



USAID/ANE Reg. 216 Basic Training Small-Group Exercises 3, Recommend Decisions

WRITE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS - Please review the selected project descriptions (SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, BACKGROUNDS, CONCLUSIONS) without accompanying recommended environmental decisions. Look for clarity, completeness, and necessary and sufficient information to make good recommendations. Discuss, comment, and draft your group's recommended environmental decisions. Then report back to the class on its issues, challenges, and decision.

1.



USAID | PAKISTAN

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION AMENDMENT

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA:

Country Code-SO: 391-009
Country: Pakistan
Activity Name: Pakistan Program Support Objective

Funding Begins: 2006

Funding Ends: September 2009

Estimated LOP Amount: \$18,126,000

IEE Prepared by: Mahmood Hussain
Deputy Environmental Officer

Date: October 8, 2007

IEE Amendment (Y/N): Yes If "YES", Number and Date of Original IEE: ANE-06-174 dated September 26, 2006

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED: (Place X where applicable)

Categorical Exclusion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deferral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive Determination	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative Determination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
With Conditions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exemption	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

A. Description of Activities

ANE Assistance Administrator approved the Pakistan Program Support Objective (391-009) for cross-cutting elements of Mission's Strategic Objectives (SOs) on January 26, 2006 (**Annex "A"**). The purpose of this PSO is to support programs and initiatives that impact each of USAID/Pakistan SOs to improve program integration and reduce overlap and staff time.

PSO cross-cutting funds will be used for: **International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS)** costs for transactions attributable to each program funded PSCs; **Shared Project Funded Personnel** in the Program Office, Office of Financial Management, and the Executive Office to pay salaries and benefits, training expenses, and information technology applications and services costs attributable to program-funded staff in Washington and Pakistan; **Public Outreach** and communication efforts to develop messages and materials that support the Mission communication strategy, maintain USAID/Pakistan website, work with the local and international media to design and disseminate written materials about USAID/Pakistan programs; and **Monitoring and Evaluation** through procurement of services to enhance the Mission's ability to monitor and evaluate its programs, such as the establishment and execution of the Mission's Performance Management Plan (PMP). The activities described in this

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrika.org, dec.usaid.gov

paragraph are not expected to have any impact on the natural or physical environment

Additionally USAID staff is growing to approximately 82 desk positions in Islamabad. At present, all available USAID space is filled to capacity, resulting in a severely cramped work environment for Foreign Service National and American personnel. There is a critical lack of filing, storage, administrative and meeting areas. USAID will use cross-cutting funds to build additional space to accommodate the growth of USAID/Pakistan program-funded personnel.

Small-scale construction: Activities under USAID office space renovation will entail small-scale construction. This will include renovating old offices and setting up of temporary offices, which may have minor adverse environmental impacts.

The Embassy/State Department adheres to its own set of environmental checklists and consideration under their 'Safety Health and Environment Management' (SHEM) and will do so with both the renovation project and with the modular office project. To ensure compliance, the MEO shall conduct or oversee periodic reviews of construction activities.

2.

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION
OR
REQUEST FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

For

**USAID/Bangladesh Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC)
Program under the U.S. Foreign Assistance Framework: “Economic Growth”**

PROGRAM/ ACTIVITY DATA

Country Code: 388
Program Objective: Economic Growth
Program Area: 4.8.0 Environment
Program Element: 4.8.1 Natural Resources and Biodiversity
Country/Region: Bangladesh/ANE
Program/Activity Titles: **Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC)**

Funding Begin: 2008

Funding End: September
2013

LOP Amount: \$18,000,000
[DA \$15,000,000, Local
Currency from PL 416(b)
\$3,000,000]

Sub-Activity Amount:

CE/IEE Prepared by: Azharul Mazumder, MEO

Date: November 27, 2007

IEE Amendment (Y/N): N If “Yes,” Number @ Date of Original IEE:

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED: (Place X where applicable)

Categorical Exclusion:

Deferral:

Positive Determination:

Negative Determination:

With Conditions:

Exemption:

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

“INTEGRATED PROTECTED AREA CO-MANAGEMENT (IPAC)” PROGRAM

In Bangladesh, poverty and natural resource dependence is strongly linked as natural capital plays a critical role in the economy. Poverty is mainly rural (53% rural headcount poverty, 37% urban). Seventy-seven percent of rural households say they are at break-even or deficit status. Within this bracket, 18% comprise the hardcore poor who are always in deficit. The rural poor are traditionally the most natural resource dependent and landless communities whose lives are totally dependent on natural capital. Degradation of natural capital and biodiversity has a serious and direct impact on the food security, nutrition and income of the poor. The people of Bangladesh have a historical dependency on the floodplain system for their livelihood security. Sustainable management of the bio-diverse natural capital is, therefore, central to poverty reduction in the Bangladesh context.

USAID has played a pioneering role in protecting and restoring Bangladesh’s natural resources in a manner that simultaneously promotes income and livelihood growth for the rural poor while introducing and advancing good governance practices. While conservation of natural resources is central to the USAID’s approach, the program

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrika.org, dec.usaid.gov

focuses on expanding broad-based economic opportunities at a landscape level. USAID's strategy empowers poor people by giving them a central role in resource management and by addressing the fundamental issues of inequality and risk. In addition, USAID strongly promotes a transparent process of environmental governance by ensuring a participatory, multi-stakeholder approach to resource management. USAID has developed a "co-management" model, which devolves management authorities to local communities, whose lives are directly or independently dependent on the natural capital. Through this model the sustainable management of the nation's natural resource base is becoming the joint responsibility of both local communities and the central government.

To this end, USAID/Bangladesh is presently implementing two activities. First is the *Management of Aquatic Ecosystems through Community Husbandry (MACH)* project. The focus of MACH in three freshwater ecosystem areas in Bangladesh (approximately 1% of the total area under freshwater ecosystems) has been to maintain and recover selected natural flood plain ecosystems and associated fisheries, while also increasing biodiversity. The second initiative is the *Co-Management of Tropical Forest Resources in Bangladesh* activity, commonly known as the *Nishorgo Support Project (NSP)*. NSP works to improve resource conservation in five selected forest protected areas (PAs), which constitute roughly 1% of the declared forest PA system, and the associated landscape.

The two USAID projects, MACH and NSP, have successfully demonstrated the value of conservation with benefits reaching the poorest groups in the target areas (www.machban.org, www.nishorgo.org). The co-management approach has also equipped poor men and women to resist pressure from the powerful, and elite capture of natural resources for personal benefit has been deterred in project areas. Together, MACH and NSP have functioned as pilot activities that provide the architecture and logical progression for the proposed future activities.

USAID sponsored co-management projects have created a successful model of co-management in freshwater ecosystems and forests but have had a relatively modest geographic coverage. As successful as USAID's approach has been, the development of the co-management model has exposed several fundamental weaknesses in national policies and institutions. The proposed five-year, \$18 million [\$15 million from Development Assistance (DA) funds and ~\$3 million from 2001 PL 416(b) funds], ***Integrated Protected Area Co-Management (IPAC)*** Project, will embark upon a *strategic goal* to scale-up natural resource co-management at the policy level by achieving recognition, acceptance and integration of this approach by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) into its management tactics. The overall IPAC *objective* is to promote and institutionalize an integrated PA co-management system for sustainable natural resources management and biodiversity conservation resulting in a responsible, equitable economic growth and good environmental governance.

Within the U.S. Foreign Assistance Framework IPAC fulfills the *Economic Growth Objective* under *Program Area 8: Environment*. The proposed activity will be implemented under Program Element 4.8.1: *Natural Resources and Biodiversity*. IPAC is

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrica.org, dec.usaid.gov

expected to begin around April 2008 with a target completion date of September 2013. It will build-upon MACH, which will fully conclude in June 2008, and NSP, which will end in May 2008. This activity will be implemented through a Washington-based Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) mechanism: the Prosperity, Livelihood and Conserving Ecosystems (PLACE) IQC.

Expected IPAC Outcomes. Expected outcomes of IPAC are as follow:

- Sustainable, more productive and resilient PAs. Through IPAC USAID will provide targeted assistance to institutionalize and ensure the sustainability of gains achieved to date in the 3 freshwater ecosystem areas under the MACH project and the 5 forest PAs under NSP. Furthermore, USAID under IPAC will increase the number of hectares under co-management and the visibility of the co-management approach, by expanding co-management into at least 3 additional PAs, which will include forest protected areas, freshwater wetlands and other Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA). These sites will demonstrate the success of co-management in PAs under varying GOB ministry jurisdictions and will incorporate larger protected areas with international ecological significance.
- Institutionalization of co-management by the GOB as the accepted approach for PA management.
- Formal policy recognition of PA as a system and management unit, and approval of a national *Integrated Protected Areas Co-management Strategy and Action Plan*.
- A pragmatic conservation financing mechanism developed and approved by the GOB to mainstream conservation financing in favor of co-management. The mechanism will facilitate adaptation of the communities as well as the GOB to climate change related vulnerabilities.
- A cadre of professionals trained in PA management within the GOB institutions, as well as community organizations.
- Community-based natural resource management organizations involved in IPAC are sustainable, transparent, pro-poor and equitable.

Implementation of the IPAC activity requires the following 3 components:

1. Development of a Coherent Integrated Protected Areas Co-Management Strategy
2. Building Stakeholder and Institutional Capacity
3. Site-Specific Implementation

Component 1: Development of a Coherent Integrated Protected Areas Co-Management Strategy. The aim of a coherent *Integrated Protected Areas Co-management Strategy* will be to take the co-management successes to the national level by including all valuable areas of biodiversity. The goal of this intervention will be to develop a strategy that encompasses the existing policies (without creating new ones), and enables them to be implemented such that they establish a PA system explicitly managed through the participation of local stakeholders. This strategy will introduce an integrated, co-management concept for all PAs nationally. It will also work to strengthen the GOB's capacity to better understand the crosscutting linkages between natural resource management, economic growth and good governance, to establish the formal,

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrika.org, dec.usaid.gov

legal basis for co-management, and to establish a basis for sustainable financing of PA co-management.

To achieve the goal of developing a coherent, integrated PA co-management strategy, the following interventions will be required:

- **Constituency Building:** The IPAC implementer will conduct activities with stakeholders to begin discussion of the need for a PA system and to build a constituency for such a strategy and system. The activities (which likely will include a range of stakeholder meetings), will emphasize the value of biodiversity with particular reference to equitable economic growth and responsive governance.
- **Development of new PA Strategy:** The objective will be to adopt a strategy and action plan for PA co-management, execution of which will begin with IPAC's field implementations. It will require intense interaction and collaboration among government officials of at least four key ministries: 1) Land, 2) Fisheries and Livestock (MOFL), 3) Environment and Forest (MOEF), and 4) Finance. The expected outcome will be a coherent, integrated protected areas system strategy and action plan. This will institutionalize and scale up co-management as the approach for PA management at the national level.
- **Partnership Building for Sustainable Financing:** IPAC will deploy a range of approaches to ensure sustainable financing for PA co-management. First, IPAC will focus on a fiscal reform to encourage the GOB to move away from the traditional revenue-targeted financial system. If co-management were to be fully successful, the GOB will have to officially recognize that the communities that devote their time and aspiration for protection of the natural capital deserve appropriate compensation. Pragmatic financial approaches such as revenue generation from PA and benefit-sharing with participating communities must be permanently established to ensure the required financial resources for sustainable PA management. In addition, a major IPAC intervention will be to build and operate a *Conservation Partnership Program*.
- **Outreach:** IPAC will reach out to stakeholders to continue the development of a constituency for conservation. This constituency includes government officials, other donors and the rural poor, particularly women, youth, and urban residents. An overall objective will be to raise awareness among the public of the biological richness of Bangladesh and laws that pertain to biodiversity conservation and PAs. An outreach and communication strategy will be developed at the outset with a clearly focused action plan.

Component 2: Building Stakeholder and Institutional Capacity. Capacity is pivotal to a successful co-management approach. Capacity is more than financial and human resources; it also includes motivation and commitment, which, in turn, require appropriate incentives at all levels. The goal of the capacity building intervention under IPAC is to assist the GOB and relevant NGOs and communities in implementing co-management within protected areas and to develop the ability to continue such programs on their own. This will require specific training programs, along with the establishment of an in-country PA management training facility within an existing institute.

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrika.org, dec.usaid.gov

To achieve this goal the following interventions will be required:

- **Training:** Training will be provided to various GOB departments at the national and local level, NGO staff, and community members to develop the skills needed to implement the IPAC strategy with the full participation of communities. A detailed needs assessment will be conducted and used as a basis for assessing the capacity needs. Priorities should be set under IPAC focusing on (1) strengthening the capacity of the existing training facilities; (2) developing an integrated foundation course on applied conservation biology (e.g. nature conservation, biodiversity, sociology, PA co-management, alternate livelihoods, and community-based eco-tourism) that will include all PA management issues and (3) designing and implementing in-country and overseas short-term training programs.
- **Local Support Services:** USAID through MACH and NSP have invested in building the capacity of resource user groups and their related organizations. This investment has resulted in a large pool of local human resources for co-management. The villagers themselves are now proficient in the concept of co-management. They have been the major actors for on-the-ground change and improvements in the natural resource base as well as being an integral part of the social mobilization for co-management. As the IPAC strategy becomes institutionalized and nationalized; having a cadre of experienced personnel in co-management will be important in scaling up across the country. Experienced villagers/members of resource user groups will be trained to become extension agents for peer-to-peer trainings with other villagers who are to be beneficiaries under the IPAC strategy.

Component 3: Site-Specific Implementation of Co-Management in Protected Areas.

Much of the formation of the IPAC Strategy will occur at the national level. While progress is being made on the strategy's adoption, demonstration sites at the local level will be chosen. The goal of the IPAC Site-specific Implementation intervention, therefore, will be to implement and continue field testing of integrated PA management in a targeted number of new and existing aquatic and terrestrial PAs, including those where MACH and NSP worked, aiming to "keep the ball rolling." This component of IPAC will not only build upon MACH and NSP, but will also provide targeted assistance to the institutions and habitat improvement processes established by these two pioneering initiatives to make sure that the objectives of the previous interventions are fulfilled.

To achieve the site-specific implementation goal the following interventions will be required:

- **Selection of demonstration sites and deploying appropriate field interventions:** The adoption of the strategy will be supported through demonstration sites across the country. Sites will be chosen based on two criteria: sites under different departmental jurisdictions and sites identified through a biodiversity priority setting exercise. The reason for choosing sites under different departmental jurisdictions that are also a high priority for biodiversity conservation is to develop capacity in these departments in PA co-management.

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrika.org, dec.usaid.gov

Site selection may also occur near existing MACH and NSP sites in order to improve overall landscape management of natural resources.

The following interventions, but not be limited to, are envisioned:

- Habitat restoration such as development of wetland sanctuaries, re-excavation of canals to restore the connectivity between freshwater wetlands and rivers, planting of native wetland tree species, enrichment plantations and aided natural regeneration of indigenous tree species in the protected forest areas, etc.
- Development of eco-tourism infrastructure facilities such as hiking trails, small bridges/culverts, seating benches, toilets, ticket counter, parking area, signs and pillars, information kiosk nature interpretation center, etc.
- Construction of staff facilities for the GOB agencies.
- **Alternate income generation and financing:** The implementation of the co-management approach at specific sites will also require establishing alternative income generation opportunities for local communities as well as the means for sustainable conservation financing. IPAC will design and implement a range of AIG packages such as nursery development for tree species for institutional and social forestry plantations, improved seedlings production for home gardens, social forestry (strip and buffer zone plantations), aquaculture, improved stoves, homestead tree and bamboo plantations, vegetable gardening, bamboo/cane handicrafts, handloom production and weaving, livestock and poultry rearing, eco-rickshaws and bicycles, small business, training of mechanics, drivers, eco-guides, etc. Conservation financing can also include the development of public-private sector partnerships. IPAC should also look for other innovative AIG approaches, including tourism-based enterprises and high-value nature products value chain development, aiming to reach a larger target group as well as a diverse range of enterprises.
- **Outreach:** Local outreach among communities will occur to increase their interest in conservation and in becoming environmental stewards. While outreach under this sub-component will follow the overall IPAC communication strategy, specific methods will be identified and developed that are suited to specific locations and situations throughout the course of field mobilization.

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrika.org, dec.usaid.gov

Approval of Environmental Assessment, Secondary Cities Project (263-0236): Luxor West Bank

Clearances:

SHassanein, MEO/PSD Saj date 10/3/07
RRousseau, PSD/OD [Signature] date 10/3/07
w/edits

DISCUSSION:

In conformance with 22 CFR 216, the attached September 2007 report, “Environmental Assessment for City of Luxor, Groundwater Lowering of Antiquities Sites on the West bank”, was prepared to consider the environmental impacts of the proposed activities upon the local environment, and any potential effects on the health and well-being of the local residents on the West Bank.

The EA found that the groundwater lowering activity will result in several positive environmental impacts. Specifically, the activity will:

1. protect World Heritage sites;
2. generate international tourist revenue at the national and governorate level;
and
3. protect the residents’ incomes which depend heavily on tourism.

The report did not identify any substantial negative impacts of the proposed activity on the physical or natural environment. The impact of discharging the water collected from the dewatering process into the River Nile or into nearby drains or canals is expected to be negligible. Initial laboratory analysis results of samples collected from the project sites showed that the quality of collected water complies with Egyptian Law. In addition, the discharged groundwater load is expected to be minor compared with the load of any receiving water body. Nevertheless, several environmental aspects are to be addressed during implementation of the project:

1. During planning and construction:

The environmental and social obligations of the contractor will be comprehensively specified through the contract documents. These obligations include:

- Spill prevention, control, and cleanup: Fuels, solvents and similar materials should be stored in locations away from surface water bodies, drains, sewers and wells;
- Dust and noise abatement: Dust generation will be controlled by measures such as minimizing the area disturbed by construction at any one time, and wetting down. Noise abatement will be instituted by limiting construction activities to daylight hours only;
- Although construction activities will cause intermittent impacts to the area and the tourism industry, they will be mitigated through proper

site management practices, through contract monitoring and coordination and communication with many stakeholders;

- Undermining of existing structures: The foundations of all structures near excavated areas will be assessed to determine stability and potential impacts associated with undermining. Excavation in areas near building foundations will employ shoring techniques to preserve the structure integrity of existing structures;
- Mitigation and Monitoring of Cultural Impacts: Construction activities involving digging within three kilometers of a known antiquities site require permission from the SCA. All work will be implemented in full cooperation with the SCA; and
- Decommissioning: All structures and related infrastructures facilities will be dismantled by the contractor. The sites used by the contractor will be fully rehabilitated at the end of construction stage and shall be returned to their initial use.

2. Monitoring Programs:

- Monitoring will be alert to health and safety for workers and community;
- Monitoring construction activities: Through a regular and comprehensive review to ensure compliance of Contractor's activities with his contractual commitments and environmental regulations; and
- Monitoring during years of operation: Periodic monitoring will measure and record:
 1. Groundwater
 2. levels at a number of observation wells near structures to be protected;
 3. Whether the pump stations are operating as intended;
 4. The general condition of each pump station and any evident reason for unsatisfactory conditions; and
 5. The quality of water discharged to drains.

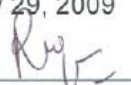
CONCLUSION:

The EA for groundwater lowering around antiquities sites on Luxor's West Bank was prepared in accordance with 22 CFR 216. The proposed action has no significant negative impact on the physical or natural environment. The proposed action has no cross-sector or cumulative impacts. Any potential negative impacts will be fully addressed through adoption of the mitigation and monitoring measures proposed in the EA. The proposed action offers substantial benefits to

the national heritage, the national revenue, and residents' incomes relative to the No-Action Alternative.

4.

**Initial Environmental Examination
Amendment #1 to ANE 07-11 Indonesia ETD SO21 STIMRA-IRMI**

- (A) **Program country:** Indonesia
- (B) **Country Code-Strategy Objective:** 497-021 Economic Growth and Job Creation (EG)
- (C) **Activity:** Insurance and Risk Management Education in Indonesia's Non-Banking Financial Sector (IRMED)
- (D) **Funding:** \$499,761
- (E) **Period of Funding:** July 30, 2007 – July 29, 2009
- (E) **Statement Prepared by:** 
Raya Soendjoto
USAID/Indonesia
- (F) **IEE Amendment (Y/N):** Yes (Original: ANE 07-11 IEE Indonesia)
- (G) **Summary of Findings:**
- The Insurance and Risk Management Education in Indonesia's Non-Banking Financial Sector (IRMED) Program is to provide education on insurance and financial risk management in the non-banking and banking sectors. The project has 4 components: 1) A Bachelor's degree program in Risk Management and Insurance; 2) Short courses and training on Risk Management and Insurance; 3) Professional certification programs; and 4) Apprenticeship programs. All activities will be focused on insurance industry sectors.
 - A categorical Exclusion was approved by the Bureau Environmental Officer on October 20, 2006.
 - The purpose of this amendment is to update the project period to July 2009 and increase funding for the program by \$499,761. The program will continue to strengthen the insurance sector which requires properly trained and educated people in insurance and risk management, represents an appropriate use of USAID funds, and supports USAID Economic Growth objectives.

(G) Environmental Officer Clearance:

Trigeany 7/26/07
Trigeany Linggoatmodjo
Acting Mission Environmental Officer
USAID/Indonesia

(H) Decision of USAID/Indonesia Acting Mission Director,
Robert F. Cunnane

Approved: *RC*
Disapproved: _____
Date: 7/31/07

I. Activity Description

While much has been accomplished since STIMRA (Sekolah Tinggi Management Resiko dan Asuransi – Institute of Risk Management and Insurance) was officially launched a year ago, funding is required to ensure that STIMRA will reach its full potential and become a strong, self-sustaining institution. USAID funding is also a way to provide Indonesians with exposure to U.S. values and education. The activities of IRMED are:

- 1) Expansion of S1 (Bachelor's Degree) Program to include Financial Risk Management,
- 2) Professional Certification Programs in Underwriting,
- 3) Professional Certification Programs in Actuarial Science, Claims, Marketing and other subjects,
- 4) Job Creation: Training of Life Insurance Agents in Aceh and Yogyakarta,
- 5) Job Creation and Provision of Qualified Graduates: The "Magang" Apprenticeship Program,
- 6) Conduct Requested Workshops in "Risk Management of Catastrophic Natural Disasters",
- 7) Promote regulatory reform by organizing study tour to the USA for Indonesia's Director of Insurance, Ministry of Finance; and
- 8) Expand STIMRA Offerings to the Indonesian Banking Sector and Private Sector.

II. Identification and Evaluation of Environmental Impact

No activities funded under this project will have an adverse impact on the physical environment. Activities are limited to create a sustainable national educational institution of international caliber that serves as the center for education, training and research in the risk management and insurance sectors.

Clearances:

EG: JPennell, date: 7/26/07
 PRO:CEdwards, date: 7/27/07
 RLA:SCallahan, date: 7/28/07
 A/DD: JAshley, date: 7/21/07

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrika.org, dec.usaid.gov

5.



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Bureau for Asia and the Near East

Washington, D.C.

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

File No: ANE 06-163 Lebanon IEE SO1 Schools/IOCC

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA

Country Code-SO: 268-001
 SO Name: Expanded Economic Opportunities, Component: Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor
 Country or Region: Lebanon
 Activity Name: Post-Conflict School Improvements and Rehabilitation/ International Orthodox Charity Corporation (IOCC) Cooperative Agreement

Funding Begin: 2006 **Funding End:** 2008 **LOP Amount:** \$4,000,000
Sub-Activity Amount:

IEE Prepared by: Barney P. Popkin, Environmental Protection Specialist **Date:** September 20, 2006
IEE Amendment (Y/N): N If “Yes,” Number @ Date of Original IEE:

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED: (Place X where applicable)

Categorical Exclusion:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deferral:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Positive Determination:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative Determination:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
With Conditions:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exemption:	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

USAID/Lebanon is proposing to fund its “**Post-Conflict School Improvements and Rehabilitation/ International Orthodox Charity Corporation (IOCC) Cooperative Agreement**” as part of post-conflict reconstruction. USAID would fund IOCC, a non-governmental organization (NGO), to implement the School project. Project activities consist of assessment, design, debris/rubble cleanup/recycling, and small-scale reconstruction and repairs (improvements, rehabilitation, restoration) to restore existing schools at existing developed locations, including improving bathrooms and providing school supplies, equipment, and furniture. These activities are not anticipated to have a significant adverse impact on the natural or physical environment.

***www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,
 www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrika.org, dec.usaid.gov***

6.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**REQUEST FOR AMENDENEMT OF APPROVED SCOPING
STATEMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT: SECONDARY
CITIES PROJECT(263-0236); NEW VALLEY GOVERNORATE;
EL MOUNIRA VILLAGE, KHARGA OASIS; BALAT VILLAGE
DAKHLA OASIS (ANE 07-93)**

SO Name: SO-16, Environment for Trade & Investment Strengthened

Project Location: Egypt

Project Title/ID: Secondary Cities Project (263-0236); New Valley Governorate:
Villages of Tanidah, El Gedida and Nasr El Thowra.

Fiscal Year and Amounts: FY 2007– FY 2009,

Tanidah	\$6,700,000
El Gedida	\$7,500,000
Naser El Thowra	<u>\$8,800,000</u>
	\$23,000,000

Prepared by:

Ghareib El Sawi
PSDWW

Date:

06/24/07

Strategic Objective Team Leader's Concurrence:

Date:

Jeremy Gustafson
Team Leader, PSDWW

25 JUNE 2007

Acting Mission Director Concurrence:

Date

John Groarke

27 Jan 2007

**Decision of Bureau Environmental Officer,
Bureau for Asia and the Near East:**

Approved: _____

Disapproved: _____

Date: _____

Clearances:

SHassanein, MEO/PSD  date 6/25/07
RRousseau, PSD/OD  date 6/25/02

BACKGROUND:

The purpose of this request is to amend the approved Scoping Statement for the two villages of El Mounira and Balat (File No. ANE 07-93 Egypt SO16 ROD, dated 8 May 2007), to include the three Villages of Tanidah, El Gedida and Nasr El Thowra.

USAID and the Government of Egypt (GOE) agreed to increase funding and extend the Secondary Cities Grant Agreement No. 263-0236 through September 30, 2009 following the completion of USAID's large-scale water and wastewater infrastructure improvements in September 2006. The purpose of extending the Agreement is to construct several smaller-scale activities identified in the Master Plan for water and wastewater facilities, and accompanying Feasibility Studies performed under the Secondary Cities Project for the governorates of Luxor, Daqahliya and the New Valley.

Prior to September 2006, the American engineering firm Camp Dresser & McKee (CDM), prepared a feasibility study for water and wastewater infrastructure improvements in five villages located in the New Valley Governorate. The five villages included in the study were: Tanidah, Balat, and El Gedida in Dahkla Oasis; and El Mounira and Nasr El Thowra in the Kharga Oasis. Each of these villages are of a similar nature in that they have less than 10,000 persons, are generally remote from other villages within the oases, have on-site wastewater systems, and are fully served by water and electrical utilities. The wastewater infrastructure improvements proposed in the study for each village includes wastewater collection systems, house connections, a pump station, a force main, and a stabilization pond treatment system.

As the new project commenced in December 2006, NOPWASD (the GOE implementing agency), USAID, and CDM ranked the villages in order of priority and decided to implement activities in Balat and El Mounira. The selection was made to assure that each oasis would be included in the project. A Scoping Session was held to address these two villages and the resulting Scoping Statement was approved by the Bureau Environmental Officer.

Following the approval of the Scoping Statement, counterparts in the GOE subsequently requested that USAID consider including the other three villages in the project. USAID/Egypt is therefore proposing to amend the original Scoping Statement to include all five villages. Approval of the amendment would mitigate the need to return to the EA process should funding become available to implement the proposed wastewater improvements in the three additional villages in the future.

The proposed activities that were identified in the approved New Valley Scoping Statement for the villages of El Mounira and Balat are of a similar nature to those that are proposed in the villages of Tanidah, El Gedida, and Nasr El Thowra. Additionally, the geographical, environmental and cultural setting described in the approved Scoping Statement is representative of the three new villages as well. Most importantly, representatives of not only El Mounira and Balat (the two original villages) but also representatives of Tanidah, El Gedida and Nasr El Thowra (the three villages for which

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, ***www.encapafrika.org***, ***dec.usaid.gov***

this amendment to the Scoping Statement is requested), actively participated in the scoping session held in the New Valley on April 11th, 2007.

Draftee: GhelSawi, 06/24/07:P:\PSDWWM\Projects\Small-scale Construction Program\IEE, ETD, and EA\New Vally Scoping Statement\New Valley scoping statement amendment memo.doc

7.



USAID | AFGHANISTAN

FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR ASIA AND THE NEAR EAST
AFGHANISTAN

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA:

Country Code-SO: SO306-005
SO Name: Office of Infrastructure, Engineering and Energy
Country or Region: Afghanistan/ANE
Activity Name: Strategic Provincial Roads-South and East Afghanistan Rehabilitation Program

Funding Begin: FY 2007	Funding End: FY 2009	LOP Amount: ±\$150 Million
Sub-Activity Amount:		
IEE Prepared by: James E. Gilmore		Date: May 14, 2007
IEE Amendment (Y/N): N	If "Yes," Number @ Date of Original IEE:	
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED: (Place X where applicable)		
Categorical Exclusion: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deferral: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Positive Determination: <input type="checkbox"/>	Negative Determination: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
With Conditions: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exemption: <input type="checkbox"/>	

Description of Proposed Activities and Recommended Environmental Action

1. Description of Activity

Road rehabilitation has been an early and important feature of USAID support for relief and rehabilitation efforts in Afghanistan. The core objective of this program is to assist USAID to increase stability and security in Eastern and Southern Afghanistan by rehabilitating roads to:

- promote efficient movement of goods and people;
- increase access to government and social services, such as education and health care;
- decrease ethnic divisions between region;
- facilitate development the agriculture sector;
- improve regional integration, security and stability; and provide employment opportunities.

Through this Program, USAID desires to develop an activity centered towards supporting a regional roads program for Strategic Provincial Roads-South and East Afghanistan (SPR-SEA). This program will center on rehabilitating an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 kms of existing gravel roads to an all-weather gravel road standard. In addition to rehabilitating 1500-2000 kms of existing gravel provincial roads, special development assistance components, such as capacity building and community development activities, will be sought to maximize the impact of the roads and ensure sustainability of the rehabilitated roads. Examples of sustainable and capacity development activities might

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrica.org, dec.usaid.gov

include introduction of appropriate technologies, local contractor development, community based maintenance programs, use of local construction materials, etc.

The rehabilitation work will take place on existing gravel roads and in most cases will not require any re-alignment of the road way. The main construction activities include; roadbed preparation to improve the sub-grade, filling and compaction and rehabilitation of existing drainage systems to improve drainage. In general, these repairs will raise the roadbed above the existing level of the land and provide for drainage to eliminate water on the roads which would quickly lead to the roads deterioration.

Mitigation requirements include development of evaluation criteria (attached to this document) for the activity that will clearly identify environmental effects and to mitigate potentially significant adverse environmental impacts. It is the conclusion that all of the construction activities of this project will be contained within the existing road right-of-way and not has an adverse impact on the physical or natural environment.

8.



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Bureau for Asia and the Near East
BEIRUT, LEBANON MISSION**

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

File No: ANE 06-150 ANE IEE Tea and Herb Market GDA-Ineeka

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA:

Country Code-SO:

SO Name:

Country or Region: Asia and Near East Bureau (ANE)

Activity Name: Improving Quality of Life for Tea and Herb Farmers Through a Market Growth Approach/Global Development Alliance (GDA)-Ineeka

Funding Begin: 2006

Funding End: 2008

LOP Amount: \$250,000

Sub-Activity Amount:

IEE Prepared by: Barney P. Popkin, Environmental Protection Specialist **Date:** August 31, 2006

IEE Amendment (Y/N): N If "Yes," Number @ Date of Original IEE:

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED: (Place X where applicable)

Categorical Exclusion:

Deferral:

Positive Determination:

Negative Determination:

With Conditions:

Exemption:

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

USAID/Asia and Near East (ANE) Bureau plans to fund its "**Improving Quality of Life for Tea and Herb Farmers Through a Market Growth Approach/Global Development Alliance (GDA)-Ineeka**" program as a two-phase program. Phase I includes a GDA grant for FY 2006 of \$150,000 to be matched 1:1 by Ineeka for the sourcing of organic teas and herbs from farmers in Egypt and India and to support public relations and marketing/new product development needs. Phase I activities would focus on the supply chain, hire additional staff to support sales and marketing and new brands, and support market awareness to include USAID branding of products to tell the story of how the program and such partnerships make a real quality difference in the market. Phase II includes a possible addition of up to \$500,000 in grant assistance from USAID Missions in India and Egypt (but the option to participate will also be extended to Missions in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Morocco, and Jordan) at a minimum to \$50,000 each, that will also be matched 1:1 by Ineeka. Phase II activities will continue in FY 2007 and beyond to sourcing inventory from farmers within the countries served by the USAID Missions, support purchase of equipment to

www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance,

www.ane-environment.net, www.encapafrika.org, dec.usaid.gov

remove inefficiencies, increase production capacity, and thereby increase purchases from growers. Under Phase II, Ineeka will allocate its resources for the purchase of a tea- bagging and filling machine to help meet market demands and reduce production costs. The program may also fund agricultural production and processing of tea and herbs. No pesticides or other agricultural chemicals will be procured, used, or managed under this program with USAID funds. The **Improving Quality of Life for Tea Farmers Through a Market Growth Approach/ Global Development Alliance (GDA)-Ineeka** program consists of primarily of technical assistance, sourcing of tea and herbs, public relations, sales and marketing/new product development, supply chain management, branding, market awareness, and equipment purchases which are not expected to have a direct or indirect adverse impact on the natural or physical environment.