W I MENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION  
 MM DD YY

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>CANARI</b>	<b>Caribbean Natural Resources Institute</b>
<b>CCA</b>	<b>Caribbean Conservation Association</b>
<b>CCUNRM</b>	<b>Consortium of Caribbean University in Natural Resource Management</b>
<b>CEHI</b>	<b>Caribbean Environmental Health Institute</b>
<b>CEP</b>	<b>Caribbean Environment Program</b>
<b>CESN</b>	<b>Caribbean Ecotourism Support Network</b>
<b>CHA</b>	<b>Caribbean Hoteliers Association</b>
<b>CHTI</b>	<b>Caribbean Hotel Training Institute</b>
<b>CRC</b>	<b>Coastal Resources Center</b>
<b>CRMP II</b>	<b>Coastal Resource Management Project II</b>
<b>CTO</b>	<b>Caribbean Tourism Organization</b>
<b>EIA</b>	<b>Environmental Initiative for the Americas</b>
<b>GEF</b>	<b>Global Environment Facility</b>
<b>IADB</b>	<b>Inter-American Development Bank</b>
<b>ICRI</b>	<b>International Coral Reef Initiative</b>
<b>IE</b>	<b>Industry and Environment Office (UNEP)</b>
<b>LAC</b>	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>
<b>MAREMP</b>	<b>Marine Environment Management Program</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non-Government Organization</b>
<b>NOAA</b>	<b>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</b>
<b>OAS</b>	<b>Organization of American States</b>
<b>PAHO</b>	<b>Pan-American Health Organization</b>
<b>PIO</b>	<b>Public International Organization</b>
<b>TCC</b>	<b>Technical Consultative Committee</b>
<b>UNCED</b>	<b>United Nations Conference on Environmental Development</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Program</b>
<b>UNEP</b>	<b>United Nations Environment Program</b>
<b>UNITAR</b>	<b>United Nations Institute for Training and Research</b>
<b>URI</b>	<b>University of Rhode Island</b>
<b>USAID</b>	<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>
<b>UWI</b>	<b>University of the West Indies</b>

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## PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country : LAC Regional  
Name of Project : Caribbean Environmental Network Project  
Number of Project : 598-0832

1. Pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I authorize the LAC regional Caribbean Environmental Network Project, involving planned obligations of not to exceed US\$700,000 in grant funds subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the USAID OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange costs for the project. The Project Activity Completion Date is September 30, 1997 .

2. The purpose of the project is to reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by tourism on coastal and marine resources in the Caribbean. The project will promote partnerships with host country and regional organizations. It will emphasize information exchange and environmental education programs that raise public awareness, integrate environmental considerations into activities of other sectors, and support access to appropriate environmentally friendly technologies. The project will finance technical assistance, training, and limited commodity procurement.

3. The Project Grant shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as USAID may deem appropriate.

### Source and Origin of Commodities/Nationality of Services:

(a) Commodities financed by USAID under the project shall have as their source and origin the United States, except as USAID may otherwise agree in writing. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have the United States as their place of nationality, except as USAID may otherwise agree in writing. Local procurement, in accordance with the Agency's Buy America policies, is permitted. Ocean shipping financed by USAID under the Project shall, except as USAID may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States.

(b) Waiver: Pursuant to Handbook 1, Supplement B, Section 5D10a(1)(e) which states that a waiver of geographic code may be based on "such other circumstances as are determined to be critical to the achievement of policy objectives," I hereby approve a waiver of nationality source to permit a grant to be made to United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) on the basis that the CEN Project will promote regional environmental concerns. Therefore

implementation by a public international organization (PIO) with offices in the Caribbean region rather than by a U.S. organization better promotes the objectives of the project.

USAID will rely on the procurement policies of UNEP. Because USAID is not the only contributor to the project, waivers of procurement policies in Handbook 1 are not required.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Carole Henderson Tyson  
Director

18 September 1995  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Clearances:

OPPD:RSingleton(in draft)

OPPD:KDahlgren(in draft)

RHUDO:WGelman (in draft)

EXO:RDunbar(in draft)

CONT:AArogbokun(in draft)

DDIR:DSmith 9/14

## **I. PROJECT RATIONALE**

### **1.1 Regional Setting**

Urban growth in the Caribbean is adversely impacting on the fragile coastal environment. In 1990, out of a population of 20.7 million people in the region, 9.9 million resided in urban areas. United Nations Development Program (UNDP) estimates that by 2020, nearly 65% of the Caribbean's 36 million residents will reside in urban areas predominantly located along the coast.

Recreation and tourism have become major sources of jobs, investment and foreign exchange earnings to countries throughout the region. In 1991, estimated gross expenditures by visitors to the region were US\$9.0 billion, and tourism sector earnings accounted for 60% of the Gross Domestic Product in Antigua-Barbuda and 34% in Barbados. Tourism is an important source of employment in the Caribbean. An Organization of American States (OAS) study conducted in Jamaica in 1994 reports that the sector employs 21% of the labor force.

At the global level the tourism industry continues to experience dynamic growth. Between 1983-1993 there was an increase of 83% in visitors to the Caribbean compared to 71% worldwide. Over this period, the Caribbean tourism industry has attracted an average of 11 million visitors per year. Most tourism activities are concentrated in coastal areas. The intensive use of relatively confined areas causes stress on the fragile coastal and marine resources and is a primary contribution to their rapid degradation and loss.

### **1.2 Problem Statement**

The negative impacts of tourism on coastal and marine ecosystems have begun to be documented. A United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) study, Land Based Sources of Pollution (1994), identifies sewage as one of the most significant sources of pollution affecting the coastal environment within the Caribbean. In a survey conducted in 1991 by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), only 10% of the sewage generated in countries throughout the wider Caribbean was found to be properly treated. According to a CEHI/PAHO 1992 report, only 25% of the packaged treatment plants operated by hotels and resort complexes were in good operating condition in CARICOM countries.

In many parts of the region, coral reefs are severely damaged or are in danger of being lost. For example, the coral reefs along the north coast shelf of Jamaica were severely degraded between the late 1970s to early 1990s. This has resulted in a decline in the amount of coral cover on the reef to 3% from 52% and an increase in algal seaweeds covering the reefs to 92% from 4%. Beaches, dunes and wetlands continue to be destroyed by construction activities. Mangrove deforestation, discharge of municipal and industrial pollutants, and sand mining are only a few of the human activities that impact on the coastal ecosystem.

To date, very little effective protection has been afforded to coastal and marine ecosystems. An inventory of Caribbean marine protected areas conducted by the OAS (1988) rating the effectiveness of 51 of the 218 marine protected areas, concluded that only 33% were fully managed and the other 67% were in need of improved management. More recently the UNEP report on pollution cited above, found that out of 25 Caribbean countries included in an inventory, only nine had relevant legislation on land-based sources of marine pollution.

The intense use of the coastal zone by growing numbers of tourists has had serious environmental consequences:

1. loss of coastal and marine ecosystems, particularly wetlands, due to hotel and marina construction;
2. beach erosion due to construction of jettys and other forms of coastal engineering;
3. fecal contamination of coastal waters and marine ecosystems;
4. excessive solid waste generation and poor solid waste disposal practices;
5. coral reef damage due to misuse and pollution by divers; and
6. pesticide and chemical pollution from golf courses, hotel gardens and the use of cleaning detergents.

While the future economic success of the tourism industry is dependent upon a quality environment, its past success has fostered rapid development that has significantly contributed to degrading the environment. If these trends continue, the biological processes that maintain the coastal systems will be threatened. Careful management is needed to protect the coastal and marine resources that attract tourists who visit the Caribbean to see the coral reefs, sail through the clear blue water, observe the wildlife and relax on the white sandy beaches.

To arrest the degradation of the coastal resources, information on the problems brought on by tourism and solutions to address these problems, needs to be brought to the attention of government and tourism industry representatives. This information will be provided by this Caribbean Environmental Network Project (CEN), which will also propose strategies to tackle the problems and corrective actions to effectively stem the decline of these resources.

### **1.3 United States Involvement in the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) process**

In response to recommendations of Agenda 21 established at the United Nations Conference on Environmental Development (UNCED) Earth Summit in 1992, the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) was launched. The U.S. has played a major role in establishing an ICRI Secretariat and coordinating the global ICRI conference in the Philippines in May 1995. The ICRI seeks to mobilize governments and other stakeholders to provide for the protection, restoration, sustainable use and understanding of coral reefs and related ecosystems. This effort has been endorsed by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and received U.S. government support at the UN Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island States (1994). As part of the ICRI process, a number of regional consultations will be held around the world. The first Regional Consultation on Coastal Zone Management in the Tropical Americas, hosted by USAID/Jamaica, was held in Jamaica in July 1995 (hereinafter referred to as the "Regional Consultation").

The Regional Consultation was attended by 120 representatives from 37 countries throughout the wider Caribbean. Participants included scientists, coastal managers, dive operators, planners, economists, environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and donor agency representatives. Participants developed an Agenda for Action calling for stakeholders to form partnerships to take immediate actions, and to promote the development of suitable information for management decisions that will ensure the sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems. (See Annex F, Agenda for Action).

#### **1.4 The Environmental Initiative for the Americas**

At the December 1994 Summit of the Americas, the U.S. agreed to form partnerships with its Latin American neighbors to "Guarantee sustainable development and conserve our natural environment for future generations." Consequently USAID launched the Environment Initiative for the Americas (EIA). The goal of the EIA is to build upon USAID's current environmental portfolio in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region (State 033753; February, 1995): "... to provide a catalyst for Missions to expand their environmental programs to include issues of pollution, urbanization, industrialization, energy and related topics."

The EIA program consists of four components:

1. Trade and Environmental Regulation Integration;
2. Urban and Industrial Pollution Mitigation and Prevention;
3. Sustainable Energy Production and Use; and
4. Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Conservation.

The two components of most interest to USAID/Jamaica are Urban and Industrial Pollution Mitigation and Prevention, and Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Conservation.

A project proposal for the Caribbean Environmental Network Project (CEN) was submitted to the LAC Bureau to fund this regional environmental project. It was approved at 50% of the funding level requested. The strategy was to design a regional project using a participatory process. This was achieved through the Regional Consultation on July 5-8, which involved key inputs of regional representatives. These inputs were translated into recommendations of the Agenda for Action from the Regional Consultation. (See Annex F, Agenda for Action).

## **1.5 Other Donor Activities**

The concern for coastal and marine resource degradation is widespread although efforts to address these issues are still rather limited. United Nations institutions (UNDP, UNEP, PAHO, UNESCO and FAO) are responding by developing activities to address coastal zone issues. Data gathering efforts have been made, the results of which were mentioned in the problem statement. The Caribbean Conservation Association is promoting the establishment of marine parks in several countries. Land use and area management plans have been prepared to preserve and protect important natural resource areas in some islands. One proposed regional project under the United Nations Development Program-Global Environment Facility (UNDP-GEF) is now being designed to focus on the relationship between tourism and marine resource degradation. The proposed project will be a US\$8 million project and is planned to be implemented over a five year period. The design for this project was initiated in April 1995 and will take another two years to finalize.

The Inter-American Development Bank just recently provided US\$1.0 million to the United Nations Environment Program-Caribbean Environment Program (UNEP-CEP) for the implementation of a project to strengthen regional institutions to become nodes for marine and coastal data. These institutions will use geographical information systems to create marine and coastal databases, and will be linked through a UNEP information database network.

USAID/Jamaica is working with these organizations and other regional entities. The CEN project will be designed to support UNEP-CEP activities. The development of technical assistance, data gathering, pilot projects, etc., from this project will also provide a key building block for the UNDP-GEF regional project.

Activities within the framework of UNEP-CEP will be identified to support project activities that emerge from the CEN project. Funding from the CEP in the amount of US\$400,000 will be contributed to support the CEN project, subject to government approval and availability of funding (See Table 2). Furthermore, assistance from UNEP will also be sought (in-cash and in-kind) from its Industry and Environment Office (IE), which has an ongoing global program on Tourism and the Environment. Recent UNEP/IE publications include the "Environmental Codes for Conduct of Tourism" and "Environmental Action Pack for Hotels."

## II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Project Goal and Purpose

In recognition of the priorities identified at the Regional Consultation, the goal of this regional EIA project is to improve environmental management and protection in the Caribbean. Tourism and tourist areas will be a major focus because they pose a major threat to those ecosystems.

The purpose of the project is to reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by tourism on coastal and marine resources.

This project is consistent with USAID's strategic goal of "protecting the environment." As stated in the *Strategies for Sustainable Development*, 1994 this includes: 1) reducing long-term threats to the global environment, particularly loss of biodiversity and climate change; and 2) promoting environmentally sustainable economic growth.

In addition, the project will strengthen USAID's environmental role in the region by promoting partnerships with host country and regional organizations, emphasizing information exchange and environmental education programs that raise public awareness, integrating environmental considerations into activities of other sectors, and supporting access to appropriate environmentally friendly technologies (*The Strategic Role of U.S. Assistance in the Americas*, 1995).

### 2.2 End of Project Status (EOPS)

Project activities and the resulting outputs will strengthen efforts to effectively improve management of coastal resources by the relevant stakeholders. These activities will promote corrective actions to address the negative environmental impacts caused by tourism, on coastal and marine resources. Among the EOPS that are expected to be accomplished are:

1. Greater collaboration and coordination of coastal resource management activities within the tourism industry; and

2. **Corrective actions taken by various interest groups to reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by tourism.**

### **2.3 Project Outputs and Indicators**

The project outputs will be effective awareness of the economic benefits of practices that reduce land based sources of pollution in the tourism industry, and improved capacity to manage coastal and marine resources. Indicators of having achieved these outputs will include:

1. **Report(s) on the degradation of coastal and marine resources from tourism activities, best methods and approaches to address the problem, and strategies for financing these solutions;**
  2. **A Regional Plan of Action outlining the proposed policies to reduce negative environmental impacts due to tourism activities and recommended actions to be taken to establish and implement these policies. This will be presented to governments for endorsement at appropriate fora such as the annual Conference of the CTO in 1997;**
  3. **The establishment of the tourism industry environmental network - the Caribbean Ecotourism Support Network (CESN) of the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO). The CESN will facilitate information exchange and provide leadership on coastal and marine resource management within the tourism industry;**
  4. **A new cadre of persons (planners, engineers, tourism industry and government representatives) trained to undertake coastal and marine resource management;**
  5. **Design and implementation of about 4 pilot projects for tourism practitioners and NGOs to reduce the degradation and pollution of coastal and marine resources from tourism activities; and**
  6. **Commitment from donor(s) such as UNDP-GEF, UNEP, etc., to provide follow-on financing for pilot projects.**
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## **2.4 Project Activities and Inputs**

The project inputs will include: (1) pilot projects; (2) studies on the coastal and marine resource degradation and measures to mitigate this decline; (3) training to increase the awareness and knowledge of government and tourism industry representatives on degradation of coral reefs and measures that can be taken to mitigate these impacts; and (4) public awareness program to disseminate information and facilitate greater communication on coastal and marine resources management.

The project will be directed to USAID eligible countries in the Caribbean. Pilot projects will be limited to Caribbean countries where USAID missions are present (Haiti, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Guyana). Beneficiaries under the USAID funded portion of the CEN project will be from USAID eligible countries only. Project activities will include:

### **2.4.1 Pilot Projects (\$220,000)**

The target countries for pilot projects will be Haiti, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and Guyana. About four pilot projects will be initiated. The pilot projects will be developed in response to specific needs identified through consultations with the relevant governments, NGOs and tourism organizations.

Interested groups will be required to submit a concept paper for the proposed pilot project for consideration by the Technical Consultative Committee (TCC) (See Section V. 5.2). Successful proposals will be funded through sub-grants. UNEP will be responsible for making technical recommendations to ensure proposals meet CEN project objectives.

Pilot projects selected will be designed to attract the interest of governments and tourist organizations to ensure their continued implementation and sustainability.

The pilot projects will focus on mobilizing tourism, government, and NGO organizations to carry out related activities whose cumulative effect is to reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by tourism on coastal and marine resources. Public awareness, training and research studies could be inputs into

pilot projects. Pilot projects will be co-financed by the UNEP-CEP. The TCC will take an active role to obtain follow-on financing from donors such as UNEP and UNDP-GEF, to complete these projects and to replicate them where applicable.

The design of these activities will draw on successful best practices and approaches already implemented in other parts of the region. Examples of pilot projects may include:

1. a program to help government, hoteliers and tourism interest groups to ensure that packaged sewer plants are effectively managed;
2. a local public education program to assist citizen watchdog groups to identify pollution problems that affect coral reefs in tourism areas; and
3. an environmental council to develop a local environmental action plan to maintain coral reefs in a tourism area.

#### 2.4.2 Studies (\$45,000)

A number of studies identifying problems and approaches to address coastal resource issues have been completed by various organizations in the region. In many instances however, this information has not been adequately disseminated for application in practical coastal resource management. Studies conducted under this project will focus primarily on: 1) the review of existing case studies, and 2) an analysis of existing data on coastal and marine resource management. The studies to be conducted include:

1. An assessment of the extent of coastal resource degradation in the Caribbean, the potential impact and cost of natural resource losses on tourism;
2. A review of background information on best methods and approaches to reduce tourism impacts on the environment. It will also recommend best methods and approaches for the reduction of pollution and environmental degradation from the tourism industry; and

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3. **A diagnostic analysis of public awareness activities in the Caribbean to determine the most effective methods to effect behavioral changes in the tourism industry.**

**The information from these studies will be used during the project to:**

1. **Provide information on the degradation of coastal and marine resources as a result of tourism, and make recommendations on best practices/methods to address the problems and strategies for financing. This information will be presented through workshops and disseminated by the Caribbean Ecotourism Support Network (CESN) of the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO);**
2. **Provide inputs for the design of the public awareness program;**
3. **Provide inputs for design of training activities;**
4. **Provide inputs for the design and implementation of pilot projects which will attempt to replicate best practices in coastal resource management in the tourism industry;**
5. **Prepare the Regional Plan of Action to be presented to governments for endorsement at appropriate fora such as the annual Conference of the CTO in 1997. The Plan will suggest policies and recommended actions to address the impact of tourism on the degradation of coastal and marine resources; and**
6. **Provide inputs into coral reef and marine resource activities being developed by other donors.**

**These studies will be conducted by qualified technical experts and institutions under the guidance of UNEP.**

### **2.4.3 Training (\$210,000)**

Agenda 21, the 1992 UNCED Action Plan and the Regional Consultation-Agenda for Action identified capacity building as an important step to improve management of the environment and to reduce human impacts on the coastal resources. This project will help institutions develop capacities to monitor degradation and develop prescriptive measures to address the problems.

Information generated from the studies (see Section II. 2.4.1) will be used to support the design of training and capacity building programs. Training will be targeted to policymakers, government officials, managers and technicians using workshops, short term training courses and observational tours. Six workshops, three short term training courses and four observational tours at the regional and national level (as required), will be implemented through one or more subgrants or contracts.

Technical assistance to develop the training packages will be provided by experienced coastal resource training institutions such as the Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island (CRC) and UNITAR. Training packages will be developed for planners, resource managers and resource users in collaboration with UNITAR. These packages will equip these groups with the practical skills to ensure sustained coastal resource management in tourism areas such as community based management of coastal resources, environmental mediation, basic knowledge and skills to prevent, and reduce, pollution generated from tourism activities. The development of the training packages will draw on experiences gained within the UNEP-CEP and other relevant agencies. The project will also use available technical resources through the Global Environment Center's Coastal Resource Management Project II (CRMP II). The CRMP II was designed to adapt tools, methods and strategies in support of coastal management in developing countries.

The CRMP II provides access to technical experts from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island (CRC). The CRC has gained significant experience from its past training activities with USAID in Thailand, Philippines and Ecuador.

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Training activities will equip participants with the technical tools to: 1) document resource degradation and analyze impacts of such resource loss, 2) identify actions that government, hoteliers/tourism industry officials and citizen groups can take to reduce the degradation, and 3) replicate existing successful programs that serve as models to mitigate degradation.

Three types of training techniques will be used including:

1. **Workshops:** The purpose of this activity is to provide participants within the tourism sector, local government, and government policy makers with practical knowledge on the negative environmental impacts on the coral reefs, approaches to mitigate these impacts and actions that can be taken. Regional, national and local workshops will be held for these groups. Topics may include the role of the tourism industry, government and NGOs in coral reef/marine resource management; approaches to manage solid waste and reduction systems for large and small hotels and service providers; and alternative waste disposal procedures. Workshops will be carried out by regional environmental and tourism groups such as the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), the CCA, Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) and the Caribbean Hotel Training Institute (CHTI).
2. **Short-Term Training Courses:** The purpose of this activity is to introduce policymakers and tourism industry representatives to the basic principles and practices of coastal and marine resource management and to stimulate them to take specific actions to mitigate coastal zone degradation. UNEP will contract with relevant regional training organizations to develop a curriculum for the training program and to implement three practical training courses for coastal and marine resource management within the region.

Short term courses may address topics including: design and implementation of citizen and local monitoring programs; economic costs of coastal degradation to the tourism industry; and techniques to conduct audits of hotel treatment plants. The short term courses will be carried out by a regional institution such as the CCUNRM. The CCUNRM is a group of 16 collaborating institutions dedicated to enhancing the capacity of Caribbean universities to provide practical, high quality education in resource management relevant to the region's context.

3. **Observational Tours:** The purpose of this activity is to promote and encourage the sharing of best practices of coastal and marine resource management within the tourism industry. Observational tours will be conducted in the wider Caribbean to promote lessons learned from these examples.

#### **2.4.4 Public Awareness Program/Information Exchange (\$75,000)**

A public awareness program will be conducted to sensitize hoteliers and other parties relevant to the tourism industry, senior government officials and other stakeholders on the long term effects of negative environmental impacts on tourism. The program will also facilitate information exchange through the CESN and the UNEP-CEP environmental network. The economic, social and biological/ecological effects of coastal and marine environment degradation will be demonstrated. This component of the project will also use information generated from the studies (see Section II. 2.4.1).

This activity will be implemented under one or more subgrants, by qualified communication experts working under the guidance of UNEP in collaboration with national and regional NGOs and media agencies such as CANA.

The main target groups include:

- Hoteliers and other key tourism industry players
- Senior government officials and policy makers
- Regional tourism organizations
- Technical professionals (planners, engineers, architects)
- Environmental non-governmental organizations
- Community organizations in tourist areas
- Service providers and resource users

The following strategy will be pursued:

1. Review the diagnostic study of public awareness activities to determine the most effective methods to effect behavioral changes;

2. Design a public education program for the target audience including technical managers, senior government officials, non-governmental organizations, hoteliers, service providers.

The following tools may be used to communicate the best practices to address negative environmental impacts from the tourism industry, to the above mentioned target groups:

- i. "How to Do" booklets on conducting environmental audits, improving the efficiency of package plants at hotels, garbage disposal practices;
- ii. Face to face discussions (e.g. one-day seminars, public meetings);
- iii. Videos; and
- iv. Use of electronic and print communication through the tourism organization regional environmental network, the CESN.

These tools will facilitate the sharing of knowledge, skills and information among community groups, tourism industry groups and government agencies.

3. Produce and distribute media products (TV and radio features) throughout the Caribbean on collaborative steps that can be taken by governments, tourism organizations and local communities to mitigate environmental impacts from tourism. This will be done through existing regional networks such as the Caribbean Environmental Reporters Network, NGOs such as the Caribbean Conservation Association, Panos Institute and regional media agencies such as CANA.
4. Develop appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of the public awareness program in changing attitude and behavior of the target audience.
5. Exchange information through the CESN and other environmental networks using fact sheets, newsletter etc., to disseminate information generated during the project.

### III. METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING

#### 3.1 Implementation

The funds will be obligated under a grant to a public international organization: the United Nations Environment Program (office of the Caribbean Environment Program) in Kingston, Jamaica. The project activities will be implemented in keeping with the framework of the Caribbean Environment Program (CEP) which began in 1981. The CEP is an integrated program for coastal zone management funded by member governments of the wider Caribbean, UNEP and other international donors such as the IADB. Annual funding for activities under the CEP is approximately US\$2.5 million. Project activities of the CEP include assessment and monitoring of coastal resources, impact analyses, preparation of management guidelines and formulation of remedial actions to improve coastal zone management in the region.

UNEP-CEP will also contribute US\$400,000 in support of this regional project. (See Table 2).

UNEP will be responsible for project administration and will undertake a number of subgrants with relevant organizations to implement the project components identified below:

**3.1.1 The pilot project component** will be executed through subgrants with the relevant implementing organizations selected to undertake the pilot project.

**3.1.2 The studies component** will be implemented using short term contracts with technical experts or institutions to conduct the specific studies mentioned above.

**3.1.3 The training component** will be implemented through subgrants or contracts with recognized regional training institutions, or firms with the relevant capabilities. Technical assistance will be provided through short term contracts (total 6 person months) for the preparation of the training packages and to develop the short term course curriculum.

**3.1.4 The public awareness program/information exchange component will be implemented through one or more subgrants or contracts with regional organizations.**

The selected implementing agencies will collaborate with appropriate organizations in respective countries on the production of material for the various target audiences. In addition, they may be required to produce materials in Spanish for the Dominican Republic and in French for Haiti.

A subgrant or contract may be executed with the CESN for the preparation of the Regional Plan of Action and to conduct information exchange, including the dissemination of manuals, booklets, project reports and other information obtained from environmental networks.

### **3.2 Project Activity Completion Date**

The project activity completion date for this project is September 30, 1997.

### **3.3 USAID Project Management**

Under the grant, UNEP will be allowed wide latitude in executing the project. Prior to implementation of any activities UNEP will prepare a detailed two year workplan for review and approval by USAID. The workplan will also be discussed with the TCC (see Section V. 5.2). USAID's involvement during project implementation will include a review of changes in the approved workplan (prior to execution), periodic site visits and participation in workshops, progress reports and performance reviews.

### **3.4 Waiver of Nationality Source**

Current USAID Buy American policy is that only the U.S. (Geographic Code 000) can be authorized as the source and origin of commodities and nationality of suppliers for all grants except those to the "least developed countries." (HB 1B 5A1d(1)). The policy permits financing of certain local costs without waiver of authorized code; e.g., professional services contracts not to exceed \$250,000 and those commodities and services that are only available locally (utilities, housing, etc.) (HB 1B, Chapter 18, paragraph 18A1c). All other non-U.S. procurement requires a waiver.

A waiver to authorize a different geographic code must be based on one of several criteria. The criterion most appropriate for this project is:

"(e) Such other circumstances as are determined to be critical to the achievement of policy objectives." (HB 1B, Chapter 5, paragraph 5D10a(1)).

A waiver of nationality source to permit a grant to be made to the UNEP is justified on the basis that project will promote regional environmental concerns. Therefore implementation by a public international organization (PIO) with offices in the Caribbean region rather than by a U.S. organization better promotes the objectives of the project. This waiver of nationality source is justified under HB 1B sections 5D10a(1)(e) quoted above to permit the grant to be made to the UNEP.

### **3.5 Procurement Procedures**

#### **3.5.1 Policy Guidance**

USAID regulations recognize that regular procurement rules for PIOs can not be applied. "The status of such organizations requires that their independence and the integrity of their operations, within the framework of their charters, be respected by member states. It is a general policy principle that international organizations, composed of many member nations, cannot be expected to subject their books and records to inspection by officials of each country participating in the organization. Accordingly, AID generally relies on the international organization's management, including internal auditing and procurement policies and procedures." (HB 1B, Chapter 16, paragraph 16C1a(2)).

The funds provided by this project are "Non-Section 301" contributions (i.e., are not funds earmarked by Congress for PIOs under Section 301 of FAA). The authority by which the grant may be made to UNEP is that USAID may use development assistance funds "to initiate a new project or activity or expand an ongoing one in which it has a special interest and a preference that it be handled by an international organization rather than by USAID directly..." (b) When USAID is not the sole contributor to an international organization(s) special project

or activity, USAID relies on the international organization's management, including internal auditing and procurement policies and procedures, in keeping with the policy in paragraph 16C1a(2) of this Chapter." (HB 1B, Chapter 16, paragraph 16C3a(2)).

USAID will rely on the procurement policies of UNEP because USAID is not the only contributor to the UNEP/CEP project. Therefore, waivers of procurement policies in Handbook 1B are not required (HB 1B, Chapter 16, paragraph 16C4a).

Beneficiaries under the USAID-funded portion of the CEN project will be from USAID eligible countries only.

### **3.5.2 Commodities**

The grantee, subgrantee or contractor will procure equipment to facilitate the conduct of the project activities, such as desktop computers with modems, printers and related software, video recorders, audiovisual equipment and other training materials. Subscriptions to Internet and environmental information networks might also be provided.

### **3.6 UNEP Administrative Fee**

When the UNEP implements a project grant or funds on behalf of a donor, it charges an administrative fee of 13 per cent of the funds administrated (UNEP memorandum of 17 August 1995). For this project, UNEP/CEP will be executing a large number of contracts and subgrants to implement the four components in several countries. The implications for staff time, travel and related costs will be substantial. The project will not be directly paying the salary of a new hire or a UNEP/CEP staff member, or other internal administrative costs incurred for the project.

Thus the fixed administrative fee of \$75,000 (approximately 13% of other costs) is a reasonable estimate of the costs (direct and in-kind) that UNEP will be incurring to implement the project. In addition, UNCEP/CEP will be contributing about \$400,000 as cost sharing for the components.

Handbook 13 (Chapter 5 Grants to Public International Organizations, paragraph 5E Administrative Costs) permits payment of a fee to cover the PIO's administrative expenses "provided it does not augment an appropriation of U.S. funds for general expenses and subject to the following conditions:

"1. The Grant Officer is responsible for negotiating a fair and reasonable fee and for determining that the elements recovered by the fee have not been recovered under another component of the grant, such as overhead. [comment: the administrative fee is reasonable and not being covered by another budget line item.]

"2. The fee appears as a fixed dollar amount. While the amount of the fee may be based on a percentage of a reasonable estimate of actual costs, the fee may not be written as a percentage of the costs or of the grant total. [comment: the fee will be written as the fixed amount of \$75,000.]

"3. The Project Office confirms that the negotiated fee is project-specific and will not be applied for expenses outside the immediate management of the applicable grant. [comment: the fee is project-specific and will be used for the management of the grant.]

Given the above facts, the payment of an administrative fee of \$75,000 to UNEP/CEP is reasonable and permissible under HB 13, Chapter 5 rules.

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TABLE 1:PROJECT ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

	1995					1996												1997								
	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>																										
<b>UNEP PROJECT ADMIN.</b> - Project workplan completed		XX																								
- Technical Consultative Committee mtgs		XX				XX						XX													XX	
<b>PILOT PROJECTS</b> - Pilot project designs						XX	XX	XX	XX	XX																
- Pilot project implementation											XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX										
<b>RESEARCH STUDIES/REPORTS</b> - Diagnostic analysis		XX	XX																							
- Assessment of coastal resource degradation					XX	XX																				
- Review of best practices						XX	XX																			
<b>TRAINING</b> - Workshops				XX					XX				XX		XX		XX			XX						
- Short term training (curriculum & courses)			XX	XX	XX	XX					XX			XX							XX					
- Observational tours					XX			XX								XX			XX							
<b>PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAM/INFORMATION EXCHANGE</b> - Videos									XX	XX	XX	XX														
- Manuals and booklets											XX															
- TV & radio features				XX	XX	XX																				
- Regional Plan of Action														XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX						XX	

TABLE 2: REGIONAL PROJECT BUDGET

METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION	USAID GRANT	UNEP-CEP	TOTAL BUDGET
<b>PILOT PROJECTS</b>			320,000
• Subgrants	220,000	100,000	
<b>STUDIES</b>			45,000
• Coastal resource degradation assessment	15,000	-	
• Best practices review	15,000	-	
• Diagnostic analysis of public awareness	15,000	-	
<b>TRAINING</b>			350,000
• Workshops (6)	80,000	65,000	
• Short term training courses (3)	60,000	75,000	
• Technical Assistance (total 6 person months)	30,000	-	
• Observational Tours (4)	40,000	-	
<b>PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAM/INFORMATION EXCHANGE</b>			235,000
• Development of videos, manuals, booklets, TV & radio features	50,000	60,000	
• CTO Network (CESN)	25,000	-	
• CEP Network	-	100,000	
<b>UNEP PROJECT ADMINISTRATION</b>			95,000
• Tech Consultative C'ttee Mtgs (4@55,000)	20,000	-	
<b>SUBTOTAL USAID GRANT</b>	570,000	-	
<b>UNEP Project administration fee (13%) (1)</b>	75,000	-	
<b>USAID PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>	55,000 (2)	-	55,000
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	700,000	400,000	1,100,000

(1) See Annex C, UNEP Project Administration Fee Guidance.

(2) \$55,000 will be allocated to directly to USAID for project management costs. The total UNEP grant is for \$645,000.

#### **IV. SUSTAINABILITY**

After the project completion it is expected that the tourism industry will continue to implement practices that reduce pollution and degradation of coastal and marine resources. With a better understanding of the economic benefits of these practices, it is anticipated that tourism practitioners in the region will attract ongoing private sector funding.

In addition, these initiatives will be supported by the ongoing operations of the tourism industry environmental network, the Caribbean Ecotourism Support Network (CESN) of the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO). The CESN will facilitate information exchange among governments and members of the tourism industry who have a vested interest in protecting the natural environment critical to maintain the region's economic growth. As previously mentioned, a number of the training and public awareness activities will be designed to ensure replication after project completion.

During the design of the pilot projects the TCC (see Section V. 5.2) will also focus on obtaining additional funding from other donor programs such as the UNDP-GEF. Additional pilot projects or related successful activities may be supported under the framework of UNEP-CEP which is a long term integrated coastal management program. UNEP/IE will also continue to support CEN project activities as they relate to tourism and the environment.

#### **V. MONITORING PLAN**

##### **5.1 Progress Reports and Monitoring**

Project activities will be monitored on an on-going basis by UNEP through periodic meetings with sub-grantees, contractors and Technical Consultative Committee (TCC) meetings. UNEP will submit progress reports on a semi-annual basis to USAID/Jamaica for review and discussion. The progress reports should outline activities executed, implementation issues, achievements to date, benchmarks to ensure successful managing for results and adjustments to the work plan as required. Each sub-grantee and contractor will provide a progress report to UNEP-CEP on its work. In addition, site visits will be conducted by USAID on a periodic basis during project implementation.

## 5.2 Technical Consultative Committee

The TCC will be established by UNEP at the start of the project. The TCC will participate in the selection of pilot projects, assist in obtaining funds for these pilot projects and assist in monitoring project progress. Among the members might be:

1. coastal and marine resource management institutions such as (i) the Center for Marine Sciences, University of the West Indies (Mona); (ii) the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHD); (iii) the Marine Environment Management Program (MAREMP), University of the West Indies (Barbados);
2. tourism industry organizations such as the Caribbean Hoteliers Association and the Caribbean Tourism Organization; and
3. development organizations and donors who could provide future funding for pilot projects such as the UNDP, IADB and the Caribbean Development Bank.

The TCC will meet four times during the project. At the inception of the project it will review the project workplan. A separate meeting will be held to identify pilot projects. It will meet twice during the project to monitor project progress, provide feedback on implementation issues and propose adjustments in project direction to ensure managing for results and successful project outcomes. The TCC will also lay the groundwork for linking pilot project designs and lessons learned to the UNDP/GEF project being developed.

## VI. EVALUATION PLAN

There will be no formal external evaluation. A joint review including UNEP, the TCC and USAID will be conducted at the end of the second year of the project. This review will evaluate project activities, accomplishments and successes in meeting the project objectives and goals. Progress reports, mid-term review reports and materials produced during the project should be used to support conduct of the review.

**VII. ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION**

The LAC Chief Environmental Officer has granted a Categorical Exclusion for activities to be carried out under Component 2--Studies, Component 3--Training, and Component 4--Public Awareness/Information Sharing.

A Negative Determination has been issued for Component 1--Pilot Projects which will not have a direct impact on the environment.

A Deferred Determination has been issued for those pilot project activities that may have a direct impact on the environment. Funds shall not be disbursed for pilot project activities which involve construction, infrastructure development, or other activities that might have a direct impact on the environment without USAID/Jamaica first submitting a supplementary IEE for the LAC CEO's approval. In addition, funds shall not be used to support commercial timber extraction, or significant deforestation, or for the procurement of equipment that could lead to deforestation, without submitting a supplemental IEE for LAC CEO approval. Funds shall not be used for the procurement or use of pesticides without a supplemental IEE submitted to LAC CEO.

**ANNEX A**  
**Logical Framework**

## ANNEX A

	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>GOAL</b></p> <p>To improve environmental management and protection in the Caribbean</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commitment of governments and tourism interest groups to undertake coastal and marine resource management activities</li> </ul>
<p><b>PURPOSE</b></p> <p>To reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by tourism on coastal and marine resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Greater collaboration and coordination of coastal resource management activities within the tourism industry</li> <li>- Corrective actions taken by interest groups to reduce the negative environmental impacts caused by tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Successful activities implemented at the local, national and regional level</li> <li>- UNEP progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government and interest groups finance corrective actions</li> <li>- Collaboration among regional organizations on environmental initiatives</li> <li>- Sustained competitiveness of Caribbean tourism</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTPUTS</b></p> <p>1. Effective awareness of the economic benefits of practices that reduce land based sources of pollution in the tourism industry</p> <p>2. Improved capacity at the regional, national and local level to manage coastal and marine resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report(s) on the degradation of coastal and marine resources from tourism activities, best methods and approaches to address the problems, and strategies for financing these solutions</li> <li>- A Regional Plan of Action outlining the proposed policies to reduce negative environmental impacts due to tourism activities and recommended actions to be taken to establish and implement these policies</li> <li>- Establishment of the tourism industry environmental network - the Caribbean Ecotourism Support Network (CESN)</li> <li>- A new cadre of persons trained to undertake coastal and marine resource management</li> <li>- Design and implementation of about 4 pilot projects</li> <li>- Commitment from donor(s) to provide follow-on financing for pilot projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports</li> <li>- Regional Plan of Action</li> <li>- Tourism environmental network</li> <li>- UNEP progress reports</li> <li>- Pilot project reports</li> </ul>	

	<b>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MEANS OF VERIFICATION</b>	<b>CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS</b>
<b>INPUTS</b>			
1. Studies	- 3 Studies	- UNEP progress reports	
2. Public Awareness Program/Information exchange	- Publications and information material - 6 workshops		
3. Training	- 3 short term training courses & curriculum		
4. Technical Assistance	- 4 observational travel tours - Short term TA (6 person months)		

log2

**ANNEX B**

**Statutory Checklist**

## A.I.D. PROJECT STATUTORY CHECKLIST

Introduction

The statutory checklist is divided into two parts: 5C(1) - Country Checklist; and 5C(2) - Assistance Checklist.

The Country Checklist, composed of items affecting the eligibility for foreign assistance of a country as a whole, is to be reviewed and completed by AID/W at the beginning of each fiscal year. In most cases responsibility for preparation of responses to the Country Checklist is assigned to the desk officers, who would work with the Assistant General Counsel for their region. The responsible officer should ensure that this part of the Checklist is updated periodically. The Checklist should be attached to the first PP of the fiscal year and then referenced in subsequent PPs.

The Assistance Checklist focuses on statutory items that directly concern assistance resources. The Assistance Checklist should be reviewed and completed in the field, but information should be requested from Washington whenever necessary. A completed Assistance Checklist should be included with each PP; however, the list should also be reviewed at the time a PID is prepared so that legal issues that bear on project design are identified early.

The Country and Assistance Checklists are organized according to categories of items relating to Development Assistance, the Economic Support Fund, or both.

These Checklists include the applicable statutory criteria from the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ("FAA"); various foreign assistance, foreign relations, anti-narcotics and international trade authorization enactments; and the FY 1994 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act ("FY 1994 Appropriations Act").

These Checklists do not list every statutory provision that might be relevant. For example, they do not include country-specific limitations enacted, usually for a single year, in a foreign assistance appropriations act. Instead, the Checklists are intended to provide a convenient reference for provisions of relatively great importance and general applicability.

Prior to an actual obligation of funds, Missions are encouraged to review any Checklist completed at an earlier phase in a project or program cycle to determine whether more recently enacted provisions of law included on the most recent Checklist may now apply. Because of the reorganization and consolidation of checklists reflected here, such review may be particularly important this year. Space has been provided at the right of the Checklist questions for responses and notes.



**5C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST**

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable to the eligibility of countries to receive the following categories of assistance: (A) both Development Assistance and Economic Support Funds; (B) Development Assistance funds only; or (C) Economic Support Funds only.

**A. COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA APPLICABLE TO BOTH DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE**

**1. Narcotics Certification**

(FAA Sec. 490): (This provision applies to assistance provided by grant, sale, loan, lease, credit, guaranty, or insurance, except assistance relating to international narcotics control, disaster and refugee relief assistance, narcotics related assistance, or the provision of food (including the monetization of food) or medicine, and the provision of non-agricultural commodities under P.L. 480. This provision also does not apply to assistance for child survival and AIDS programs which can, under section 522 of the FY 1994 Appropriations Act, be made available notwithstanding any provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries.) If the recipient is a "major illicit drug producing country" (defined as a country producing during a fiscal year at least five metric tons of opium or 500 metric tons of coca or marijuana) or a "major drug-transit country" (defined as a country that is a significant direct source of illicit drugs significantly affecting the United States, through which such drugs are transported, or through which significant sums of drug-related profits are laundered with the knowledge or complicity of the government):

(1) has the President in the April 1 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) determined and certified to the Congress (without

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Congressional enactment, within 45 calendar days, of a resolution disapproving such a certification), that (a) during the previous year the country has cooperated fully with the United States or taken adequate steps on its own to satisfy the goals and objectives established by the U.N. Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, or that (b) the vital national interests of the United States require the provision of such assistance?

"Jamaica has been so certified for the year 1995."

(2) with regard to a major illicit drug producing or drug-transit country for which the President has not certified on April 1, has the President determined and certified to Congress on any other date (with enactment by Congress of a resolution approving such certification) that the vital national interests of the United States require the provision of assistance, and has also certified that (a) the country has undergone a fundamental change in government, or (b) there has been a fundamental change in the conditions that were the reason why the President had not made a "fully cooperating" certification.

N/A

2. **Indebtedness to U.S. citizens (FAA Sec. 620(c):** If assistance is to a government, is the government indebted to any U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where: (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies, (b) the debt is not denied or contested by such government, or (c) the indebtedness arises under an unconditional guaranty of payment given by such government or controlled entity?

No

3. **Seizure of U.S. Property (FAA Sec. 620(e)(1)):** If assistance is to a government, has it (including any government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to

No

discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities?

4. Communist countries (FAA Secs. 620(a), 620(f), 620D; FY 1994 Appropriations Act Secs. 507, 523): Is recipient country a Communist country? If so, has the President: (a) determined that assistance to the country is vital to the security of the United States, that the recipient country is not controlled by the international Communist conspiracy, and that such assistance will further promote the independence of the recipient country from international communism, or (b) removed a country from applicable restrictions on assistance to communist countries upon a determination and report to Congress that such action is important to the national interest of the United States? Will assistance be provided either directly or indirectly to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Vietnam, Iran or Syria? Will assistance be provided to Afghanistan without a certification, or will assistance be provided inside Afghanistan through the Soviet-controlled government of Afghanistan?

No

5. Mob Action (FAA Sec. 620(j)): Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property?

No

6. OPIC Investment Guaranty (FAA Sec. 620(l)): Has the country failed to enter into an investment guaranty agreement with OPIC?

No

7. Seizure of U.S. Fishing Vessels (FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (as amended) Sec. 5): (a) Has the country seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing vessel because of fishing activities in international waters? (b) If so, has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made?

a) No

b) N/A

8. Loan Default (FAA Sec. 620(q); FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 512

a) No

b) No

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(Brooke Amendment)): (a) Has the government of the recipient country been in default for more than six months on interest or principal of any loan to the country under the FAA? (b) Has the country been in default for more than one year on interest or principal on any U.S. loan under a program for which the FY 1994 Appropriations Act appropriates funds?

9. Military Equipment (FAA Sec. 620(s)): If contemplated assistance is development loan or to come from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the percentage of the country's budget and amount of the country's foreign exchange or other resources spent on military equipment? (Reference may be made to the annual "Taking Into Consideration" memo: "Yes, taken into account by the Administrator at time of approval of Agency OYB." This approval by the Administrator of the Operational Year Budget can be the basis for an affirmative answer during the fiscal year unless significant changes in circumstances occur.)

N/A

10. Diplomatic Relations with U.S. (FAA Sec. 620(t)): Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have relations been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?

No

11. U.N. Obligations (FAA Sec. 620(u)): What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the A.I.D. Administrator in determining the current A.I.D. Operational Year Budget? (Reference may be made to the "Taking into Consideration" memo.)

The payment status of the GOJ's U.N. obligations are up to date

## 12. International Terrorism

a. Sanctuary and support (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 529; FAA Sec. 620A): Has the country been determined by the President to: (a) grant

No

sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or (b) otherwise support international terrorism, unless the President has waived this restriction on grounds of national security or for humanitarian reasons?

b. **Airport Security (ISDCA of 1985 Sec. 552(b)):** Has the Secretary of State determined that the country is a high terrorist threat country after the Secretary of Transportation has determined, pursuant to section 1115(e)(2) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, that an airport in the country does not maintain and administer effective security measures?

No

13. **Countries that Export Lethal Military Equipment (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 573):** Is assistance being made available to a government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for purposes of section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act?

No

14. **Discrimination (FAA Sec. 666(b)):** Does the country object, on the basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. who is present in such country to carry out economic development programs under the FAA?

No

15. **Nuclear Technology (FAA Secs. 669, 670):** Has the country, after August 3, 1977, delivered to any other country or received nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment, materials, or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards, and without special certification by the President? Has it transferred a nuclear explosive device to a non-nuclear weapon state, or if such a state, either received or detonated a nuclear explosive device? If the country is a non-nuclear weapon state, has it, on or after August 8, 1985, exported (or attempted to export) illegally from the

No

United States any material, equipment, or technology which would contribute significantly to the ability of a country to manufacture a nuclear explosive device? (FAA Sec. 620E permits a special waiver of Sec. 669 for Pakistan.)

16. **Algiers Meeting (ISDCA of 1981, Sec. 720):** Was the country represented at the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 36th General Assembly of the U.N. on Sept. 25 and 28, 1981, and did it fail to disassociate itself from the communique issued? If so, has the President taken it into account? (Reference may be made to the "Taking into Consideration" memo.)

No

17. **Military Coup (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 508):** Has the duly elected Head of Government of the country been deposed by military coup or decree? If assistance has been terminated, has the President notified Congress that a democratically elected government has taken office prior to the resumption of assistance?

No

18. **Exploitation of Children (FAA Sec. 116(b)):** Does the recipient government fail to take appropriate and adequate measures, within its means, to protect children from exploitation, abuse or forced conscription into military or paramilitary services?

No

19. **Parking Fines (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 574):** Has the overall assistance allocation of funds for a country taken into account the requirements of this section to reduce assistance by 10 percent of the amount of unpaid parking fines owed to the District of Columbia as of September 30, 1993?

Yes

**B. COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA APPLICABLE ONLY TO DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ("DA")**

**Human Rights Violations (FAA Sec. 116):** Has the Department of State

No

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

**C. COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA APPLICABLE ONLY TO ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUNDS ("ESF")**

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

No

**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?**

Yes - for each country in the region

**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;

- a) No
- b) No
- c) No
- d) No
- e) No
- f) No

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(d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture, and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

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 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 515; 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 Appropriations Act notification requirement has been waived because of substantial risk to human health or welfare)?

Yes

b. **Special notification requirement (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 520):** Are all activities proposed for obligation subject to prior congressional notification?

Yes

c. **Notice of account transfer (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 509):** 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 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 537(b)(3)):** If funds are to be made available in the form of cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, has the Congressional notice

N/A

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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?

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?

a) Yes  
b) 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 will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of the purpose of the assistance?

N/A

6. **Water Resources (FAA Sec. 611(b)):** 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/Nonproject Sector Assistance Requirements (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 537).** If assistance is in the form of a cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance:

N/A

a. **Separate account:** Are all such cash payments to be maintained by the country in a separate account and not commingled with any other funds (unless such requirements are waived by Congressional notice for nonproject sector assistance)?

b. **Local currencies:** If assistance is furnished to a foreign government under arrangements which result

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in the generation of local currencies:

(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?

(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?

(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?

(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?

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

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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.

a) No  
b) No  
c) No  
d) No  
e) No  
f) No

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).

Procurement will be from U.S. and caribbean countries to the extent possible.

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.

N/A

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?

No

12. **Trade Restrictions**

a. **Surplus Commodities (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 513(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**

No

Amendment) (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 513(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 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) (as referenced in section 532(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act): 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?

a) No  
b) No

14. PVO Assistance

a. Auditing and registration (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 568): 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 1994 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?

N/A

17. **Abortions** (FAA Sec. 104(f); FY 1994 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Population, DA," and Sec. 518):

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

No

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involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations?

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? (As a legal matter, DA only.)

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? (As a legal matter, DA only.)

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?

No

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

18. 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?

No

19. U.S.-Owned Foreign Currencies

a. Use of currencies (FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h); FY 1994 Appropriations Act

N/A

Secs. 503, 505): Are steps being 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.

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?

No

20. 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?

No

b. U.S. procurement (FAA Sec. 604(a)): Will all procurement be from the U.S., the recipient country, or developing countries except as otherwise determined in accordance with the criteria of this section?

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?

N/A

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.)

N/A

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

N/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.)

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?

N/A

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 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?

Yes

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. **Consulting services (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 567):** 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

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

N/A

**k. 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

**l. Chemical Weapons (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 569):** Will the assistance be used to finance the procurement of chemicals that may be used for chemical weapons production?

No

**21. 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

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**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

**22. 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?

N/A

**23. 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

**24. 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?

Yes

**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?

1) Yes

2) Yes

**25. Expropriation and Land Reform (FAA Sec. 620(g)):** Will assistance preclude use of financing to compensate owners for expropriated or nationalized

Yes

property, except to compensate foreign nationals in accordance with a land reform program certified by the President?

26. **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

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

28. **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? Yes

29. **Export of Nuclear Resources (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 506):** Will assistance preclude use of financing to finance--except for purposes of nuclear safety--the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology? Yes

30. **Publicity or Propaganda (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 557):** 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

31. **Marine Insurance (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 531):** 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? N/A

32. **Exchange for Prohibited Act (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 533):** Will No

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?

33. Commitment of Funds (FAA Sec. 635(h)): Does a contract or agreement entail a commitment for the expenditure of funds during a period in excess of 5 years from the date of the contract or agreement?

No

34. Impact on U.S. Jobs (FY 1994 Appropriations Act, Sec. 547):

a. Will any financial incentive be provided to a business located in the U.S. for the purpose of inducing that business to relocate outside the U.S. in a manner that would likely reduce the number of U.S. employees of that business?

No

b. Will assistance be provided for the purpose of establishing or developing an export processing zone or designated area in which the country's tax, tariff, labor, environment, and safety laws do not apply? If so, has the President determined and certified that such assistance is not likely to cause a loss of jobs within the U.S.?

No

c. Will assistance be provided for a project or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, or will assistance be for the informal sector, micro or small-scale enterprise, or smallholder agriculture?

No

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

1. Agricultural Exports (Bumpers

N/A

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Amendment) (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 513(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?

2. Tied Aid Credits (FY 1994 Appropriations Act, Title II, under heading "Economic Support Fund"): Will DA funds be used for tied aid credits?

No

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.

This activity was designed following consultation with a wide range of private and public sector caribbean coastal and marine resource management experts, who will be involved in its management implementation. This design responds to recommendations in the Agenda for Action created at the Regional Consultation on Coastal Resource Management in the Tropical Americas (July 1995).

5. Economic Development (FAA Sec. 101(a)): Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the

Yes

development of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth?

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 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)?

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?

9. **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?

Item B.6

a) This activity will involve participation of small operators and less advantaged service providers in the tourism industry to reduce environmental degradation in the region due to tourism industry practices.

b) This activity will provide funding to non-governmental organizations involved in environmental management throughout the region.

c) This activity directly supports the self-help efforts of the Caribbean tourism industry through the Caribbean Tourism organization to address environmental resource degradation in the region.

d) Project beneficiaries will include women participating in the tourism industry.

e) The project will encourage greater collaboration and coordination of resource management amongst those involved in the Caribbean tourism industry.

No

As regional project 25% is not required. However, UNEP is contributing about 36% of costs.

Item B.8

Yes. Implementing organizations will include environmental non-governmental organizations in the region working at the local level in tourism areas.

Yes

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10. **Disadvantaged Enterprises** (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 558): 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)?

There are no set-asides for these groups.

11. **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?

a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Yes  
d) No

12. **Tropical Forests** (FAA Sec. 118; FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 533(c) as referenced in section 532(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act):

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

Yes

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

N/A

to those who otherwise would cause destruction and loss of forests, and help countries identify and implement alternatives to colonizing forested areas; (3) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management; (4) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices; (5) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase production on lands already cleared or degraded; (6) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested; (7) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing; (8) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation; (9) conserve biological diversity in forest areas by supporting efforts to identify, establish, and maintain a representative network of protected tropical forest ecosystems on a worldwide basis, by making the establishment of protected areas a condition of support for activities involving forest clearance or degradation, and by helping to identify tropical forest ecosystems and species in need of protection and establish and maintain appropriate protected areas; (10) seek to increase the awareness of U.S. Government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests; (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

No

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 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?

No

13. Energy (FY 1991 Appropriations Act Sec. 533(c) as referenced in section 532(d) of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act): If assistance relates to energy, will such assistance focus on: (a) end-use energy

N/A

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?

14. **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

15. **Deobligation/Reobligation (FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 510):** 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

16. **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?

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?

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?

17. **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 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?

See Item B.6

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

N/A

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,

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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.

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.

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.

19. 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

20. Education and Human Resources Development (FAA Sec. 105): If assistance is being made available for education, public administration, or human resource

B.20 a)  
N/A

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.

Item B.20 b)  
This activity will provide practical environmental training programs for public and private sector persons involved in coastal and marine resource management.

21. **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

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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.

22. Capital Projects (Jobs Through Export Act of 1992, Secs. 303 and 306(d)): If assistance is being provided for a capital project, is the project developmentally sound and will the project measurably alleviate the worst manifestations of poverty or directly promote environmental safety and sustainability at the community level?

N/A

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 1994, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 537(a), see Sec. 537(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,

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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 1994, this provision is superseded by the separate account requirements of FY 1994 Appropriations Act Sec. 537(a), see Sec. 537(a)(5).)

5. Capital Projects (Jobs Through Exports Act of 1992, Sec. 306, FY 1993 Appropriations Act, Sec. 595): If assistance is being provided for a capital project, will the project be developmentally-sound and sustainable, i.e., one that is (a) environmentally sustainable, (b) within the financial capacity of the government or recipient to maintain from its own resources, and (c) responsive to a significant development priority initiated by the country to which assistance is being provided. (Please note the definition of "capital project" contained in section 595 of the FY 1993 Appropriations Act. Note, as well, that although a comparable provision does not appear in the FY 94 Appropriations Act, the FY 93 provision applies to, among other things, 2-year ESF funds which could be obligated in FY 94.)

DRAFTER:GC/LP:BLester:12/27/93:cheklist.94

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**ANNEX C**

**USAID Administration Fee Guidance  
for PIO Grants**

5C

2. The Director of the Office of Procurement and to Grant Officers under their warrants have authority to sign grants to PIOs funded by central bureaus.

3. The Director of the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance has authority to sign grants to PIOs within the limitations of Handbook 8.

5D. Conditions for Use

Grants to PIOs are appropriate when a preaward determination is made that all of the following conditions are met:

1. Support for a PIO's project or activity (either an expansion of its current program or the initiation of a new program activity) is considered to be more effective and efficient than direct USAID assistance in achieving a particular development assistance or disaster relief objective;

\* 2. The program and objectives of the PIO are compatible with those of USAID;

3. There is no reason to consider the PIO not responsible; and

4. Grants are made for specific projects or activities of interest to USAID and not for augmentation of a PIO's operating budget, nor for activities for which the U.S. is making a voluntary contribution under Chapter 3 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

5E. Administrative Costs

A fee may be payable under the grant to cover the PIO's administrative expenses, if requested, provided it does not augment an appropriation of U.S. funds for general expenses and subject to the following conditions:

1. The Grant Officer is responsible for negotiating a fair and reasonable fee and for determining that the elements recovered by the fee have not been recovered under another component of the grant, such as overhead.

2. The fee appears as a fixed dollar amount. While the amount of the fee may be based on a percentage of a reasonable estimate of actual costs, the fee may not be written as a percentage of the costs or of the grant total.

\* 3. The Project Office confirms that the negotiated fee is project-specific and will not be applied for expenses outside the immediate management of the applicable grant.

**ANNEX D**

**Initial Environmental Examination**

## FAX TRANSMITTAL

Page 2



U.S. AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

To	Joanne Feldman	From	E. F. A. D.
Dept./Agency	USAID / Jamaica	Phone #	202 647-5677
Fax #		Fax #	202 647-8098
NSN 7540-01-317-7368		5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

ANNEX D

LAC-IEE-95-37

## ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION

Project Location : Jamaica

Project Title : Caribbean Environmental Network

Project Number : 598-0832

Funding : \$700,000

Life of Project : two years

IEE Prepared by : Nicole Pitter Patterson

Recommended Threshold Decision: Categorical Exclusion/Deferred Determination

Bureau Threshold Decision : Categorical Exclusion/Negative Determination/Deferred Determination

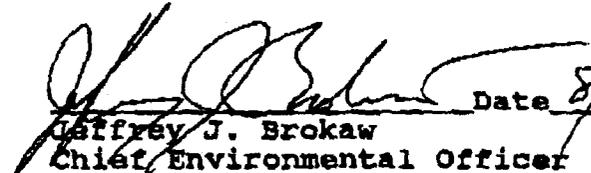
## Comments

LAC Chief Environmental Officer (CEO) concurs with Mission request for a Categorical Exclusion as stated in attached IEE.

A Negative Determination is issued for pilot projects that will not have a direct impact on the environment.

LAC CEO concurs with Mission for a Deferred Determination for those pilot project activities that may have a direct impact on the environment. Funds shall not be disbursed for pilot project activities which involve construction, infrastructure development, or other activities that might have a direct impact on the environment without first submitting a supplementary IEE for the LAC CEO's approval. In addition, funds shall not be used to support commercial timber extraction or significant deforestation, nor for the procurement of equipment that could lead to deforestation, without submitting a supplemental IEE for LAC CEO approval. Funds shall also not be used for the procurement or use of pesticides without a supplemental IEE submitted to LAC CEO.

**ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD  
DECISION (cont'd.)****LAC-IEE-95-37**

 Date 8/19/95  
Jeffrey J. Brokaw  
Chief, Environmental Officer  
Bureau for Latin America  
and Caribbean

Copy to : Carole Henderson Tyson  
Mission Director  
USAID/Jamaica

Copy to : Stephen Reeve, MEO  
USAID/Jamaica

Copy to : Nicole Pitter Patterson  
USAID/Jamaica

Copy to : Robin Brinkley, LAC/CAR

Copy to : Jean Meadowcroft, LAC/SPM-CAC

Copy to : IEE File

## INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project Location: Jamaica  
Project Title: Caribbean Environmental Network  
Project Number: 598-0832  
Funding: \$700,000  
Life of Project: Two years from Date of Authorization  
IEE Prepared by: Nicole Pitter Patterson

### Project Description Summary:

#### **Background:**

The goal of the Caribbean Environmental Network (CEN) Project is to address the degradation of coastal and marine resources in the Caribbean. Tourism will be a major focus because of the critical threat the industry poses to those ecosystems. The project purpose is to reduce the negative impacts caused by tourism on coastal and marine resources in the Caribbean.

CEN supports USAID's strategic goal of "protecting the environment," which includes a commitment to reducing long-term threats to the global environment and promoting environmentally sustainable economic growth.

The project will be funded through the Environmental Initiative for the Americas (EIA) which was established in support of the 1994 Summit of the Americas agreement to form partnerships between the U.S. and its Latin American neighbors to "guarantee sustainable development and conserve our natural environment for future generations." Implementation will be through a grant to the United Nations Environmental Protection (UNEP) office in Kingston which will provide all project inputs .

#### **Project Activities:**

The project will be implemented through four inter-related components:

- (1) Studies to assess the extent of coastal resource degradation, review information on best practices to reduce tourism's impact on the environment, and analyze public awareness activities to determine the most effective means for stimulating positive behavioral changes by the tourism industry.

- (2) Public Awareness Program/Information Sharing to sensitize hoteliers, senior government officials, and other stakeholders to the long-term negative impact on the environment of improperly managed waste disposal practiced by many in the tourism industry. The program also will facilitate information sharing on best practices for the reduction of land based sources of pollution generated by tourism-related activities. Public education programs will be developed for both the general public and for technical managers, senior government officials, NGOs, hoteliers, and tourism-related service providers.
- (3) Training to support capacity building by providing technical tools to analyze resource degradation and loss; help develop local environmental plans; and share successful programs that can serve as models to mitigate degradation. This component, targeted particularly to tourism professionals and practitioners, will be implemented through workshops, short-term training courses and observational tours.
- (4) Pilot Projects to address specific problems related to coastal and marine resource degradation and pollution will be designed and implemented.

#### Recommended Environmental Threshold Decision

Separate Environmental Threshold Decisions are recommended for components 1-3 and component 4.

For Component 1--Studies, Component 2--Public Awareness/Information Sharing, and Component 3--Training:

A Categorical Exclusion is recommended per 22 CFR Part 216.2(c)(2)(i), (iii) and (xiv). These components are limited to education, technical assistance, training programs, analyses, studies, workshops, meetings, activities intended to develop the capability of the recipient country to engage in development planning, and the purchase of environmentally benign commodities such as materials to produce videos or manuals. It does not include activities that might directly and significantly affect the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.)

B

**For Component IV--Pilot Projects:**

A deferred determination is requested for proposed activities which might involve construction, the purchase of commodities, infrastructure development, or other activities that might have direct impact on the environment. When such site-specific pilot projects are identified and potential environmental impacts can be evaluated, supplementary IEEs will be submitted to the LAC Chief Environmental Officer. No funds will be disbursed for activities for which a deferred determination is being requested, until the environmental review, per Reg 22 CFR Part 216, for these activities has been completed.

**Clearance of Mission Environmental Officer:**

I have reviewed the above statement and concur in the recommended Environmental Threshold Decisions.

  
Stephen Reeve  
Environmental Officer  
USAID/Jamaica

Date: 23 Aug 95

**Concurrence of Mission Director:**

The Mission concurs in the above recommended Environmental Threshold Decisions for the Caribbean Environmental Network Project.

  
Carole Henderson Tyson  
Mission Director  
USAID/Jamaica

Date: Aug 24, 1995

ANNEX E

**TROPICAL AMERICAS REPORT ON CORAL REEFS**

Copy Available in USAID/Jamaica  
Official Project Files

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**ANNEX F**

**Consultation on Coastal Management in the  
the Tropical Americas--Agenda for Action**

**CONSULTATION ON COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN  
THE TROPICAL AMERICAS**

**AN INTERNATIONAL CORAL REEF INITIATIVE**

**AGENDA FOR ACTION**

**1.0 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 ICRI AND ITS ROLE IN THE TROPICAL AMERICAS**

**1.1.1 Launching the Tropical Americas Coral Reef Initiative**

The Tropical Americas region launched its participation in the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) through the regional workshop convened at Montego Bay, Jamaica, July 5-8, 1995. This is the first regional workshop to discuss regional and national opportunities for ICRI.

Urgent and immediate action is required to conserve and sustainably use coral reefs and related ecosystems at local, national, regional, and international levels by diverse stakeholders: these most productive and biologically diverse marine ecosystems in the Tropical Americas are of global significance. While the most serious threats to the ecosystem are numerous and of human origin, of special concern is the recent recognition of the regional scale of degradation, the substantial decline of coral cover in some areas, and devastating combined effects of human and natural disturbances. Without immediate action, food security will be threatened, key economic growth sectors such as tourism will decline, jobs will be lost, beach and coastal erosion accelerated, and marine biodiversity irretrievably diminished.

Therefore, participants in the ICRI Regional Workshop:

endorsed the Call to Action and Framework for Action that were agreed by the international ICRI workshop in the Philippines, May 29- June 2;

discussed new collaboration in the region to conserve and sustainably use coral reefs and related ecosystems (mangroves and sea grasses) and to support the local communities which depend on them;

identified actions to be undertaken urgently as early steps in the region's implementation of ICRI as well as other elements of a nascent regional strategy.

endorsed resolutions to advance ICRI priorities nationally and internationally; and

identified next steps to be undertaken in the region including preparation for the International Coral Reef Symposium at Panama in June 1996 and the proposed Year of the Reef.

### 1.1.2 Introducing the Global ICRI Process

Actions achieved at the Regional Workshop build upon the new ICRI process defined as a partnership among like-minded nations and organizations seeking to implement Chapter 17 of Agenda 21, and other international conventions and agreements, for the benefit of coral reefs and related ecosystems and the communities that depend on them. Supported by 8 governments - Australia, France, Japan, Jamaica, the Philippines, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America - the ICRI was announced at the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 1994 and later at the high level segment of the Commission on Sustainable Development Intercessional Meeting in April 1995.

The long term vision for ICRI is to build and sustain partnerships with particular emphasis on increasing the capacity of countries and regions to achieve effective conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related environments (mangroves and sea grasses).

The International Coral Reef Initiative convened an international workshop in the Philippines, May 29 - June 2, to agree on a Call to Action and Framework for Action. In ICRI Call to Action a number of governments endorsed key themes to be implemented through global, regional and national actions (see box at right).

Because the Philippine workshop launched a detailed regional and national priority setting process over the coming year, the "Framework" was deliberately focused on actions needed at the global level.

To implement this new collaborative partnership internationally, several ICRI processes will be initiated simultaneously:

Completion of the regional workshops, due to be completed by March 1, 1996, the results of which will be reported to the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), along with the ICRI "Call" and "Framework" as part of the CSD review of Agenda 21/Chapter 17 on oceans.

Encouraging governments and communities (all relevant stakeholders) to develop national coral reef initiatives, building on the regional/national priorities proposed through ICRI and other existing efforts.

#### CALL TO ACTION<sup>\*</sup> Coastal Zone Management

Incorporate integrated coastal management measures into local, national and regional coastal development plans and projects, and support their long-term implementations. These measures will serve as the framework for achieving the sustainable use of, and maintain the health of, coral reefs and associated environments.

Develop coral reef initiatives (regional, national and/or local). These should use an ecosystem-based approach that encourages participation and includes programs for community-based management or co-management of reef resources.

#### Capacity Building

Establish regional networks to share knowledge, skills, and information.

Develop and support educational and information programs aimed at reducing adverse impacts of human activities.

Establish information exchanges with stakeholder communities.

Improve developing nations' access to bilateral, multilateral, and other forms of financial and technical support for coral reef management.

#### Research and Monitoring

Use regional networks to achieve better coordination and cooperation among national research programs.

Promote linkages between regional and global research and monitoring networks, such as CARICOMP (Caribbean Coastal Marine Productivity), PACICOMP (Pacific Coastal Marine Productivity), and GOOS (Global Ocean Observing System).

Support research and monitoring programs, projects or activities identified as essential to managing coral reef ecosystems for the benefit of human kind.

Promote the development and maintenance of a global coral reef monitoring network.

#### Review

Periodically review the extent and success of implementation of actions identified in the Initiative.

<sup>\*</sup> Excerpt from the 1995 Call to Action

Refocusing the international and regional political and environmental agendas through this ecosystem based approach by raising ICRI in major political fora such as the Biodiversity Convention, Global Programme of Action to Protect the Marine Environment from Land based Activities, RAMSAR and Heritage Conventions, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resource (IUCN) Triennial Meeting, etc. and incorporating ICRI goals into these and other international and regional organizational agendas.

Because ICRI will not create a new organization or new funding source, it will take account of, and fully use, the extensive body of international agreements and organizations that address issues related to coral reefs and related ecosystems. The ICRI will facilitate the leveraging and channeling of existing resources among all sectors for the benefit of coral reefs and related ecosystems. Generating new partnerships within each country in the Tropical Americas, and internationally, will help to mobilize support for a permanent commitment to conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and associated ecosystems.

Heads of government in the Americas endorsed ICRI as part of the Partnership for Biodiversity of the Summit of the Americas, Plan of Action, December 1994, in Miami. This has served as the first step in building a Tropical Americas partnership.

## **1.2 CONSULTATION ON COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR THE TROPICAL AMERICAS: WORKSHOP BACKGROUND AND PROCESS**

During the 1994 ICRI planning process, the ICRI Planning Committee (INSERT A7 ) It was also decided that the appropriate UNEP Regional Seas Programmes should be asked to assist in preparing brief overviews of the status of reefs and reef management in their regions, for discussion at the Workshops. It was agreed that the Workshop for the Tropical Americas would be held in Jamaica and sponsored by USAID.

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. Franklin McDonald, Executive Director of the Natural Resource Conservation Authority (NRCA) of Jamaica, the *ad hoc* Steering Committee for the preparation of the Tropical Americas workshop included representatives of USAID; the UNEP CEP/RCU; Centre for Marine Sciences, UWI and, later, SCCF; JCDT and the PARC project.

To emphasize the participatory nature of the Workshop, it was named the Consultation on Coastal Resource Management for the Tropical Americas. Invitations were sent out by the NRCA to the persons listed as Government Focal Points for the UNEP/Caribbean Environment Programme's SPAW programmes. They were asked to nominate two representatives, one from Government, the other from a non-Government agency. In addition, various donor agencies and a number of representatives from Jamaica were asked to attend.

The workshop's Steering Committee identified the following goals for the Consultation:

1. Increase awareness of regional issues and activities in coral reef management, by sharing experiences and ideas.
2. Identify national needs and clarify priorities for better coastal zone management.
3. Discuss these needs and priorities with representatives of funding agencies.
4. Facilitate the development of National Coral Reef Initiatives.

After review of the Call to Action and the Framework for Action resulting from the ICRI Workshop in the Philippines, the hard-copy outputs of the Consultation were expected to be:

1. A Regional Agenda for Action for action at national and regional levels.

2. A revised Tropical Americas Regional Report.

The Consultation took place at the Wyndham Hotel, Rose Hall, near Montego Bay, and was opened by Mr. Easton Douglas, Minister for the Environment and Housing. Two keynote addresses set the scene which were followed by panel-led discussions on co-management, fisheries, marine protected areas, land-based sources of marine pollution, research and monitoring, and sustainable financing (see Appendix A for programme). Subsequently, smaller working groups discussed the issues further, and drafted contributions to the Action Agenda, which were then reviewed and adopted by the plenary.

## 2.0 AGENDA FOR ACTION

The ICRI Framework and the Tropical Americas' Agenda for Action are intended to mobilize governments and the wide range of other stakeholders whose coordinated, vigorous and effective actions are required to sustain these fragile resources, and the communities who depend on them. The international Framework focuses on how the international community can support regional, national and local activities.

The Tropical Americas' Agenda for Action consists of an evolving regional process outlining initial next steps, mostly national actions, to provide an early basis for enhanced regional collaboration.

### 2.1 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) AND RELATED INSTITUTIONAL, POLICY, AND LEGAL ISSUES

#### Problems:

1. Weak commitment to ICZM in the Tropical Americas due to its low priority in national agendas and lack of funding by governments.
2. National ICZM plans and strategies are not developed through intersectoral, interagency, interdisciplinary and public consultation, resulting in fragmented and overlapping ICZM policies and legislation.
3. Inadequate regional and international coordination resulting in fragmentation and duplication of efforts.
4. Lack of understanding of national obligations, responsibilities, and implications of international conventions, treaties and agreements.

#### Goals:

To develop sustainable ICZM through a coordinated, and action oriented institutional, policy, and legal framework which emphasizes equity, empowerment, and transparency.

#### Objectives:

1. To improve coordination of ICZM efforts at national, regional and international levels;
2. To initiate broad based participation (public and private sectors, NGOs, resource users) in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of coastal zone programmes and projects; and
3. To coordinate donor activities and commitments in ICZM in the tropical Americas.

#### Activities:

1. Conduct an audit of agencies and institutions, including all existing ICZM related policies and legislation, at the national and regional levels.

**Activities:**

1. Conduct diagnostic studies of public awareness activities to determine those methods which have resulted in behavioral change such as policy and institutional changes, conservation by resource users, pollution control/mitigation by industry sector, etc.
2. Develop hands-on and activity-based teaching materials on marine and coastal resources for inclusion in primary and secondary school curricula and ensure their effective application.
3. Develop a targeted and strategic educational program to enhance media effectiveness in communicating coastal issues to the general public.
4. Prepare educational materials relating to coral reefs and associated ecosystems targeting the general public.
5. Provide the public with the necessary tools and technologies to affect public policy and industrial practices which may be detrimental to the environment.
6. Develop educational packages for key economic and political sectors to demonstrate the economic benefits of selected coastal resources conservation measures, as well as cost effective management practices and technologies to minimize land-based sources of marine pollution.

### **2.3 CO-MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL RESOURCES**

**Problem:**

Traditional public sector approaches to resource management, in general, and coastal zone management in particular, have not proven to be effective in the Tropical Americas.

**Goal:**

To achieve sustainable development of CZM through a partnership of public and private sectors, resource users, local communities, NGOs, the scientific community, and donor agencies.

**Objectives:**

1. To develop a dynamic, on-going process of co-management, involving the empowerment of the resource users.
2. To build on and refine existing guidelines and procedures for facilitating co-management of natural resources.
3. To disseminate information to all the stakeholders in the co-management partnership in a relevant and accessible manner.

**Activities:**

1. Review and analyze on-going initiatives in co-management in order to document and share experience and technical data in co-management.
2. Develop and implement procedures for facilitating co-management of natural resources, including:

To facilitate the formation of stakeholder groups by informing the stakeholder of the value of co-management and how to implement it.

2. Based on the audit proposed, develop appropriate policies and legislation (at the national and, where appropriate, at the regional level) for addressing the identified overlaps and gaps.
3. Conduct training based on an assessment for ICZM training needs building on such existing assessments as those of CIDA, OECS, and CCUNRM.
4. Develop intersectoral and interdisciplinary curricula for coastal zone management building on existing efforts at a tertiary level.
5. Develop and implement appropriate mechanisms for intersectoral, inter-agency coordination, and the public including the following:
  - Review experiences of UNDP's capacity 21 council for sustainable Development and replicate, if appropriate.
  - Develop policy guidelines and necessary frame legislation for setting up intersectoral and interagency committees/council for coastal zone management.
  - Establish intersectoral and interagency committees/councils for coastal zone management at the national level. These communities should ideally be set up in Central Planning Units.
6. Develop policy guidelines for use of economic instruments and incentives for broad based participation in ICZM programmes.
7. Develop policies and guidelines for funding mechanisms, including cost recovery, for ICZM programmes.
8. Provide assistance to governments for ratification and implementation of obligations in international treaties related to ICZM, e.g. Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW).

## 2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

### Problem:

Poor understanding of the value of coastal and marine resources and the impact of human activities on these resources has resulted in environmental degradation throughout the Tropical Americas.

### Goals:

To achieve sustainable management and conservation of coastal and marine resources through targeted education and environmental awareness.

### Objectives:

1. To change attitudes and behavioral patterns in relation to the coastal environment, in particular coral reefs and their associated ecosystems.
2. To identify the relevant target groups to be addressed and involve them in the educational process.

To provide the scientific data (biological, economic, social, and cultural) necessary to guide the negotiation process, implementation, and review of resource management plans.

To establish mechanisms for involvement of stakeholders in the planning and implementation of the co-management plan.

To prepare a resource management plan, including appropriate legislation, that identifies and/or develops economic alternatives for resource exploitation;

3. Develop the resources necessary to effectively implement a co-management plan, including the necessary documents and manuals for advertising and training stakeholders, government officials, international and local funding agencies, etc.;
4. Form a pool of regional expertise in co-management available to aid the establishment of coastal zone co-management (e.g. by providing training).

#### **2.4 CORAL REEF FISHERIES MANAGEMENT**

##### **Problem:**

The status and trends in the reef fisheries in the Tropical Americas are cause for concern. Most coral reef fisheries are either fully exploited, over-exploited or depleted. Improved conservation and management is needed to ensure rehabilitation of depleted stocks, optimum sustainable utilization of fisheries resources and preservation of habitat and biological diversity of the reef ecosystem.

##### **Goals:**

1. To improve management of coral reef and related ecosystems
2. To improve fisheries management to optimize resource use and ensure healthy coral reef ecosystems
3. To improve public awareness on coral reef fisheries

##### **Objectives:**

1. To solicit active participation by stakeholders in developing and implementing measures to rehabilitate and ensure sustainable use of the resource.
2. To coordinate fisheries management among the national agencies, private sector, community interest groups and the resource users who have an interest in the coastal zone.
3. To manage fishing efforts through ecologically and environmentally sound fishing methods that ensure sustained socioeconomic benefits to the resource users.
4. To improve applied research as well as statistical reporting on fish stocks, catches, and trends.
5. To reinforce existing national and regional mechanisms, organizations for research and management, and dissemination of scientific information among countries utilizing common resources.

**Activities:**

1. Develop programs aimed at improving public education and awareness of policy makers, fishermen, farmers, school children, developers, tourism interest and other groups whose activities impact on coastal and marine resources.
2. Establish a campaign to inform the public of the crisis facing the coral reef systems generally and the fisheries in particular and solicit active participation in fisheries management strategies
3. Establish a central coordinating mechanism at the national level to ensure participation of the various interest groups in the planning and implementation of fisheries management measures as well as ensure that these measures are integrated in the wider national plan for management of the coastal zone.
4. Create and maintain a national register of number of vessels active in the fishery, including information on vessel capacity, power, gear, operating range, and area of operation.
5. Strengthen existing management legislation and enforcement mechanisms.
6. Promote use of fisheries practices that protect the habitat.
7. Monitor catch rates and species composition of coral reef fisheries.
8. Conduct research on reef fisheries including, biology/ecology, population dynamics, and the recruitment of exploited species in coral reef fisheries.

**2.5 MARINE PROTECTED AREAS****Problem:**

Coastal marine systems are under threat from intense and unsustainable human activities resulting in the potential loss of unique ecosystems. This is jeopardizing long term biological and economic viability and other benefits to the resource users. Ensuring that these coastal resources remain in a healthy and viable condition requires effective management.

**Goals:**

To achieve the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources through the establishment and management of coastal and marine protected areas consistent with international law.

**Objectives:**

1. To strengthen management capabilities in marine and coastal protected areas programmes and transform "paper" parks into real parks.
2. To designate areas designated and legally declared as marine protected areas with appropriate management strategies, and upgrade the level of technical expertise of coastal and marine resource management personnel.

**Activities:**

1. Fund existing Marine Parks and Protected Areas (MPAs) initiatives in the region and to ensure their long-term financial sustainability.
2. Develop local capacities for strategic design, planning, and management of MPAs.

3. Monitor key critical parameters for adaptive management including biological, physical, chemical, social, economic, and cultural parameters.
4. Enhance human resource development in science, administration, education and enforcement through technical assistance and training.
5. Provide infrastructural support for research, administration, resource management and environmental education and awareness.
6. Review and update legislation that will support integrated coastal resource management.
7. Encourage governments to sign and ratify relevant international treaties and conventions.
8. Promote the incorporation of the impacting lands into the management of the marine protected area.

## 2.6 LAND-BASED SOURCES OF POLLUTION

**Problem:** Land-based point and non-point pollutants, in particular nutrients and sediment loads, constitute a major contribution to the degradation of coral reefs in the Tropical Americas.

**Goal:** To reduce through the ICZM process the land-based (point and non-point) sources of pollution reaching the coastal and marine environment of the region.

### Objectives:

1. To achieve effective integrated management of the entire watershed and coastal zone.
2. To establish the most appropriate and economically feasible treatment facilities and management practices, in particular for sewage, sediments, and nutrients.

### Activities:

1. Provide financial and technical assistance to implement effective existing technologies and management practices for the collection and treatment of sewage. In this context, the best affordable technologies should also be considered if the very best technologies, such as tertiary treatment, are unaffordable.
2. Implement with urgency erosion control practices such as re-vegetation, road paving, sediment screening and soil conserving agricultural practices, in light of the fact that sediments are a major threat to coral reefs.
3. Adopt and implement relevant water quality standards and monitor water quality.
4. Identify and monitor via appropriate bio-indicators.
5. Promote sound application of fertilizers and pesticides, as well as integrated pest management.
6. Complete negotiation of a protocol on land-based sources of marine pollution to the Cartagena convention.
7. Implement pollution prevention strategies to reduce solid waste and industrial pollutants.

8. Implement strategies for prevention and management of oil spills.

## 2.7 RESEARCH AND MONITORING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CORAL REEF AND COASTAL RESOURCES

### Problems:

Ability to manage coastal resources in the Tropical Americas is hampered by:

limited local sociological, economical, and ecological understanding;

poor knowledge of fundamental aspects of coral reef biology/ecology and sociology/natural resource economics;

incomplete use of available knowledge due to poor dissemination and lack of information and data-sharing networks; and

perceived low value of research and monitoring by funding agencies, policy-makers, and the public at large.

**Goal:** To utilize research and monitoring to facilitate better management of coastal and marine resources.

### Objectives:

To improve understanding of coastal resources: the natural ecosystem, the interaction of human activities within it, and with each other.

To improve coordination and information sharing between natural and social sciences and within science disciplines.

To provide information and data and to help develop useful guidelines and options for resource managers and decisionmakers.

### Activities:

1. Conduct basic inventories of coral reefs and associated ecosystems as a prerequisite for the design of monitoring programs and for planning resource use.
2. Engage the collaboration of resource users, scientists, and managers, as appropriate and feasible, in monitoring coral reef resources.
3. Establish self-balanced advisory boards for monitoring and management.
4. Ensure that research and monitoring results, and their implications, are made known to the public.
5. Increase support for research institutions throughout the region and for communication networks that facilitate monitoring, research, and management initiatives.
6. Continue interdisciplinary research on natural variation in the system, on human impacts, and on synergies between them.
7. Conduct research in the natural and social science disciplines, including research on economic valuation and cost-benefit analysis.

8. Continue interdisciplinary research, development, and demonstration on the mitigation of human impacts, for example:

low-cost tertiary treatment of sewage,  
watershed management and control of sedimentation,  
fishery improvements by gear changes, by marine protected areas, by social organization  
alternative livelihoods for fishers, and  
sustainable levels (carrying capacities) of coral reef resource use.

## 2.8 FINANCING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CORAL REEF AND COASTAL RESOURCES

### Problem:

Management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems is hampered by lack of adequate financial resources and difficulties in accessing them. There are inadequate national and regional capabilities to develop and implement financial strategies for ICZM and its related components.

### Goal:

To improve regional and national capacity to generate and access funds for managing coastal resources on a sustainable basis.

### Objectives:

1. To facilitate cooperation among governments, NGOs, and the private sector in order to improve access to and generate funds for coastal management initiatives.
2. To develop capabilities in public and private environmental management organizations to achieve financial sustainability.

### Activities:

1. Improve coordination among governments, NGOs, regional entities, and other relevant organizations to identify and access funds.
2. Strengthen institutions for regional and sub-regional NGOs to enable them to effectively participate in regional strategies to expand the availability of financial resources.
3. Identify economic benefits and values of coral reef resources in order to demonstrate a case for financial support from public and private sources.
4. Improve financial accountability of environmental management agencies and organizations.
5. Provide training and technical assistance to environmental management agencies and organizations in the design and implementation of fund-raising programs.
6. Encourage the creation of dedicated environmental funds for research, management, and capacity building.
7. Facilitate development of revenue generating opportunities from marine protected areas services such as entrance and user fees, concessions, contributions, etc.

### 3.0 SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

In addition to the information exchange and regional networking that occurred at the workshop, the Consultation on Coastal Resource Management in the Tropical Americas had three important outcomes:

1. The Regional Agenda for Action,
2. Key Resolutions, and
3. Emerging Partnerships.

This document constitutes the regional Agenda for Action. The key resolutions agreed to by workshop participants and partnerships that are emerging from the workshop process are described in the following sections.

#### 3.1 Key Resolutions

##### RESOLUTION I: MONTEGO BAY DECLARATION

###### The Tropical Americas Workshop

Being concerned with the state of coral reefs and related ecosystems globally and regionally, and

Being particularly concerned at the continuing rapid deterioration of reefs in our own region

Recognizing the immense ecological/biological, and socio-economic value of these fragile marine resources in this region

Being aware of the priority given to ICRI by the Summit of the Americas,

Being aware of the principles of sustainable development as articulated by Agenda 21, AND

Being aware of the International Coral Reef Initiative Workshop, having taken place in the Philippines from May 29 to June 2, 1995, and the resulting Call to Action and Framework for Action,

We the participants of the Consultation on Coastal Resource Management in the Tropical Americas (CCRMTA), drawn from 37 countries and diverse organizations, having met in Montego Bay from July 5 to 8, 1995, agree to:

1. Welcome ICRI in the Tropical Americas and endorse the ICRI Call to Action and Framework for Action
2. Call on governments and other potential ICRI partners (governments, regional agencies, NGOs and other groups, private sector, and research community) to endorse the ICRI Call to Action and Framework for Action and to collaborate in implementing the ICRI Framework for Action in order to achieve conservation and sustainable use of these resources.
3. Call on governments and other potential ICRI partners to endorse and implement the Agenda for Action of the Tropical Americas developed at this Consultation.

4. Call on governments and other potential ICRI partners to institute immediate action to address the urgency of the threat to coral reefs and related ecosystems in our region, and to the communities that depend on these resources.
5. Call on governments and other potential ICRI partners to establish local, national and joint regional actions, including at the regional level the incorporation of ICRI actions in such intergovernmental organizations as UNEP, IOC, FAO, OECS, CARICOM, CCAD, and other governmental and non-governmental regional associations.
6. Call on the ICRI partners to raise awareness of the global importance of the coral reefs and associated ecosystems at local, national, regional, and international levels for example, at the international level at such 1995 fora as the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Intergovernmental Meeting to Develop a Global Programme of Action To Protect the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities, and other fora such as Ramsar and World Heritage Conventions, CITES, Framework Convention on Climate Change, and 1996 Meeting of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development.
7. Call on ICRI government partners to establish national focal points for ICRI activities in order to foster local, national, and regional coral reef initiatives.
8. Request that the UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme agree to act as a regional contact point for the ICRI Tropical Americas Agenda for Action, and to evaluate the region's progress on implementing the Convention's Agenda for Action by the end of 1996.

## **RESOLUTION II: PRINCIPLES FOR ACTION**

### **Recognize that:**

Effective management for conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and related ecosystems is a complex process involving components such as political commitment, financial resources, cooperation and harmonization processes, institutional capacity, research, monitoring, education, public awareness and broad based participation.

### **Agree that the following operational principles must be further developed and applied:**

1. **Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)**, to incorporate human activities affecting coastal/marine and related terrestrial ecosystems, both within and outside Marine Protected Areas.
2. **Community-based management** to involve all stakeholders ensuring equity, empowerment, and transparency in the management process.
3. **Information-based decision-making**, for adaptive management at all levels, consisting of a) systematic scientific data gathering; b) wide accessibility of information to all stakeholders; and c) utilization of that information.
4. **Harmonization**, at the national level, of policy, legal, and operational regimes; and at the regional level, harmonization of policies and operations of international institutions functioning in the region.

### **RESOLUTION III.**

We request that the international organizations, international conventions (global and regional), donor and funding institutions, and others actively support and assist ICRI, and incorporate into their own agendas the principles of the ICRI Call to Action and Framework.

### **RESOLUTION IV.**

We call on governments to sign and ratify relevant international and regional conventions, (in particular the SPAW protocol of the Cartagena Convention) as well as to participate in development of the protocol on land-based sources of marine pollution in the greater Caribbean region.

### **RESOLUTION V.**

We resolve to:

1. Support rigorous science (natural and social) directed at management activities, their effectiveness, and their applicability;
2. Encourage partnerships among scientists, policy-makers, managers, and resource users, in order to promote mutual understanding and rigor, validity, and managerial relevance of data; and
3. Urge for the pooling of resources to fund research, provide the replicability necessary for rigorous science, and disseminate results to the widest possible audience.

### **3.2 Emerging ICRI Partnerships in the Tropical Americas**

This regional consultation launched discussion of new ICRI partnerships in the region, building on the existing ICRI and other initiatives.

The Tropical Americas workshop provided a unique opportunity to elaborate the goals of ICRI and coordinate possible donor approaches, for example, the Global Environment Facility. A proposal for a GEF project currently in preparation in the Caribbean region focuses on coastal degradation in the context of international waters. The proposal embraces most, if not all of the key elements of ICRI and reducing threats to coastal environments, coastal management, capacity building and research and monitoring. These issues are given a particular focus of economic value and the opportunity costs of degradation, particularly, (though not solely) in the context of the tourism industry.

High level political support given to ICRI through the Summit of the Americas/Partnership for the Americas in December 1994, played a role in shaping U.S. funding priorities, encouraging increased support for marine and coastal issues in the Tropical Americas. For example, the Central American Caribbean nations held a first ICRI subregional meeting following the Tropical Americas workshop, to discuss a draft Action Plan for reefs and coastal resources to be submitted to CCAD.

During the meeting, the Jamaican participants met to begin formulating a Jamaican coral reef initiative.

Participants agreed to arrange an information gathering process concerning organizations and agencies involved in fisheries development and management, as a first step toward greater cooperation in designing and implementing a public awareness campaign.

Concern was expressed that the reorganization and closure of some U.S. AID offices in the region not diminish the access of countries in the region to financial and technical resources.

Next steps for ICRI in the Tropical Americas include: (a) following up locally, nationally and regionally on the Agenda for Action, including establishment of appropriate action plans; (b) developing new partnerships; and (c) identifying opportunities to foster the Initiative through both the Eighth Coral Reef Symposium in Panama in June 1996 and the Year of the Reef.