Getting IEEs Submitted/Approved

Objectives: Understand Reg. 216 and make it work for you in the design-procure-implement process

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www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance ane-environment.net www.encapafrica.org

Common Concerns

- Environmental review/compliance before, after, during project design and fund obligation
- **How far** to think through impacts
- Categorical Exclusion, Negative Determination, ND with Conditions, Positive Determination, Deferral, Exemption
- Flow down to implementers
- **Dollops** of later funds
- Environmental assessment screening checklist
- Scoping Statement and Environmental Assessment
- Monitoring/evaluation
- The Mission can appeal the ETD or ROD by contacting the BEO with the rationale for the appeal

THIS YOU ALREADY KNOW

- What and why is 22 CFR 216
- Who is responsible
- Why bother
- What does 22 CFR 216 say
- How does it work
- Can a clever person avoid it
- Outcome

What kind of IEEs are there?

- Checklist is not an IEE but it might be useful
- Categorical Exclusion requests (IEE preferred)
- Project-level Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE)
- Programmatic or umbrella IEEs (often with environmental assessment checklists)
- Strategic Objective level IEEs
- Amended IEE, when scope, budget or administration changes significantly
- Typically, the Missions chose the IEE type
- A project may have several different decisions

Who drafts IEEs?

- Usually Program/Project Managers (P/PM),
 Strategic Objective Managers (SOM), Cognizant
 Technical Officers (CTO), contractor
- Mission Environmental Officers (MEO)
- Regional Environmental Officers (REO)
- Environmental Specialists or Advisors (ES/A)
- Environmental Protection Specialists (EPS)
- Rarely Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO)

Who approves IEEs?

- Mission Director
- Deputy Mission Director
- P/PM, SOM, CTO
- Regional legal advisor (RLA), if necessary
- MEO
- ANE BEO, hopefully

The *Typical* IEE Process

- Mission usually drafts the IEE from the project or program description, or strategic objective statement
- Mission obtains appropriate Mission and regional signatures, and submits the signed IEE with recommendations to BEO (or submits draft for feedback)
- BEO has the EPS review the ETD
- EPS prepares an Environmental Threshold Decision (ETD) and submits the IEE and ETD to the BEO
- ANE BEO reviews the IEE and ETD, modifies, and approves (hopefully)
- EPS scans documents, sends by email to Missions and web master for posting on ane-environment.net; dec.usaid.gov
- Mission implements compliance with the ETD, and monitoring and evaluation; may need to train contractors/partners

Some caveats

- Most USAID activities are TA of some sort and qualify for Categorical Exclusion in the ETD and IEE if they don't have adverse environmental impact
- Some for Negative Determination (often with Conditions) - small-scale on built-up land
- Few for Positive Determination (scoping statements and EAs) which require Records of Environmental Decision (ROD) – new construction
- New water supplies, pesticides, genetically modified food/seeds, logging in protected areas, re-dipped pesticide-impregnated bednets, medical waste generation, biodiversity
- Phase out acutely hazmats like chlorine gas

Activities usually for CE if they have no adverse impacts

- 1. Education, technical assistance, training
- 2. Small-scale controlled research or field experimentation
- 3. Analysis, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings
- 4. USAID is a minor donor
- 5. Document and information transfers
- 6. General contributions to international, regional or national organizations
- 7. Grants to US research/educational institutions

Activities usually for CE (2)

- 8. Nutrition, health care, population, family planning
- 9. Commodity Import Program
- 10, Intermediate credit institutions
- 11. Maternal or child feeding
- 12. Food for development
- 13. Matching support and institutional grants where USAID has no control over details
- 14. Studies to develop recipient countries' planning
- Application of USAID-developed/approved design criteria

Some things to watch for in IEEs

- Define abbreviations and acronyms on first use
- Avoid flags, vague terms, triggers agriculture
 (pesticides), infrastructure (construction?), logging
 (protected areas?), water supply (new supply needs
 testing? wastewater to treat?), medical waste (disposal?)
- Be clear and specific
- Avoid ambiguous words that might be misinterpreted
- Clearly identify names and titles of signatories
- No lengthy, laudatory, sales-pitchy, boiler plate
- If you cite a document like scope or project description or checklist, include it (other than Reg. 216)
- Give specific conditions for Negative Determination with Conditions, not just "best management practices..."

Environmental Assessments

- Checklist is not an EA but may be useful
- BEO-approved SS is required with stakeholder input as a ROD
- Discuss specific project, site conditions, potential impacts, potentially significant adverse environmental impacts, mitigation measures
- Rap-up table of impacts/mitigations
- Document stakeholder and agency involvement
- Can be one EA for one project at one site or for multiple activities at a single site or at multiple sites
- Mission-approved EA submitted to BEO for review/approval ROD
- Mission implements compliance with the ROD, and monitoring and evaluation; may need to train contractors/partners

Activities Usually Requiring EA

- 1. River development
- 2. Irrigation or water management, dams, impoundments
- 3. Agricultural land leveling
- 4. Drainage
- 5. Large-scale agricultural mechanization
- 6. New lands development
- 7. Resettlement
- 8. Penetration road building or road improvements
- 9. Power plants
- 10. Industrial plants
- 11. Large-scale potable water and sewerage

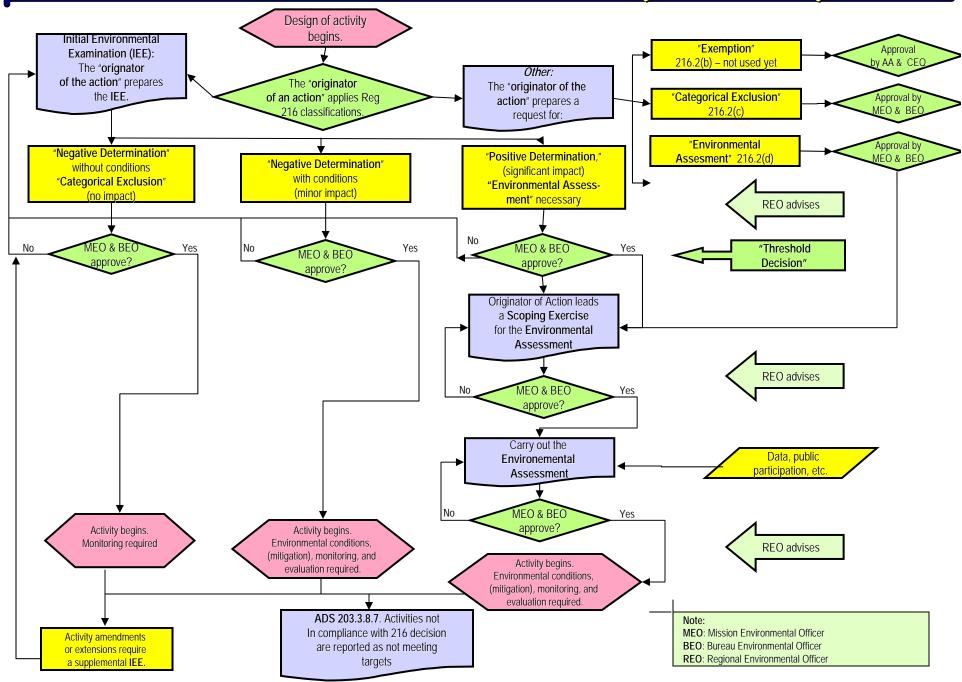
Good EAs

- Clear project descriptions, environmental baseline conditions, anticipated impacts, mitigation measures
- Site- and project- specific
- Stakeholder and local agency participation in its SS
- Respond to the approved SS
- Help project designs and decisions
- End in sustainable development we are proud of
- Approvable by Mission and BEO

Let's classify these cases

- 1. Training in clothing manufacturing, including fumigation
- 2. Large-scale housing construction on new land
- 3. Funds will be given for training in voting
- 4. Small-scale school construction on already developed sites
- 5. Budget, scope, timeframe or administration of an existing activity changes significantly
- 6. Water treatment plant design calls for use of chlorine gas
- 7. Training school teachers
- 8. Training mid-wives (aka barefoot doctors)
- 9. Energy plant design calls for diesel generators
- 10. Sesame Street TV comes to your host-country
- 11. Cattle are to be vaccinated to reduce disease incidents
- 12. Existing medical clinic will be given a new laboratory

USAID Environmental Procedures (22 CFR 216)



Queries?