

PD-ABM-930

90604



Regional Environmental and Natural
Resources Management Project
(RENARM)
Project No. 596-0150

USAID/G-CAP

Project Assistance Completion Report
(PACR)

April 1996

Project Assistance Completion Report

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (RENARM)

April 1996

Summary

RENARM was a six year, \$60 million regional project that stimulated and worked in partnership with Central American and U.S. based environmental NGOs, public sector and national institutions, as well as the private sector, to understand and reverse the serious deterioration of the natural resource base of Central America. RENARM activities were divided into three broad components: 1) Policy Initiatives and Technical Support; 2) Environmental Education, Awareness and Biodiversity Conservation; 3) Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry. A common thread uniting all RENARM-supported initiatives was the introduction of economically attractive activities that require the wise use of natural resources.

Within the overall project design, all RENARM activities were arrayed along a strategic objective tree. Starting at the bottom, activities were conceptually organized to deliver outputs in the following categories: Organizational Strengthening; Results of Environmental Education; Economy-based Incentives; and Natural Resources Practices, each contributing to the project's strategic objective of Improved Natural Resource Status. Together, these activities created a region-wide effort to "Produce, with the citizens of Central American countries, the conditions for sustained exploitation of natural resources in a manner that minimizes the damage to the environment, protects biodiversity, and provides the means for equitable and sustainable economic growth."

I. Status of Project and its Components

The following sections summarize the status of RENARM contractual arrangements, administrative close-out and final reports.

A. Overview of status of major RENARM grant agreements, contracts, PASAs and AID/W buy-ins (Reference Section II and Attachment 1. Does not include several office service contracts)

1. Concluded prior to September 30, 1995

CATIE HB 3 LSGA:	Animal/Ag. sustainability symposium
CATIE HB 3 LSGA:	Institutional strengthening
CATIE HB 3 LSGA:	Tropical Forestry Action Plan
INCAP HB 3 LSGA:	Pesticide management workshop

CCAD HB 3 LSGA:	Initial support for operational activities
WCI HB 13 GA:	Pan American Congress on Wildlife
Partners HB 13 GA:	C.A. Youth Conservation Corps
Zamorano HB 13 GA:	Institutional strengthening
Cult. Survival HB 13 CA:	Support to forest-dwelling indigenous groups
IMCC/INFORDE contract:	Wood utilization and market development
Abt Assoc. contract:	RENARM Policy activities
PSC (US/FSN) contracts:	Chiri, Hipsely, Rosado, Tschinkel, Guillen, etc.
Abt Assoc-AID/W buy-in:	Policy inventories
Desfil-AID/W buy-in:	Green Book
INFORDE-AID/W buy-in:	Wood utilization and market development
URI-AID/W buy-in:	Coastal resources management workshop

2. Concluded on September 30, 1995

CCAD HB 3 LSGA:	Support to CCAD operations
INCAP HB 3 LSGA:	Courses in pesticide intoxication treatment
Zamorano HB 13 GA:	Rational Pest and Pesticide Mgt. courses
CARE/TNC HB 13 CA:	PACA activities except TNC/Mayafor (see below)
WCS/CCC HB 13 CA:	Paseo Pantera, Small Grants, Mayafor
TNC HB 13 CA:	Central American fellowships
MSI contract:	Monitoring and Evaluation, Mayafor (M&E Advisor already departed)
Univ. of Idaho contract:	M.S. in environmental education
PSC (US/FSN) contracts:	Lannon, Acree, Lorraine, Corado, Melgar
USDA/OICD PASA:	TA from U.S. Federal Agencies, plus pass- through to Peace Corps for pesticide mgt. training
WRI-AID/W buy-in:	TA to CCAD and Green Book dissemination

3. Concluded on January 31, 1996 (following PACD, extensions through December 31, 1995 or January 31, 1996, as appropriate)

<u>Agreement:</u>	<u>Justification:</u>
CATIE HB 3 GA:	Completion of CY 1995 Masters of Science programs in Watershed Management, Tree Crop Dissemination, Production in Natural Forests and IPM, plus Bilateral Mission buy-ins (thru 1/31/96). All other RENARM/CATIE activities ended 9/30/95.
AID/W buy-in to PACA:	Completion of TNC/Mayafor Small Grants program (thru 12/31/95). All other PACA activities ended 9/30/95.

PSC (US/FSN) contracts:	Sole, King, Schwarz (thru 1/31/96).
Zamorano HB 13 CA:	Completion of AID/Nicaragua buy-in to Zamorano IPM program (thru 12/31/95). All other IPM activities ended 9/30/95.
EPA PASA:	Continue TA from EPA/FDA in pesticide management (thru 12/31/95). Oversight by RHUDO.

B. Administrative close-out of grant agreements and contracts

1. General considerations. Up to September 30th, 1995, RENARM staff at USAID/G-CAP directly oversaw close-out activities with the grantees, contractors and other counterparts for which they had individual coordination responsibilities. Supervisory responsibilities for all project staff and strategic oversight of all project activities, then and now, rests with the USDH Project Officer/Regional NR Officer, Alex Dickie.

NGO Coordinator, Leslie Lannon:	CCAD, CARE/TNC, WCS/CCC, University of Idaho, MSI/Mayafor.
Pest. Mgt. Coord., John Acree:	INCAP, Zamorano (GA 1250), EPA, Peace Corps.
APM, Martin Schwarz:	Primary: CATIE, Zamorano (GA 9781), MSI Secondary: all others as noted above.

Upon the September 30th departures of Leslie Lannon and John Acree, APM Schwarz and Program Assistant Lucia de Sole continued to follow-up with the NGO and pesticide management counterpart organizations to ensure complete and proper close-out.

2. Disposition of RENARM-funded inventory in possession of counterpart organizations

At our request and in accordance with USAID regulations, RENARM counterpart organizations provided us with updated, detailed listings of project-funded equipment, vehicles and furniture, including proposals for utilization/donation of this inventory after the termination of their respective grants and contracts. (Regulations pertaining to project close-out allow counterparts up to 90 days after the completion of grants and contracts to deliver such documentation.) Organizations that sent us their inventory listings and proposals were:

CCAD
 CATIE
 CARE and TNC
 WCS and CCC
 Zamorano (IPM and Rational Pest and Pesticide Management)

Management Systems International
INCAP
WCS

USAID regulations stipulate that "commodities financed by AID are to be devoted to the project until its completion, and thereafter be used to further the objectives sought in carrying out the project." RENARM staff reviewed the documentation received and requested that the Regional Contracts Office formally notify the Handbook 13 grantees of the approval (with a few exceptions) of their plans for utilization/disposition of this inventory. In general, the project-funded equipment and furniture in the possession of HB 3 and 13 counterparts remained with these organizations, or was donated by them to local NGO partners. The MSI contractor returned its equipment to USAID/G-CAP.

3. Disposition of RENARM-funded inventory in possession of USAID/G-CAP staff

RENARM staff reviewed the comprehensive inventory report, provided to us by EXO, of all project-funded nonexpendable office equipment and furniture, so as to determine the utilization of property after September 30th. A considerable amount of computer hardware and household furniture was formally transferred to the PROARCA Project. Some of this equipment in turn was immediately transferred to support the office and staff of The Nature Conservancy Cooperative Agreement, No. 596-0180-A-00-5125-00.

4. Financial considerations, submission of final vouchers

Formal amendments and other approval documents corresponding to NGO cooperative agreements were processed by the RCO with appropriate assistance from RENARM staff. These included the extension of TNC/Mayafor, the reprogramming of Paseo Pantera and TNC budgets, the approval of the CARE/Honduras counterpart match for PACA. RENARM/CATIE PIL #67, approving budget revisions that strengthened our support to the M.S. program during the extension period, and clarifying several other issues, was approved by the Director on August 30th, 1995.

Counterparts were formally instructed as to when they should submit their final vouchers. This depended on when their respective grants, contracts or other agreements ended, but in all cases was within 90 days after date of completion of the contractual arrangements. RENARM staff has coordinated closely with FM on this matter.

5. Audits of counterpart organizations

The status of audits of project activities and organizations for years prior to 1995 is being tracked through our periodic follow-up with these organizations and FM, as well as the monthly meetings of the ENR Sector Implementation Committee. INCAP, CATIE and

Zamorano audits are in various stages of resolution and completion.

C. Reports

a. RENARM coordinators have already determined, from past reports, ongoing communications and direct contact with counterparts, the degree to which the project outputs or deliverables specified in individual grant agreements, contracts, etc. have been met. These achievements are specifically cited in the following reports, as well as the present PACR.

b. MSI's Ruth Norris prepared special reports corresponding to RENARM close-out. These include final reports on **RENARM Outputs** and **Impact/Lessons Learned** that were compiled with the assistance of the RENARM staff and counterparts.

c. Input to the Transition Reengineering Report for the period April 1 - September 30, 1995, was prepared by M. Schwarz and Lucia de Sole in October. Most of the counterpart reports utilized in preparing the semesterly document were submitted to us by October 1st.

II. Planned and Actual Inputs

Through March 31, 1996, cumulative project expenditures (including accruals) reached \$45 million, equalling 99% of total obligations and nearly 90% of the authorized project amount of \$50.2 million. In addition, counterpart organizations contributed more than \$11 million towards project implementation.

Attachment 1 documents USAID contractual arrangements with grantees, donors, and participants. Attachment 2 shows counterpart contributions.

Financial Data (cumulative) as of March 31, 1996:

Amount Authorized:	\$50,200,000	(not including buy-ins)
Amount Obligated:	45,351,560	
Amount Committed:	45,350,076	
Accrued Expenditures:	44,849,935	

Buy-in Status:

Authorized:	9,688,743	(not including Mayafor)
Obligated:	2,370,156	
Committed:	2,370,156	
Accrued Expenditures:	1,979,691	(see attachment 3)

Mayafor:

Obligations:	1,233,257
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Committed: 1,233,257
Accrued Expenditures: 1,217,410

III. Project Accomplishments

The RENARM project was designed to address natural resource activities of regional scope, i.e., those having significant economies of scale, cross-border impacts, or that were perhaps risky but with potentially high payoff. As such, the project was experimental and focused on activities that: (1) promoted partnering, (2) developed new approaches, and (3) provided the context for transferring information and institutional and technical learning. Each component and its respective activities was conceived as part of a larger regional effort.

The independent evaluation of RENARM concluded in mid-1994 that the project was meeting its objectives of (1) getting a handle on Central American environment and natural resource policy; (2) involving US PVOs in Central American E/NR programs, and (3) focusing Central American institutions, particularly CATIE, on environment and natural resource matters.

Continuing monitoring and documentation indicate that there were **considerable cumulative accomplishments at the highest Program Output level: people employing more sustainable land use practices.** Regional and national extension networks have been created and strengthened, and leading institutions with pre-eminent and home-grown experience, capacity, and field presence were involved in the project. Results in human resources development and training greatly exceeded project plans.

- ◆ More than 100,000 farmers planted multi-purpose, fast-growing trees.
- ◆ A large proportion of the 25,000+ farmers and farm workers who received training adopted the recommended practices, as have others.
- ◆ At least 8 national parks and reserves made progress along the scale from "no park" to "paper park" to real management.
- ◆ More than 70,000 Central American extensionists, farmers, community leaders, teachers, health practitioners, and agricultural and forestry trainers received training through collaborating organizations, surpassing Life of Project targets by more than 300 percent.
- ◆ More than 900 college students at the Pan American Agricultural School (Zamorano) completed technical and field courses in plant protection and integrated pest management (IPM). Sixty six received bachelor's degrees, and 28 advanced degrees.
- ◆ 100 M.S. degrees were granted at CATIE programs in watershed management, natural forest management, and IPM, and support provided to 78 thesis students under the Tree Crop program. In addition, 14 Central Americans earned Master's degrees in Environmental Education at the University of Idaho.

◆ Communities have become involved in establishing model natural forest management sites for the first time ever in Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Across all components (policy, biodiversity conservation and environmental education, sustainable agriculture and forestry), RENARM prepared and supported Central Americans to generate, transfer, and apply the information and technology essential for the sustained use of natural resources in the region.

Central American NGOs acquired managerial, technical, and institutional strengths that enhance their capability to exercise influence. The policy component provided information and analysis tools (most notably, the Green Book), helping NGOs develop skills in policy analysis and strategic planning for policy advocacy and project implementation. Other components developed skills in ecological assessment and land management, as well as institutional development needs such as fundraising and administration.

RENARM's approach to natural resource policy underwent a sea change during the early years of the project. It evolved from a prescriptive, "content" orientation whose centerpiece was model policy recommendations, to a "process" in which stakeholders learned to analyze the probable effects of various policy elements. Rather than being told, "a forestry law should say this," Central Americans were involved in developing tools able to demonstrate how a whole spectrum of laws and policies -- economics, trade, and monetary policies, as well as agriculture, environment and forestry -- would affect forests or fisheries or water quality. The policy component assisted NGOs, natural resource agencies, and others to make strategic decisions about policy interventions, based on probability of effectiveness as well as better-understood effects.

RENARM supported the Executive Secretariat of the CCAD, the Central American Commission on Environment and Development, which played an influential role in developing environmental agendas for summits of Central American Presidents; the Central American Agenda for Environment and Development; the inter-parliamentary commission, CICAD, and CCAP, the organization of Central American park directors; and the Tropical Forestry Action Plan for Central America. The culmination of this assistance was the CCAD's leadership in the creation of the Alliance for Sustainable Development, and the CONCAUSA accord signed by President Clinton and the seven Central American Presidents in December 1994.

Through the Mesoamerican Biodiversity Legal Project, RENARM enabled the development of legal tools for biodiversity conservation. The project helped to create a C.A. environmental law network composed of NGOs by providing resources, information and technical assistance rather than imposing solutions, working to overcome the lack of regional environmental legal norms as well as to facilitate better enforcement of existing laws.

Environmental awareness is higher now in Central America than ever before. Although PACA (CARE and The Nature Conservancy) and Paseo Pantera (Wildlife

Conservation Society and Caribbean Conservation Corporation) are only two among many public and private influences, RENARM contributed significantly through training and the production of didactic materials and exhibits for parks and for general in-school and extracurricular use.

RENARM supported the development of Paseo Pantera's "biological corridor" concept, which unified research, advocacy, protection, and development efforts in the overall goal of establishing both land-based and marine biological corridors. The Nature Conservancy developed a methodology for rapid ecological assessment (REA) and carried out assessments in Belize, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras. In the zones surrounding protected areas, CARE and local NGO partners assisted community development efforts supporting terracing and agro-conservation techniques, agroforestry and reforestation, ecotourism, and community credit.

RENARM gave special emphasis to the participation and empowerment of indigenous peoples in E/NR management. Most notably, Cultural Survival worked with indigenous groups on matters that combined development, environmental and human rights issues, and demonstrated the co-existence of indigenous peoples and forest cover in Central America.

The project provided major support to strengthen CATIE (Centro Agrónomo Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza) and the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana (EAP) at Zamorano, Honduras. RENARM used this installed capacity to carry out E/NR work, and focused their programs more strongly on E/NR as a core of their missions. Three quarters of all persons who received short-term training under RENARM did so through the extension networks of PVOs and government agencies that were created and strengthened by CATIE and Zamorano. In this manner, through its Tree Crop Dissemination, Integrated Pest Management, Watershed Management and Production in Natural Forests extension programs CATIE was able to successfully bring to extensionists and farmers throughout Central America the benefits of years of valuable and relevant research that had been supported by regional and bilateral USAID programs. Both regional institutions are also now on a sounder fiscal footing and have increased their income from non-AID sources.

RENARM also broke new ground with a major program designed to deliver a consistent and appropriate message to achieve the rational use of pesticides in Central America through education and enhancement of user awareness as well as improved management in the private and public sectors. The project established a direct and long-term information link between Central Americans and the U.S. agencies responsible for pesticide registration, regulation, and enforcement, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Food and Drug Agency (FDA). Training by Zamorano in rational pest and pesticide management reached thousands of small farmers, women, and trainers. A region-wide correspondence course by the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP) certified over 5,500 health practitioners in the recognition and treatment of pesticide intoxication. The established information exchange networks and course curricula give these efforts a high degree of permanence.

Under RENARM there was significant involvement of women at both the program management and beneficiary/participant levels. In USAID, counterpart institutions, local NGOs and community groups, and among individual citizens, women occupied major positions of managerial and decision-making authority in the conduction of the project and implementation of its many activities. This was so not only in the "environmental" fields but in the more traditionally male-dominated sustainable agricultural activities as well. In RENARM-supported technology transfer programs special efforts were made to increase and sustain female participation. Among the major examples are female enrollment in the Zamorano B.S. program in Integrated Pest Management, the CATIE sustainable agriculture and University of Idaho environmental education M.S. program, The Nature Conservancy Fellowship program, the PACA (CARE/TNC) environmental education training, and the Zamorano Rational Pest and Pesticide Management courses. Approximately one quarter of all persons trained were women.

While it is possible to see RENARM as the sum total of its various activities, this carries a risk of "not seeing the forest for the trees." The accomplishments of the implementing NGOs, educational institutions, government agencies, and companies involved in the project are many, and they have made permanent changes in Central America, and in Central Americans' perceptions of natural resource issues and ability to address them.

Project achievements are discussed more fully in the final M & E report, "RENARM Project Outputs."

IV. Progress toward Achieving Purpose

RENARM was designed to be innovative and flexible, and to test and refine new approaches. Key among these were regionalism, involvement of regional institutions, NGOs and NGO consortia. Central themes included the establishment of regional wildlife corridors, linkages between protected areas, buffer-zone development, and environmental education; and regional action plans for forests and coastal zones. Both USAID and the implementing institutions developed knowledge, tools, and refinements in their approach to Central American natural resource issues. This installed capacity, together with many overlapping networks of professional contacts and information sharing, must be counted as one of RENARM's major impacts.

National parks and reserves in Belize, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras made progress toward real management. Rapid Ecological Assessments in four protected areas have given managers powerful new tools to understand baseline situations and assess impacts of management actions. At least four new parks were established, or existing protected areas extended to provide corridors and buffer zones, as a result of RENARM activities spearheaded by PACA and Paseo Pantera. Indigenous territories were recognized and mapped, and reserves proposed.

There has been improvement in the condition of several important watersheds. Natural resource policies changed substantially during RENARM's six years. Ecologically sustainable economic activities -- particularly sustainable agriculture techniques such as contouring and use of nitrogen-fixing plants -- were adopted in the buffer zones of at least four parks.

The CCAD adopted an "Agenda for Environment and Development" and a regional agreement on toxic wastes. A regional Biodiversity Treaty gives legal sanction to the biological corridor concept in the region. Central American nations adopted a regional Tropical Forestry Action Plan, whose development was supported by RENARM through the CCAD. Forestry laws were revised in El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras with the technical assistance of RENARM forestry and policy advisors.

In 1994, an evaluation team developed instruments for measuring impact of the "Safe Pesticide Use" program. Although the sample population was small, and focused on producers of corn, beans, and coffee, farmers and homemakers showed progress at learning the meaning of toxicity labels, the value and use of protective clothing, and where to store pesticides.

Much of RENARM's impact was accomplished, and will continue to be felt, through the activities of research, education, advocacy, and extension organizations that benefitted from contacts, information, and indirect support. Institutional strengthening, and influences on the programs of educational institutions, will continue to have an impact in terms of the "stream" of future graduates qualified in relevant fields.

Some of the U.S. PVOs' skills and practices were enhanced as a result of their experience in RENARM, with beneficial impacts that will extend beyond the life of RENARM and beyond Central America. CARE, for example, revised its normal method of direct implementation to one of working through local NGOs. The PACA operation became a test bed of this method of operation, which is now the preferred method of project implementation for other CARE activities.

RENARM stimulated the creation of a number of new, mostly community-based environmental NGOs in Central America, and promoted partnerships with international NGOs. Installed capacity to manage data and make it accessible can be seen in the University of Florida's Mesoamerican Biodiversity Legal Project, in the PACA partners, and especially in CATIE. The region's premier agricultural research and education institution reorganized its watershed expertise, established a GIS network, assembled its forestry expertise into a regional management/demonstration program, and developed a successful outreach and extension network to promote the Tree Crop Dissemination (MADELEñA-III) program.

295 men and 75 women received fellowships for Bachelors, Masters, and PHD degrees, or year-long, intensive in-service training programs; and 10 research projects

received grants. Many short courses, training modules, and extension networks developed or strengthened through RENARM will continue to function. Demand for continued and repeat courses, even in a context of user-pays, is a good indicator of the value accorded these courses and the probability of adoption of recommended practices.

More extensive discussion of achievement of the project purpose can be found in the midterm evaluation and in the final M & E report, "RENARM Project Impacts."

V. Final Adjustments

Have been covered under Section I, parts B and C, above.

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

The follow-on PROARCA Project will address many of the same natural resource management challenges first addressed by RENARM, and as such will be the primary vehicle for continuing monitoring and evaluation of natural resource status, resource use practices, knowledge, skills and attitudes, and institutional development.

Several of the projects initiated as buy-ins involve continuing monitoring and evaluation by the implementing organizations, either with AID or the institution's own funding. These include the Maya Biosphere Project in Guatemala, and the Conservation Assessment process initiated in the MAYAFOR project by Conservation International and Paseo Pantera.

The primary responsibility for collection and compilation of monitoring and evaluation data will rest with the Institutional Contractor ultimately selected for PROARCA.

VII. Lessons Learned

RENARM's policy component brought about a profound change in USAID's understanding of the policy and legislative "drivers" of deforestation and conservation. After disappointing experiences with a normative, prescriptive approach, the policy component learned to systematically disaggregate the effects and interactions of various categories of policies, identify winners and losers, and use this understanding to help stakeholders gain influence in policy processes. This point of view was influential in the design of several bilateral natural resources projects.

The midterm evaluation found a lack of synergism among activities, limiting RENARM's overall impact, and recommended a tighter focus on common objectives in the follow-on project, and a strategy clearly demonstrating the role of each implementer. During the final year of the project, both implementers and USAID staff reported increased satisfaction with levels of communication and collaboration. The NGO consortia particularly appeared to "find their stride" in developing regional models of working.

The midterm evaluation made several additional recommendations about designing multi-national, multi-sectoral projects in the future: Focus biodiversity conservation on critical pristine or near-pristine sites, and direct sustainable use efforts toward ameliorating major threats to those sites. Concentrate policy efforts on mitigating specific threats to the defined areas. Ensure that research is directly pertinent to problems identified.

For its biodiversity/NGO component, RENARM aggressively sought out U.S. NGOs to team together to develop a mixed conservation-development model, achieve greater impact, and access a wide range of technical skills. A study of these teaming efforts conducted in 1993 found that they succeeded in tapping a broad range of skilled conservation

and development professionals, but concluded that **whatever gains USAID hopes to achieve through promoting NGO consortia will only accrue if proper attention is paid to the management requirements of the consortia formed.**

RENARM taught USAID a considerable amount about working with NGOs in general. Most particularly, large organizations will generally continue with previously identified strategies, and many local NGOs are actually ahead of international PVOs on targeting useful local interventions. Therefore, it is important early on to identify key needed interventions and NGOs already involved in that area, and to appreciate their counsel. Otherwise, there is a risk of useful activities that nevertheless do not hit key threats head-on.

The team that studied NGO interventions concluded with a strong recommendation that follow-on activities include a local NGO umbrella project which could provide a forum and access to information and project assistance, and possibly develop a safe haven for local NGO dialogue with local governments.

The National Ecotourism Councils established by Paseo Pantera served more as laboratories for learning about what it would take to make ecotourism successful as a tool for conservation, than as models of successful promotion and coordination. The funding period was too short; it was impossible to determine whether they would have been successful if given a longer "head start." However, tourism remains one of the most promising potential sources of revenue for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in Central America. Many of the lessons learned in RENARM's early experiments will continue to be useful.

The councils showed, above all else, that coordination and collaboration requires participation from a "critical mass" of key players, and that if those key players are not convinced that they have something to gain from participation, or see the new organization as a threat or challenge, they can effectively freeze out NGO and community interests from national fora and policy making. The Paseo Pantera ecotourism project also highlighted the different approaches to ecotourism, on the one hand, a sort of "greening" of mass tourism to heavily visited sites, with a potential to produce significant revenue but also to do significant damage if not controlled, and on the other hand, a "community-based" vision of small-scale visitation as a tool for local sustainable development. The project showed that RENARM's most effective interventions in the former instance were in linking tourism planning and development with park management support. In the latter case, the MAYAFOR activity highlighted necessary "next steps" for communities to succeed in ecotourism.

Lessons learned are more fully discussed in both the midterm evaluation and the final M & E report, "RENARM Project Impacts."

RENARM AGREEMENTS/CONTRACTS

03/28/96

HBK 3 Agreements				
Grantee	Agreement No.	Purpose	Agreement Amount	Completion Date
CATIE	596-0150-G-008	Implementation of: Watershed Management, Production from Natural Forests, Plant Protection and Tree Crop Dissemination	\$20,904,500	01/31/96
CATIE	LSGA 596-0150-023	Natural Resources and Animal Agricultural Strategies for Sustainability: A Symposium	\$ 159,930	03/31/94
CATIE	LSGA 596-0150-018	Phase III of the plan to strengthen CATIE's efficiency, accountability and responsiveness	\$ 155,400	12/31/92
CATIE	LSGA 596-0150-006	Elaboration of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan	\$ 310,400	09/30/91
CATIE	LSG 596-0150-00.002	Management of Socio-Economic Information within Tree Crop Production	\$ 57,500	02/07/91
INCAP	LSGA 596-0150-91-028	Training of medical personnel in diagnosis and treatment of pesticide intoxication (phase I) and Training of non-medical professionals and technicians in prevention and control of the chronic and acute results of inappropriate use of pesticides (phase II)	\$ 531,894	09/30/95
INCAP	LSGA 596-0150-025	Workshop dealing w/problems of pesticide management in Central America	\$ 20,000	08/31/91
CCAD	LSGA 596-0150-G-009	Support operational activities and carry out necessary short-term technical assistance and training	\$ 365,500	09/30/95
CCAD	LSGA 596-0150-003	Support to the CCAD operational activities	\$ 60,000	12/15/90

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HBK 13 GRANTS				
Grantee	Agreement No.	Purpose	Agreement Amount without buy-ins)	Completion Date
TNC	596-0150-A-00-0843-00	Ten training fellowships for Central Americans conservation professionals	\$ 188,000	09/30/95

HBK 13 GRANTS

Grantee	Agreement No.	Purpose	Agreement Amount without buy-ins)	Completion Date
Wildlife Conservation International	596-0150-G-00-0192-00	To support C.A. participation in the Panamerican Congress Conservation of Wildlife through Education.	\$ 29,360	01/30/90
Partners of the Americas	596-0150-G-00-0396-00	To support a regional conference and follow-up activities for the establishment of youth conservation corps program in C.A.	\$ 78,515	04/30/91
Panamerican School of Agriculture (EAP	596-0150-A-00-9781-00	Development and dissemination of sustainable, integrated pest management technologies	\$ 2,943,000	12/31/95 (Only IPM Melon in Nicaragua ends 12/31/95, all other activities end 9/30/95)
Panamerican School of Agriculture (EAP)	596-0150-G-00-1250-00	Development, validation, evaluation and implementation of various versions of the "Rational Pest and Pesticide Management Course"	\$ 498,075	09/30/95
Pnamerican School of Agriculture (EAP)	596-0150-G-00-0540-00	Development of a Managerial and Financial System	\$ 180,000	06/14/95
Cultural Survival	596-0150-A-00-1240-00	Support of institutional strengthening and natural resources management among jungle dwelling indigenous groups of C.A.	\$ 1,145,419	1993
CARE/TNC (PACA)	596-0150-A-00-0586-00	Support for regional env. strategic planning, env. ed. and awareness programs, wildlands management; and improved conservation information, monitoring & info. dissemination.	\$ 5,500,000	12/31/95 (Only TNC Mayafor; all other activities end 9/30)
WCS/CCC (Paseo Pantera)	596-0150-A-00-0587-00	Support regional wildlands management, Small Grants, WCS/Mayafor, Coral Reefs	\$ 2,244,590	09/30/95

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HB 14 CONTRACTS				
Contractor	Contractor No.	Purpose	Amount	Completion Date
IMCC/INFORDE	596-0150-C-00-1309-00	Wood Utilization and Market Development Activity	\$ 596,873	07/08/92
MSI	596-0150-C-00-1132-00	Monitoring and Evaluation Activities of RENARM, Mayafor	\$1,010,000	09/30/95
ABT ASSOCIATES	596-0150-C-00-2165-00	RENARM Policy Activities/Green Book - Phase II	\$ 88,500	07/01/92
ABT ASSOCIATES	596-0150-0-00-5080-00	Printing of the Green Book	\$ 9,480	05/31/95
UNIV. OF IDAHO	596-0150-C-00-2292-00	M.S. in Enviromental Ed. for Central Americans	\$ 793,347	09/30/95
CHEMONICS	596-0150-C-00-4088-00	RENARM Evaluation	\$ 216,315	06/30/94

P A S A S				
AGENCY	PASA No.	Purpose	Amount	Completion Date
EPA	596-0150-P-AG-1202-00	Support for training, short term technical assistance, program support and long term support for the Regional Pesticide Activity of RENARM	\$1,075,000	09/30/95
USDA/OICD	LAC 0150-O-AG-0023-00	Short term technical assistance, training and program support provided by APHIS, OICD, Forest Service, EPA, FDA and Peace Corps	1,318,305	09/30/95

BUY-INS TO AID/W PROJECTS				
Contractor/Grantee	Agreement No.	Purpose	Amount	Completion Date
ABT ASSOCIATES	DAN-4084-Z-00-8034-00 Delivery Order 6 (APAP Project)	Refine & elaborate RENARM Policy Inventories and prepare the remaining efforts - Phase I	\$ 160,712	06/30/92
CHEMONICS	DHR-5438-Q-00-1091-00 Delivery Order 7	Policy Inventories - Phase II	\$ 247,652	11/30/94 04/30/91
IMCC/INFORDE	DHR-4053-C-00-8027-00 Buy-in to S&T/RD MTAP	Wood Utilization and Market Development Activity (Phases I and II)	\$ 302,493	
University of Rhode Island	LAC-5518-A-00-5054-00 Amendment 23 (Coastal Res. Manag. Project)	Regional workshop on coastal resources management in Central America	\$ 118,001	1992
World Resources Institute	LAC-5517-Z-00-5077 (Buy-in to Env. Planning and Management Project)	1) Technical Assistance to CCAD 2) Institutional Strengthening level (Green Book dissemination)	\$ 486,703	09/30/95
Development Alternatives	DESFIL Co. No. DHR 5438-C-00-6054-00 -	Incidental costs related to planning and implementation of RENARM pre-application conference	\$ 8,638	1990
USDA/OICD	S&T's PASA BST-5317-AG-4268 - Amendment No. 52	Phase II of the Institutional Development of CATE (Phase I was financed with PD&S funds)	\$ 167,595	09/30/95
WRI	POE-5517-A-00-5021-00 Modification No. 22	Support of the design of PROARCA	\$ 69,500	

INFORMATION ON RENARM COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS

Institution	Planned	Actual	Notes
University of Rhode Island	124,516.00	124,516.00	Estimated amount.
TNC (Fellowships)	147,450.00	152,398.39	Final figure.
PACA (CARE & TNC)	5,741,120.00**	5,024,048.00	Does not include TNC financial information for the period 7/1/95-12/31/95.
PASEO PANTERA (WCS & CCC)	2,392,110.00**	3,003,715.52	Final figure.
CATIE	***	513,144.00	Final figure.
EAP (IPM)	1,252,023.41	1,389,478.44	Final figure.
EAP - Dev. Man. Financial System	200,000.00	206,227.96	Final figure.
EAP - Courses	101,010.00	103,352.74	Final figure.
Cultural Survival	390,000.00	265,433.00	Final figure.
INCAP - Workshop	16,150.00	16,150.00	Estimated.
CCAD	5,000.00	5,000.00	Final figure.
Totals	10,369,379.41	10,803,464.05	

* Includes \$7,846 for a Salvador buy-in and \$230,078 for MAYAFOR.

** Includes \$78,322 for the Honduras buy-ins and \$71,250 for MAYAFOR.

*** There is no specific amount established in the Grant Agreement.

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RENARM BUY-INS without MAYAFOR

Mission	Buy-in Amount	Counterpart	Purpose	Expenditures	Notes
USAID/Costa Rica	22,883	CATIE	Preparation of : -Social Soundness Analysis -Management Information System	0	
USAID/Guatemala	135,000	CATIE	IPM research for several vegetable crops in Guatemala's highlands and eastern valley	115,111	Final figure
USAID/Salvador	67,000	CATIE	Fuelwood study	60,872	Final figure
USAID/Costa Rica	1,800	CATIE	Digitizing of topographical data for utilization in the Northern Zone Consolidation Project	1,800	Voucher still pending.
USAID/Nicaragua	448,000	CATIE	Development and implementation of IPM procurement for Coffee Production	428,543	As of 12/31/95.
USAID/Belize	109,158	CATIE	TA in forest management	69,704	As of 12/31/95.
USAID/Belize	110,000	CATIE	TA in IPM to NARMAP	107,482	As of 12/31/95.
Sub-total CATIE	893,841			783,512	
USAID/Costa Rica	8,644	ZAMORANO	Training Int. Pest Manag. under the Northern Zone Cons. Project (NZCP)	7,018	Final figure
USAID/Nicaragua	428,645	ZAMORANO	Melon Integrated Pest Management Program	347,548	As of 09/30/95
USAID/Costa Rica	126,796	ZAMORANO	Training in IPM for local technicians and participating farmers in Costa Rica under the Northern Zone Consolidation Project.	126,796	Final figure
USAID/Costa Rica	13,980	ZAMORANO	Training in Rational Management of Pests and Pesticides for the staff and beneficiaries of the USAID Costa Rica FORESTA Project No. 515-0243.	13,980	Final figure
USAID/Belize	25,900	ZAMORANO	Training Workshop in Safe Pesticide Handling	24,554	Final figure
USAID/Belize	83,790	ZAMORANO	Study on water quality monitoring in Belize	68,534	Final figure
Sub-total Zamorano	687,755			588,430	
USAID/Salvador	59,357	PACA	Environmental Education Inventory	52,953	Final figure
USAID/El Salvador	40,453	PACA	Environmental Policy in El Salvador	37,117	Final figure
Sub-total PACA	99,810			90,070	
USAID/Honduras	18,306	USDA (PASA)	Workshop on Turtle Escape Devices	18,306	Final figure
USAID/Honduras	18,306			18,306	
USAID/Honduras	90,500	PASEO PANT.	TA for CODHEFOR	89,010	In accordance with 3/95 report.
USAID/Honduras	170,500	PASEO PANT.	Resource inventory on flora and fauna and operational plan for La Muralla Wildlife Refuge	168,861	In accordance with 3/95 report.
Sub-total PP	261,000			257,871	
USAID/Guatemala	89,858	MSI	CNRM Project M&E System	85,874	Final figure
USAID/Guatemala	319,586	MSI	MAYAREMA M&E	155,628	As of 6/30/95
Sub-total MSI	409,444			241,502	
Total buy-ins	2,370,156			1,979,691	

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