

PD-ABG-932
84693

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE A = Add C = Change D = Delete
Amendment Number _____

DOCUMENT CODE **3**

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY
Central America Regional/Latin America Regional

3. PROJECT NUMBER
598-0605 597-0035

4. BUREAU/OFFICE
Latin America and Caribbean 05 Environmental Management Support

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (FACD)
MM DD YY
09 | 3 | 09 | 4

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
(Under "B." below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
A. Initial FY 8 | 9 B. Quarter 3 C. Final FY 9 | 3 |

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	1600	--	1600	7200	--	7200
(Grant)	(1600)	(--)	(--)	(7200)	(--)	(7200)
(Loan)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Other U.S.		350			1600	1600
Host Country		150			800	800
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS		500			2400	9600

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROXIMATE DATE OF OBLIGATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) 09	111	350		--	--	1,205	--	5,205	--
(2) 09	111	850		--	--	395		1,995	--
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						1,600		7,200	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)
851 | 852 | 964 | 968 | 971 | 973

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
751

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

A. Code	B. Amount	GEN	RGEN	RDE1	TECH	PVO	PVO N	INTER

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To promote the improved management and conservation of natural resources in Latin America and Caribbean countries to complement and sustain Economic Development Programs.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY | MM YY | Final MM YY
07 | 3 | 1 | | | 09 | 9 | 3

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
 000 941 Local Other (Specify) 935

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

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

_____, Gary Byllesbv,
LAC Controller

17. APPROVED BY

Signature _____
Title Director, LAC/DR
Date Signed MM DD YY _____

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

DRAFT

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country: LAC Regional/Central America Regional

Name of Project: Environmental Management Support

Number of Project: 598-0605/597-0035

1. Pursuant to Sections 103 and 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Environmental Management Support Project for the Latin America/Caribbean (LAC) Region involving planned obligations of not to exceed Seven Million Two Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (US \$7,200,000) in grant funds ("Grant") over a five 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 planned life of the project is five years and five months from the date of initial obligation.

2. The project will furnish assistance to promote the improved management and conservation of natural resources in Latin America and Caribbean countries to complement and sustain Economic Development Programs. The Project will include the provision of long and short-term advisors, conferences, workshops, and intensive studies, analyses and pilot projects.

3. The Project Agreements 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 seem appropriate.

a

a. Source and Origin of Commodities, Nationality of Services

Commodities financed directly by A.I.D. under the project shall have their source and origin in the United States (code 000) except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Commodities financed with funds granted to non-governmental organizations through specific support grants, for total procurement actions of less than \$250,000 will be code 935, with priority given to Geographic Code selection in the following order: 000, 941, 935. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall the United States (code 000) or code 941 countries 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.

Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Latin America
and the Caribbean

Date

Clearances:

LAC/DR:DBoyd _____
LAC/DR:JEvans _____
LAC/DR/EE:JHester _____
LAC/DR:GBowers _____
LAC/DR:TBrown _____
LAC/DP:Wwheeler _____
GC/LAC:GDavidson _____
LAC/CONT:GByllesby _____

Lodle/AG/#48710

Environmental Management Systems PP

Project No: 598-0605

Project No: 597-0035

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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
CDSS	Country Development Strategy Statement
CEP	Country Environmental Profile
OGBD	Consultative Group on Biological Diversity
DEMS	Development of Environmental Management Systems 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
LAC	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
S&T	Bureau of Science and Technology
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
OICD	Office of International Cooperation and Development (USDA)
LAC/DR/E	Environment, Energy and Science Staff, Office of Development Resources, Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
RSSA	Resources Support Service Agreement
CIDE	Center for International Development and Environment

I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Executive Summary

The Development of Environmental Management Systems Project (DEMS), is a five year, \$7.2 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 for protection of tropical forests and biological diversity within this hemisphere.

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 conservation of the ecological system. The proposed DEMS project will formalize, strengthen and expand the scope of environmental support activities funded by the LAC Bureau. The 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.

Ongoing DEMS activities have included support for Regional Environmental Management Specialists (REMS), 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 the 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 has 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 a Central American regional environmental profile published last year. 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

given to those problems considered the most pressing and capable of causing permanent environmental damage. Included in this category are the rapid destruction of tropical forests and the 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 DEMS project is to contribute to sustainable economic development in IAC countries in a way that is consistent with the sound management of biological 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 IAC countries to complement and sustain economic development programs.

The proposed project consists of three major components: 1) the provision of six, long-term technical advisers to assist the USAID missions and IAC/DR/E office, and benefit host countries, in the design, implementation, and evaluation of AID-supported projects and other natural resource management activities; 2) support for pilot projects and studies directly related to biodiversity and specific applications for the IAC 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 environmental impact and mitigation of negative impacts, strategic planning for AID (i.e. CDSS and Action Plan documents), and host country environmental policy formulation. The advisers will possess specialized expertise in environmental affairs, in addition to having considerable experience in natural resource management. Two long-term REMS will be funded under the project — one to be located in the Caribbean region, and the other in the Andean region. Long-term technical assistance will also include the services of a forestry/conservation specialist to be located in the Caribbean region. In the IAC/DR/E office, one pest and pesticide management specialist (USDA-RSSA) will provide short-term assistance to the missions and AID/W in project design and follow-up work as required. Additionally, two AAAS post-doctorate Science and Diplomacy fellows will assist in biodiversity research and development and provide backstop support in other areas of environmental concern.

Pilot project activities funded under the project, addressing the areas of 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 IAC/DR/E for verification of compliance with project criteria and for prioritizing projects among missions. IAC/DR/E will chair an IAC Bureau committee that will make the final selection from among the

submitted project proposals, and 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 IAC/DR/E office will review all regional project proposals that involve groups of countries not covered by an A.I.D. mission. The representative selection committee will also determine final authorization for all regional pilot projects.

It is anticipated that the DEMS 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 IAC 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 substantially beyond the scope of this PP.

B. Recommendations

It is recommended that AID approve the Development of the Environmental Management Systems (DEMS) project, with life of project funding of \$7.2 million for the five year period of FY 1989 - FY 1993. 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	Project Year					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
			(\$ 000's)			
Technical Assistance REMS (CAR and SA)	212	223	234	245	258	1,172
Regional Forest	80	83	85	87	90	425
Regional Pest Mgt. Specialist	95	95	100	108	112	510
AAAS Fellows	105	110	115	118	120	568
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal	492	511	534	558	580	2,675
Pilot Projects and Studies	608	889	846	842	770	3,955
Biodiversity Reserve	500					500
Evaluation and audits			20		50	70
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PROJECT TOTAL	1,600	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	\$7,200

II. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

A. The Problem

Natural resources provide a basic foundation for all economic development. Resources of land, 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. Yet it is the maintenance of this resource base which 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 immediate needs of growing populations and expanding agricultural 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 IAC 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 endemic in near-shore areas, resulting in significant reductions in the catch levels of high value seafood.

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

Three aspects of the overall problem of natural resource management in the IAC 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 plant and animal species, or a significant amount 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. This high density of species in the tropics also increases the threat of extinction, however, as certain species are typically found within very limited habitats which are rapidly being destroyed.

While the loss of the particular species itself may (or may not) be important to maintaining ecological balance in a region, the genetic material contained in this evolutionary breeding ground can hold the key to agricultural, medical, industrial, and commercial advances of enormous value. The biological diversity of tropical forests can literally provide a natural laboratory for development 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 second 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.

For example, El Salvador 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 effect. In some countries, insect resistance to DDT, malathion and feritrothion is resulting in increasing incidence of malaria. Moreover, the 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, which show a rate in Central America of 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 third 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 forests. 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 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 natural resource management, there exist other significant constraints to alleviating and stopping the degradation of natural resources. Ecological relationships in tropical forests are not well understood and many species of plants and insects have not yet 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 the IAC countries to balance the 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, policy formulation, effective long-range planning, and a consistent and sustained effort on the part of governments. It is also contemplated that, 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 IAC/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 third world 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), established in 1986 by the PPC Bureau, 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 three fiscal years, FY 88-90, A.I.D. is 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).

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 help fund activities designed to improve resource productivity. In line with the Agency's policy on environmental assistance is the full integration of environmental review procedures and check points into all AID-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 human needs.

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

Consistent with the Agency's environmental policy, the IAC Bureau has 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, IAC Bureau co-financing of the S&T Development Strategies for Fragile Lands project (DESFIL), and the Inter-country Technology Transfer project.

3. Relationship to Ongoing Projects

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

Development Strategies for Fragile Lands (DESFIL).

The DESFIL project, which is jointly financed and managed by the S&T Bureau and the IAC Bureau, 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 the 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 DEMS project will work closely with this S&T project on all activities within the IAC 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 IAC 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 AID 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 DEMS project will coordinate with the EPM project on all activities within the IAC region.

C. Project Rationale

DEMS activities have been funded annually by the IAC Regional Office since 1979. 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 REMS and other experts in natural resource management. Host countries have benefitted 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 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 AID Policy Paper and IAC Regional Action Plan, and to address the growing environmental crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean as mandated under 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 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 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 the USAID bilateral missions nor the IAC/R/RD office currently have the necessary technical expertise that must be available for a variety of needs and assignments. The ROCAP Integrated Pest Management specialist, serving the Central American countries, is the only person within the IAC Region who possesses the necessary skills in the science of pest management.

The most immediate need for technical expertise is for the environmental assessment of all AID 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 the 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 4) project evaluation. In the preliminary stages of strategy and program development, information about natural resource and environmental problems, constraints and alternative solutions, are 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.

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 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 given that 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 are the need to transfer technology and information among IAC countries. Projects with components that address the 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 DEMS project has proven itself to be an effective vehicle for providing this type of assistance to IAC host countries and USAID missions.

D. The Development of Environmental Management Systems Project (DEMS) and End of Project Status.

The DEMS Project has supported the Regional Environmental Management Specialist (REMS) positions and the Caribbean Regional Forester position, as well as some of the regional advisers based in USAID/ROCAP. The DEMS activities have helped finance over 50 pilot projects and special studies on environmental issues, such as a marine resources profile, plant resources 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 followup programs and projects.

In addition to profiles and feasibility studies, the DEMS Project has provided seed money to initiate and support pilot projects in a variety of natural resource management activities. Each year, AID 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 more current knowledge that can be transferred to USAID and host country programs.

DEMS also serves as an effective mechanism for programming funding reserves which are 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, oil spill contingency planning, park and nature tourism management, 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 at the same time. The environmental information service, for example, will establish 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 proposed project will serve to formalize the delivery of technical services and provide continued and expanded support for key activities in 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 DEMS project purpose will be determined by the following objectives. On the longer-term policy and project level, it is expected that at least ten AID-funded ongoing projects and programs will be redesigned or modified by DEMS technical advisers, so as to be directly compatible with the Agency's policy on natural resource management, conservation of the environment and maintenance of biological diversity. In addition, it is expected that at least four LAC missions (and most likely

more) will adopt, as a result of the DEMS 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 both 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 DEMS grant funds.

The accomplishment of specific project outputs attributable to the DEMS project will include the following. The project-funded technical expertise (i.e. 2 REMS, 2 AAAS fellows, a Forestry Conservationist and a Pest Management Specialist) will assist at least five USAID missions per year 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 DEMS technical advisers will carry out analyses and help design at least one new project per year, which has as its primary purpose the support of natural resource management and/or the maintenance of biological diversity within the IAC region.

The DEMS project budget currently has sufficient grant funds under the biodiversity reserve (\$500,000) to finance a total of five-six pilot initiatives in the field of biodiversity. The budget component for pilot projects and studies contains sufficient funds to finance other biodiversity projects, and regional natural resource pilot projects and/or special studies, on the order of five-six projects per year. These pilot activities will include at least one initiative 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 NGOs, PVOs 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 biological resources. Program success will be measured by a constant or increasing level of productivity of physical resources over the next twenty years, combined with 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 to assist LAC countries in assessing the environmental impact of proposed economic development programs and assist host governments in the design of environmentally sound programs. 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, 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.

B. Project Activities

The proposed Project will continue, expand and sharpen the focus of DEMS activities, as well as establish key project objectives and formalize project implementation procedures. The 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 environment and natural resource management.

1. Technical Assistance

The technical assistance component will provide long-term support for strategy development, project and program design, evaluation, and environmental studies. The following six long-term technical positions will be funded under the Project: two Regional Environmental Management Specialists (REMS) to be located in the Eastern Caribbean and the Andean regions; one regional forestry expert, also located in the Caribbean region; a pest and pesticide management expert located in the LAC/DR/E office; and two AAAS Diplomacy Fellows also to be located in AID/W. These positions, together with two REMS, a regional forester and a regional integrated pest management advisor supported by ROCAP, will provide technical backstopping to LAC Missions and countries in project design, problem identification and analysis, technology transfer, quality control on natural resource projects, and completion of the required project environmental assessments.

The REMS, as environmental experts, provide technical assistance in all aspects of environmental program and project design. In addition, the REMS provide host countries and USAID missions with the technical expertise required to adequately assess the environmental implications of AID-financed projects, as required under 22 CFR 216. REMS 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 REMS 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 to support a regular regional meeting of Caribbean forestry officials or similar workshop activity. Additional backup from the USFS Institute of Tropical Forestry is also available if 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, provides technical information, and facilitates technology transfer within the region.

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, and at the same time learn about the workings of the U.S. foreign assistance program. 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. All work of the AAAS is closely coordinated with the regional bureaus. The experience of IAC/DR/EST with AAAS Fellows has been extremely positive. All of the fellows have made important contributions to the development of USAID programs in environmental and natural resource management. Three of the past five fellows have continued working for A.I.D. after completion of the fellowship. The other two went on to work in related international environmental programs. The Diplomacy Fellows provide TDY assistance to field missions, advise Bureau management on issues concerning natural resource management and the environment, and perform technical backstopping for IAC countries and USAID missions. The Project will continue to support two AAAS Diplomacy Fellows each year over the five year life-of-project.

The Regional Pest and Pesticide Management (P/PM) Specialist is a new position to be included under the DEMS project. Primary responsibilities will be to provide host countries and field missions with technical

information on pesticide use, and develop methodologies for environmentally sound pest management programs. Environmental Assessments focusing on pesticide use are the most common type within IAC 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 specialist 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 DEMS Pest Management specialist will include program and project design assistance, environmental assessments which address pesticide issues, preparation of scopes of work and identifying personnel for pesticide studies, training of host country personnel, and the transference of technical information to the field. The P/PM specialist 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 specialist 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.

Over the five year LOP, the Project will provide 360 person months of technical assistance, including the AAAS fellowships. The total estimated cost of the technical assistance component is \$2.675 million.

2. Biodiversity Pilot Projects and Studies

During the past nine 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 foster 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 IAC 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 to 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 DEMS project will sharpen the focus of pilot projects, and divide all projects into two separate categories, each with its own distinct set of objectives.

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, DEMS

activities have included support grants for 14 pilot projects designed to address specific areas of biological diversity. The range of activities included institutional strengthening for improving 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 selection criteria for biological diversity project grants are slightly different than those for other pilot project activities financed by the Project. The difference is that biological diversity support grants are intended to leverage the maximum amount of additional resources. Therefore, grants will be awarded to NGOs based on rigorous matching grant criteria, with AID funds matching non-AID funds on a ratio of at least 1:1.

Sub-project activities will be selected from proposals submitted by NGOs to the appropriate USAID office, who in turn will submit the proposal to the IAC/DR/E office. Proposals are 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 sub-projects 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 sub-projects 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 25%. The selection criteria for these subprojects are described in the Administrative Analysis.

This component also finances special studies which contribute to the understanding of environmental and natural resource issues in economic development. 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 to IAC/DR/E by January 31 each year, and will compete for a fixed amount of funds based on established criteria. Given the nature of the process, no specific allocation of funds will be made for any of the three categories. Sub-project 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.

In addition to the projected annual budget for pilot projects, the Project will administer special purpose reserves or set-asides. In FY 1989, PPC has established a central reserve of \$2.0 million for new biodiversity activities. This worldwide reserve will be distributed by the Biodiversity Working Group. The IAC Bureau allotment is \$500,000, with the Project budget including this amount as a special reserve.

The Project will support six to eight special projects in the area of biodiversity each year, at an estimated average cost of \$80,000 each, to be funded out of the reserve for biodiversity. It is also anticipated that approximately five to six additional pilot project activities in biodiversity will be funded each year under project grant funds allotted for pilot projects. The number and scope of activities funded each year will vary in accordance with Agency needs and the nature of the proposals received.

IV. FINANCIAL PLAN AND ANALYSIS

A. Project Budget Summary

The total IOP funding for this five year project is \$7.2 million. Of this total, an estimated \$3.745 million for the IAC DEMS project (598-0605) will be split funded from the ARDN functional account (\$1.75 million) and the PSEE functional account (\$1.995 million). The total estimated funding for the CA Regional DEMS project (597- 0035) of \$2.955 million will be funded entirely from the ARDN account.

Component	Estimated Annual Budget (\$ 000's)					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Technical Assistance						
REMS	212	223	234	245	258	1,172
Regional Forest	80	83	85	87	90	425
Regional Pest Mgt.	95	95	100	108	112	510
AAAS Fellows	105	110	115	118	120	568
Subtotal	492	511	534	558	580	2,675
Pilot Projects and Studies (e.g. biodiversity, regional natural resource, training)	608	889	846	842	770	3,955
Biodiversity Reserve	500					500
Evaluation and Audits			20		50	70
PROJECT TOTAL	<u>1,600</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>7,200</u>

	Planned Obligation by Fiscal Year					Total
	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	
LA ARDN	550	300	300	300	300	\$1,750
LA PSEE	395	400	400	400	400	\$1,995
CA ARDN	155	700	700	700	700	\$2,955
PFC ARDN	500	-	-	-	-	\$ 500
TOTAL	\$1,600	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$7,200

B. Counterpart Contributions

As a regional project, DEMS 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 DEMS Project to require significant counterpart contributions from all recipients of the grants for pilot projects and special studies. The recipients of biological diversity support grants will be required to provide matching counterpart funding with non-A.I.D. funds on at least a one-to-one basis. Recipients of other support grants will be required to provide a minimum of 25% of sub-project costs.

C. Geographic Codes

The authorized geographic code for the technical assistance component will be Code 000 - U.S. only. In conformance with the regulations governing specific support grants (Handbook 1b, Chapter 16, Section B1c(4)(a)), the authorized code for specific support grants, for total procurement actions of less than \$250,000, will be Code 935, with priority given to Geographic Code selection in the following way: 000, 941, 935. The use of Code 935 will add to the Project's cost-effectiveness and is responsive to Section 119 of the FAA, which encourages A.I.D. to work with and assist in strengthening the institutional capacity of local NGOs.

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. two REMS positions, the Caribbean Regional Forester, and the Regional Pest/Pesticide Management Specialist) 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 directions, 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 DEMS 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 89), the only new contract to be let will be the RSSA agreement for the pest/pesticide management expert. Existing contracts for the two REMS positions and the forester do not expire until 1990, however, annual funding will be needed to fully fund their contracts.

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>
REMS (2)	LT TA	120 pm	PSC (mission) competitive	\$1.172
Regional Forester	LT TA	60 pm	PASA/USFS	\$436
AAAS Fellows	annual fellowships	120 pm	S&T buy-in	\$547
Pest Mgt/ Pesticide	LT TA	60 pm	RSSA with USDA	\$520
Pilot Projects/ Studies	TA Training	---	Specific Support Grants	\$3,955
Biodiversity	TA	- - -	Grants, Contracts	\$500
Evaluation	TA	- - -	IQC	\$70

F. Methods of Implementation and Financing

The project components will be implemented through several mechanisms. RSSA contracts and PASA contracts with USDA will be used to procure the services of the pest/pesticide management specialist and the regional forester respectively. Personal service contracts will be used to contract the REMS positions. The AAAS Diplomacy fellowships will be awarded through the existing procedures in the S&T contract for buy-ins. All pilot projects and studies will be awarded to 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 IAC/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	\$1,172
S&T Project Buy-in	Direct Payment	\$547
RSSA/PASA (including equipment and supplies)	Direct Payment	\$956
Pilot Projects/Studies		
direct AID Contract	Direct Payment	\$3,955
Biodiversity Reserve, Pilot Projects Evaluation	Direct Payment	\$500
Direct AID Contract	Direct Payment	\$70

V. IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION PLAN

A. Administrative Responsibilities

The Chief of the IAC/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 REMS, 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. Selection and evaluation of AAAS fellows will utilize the existing procedures established by S&T. The Project Manager will be responsible for direct supervision of the AAAS fellows and the pest management/pesticide RSSA specialist. He will also be responsible for assuring adequate coordination between the REMS, 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 IAC/DR/E office will provide office space and support for the Pest/Pesticide Management specialist and the AAAS fellows. The REMS personnel and the regional forester will be based in the field and will receive all administrative/logistical support and office space from the corresponding host mission.

The OP/OS/LAC office will be responsible for preparing and executing contractual agreements and personal service contracts for the Pest Management RSSA, the Forestry PASA, and as applicable for pilot project activities.

The host missions (RDO/C and USAID/Lima) for the REMS will be responsible for contracting and day to day supervision of the REMS officers. 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.

B. Relationship to On-going Bureau, S&T, and Mission Projects

The DEMS 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 will be emphasized with the major natural resource management activities in the IAC Bureau and the S&T Bureau. 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 IAC 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, and Health. 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 the 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 its 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 A.I.D./W and missions are incorporated into the evaluation in a timely way.

D. Implementation Schedule

The technical assistance positions (with the exception of the AAAS fellowships) will have limited competition in 1989 for contracts beginning in FY 1990, when the current contracts expire. New contracts will be signed for a period of four years, through the end 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 1989</u>	
Project Authorization	April 15, 1989
Pest Mgt. RSSA contracted	May 15, 1989
REMS candidate selected	September, 1989
Subproject RFP published	October 15, 1989
Subproject Proposals received	December 15, 1989
Subprojects selected	February 15, 1990
SSG grant agreements signed	March 15, 1989
REMS position announcement published	September 1, 1989
<u>FY 1990</u>	
REMS contract signed	January 1990
Subproject Proposals received	February 15, 1990
Subproject RFP published	October 1990
<u>FY 1991</u>	
Subproject RFP published	September, 1991
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 RFP published	September 1991
Subprojects selected	February 1992
Grant agreements signed	March 1992
<u>FY 1993</u>	
Subproject RFP published	October 1992
Subprojects selected	February 1993
Grant agreements signed	March 1993
Final Evaluation completed	September 1993

*Note: It is anticipated that missions will submit all subproject proposals 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 project authorization 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 IAC/DR/E office to adequately manage the project.

Selection of Sub-projects. 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 Project, all activities to be financed cannot be specifically identified in advance. Therefore, the funding guidelines and criteria for selection of subprojects assumes 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.
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 IAC/DR/EST 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 \$7.2 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, the regional adviser provides continuity and facilitates 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 IAC 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 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 tropical forests and biodiversity, which is manifested in amendments to the FAA, is not always fully understood or acted upon by the host countries and field missions. The centrally directed technical advisers are a particularly effective mechanism for transmitting these concerns to missions and assisting in program development to address these issues.

IAC/DR/E Workload. The Project will impose responsibility for direct management and supervision of three technical advisers, indirect supervision of three more, and management of a few small regional grant projects each year. The IAC/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 five year IOP. In the past, the office has prepared separate authorizations for the approval of the Assistant Administrator for each subproject or contract. In a similar way, the contracting requirements will not impose any additional burden on either the IAC/OS office or the contracting offices of USAID missions responsible for contracting the REMS positions. All of these contracting actions have been carried out in previous years, with the single exception of the regional pest/pesticide management expert.

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 minimization 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 at 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 AID 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 minimization approach, as the underlying economic justification of the DEMS 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 REMS (2), a Regional Forester, a Pest/Pesticide Management Specialist, and the AAAS fellows (2), is \$492,000 during the first year of the project. Assuming each Mission finances only 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 DEMS 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 DEMS 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 which 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 IAC 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 biological 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) Project-funded long-term environmental advisers contribute in a major way to the redesign or modification of at least ten (10) ongoing USAID projects, for the purpose of improving compatibility with, and making the projects more attuned to, AID natural resource management and environmental conservation policies and objectives.

3) At least 75% of the DEMS-funded pilot projects (for both biological diversity and regional national resource management) will continue to generate benefits and be funded through other means for a period of two years after AID 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) Six (6) long-term technical advisers, including two (2) AAAS fellows/year, are contracted over the five year LOP. Technical experts directly assist at least five missions per year in preparation of IEEs, 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 problem of maintenance of biological diversity and complies with the legislative mandate in this field.
- 4) Approximately 5-6 regional pilot projects and studies per year, in the areas of natural resource management, will be carried out over the five 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 followup activities by project-funded NGOs, FVOs and other private entities working in the field of natural resource management.

40

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 and maintenance of biodiversity research and project activities continues at projected levels.

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

Regional Environmental Specialists (2) 120 person months	1172
Regional Forestry Position (1) 60 person months	425
Regional Pest Management Specialist 60 person months	510
AAAS Fellows (2)	568
	<hr/>
Sub-total Tech. Asst.	2675
Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management Pilot Projects and Studies	3955
Biodiversity Reserve	500
Evaluations (2)	70
	<hr/>
Total DEMS	\$ 7,200

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

LY'88 OYB - 970,000

ANNEX B

ARUN OYB = \$650,000*	Funding level	PIU/I prep date	PAID	Contract Office	Obligation Status
1. Caribbean Regional Forester (PASA)	\$ 85,000	5/88	9/88	AID/W	funds authorized; sent to contracts
2. AAAS Fellow-Amendment (Wilson)	\$ 26,057	9/87	4/88	AID/W/S&T	Wilson extension completed
2 AAAS Fellows 88/89	\$ 97,300	5/88	9/89	"	funds authorized; sent to contracts 5/28
(Total - \$123,357)					
3. Environmental Information Service (2 yr - split funded) (Conservation Foundation)	\$ 76,000 ARUN \$124,000 SIA \$200,000 (total)	6/88	-	AID/W/LAC	funds authorized; sent to contracts

1 BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

4. Environmental Management Plan for St. Lucia (SLNT)	\$ 75,000	5/88	-	Field-RDO/C	funds authorized; will be obligated by late August '88
5. Center for Applied and Exp. Research in Manu Biosphere Reserve, Peru (WWF/FPCN)	\$100,000	6/88	-	AID/W/LAC	funds authorized; sent to contracts; contract 95% complete, will be ready for funding window
6. Wildlands Conservation and Management in the D.R. (WWF)	\$ 75,000	5/88	-	AID/W/LAC	funds authorized; sent to contracts; grant agreement in preparation
7. The Trees of the Serrania de Pilon Lajas, Bolivia (Mo. Bot. Gar.)	\$100,000	6/88	-	AID/W/LAC	funds authorized; sent to contracts 5/88; grant agreement in preparation, awaiting M&G registration
* See Item #8.	\$ 15,643				

Previous DEMS Project Activities

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	Must hold limited competition
9. REMS/CAR (PSC)	\$107,000	3/88	9/88	Field-RDO/C	Funds obligated; budget allotment sent to field; contract signed
* See Item #3	\$124,000				

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

LY'88 OYB = \$1,165,000

ARDN OYB = \$1,165,000	Funding level	PIO/1 prop date	FACD	Contract Office	Obligation Status
10. Biodiversity Survey Centers (D. Janzen, FN/TNC)	\$125,000	5/88	-	Field/Costa Rica	Funds authorized; AID/San Jose completing PVO registration of Fundacion Neotropica; grant agreement will be made 8/31
11. Conservation and Development Plan for Tortuguero NP (CCC)	\$125,000	5/88	-	Field/Costa Rica	funds authorized; awaiting PVO registration
12. Diversity and Medicinal Properties of Belizean Plants (NY Bot. Gar.)	\$100,000	6/88	-	Field/Belize	Funds authorized; budget allowance received by Mission 7/2; grant agreement almost complete
13. New Biodiversity Project	\$ 65,000	--	--	--	Invitations for proposals are being made
14. Project design and Implementation	\$750,000			Field/RUCAP	Funds authorized but not yet obligated; funds being reprogrammed by RUCAP

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7/25/88

DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (598-0605)

1/3

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

1
2
1

ARDN cont.

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

Funding Level

\$ 75,000

Activity Status

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

SOW completed; initial
grant negotiated with
2nd Bot. expedition and
IIED.

Residual FY'86 OYB = Activities

<u>ARDN OYB = \$300,000</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.	\$ 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
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
<u>SDA OYB = \$482,000</u>		
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

SDA cont.

	<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

SDA OYB = \$500,000

	<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

SDA OYB = \$685,000

	<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 Amazonian 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

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 Hatziolos through 12/31/84 while Deputy Env't Officer position being appr'vd.	W	\$ 17,700

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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

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. Hatziclos 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.

6)

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK

Pest and Pesticide Management Specialist

Office of International Cooperation and Development
International Research and Development
Technical Assistance Division
Latin America and Caribbean Programs
Pest and Pesticide Management Advisor
GS-401-13/14

I. Introduction

The Latin America and Caribbean Programs Branch of the Technical Assistance Division is responsible for administering and coordinating USDA'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 advisor will also advise IAC 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 Management Specialists (REMS) and the Regional Pest Management Specialist (REMS) 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.

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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.

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/MO, C. David McMakin, Director

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

SUBJECT: Office Space and Logistical Support for RSSA 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 RSSA contractor. Our office's Environment, Energy and Science Staff is currently in the process of identifying a candidate for a long-term pest management advisor position to be filled through a PSSA with USDA. Location of this technical advisor within the LAC/DR offices in AID/W is critical to both 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 RSSA contractor.

Approved *CD McMakin*

Disapproved _____

Date 3/28/89

cc W Miller M/ERM
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; FAA Sec. 634A. If money is sought to 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. FAA 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. FAA 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

4. FAA Sec. 611(b); 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. FAA Secs. 612(b), 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars. NA
(Centrally-funded Project)
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release? 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. FAA Sec. 119(q)(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

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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)?

NA

15. FY 1989 Appropriations Act. If assistance is to be made to a United States PVO (other than a cooperative development organization), does it obtain at least 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from sources other than the United States Government?

PVO has yet to be selected. Those PVOs 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 PVO, has that organization provided upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of A.I.D., and is the PVO registered with A.I.D.?

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).

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

- a. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 548
(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. FPA Secs. 102(b), 111, 113, 281(a). Describe extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, dispersing investment from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) 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.

NA

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

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

9. FZA Sec. 281(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

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- j. FAA 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. FAA Sec. 118(c). 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

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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?

- m. FAA Sec. 116(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?

9. FY 1989 Appropriations Act Sec. 515. NA
If deob/reob authority is sought to be exercised in the provision of DA assistance, are the funds being obligated for the same general purpose, and for countries within the same 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. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan at a reasonable rate of interest.
- b. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete with U.S. enterprises, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20 percent of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan, or has the requirement to enter into such an agreement been waived by the President because of a national security interest?
- c. FAA Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of assisting long-range plans and programs designed to develop economic resources and increase productive capacities?

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?

5C(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, (B) Construction, and (C) Other Restrictions.

A. PROCUREMENT

1. FAA Sec. 602(a). Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services financed? Yes
2. FAA Sec. 604(a). Will all procurement be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or determined under delegation from him? Yes
3. FAA Sec. 604(d). If the cooperating country discriminates against marine insurance companies authorized to do business in the U.S., will commodities be insured in the United States against marine risk with such a company? NA
4. FAA Sec. 604(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

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5. FAA Sec. 604(q). 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(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, that at least 50 percent of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S. flag commercial vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates? NO
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 1989 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

B. CONSTRUCTION

1. FAA Sec. 601(d). If capital (e.g., construction) project, will U.S. engineering and professional services be used? NA
2. FAA 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. FAA Sec. 620(k). If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed \$100 million (except for productive enterprises in Egypt that were described in the CP), or does assistance have the express approval of Congress? NA

C. OTHER RESTRICTIONS

1. FAA 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. FAA Sec. 301(d). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights? 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(q). 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. FAA 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 FAA section 209(d) (transfer of FAA 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. 119.⁶⁶ 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;

(5) whenever possible, enter into long-term agreements in which the recipient country agrees to protect ecosystems or other wildlife habitats recommended for protection by relevant governmental or nongovernmental organizations or as a result of activities undertaken pursuant to paragraph (6), and the United States agrees to provide, subject to obtaining the necessary appropriations, additional assistance necessary for the establishment and maintenance of such protected areas;

(6) support, as necessary and in cooperation with the appropriate governmental and nongovernmental organizations, efforts to identify and survey ecosystems in recipient countries worthy of protection;

(7) cooperate with and support the relevant efforts of other agencies of the United States Government, including the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Peace Corps;

(8) review the Agency's environmental regulations and revise them as necessary to ensure that ongoing and proposed actions by the Agency do not inadvertently endanger wildlife species or their critical habitats, harm protected areas, or have other adverse impacts on biological diversity (and shall report to the Congress within a year after the date of enactment of this paragraph on the actions taken pursuant to this paragraph);

(9) ensure that environmental profiles sponsored by the Agency include information needed for conservation of biological diversity; and

(10) deny any direct or indirect assistance under this chapter for actions which significantly degrade national parks or similar protected areas or introduce exotic plants or animals into such areas.

(h) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Each annual report required by section 634 a) of this Act shall include, in a separate volume, a report on the implementation of this section.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON DC 20523

LAC-IEE-89-05

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

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON DC 20523

March 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM

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

THRU: LAC/DR, ~~Terrance J. Brown~~ *T.J.B.*

FROM: LAC/DR/E, John Wilson *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.

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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

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

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