

JUN 11 1997

# DRAFT (FOR DISCUSSION)

## RANKING OF ENVIRONMENT SOs

Country SO	Performance	Contribution
Guatemala Bilateral	30	10
Brazil	30	10
Bolivia	30	10
Peru	30	5
LAC Regional - PiP	25	10
Mexico	25	10
Guatemala Regional	25	10
Paraguay	25	5
Honduras	25	5
Guatemala Regional - Energy SpO	20	7
Jamaica	20	7
Jamaica Regional	20	7
Brazil Energy SpO	20	10
Dominican Republic	20	2
El Salvador	15	2
Nicaragua	15	2
Panama	15	7
Colombia	10	10
Ecuador		
Haiti		

3510

### Performance Rating:

- 35 Extraordinary Performance
- 30 Exceeding Performance Expectations
- 25 High Met
- 20 Meeting Performance Expectations
- 15 Low Met
- 10 Falling Short of Expectations
- 5 Falling Very Short of Expectations

### Contribution Rating:

1090

- 10 Agency/Bureau Priority
- 7
- 5 Stated Mission Priority
- 2
- 0 Lower Priority

# DRAFT

## BOLIVIA

	Performance	Contribution
SO4: Degradation of Forest, Soil and Water Resources Reduced and Biodiversity Protected	30	10
IR4.1: Increased Forest Value to discourage conversion		
IR4.2: Increased public awareness of environmental protection and sustainable resource management issues		

**Performance:** The Environment Technical Team judged that the Environment SO exceeded FY 1996 targets. Three of the four indicators (SO1, IR1) far exceeded the planned targets, and the other indicator (IR2) met the target. Given that several targets were greatly exceeded, the Technical Team questioned the adequacy of these targets for FY 1996. The Mission explained that several unexpected events occurred in 1996 that greatly boosted performance, including, for example, passage of a new Forestry Law, the redefinition of what constitutes "new products" for determining sustainable forest income, and increased international demand for ecocertified products from Bolivia. Targets for all affected indicators have been revised to reflect these events. It was also noted by the Technical Team that the four indicators were insufficient to represent the breadth of the Mission's environment portfolio. Pollution prevention activities, for example, are not reflected by the current indicators. These concerns are addressed in the Mission's proposed Strategic Plan, which includes several additional indicators to provide greater reporting detail. High performance of the Environment SO is expected to continue under the proposed Strategic Plan.

**Contributions:** A rating of 10 was given for "Contribution to Agency and Bureau Objectives" because Bolivia is a Bureau priority country for biodiversity and the Mission has identified the Environment SO as the top priority for achieving sustainable development objectives.

# DRAFT

## BRAZIL

	Performance	Contribution
SO2: Environmentally and Socio-economically Sustainable Alternatives for Sound Land Use Adopted Beyond Target Areas	30	10
IR2.1: Target policies to support environmentally sound land use adopted and/or implemented		
IR2.2: Systems for sustainable management identified, promoted, and adopted in target areas		
IR2.3: Systems disseminated beyond target areas.		
IR2.4: Target institutions strengthened		

**Performance:** This strategic objective arguably is one of best performing in the LAC Bureau (if not beyond) and warrants consideration for a 35 point rating. Performance of virtually all the indicator targets was exceeded, especially for IR indicators of performance at target areas. Performance targets were even exceeded at two of the four SO level indicators which represent success BEYOND target areas. The superior performance of this SO is also demonstrated by its ability to: (1) leverage the design and implementation of the \$290 million G7 Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest, and to leverage additional US Government resources for the next phase of the G7 Pilot Program; (b) convince the IDB and the State of Bahia to improve the environmental mitigations for a tourist road, thereby doubling the extent of legally protected Atlantic Coastal Rainforest in that region; and (3) engage U.S.-based and Brazilian NGO partners in the development of the USAID/Brazil environment results framework, and incorporate its "management by results" methodology. Although new development threats are emerging to Brazil's natural areas (e.g, pipeline from Bolivia to Brazil; Government emphasis on social development threatening the integrity of unoccupied lands), USAID efforts will continue to strengthen local capacity to address these threats, and help guide multilateral efforts. Note also that this SO is the Mission's highest priority (in combination with energy SPO).

**Contribution:** USAID/Brazil environment SO contributes to Agency Global Climate Change and biodiversity goals. Brazil is a priority country for both global environmental issues. This SO is the Mission's highest priority.

# DRAFT

## BRAZIL ENERGY SpO

	Performance	Contribution
SpO3: Increased Environmentally Sound Energy Production and Use	20	10
IR3.1: Enhanced capabilities and perspectives of decision-makers in the area of electric power sector regulatory reform to be supportive of the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy projects		
IR3.2: Mechanisms established or strengthened to finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other clean energy projects		
IR3.3 Institutional capacity developed in key Brazilian institutions for the commercial implementation of renewable energy, energy efficiency, or other clean energy systems in a market-based environment		

**Performance:** Because the performance monitoring system was not in place over FY 96, this SPO was ranked as meeting its performance expectations based on: (1) the future prospects for success based on changes in the Brazilian energy sector; (2) progress made by USAID/Brazil's (and G/ENV/EET's) partners in developing and adopting the results framework for this SPO, and (3) preliminary reports of the success of initial efforts (e.g., renewable energy activities; preparing the National Electric Conservation Program (PROCEL) to accept major World Bank energy efficiency loan). According to the R4, recent significant developments in Brazil make this an opportune time to invest in clean energy. These include expected increases in privatization and economic expansion in Brazil, and the ability to leverage clean energy funds (e.g., a \$350 million World Bank energy loans; \$130 million worth of investment from the Government of Brazil and power utilities; and \$40 million in PROCEL low-interest financing).

**Contribution:** USAID/Brazil's energy SPO contributes to the Agency Global Climate Change goal. This SPO (in combination with the environment SO) is rated by USAID/Brazil as its most important sectoral program.

# DRAFT

## COLOMBIA

	Performance	Contribution
SO4: The Environment Managed for Long-term Sustainability	10	10
IR4.1: Improved conservation and management of natural resources		
IR4.2: Improved management of urban environment and pollution prevention		

**Performance:** The Environment Technical Team felt that performance fell short of the planned targets during the past year since ECOFONDO's Strategic Plan was not finalized by the time the R4 was submitted, nor have the Financial Self-Sufficiency Plan and the Project Management Strategy been developed. Since submission of the R4, the Mission received the Strategic Plan (which develops a vision for ECOFONDO and an evaluation system), and is expecting the Financial Self-Sufficiency Plan by the end of March. The Project Management Strategy has yet to be developed. ECOFONDO employees have been trained in financial and project management, although three trained employees have resigned. These first steps towards financial sustainability and effective management of the Americas Fund, followed by implementation of the Strategic Plan, will allow ECOFONDO to derive a growing percentage of its income from sources other than the Enterprise for the Americas and the Canadian Environmental Funds. The Mission and the Technical Team believe that prospects for accomplishing the SpO by the end of the SpO period are good.

**Contribution:** The Mission has one SO (Democracy) and one SpO (Environment). USAID/Colombia supports the Environmental Endowment, which at minimal cost to the Mission (less than \$120,000 over three years), leverages funds for biodiversity conservation projects throughout the country. The Mission expects the endowment to be a major catalyst for biodiversity conservation in Colombia. Colombia is a country with biodiversity of global significance.

# DRAFT

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

	Performance	Contribution
SO4: Increased availability of Environmentally Sound Energy Sources.	20	2
IR 4.1 Environmental component of the regulatory framework in place.		
IR 4.2: Innovative renewable energy alternatives developed and disseminated in rural areas.		
IR 4.3 Improved conservation in critical watersheds contributing to sustainable energy usage		

**Performance:** The technical team judged that the environmental SO met FY 1996 targets. Two IRs met their performance expectations (IR4.1, IR 4.3), and the third exceeded (IR4.2). However, of the nine indicators, five either fell short or had no data for their 1996 performance. This was caused by some extenuating circumstances. In one indicator (IR4.2.1) completion of a new plant by a US company was delayed, another had difficulty measuring the deforestation rate and will be replaced (IR4.3). Failure of GODR to pass a new energy law made it difficult to measure percentage of power plants complying with norms (IR4.1.2), and the norms themselves (IR 4.1.1). In another the actual target (IR4.3.2) was reduced. These problems have been addressed so prospects for future success are good.

**Contribution:** The Mission has identified the Environmental SO as the lowest priority (4th) and is phasing out by 1999. However, there is strong Congressional interest in promoting renewable energy. This is one of the few programs in the region addressing this interest and also leveraging other donors funding for same.

# DRAFT

## ECUADOR

	Performance	Contribution
SO4: The Environment Managed for Long-term Sustainability		
IR4.1: Improved conservation and management of natural resources		
IR4.2: Improved management of urban environment and pollution prevention		

# DRAFT

## EL SALVADOR

	Performance	Contribution
SO4: Increased use of Environmentally Sound Technologies and Practices in Selected Fragile Areas	15	2
IR4.1: Increased Awareness and understanding of the importance of environmental issues		
IR4.2: Increased knowledge of environmentally sound technologies and practices		

**Performance:** Based on the limited information provided, the technical team judged that SO 4 performance targets were met. However, the degree of certainty in this conclusion is reduced by the fact that data were provided for only three indicators; one at the SO level and two at the IR level. Performance data were not available for the other indicators (two at the SO level and two at the IR level) since FY 1996 was used as the base year. The Technical Team also had concerns regarding the SO's results framework and indicators, feeling that they did not capture the breadth and success of the Mission's program. Significant efforts have been made in policy reform, reforestation, soil conservation, integrated pest management, and management of protected areas, as well as in environmental awareness. In addition, the Technical Team felt that most of the indicators seem to measure inputs and outputs rather than impact. The Mission has proposed a revised SO focussing on water as a cross-cutting theme. Future performance will depend on how well lessons learned from past accomplishments and partnerships are incorporated in the proposed SO.

**Contribution:** The Mission rated the Environment SO as its lowest priority, while at the same time recognizing the dire environmental situation in El Salvador and the deleterious impacts this has on sustainable development, including poverty alleviation. Also, El Salvador is not an environment priority country for the Bureau or the Agency.

# DRAFT

## GUATEMALA BILATERAL

	Performance	Contribution
SO3: Sustainable natural resource management and conservation of biodiversity in priority areas	30	10
IR3.1: People adopt more sustainable land use practices		
IR3.2: Improved policy framework for environmentally sound management and conservation of biodiversity		
IR3.3: More responsive institutions and increased local participation in decision making		

**Performance:** Past performance has been solid. FY 96 targets for two of the three SO indicators and two of three IRs were exceeded. The third SO indicator is reported on every two years therefore no data was available for 1996. The indicator for IR3.3 (area under sustainable concession contracts with local organizations) fell short due to extenuating circumstances (granting community concessions became an issue in the peace negotiations and the GOG delayed moving ahead with this due to its sensitivity). Future prospects are strong. The GOG has recently again demonstrated its high level commitment to protecting the Maya Biosphere Reserve by taking prompt, non-confrontational actions to resolve the issue of unauthorized incursions into the protected areas of settlers.

**Contribution:** The Maya Biosphere Reserve is a region of extremely high biodiversity and a critical element of the Meso-American ecological corridor to protect biodiversity of regional and global importance. USAID support under this SO also provides significant economic benefits from forestry, eco-tourism, and sustainable agriculture in buffer and multiple use zones, and complements developmental efforts under the Guatemala peace process.

# DRAFT

## GUATEMALA REGIONAL

	Performance	Contribution
SO2: Effective regional stewardship of the environment and key natural resources	25	10
IR2.1: C.A. protected areas system developed and consolidated		
IR2.2: Increased local empowerment for stewardship of natural resources in target areas		
IR2.3: Reduced levels of contamination by key pollutants in target areas		

**Performance:** Performance under previous regional environmental programs was solid. The PROARCA program is in its early stages of implementation, but has already achieved noteworthy results building upon past USAID programs. The SO indicator on environmental agreements ratified by CA countries was met along with three indicators for IR 2.1 and IR 2.2. No target was given in FY 96 for the second SO indicator. The indicator for IR 2.3 (national environmental laws and by-laws approved) was significantly exceeded. CA Ministers agreed to guidelines on the Meso-American Ecological Corridor, a comparative risk assessment was completed, and substantial work was done on engaging stakeholder groups in defining activities for USAID support and ensuring their commitment to action. Future prospects are very strong given the high level of commitment of Central American leaders to implementing the various components of the CONCAUSA accords. The Mission is adjusting performance indicators to better reflect the catalytic and leveraging nature of the PROARCA program in influencing environmental investments by international donors and the private sector within the CA region.

**Contribution:** Central America is a region of extremely high biodiversity. G-CAP support is critical to creating the Meso-American ecological corridor to protect biodiversity of outstanding regional and global importance. Central America's natural resources (biodiversity, forest, coastal) are vital to the economic development of the region. G-CAP support under this SO helps to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, provides significant economic benefits from forestry, eco-tourism, coastal resource, and agriculture (in buffer/multiple use zones) enterprises, and contributes to improved health conditions by reducing environmental contamination. Expanding into pollution prevention is a priority of the Bureau and support to CONCAUSA through G-CAP is Agency's key USAID effort addressing this for Central American countries.

# DRAFT

## GUATEMALA REGIONAL - ENERGY SpO

	Performance	Contribution
SpO: Increased investment in private sector energy services in Central America	20	7
IR 1: Investment in private sector energy services		
IR 2: Policy and regulatory frameworks which promote private investment established in at least three CA countries		
IR 3: Attractive renewable energy and energy efficiency investment opportunities identified and promoted		
IR 4: Financial resources mobilized for private sector investments		

**Performance:** The energy Special Objective is new, therefore past performance is not applicable. The energy Special Objective will become an IR of the USAID regional trade project. IR 1 indicator was exceeded, one IR 2 indicator was met (other had no 1996 target), two IR 3 indicators were exceeded, no targets were given in 1996 for IR 4 indicators. Future prospects are strong given the high level of commitment of CA leaders to environmental initiatives including sustainable energy, and the opportunities being created for U.S. companies in sustainable energy technologies.

**Contribution:** Central America is a priority for USAID for economic integration and trade expansion. Sustainable energy resources are crucial to support private sector-led investment and overall economic development. USAID regional support to energy activities in Central America supports the CONCAUSA agreements.

# DRAFT

## HAITI

	Performance	Contribution
<b>SO4: The Environment Managed for Long-term Sustainability</b>		
<b>IR4.1: Improved conservation and management of natural resources</b>		
<b>IR4.2: Improved management of urban environment and pollution prevention</b>		

# DRAFT

## HONDURAS

	Performance	Contribution
SO: Effective Stewardship of Key Natural Resources for Sustainable Development	25	5
IR4.1: Sustainable pine forest management practices extended		
IR4.2: Sustainable and more productive hillside agriculture		
IR4.3: Improved management of protected areas		

**Performance:** FY 1996 performance easily met performance expectations. Most indicators at the SO and IR levels met targets -- only the indicators for pine forest hectares under sustainable management plans (IR1) and number of families attaining 50% on-farm income increases (IR2) exceeded performance targets. In contrast, the increased protected area under conservation indicator (IR3) fell short of its target. Mitigating circumstances and future prospects which elevated performance score to "high met" include (a) the Mission anticipates that the pine forestry sector is "ready to take off" and become a sustainable source of jobs, income and watershed protection if the Mission provides additional investment; (b) sustainable agriculture activities (LUPE) appear to be influencing other donor projects; (c) Fundacion Vida has improved its administration; and (d) accomplishing an IR3 indicator despite budget and 620q constraints.

**Contribution:** Mission has included environment SO in its new strategic plan and ranks pine forestry IR and NGO component of biodiversity IR as high priorities (though not highest priorities). Mission is phasing out of sustainable hillside agriculture and support for public sector management of protected areas. Some biodiversity areas important for CONCAUSA and regional programs (PROARCA; Parks in Peril).

# DRAFT

## JAMAICA BILATERAL

	Performance	Contribution
SO2: Increased protection of key natural resources in environmentally and economically significant areas	20	7
IR2.1: Expanded areas of priority urban and natural resources under sustainable management		
IR2.2: Increased financial resources for environmental management		
IR2.3: Strengthened capacity of Jamaican organizations to manage natural resources effectively		
IR2.4: Established environmental policies and regulations to conserve natural resources		

**Performance:** Past performance has been solid. Mission provided data on 12 of 19 indicators (others were new with 1996 or 1997 as baseline). One SO indicator and indicators for IRs 2.2 and 2.4 were met. Two of three indicators for IR 2.1 were met, one fell short. One indicator for IR 2.3 was met, two fell short. Parliamentary approval was obtained for a draft policy paper establishing a national system of protected areas. GOG delegation of authority to two local NGOs to manage Jamaica's first two national parks was achieved. Prospects for future performance are strong.

**Contribution:** USAID's environmental program in Jamaica supports the conservation of biodiversity of regional importance and the International Coral Reef Initiative, and provides significant economic benefits from eco-tourism. The Mission would retain this SO even with significant budget reductions because of its key contributions to Jamaica's economy and overall development. Pollution prevention activities also contribute to improved health conditions, and expanding into pollution prevention is a priority of the Bureau.

# DRAFT

## JAMAICA REGIONAL

	Performance	Contribution
IR 2: Improved capability in environmental and natural resource management	20	7

Note: The Jamaica Regional program has only one IR related to environmental activities

**Performance:** The regional program is implemented through two activities -- the Caribbean Environmental Network funded by the Environmental Initiative for the Americas, and the ENCORE project. Both of these are scheduled to end in FY 98. The Mission has been authorized to develop a medium-term environmental strategy to identify regional environmental priorities for possible future USAID support. In connection with the US/Japan Common Agenda, USAID is also providing funding to assess the needs for enhancing regional institutional capacity for coastal and marine resource research and management.

Past performance has been solid. In FY 96 two of six IR indicators were exceeded, three were met, and one had no targets provided against which to judge impact. Future performance prospects are strong through FY 98. It is not possible to project performance beyond FY 98 as this will depend on the types of interventions selected for USAID support and the level of funding resources and staffing made available for regional environmental programs.

**Contribution:** Regional environmental programs in the Caribbean are important due to the region's biodiversity which is of regional, and in some cases global, significance, for their contribution to the International Coral Reef Initiative, and for the direct benefits that sound environmental management provide to eco-tourism, which is a major economic sector in the region.

# DRAFT

## LAC REGIONAL - PiP

	Performance	Contribution
<b>SO4: Protection of Selected LAC Parks and Reserves Important to Conserve the Hemisphere's Biodiversity</b>	25	10
<b>IR4.1: Strengthened on-site capacity for long-term protection of targeted parks and reserves</b>		
<b>IR4.2: Strengthened capacity of targeted NGOs for sustainable management of targeted parks and reserves</b>		
<b>IR4.3: Community constituency developed to support sustainable management of targeted parks and reserves</b>		
<b>IR4.4: Non-USAID funding sources attained or created for targeted parks and reserves</b>		

**Performance:** It was agreed that performance under the SO has met targets based on data for FY 96. In cases where the program fell short of targets, there were a number of extenuating circumstances, including delays caused by decertification of Colombia and expansion of one of the parks scheduled for consolidation. The SO team also reported that host-country commitment to the program's objectives has increased in the past year in countries including Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Bolivia. Other factors which should be considered in evaluating performance include the program's emphasis on ethnicity considerations, such as its work with indigenous groups in Costa Rica, Paraguay, Guatemala, among other countries. In considering prospects for future progress, the team noted that its counterpart, The Nature Conservancy, has proven to be very open to constructive criticism and the information provided through evaluation results. TNC has internalized the USAID results framework methodology and indicators, and uses them as tools for management and decision-making.

**Contribution:** The Parks in Peril program strongly supports and contributes to the achievement of Agency and Bureau Biodiversity goals.

# DRAFT

## MEXICO

	Performance	Contribution
SO4: Environmentally sound resource and energy use increased	25	10
IR4.1: Adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and practices		
IR4.2: Improved management of target protected areas and their buffer zones		
IR4.3 Improved Mexican NGO institutional capacity for the preservation of biodiversity		

**Performance:** Performance targets at the SO and IR level were exceeded for clean energy indicators, met for the protected areas indicators, and met for the Mexico Nature Conservation Fund indicators when extenuating circumstances are considered. These extenuating circumstances include: the \$16 million which the Fund will receive from the GEF (showing its leveraging effect); the interest paid by the Government of Mexico on the amount it still owes to the Fund; and the 77 sub-grants selected for support in FY 97. Note that the GEF component will fund seven USAID-supported sites. Other important trends affecting Mexico's environment include: (a) the \$80 million investment by Mexico's national utility (CFE) to promote energy efficiency; (b) the replication of renewable energy activities by FIRCO, a shared-risk trust fund that is an arm of Mexico's Secretary of Agriculture; and (c) the increased investment in conservation personnel and infrastructure by the State Government of Chiapas, and by the Federal Government (through INE -- the National Ecology Institute). The improving economy will help energy activities, although its impacts on protected areas is unclear given inequitable wealth distributions. The effects of civil unrest on Mexico's environment programs is difficult to predict, though it usually hinders performance (see Colombia). However, USAID/Mexico has been remarkably successful in its environmental activities in Chiapas.

**Contribution:** USAID/Mexico's environment SO contributes to both the Agency's Global Climate Change and Biodiversity Goal. Mexico is a priority country for both global climate change and biodiversity issues. This SO is the Mission's highest priority, and the Mexico Nature Conservation Fund is a model for endowments throughout the world.

# DRAFT

## NICARAGUA

	Performance	Contribution
SO4: Sustainable Growth of Income and Employment	15	2
IR5: Natural resources being used more rationally		

Note: USAID/Nicaragua has an environment IR as part of an economic growth SO. Ranking is for the environment IR.

**Performance:** The technical team review felt that, in light of positive trends and external factors, that this IR met its performance targets. The park management index indicator did not have any planned targets for FY 96, but data indicate that park management has been consistently improving in targeted sites. With respect to the indicator for new and/or revised laws passed, absolute performance fell short of the target; however, the law that did pass, the General Environmental Law, is of such importance that the technical team felt that the Mission had met its policy target. Future outlook for this IR is mixed. At the protected areas level, other donors, especially the GEF, will be working at the sector.

**Contribution:** Mission is closing out of protected areas IR and reducing environment staff (due to either restrained Mission or LAC Bureau support). Mission hopes to incorporate sustainable agriculture IR into economic growth SO, but this may not be essential in short term for achieving growth SO. Additional funds for the protected area at Bosawas, a critical area for the Central America biotic corridor, will be critical to bridge the gap between USAID/Nicaragua and GEF leadership in this environment sector. USAID/G-CAP will manage the activities if the LAC Bureau can find these critical resources, and USAID/Nicaragua will direct some of their planned sustainable agricultural activities funds (if available) to Bosawas buffer zone activities.

# DRAFT

## PANAMA

	Performance	Contribution
<b>SO1: Improved Management and Protection of the Panama Canal Watershed (PCW)</b>	15	7
IR1.1.1 Protected Areas effectively managed		
IR1.1.2 Reforestation Programs designed and implemented		
IR1.1.3 Capacity of local individuals, communities and institutions to manage natural resources increased		
IR1.2.1 Macro plans for sustainable NRM adopted		
IR1.2.2 Micro policies for sustainable NRM adopted		
IR1.3.1 Municipalities in or around the PCW strengthened and contributing to environmental protection, particularly in solid waste management		

**Performance:** Based primarily on supplemental information provided by the Mission, the Environmental Technical Team judged that, overall, FY 1996 performance targets for SO 1 were met. In several areas, principally those related to reforestation (IR 1.2) and park protection (IR 1.1), performance targets were exceeded. However, in the area of municipal development and strengthening (IR 3.1), performance fell short of stated targets. The Mission has proposed a change to the Results Framework (RF) that will better represent its redirected attention to the protection of the PCW and to securing GOP and other donor commitment for continued action in this area following planned close-out in 2000. The Mission presented performance data tables based on the proposed, but as yet unapproved RF, rather than the existing RF, which created some difficulty and much confusion in evaluating performance as not all current indicators are carried forward to the proposed RF (only seven are), and several new indicators are proposed. Given the relatively short timeframe to planned close-out in 2000, success of SO1 will depend to a large extent on the SO1 Team's (and the Mission's) ability to quickly focus their efforts on getting GOP and other donors involved in protection of the PCW. Under current circumstances, it appears that this may be quite a challenge.

**Contributions:** The Environment SO is the Mission's only full strategic objective and it highest priority (there is one SpO concentrating on the reversion of military bases). Environmental protection of the PCW is a USG policy concern.

# DRAFT

## PARAGUAY

	Performance	Contribution
SpO1: Improved Management of an expanded protected areas system	25	5
IR1.1: Number of New Areas Created.		
IR1.2: Number of Reserves that are offering educational programs to people in the reserves or in buffer areas.		
IR1.3 Number of economic alternatives implemented on Reserves		

**Performance:** The Environment Technical Team judged that the Environment SpO slightly exceeded its FY 1996 targets. Mission stated that last year was a transitional one, and acknowledged difficulty developing indicators capturing longer term impact on environment. The technical committee agreed and felt that the Mission had impressively leveraged funding, as evidenced by obtaining \$353,000 from the US-Japan Common Agenda thereby doubling their program funds (effectively) and setting the stage for future activities with other donors and banks.

At the SO level, two protected areas graduated to self sustaining. Targets were met for two of the three indicators (IR 1.1,IR1.2). The technical team noted that targets were exceeded for IR 1.3 but no adequate definition of meaning of "viable economic alternatives" was presented. Technical team noted that no targets were presented for IR 1.1. Mission failed to include activities under the nascent pollution prevention (EP3) program with Paraguayan industry. The Mission has future prospects for good donor funding leveraging (US-Japan common Agenda). The Mission notes that prospects for achieving results and meeting objective will hold as long as the Mission is able to retain an Environmental Officer.

**Contribution:** The Mission rated the environmental SpO as a lower priority. However, the program supports important biodiversity and pollution prevention initiatives.

# DRAFT

## PERU

	Performance	Contribution
SO4: Improved Environmental Management in Targeted Sectors.	30	5
IR4.1: Population of endangered species including: a) Black Caiman reported/Km/Mo in Samiria River, b) Black Caiman reported/Km/Mo in Pacaya River , and c) Number of Charapa turtle nests sighted.		
IR4.2: Innovative technologies tested through pilot projects.		

**Performance:**

**Contribution:**