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

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL
PROJECT PAPER
ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT (ESP)

AID/LAC/P-503

Project Number: 598-0780

UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete

Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE

3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY
Latin America Regional

3. PROJECT NUMBER
598-0780

4. BUREAU/OFFICE
Latin America & Caribbean 05

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)
Environmental Support Project (ESP)

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)
MM DD YY
0 9 3 0 9 5

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
(Under 'B', below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
A. Initial FY 90 B. Quarter 1 C. Final FY 95

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 90			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID Appropriated Total	1,780		1,780	12,300		12,300
(Grant)	(1,780)	()	(1,780)	(12,300)	()	(12,300)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S. 1.						
2.						
Host Country					2,950	2,950
Other Donor(s)					800	800
TOTALS	1,780		1,780	12,300	3,750	16,050

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000C)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATION TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1 Grant	2 Loan	1 Grant	2 Loan	1 Grant	2 Loan	1 Grant	2 Loan
(1) FN	111	350				6,375		6,375	
(2) PSEI	111	850				5,625		5,625	
(3) HE	111	540				300		300	
(4)									
TOTALS						12,300		12,300	

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

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

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

A. Code	FNV	RGEN	RDEN	TECH	PVO	PVO N	INTR
B. Amount							

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To promote the improved management and conservation of natural resources in Latin America and Caribbean to complement and sustain economic development programs.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY 000 941 Local Other (specify)

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

"I certify that the method of payment and audit plan are in compliance with the Payment Verification Policy."

Gary Byllesby

Gary Byllesby
IAC Controller

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Title

Terrence J. Brown
Director, IAC/DR

Date Signed

MM DD YY

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

MM DD YY

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D C 20523

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country : LAC Regional
Name of Project : Environmental Support Project
Number of Project : 598-0780

1. Pursuant to Sections 103, 104, and 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Environmental Support Project for the Latin America/Caribbean (LAC) Region involving planned obligations of not to exceed Twelve Million Three Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (US \$12,300,000), of which Ten Million Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand United States Dollars (\$10,275,000) will be in grant funds ("Grant") over a six year period from date of authorization subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project. The remaining Two Million Twenty-five Thousand United States Dollars (\$2,025,000) will be from Mission OYB transfers (buy-ins) to the LAC/CA Regional Environmental Support Project for the provision of long-term technical assistance. The planned life of the project is six years from the date of initial obligation.

2. The project will furnish assistance to provide participating host countries through LAC/USAID Missions and the LAC/DR/E Office with technical and analytical support to improve environmental management capabilities and programs for the conservation of natural resources in Latin America and Caribbean countries. It will serve to strengthen the capacity of the host countries to respond quickly and effectively to concerns for the protection of tropical forests and biodiversity within this hemisphere, and to undertake the implementation of a Global Warming Initiative emphasizing reforestation, biodiversity, energy efficiency, energy planning, and renewable energy. The Project will include the provision of long and short-term advisers, conferences, workshops and intensive studies, analyses, and pilot projects. Under authority given in the FY 1990 Appropriations Act as construed by the Conference Report, the Project will fund travel costs of U.S. direct-hire staff with expertise in the environmental sector directly relating to environmental TDY and provide support for purchase of a limited amount of office equipment for environmental staff.

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

a. Source and Origin of Commodities, Nationality of Services

Commodities financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in the United States (code 000) or in the Cooperating Country except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have the Cooperating Country or the United States (code 000) as their place of nationality, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States. Suppliers of commodities and services and commodities financed through grants to U.S. and foreign, private, non-profit organizations shall be governed by Handbook 13 procurement regulations.

Richard W. Schouten
 Acting Assistant Administrator
 Bureau for Latin America
 and the Caribbean

March 7, 1990
 Date

Clearances:

LAC/DR:EWarfield *EBW*
 LAC/DR:EBrineman *EBB*
 LAC/DR:JEvans *JEF*
 LAC/DP:BSchouten *B.S. 2/26/90*
 GC/LAC:TGeiger *TG*
 LAC/CONT:GByllesby *GB*
 SA/LAC:LWood *LW*

Date 2/26
 Date _____
 Date 2/27
 Date _____
 Date 2/26/90
 Date 2/26/90
 Date _____

JW
 JW:1/24/90:#5727E:LAC01

Environmental Support PP

Project No: 598-0780

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAAS	American Association for the Advancement of Science
BIFAD	Board on International Food and Agriculture Development
CATIE	Tropical Agriculture Center for Research and Education
CDSS	Country Development Strategy Statement
CEP	Country Environmental Profile
CGBD	Consultative Group on Biological Diversity
CIDE	Center for International Development and Environment
DEMS	Development of Environmental Management Systems project
EAP	Panamerican Agriculture School
E/NR	Environment/Natural Resources
ESP	Environmental Support Project
FAA	Foreign Assistance Act
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FENR	Office of Forestry, Environment, and Natural Resources, Science and Technology Bureau
FVA	Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance
EPM	Environmental Planning and Management Project
HCN	Host Country National
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
LAC/DR/E	Environment, Energy and Science Staff, Office of Development Resources, Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	Less Developed Country
LOP	Life-of-Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PID	Project Identification Document
PPC	Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination
PSTC	Program in Science and Technology Cooperation
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
OYB	Operating Year Budget
RDO/C	Regional Development Office for the Caribbean
ROCAP	Regional Office for Central America and Panama
RSSA	Resources Support Service Agreement
S&T	Bureau of Science and Technology
TA	Technical Assistance
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
OICD	Office of International Cooperation and Development (USDA)

I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Executive Summary

The Environmental Support Project (ESP) is a six year, \$12.3 million project designed to provide LAC/USAID missions and the LAC/DR/E office with technical and analytical support for assisting host countries in improving environmental management capabilities and programs. The project will also serve to strengthen the capacity of the LAC Bureau to respond quickly and effectively to the legislative mandate to protect tropical forests and biological diversity within this hemisphere, and to take a lead in the implementation of an LAC Bureau Global Warming Initiative, emphasizing reforestation, biodiversity, energy efficiency, energy planning, and renewable energy.

Since 1979, the LAC Bureau has supported efforts to develop and transfer technical knowledge to governments and other beneficiaries in the areas of natural resource management and environmental conservation. The proposed ESP project will formalize, strengthen, and expand the scope of environmental support activities funded in the past under the Development of Environmental Management Systems (DEMS) project. The new project will also leverage an increasing amount of financial and technical support from NGOs and other private and public sector counterpart entities participating in the project.

Previous and ongoing DEMS activities have included support for Regional Environmental Advisers (REAs), a Caribbean Regional Forester, AAAS Science and Diplomacy Fellows, and in recent years support for four regional advisers based in the ROCAP agriculture office. These technical advisory positions have provided USAID missions and host countries with specialized expertise in project planning, design and evaluation, environmental assessment, special studies and short-term assistance related to national and regional environmental programs. DEMS helped fund more than 50 pilot projects and special studies on environmental issues. Environmental profiles have been co-funded for most of the host countries in the region, including the notable Central American regional environmental profile published in 1987. These studies and assessments have helped foster greater awareness among host country and mission personnel of the nature and extent of natural resource management problems affecting the region. The studies have also served to gather essential baseline data, and establish a body of analytical information on which to plan and develop future projects and programs.

Notwithstanding these accomplishments and progress to date, current research and other findings clearly demonstrate the need to do much more. The link between conservation and economic development has become evermore apparent. Economic growth in most developing countries is possible only with a reliable and sustainable supply of domestic natural resources. In the LAC region, however, many factors continue to destroy natural resources essential to economic development. These factors include rapid population growth, severe poverty, inequitable access to land and other resources, air and water pollution, soil toxicity and erosion, short-sighted environmental and economic policies, and economic and political instability. Immediate attention must be

paid to those problems considered the most pressing and capable of causing permanent environmental damage. Included in this category are global warming, the rapid destruction of tropical forests and irreversible loss of biological diversity, agricultural pesticide misuse and abuse, and the increasing rate of land degradation caused by expanding and unrestricted agriculture and livestock operations in the region.

The goal of the ESP project is to contribute to sustainable economic development in LAC countries in a way that is consistent with the sound management of natural resources. To achieve this longer-term goal, the more immediate project purpose is to promote and support improved management and conservation of natural resources in LAC countries to complement and sustain economic development programs.

The proposed project consists of three major components: 1) authorization for up to thirteen long-term technical advisers to assist USAID missions and LAC/DR/E office, and benefit host countries, in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of A.I.D.-supported projects and other natural resource management activities; 2) support for pilot projects and studies directly related to biodiversity in the LAC region; and 3) support for the development of studies and pilot projects focusing on regional environmental issues and training activities, including ad hoc requests from Congress for specific environmental activities.

Project-funded technical assistance will be provided in the key areas of global warming, environmental impact and mitigation of negative impacts, strategic planning for A.I.D. (i.e., CDSS and Action Plan documents), and host country environmental policy formulation. The advisers will possess specialized expertise in environmental and energy affairs, in addition to having considerable experience in natural resource management. Three long-term REAs will be funded under the project--one to be located in the Caribbean region, one in Central America and the third in the Andean region. The project will also provide services of the following long-term technical advisers stationed in the field: Global Warming Advisers, stationed in Brazil and Mexico; Bilateral Environment/Natural Resource Management Advisers, funded through Mission OYB transfers to the ESP project; and a forestry/conservation specialist located in the Caribbean region. In the LAC/DR/E office, a Pest/Pesticide Management Adviser (RSSA) will provide short-term assistance to USAID missions and AID/W in project design and follow-up work as required. An AID/W Global Warming Adviser will provide expertise in energy planning, renewable energy, and end-use energy efficiency to AID/W and Missions, and also assist in forestry conservation matters. Either two AAAS post-doctorate Science and Diplomacy fellows or AID/W Environment/Natural Resources Advisers (RSSAs) will assist in biodiversity research, global warming initiatives, and project development, and provide backstop support in other areas of environmental concern.

Pilot project activities funded under ESP, addressing biodiversity, country-specific environmental issues, and regional natural resource initiatives, will be identified and monitored by the corresponding USAID office. The USAID project officer(s) will work in conjunction with indigenous

NGOs, PVOs, or other counterpart entities, in the design of the pilot project. Proposals will first be submitted by the potential grantee to the corresponding mission, who in turn will endorse and submit the proposal to LAC/DR/E for verification of compliance with project criteria and for prioritizing projects among missions. LAC/DR/E will chair an LAC Bureau committee that will establish the ranking of the proposals, and recommend projects to the Director, LAC/DR, for concurrence and final approval. Upon final selection from among the submitted project proposals, and concurrence of the Director of LAC/DR, budget allowances will be transmitted to the missions to permit fast disbursement of project funds to the local organization. This new process will ensure equitable project distribution and serve to maximize environmental benefits to each country.

For pilot projects and studies which are regional in nature, all Central American project proposals will go through ROCAP, while the LAC/DR/E office will review all regional project proposals that involve groups of countries not covered by an A.I.D. mission. The selection committee will also make recommendations for final authorization of all regional pilot projects.

Determination of the success of the ESP project in promoting environmental conservation and sustainable use of natural resources is contingent on having a reliable and timely source of data that can be used to gauge whether project interventions and activities are contributing to larger scale objectives. During the first year of the project, project indicators will be established and methodologies developed for use in tracking progress. This data tracking system will be put in place under the Special Studies component of ESP. Indicators will be updated and included in periodic progress reports from project implementation entities and in project evaluations.

It is anticipated that the ESP project will serve as a mechanism for incorporating any additional Congressional earmark funding and set-asides for biodiversity, or other priority areas of environmental conservation for the LAC region which are made available over the course of the project. Each such funding increase for pilot projects or special studies will be addressed under a separate amendment to the Project Authorization, but will not require a PP amendment unless they are beyond the scope of this PP.

B. Recommendations

It is recommended that A.I.D approve the Environmental Support (ESP) project, with life of project funding of \$12.3 million for the six year period of FY 1990 - FY 1995. The Project, consisting of technical assistance, support for pilot projects in biodiversity and environmental management, and special studies of regional problems, has been determined by the project design committee to be technically, financially, economically, and environmentally sound.

C. Financial Summary

Component (\$ 000's)	Project Year					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Technical Assistance REAs (CAR, CA, and SA)	300	315	330	345	360	1,650
CAR Regional Forester	80	85	90	95	95	445
Regional Pest Mgt. Specialist	95	100	105	110	115	525
AAAS Fellows/Environmental Advisors (2)	150	155	160	165	165	795
Global Warming Adv. (3) ¹	330	660	675	690	690	3,045
Bilateral E/NR Adv. (3) ²	225	450	450	450	450	2,025
E/NR Operational Support ³	150	0	0	0	0	150
Subtotal	1,330	1,765	1,810	1,855	1,875	8,635
Pilot Projects and Studies	350	650	650	650	650	2,950
Evaluation and Audits	0	0	140	0	75	215
Contingencies	100	100	100	100	100	500
PROJECT TOTAL	1,780	2,515	2,700	2,605	2,700	12,300

¹ Partially funded by OYB transfer from LAC Global Warming Reserve; year 1 budget reflects estimate for 1/2 year funding for three advisers in first year of project.

² Mission buy-in authority; budget reflects estimate for 1/2 year funding for three bilateral E/NR advisers in first year.

³ Line item to fund travel costs of U.S. direct-hire staff with expertise in the environmental sector directly related to environmental IDY, and procure limited amount of office equipment such as computers to support environmental activities. Authority to use funds for these purposes is given in FY 1990 Appropriations Act as construed by the Conference Report, and confirmed by GC/LP.

II. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

A. The Problem

Natural resources provide a basic foundation for all economic development. Resources of land, air, forests, water, coastal areas and fisheries provide sustenance, affect nutrition and health, help generate and support jobs, provide raw materials for industry, agriculture and scientific research, and generate energy. Careful exploitation and effective utilization of these resources is an integral part of economic development and growth. Maintenance of this resource base is essential for sustaining productivity levels and realizing the cumulative benefits of economic development over the longer term. Once the natural resource base is depleted or degraded, revitalization is exceedingly difficult, expensive, and in some cases, impossible.

Current research indicates that in Latin America and the Caribbean, overexploitation and poorly planned utilization of natural resources in the region are taking place at an alarming rate, with one result being a significant decrease in the level of resource productivity. Governments, businesses and individuals are depleting biological resources faster than they can be regenerated, due primarily to the pressing, immediate needs of growing populations, expanding agriculture, and industrial development. The sacrifice of future economic growth for quick-return, transitory benefits is rapidly becoming one of the most significant development problems facing the region today. If degradation of natural resources continues at the current pace, it will increasingly block the potential for future development and growth in the region.

The nature and projected magnitude of the problem has been documented in numerous studies over the past decade. In 1986, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Academy of Sciences jointly sponsored a National Forum on Biodiversity involving more than 60 leading scientists. The conference focused public attention on the effects of the destruction of biological diversity in many developing countries. The worldwide teleconference and subsequent publication of the proceedings allowed for broad dissemination of research findings on the potential global consequences of biodiversity problems in the developing world. In addition, the U.N.-sponsored Brundtland Commission report, entitled "Our Common Future," was published in 1987 after three years of research completed throughout the world. The Commission proposed a global agenda for sustainable development, with specific recommendations for conservation of biological diversity and improved natural resource management. Also in 1987, the International Institute for Environment and Development published "Natural Resources and Economic Development in Central America," an A.I.D.-sponsored study which incorporated the country environmental profiles of all of the Central American countries. This regional environmental profile studied socioeconomic trends, land use patterns and the condition of the natural resource base. From this information, projections were developed on the environmental ramifications of a continuation in current trends.

All of these studies concluded that the rate of deterioration of the natural resource base is accelerating worldwide. Poor land use, inappropriate agricultural practices, inadequate forestry management, and excessive coastal and marine resource exploitation combine to deplete the resource base in many areas, while restricting productivity to very low levels. At the same time, rapid population increases and unrestrained commercial exploitation result in the excessive cultivation of marginal lands, overgrazing, increased consumption of fuelwood and fodder, and accelerated urbanization. Inefficient utilization and processing of timber is also a prime factor in the destruction of tropical forests. In many areas, the loss of ground cover has resulted in soil erosion, loss of soil productivity, increased flooding, and reduced stream flows. In almost all countries of the LAC region, the inappropriate use of pesticides and lack of information on the potentially damaging results have affected human health, the quality of food and water, and the export potential of valuable crops. Overfishing has been pandemic in near-shore areas, resulting in significant reductions in the catch levels of high value seafood.

One of the most serious long-term problems facing the region, and indeed the world, may well be global climate change. The increase in greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere due to industrialization, energy use, agricultural expansion, and deforestation is established; the significance of these increases, though subject to scientific debate, is highlighted by increasing public and scientific attention, and Congressional mandates. The dissipation of energy trapped by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases won't mean simply a warmer earth, but a panoply of changes likely to include protracted drought in some normally wet areas, abundant rains in normally dry ones, and more vigorous and unpredictable storms that strike with unusual fury. The implications for agriculture, irrigation, urban life and coastal settlements are of great concern.

In sum, the developing world is particularly vulnerable and prone to the negative effects of a deteriorating resource base and regional environmental change, given that a majority of the population is directly dependent upon natural resources for their livelihood.

Four aspects of the overall problem of environmental deterioration in the LAC region require particularly close attention. First, the rapid destruction of tropical forests is resulting in the loss of untold numbers of species of plants and animals. The loss of biological diversity disrupts the fragile ecology of tropical regions and deprives mankind of potentially valuable genetic resources. The tropics contain an estimated 5-30 million species of plants and animals--a major fraction of all species found on earth. At the National Forum on Biodiversity, Dr. E.O. Wilson, of Harvard University, described the extraordinary density of 43 species of ants found on one tree alone in Peru, equal to the entire ant fauna of the British Isles! Sadly, given rapid habitat destruction in the tropics, the high density and specialized habitat requirements of most tropical species also increases the threat of their extinction.

While the loss of any particular species may (or may not) be important to maintaining ecological balance in a region, the genetic material it contained could hold the key to agricultural, medical, industrial, and commercial advances of enormous value. The biological diversity of tropical forests can literally provide a pharmacopoeia of pharmaceuticals and medicines capable of curing the world's major diseases. Once destroyed, however, the potential benefits of biological diversity are lost forever.

The issue of global warming and climate change presents the second aspect of the problem. The developing nations of Latin America and the Caribbean, with more fragile economies and fewer of the resources needed to adapt to a changing climate than the more advanced countries, stand to suffer disproportionately from the effects of rapid climate change. Ironically, as economic development accelerates, LDCs may account for the preponderance of greenhouse emissions by the middle of the next century.

Global warming is occurring at a time when many of the world's life-support systems are already stressed by the population growth, industrial development, the need for agricultural land, and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. These stresses are caused both by careless and short-sighted actions and as a consequence of poverty and underdevelopment. They include increasing air and water pollution, deforestation, soil erosion and salinization, among others.

The consequences of these climatic changes will affect every aspect of society and the natural environment. Their impacts will be especially profound in developing countries, where already, in many cases, existing conditions allow only a marginal existence for both people and ecosystems. Direct and indirect impacts will include changes in precipitation and storm activity, changes in freshwater availability for human consumption and irrigation, alterations in local agricultural production and food distribution, increased air and water pollution, spread of tropical disease vectors, decreased fuelwood availability, and increased species losses resulting from shifts poleward of terrestrial, natural ecosystems at rates faster than local species can migrate.

The third aspect of immediate environmental and human health concern is pesticide abuse. The indiscriminate and careless use of highly toxic pesticides, many of which are banned or restricted in the U.S., poses a serious threat to human health and environmental protection in the region. El Salvador, for example, is believed to use at least 20% of the world production of parathion (an extremely toxic pesticide), while Guatemala has one of the highest usage levels in the world of highly toxic insecticides used in cotton production. A dangerous, self-defeating consequence of heavy and prolonged usage of insecticides is increased resistance to chemicals and loss of natural predators, requiring ever higher levels of application to achieve the same levels of control. In some countries, insect resistance to DDT, malathion, and fenitrothion is resulting in increasing incidence of malaria. More direct human consequences of pesticide abuse are poisoning from water contamination, and exposure during pesticide application. Preliminary statistics from the region indicate the severity of the problem; in Central America, the rate of

pesticide poisoning reaches 1,800 poisonings per year, based on a sample population of 600,000. By comparison, the annual rate in the U.S. is 1 poisoning per 600,000.

Pesticide contamination in Central America also threatens the health of people in other countries. Approximately 70% of the agricultural production in Central America is exported, with most of it grown on large plantations and ranches having higher rates of pesticide usage. Although in recent years Central American meat and other export crops have at times been refused entry to the U.S., it is likely that some contaminated products escape detection. As a consequence, the many damaging aspects of pesticide abuse and misuse have created a serious environmental and human health problem both within and outside of the region.

The fourth major aspect of the problem is the increasing rate of land degradation in the region, caused by the uncontrolled expansion of agriculture and livestock operations onto newly cleared forest lands. Loss of soil fertility and soil erosion are reaching crisis proportions in some countries. More than 77% of the land in El Salvador, for example, is either subject to serious erosion or is already largely degraded. The immediate consequence of land degradation is a lower level of productivity for agriculture and forestry economic sectors. No less important are the downstream effects of soil erosion, such as sediment run-off, which can cause permanent damage to hydroelectric dams, contaminate drinking water reservoirs, and disrupt irrigation and navigation systems.

The distribution and concentration of people in the region also have a significant impact on land degradation. In heavily populated areas there is a strong tendency for new settlements and agricultural/industrial development projects to take place on lands least capable of supporting these developments. Thus, marginal lands become more vulnerable and fragile as economic activity increases within population clusters. The continuous cycle of population pressure on fragile lands is perpetuated by existing environmental and/or economic policies, which do not provide incentives for conservation or proper management of natural resources. Rather, these policies encourage consumption and exacerbate the problem of inefficient and wasteful use of resources. Additionally, problems of fragile lands are worsened by outdated technologies resulting in low agricultural productivity. Constraints to improved land usage have become even more difficult to address due to a limited understanding of environmental management problems by policy makers, and the daily subsistence requirements of the poor majority.

Despite the efforts of the scientific community, A.I.D., and other international donors in identifying and addressing the problems of environmental deterioration and improper management of natural resources, there exist other significant constraints to alleviating and reversing the degradation of the natural resource base. Ecological relationships in tropical forests are not well understood and many species of plants and insects have never been identified. The regional nature of most environmental and resource management problems creates additional complications. Even the most enlightened and well-planned program within any one country cannot change

the policies and programs of neighboring countries. One example is the impact of watershed deterioration, in which all countries are affected within the watershed drainage area.

The ability of LAC countries to balance short-term needs of growing populations with adequate maintenance of the resource base will determine the economic fate of present and future generations. The ability to achieve this delicate balance is by no means assured. Development, rather than exploitation of the resource base, will require appropriately designed and well managed programs on environmental education, research, and policy formulation, combined with effective long-range planning, and a consistent and sustained effort on the part of governments. Moreover, in some countries, a change in the historical patterns of land distribution and use may be required before effective natural resource management can take place.

B. USG, AID and LAC/Regional Policies, and Relationship to Ongoing Projects

1. Conformity with USG and Agency Policy

Over the past decade, the U.S. Government has become increasingly concerned and involved in the environmental impact of development activities in less developed countries. Environmental priorities have been established by directives from the Administration, Congressional mandates written into legislation, and policy positions put forth by government agencies. A recent example is the legislation requiring A.I.D. to advise the Treasury Department on the environmental impacts of all multilateral donor development projects.

Sections 117, 118, and 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act authorize A.I.D. to work in the areas of environment, tropical forestry, and biodiversity. Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 216, requires A.I.D. to review environmental impacts of every project undertaken by the Agency. The Biological Diversity Working Group (BDWG) serves to develop Agency biodiversity programs, policies and guidelines for funding biological diversity projects, and to respond to Congressional and community concerns. In 1988, A.I.D. committed \$4.5 million for new activities devoted to the conservation of biological diversity, of which \$700,000 was allocated to the LAC Bureau. Over the two fiscal years, FY 88-89, A.I.D. was required by Congress to provide between \$6-7 million for projects which assist the conservation of biodiversity (measured by development assistance funding for environmental projects). In FY 90, this commitment has been increased to not less than \$10 million, of which \$2 million is earmarked for the "Parks in Peril" project. The FY 90 Appropriations Act also directs A.I.D. to undertake a Global Warming Initiative to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, especially CO₂, through strategies consistent with the need for continued economic development. In FY 90, A.I.D. plans to obligate at least \$15 million towards implementation of this major new initiative.

The A.I.D. Policy Paper on the Environment and Natural Resources, published in April, 1988, identifies some of the major causes of environmental degradation. Included among these are: the short-term perspective of public

and private sector planners; the limited natural resource base in relation to demand for these resources; inefficiency of resource production and use; inadequate knowledge and experience in resource management; and the social and institutional constraints to more effective natural resource management. The Policy Paper commits A.I.D. to promoting and supporting environmentally sound policies, assisting host countries to identify and alleviate environmental problems, and helping fund activities designed to improve resource productivity. In line with the Agency's policy on environmental management is the full integration of environmental review procedures and check points into all A.I.D.-funded activities. A.I.D. also encourages other donors to address environmental concerns, improve energy planning and production, and support basic and applied research in natural resource management and the transfer of technology and information. These activities are the focus of A.I.D. efforts and projects which support sustainable production, maintain natural ecosystems and ecological processes, and improve the quality of the environment to meet basic human needs.

2. Conformity with the LAC Bureau's Regional Development Strategy

Congruent with the Agency's environmental policy, the LAC Bureau recently approved a new Central American Environmental Strategy, which is supported by this project. Development programs managed on a regional level which support this objective include the provision of long-term technical assistance and pilot projects funded by ongoing DEMS activities, LAC Bureau co-financing of the S&T Development Strategies for Fragile Lands project (DESFIL), the Inter-country Technology Transfer project, and the recently approved ROCAP Regional Environmental and Natural Resources Management project.

3. Relationship to Ongoing Projects

In addition to regional activities, the following projects were designed to either provide additional back-up support or will directly complement the proposed ESP project:

Development Strategies for Fragile Lands (DESFIL)

The DESFIL project, which is jointly financed and managed by the S&T and LAC Bureaus, is designed to assist missions in developing effective and environmentally sound strategies for development activities in tropical lowlands and steep slope areas. The project has a small core staff and provides USAID missions with short-term technical assistance under a buy-in provision.

Conservation of Biological Diversity (CBD)

The biodiversity project is managed by the S&T/FENR office and consists of technical assistance, research and training programs, an information network, and pilot demonstrations in biodiversity applications. This worldwide project is being implemented by several NGOs working in environmental programs. The proposed ESP project will work closely with this

S&T project on all activities within the LAC region, and will assist missions in accessing the expertise of the CBD for in-depth studies and long-term assistance needs.

Agriculture and Rural Development Technical Services (ARDTS)

The ARDTS project is managed by the LAC Rural Development office and is designed to provide USAID missions with highly qualified technical assistance in priority areas affecting agriculture and rural development. One priority area includes the environmental aspects of natural resource management. The natural resources component provides continued support for the Mission buy-in provision for technical assistance under the DESFIL project.

Environmental Planning and Management Project (EPM)

The EPM project is managed by S&T/FENR and is implemented through a cooperative agreement with the World Resources Institute and the Center for International Development and Environment (CIDE). The project provides technical assistance to A.I.D missions and host country governments for the purpose of carrying out studies, providing support for institutional strengthening purposes, and promoting interdisciplinary approaches to project design. The ESP project will coordinate with the EPM project on all activities within the LAC region.

Regional Environmental and Natural Resources Management (RENARM)

The RENARM project will be managed by the Regional Office for Central American Programs to further the implementation of the recently promulgated Agency Environment and Natural Resources Strategy for Central America. The project consists of three linked components: 1) protection and management of the environment and natural resources through policy dialog, public awareness campaigns, environmental education, and park and reserve management; 2) sustainable production involving plant protection, renewable farm forestry, watershed management and rehabilitation, and sustainable production from natural forests; and 3) institutional development through support to key regional institutions such as CATIE and the Panamerican Agriculture School (EAP). To assist with project implementation, and respond to requests from Missions for assistance in forestry, environmental management and integrated pest management, ROCAP has agreed to continue to provide future funding for the services of ROCAP Forestry, Integrated Pest Management, and Senior Environmental advisers presently supported by the DEMS project. It was further agreed that the Regional Environmental Adviser position for Central America would continue to be funded under ESP, rather than RENARM.

The RENARM project strongly complements the ESP project. Although ESP provides technical and analytical support to improve environmental management, as well as support for pilot projects and studies in biodiversity and special studies of regional problems, it does not focus on the areas of direct concern to RENARM; i.e., watershed management, farm forestry and sustainable production from forests, and sustainable agriculture including development of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) protocols. Moreover, while

RENARM will work to develop the legislative framework necessary for protection of reserves and protected areas, and encourage its NGO partners to develop management plans for protected areas, unlike the ESP project it does not intend to become directly involved with implementation of these management plans. Both the RENARM and ESP projects recognize the importance of environmental education, and will work closely to avoid duplication of efforts in this essential area.

C. Project Rationale

Environmental and natural resource management activities have been funded annually by the LAC Regional Office since 1979 under the DEMS project, and will be continued and expanded under ESP. These activities have served as the Bureau's primary response to supporting environmental programs and initiatives in the region. Technical assistance in project design, implementation, and evaluation has been provided to the Missions by REAs and other experts in natural resource management. Host countries have benefited directly from the development and use of environmental profiles, pilot projects, and research and special studies on environmental concerns funded by DEMS assistance. Examples of DEMS activities which have had considerable impact on the development of environmental programs and policies for the region have included support for NGOs working in areas of biological diversity, such as the World Wildlife Fund's natural resource management programs in Peru, and the Boscosa forestry conservation project in Costa Rica. Today, more than ever, Missions and host countries of the region require continued pilot project assistance and specialized expertise in environmental and natural resource management.

USAID missions have expressed a need for expanded assistance in other key areas of conservation and environmental management. Pesticide usage, forestry conservation, and, in particular, addressing the issues and major constraints to the abatement of global warming and the maintenance of biological diversity in the region are all high priorities. In addition, USAID missions want more control and greater participation in the identification of pilot project activities, and in working directly with indigenous NGOs and other counterpart organizations in monitoring project activities and analyzing results. Likewise, host countries now recognize the need for greater assistance and continuity in formulating country and regional environmental policies and programs which are directly linked to the future economic development and growth of their countries.

To fully accomplish the objectives set forth in the A.I.D. Policy Paper and LAC Regional Action Plan, and to address the growing environmental crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean as mandated by Congressional legislation, a more comprehensive and concerted effort is required. Needed is a systematized, project approach, which brings to bear a broader array of technical expertise and provides the financial resources needed to alleviate and resolve, over the longer-term, major constraints to environmental management and conservation of the ecosystem. To accomplish this, specific environmental goals and objectives must be established, and project resources targeted to those activities which individually address key constraint areas,

and have the greatest cumulative effect in resolving the more difficult, longer-term constraints to effective management and conservation of natural resources.

The problems of environmental management and conservation are complex and poorly understood by policy-makers and other officials. Equally problematic is that technical expertise in biological, physical, and chemical sciences, required to design and evaluate projects as well as assess and make recommendations on the environmental consequences of policies, is not readily available to most USAID missions and host countries.

A challenging, new area in which technical expertise is needed is the Agency initiative on global warming. Assistance will be needed in dealing with issues of reforestation, biodiversity, energy efficiency, energy planning and renewable energy, as the Agency, in response to a Congressional directive, expands its programs in these areas. This assistance is particularly critical given the focus of activities on Advanced Developing Countries (ADCs), whose A.I.D. representatives have limited staff and resources to respond to the mandate to design and implement activities to address global warming. "Key" ADCs projected to contribute large amounts of greenhouse gases related to global warming, and in which activities are likely to be initiated under the Agency Global Warming Initiative, are Brazil and Mexico.

A particularly difficult area in which to find capable expertise is pesticide assessment and management. Pesticides are used in virtually every agricultural production project as well as most health projects involving disease control. As such, all of these projects require assessment and recommendations for the use of specific pesticides. Neither USAID bilateral missions nor the LAC/DR/RD office currently have the necessary technical expertise that must be available for a variety of needs and assignments. The ROCAP Integrated Pest Adviser, serving the Central American countries, is the only person within the LAC Region who possesses the necessary skills in the science of pest management.

An immediate need for technical expertise is for the environmental assessment of all A.I.D.-financed projects. These analyses range from standard assessments of the potential for negative environmental effects, to highly sophisticated environmental impact analyses and statements. At least half of the assessments conducted each year require detailed evaluation and approval of all chemical, pest, or disease control agents to be used in the project.

In addition to the required project environmental analysis, host countries and USAID missions must have access to specialized technical knowledge at four stages during the life of project: 1) strategy development and initial program design; 2) project design; 3) project implementation and monitoring; and 4) project evaluation. In the preliminary stages of strategy and program development, information about natural resource and environmental problems, constraints, and alternative solutions is necessary for making well-informed decisions. At this stage, technical assistance may be required for updating environmental profiles or carrying out other special studies. At the project design stage, technical expertise is required to identify

project-specific environmental issues, the type and level of assistance needed to identify and solve problems, and to help evaluate alternative project designs. The implementation stage usually requires longer-term technical assistance focussed almost entirely on the implementation and monitoring of a particular project. The evaluation stage requires knowledge of whether technical issues have hindered the implementation of the project.

Existing sources for these types of technical assistance include USAID and host country personnel, IQC contracts, S&T Bureau projects, universities, consulting firms, and regional technical advisers. Regional technical advisers are particularly appropriate sources of TA for activities which require a national or regional adaptation of common activities. Examples of such activities include carrying out environmental assessments, designing and evaluating project components involving natural resource management, and identifying the necessary types and sources of expertise and drafting scopes of work for long-term specialized assistance. S&T projects, IQC contracts, and minority-owned (8a) firms can also provide qualified technical assistance for research, project design, and evaluation. Other sources of technical expertise, such as universities and consulting firms, are also appropriate for long-term TA assignments during a project's implementation stage.

The Environmental Support project will neither replace nor compete with established mechanisms for providing technical assistance to Missions. Rather, the project will complement other Agency programs by providing technical expertise on the Bureau level to interact more effectively with such programs, and in areas which are not otherwise served such as global warming and pest/pesticide management. This will give the Bureau and Missions better access to needed expertise, create a more directed focus on analysis of regional problems, and create a mechanism for effective regional cross-fertilization of ideas and approaches.

In addition to program and project assistance, technical expertise is needed to assist host countries and missions in responding quickly and effectively to requests from Congress for environmental data and development performance indicator information. Congress and the Administration have shown increasing interest in the environmental impact of foreign assistance programs, particularly in regard to global warming, tropical forests, and maintenance of biological diversity. Their concerns have been expressed in amendments to the FAA, and in budget earmarks and funding set-asides. In many cases, field missions are not adequately prepared to respond quickly to environmental issues, since Mission longer-term project planning may not always have the same priorities as those mandated by recent Congressional legislation. Regionally administered technical assistance and pilot project activities can thus provide the Agency with a means of responding rapidly and economically to environmental concerns on both a bilateral and regional basis, in addition to complying with ad hoc requests from Congress for environmental information.

Some technical assistance needs, however, can only be met through the assistance of long-term advisers available at the regional level. Among

these is the need to transfer technology and information among LAC countries. Projects with components that address problems of watershed management, soil erosion, soil productivity, and pesticide use either already exist or are being programmed for almost all host countries of the region. The capability of each country to benefit from lessons learned in other countries can significantly enhance program effectiveness and efficiency by avoiding duplication of efforts and contributing to a cumulative body of research. Moreover, regionally based technical experts are uniquely qualified to provide the continuity and regional focus needed for those environmental concerns which are not confined to country borders.

Continued support for long-term technical advisers on the regional level will enable host countries and USAID missions to incorporate environmental and natural resource considerations into the design and implementation of all development projects. It will also allow Missions to more effectively try out innovative environmental planning and highly specialized project activities. The ESP project will serve as an effective vehicle for providing this type of assistance to LAC host countries and USAID missions.

D. The Environmental Support Project (ESP) and End of Project Status

The original Development of Environmental Management Systems Project supported the Regional Environmental Adviser (REA) positions and the Caribbean Regional Forester position, as well as some of the regional advisers based in USAID/ROCAP. DEMS activities helped finance over 50 pilot projects and special studies on environmental issues, such as a marine resources profile, plant resource inventories, mariculture development feasibility studies, and assessments of other environmental areas with development potential. These studies have been instrumental in educating host country and mission personnel in the nature of natural resource problems, and providing an analytical basis for follow-up programs and projects.

In addition to profiles and feasibility studies, the DEMS Project provided seed money to initiate and support pilot projects for a variety of natural resource management activities. Each year, A.I.D. receives large numbers of unsolicited proposals to support biological diversity and conservation activities. In FY 1988, the LAC Bureau reviewed fifty-two proposals from ten countries, and approved seven for funding. Support for pilot project endeavors also enables the LAC Bureau to test new approaches and develop practicable plans that can be transferred to USAID and host country programs.

DEMS also served as an effective mechanism for programming funding reserves that were intended to meet the Congressional mandate to protect tropical forests and conserve biological diversity. Activities supported have included mangrove management, tree farming, afforestation, environmental education, park and nature tourism management, an environmental information service, and conservation institution building. All of these projects are able to achieve economies of scale by addressing regional problems and serving several countries simultaneously. The environmental information service, for

example, established a continuing capability to provide all of the countries in the region with current information and state-of-the-art technologies. (A complete listing of the activities supported by DEMS since 1979 is included as Annex B.)

The new Environmental Support project will serve to formalize the delivery of technical services and provide continued and expanded support for key activities in global warming, natural resource management and the maintenance of biological diversity in the LAC region. By so doing, the project will provide greater continuity and sharpen the focus of mission and host country environmental and development objectives.

The accomplishment of the ESP project purpose will be determined by the following objectives. On the longer-term policy and project level, it is expected that at least four LAC missions (and most likely more) will adopt, as a result of the ESP project, a comprehensive natural resource management strategy as a primary component of the Mission's Action Plan and/or CDSS. The final project purpose indicator, demonstrating the project's leveraging and self-sustaining capabilities, will show at least 75% of all pilot projects (for global warming, biodiversity, and regional natural resource management) continuing to generate benefits for a minimum of two years after project completion, utilizing sources of funding other than ESP grant funds.

Specific project outputs attributable to ESP will include the following: thirteen (13) project-funded technical advisers (i.e., 3 REAs, a P/PM adviser, a CAR regional forestry adviser, 2 AAAS or AID/W E/NR Advisers, 3 Global Warming Advisers, and 3 Bilateral E/NR Advisers) will assist USAID missions in the preparation of IEEs, and the review and assessment of country-specific and regional environmental profiles, programs and strategic planning. In terms of new project development, the ESP technical advisers will carry out analyses and help design new projects.

The ESP budget component for pilot projects and studies will finance biodiversity projects, as well as regional natural resource pilot projects and/or special studies, on the order of five-six projects per year. These pilot activities may include initiatives in support of training activities, either for workshops or conferences, or for longer-term (up to one year) training courses related to natural resource management.

The project will also help strengthen the capacities of locally-based environmental NGOs, PYOs, and other private entities through the funding of pilot projects and studies.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Goal and Purpose

The Project Goal is to contribute to sustainable economic development in LAC countries in a way that is consistent with the sound management of natural resources. Program success will be measured by a constant or increasing level of productivity of natural resources over the next twenty years, supporting sustained economic growth.

The Project Purpose is to promote and support the improved management and conservation of natural resources in LAC countries to complement and sustain economic development projects. To achieve this purpose, the project will provide technical expertise and support studies to assist LAC countries in assessing the environmental impact of proposed economic development programs, assist host governments in the design of environmentally sound programs, and implement A.I.D.'s Global Warming Initiative in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Technical advisers funded under the project will serve as a conduit for the inter-country transfer of technology and information within the region. The Project will leverage a considerable amount of additional resources from NGOs and other counterpart entities. Attention will be focused on identifying problems and providing solutions through effective environmental management, technical assistance and technology transfer, and the provision of seed money for small NGO projects in biodiversity and other areas of environmental concern in the region. These projects will help identify the causes of the problems and develop viable solutions for alleviating and resolving these problems.

Success in achieving the goal and purpose will be determined by examining data from LAC countries and data collected through the ESP indicator tracking system.

The technical support services to be provided under the project will be consistent with new authority for use of program funds for environmental and global warming personnel provided under the FY 1990 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act, and responsive to the Congressional mandate to "increase the number and expertise of personnel devoted to end-use energy efficiency, renewable energy, and environmental activities in all bureaus and missions." Sections 533 and 534 of the Act authorize A.I.D. to use program funds to reimburse the "full cost" of technical personnel detailed or assigned to, or contracted by, A.I.D. to provide expertise in the environmental sector, and the Conference Report interprets this statutory authority broadly to include the use of program funds to "retain and increase [A.I.D.] direct-hire and other personnel (including the operations of that staff) with expertise in the environment sector."

B. Project Activities

The ESP project will be comprised of the following three major components: 1) long-term technical assistance; 2) pilot projects and studies involving maintenance of biological diversity in the region; and 3) regional pilot projects and special studies and training activities in global warming, environment, and natural resource management.

I. Technical Assistance

The technical assistance component will provide long-term support for strategy development, for project and program design, monitoring, and evaluation, and for environmental studies. The following thirteen long-term technical positions will be authorized under the Project: three Regional Environmental Advisers (REAs) to be located in the Caribbean, Central American, and Andean regions; one regional forestry expert, located in the Caribbean region; a pest and pesticide management expert located in the LAC/DR/E office; two AAAS Diplomacy Fellows or AID/W Environmental Advisers, three Global Warming Advisers, located in Brazil, Mexico, and AID/W; and up to three Bilateral Environmental/Natural Resource Management Advisers, located in Bolivia, and other Missions as requested (these positions will be funded only through Mission buy-ins to the ESP project). Authorization for all the above E/NR positions is requested, but funding is requested only for the following: three REAs, Caribbean Regional Forester, Regional Pest/Pesticide Management Specialist, two AAAS or AID/W Environmental Advisers, and one AID/W Global Warming Adviser. The other five positions, i.e., the Global Warming Advisers for Brazil and Mexico, and the three bilateral E/NR advisers will only be funded through OYB transfers from the LAC Global Warming reserve or Mission buy-ins to ESP, respectively.

These positions, together with various mission funded advisers such as ROCAP's five PSCs supporting the Central American RENARM project, will provide technical backstopping to LAC Missions and countries in project design, problem identification and analysis, technology transfer, quality control for natural resource projects, and completion of the required project environmental assessments.

The Regional Environmental Advisers (REAs), as environmental experts, provide technical assistance in all aspects of environmental program and project design. In addition, the REAs provide host countries and USAID missions with the technical expertise required to adequately assess the environmental implications of A.I.D.-financed projects, and meet environmental regulatory requirements, as required under 22 CFR 216. REAs have assisted Missions in developing country environmental profiles for each country in the region over the past decade, and have provided technical advice and information for strategy and program design. The REAs also collect and disseminate technical information regarding regional environmental issues and assist in training host country and USAID personnel.

The Caribbean Regional Forestry expert provides specialized technical assistance and expertise in all project and program matters regarding forestry conservation and management. This position has been funded through a PASA with the U.S. Forest Service since 1985 to provide valuable forestry experience and expertise to the Caribbean countries. A.I.D. and USFS fund this position on a cost-sharing basis (75% and 25%, respectively). The forestry expert has travel funds included in the PASA, and is available at no cost to assist host governments and USAID missions in the Caribbean and Latin America. An additional small line item is included in the PASA agreement to support a regular regional meeting of Caribbean forestry officials or similar

workshop activity. Additional backup from the USFS Institute of Tropical Forestry is available as needed. The Regional Forester coordinates and assists in training programs for host country and USAID personnel, assists and monitors the design and implementation of forestry research activities, provides technical information, and facilitates technology transfer within the region.

The Regional Pest and Pesticide Management (P/PM) Adviser provides host countries and field missions with critical assistance in the identification of major pest/pesticide management issues and analyses leading to viable options for coordinated responses toward solutions. In particular, the P/PM Adviser disseminates technical information on pesticide use, and assists in development of methodologies and assessments for environmentally sound pest management programs. Environmental Assessments focusing on pesticide use are the most common type within LAC countries. More than 50% of the Environmental Assessments, and in some years even more, require analysis on the use and impact of pesticides. Technical knowledge needed to assess pesticide issues is not currently available within USAID missions, nor do IQCs readily provide the necessary expertise. Thus, the P/PM adviser will provide technical backstopping to all of the host countries in the region, and will closely coordinate his/her activities with other relevant offices, including health, agriculture, and education.

Services provided by the ESP P/PM Adviser will include program and project design assistance, environmental assessments which address pesticide issues, preparation of scopes of work and identification of personnel for pesticide studies, training of host country personnel, and transference of technical information to the field. The P/PM adviser will also advise Bureau management on the need to coordinate with USDA and other agencies on overseas insect eradication programs. Like the other regional adviser positions, the P/PM adviser will facilitate the intra-regional transfer of knowledge and technology, so as to reduce duplication of effort and spread the benefits of project assistance in an optimum way.

The AAAS Science, Engineering and Diplomacy Fellows program consists of post-doctoral fellowships which provide the opportunity for outstanding young scientists to contribute their expertise to A.I.D. programs and projects. The Diplomacy Fellowships are awarded on a competitive basis to post-doctoral candidates who have practical field experience and an interest in development issues. The program has been managed through the Office of the Science Adviser for the past seven years. The Diplomacy Fellows provide assistance to host governments and assistance to missions in project design and implementation, advise Bureau management on issues concerning natural resource management and the environment, and perform technical backstopping for projects and programs relating to the environment, natural resource management, biodiversity, tropical forests and similar areas. The Project may continue to use the services of two AAAS Diplomacy Fellows each year over the five years of funding for the project.

In place of either one or both AAAS Fellows, under the authority provided in the FY 1990 Appropriations Act, the Project may obtain the services of two AID/W Environmental/Natural Resource Advisers through RSSAs.

These E/NR advisers will provide the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau with expert technical assistance in the design and implementation of environmental and natural resource management projects and programs, advise Bureau management on issues related to biodiversity, coastal resources management, forestry, and global warming. A line item in the contract will provide support for travel to the region to assist Missions in the development of their E/NR projects and programs. Given limited office space, should the services of these AID/W E/NR Advisers be contracted through RSSAs, the project would then forego the services of AAAS Diplomacy Fellows for the term of contract of the AID/W E/NR Advisers.

Section 534 of the FY 1990 Appropriations Act, detailing elements of a "Global Warming Initiative," directs A.I.D. to increase the number and expertise of personnel devoted to end-use energy efficiency, renewable energy, and environmental activities in all bureaus and missions. The ESP project responds to this directive by providing support for three Global Warming Advisers to assist the LAC Bureau in its efforts to address the global warming phenomenon and long-term threat emissions of greenhouse gases pose to the entire globe, in a manner consistent with continued economic development in the region. If sufficient funds are made available through an OYB transfer from the LAC Global Warming Reserve to the ESP project, ESP will fund one AID/W Global Warming Adviser through a RSSA, and two Global Warming Advisers as either through PASAs or PSCs based in Brazil and Mexico. The RSSA/PASA/PSCs are planned to continue for five years, but the positions will be reevaluated at the end of the second year to determine if funding for the Global Warming advisers should be continued. Pursuant to the broad authority of the Appropriations Act, line items will be included in the Global Warming Advisers' contracts for support costs, including, but not limited to, travel, office space and equipment.

The Global Warming advisers will be stationed in Brazil, Mexico, and AID/W to provide guidance and technical expertise towards actions to promote energy efficiency, reliance on renewable energy resources, and forest conservation. They would assist host countries and USAID country representatives in "key countries" (e.g., Brazil and Mexico, as identified by the Agency Working Group on Environment) in analyzing the most cost-effective and environmentally sound methods of reducing their forestry and industrial sector emissions of greenhouse gases, and developing projects and programs to implement these recommendations. They would assist in developing systematic analyses of tropical forest resources, with the goal of developing national programs for sustainable forestry. Working in the energy sector, these advisers would focus their efforts on promoting improved energy efficiency, increased use of renewable energy resources, and development of national energy plans, such as least-cost energy plans, which include investment in end-use efficiency and renewable energy resources.

The ESP Project will provide, where appropriate, long-term technical assistance to Missions through the services of bilateral Environmental Advisers. These services will be accessed through Mission OYB transfers (buy-ins) to the LAC Environmental Support project.

On May 16, 1989, the Acting Assistant Administrator approved an LAC Bureau policy of using the OYB transfer procedure to obtain long-term technical assistance through a regional project. Using this procedure, the USAID missions obtain long-term technical assistance in areas without a project-funded activity at the time the technical assistance is required. The activity may be cross-cutting in nature or the initial stage of a future project development area. The procedure is also used by management in other Bureaus to limit the proliferation of projects, especially where mission staff is a limiting factor.

The proposed procedure will permit the LAC ESP project to offer Mission-based, long-term technical advisers directly related to the project purpose of improved management of natural resources in LAC countries using mission funds to finance the activity through the pass back mechanism. It is responsive to the new authority and directives to increase environmental staff, and provides a central clearinghouse for high-quality, technical advisers. Finally, it provides a mechanism for backstopping, guidance and direction from the LAC environmental office, and establishes a procedure with specific accounting and clear attribution.

The ESP project authorization of \$12.3 million contains provision for up to \$2.1 million from Mission OYB transfers (buy-ins) to the LAC Environmental Support project for the provision of long-term technical assistance. Interest in such a buy-in mechanism for technical assistance in natural resource management has already been expressed by USAID/Bolivia and USAID/Ecuador. Long-term TA to USAID/Bolivia will assist the Mission and the Government of Bolivia in the development of the Bolivian Environmental and Natural Resource Management Strategy and Environmental Action Plan. This initiative is an outcome of the recent Bolivia Consultative Group meeting in Paris, at which the USG delegation volunteered to chair a Sub-group on the Environment to support preparation of a Bolivia Environmental Action Plan. The Bolivia E/NR Technical Adviser will also assist USAID/Bolivia in development of their planned, new environmental/natural resource management activities.

According to the Conference Report Interpretation of the FY 1990 Appropriations Act, authority is given A.I.D. to use program funds to "retain and increase its direct-hire and other personnel (including the operations of that staff) with expertise in the environment sector,..." In a January 8, 1990 memo from GC/LP, to C/AID, and S&T/EN, GC determined that funds appropriated for FY 1990 (to implement Sections 103 through 106 of the FAA) may be used to pay salaries and expenses (including, but not limited to, training, travel, support staff, office space and equipment) of direct-hire, detail, and contract personnel with expertise in the environmental sector.

The ESP project, responding to opportunities and requirements of the new Appropriations Act, will contain a \$150,000 line item to fund travel costs of U.S. direct-hire staff directly relating to environmental TDY. This would include staff not only from LAC/DR/E but other LAC offices as well. For example, support could be provided for officers from the Agriculture, Education, Health, and Population offices to travel to the field to work on

issues related to reforestation, environmental education, environmental health, or urbanization and environmental quality. The E/NR Operational Support line item would also support procurement of a limited amount of office equipment such as computers for the AAAS Fellows.

Over the six year LOP, the Project will provide 744 person months of technical assistance, including the AAAS fellowships. The total estimated cost of the technical assistance component is \$8.64 million, of which \$2.1 million will be from Mission OYB transfers, and \$3.0 million will be from OYB transfers from the LAC Global Warming Reserve.

2. Biodiversity Pilot Projects and Studies

During the past ten years, DEMS activities have funded important studies and provided seed money for many innovative programs carried out by NGOs and other counterpart organizations. Activities supported by these small grants have included natural resource studies, environmental assessments, conservation education, conferences and seminars, and pilot programs to protect tropical forests and preserve biological diversity. The activities funded under this component have served to increase awareness and knowledge of natural resource management problems, and provide solutions for problems affecting the LAC region; leverage additional financial and technical resources for environmental management projects through the provision of seed money; encourage innovative approaches to common problems in the region; and focus the attention of host countries and missions on environmental issues of regional concern. While the range of activities has been fairly broad, all are expected to encourage greater awareness, investment, and stimulate activity in natural resource management and biological diversity conservation. The proposed ESP project will sharpen the focus of pilot projects, and divide all projects into two separate categories, each with its own distinct set of objectives: biodiversity projects, and other regional natural resource management and pilot demonstration activities.

Biological diversity is a principal concern of the Congress and has been given special emphasis under Section 119 of the FAA. In response to Congressional inquiries and requests for support for biodiversity, specific support grants for 15 pilot projects designed to address specific areas of biological diversity were previously funded under DEMS. The range of activities included institutional strengthening to improve local capabilities to conduct biological surveys, manage wildland projects, prepare and implement environmental management programs, prepare conservation and development plans for specific regions, conduct biological surveys of selected areas, and develop park management plans.

The ESP project will continue to support biological diversity activities. Biodiversity subproject activities will be selected during an annual competition from proposals submitted by NGOs to the appropriate USAID office, who in turn will endorse and submit the proposal to the LAC/DR/E office for verification of compliance with project criteria and for prioritizing projects among missions. LAC/DR/E will chair an LAC Bureau committee that will establish the ranking of the proposals, and recommend

projects to the Director, LAC/DR, for concurrence and final approval. Upon final selection from among the submitted project proposals, and concurrence of the Director of LAC/DR, budget allowances will be transmitted to the missions to permit fast disbursement of project funds to the local organization. This new process will ensure equitable project distribution and serve to maximize environmental benefits to each country.

Proposals will be judged on the basis of a number of administrative and ecological criteria, including adherence to the requirements of FAA Section 119, mission and host country interest and cooperation, use of existing mechanisms, size of matching grant, and importance of the ecological problem being addressed (see Administrative Analysis for evaluation criteria). While the specific nature of the subprojects will vary from year to year, the use of a formalized approval process assures that all subprojects will contribute to the achievement of project objectives.

3. Regional Natural Resource Management Pilot Projects and Studies

The Natural Resource Management component will support a range of activities which are not specifically included in the category of biological diversity. In the past, these subprojects have included research into crab mariculture, development of coastal zone management guidelines, oil spill contingency planning, reforestation, mangrove management, establishment of an environmental information service, tourism management plans, and workshops and seminars designed to educate host country leaders and scientists on environmental issues. Activities funded in this category are required to have a regional focus or applicability and an expected counterpart contribution of at least 1:1. The selection criteria for these subprojects are described in the Administrative Analysis.

To upgrade the available data base for monitoring and tracking activities and better determine the impact of activities funded by ESP, during the first year of project implementation the project will establish an information tracking system to monitor E/NR indicators. This system would also provide a basis for rapid analysis of regional efforts in natural resource management, and networking for information sharing within the LAC region.

This component finances special studies which contribute to the understanding of environmental and natural resource issues in economic development. Also included under this component is support for studies in environmental health, including areas such as environmental contamination due to sewerage and industrial waste, water quality management, and disposal of toxic materials. These studies are financed with small grants or under contracts, depending upon the nature of the activity. Among the special studies conducted in previous years are many of the country and regional environmental profiles, a Caribbean Marine Resources Profile, and a study of the economic and environmental impacts of nature-related tourism.

For Project Components 2 and 3, all project proposals will be submitted by missions to LAC/DR/E by January 31 each year, and will compete

for a fixed amount of funds based on established criteria. These initial proposals will be three pages long to minimize mission workload. Selection will be made by a six person committee composed of the LAC/DR/E project manager who will chair the committee, and a representative from each of the following LAC/DR divisions: Health, Population, and Nutrition; Rural Development; Education and Human Resources; a finance division; and the economics division of LAC/DP. After this committee makes its selections, successful missions will be notified and asked to request full proposals from the intended grant recipients. These full proposals will be submitted to the committee for final review and ranking, and the committee will then recommend projects to the Director, LAC/DR, for concurrence and final approval. Upon concurrence of the Director of LAC/DR, budget allowances will be transmitted to the missions for them to issue the grants.

For proposals that span more than one LAC mission's country or countries of responsibility, LAC/DR/E will serve as the recipient of proposals. If any of these proposals are selected by the committee, LAC/DR/E will request the AID/W contracts office to make the grant and LAC/DR/E will manage the grant directly.

Given the nature of the process, specific allocation of funds will not be made between the biodiversity and natural resource management pilot projects and studies components of ESP. Rather, decisions on subproject funding will be made on the basis of the quality of the proposals received and on the needs of the Agency each year. This system will maintain a high degree of flexibility to enable the Bureau to quickly and adequately respond to changing requirements.

An important goal of the ESP project is to leverage a maximum amount of financial and technical support from NGOs and other public and private sector counterpart entities participating in the project. For this reason, it will be a principle of the ESP project to require matching counterpart funding from all recipients of the grants for pilot projects and special studies, with non-A.I.D. funds matching A.I.D. funds on a ratio of at least 1:1. Notwithstanding this principle, the Project also recognizes that 1:1 matching may not always be possible or desirable, especially when dealing with indigenous NGOs and PVOs, so the Project retains the flexibility to fund, when appropriate, activities which are matched on a less than 1:1 basis.

In addition to the projected annual budget for pilot projects, the Project will administer special purpose reserves or set-asides.

IV. FINANCIAL PLAN AND ANALYSIS

A. Project Budget Summary

The total LOP funding for the six year ESP project (598-0780) is \$12.3 million. This total consists of \$6.375 million from the ARDN functional account, \$5.625 million from the PSEE functional account, and \$0.3 million from the HN functional account. Although it is intended that the bulk of these funds will support activities in South America and the Caribbean, the project design provides ESP with the flexibility to support selected activities in Central America while avoiding overlap with the new \$46 million ROCAP Regional Environmental and Natural Resources Management project (RENARM), thus permitting ESP to complement RENARM by undertaking activities not covered by RENARM such as in environmental health, pollution, global warming, etc.

Estimated Annual Budget
(\$ 000's)

Component	Project Year					Total (\$ 000's)
	1	2	3	4	5	
Technical Assistance						
REAs (CAR, CA and SA)	300	315	330	345	360	1,650
Regional Forester	80	85	90	95	95	445
Regional Pest Mgt.	95	100	105	110	115	525
AAAS Fellows/ENR Adv.	150	155	160	165	165	795
Global Warming (3) ¹	330	660	675	690	690	3,045
Bilat. E/NR Adv. (3) ¹	225	450	450	450	450	2,025
E/NR Operational Support	150	0	0	0	0	150
SUBTOTAL	1,330	1,765	1,810	1,855	1,875	8,635
Pilot Projects and Studies	350	650	650	650	650	2,950
Evaluation and audits	0	0	140	0	75	215
Contingencies	100	100	100	100	100	500
PROJECT TOTAL	1,780	2,515	2,700	2,605	2,700	12,300

Fully funded by OYB transfers from LAC Global Warming Reserve; year 1 budget reflects estimate for 1/2 year funding for three advisers in first year of project.

Mission buy-in authority; budget reflects estimate for 1/2 year funding for three bilateral E/NR advisers in first year.

	Planned Obligation and Expenditures by Fiscal Year (\$ 000's)					
	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	Total
LA ARDN	1,155	1,265	1,350	1,255	1,350	\$6,375
LA PSEE ¹	625	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	\$5,625
LA HN	-	-	100	100	100	300
TOTAL	<u>\$1,780</u>	<u>\$2,515</u>	<u>\$2,700</u>	<u>\$2,605</u>	<u>\$2,700</u>	<u>\$12,300</u>

¹ Includes \$2.025 million Mission buy-in authority for bilateral E/NR advisers

B. Counterpart Contributions

As a regional project, ESP is technically exempt from the requirement for counterpart contributions. Because a major part of the project consists of regional technical assistance available to each country in the region, the identification of an appropriate contribution per country is difficult. However, one of the purposes of the special projects and studies component is to provide seed money for sustainable pilot projects, and to leverage the maximum amount of funds possible for natural resource management, conservation of biological diversity, and other environmental protection activities. It will be the policy of the ESP Project to require significant counterpart contributions from all recipients of the grants for pilot projects and special studies. Ideally, the recipients of such grants will be required to provide matching counterpart funding, with non-A.I.D. funds matching A.I.D. funds on at least a one-to-one basis. However, the Project also recognizes that this may not always be possible or desirable, especially for indigenous NGOs and PVOs. In such cases, recipients will be required to provide a minimum of 25% of subproject costs.

C. Geographic Codes

Commodities financed by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in the United States (code 000) or in the Cooperating Country, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have the United States (code 000) or the Cooperating Country as their place of nationality, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States. Suppliers of commodities or services and commodities financed through grants to U.S. or foreign, private, non-profit organizations shall be governed by Handbook 13 procurement regulations.

D. Financial Analysis

The primary financial issue addressed in this analysis is whether the long-term technical assistance activities to be financed under the Project are appropriate for program, rather than operating expense funding. The guidance in Handbook 19, Chapter 11 refers to the following:

Funded under operating expenses are consultants, contractors and PASA and RSSA personnel primarily engaged in Agency management and related support functions.

The cost of consultants, contractors, PASA and RSSA personnel engaged in project or program implementation--including feasibility studies, project design, and evaluation--are project costs and are funded from program appropriations.

The long-term technical adviser services included under the Project (i.e., three REA positions, the Caribbean Regional Forester, the Regional Pest/Pesticide Adviser, the three Global Warming Advisers, the three Bilateral E/NR Advisers, and the AAAS Fellows or AID/W E/NR Advisers) are clearly distinct from those which would be appropriate for direct hire staff. A.I.D. direct hire personnel are employed and placed on the basis of their analytical, administrative, and managerial skills, rather than technical specializations. The program management functions of direct hire personnel primarily focus on responsibility and accountability for the use of public funds in the context of foreign assistance programs--including policy development, program direction, management and supervisory activities, decision-making, document preparation, review and approval of internal documents, contracting, and foreign policy priorities.

In contrast, all of the services to be performed by technical specialists financed under this Project are focused exclusively on technical expertise in a specific area. The technical specialists are hired and placed primarily on the basis of technical knowledge applied to project and program implementation, feasibility studies, project design and evaluation purposes. Responsibilities of the technical advisers do not include supervisory or management functions, approval of project or program documents, or preparation of routine administrative documents.

All technical services procured under this Project will be designed, contracted, and implemented in strict adherence to the criteria for contracted employees. Furthermore, each contract will include explicit language which prohibits contractors from performing any type of work which does not correspond to the appropriate use of program funds.

E. Contracting Plan

The procurement actions planned for the ESP project are for long-term technical assistance contracts, annual support for the AAAS fellows, and for program grants to NGOs and other private entities. Contracting for these services will utilize the established contracting mechanisms, tap existing U.S. government expertise, and maximize competition. During the initial fiscal year of the project (i.e., FY 90), contracts for the three REA positions and the forester will need to be renewed.

Contracting Plan
(In '000s of \$U.S.)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Level of Effort</u>	<u>Contract Type</u>	<u>Estimated Amount</u>
REAs (3)	LT TA	180 pm	PSC (mission) competitive	\$1,650
Regional Forester	LT TA	60 pm	PASA/USFS	\$445
Pest Mgt/ Pesticide	LT TA	60 pm	RSSA with USDA	\$525
AAAS Fellows/ ENR Advisers	annual fellowships	120 pm	SCI buy-in or RSSA w/ USDA	\$795
Global Warm Advisers	LT TA	162 pm	PSC (mission) or RSSA/PASA w/ USDA/DOE	\$3,045
Bilateral E/NR Advisers	LT TA	162 pm	PSC (mission) competitive	\$2,025
E/NR Ops Sppt	TA	---	---	\$150
Pilot Projects/ Studies	TA Training	---	Grants/ Contracts	\$2,950
Evaluations	TA	---	IQC, Contracts	\$135
Audit	TA	---	IQC, Contract	\$80
Contingencies	TA	---	Grants/Contracts	\$500

F. Methods of Implementation and Financing

The project components will be implemented through several mechanisms. RSSAs and PASAs with USDA, DOE, or EPA will be used to procure the services of the pest/pesticide Adviser, the regional forester, the AID/W global warming adviser, and the AID/W E/NR Advisers. Personal services contracts will be used to contract the REAs and the bilateral E/NR advisers, and either PASAs or PSCs will be used for the two mission-based Global Warming advisers. The AAAS Diplomacy fellowships will be awarded through the existing procedures in the AID/SCI contract for buy-ins. Through use of the new statutory authority provided under the FY 1990 Appropriations Act, program funds will be used to pay salaries and expenses (including travel, training, and purchase of computer equipment) for AID/W Environmental staff, and to fund travel and training for ESP and Bureau USDH staff to work on environmental matters. Use of this project money for these purposes will be approved on a case by case basis by the Director of LAC/DR and LAC/CONT. Pilot projects and studies will be funded through NGOs and similar organizations based on proposals submitted by USAID missions to AID/W (or, in some regional cases, from NGOs directly to the office of LAC/DR/E). Depending on the specific proposal, the subprojects will be funded under the most appropriate obligating mechanism. The most common mode will be through specific support grants let by Missions, although contracts, cooperative agreements, and/or limited scope grant agreements are also possible.

<u>Method of Implementation</u>	<u>Method of Financing</u>	<u>(\$'000) Amount</u>
Technical Assistance		
Direct AID contract	Direct Payment	\$5,705
S&T Project Buy-in	Direct Payment	\$795
USDH/RSSA/PASA	Direct Payment	\$2,135
(including travel, training, equipment and supplies)		
Pilot Projects/Studies		
Direct AID Grant, Contract	Direct Payment	\$2,950
Evaluations		
IQC, Direct AID Contract	Direct Payment	\$135
Audit		
IQC, Direct AID Contract	Direct Payment	\$80
Contingencies		
Direct AID Grant, Contract	Direct Payment	\$500
TOTAL		\$12,300

V. IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION PLAN

A. Administrative Responsibilities

The Chief of the LAC/DR/E office will be responsible for project management and will assign office staff as needed to assist him in monitoring and implementing the project. The primary responsibilities of the project manager will be to establish policy and program directions for REA, AAAS and RSSA/PASA personnel, and review pilot project and special study proposals for compliance with project criteria and prioritization for achieving the optimum project impact within each country. The project manager will be responsible for selection, retention and supervision of two AAAS fellows or AID/W Environmental Advisers (RSSAs), a pest management/pesticide RSSA, and an AID/W Global Warming RSSA. He makes the final decisions on selecting and retaining field advisers, with advice from missions. He holds policy and programmatic supervision responsibility for the field advisers and may delegate day-to-day routine management to host missions. Statements of work will be based on the illustrative model in Annex I, with modifications developed jointly by the host mission and the advisers, and then will be submitted to the project manager for final approval. Conflicts arising between missions over field advisers' schedules or other matters that cannot be resolved informally in the missions will be decided by the project manager. He will also be responsible for assuring adequate coordination between the REAs, PASA/RSSA specialists, and AAAS fellows, as well as all relevant S&T, regional, and mission programs. Lastly, he will be responsible for assuring that all end products and reports (e.g. pilot projects and studies) are distributed to the field missions and that executive summaries or evaluations of pilot programs are distributed to appropriate management level officers in each mission and in AID/W.

The LAC/DR/E office will provide office space and support for the AID/W Global Warming Adviser, Pest/Pesticide Adviser, and the AAAS fellows or AID/W E/NR Advisers. The REA personnel, regional forester, and other regional advisers will be based in the field and will receive all administrative and logistical support and office space from the corresponding host mission.

The AID/W Contract Office (OP/OS/LAC) will be responsible for preparing and executing contractual agreements and contracts for the Pest Management RSSA, Forestry PASA, Global Warming RSSAs, and AID/W E/NR Advisers, and as applicable for pilot project and biodiversity activities.

The host missions for the REAs will be responsible for preparing and executing contracts for the REA using project funding provided by the project manager. USAID missions requesting the services of the technical specialists will be responsible for preparing scopes of work and coordinating the scheduling and availability of the adviser with the host mission.

To ensure appropriate supervision of the REAs, each REA will be required to prepare and submit an annual work plan to both the local supervisor and the project manager. Performance monitoring and evaluation

will be achieved through submission of quarterly progress reports, a semiannual performance review with the local supervisor, and a written annual review of progress made towards achieving elements of the work plan. The latter will be submitted to both the local supervisor, and the ESP project officer for review and approval.

B. Relationship to Ongoing Bureau, S&T, and Mission Projects

The ESP Project will continue to support and complement ongoing mission projects and other centrally funded activities. The Project does not duplicate or compete with the services available through other mechanisms. The coordination and collaboration of Project activities with the major natural resource management activities in the LAC Bureau and the S&T Bureau will be emphasized. The primary existing activities in the S&T Bureau include the DESFIL project, the Environmental Planning and Management project, the Cooperative Agreement with the Consortium for International Crop Protection, and the new Conservation of Biological Diversity project. Within the LAC Bureau, Project activities will coordinate with and complement the services provided in other regional projects, including the technical support projects for Agriculture and Rural Development, Education, Health, and the RENARM project in ROCAP. The Project manager and advisers will also make every effort to coordinate environmental education needs with the regional participant training programs and the Peace Scholarship programs.

C. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The Project will be monitored and evaluated to provide information to the Bureau on the Project's management experience and determine progress in accomplishing project objectives. Important questions to be answered regarding project management are: whether the project is adequately managed to meet mission needs; whether field technical assistance positions are more appropriately managed from AID/W or by field missions; and whether the pilot projects are sustainable and have succeeded in furthering conservation activities and problem awareness in the LAC countries.

A mid-term evaluation of the project will take place in year three and the final evaluation will be carried out toward the end of the fifth year of project activities. The mid-term evaluation will concentrate on selected implementation issues, including administration of project activities, appropriate use of technical advisers, coordination with USAID missions in the region, and selection of subproject activities.

Selection criteria will be reviewed and compared for their appropriateness based on the results of activities funded, and a determination will be made on the adequacy of the criteria and whether modification to selection criteria may be needed. The overall effectiveness of the technical assistance positions will be assessed through interviews with USAID missions and host country institutions in the region.

The final evaluation will provide the basis for determining whether the Project activities should be continued, and if so, whether the current

Project administrative arrangements are the most appropriate and effective. This final evaluation will assess accomplishments, evaluate impact and sustainability of the subprojects, review the selection of subprojects in terms of importance of the subject matter, and make recommendations regarding the continuation of project components and activities.

The A.I.D. project manager will oversee preparation of the evaluation reports and will assure that comments and recommendations from AID/W and missions are incorporated into the evaluation in a timely way.

In addition to a mid-term and final evaluation, Project funds will be used to finance a Non-federal Audit of the contractors and subproject activities, if required, near the end of the third year of the Project. Recommendations from both the mid-term evaluation and the audit will be incorporated into readjustments, as appropriate, for the final three years of Project implementation.

D. Implementation Schedule

Services of the REAs will be continued over the life of project, with contracts signed in FY 1990, when the current contracts expire. PSC positions will be funded for five years, over the life of the project. The PASA and RSSA agreements will be renegotiated and renewed every five years. An annual process of review and competitive selection will be held for subproject proposals.* Notification of availability of funds will be announced annually in the CBD along with funding guidelines and the objectives of the project. The number of subprojects approved each year will vary with funding availability and the size and scope of the proposed projects.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Estimated Date</u>
<u>FY 1990</u>	
Project Authorization	January 31, 1990
Subproject RFA published	February 28, 1990
REA contract signed	June 1990
Subproject Applications received	May 1990
Subprojects selected	June 1990
Grant agreements signed	August 1990
<u>FY 1991</u>	
Subproject RFA published	October 1990
Subprojects selected	February 1991
Grant agreements signed	March 1991
Mid-term evaluation	July 1991
PASA agreement renegotiated	
RSSA agreement renegotiated	
<u>FY 1992</u>	
Subproject RFA published	October 1991
Subprojects selected	February 1992
Grant agreements signed	March 1992

FY 1993

Subproject RFA published	October 1992
Subprojects selected	February 1993
Grant agreements signed	March 1993
Final Evaluation completed	September 1993

*Note: With the exception of FY 90, it is anticipated that missions will submit all subproject applications to the LAC/DR/E office for review by January 31st of each fiscal year. This will allow sufficient time for review and selection by a representative committee, with subproject approval by the Director, LAC/DR and funding approvals issued in most instances by the end of February.

VI. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Administrative/Technical

There are three primary issues concerning the administrative and technical feasibility of the Project: selection of subprojects, appropriateness of AID/W management of the technical specialists, and the ability of the LAC/DR/E office to adequately manage the project.

Selection of Subprojects. The success of the project will depend, in large part, on the impact and effectiveness of the pilot activities and studies which are supported under sub-grants. Given the nature of the ESP project, all activities to be financed cannot be specifically identified in advance. Therefore, the funding guidelines and criteria for selection of subprojects assume particular importance.

The criteria established for evaluating proposals for biological diversity subprojects are divided into administrative criteria and ecological criteria as follows:

Administrative Criteria:

1. Conformity to the requirements of Section 119 of the FAA.
2. Level of host country and/or NGO interest and cooperation.
3. Level of mission or Embassy concurrence and willingness to contribute counterpart funds or support the project in other ways.
4. Degree to which the project will utilize existing mechanisms and institutional relationships to initiate conservation activities.
5. Maximization of additional funding secured through counterpart contributions and/or effective cost control.
6. Whether the activity relates to the economic development objectives of the country and whether it increases public awareness and understanding of environmental constraints/problems.
7. Financial and institutional sustainability.

Ecological Criteria

1. Degree of human threat to the species and habitat richness, and the intrinsic vulnerability of the species in the area.
2. Level of species endemism and habitat richness within the country or target area.
3. Importance of the habitat for maintaining species diversity in other regions.
4. Importance of the natural ecosystems to the human needs of a given country.
5. Sustainability of the project.
6. Amount of support should be distributed among a variety of ecosystems in different geographic areas.

Given the wide variety of potential proposals, these criteria are not ranked in order of priority. Rather, the proposals will be initially screened according to minimum criteria, which include mission support, conformance with Section 119, and matching funding, and will then be evaluated and ranked according to Bureau priorities.

In addition to these specific criteria, the initial review of proposals by the LAC/DR/E office will attempt to maintain geographic and subject area diversity in the proposals funded.

AID/W Project Management. In keeping with the Bureau objective to devolve as much responsibility and authority for program design and implementation to the field as possible, it is necessary to review the rationale for a \$12.3 million centrally funded technical assistance project. Each of the three project components will be considered separately.

The primary alternatives to regional technical assistance are: mission contracted long-term advisers; contracting short-term advisers on an as needed basis from IQC, 8a, and other consulting firms; and using buy-in mechanisms for S&T projects when available. Mission contracting of long-term technical advisers is not feasible because individual missions do not presently require a full-time position for these services. Regional provision of technical advisers meets the needs of all of the missions and provides economies of scale. Contracting the required expertise on an as-needed basis from consulting firms is the usual mechanism for procuring in-depth studies and environmental assessments. The regional advisers complement this source of technical assistance by assisting in drafting scopes of work and often participating on study teams. Furthermore, regional advisers provide continuity and facilitate inter-country transfer of experience and information, thus helping to make technical assistance more effective and the process more efficient. In summary, regional provision of technical assistance is the only mechanism which enables A.I.D. to meet the multiple objectives of rapid access to highly qualified technical assistance, program continuity, potential for technology transfer, and economies of scale.

Many of the pilot projects, studies and other support activities could be, and in fact are, conducted on a bilateral basis by individual missions. However, the bilateral program is only a part of the solution. Many, if not most, of the natural resource and environmental problems are regional in nature. Watersheds, climatic factors, and many species of animals are not restricted to national boundaries. The regional program encourages NGOs to approach the problem from a regional perspective. A regional approach to environmental problem-solving is not possible with projects funded by individual missions. Moreover, a regionally-based project provides the LAC Bureau with substantial administrative and operational flexibility in responding to requests from Congress, the Administration, or environmental groups, and in stimulating higher risk projects in emerging areas of interest. In sum, the regional administration of special funding reserves for global warming, biological diversity, and other environmental problems is more cost effective and technically viable than making individual funding allocations to each mission.

A particularly important rationale for centrally based administration and direction of both technical assistance and pilot projects is that the AID/W office is the focal point for the environmental concerns of Congress, the Administration, and other non-governmental groups. The level of concern about specific problems such as global warming, tropical forests, and biodiversity, which is manifested in Congressional earmarks and amendments to the FAA, is not always fully understood or acted upon by the host countries and field missions. Centrally directed technical advisers are a particularly effective mechanism for transmitting these concerns to missions and assisting in program development to address these issues.

LAC/DR/E Workload. The Project will impose responsibility for direct management and supervision of four technical advisers, indirect supervision of nine more, and management of a few small regional grant projects each year. The LAC/DR/E office consists of two direct hire officers--the chief and one professional staff member.

Project implementation responsibilities will be somewhat lighter than in previous years due to the formalization of project objectives and procedures, and given the longer-term six year LOP. In the past, the office has prepared separate authorizations for the approval of the Assistant Administrator for each subproject or contract. Under the ESP project, the contracting requirements will not impose significant additional burdens on either the OP/OS/LAC office or the contracting offices of USAID missions responsible for contracting the REA, Global Warming, and Bilateral E/NR Adviser positions. In fact, three of these contracting actions (the REAs) have been carried out in previous years.

Management of the pilot projects and special studies will, in most cases, be the responsibility of the USAID mission. As all of these grants will be given to active and capable NGOs, they will be largely implemented by the locally-based, NGO organization.

B. Economic Analysis

The analysis focuses on the economic considerations of natural resource management and conservation from both the macroeconomic and microeconomic perspectives. The first section reviews the macroeconomic arguments for programmatic investment in natural resource management, including the costs and benefits from the perspective of national and global societies. The analysis also assesses the project's cost effectiveness from a bilateral and regional point of view. The second section discusses the microeconomic aspects of resource utilization from the perspective of an individual or sole enterprise.

Macroeconomic Considerations The two primary macroeconomic considerations are: constraints to effective program and project development; and valuation of the benefits and costs of natural resource management and conservation.

Macroeconomic Constraints Among the most significant constraints to effective natural resource management and conservation is the structure and capacity of economic and political entities found in developing countries. In many cases, the historical development of economic and political power has distorted the distribution of benefits and ownership of resources toward a small elite. This economic structure leaves large populations with little access to productive land, and therefore few alternatives but to intensify the exploitation of marginal lands which are most vulnerable to degradation. The fact that many countries have sufficient natural resources to supply the needs of the population is irrelevant if access to those resources by the poor majority is restricted. Although the problems of environmental degradation are typically stated in biological and ecological terms, potential solutions are clearly within the realm of economic and political change. Addressing these problems will require the development of real economic alternatives for the poor majority, including greatly improved access to productive land and other factors of production.

National policies and commercial practices also influence the way man utilizes the environment. Agricultural price and market policies, public land usage, forest policies, monetary and fiscal policies, and import/export policies all create an incentive structure which determines the direction and rate of resource utilization. Often policies created to deal with one specific economic and/or developmental constraint will produce unintended effects, more commonly referred to as externalities. Policy impacts can range from the relatively direct consequences of specific policies, such as short-term timber leases which encourage rapid clearcutting without reforestation, to more indirect impacts on cropping or technology alternatives brought about by a combination of policies, including specialized import duties and overvalued exchange rates for imported raw materials and capital goods.

Structural constraints and policy impacts on natural resource management and conservation programs differ significantly among countries. Having a clear understanding of these factors and dynamics within a country and society is essential for resolving problems of effective natural resource management. Accordingly, the pilot projects and studies, both in this and in S&T projects, will address the social and economic factors of natural resource management as well as the purely biological aspects of environmental problems.

Valuation of Benefits and Costs. Certain limitations exist to using the standard benefit-cost (B/C) methodology when assessing natural resource management and conservation programs. Among the problems are the difficulty of assigning appropriate value to long-term productive use of the resource base, the degree of absolute need for natural resources, the project-oriented focus on discrete activities, the relatively long time periods involved, and the appropriate distribution of costs and benefits. Nevertheless, the cost/benefit or cost effectiveness analysis remains the best tool for comparing the estimated economic efficiency of the project vis-a-vis other alternative methodologies and approaches.

By any measure, the absolute value of an environment and resource base adequate to sustain human life is extremely high. A comparably high level of investment in the maintenance and preservation of the environment and resource base is therefore warranted. In the project oriented B/C approach, this basic assumption is not part of the calculation, because the analysis focuses on discrete activities rather than the long-term value of the environment. By focusing on ecological impact at the margin, e.g., the next grove of trees, the next snail darter, the maintenance of biological diversity within a specifically defined tropical area, the analysis will be inconsistent with the non-marginal nature of ecology, where changes and effects are normally cumulative rather than discrete. Moreover, the identification of benefits and costs in this context (including foregone benefits) is highly conjectural. If, for example, a cure for cancer is lost in the destruction of tropical forests, the value of the benefits foregone is incalculable. Changes in climate or weather patterns are similarly unknowable, although potentially catastrophic. By discounting the value of future benefits and costs, however, the methodology implicitly tends to discourage or discount the value of longer term resource management and conservation, since the basic premise of present value calculations is that future benefits are worth less than current ones. Although accurate in financial terms, this assumption is clearly less useful when the benefit to future generations is survival.

The assumptions and procedures for analysis of depletion of energy related resources (as opposed to biological resources) is useful for comparison. For example, by recognizing that extraction of coal at a renewable rate will not provide an adequate supply of energy, the analysis would then consider the alternative of exploiting the resource at a faster rate and investing the benefits in other assets that are more valuable than those being exploited. This is reasonable in the case of energy, where the rate of renewal is extremely slow and sustainable production is not feasible, or when development of alternative energy sources is directly dependent upon the efficient usage of that resource. In the case of biological resources, however, the benefit flow from alternative investments must be balanced with a simple "yes or no" criteria: that is, can the human race do without the resource in the future? If the answer is no, then mining of the resource base is unacceptable, and sustainable production of the resource is the only feasible alternative.

The analysis is also complicated by the nature of the benefits produced and the identification of beneficiaries. Unlike the benefits of most other investments in economic development which accrue to individual countries, the benefits of environmental conservation accrue to the regional or global society as a whole. The reduction of biological diversity and the concomitant loss of potentially valuable genetic resources is everyone's loss. Watershed degradation has regional environmental impacts, just as the climatic changes resulting from the destruction of tropical forests will have global implications. Although an exact valuation of these costs is not possible, it is clear that environmental management and conservation is not an isolated problem of individual countries, but rather a global issue which demands international attention.

An alternative decision criteria, which better reflects the value of the environment to our society, employs the safe minimum standard (SMS) which is defined as the level of preservation that ensures human survival. The SMS approach is well suited for natural resource conservation decisions because it begins with the assumption that the natural resource base is beneficial. Moreover, the approach assumes that costs of conservation must fall to present generations, while the majority of benefits will accrue only to future generations. Although the SMS approach still lacks the information and hard data needed to accurately identify the minimum level of effort for maintenance of the ecological system, it has the advantage of putting the burden of proof on development rather than conservation programs. Because it has primarily a project orientation, however, the SMS approach is unable to measure the broader, regional and global environmental impacts, and is therefore limited as a methodology for fully assessing environmental management programs.

Thus, the economic analysis of the Project cannot directly benefit from either of these decision criteria. On the programmatic level, the key question is what level of effort and amount of resource expenditure is necessary to achieve the project objectives. As discussed above, the development of a sustainable system for managing natural resources is of the utmost value to human survival and economic development. Given the mutual interdependence of resource management and other development programs, the funding issue does not establish an appropriate level of support vis-a-vis other development priorities, but rather establishes the amount needed to successfully address the problem. The issue is not simply one of choosing one activity or another, but rather of accomplishing everything or nothing. Whatever the "true" value of effective resource management may be, it is safe to estimate that current expenditures on every level are minimal in comparison to the funding required to fully accomplish all the key objectives of natural resource management.

Given the nature of the program, the most appropriate approach is to attempt to maximize the cost-effectiveness of project activities, or to find the least-cost alternatives for project implementation and achievement of project objectives. The Project will develop and transfer technology and information on resource management throughout the region, thus making the entire regional program more efficient and effective. The proposed project approach, of contracting technical expertise on a regional basis, is uniquely suited to meeting the technology transfer objectives as well as achieving regional economies of scale. The regional approach will also serve to avoid the duplication of effort inherent in mission by mission contracting for program and project design activities.

The pilot project component is also considered to be cost-effective. The primary justification for this component is that A.I.D funds will be used on a matching grant basis to leverage additional resources needed for ongoing research and project implementation, and to test out alternative approaches for achieving the most desirable environmental objectives (both maintenance of biological diversity and regional natural resource management). The pilot project, special studies and training

activities, and the corresponding provision of seed capital, are essential for helping initiate projects that will be continued well beyond the life of the project, thus increasing the cost-effectiveness of this project component.

The use of a cost effectiveness approach, as the underlying economic justification of the ESP project, demonstrates how regional environmental services and project activities are considerably more cost effective than if funded and carried out individually by the bilateral USAID missions. For example, the total cost of the services of the REAs (3), a Regional Forester, a Pest/Pesticide Adviser, and the AAAS fellows (2) is \$585,000 during the first year of the project. Assuming each Mission finances roughly half of the services provided by project technical personnel, or \$250,000 per USAID program, the total cost for the 12 LAC/USAID offices would be approximately \$3 million. Through the availability of project personnel on a regional basis, each Mission would not only be saving a significant amount of program funds per year, but would also have the advantage of accessing the services of a broader array of environmental and natural resource management expertise, both for planned and unforeseen purposes.

In the same way, the project will afford each Mission an opportunity to obtain and utilize valuable information and derive other benefits from the pilot projects, regional environmental studies, as well as take advantage of the training and workshop activities financed under the ESP project. If each Mission finances the cost of only a small portion of the proposed pilot and regional environmental projects (i.e. 2-3 pilot projects and regional studies per year), it is still more costly compared with ESP budgeted amounts for these components. More importantly, the regional approach will enable each USAID to benefit from at least 8-10 pilot project efforts, regional studies and/or training activities per year. By utilizing project personnel to actively coordinate and assist in disseminating the timely transfer of project information among all Missions in the region, it will ensure the project's spread effects and optimize the level of effort per dollar spent.

Microeconomic Considerations. The success of natural resource management efforts is closely intertwined with the microeconomics of poverty as well as avarice. For the rural poor majority, "discounted future benefits" is a tangible reality rather than an abstract construction. For a starving family, income benefits in the future are worth much less than income received today. The immediate needs of the poor majority in society do not allow for the planning and distribution of benefits for future generations. On the other hand, the substantial gap between private and public benefits is apparent in the behavior of commercial enterprises which are based on natural resources, in that commercial firms will provide a quick and efficient market response to the incentive structures created by policies, markets, infrastructure, and knowledge.

On a regional level, it is difficult to analyze microeconomic incentive structures. Part of the purpose of this and other projects which address constraints to natural resource management, is to better understand the incentive and policy structures as well as the economic and social

incentives on the individual and enterprise level. This understanding is necessary in order to develop effective and efficient means to sustainable natural resource management. The difference between the value placed on the resource by society and that placed on it by the individual, provides insight into the type and scale of program needed, and also suggests new alternatives in this area. The nominal market value of the corn crop from a hillside farm does not come close to reflecting the value placed upon it by the family whose survival depends on that crop. The small farmer must also use a higher rate of discount than larger farmers and farmer cooperative groups when evaluating the present value of future returns on investment, primarily because small farmers have a much lower level of income and typically do not have easy access to credit. Thus, the difference between the individual valuation of the benefits vs. the social valuation is important, because it is the individual valuation which will affect human behavior. The key to resource management lies in finding acceptable alternatives for meeting the needs and values of the individual.

In line with this, the technical analyses of sub-project proposals will assess the resource management impact of alternative technologies for agriculture, food preparation, energy generation, and other aspects of economic development.

C. Social Soundness Analysis

Conservation and natural resource management may have both positive and negative implications for individual societies on both the national and local level. Given the wide range of socioeconomic conditions which may be affected either directly or indirectly by project activities, and the as yet undefined specific activities to be financed under the pilot project component, it is not possible to provide a meaningful social soundness analysis at this point.

Nonetheless, it must be recognized that it is the social, cultural, and economic factors that most directly influence the patterns and nature of resource use and abuse. Both national and individual perceptions of the value of resource and species preservation are the most important constraints to adequate conservation. Indeed, the single most important goal of project activities is to influence these perceptions, thereby altering the types of behavior which adversely affect the environment.

As part of the technical assistance activities, pilot program proposals and special studies, efforts will be made to identify key social factors which promote or hinder natural resource management in each specific case. Social scientists will be systematically included in design teams and study teams to assure that the social and economic causes of environmental degradation are addressed as well as the biological aspects of the problem.

D. Environmental

A categorical exclusion under Section 216.2(c)(2) of 22 CFR 216 of the Agency Environmental procedures was approved by the LAC Chief Environmental Officer and is included as an annex to this PP.

VII. ANNEXES

ANNEX A

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Narrative Summary

GOAL: To promote sustainable economic development in LAC countries consistent with sound management of natural resources.

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS:

Agricultural productivity increases by 5% by the year 2000.

Forest management plans are established to sustain timber production at 1988 levels.

Soil erosion rates are reduced by an average of 5% for the LAC region.

MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

National statistics, other development data indicators.

ASSUMPTIONS:

Participating LAC countries continue to support resource management over the long term.

The international donor community continues to provide assistance for natural resource management and maintenance of biological diversity within the LAC region.

PURPOSE: To promote and support the improved management and conservation of natural resources in LAC countries to complement and sustain economic and development programs.

END OF PROJECT STATUS:

1) At least four (4) USAID missions develop and incorporate natural resource management strategies into their long-term planning documentation (i.e. Action Plans and CDSS), and include this as a major thrust in program and project activities.

2) At least 75% of the ESP-funded pilot projects (for global warming, biological diversity, and regional natural resource management) will continue to generate benefits and be funded through other means for a period of two years after A.I.D support for the pilot project has ended.

MEANS OF VERIFICATION

- 1) Project evaluations, and review of mission Action Plans, CDSS and project paper documentation.
- 2) Project evaluations and review of PP amendment documentation.
- 3) Project evaluations and follow-up activities.

ASSUMPTIONS

- 1) Mission and host country interest continues as planned.
- 2) NGOs are able to obtain continuing sources of funding for the pilot projects.
- 3) Effective, capable, long-term advisers are contracted in a timely way for all project-funded positions.

OUTPUTS:

- 1) Thirteen (13) long-term technical advisers, including 3 REAs, 1 P/PM Adviser, 2 AAAS fellows/year or AID/W E/NR Advisers, 1 Caribbean Regional Forester, 3 Global Warming Advisers, and 3 Bilateral E/NR Advisers, are contracted over the six year LOP. Technical experts directly assist at least five missions per year in preparation of IEEs, and review and assessment of country environmental profiles, programs and strategic planning.
- 2) Technical advisers help develop at least one new project per year which has as its primary purpose support for natural resource management and/or the maintenance of biological diversity.
- 3) At least 5-6 pilot projects are funded per year under the project which address the problems of global warming, deforestation, and loss of biological diversity and comply with the legislative mandates in these fields.
- 4) Approximately 5-6 regional pilot projects and studies per year, in the areas of natural resource management, will be carried out over the six year LOP.
- 5) A minimum of six (6) USAID missions will undertake studies to update and/or develop new environmental profiles and program assessments utilizing technical resources available under the project.

MEANS OF VERIFICATION:

Project reports and records, evaluations and continued monitoring and follow-up activities by project-funded NGOs, PVOs, and other private entities working in the field of natural resource management.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1) Highly qualified long-term technical advisers can be found for the required period of time.

2) Acceptable proposals for pilot activities and studies are submitted to USAID missions on a regular basis.

3) AID funding for natural resource management, global warming, and maintenance of biodiversity research and project activities continues at projected levels.

INPUTS: (U.S. \$ 000's)

Regional Environmental Advisers (3) 180 person months	1650
Regional Forestry Position (1) 60 person months	445
Regional Pest Adviser (1) 60 person months	525
AAAS Fellows/AID/W E/NR Advisers (2) 120 person months	795
Global Warming Advisers (3) 162 person months	3045
Bilateral E/NR Advisers (3) 162 person months	2025
E/NR Operational Support	150
	<hr/>
Sub-total Tech. Asst.	8635
Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management Pilot Projects and Studies	2950
Evaluations/Audits	215
Contingencies	500
	<hr/>
Total FSP	\$12,300

LAC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (598-0605)

FY'89 OYB = 1,438,575

	<u>ARDN OYB = \$1,032,458</u>	<u>Funding level</u>	<u>PIO/T prep date</u>	<u>PACD</u>	<u>Contract Office</u>	<u>Obligation Status</u>
Annex B	1. Colombia Country Env Profile	\$ 45,000				Obligated
	2. Caribbean Regional Forester	\$ 95,811	6/15/89	9/30/90	AID/W	Obligated
	3. AAAS Fellows (2)	\$110,764	5/8/89	9/30/90	AID/W/S&T	Obligated
	4. Pest/Pesticide Advisor (RSSA)	\$ 95,000	5/12/89		AID/W	Obligated
	5. Caribbean NGO Support (IRF) (split funded)	\$175,000 ARDN \$160,000 PSEE \$335,000 (Total)	4/27/89 4/27/89		AID/W/FVA	Obligated - OYB Transfer
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY						
	6. Biodiversity Project (CBD-WWF) (split funded)	\$344,883 ARDN \$155,117 PSEE \$500,000 (Total)	6/15/89 6/15/89		AID/W/S&T	Obligated
	7. REMS/SA (PSC)	\$166,000	5/7/89	9/30/90	Field/Ecuador	Obligated via Budget allowance (5/7/89)
Previous DEMS Project Activities	<u>PSEE OYB = \$406,117</u>					
	8. OTS Decision-Makers	\$91,000				Budget allowance sent (8/18) Includes PD&S add-on (\$11,117)
	* See item # 5	\$160,000				
	* See item # 6	\$155,117				

ok

CA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (597-0035)

FY'89 OYB = 562,542

ARDN OYB = \$562,542

	<u>Funding level</u>	<u>PIO/T prep date</u>	<u>PACD</u>	<u>Contract Office</u>	<u>Obligation Status</u>
9. ROCAP Env. NGO Strengthening (Coop Agreement w WWF)	\$389,000				Funds transferred to ROCAP for obligation (If negotiations w WWF fail, will be obligated under RENARM)
10. ROCAP Forester	\$ 73,000				Obligated
11. Duke Univ. Fellows for the Environment	\$100,542				OYB transfers to ROCAP (8/18/89) Second tranfer added \$17,542 from AAAS Diplomacy Fellows fall-out

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revised 9/25/89

LAC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (598-0605)

FY'88 OYB = 970,000

<u>ARDN OYB = \$650,000*</u>	<u>Funding level</u>	<u>PIO/T to contracts</u>	<u>PACD</u>	<u>Contract Office</u>	<u>Obligation Status</u>
1. Caribbean Regional Forester	\$ 85,000 (\$ 83,411 obl.)	6/3/88	9/88	AID/W	will be obligated wk of 8/19 (at USDA for signature of PASA agreement as of 8/12/88)
2a. AAAS Fellows - Amendment	\$ 26,057	3/25/88	4/88	AID/W/S&T	a. obligated
b. 2 AAAS Fellows 88/89 (Total - \$123,357)	\$ 97,300	5/27/88	9/89	"	b. obligation planned by 8/31/88
3. Environmental Information Service (2 yr - split funded)	\$ 76,000 ARDN \$124,000 SDA \$200,000 (Total)	6/3/88	-	AID/W/LAC	obligation planned by 9/30/88
* See item #8	\$ 15,643				

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

4. Environmental Management Plan for St. Lucia (SLNT)	\$ 75,000	5/27/88	-	Field-RDO/C	Budget allowance sent to Mission (7/21/88) Obligation expected by 8/30/88
5. Center for Applied and Exp. Research in Manu Biosphere Reserve (WWF/FPCN)	\$100,000	6/3/88	-	AID/W/LAC	funds will be obligated when funding window opens (expected wk of 8/19/88)
6. Wildlands Conservation and Management in the D.R. (WWF)	\$ 75,000	5/31/88	-	AID/W/LAC	Obligation planned by 9/20/88
7. The Trees of the Serrania de Pilon Lajas, Bolivia (Mo. Bot. Garden)	\$100,000	6/3/88	-	AID/W/LAC	Obligation pending registration of Missouri Botanical Garden

SDA OYB = \$320,000*

8. REMS/SA (PSC) (1 year split-funded)	\$ 89,000 SDA \$ 15,643 ARDN \$104,643 (Total)	6/88	9/88	Field/Ecuador	Obligation pending opening of funding window (expected wk of 8/19/88)
9. REMS/CAR	\$107,000	3/88	9/88	Field-RDO/C	Obligated 5/16/88

* See Item #3

CA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (597-0035)

FY'88 OYB = 1,165,000

ARDN OYB = \$1,165,000

	<u>Funding level</u>	<u>PIO/T to contracts</u>	<u>PACD</u>	<u>Contract Office</u>	<u>Obligation Status</u>
10. Biodiversity Survey Centers (D. Janzen - FN)	\$125,000	6/3/88	-	AID/W/LAC	Fund. Neotrop. provisionally registered, obligation planned by 8/31/88
11. Conservation and Development Plan for Tortuguero NP(CCC)	\$125,000	6/3/88	-	AID/W/LAC	Obligation pending Registration of CCC, which is in process
12. Diversity and Medicinal Properties of Belizean Plants (NY Bot. Garden)	\$100,000	6/88	-	Field/Belize	Mission will obligate funds pending registration of NYBG
13. Consolidation of the Guatemalan Biotope System	\$ 65,000	8/19/88 (planned)	-	AID/W/LAC	Obligation planned by 9/20/88
14. Project design and implementation	\$750,000	-	-	Field/ROCAP	Fund cites sent to Mission 8/15/88, obligation planned by 8/31/88, except for senior environmental advisor position which is being competed (obligation planned by 9/30/88)

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8/12/88

185

169

DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (598-0605)

FY'87 OYB = \$1,173,000

<u>ARDN OYB = \$773,000</u>	<u>Funding Level</u>	<u>Status of Active Sub-projects</u>
1. Caribbean Regional Forester. PASA with USFS to provide 3/4 time professional forester to service Caribbean Missions at no cost.	\$ 60,000	PASA expires 9/30/87 \$6255 earmarked for Ann. Car. Forester's Conf.
2. Design of Environmental Education Programs (Workshop for Environmental NGOs)	\$ 40,000	grant to Fundacion Natura to host workshop
3. 2 AAAS Fellows @ \$55,000 = Forestry and Natural Resources	\$110,000	fellowship ends 8/88; 2 new fellows to be funded w/FY'88 funds
4. Organization for Tropical Studies course in natural resources management spanish for Latin policy makers	\$ 63,000	3 wk field course at OTS training 20 LAC mid-level policy makers
5. Study of Economic Botany in lowland Ecuador	\$100,000	Biological Diversity Support Grant to the New York Bot. Garden
6. Implementation and management of Yanachaga National Park	\$200,000	Biological Diversity Support Grant to the Nature Conservancy
7. Implementation of management plan for Hol Chan Marine Reserve in Belize	\$ 60,000	Biological Diversity Support Grant to World Wildlife Fund
8. Implementation of management plan for a national marine park in Les Arcadins, Haiti	\$ 65,000	Biological Diversity Support Grant to World Wildlife Fund/ Wilcox Associates

ARDN cont.

Funding Level

Activity Status

9. Development of management plan for
buffer zone around Corcovado
National Park in Costa Rica

\$ 75,000

Biological Diversity
Support Grant to WWF/
Conservation Foundation

SDA OYB = \$400,000

✓ 10. Regional Environmental Management
Specialist for Andean Region

\$ 88,133

Funding expires 9/88
to be renewed
w/FY'88 funds

✓ 11. Regional Environmental Management
Specialist for Caribbean

\$118,866
(\$117,504 - SDA)
(\$996 - ARDN)
(\$1362 - SDA
for ads)

New REMS/CAR hired
position to be funded
thru 1990 w/FY'88 funds

12. Study of the Economic and
Environmental Impacts of Nature
Tourism

\$ 63,000

WWF funded thru 9/30/88
to conduct study in 5
LAC countries: Belize,
Costa Rica, Ecuador,
Dominica and Mexico

13. Development of Protocols for large
scale inventories of flora and fauna

\$ 53,000

Biological Diversity
Support Grant to MAB/
Smithsonian Institution

14. Extension of contract for AAAS
Fellow, John Wilson

\$ 15,000

grant expires 12/30/87

15. Colombia Country Environmental
Profile

\$ 60,000
(27,000 to IED)

SOW completed; initial
grant negotiated with
2nd Bot. expedition and
IIED. Funding expires 8/31/88

Residual FY'86 OYB = Activities

ARDN OYB = \$300,000

Funding Level

Status of Active Sub-projects

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| 1. Caribbean Regional Forester. PASA with USFS to provide 3/4 time professional forester to service Caribbean Missions at no cost. | \$ 52,000 | funding expires 8/87
contract renewed
w/ FY'87 funds |
| 2. Grant to the Darwin Research Station of Ecuador to provide general support. | \$ 25,000 | grant disbursed |
| 3. Biological Diversity Support Grant to the Nature Conservancy to support training in biological diversity. | \$123,000 | new CDCs in Bolivia
& Panama, 40 person
weeks of training
12/81/83 |
| 4. Crab Mariculture. Amendment to Smithsonian grant to support further research in crab mariculture in the Caribbean. (Split funded with \$21,500 SDA* for total of \$ 66,500.) | \$ 45,000 | \$15,000 unexpended;
PL 480 disbursements
delayed by GODR
two manuals on crab
rearing produced |
| 5. American Association for the Advancement of Science grant to fund a Fellowship to support AID/W in environment, energy, and natural resources. | \$ 55,000 | fellowship ends 8/87
2 new fellows to be
funded w/FY'87 funds |

SDA OYB = \$48,000

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| 6. PSC for Andean Regional Environmental Management Specialist. | \$ 82,500 | funding expires 9/87
to be renewed
w/FY'87 funds |
| 7. PSC for Caribbean Regional Environmental Management Specialist to service CAR Missions at no cost. | \$106,000 | funding expires 9/87
new contract to be
funded w/FY'87 funds |
| 8. 8a Contract. Spanish Translation of new Coastal Zone Management Guidelines. | \$ 25,000 | completed 10/87 |

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<u>SDA cont.</u>	<u>Funding Level</u>	<u>Activity Status</u>
9. PASA with U.S. Coast Guard to fund full time no cost to Missions Oil Spill Contingency Planning expert. Done in conjunction with OFDA.	\$145,000	funding expired 9/87
10. Caribbean Regional Environmental Profile for RDO/C countries. This will complete Environmental Profile coverage for all LAC countries.	\$100,000	SOW completed; initial grants negot'ed w/ CCA & IRF
11. Crab Mariculture Grant (*Combined with \$45,000 ARDN)	\$ 21,500	see 4 above

Residual FY'85 Activities

<u>SDA OYB = \$500,000</u>	<u>Funding Level</u>	<u>Status of Active Sub-projects</u>
1. Pasa with NOAA to produce Caribbean Marine Resources Profile		Completed and available for distribution 6/87
2. Grant to CODEL for WID activity in reforestation in the D.R.	\$ 31,243	women's NGO MUDE strengthened; 20000 seedlings planted; grant expired 8/87

Residual FY'84 Activities

<u>SDA OYB = \$685,000</u>	<u>Funding Level</u>	<u>Status of Active Sub-projects</u>
1. Regional Environmental Profile for Central America and Panama	\$ 95,000	Document available for distribution in May, 1987

SDA cont.

2. Assessment of Economically Important
Plant Resources of Amzonian Ecuador

Funding Level

\$145,000

Activity Status

Grant expired 3/87
Follow on funding
under Biodiversity
initiative FY'87

Drafted:JWilson:JW:6111R:5/5/87

FY'85 OYB = \$1,509,000

ARDN OYB = \$1,009,000

Smithsonian Mariculture Activities in Antigua; Mission funded buy-in to LAC Regional Project	W/M \$606,000
Smithsonian Mariculture Activities in Grenada; Commercialization of King Crab mariculture in joint venture with U.S. private sector	W/M \$398,000
Embassy Logistical Support for Smithsonian Personnel in the Dominican Republic (duty free import of equipment)	M \$ 5,000

SDA OYB = \$500,000

Extension of AAAS Fellowship of M. Hatzioios through 2/24 while direct hire position being processed	W \$ 4,000
Amendment of Grant to Pan American Development Foundation to continue reforestation efforts in Dominican Republic	M \$ 35,000
PSC for Regional Environmental Management Specialist (REMS) for the Caribbean (second year funding)	M \$104,000
PSC for REMS/Andean Region (second year funding)	M \$103,000
Grant to Fundacion Natura (Environmental PVO in Ecuador) for Andean workshop on environmental education	M \$ 6,000
PASA with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for Caribbean Marine Resources Profile	W \$ 20,000
RSSA with US Forest Service for Caribbean Regional Forester (based in Puerto Rico) to advise Caribbean Missions (year 1)	W \$ 51,000
Grant to CODEL (Cooperation in Development, U.S. PVO) for WID activity with MUDE (Mujeres en Desarrollo) for afforestation and environmental education activities in the Dominican Republic	W \$ 31,243
Grant to RARE (Educational Affiliate of WWF/US) to develop environmental education curriculum in primary schools in Costa Rica	W \$ 20,000
Matching Grant to Honduran Ecology Association for core support and environmental education activities	M \$ 36,750
AAAS Fellow for FY'86 to Assist with Energy, Environment and natural resource management activities in LAC	W \$ 55,000

Note: W signifies AID/W managed activities; M signifies activities
whose day to day operation is managed by the Mission but for which
program and policy direction comes from AID/W.

LAC REGIONAL PROJECT

DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS #598-0605

FY'84 OYB = \$1,238,000

ARDN OYB = \$553,000

OPG Amendment to Pan American Development Foundation for tree farming in Dominican Republic	M	\$ 10,000
Grant to Smithsonian Institution for Algal Turf-Based mariculture in the Caribbean (LOP \$1,156,000)	W	\$403,000
Cooperative Agreement with Crop Protection Specialist for Central American Region (based in ROCAP)	M	\$140,000
<u>SDA OYB - \$685,000</u>		
PSC for Regional Environmental Management Specialist (REMS) for Central America (based in ROCAP and advises CA/P Missions on environmental and natural resource management issues in the region)	M	\$ 95,000
Advertisement for REMS Post for Andean Countries	W	\$ 873
PSC for REMS/Andean Region (based in Lima)	M	\$ 97,000
PSC for REMS/Caribbean Region (based in Port-au-Prince)	M	\$102,000
Haiti Environmental Profile (co-funded with Mission); amendment to cooperative agreement with International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	M	\$ 50,000
Central America and Panama Regional Environmental Profile; amendment to cooperative agreement with IIED	W/M	\$ 95,000
Mangrove Management Pilot Project for Central America; carried out in Panama under RSSA with OICD	W	\$ 26,000
Economic Botany and Plant Resources Inventory in Amazonian Ecuador; grant to New York Botanical Garden and Missouri Botanical Garden to work with Ecuadorean Institutions in assessing economic value of natural forest products and preserving genetic diversity for sustainable resource use.	M	\$145,000
Jamaica Country Environmental Profile (co-funding with Mission); amendment to cooperative agreement with IIED	M	\$ 54,000
Extension of AAAS Fellowship for Marea Halziolos through 12/31/84 while Deputy Env't Officer position being appr'v'd.	W	\$ 17,710.

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Natural Resources & Environmental Management Projects Managed
by LAC/DR/EST and Funded through the Science Advisor's Office

Current Projects

Growth & Site Relationships of Caribbean Pine Plantations
Located on Diverse Soils in Jamaica, Trinidad and
the Eastern Caribbean

Institute for Tropical Forestry \$150,000

A study of relationship between tropical soil types and
growth rates of Caribbean Pine, an important plantation
(and reforestation) species

Range-Wide Exploration, Seed Collection & Testing of Three
Economically Valuable, but Endangered, Pine Species
CAMCORE (Central America and Mexico Coniferous Resources
Cooperative) \$132,570

Collection of optimum genetic material from three pine
species threatened with extinction in the Central American
highlands and southern Mexico for seed bank use

Shrimp Pond Siting and Management Alternatives in Mangrove
Ecosystems in Ecuador

University of Miami \$ 82,214

Determination of optimum sites for location of shrimp ponds
to minimize destruction of mangroves and effects on
offshore fisheries

Genetic & Demographic Assessment of Strombus gigas Fisheries, &
Development of Inshore Research Facility in Belize

University of Ill. & Belize Fisheries Unit \$146,880

Analysis of genetic strains of queen conch with respect to
variation in growth rate, fertility and nutritional
requirements for reseeded efforts in Belize

Research on Mechanisms and Processes Controlling Colonization
and Post-Catastrophic Recuperation of Benthic Resources of
Economic Importance in Two Areas of Different Productivity
in the Peruvian Upwelling System

Peruvian Center for Biological Research and Social Promotion
The University of San Marcos; IMARPE \$185,000

Development of improved fisheries management techniques for
underutilized species in the highly productive Peruvian
upwelling system

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ANNEX C

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK

Pest and Pesticide Adviser

Office of International Cooperation and Development
International Research and Development
Technical Assistance Division
Latin America and Caribbean Programs
Pest and Pesticide Management Adviser
GS-401-13

I. Introduction

The Latin America and Caribbean Programs Branch of the Technical Assistance Division is responsible for administering and coordinating USAID's technical assistance programs in Latin America. OICD has entered into a Resources Support Services Agreement (RSSA) with the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau, Development Resources Office, of the Agency for International Development. Under the terms of this RSSA, the incumbent is to provide assistance to A.I.D. for program and project design assistance for pest and pesticide management, environmental assessments which address pesticide issues, preparation of scopes of work and identifying personnel for pesticide studies, design of studies on the environmental impact of pesticides, and design and conduct of training of host country personnel in pest and pesticide management and agroecosystems approaches to pest management. The adviser will also advise LAC bureau officials on key host country and U.S. Agency initiatives related to pests and pesticides.

II. Duties and Responsibilities

1. Perform a cross-cutting assessment to identify and prioritize the most important pest and pesticide management (P/PM) problems facing the Latin American and Caribbean countries. In collaboration with the missions, identify the most significant constraints to development of environmentally sound and economically viable pest management for each country and develop alternative strategies for dealing with these constraints.
2. Prepare an annual report of the state of plant protection and pesticide use in the region. This report will assess what has been achieved in the past year and what strategies should be followed, at the bureau and mission levels, for the coming year. It will also identify important indicators to measure success and opportunities for pest management projects appropriate for the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.).

3. Provide an assessment of the capabilities of host government and private sector institutions to develop and support plant protection in selected countries in the region.
4. Design and conduct training workshops for A.I.D and host country personnel on integrated pest management, agroecosystems approaches to pest management, environmental assessments for pesticide use within A.I.D. programs, pesticide safety and management, and regulatory programs. In addition, develop and conduct presentations for A.I.D. agricultural project managers on the role of plant protection in the agricultural sector.
5. In conjunction and collaboration with the Regional Environmental Advisors (REA) and the Regional Pest Advisor (RPA) in Central America, analyze the impact of pesticide and pest management activities on natural resource and agricultural sustainability, and recommend appropriate responses and mitigations.
6. Provide assistance to host governments and USAID missions in defining issues, conducting analysis, and designing projects with pest management components, including consideration of production credit activities, agricultural policies and economics of P/PM.
7. Maintain contact with other donors (particularly the Interamerican Development Bank and the World Bank), the university community, private voluntary organizations and other private sector entities involved in sustainable agriculture and pest and pesticide management, in order to maximize resource flow to address these issues and improve the effectiveness of external assistance.
8. Advise A.I.D. officials on the mediterranean fruitfly and the bont tick project and other issues related to plant and animal quarantine and health.
9. Travel internationally 25-50% of the time.

III. Knowledge and Background: The incumbent will possess the following skills, background and knowledge areas.

1. Broad knowledge of the concepts and practices of crop protection and pesticide management.
2. A thorough understanding of entomology and/or weed science or plant pathology, basic ecology, ecology of agricultural systems and environmental impacts of the use of agricultural chemicals.
3. An understanding of technical, social, institutional and economic aspects of pest management.

4. An advanced degree in entomology, insect ecology, and/or other crop protection related discipline.
5. Familiarity with and ability to evaluate crop protection research and implementation efforts.
6. Familiarity with A.I.D. project and programming initiatives and processes.
7. Knowledge of cropping systems in the Latin American region.
8. A willingness and ability to take an interdisciplinary approach to address pest management needs within the context of agricultural development programs.
9. Knowledge and experience of international development and development assistance; first-hand knowledge of the developing world, particularly Latin America.
10. Strong analytical skills enabling incumbent to identify issues, to analyze complex situations and available resources, and to display options for decisionmakers in a well-organized and well-written presentation.
11. Ability to communicate effectively cross-culturally with individuals or groups in a variety of situations in order to present ideas and solve problems. Skill in functioning in a manner sensitive to both Latin and indigenous cultures.
12. Ability to develop alternative plans quickly when difficulties arise due to travel schedules or unworkable plans. Ability to be creative in problem-solving.
13. Communicate effectively in Spanish to accomplish duties and responsibilities (FSI 3/3).

IV. Direction

Supervisor provides administrative control and broad work assignments, but the incumbent will also generate part of his/her own work based on knowledge of the general objectives, priorities of A.I.D. and resources available. The supervisor and the incumbent collaborate in the development of the incumbent's annual work plan, specific objectives, outputs and time schedule to assure that they coincide with established priorities, budget limitations, consistent with the objectives and plans of the organization.

The incumbent plans and carries out assignments with limited direction from the supervisor. He/she follows relevant Agency guidance and determines approaches and methods to be used in consideration of work objectives.

Conflicts arising in the course of the work are typically resolved by the incumbent. Contacts and coordination with others are the responsibility of the incumbent, with the supervisor intervening only in the case of an impasse. The supervisor is informed of the progress as appropriate.

Since the incumbent is the Department's recognized authority in providing advisory services to A.I.D. in pest and pesticide management in Latin America and the Caribbean areas, his/her work is presumed to be technically accurate and is not normally subject to substantive review. Review is primarily to determine fulfillment of program objectives and conformity with Agency policies, priorities and resources available and is normally accepted without significant change.

V. Guidelines

Guidelines include foreign assistance legislation, particularly 22 CFR 216, Federal laws, A.I.D. policies and overall objectives relating to the development of A.I.D.'s technical assistance programs. Guidelines are sufficiently broad to require the incumbent to exercise initiative and independent judgement in carrying out his/her duties.

VI. Complexity

The work involves the analysis of country and regional development strategy papers (CDSSs and RDSSs), Action Plans, and new project papers, including the identification and development of issues and ideas to maximize the use of available resources applied to Latin American problems, and assurance that sound pest management strategies are integrated into mission A.I.D. programs.

The incumbent is required to devise new approaches, strategies and methods to ameliorate or resolve long-standing P/PM concerns throughout the region. This will also require review of scientific and technical papers related to P/PM, agricultural ecology and environmental management.

VI. Scope and Effect

The purpose of the work is to provide critical assistance to A.I.D. and its Latin American and Caribbean client countries in the identification of major P/PM issues and analyses leading to viable options for coordinated responses toward solutions. This involves recommending new strategies for collaboration between USAID missions and foreign governments in order to bring about the changes in policies and practices that will enable Latin America to improve its use and management of pesticides and pest management practices.

In addition to these changes in policies and as new practices and procedures are implemented to improve pest and pesticide management practices of these less developed countries, it can be expected that the economies will also improve through increased agricultural productivity, and savings provided through more stable pest management and decreased reliance on pesticides.

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VII. Personal Contacts

Personal contacts are with USDA and A.I.D. officials at all levels, ranking representatives from various organizations in the private sector in Latin America, development specialists of international organizations, contractors, experts and consultants working in and out of the U.S. on pest management and agricultural development projects, and government officials in Latin America countries.

VIII. Purpose of Contacts

The purpose of contacts is to: 1) present information regarding P/PM; 2) advise A.I.D. officials on new P/PM approaches, better policies and more efficient implementation of these policies.

IX. Physical Demands

The work is mostly sedentary. Some walking, bending and carrying light items may be required. Approximately 25-50% of the incumbent's time will be spent travelling in Latin America, at times to rural areas. No special physical requirements are necessary to perform the work.

X. Work Environment

The work is performed primarily in an office setting. However, the international travel will create additional stress because of extreme climatic factors and significantly different cultural environments in the region.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

MEMORANDUM

MAR 27 1989

TO: M/SER/MD, C. David McKain, Director

FROM: LAC/DR, Terrence J. Brown, Director *Terrence J. Brown*

SUBJECT: Office Space and Logistical Support for PSSA Contractor

As described in the A.I.D. General Notice issued 3/13/89, your approval is needed to authorize the use of AID/W office space and logistical support by a PSSA contractor. Our office's Environment, Energy and Science Staff is currently in the process of identifying a candidate for a long-term post management advisor position to be filled through a PSSA with the position of this technical advisor within the LAC/DR offices in AID/W is critical to the contractor's effectiveness and profile. Extensive daily interaction with the Bureau's Chief Environmental Officer, as well as with other environmental, agricultural, health, and education officers, is required, and would be impossible without physical placement of the contractor within the LAC/DR offices. LAC will provide the necessary office space; assignment of additional space by your office is not required.

Pest and pesticide management is a major cross-cutting issue in the LAC Bureau with serious repercussions for environment, agriculture and health. We hope that you will approve our request for authorization of office space and logistical support for this PSSA contractor.

Approved *C.D. McKain*

Disapproved _____

Date 3/28/89

cc W Miller M/S/PM
W Morgan LAC/EMS

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ANNEX E

5C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

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

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

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 523; FAR Sec. 634A. If money is sought 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? Congress was notified on pages 187 and 352 of Annex III to the FY 1989 Congressional Presentation.
2. FAR Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to an obligation in excess of \$500,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial or other plans necessary to carry out the assistance, and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance? Yes
3. FAR Sec. 611(a)(2). If legislative action is required within recipient country, 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? NA

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4. FAA Sec. 611(f); FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 501. If project is for water or water-related land resource construction, have benefits and costs been computed to the extent practicable in accordance with the principles, standards, and procedures established pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (42 U.S.C. 1962, et seq.)? (See A.I.D. Handbook 3 for guidelines.) NA
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and total U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability to maintain and utilize the project effectively? NA
6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project susceptible to execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so, why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. No
7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions on whether projects will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions. NA (Centrally-funded Project)
8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusions on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise). U.S. private organizations will be encouraged to work together with private/public organizations in LAC developing countries to design and implement pilot environmental projects and studies

9. FAR 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. NA
(Centrally-funded Project)
10. FAR Sec. 612(c). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release? NA
11. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 521. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity? NA
12. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 549. Will the assistance (except for programs in Caribbean Basin Initiative countries under U.S. Tariff Schedule 'Section 807,' which allows reduced tariffs on articles assembled abroad from U.S.-made components) be used directly to procure feasibility studies, prefeasibility studies, or project profiles of potential investment in, or to assist the establishment of facilities specifically designed for, the manufacture for export to the United States or to third country markets in direct competition with U.S. exports, of textiles, apparel, footwear, handbags, flat goods (such as wallets or coin purses worn on the person), work gloves or leather wearing apparel? NO
13. FAR Sec. 119(c)(4)-(6) & (10). Will the assistance (a) support training and education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity; (b) be provided under a long-term agreement in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other a) Yes
b) No

- 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?
- c) Yes
d) No
14. FAA Sec. 121(d). If a Sahel project, has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of project funds (either dollars or local currency generated therefrom)?
15. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. If assistance is to be made to a United States FVO (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?
- FVO has not to be selected. Those FVOs with less than 20% non USG funding will not be eligible to participate.
16. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 535. If assistance is being made available to a FVO, has that organization provided upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of A.I.D., and is the FVO registered with A.I.D.?
17. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 514. If funds are being obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, has prior approval of the Appropriations Committees of Congress been obtained?
18. State Authorization Sec. 139 (as interpreted by conference report). Has confirmation of the date of signing of the project agreement, including the amount involved, been cabled to State L/T and A.I.D. LEG within 60 days of the agreement's entry into force with respect to the United States, and has the full text of the agreement been pouched to those same offices? (See Handbook 3, Appendix 6G for agreements covered by this provision).

E. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

- a. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 54E
(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 (a) 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 (b) in support of research that is intended primarily to benefit U.S. producers?

NA

- b. FAA Secs. 102(b), 111, 113, 251(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) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward a better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental

This project will help stimulate sustainable economic development. As such, rural poor, cooperatives, self help organizations, women, among others, stand to benefit from this project. This project may also foster international cooperation to solve environmental problems that affect more than one country.

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.

- c. FAR Secs. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 120-21; FY 1989 Appropriations Act (Development Fund for Africa). Does the project fit the criteria for the source of funds (functional account) being used? NA
- d. FAR Sec. 107. Is emphasis placed on use of appropriate technology (relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)? Yes
- e. FAR Secs. 120, 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)? NA (Centrally-funded Project)
- f. FAR Sec. 128(b). If the activity attempts to increase the institutional capabilities of private organizations or the government of the country, or if it attempts to stimulate scientific and technological research, has it been designed and will it be monitored to ensure that the ultimate beneficiaries are the poor majority? Yes

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- g. FAA Sec. 2E1(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental processes essential to self-government. Studies and pilot projects financed with project funds are to be conceived and executed by individuals, groups, and/or governmental agencies of the participating countries.
- h. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 536. 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
- Are any of the funds to be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations? NO
- 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
- i. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. Is the assistance being made available to any organization or program which has been determined to support or participate in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization? NO
- If assistance is from the population functional account, are any of the funds to be made available to voluntary family planning projects which do not offer, either directly or through referral to or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services? NA

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

Yes

k. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. 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 is no specific set-aside for gray amendment firms. However the disadvantaged groups are encouraged to participate via the submission of proposals.

l. FAR Sec. 228(a). Does the assistance comply with the environmental procedures set forth in A.I.D. Regulation 16? Does the assistance place a high priority on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests? Specifically, does the assistance, to the fullest extent feasible: (a) stress the importance of conserving and sustainably managing forest resources; (b) support activities which offer employment and income alternatives to those who otherwise would cause destruction and loss of forests, and help countries identify and implement alternatives to colonizing forested areas; (c) support training programs, educational efforts, and the establishment or strengthening of institutions to improve forest management; (d) help end destructive slash-and-burn agriculture by supporting stable and productive farming practices; (e) help conserve forests which have not yet been degraded by helping to increase

Yes

- A. Yes
- B. Yes
- C. Yes
- D. Yes
- E. Yes
- F. Yes
- G. Yes
- H. Yes
- I. Yes
- J. Yes
- K. Yes

production on lands already cleared or degraded; (f) conserve forested watersheds and rehabilitate those which have been deforested; (g) support training, research, and other actions which lead to sustainable and more environmentally sound practices for timber harvesting, removal, and processing; (h) support research to expand knowledge of tropical forests and identify alternatives which will prevent forest destruction, loss, or degradation; (i) 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; (j) seek to increase the awareness of U.S. government agencies and other donors of the immediate and long-term value of tropical forests; and (k) utilize the resources and abilities of all relevant U.S. government agencies?

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

NA

- n. FAA Sec. 118(c)(14). Will assistance be used for (a) the procurement or use of logging equipment, unless an environmental assessment indicates that all timber harvesting operations involved will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner and that the proposed activity will produce positive economic benefits and sustainable forest management systems; or (b) actions which will significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas which contain tropical forests, or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas? A. No
B. No
- c. FAA Sec. 118(c)(15). Will assistance be used for (a) activities which would result in the conversion of forest lands to the rearing of livestock; (b) the construction, upgrading, or maintenance of roads (including temporary haul roads for logging or other extractive industries) which pass through relatively undegraded forest lands; (c) the colonization of forest lands; or (d) the construction of dams or other water control structures which flood relatively undegraded 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? A. No
B. No
C. No
D. No
- p. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. If assistance will come from the Sub-Saharan Africa DA account, is it (a) to be used to help the poor majority in Sub-Saharan Africa through a process of long-term development and economic growth that is equitable, participatory, environmentally sustainable, and self-reliant; (b) being provided in accordance with the policies contained in section 102 of the FAA;

(c) being provided, when consistent with the objectives of such assistance, through African, United States and other PVOs that have demonstrated effectiveness in the promotion of local grassroots activities on behalf of long-term development in Sub-Saharan Africa;

(d) being used to help overcome shorter-term constraints to long-term development, to promote reform of sectoral economic policies, to support the critical sector priorities of agricultural production and natural resources, health, voluntary family planning services, education, and income generating opportunities, to bring about appropriate sectoral restructuring of the Sub-Saharan African economies, to support reform in public administration and finances and to establish a favorable environment for individual enterprise and self-sustaining development, and to take into account, in assisted policy reforms, the need to protect vulnerable groups;

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

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9. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 515. NA
If debt/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 general region as originally obligated, and have the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress been properly notified?

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria NA
(Loans Only)

- a. FAR Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan at a reasonable rate of interest.
- b. FAR Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete with U.S. enterprises, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20 percent of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan, or has the requirement to enter into such an agreement been waived by the President because of a national security interest?
- c. FAR Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of assisting long-range plans and programs designed to develop economic resources and increase productive capacities?

3. Economic Support Fund Project Criteria

- a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance promote economic and political stability? To the maximum extent feasible, is this assistance consistent with the policy directions, purposes, and programs of Part I of the FAA? NA
- b. FAA Sec. 531(e). Will this assistance be used for military or paramilitary purposes?
- c. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made?

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50(3) - STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST

Listed below are the statutory items which normally will be covered routinely in those provisions of an assistance agreement dealing with its implementation, or covered in the agreement by imposing limits on certain uses of funds.

These items are arranged under the general headings of (A) Procurement, (E) Construction, and (C) Other Restrictions.

A. PROCUREMENT

1. FAR Sec. (301(a)). Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services financed? Yes
2. FAR Sec. (304(a)). Will all procurement be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or determined under delegation from him? Yes
3. FAR Sec. (304(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? NA
4. FAR Sec. (304(e)); ISDCA of 1980 Sec. 705(a). 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.) NA

5. FAA Sec. 604(c). Will construction or engineering services be procured from firms of advanced developing countries which are otherwise eligible under Code 941 and which have attained a competitive capability in international markets in one of these areas? (Exception for those countries which receive direct economic assistance under the FAA and permit United States firms to compete for construction or engineering services financed from assistance programs of these countries.) NA
6. FAA Sec. 603. Is the shipping excluded from compliance with the requirement in section 901(h) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S. flag commercial vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates? NO
7. 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
8. 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
9. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 504. If the U.S. Government is a party to a contract for procurement, does the contract contain a provision authorizing termination of such contract for the convenience of the United States? YES
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10. FY 1969 Appropriations Act Sec. 524. If assistance is for consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, are contract expenditures a matter of public record and available for public inspection (unless otherwise provided by law or Executive order)? Yes

E. CONSTRUCTION

1. FPA Sec. 601(d). If capital (e.g., construction) project, will U.S. engineering and professional services be used? NA
2. FPA Sec. 611(c). If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable? NA
3. FPA 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 CP), or does assistance have the express approval of Congress? NA

C. OTHER RESTRICTIONS

1. FPA Sec. 122(b). If development loan 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? NA
2. FPA Sec. 301(c). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights? NA

3. 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
4. Will arrangements preclude use of financing? Yes
- a. FAA Sec. 104(f); FY 1989 Appropriations Act Secs. 525, 536.
(1) To pay for performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions; (2) to pay for performance of involuntary sterilization as method of family planning, or to coerce or provide financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilization; (3) to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or part, to methods or the performance of abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning; or (4) to lobby for abortion?
- b. FAA Sec. 483. To make reimbursements, in the form of cash payments, to persons whose illicit drug crops are eradicated? Yes
- c. FAA Sec. 620(c). To compensate owners for expropriated or nationalized property, except to compensate foreign nationals in accordance with a land reform program certified by the President? Yes
- d. FAA Sec. 660. To provide training, advice, or any financial support for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces, except for narcotics programs? Yes
- e. FAA Sec. 662. For CIA activities? Yes

- f. FAR Sec. 636(i). 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
- g. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 503. To pay pensions, annuities, retirement pay, or adjusted service compensation for prior or current military personnel? Yes
- h. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 505. To pay U.N. assessments, arrearages or dues? Yes
- i. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 506. To carry out provisions of FAR section 209(d) (transfer of FAR funds to multilateral organizations for lending)? Yes
- j. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 510. To finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology? Yes
- k. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 511. For the purpose of aiding the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? Yes
- l. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 516; State Authorization Sec. 109. To 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? Yes
5. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 584. Will any A.I.D. contract and solicitation, and subcontract entered into under such contract, include a clause requiring that U.S. marine insurance companies have a fair opportunity to bid for marine insurance when such insurance is necessary or appropriate? Yes

ANNEX F

Sec. 119.¹² Endangered Species.—(a) The Congress finds the survival of many animal and plant species is endangered by overhunting, by the presence of toxic chemicals in water, air and soil, and by the destruction of habitats. The Congress further finds that the extinction of animal and plant species is an irreparable loss with potentially serious environmental and economic consequences for developing and developed countries alike. Accordingly, the preservation of animal and plant species through the regulation of the hunting and trade in endangered species, through limitations on the pollution of natural ecosystems, and through the protection of wildlife habitats should be an important objective of the United States development assistance.

(b) In order to preserve biological diversity, the President is authorized to furnish assistance under this part to assist countries in protecting and maintaining wildlife habitats and in developing sound wildlife management and plant conservation programs. Special efforts should be made to establish and maintain wildlife sanctuaries, reserves, and parks; to enact and enforce anti-poaching measures; and to identify, study, and catalog animal and plant species, especially in tropical environments.

(c) **FUNDING LEVEL.**—For fiscal year 1987, not less than \$2,500,000 of the funds available to carry out this part (excluding funds made available to carry out section 104(c)(2), relating to the Child Survival Fund) shall be allocated for assistance pursuant to subsection (b) for activities which were not funded prior to fiscal year 1987. In addition, the Agency for International Development shall, to the fullest extent possible, continue and increase assistance pursuant to subsection (b) for activities for which assistance was provided in fiscal years prior to fiscal year 1987.

(d) **COUNTRY ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS.**—Each country development strategy statement or other country plan prepared by the Agency for International Development shall include an analysis of—

(1) the actions necessary in that country to conserve biological diversity; and

(2) the extent to which the actions proposed for support by the Agency meet the needs thus identified.

(e) **LOCAL INVOLVEMENT.**—To the fullest extent possible, projects supported under this section shall include close consultation with and involvement of local people at all stages of design and implementation.

(f) **PVOs AND OTHER NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.**—Whenever feasible, the objectives of this section shall be accomplished through projects managed by appropriate private and voluntary organizations, or international, regional, or national nongovernmental organizations, which are active in the region or country where the project is located.

(g) **ACTIONS BY AID.**—The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall—

(1) cooperate with appropriate international organizations, both governmental and nongovernmental;

(2) look to the World Conservation Strategy as an overall guide for actions to conserve biological diversity;

(3) engage in dialogues and exchanges of information with recipient countries which stress the importance of conserving biological diversity for the long-term economic benefit of those countries and which identify and focus on policies of those countries which directly or indirectly contribute to loss of biological diversity;

(4) support training and education efforts which improve the capacity of recipient countries to prevent loss of biological diversity;

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON DC 20523

LAC-IEE-89-35

ENVIRONMENTAL THRESHOLD DECISION

Project Location : LAC/CA Regional

Project Title : Development of Environmental Management Systems

Project Number : 598-0605
597-0035

Funding : \$7.2 million

Life of Project : 5 years

IEE Prepared by : John O. Wilson
LAC/DR/E

Recommended Threshold Decision : Categorical Exclusion

Bureau Threshold Decision : Concur with Recommendation

Comments : None

Copy to : Terrence J. Brown, Director
LAC/DR

Copy to : Lawrence Odle, LAC/DR/CEN

Copy to : Jim Hester, LAC/DR/E

Copy to : IEE File

James S. Hester Date MAR 22 1989

James S. Hester
Chief Environmental Officer
Bureau for Latin America
and the Caribbean

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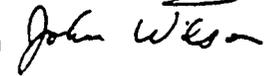
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON DC 20523

March 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: LAC/DR/E, James S. Hester

THRU: LAC/DR, Terrence J. BROWN 

FROM: LAC/DR/E, John Wilson 

SUBJECT: Environmental Determination for Development of
Environmental Management Systems Project (Nos.
598-0605/597-0035)

Project Description: The purpose of the Development of Environmental Management Systems project is to provide high quality technical and analytical support which the LAC Bureau and Missions need to design and carry out improved management and conservation of natural resources in the LAC region to complement and sustain economic development programs. The project also supports pilot activities on environmental issues. These activities and assessments have helped foster greater awareness among host countries and mission personnel of the nature and extent of natural resource management problems confronting the region, and develop innovative approaches to addressing these concerns.

Statement of Categorical Exclusion: The project in question is designed to provide technical and analytical support services to Missions to strengthen environmental management capabilities, projects and programs. These activities fall within the general class of actions subject to a categorical exclusion, as described in Section 216.2(c)(2)(i) and (iii) of 22 CFR 216. This section states that "Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment", and "Analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings" are types of activities generally excluded from further environmental review.

Recommendation: Based on the above, that you approve a Categorical Exclusion for the Project.

ANNEX H.

DETAILED BUDGET ANALYSES

Equipment support budget
RSSA P/PM Specialist support

One Zenith Portable laptop computer, super sport 286
20 Mg hard disk drive
1.2 mg floppy disk
720k floppy disk drive (5 1/4")
Internal 1200 baud modem
Graphics card
EGA color card
External monochrome monitor
Travel case and trolley

One small, portable printer (eg diconics, HP Thinkjet) 80
columns.

One daisy wheel printer, ---- cps

Software

word perfect 5.0
Lotus 123
DBase 3+
CrossTalk
Conversion software for WANG/PC

Estimated Value \$5,000

Illustrative Budget for Andean REMS

Annual Salary	47435
Post Differential	7115
Danger Pay	6450
Living Allowance	15000
Personal Effects Trans	12000
International Travel	5000
In country travel	3000
Other costs	13000
Total	109000

Illustrative budget for Caribbean REMS

Annual Salary	47000
Post Differential	0
Living Allowance	13000
Personal Effects Trans	12000
International Travel	25000
Other costs	6000
Total	103000

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Illustrative Budget for Regional Forester

	Forestry	AID	Total
Salary	10525	31575	42100
Benefits	3075	9225	12300
Travel	5200	8000	13200
Perdiem	4900	9800	14700
Materials		2150	2150
Workshops		3750	3750
Overhead		15500	15500
Total	<u>23700</u>	<u>80000</u>	<u>103700</u>

Illustrative Budget for Regional Pesticide Adviser

Annual Salary		42000
Benefits		12225
Travel		10000
Materials		10775
Workshops		15000
Equipment (1st year only)	5000	5000
Total		95000

SCOPE OF WORK
Regional Environmental Advisers

Objective

The Regional Environmental Advisers will assist the countries in the region, and the LAC Bureau Environmental Office, by providing senior environmental advisory services and technical assistance in the area of environmental impact assessment and mitigation, monitoring and environmental/natural resource management program development.

Minimum requirements

Minimum qualifications include:

1. An advanced degree in an environmental discipline, e.g., ecology, biology, environmental planning;
2. A minimum of three years relevant experience working in developing countries in the LAC region in areas such as environmental impact assessment, environmental planning, natural resource economics, marine resources management, etc.;
3. Spanish language capability at the FSI level 3/3 or better, except for the Caribbean Regional Environmental Adviser, who will be required to have either Spanish or French language capability at the FSI level 3/3;
4. U.S. citizenship.

Statement of Duties

The Regional Environmental Advisers for the Caribbean, Central American, and Andean regions will work under the direct technical supervision of the Project Officer. The host Mission (either RDO/C, ROCAP, or USAID/Quito) will designate an office, such as the Agricultural Development Office, that will provide administrative supervision (travel approval, timekeeping, etc.) and logistic support (office, secretarial services, communications, etc.).

The three REA positions are anticipated to be for five years, although initial contracts will be for two years with an option to extend. Outputs for the first two years are specified herein. Outputs for the remaining years of the contracts will be determined at a later date upon extension of the contract.

The Regional Environmental Advisers will be stationed in Barbados, Costa Rica or Guatemala, and Ecuador. The ESP project officer will be responsible for the selection and retention of these advisers, with advice and concurrence from the host Missions. To ensure appropriate supervision, these Regional Environmental Advisers will be required to prepare and submit annual workplans to the local AID/Representative supervisor, and to the ESP Project

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Officer. Performance monitoring and evaluation will be achieved through submission of quarterly progress reports, a semiannual performance review with the local supervisor, and a written annual review of progress made towards achieving elements of the work plan. The latter shall be submitted to both the local supervisor and the project officer for review and approval.

Duties and responsibilities of the REAs will focus on providing the following assistance:

1. At the request of appropriate A.I.D. officials, assist in the preparation, review, and approval of initial environmental examinations, environmental assessments, and environmental impact statements for A.I.D. bilateral and/or regional projects, in accordance with A.I.D. environmental procedures outlined in 22 CFR Part 216.
2. Provide guidance and assistance in environmental monitoring and evaluation of A.I.D. projects at the bilateral and regional level; assist in implementation of mitigative measures and other environmental actions established in IEEs, EAs, and EISs.
3. Collect and disseminate information on environmental management and impact mitigation technologies, environmental laws and regulations, sources of technical assistance, etc., and maintain communications on environmental and natural resource concerns among host Missions, other Missions in the region, and AID/W.
4. Develop and provide training of A.I.D. and host country personnel in matters concerning environmental procedures and impact assessment/mitigation.
5. At the request of appropriate A.I.D. officials, and if time dedicated to elements 1-4 above permits, the REAs will assist in the analysis of environmental and natural resource problems and design of E/NR projects, programs, and strategies.
6. The REAs will be required to travel up to 50 per cent of their time to provide TDY services to other USAIDs in their region. Approximately 50 percent of the REA's time will be spent with the host Mission. Time permitting, the REAs will attend the two week annual consultation held in AID/W for project-based environmental staff. Other consultations in AID/W and TDYs to special conferences will be scheduled as appropriate and necessary, time permitting, and subject to the availability of funds.

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SCOPE OF WORK
Global Warming Advisers

Objective

The FY 1990 Appropriations Act, detailing elements of a "Global Warming Initiative," directs A.I.D. to increase the number and expertise of personnel devoted to end-use efficiency, renewable energy, and environmental activities (particularly forestry management and conservation) in all Bureaus and Missions. The ESP project, responding to this mandate, will support three long-term Global Warming Advisers, who will be stationed in Brazil, Mexico, and AID/W. These advisers will provide guidance and technical expertise towards actions to promote energy efficiency, reliance on renewable energy sources, and forest conservation. They will assist in analyzing the most cost-effective and environmentally sound methods of reducing forestry and industrial sector emissions of greenhouse gases, and developing projects and programs to implement these recommendations.

Minimum Requirements

The incumbents will possess the following skills, background, and knowledge areas:

1. An advanced degree or equivalent technical knowledge in the relevant areas of forestry or energy focussing on policy issues.
2. Strong analytical skills enabling incumbents to identify issues, to analyze complex situations and available resources, and to display options for decisionmakers in a well-organized and well-written presentation.
3. Spanish or Portuguese language capability at the FSI level 3/3 or better is required, depending on duty station (AID/W, Mexico, or Brazil).
4. Work experience in Latin American countries, and an appreciation and willingness to take an interdisciplinary approach to address energy and forestry issues in the context of a global change initiative.
5. Familiarity with A.I.D. procedures, projects and programs.
6. Knowledge of the broad environmental, natural resource management, and economic issues and constraints involved in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries.

Statement of Duties

The three positions are anticipated to be for five years, although initial contracts will be for two years with an option to extend. Outputs for the first two years are specified herein. Outputs for the remaining years of the contracts will be determined at a later date upon extension of the contract.

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The three Global Warming advisers will be stationed in Brazil, Mexico, and AID/W. The ESP project officer will be responsible for the selection and retention of these advisers, with advice and concurrence from the host Mission. To ensure appropriate supervision, these Global Warming advisers will be required to prepare and submit annual workplans to the local AID/Representative supervisor, and to the Project Officer. Performance monitoring and evaluation will be achieved through submission of quarterly progress reports, a semiannual performance review with the local supervisor, and a written annual review of progress made towards achieving elements of the work plan. The latter will be submitted to both the local supervisor and the ESP project officer for review and approval.

The adviser will perform the following duties:

1. Participate in writing A.I.D. guidance to missions detailing elements of new initiative on global warming, and assist A.I.D. Representatives to incorporate elements of the initiative in their country programs.
2. Participate in the systematic analyses of forest use for LAC countries, cooperate with S&T/EY in developing country analyses, and assist host countries and A.I.D. representatives in defining issues, conducting analysis, and designing projects and programs to implement the new initiative.
3. The AID/W Global Warming adviser shall have expertise in energy and will promote and assist execution of training programs to increase the technical competence of host country, field Missions, and A.I.D. representatives concerning energy planning, energy conservation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy programs in LAC countries.
4. Maintain contact with the Brazil and Mexico advisors, and with S&T/EY, the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, NGOs, etc. to promote and coordinate technical and financial resources for promoting the initiative.
5. Maintain contact with other donors (particularly the Interamerican Development Bank and the World Bank) to assist in coordinating activities.
6. Experts stationed in Brazil and Mexico will have expertise in forest policy and will develop and coordinate global warming programs with emphases on policy, institution building and education. They will coordinate with AID/W and other Federal Agencies working on global warming and will receive energy backstopping support from the AID/W Advisor.
7. If appropriate, the Advisers shall attend the two week annual consultations held in AID/W for project-based environmental staff. Other AID/W consultations and TDYs to special conferences will be scheduled as appropriate and necessary, and subject to the availability of funds.

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SCOPE OF WORK
Bilateral Environmental/Natural Resource Management Adviser

Objective

This full-time long-term position will provide USAID Missions with access to assistance in analyzing natural resource management programs and projects in areas without a project-funded activity at the time the technical assistance is needed. The E/NR adviser may assist the Mission in identifying issues and opportunities for increased involvement in environmental and natural resource management; training host country and Mission personnel in E/NR areas, including biodiversity, tropical forestry, global change and climatic warming; and developing strategies, projects and programs in sustainable management of the natural resource base.

Minimum requirements

As this is a multidisciplinary concern, the incumbent will possess the following skills, background and knowledge areas. The adviser should possess an advanced degree in some aspect of ecology or natural resources management, with specialized course work in areas such as forestry, environmental planning, watershed management, energy, environmental and natural resource economics, or other fields directly applicable to natural resource management. Field experience in natural resource or environmental management in LAC is required. Demonstrated ability to work in several natural resource areas is preferred. Spanish language capability at the FSI level 3/3 or better is required.

Statement of Duties

The position is anticipated to be for five years, although the initial contract will be for two years with an option to extend. Outputs for the first two years are specified herein. Outputs for the remaining years of the contract will be determined at a later date upon extension of the contract.

The bilateral E/NR adviser will be stationed at the USAID Mission in the field in response to a Mission buy-in to the ESP project. The project officer will be responsible for the selection and retention of the adviser, with advice and concurrence from the host Mission. To ensure appropriate supervision, these advisers will be required to prepare and submit annual workplans to the local supervisor, and to the ESP Project Officer. Performance monitoring and evaluation will be achieved through submission of quarterly progress reports, a semiannual performance review with the local supervisor, and a written annual review of progress made towards achieving elements of the work plan. The latter will be submitted to both the local supervisor and the project officer for review and approval.

The adviser will perform the following duties:

1. Provide guidance and assistance to Mission and host country in defining issues and conducting analyses of natural resource management programs and projects; assist Mission and host country in the design and development of E/NR projects, programs, and strategies.

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2. Develop, promote, and provide training of Mission and host country personnel in matters concerning environmental and natural resource management matters to increase the technical competence of host country and Mission personnel.

3. Collect and disseminate information on environmental management, and maintain contact with other donors (particularly the Interamerican Development Bank and the World Bank), the university community, private voluntary organizations and other private sector entities involved in natural resource concerns, in order to maximize information exchange and resource flows to address E/NR issues and improve the effectiveness of external assistance.

4. Assist project officers to monitor and evaluate project activities which have an environmental impact. Assist Mission to assess project activities which may have potential impacts on the environment, and design and implement appropriate mitigations, if necessary.

The Adviser may be required to spend significant time traveling in-country in the performance of duties. If appropriate, and subject to the availability of funds, the Adviser should attend the two week annual consultations held in AID/W for project-based environmental staff.

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INCOMING
TELEGRAM

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ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE STEN-01
INFO LADP-02 LACR-02 LASA-02 LAEM-02 SACT-01 RELO-01 TELE-01
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UNCLAS MEX-00 02943

AID40

FOR S&T/ENR, JACK VANDERRYN; LAC/DR EER, JIM HESTER.

E.O. 12958 N/A
TAGS EAFD
SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL STAFFING.

REF: A STATE 014050, E 89 STATE 392600

1. A.I.D./MEXICO WELCOMES THE ENVIRONMENTAL STAFFING INITIATIVE DESCRIBED REFTELS AND REQUESTS A.I.D./W ASSISTANCE IN THE IDENTIFICATION AND RECRUITMENT OF AN E/NR TECHNICIAN WHOSE SERVICES WILL BE CRITICAL TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ENVIRONMENT/NATURAL RESOURCES STRATEGY RECENTLY DEVELOPED BY A.I.D./MEXICO

2. JUSTIFICATION: CURRENT ESTIMATES OF DEFORESTATION IN MEXICO RANGE FROM 400,000 TO 700,000 HA YEAR. ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF NATURAL HABITAT MODIFIED DUE TO THE EXPANSION OF THE AGRICULTURAL FRONTIER, FOREST FIRES AND OTHER CAUSES IN ADDITION TO DEFORESTATION, ARE MUCH HIGHER, UP TO 1.5 MILLION HA/YR. AT THIS RATE, LESS THAN ONE QUARTER OF MEXICO'S ONCE EXTENSIVE WILDLANDS WILL REMAIN BY THE END OF THE CENTURY, WITH POTENTIALLY CATASTROPHIC IMPLICATIONS FOR MEXICO'S TROPICAL FORESTS AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.

3. IN RESPONSE TO THIS ALARMING TREND, AND IN RESPONSE TO A.I.D./WASHINGTON AND CONGRESSIONAL MANDATES, A.I.D./MEXICO HAS PROPOSED A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE PRIORITY ATTACHED TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS. AS A KEY PART OF MISSION PLANNING FOR THIS INITIATIVE, A.I.D./M RECENTLY REQUESTED A.I.D./W ASSISTANCE IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE MOST PERTINENT PROBLEMS/ISSUES IN THE ENVIRONMENT SECTOR IN MEXICO. THE A.I.D./M FY 1990-1992 ENVIRONMENTAL WORKPLAN (JANUARY, 1990) SUBSEQUENTLY PREPARED BY REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST FOR CENTRAL AMERICA, FRANK ZADROGA AND AAAS FELLOW, MEG SYMINGTON, PROPOSES AN AMBITIOUS BUT ESSENTIAL E/NR AGENDA FOR A.I.D./M, RELATIVE TO LIKELY FUNDING AVAILABILITIES. THE THREE-YEAR, 3.7 MILLION DOLLAR INITIATIVE SET FORTH IN THE WORKPLAN FOCUSES LARGELY ON GLOBAL WARMING AND BIO-DIVERSITY CONCERNS OF PRESSING SIGNIFICANCE TO MEXICO AND THE REST OF THE PLANET.

4. A.I.D./M DOES NOT HAVE ACCESS TO TECHNICAL STAFF WITH THE SKILLS NEEDED TO DEVELOP AND OVERSEE THE E/NR ACTIVITIES PROPOSED IN THE FY 1990-1992 WORKPLAN. (THE STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE EMBASSY SCIENCE COUNSELOR, WITH WHOM A.I.D./M COOPERATES CLOSELY, FOCUS LARGELY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GOM-EPA AND OTHER AGREEMENTS DEALING WITH POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT ON THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER AND IN MEXICO CITY, AND ON MARINE RESOURCE ISSUES). CONSEQUENTLY, THE ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERTISE BEING MADE

MEXICO 02943 02 OF 02 071840Z 0171 096570 AID6825
AVAILABLE FURTHER TO THE FY 1990 FOREIGN A.I.D. APPROPRIATIONS ACT WILL BE A DETERMINING FACTOR IN A.I.D./M'S ABILITY TO SUCCESSFULLY ADDRESS CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN MEXICO. A.I.D./M'S SPECIFIC STAFFING REQUIREMENT, PER QUESTIONS POSED REF A1, IS AS FOLLOWS:

A) NUMBER OF ENVIRONMENTAL STAFF REQUIRED: ONE ENVIRONMENT/NATURAL RESOURCES TECHNICIAN.

B) RECRUITMENT MODE: FULL TIME U.S. PSC.

C) AREA OF EXPERTISE: PRIMARY: WILDLANDS/BUFFER ZONE MANAGEMENT; SECONDARY: BIO-DIVERSITY.

D) ESTIMATED COSTS:
- YEAR ONE (FY 1990-1991): 170,000 DOLLARS
- YEAR TWO (FY 1991-1992): 155,000 DOLLARS

E) DESIRED AVAILABILITY: MAY, 1990.

F) EXPECTED LENGTH OF ASSIGNMENT: THREE YEARS MINIMUM; POSSIBLY LONGER.

G) EXPECTED INITIAL FUNDING SOURCE: GLOBAL WARMING INITIATIVE/EARMAPP.

5. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE ABOVE REQUEST --AND INDEED THE FEASIBILITY OF MOST ELEMENTS OF THE MEXICO E/NR STRATEGY FOR FY 1990-1992-- ARE PREMISED ON A.I.D./M'S EXPECTATION THAT SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL RESOURCES WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR MEXICO ENVIRONMENT ACTIVITIES OVER THE FY 1990-1992 PERIOD; I.E., FURTHER TO ANTICIPATED IDENTIFICATION OF MEXICO AS A QUOTE KEY COUNTRY UNQUOTE UNDER THE GLOBAL WARMING INITIATIVE. SPECIFICALLY, THE A.I.D./M ACTION PLAN (FY 1991-1992) TO BE PRESENTED IN MAY OF THIS YEAR WILL REQUEST ADDITIONAL FUNDING AMOUNTING TO 1-1.5 MILLION/YEAR, BEGINNING IN FY 1990, FOR E/NR ACTIVITIES. A.I.D./M WOULD WELCOME A.I.D./W COMMENT ON THE MEXICO ENVIRONMENT WORKPLAN AND PROPOSED FUNDING LEVELS, AND AN EARLY DECISION ON THE ABOVE REQUEST FOR STAFF ASSISTANCE TO IMPLEMENT THIS IMPORTANT NEW INITIATIVE (DRAFTED: GBOWER). NEGROPONTE

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INCOMING
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PAGE 01 LA PAZ 02364 201417Z 0859 001120 4109928
ACTION AID-00

ACTION OFFICE STEN-01
INFO BIFA-01 LADP-03 LADR-03 LACO-01 LASA-02 SAST-01 PPCE-01
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FMPS-02 FMAC-01 027 A0 202249Z

INFO LOG-00 ARA-00 000 W
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FM AMEMBASSY LA PAZ
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 0912

UNCLAS LA PAZ 02364

AIDAC

FOR ST/EN AND LAC/DR/E

E.O. 12356: N/A
SUBJECT: USAID ENVIRONMENTAL STAFFING

REF: (A) 89 STATE 014050, (B) STATE 018441, (C) 89 LA
PAZ 16321

A. IN REF (C), USAID/BOLIVIA REQUESTED AID/W
AUTHORIZATION TO HIRE A USPSC TO WORK AS ENVIRONMENTAL
ADVISOR. THE POSITION IS ON HOLD DUE TO A FREEZE ON
HIRING OF FUNDED USPSC'S. SINCE THEN, WE HAVE BEEN
ADVISED IN REF (B) THAT PROGRAM FUNDS CAN BE USED TO
HIRE CONTRACT STAFF. THE OFFICER WOULD HAVE
RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEADING THE PROCESS OF DEFINING THE
GOV/CONSULTATIVE GROUP ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY, FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING OF ON-GOING CA AND LOCAL
CURRENCY FINANCED ACTIVITIES AND FOR SERVING AS THE
PROJECT COORDINATOR FOR THE NEW USAID PROJECT
INITIATIVE IN RURAL ROADS. THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL
OFFICER HAS JUST DEPARTED POST AND THESE ABOVE
MENTIONED DUTIES WILL BE HANDLED ON AN AD-HOC BASIS
UNTIL A REPLACEMENT IS HIRED.

B. WE DO NOT REQUIRE FULL TIME STAFF IN ENERGY,
HOWEVER, A FULL TIME PERSON FOR THE ABOVE DESCRIBED
DUTIES IS REQUIRED. A PERSON WITH KNOWLEDGE OF
FORESTRY WOULD BE EXTREMELY USEFUL. MOST WORK IN THE
FIELD WOULD BE CONTRACTED THROUGH PROJECTS AND
SUPERVISED BY THE USPSC IN COORDINATION WITH MISSION
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER, WHO WILL BE THE CHIEF OF
AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE.

C. COST ESTIMATES FOR A FULL TIME OFFICER ARE
APPROXIMATELY DOLS 120,000/YEAR, ASSUMING AN USPSC
ARRANGEMENT. USAID NEEDS TO HAVE POSITION FILLED AT
EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE. WORLDWIDE CABLE ADVERTISING
POSITION WILL BE SUBJECT OF SEPTEL.

D. DECISION WILL BE BASED ON PROGRAM FUNDING
ARRANGEMENT. GELBARD