



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Environmental Mitigation & Monitoring Plans (EMMPs)

GEMS Environmental Compliance-ESDM Training Series
Jordan ▪ April 2016

Session Objectives

- Understand the USAID requirement for ongoing mitigation and monitoring of environmental impacts
- Learn how to “operationalize” IEE and EA conditions as part of project implementation
- Discuss adapting IEE/EA conditions in response to specific field activities and environments
- Review format and preparation of the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) via case study

Congratulations...



You are supporting improved education, governance, health and economic opportunity in the Middle East Region!

❖ **Now, we must marry development programming with sound environmental management at the project level**

- *IEEs (and EAs) are useless unless the conditions—environmental management criteria—they establish are implemented!*
- **USAID Environmental Procedures therefore require implementation**

USAID requirements are specific



USAID is required to implement and monitor IEE/EA conditions.

What does the ADS say?

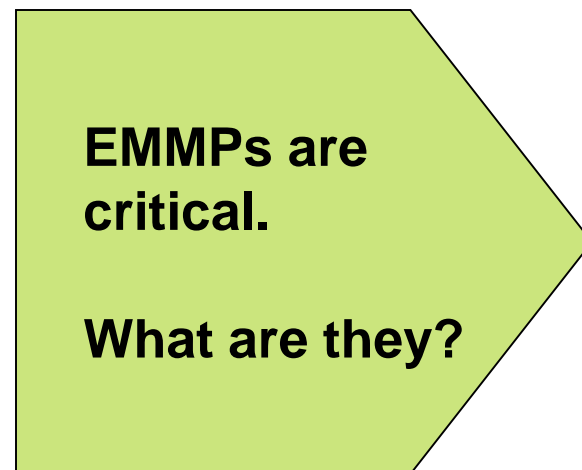
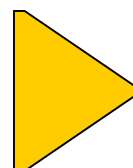
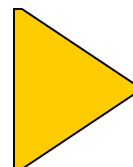
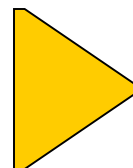
Team Leaders and Activity Managers or COR/AORs must actively manage and monitor compliance with any IEE/EA conditions, modifying or ending activities not in compliance. (ADS 202.3.6 , 204.3.4 and 303.2.f)



Implementation of IEE/EA conditions

Practically, implementation & monitoring of mit. & mon. conditions requires that:

1. USAID communicates applicable IEE/EA conditions to the IP*
2. A Complete **Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)** exists
3. Project workplans and budgets integrate the **EMMP**
4. Project reporting tracks implementation of the **EMMP**

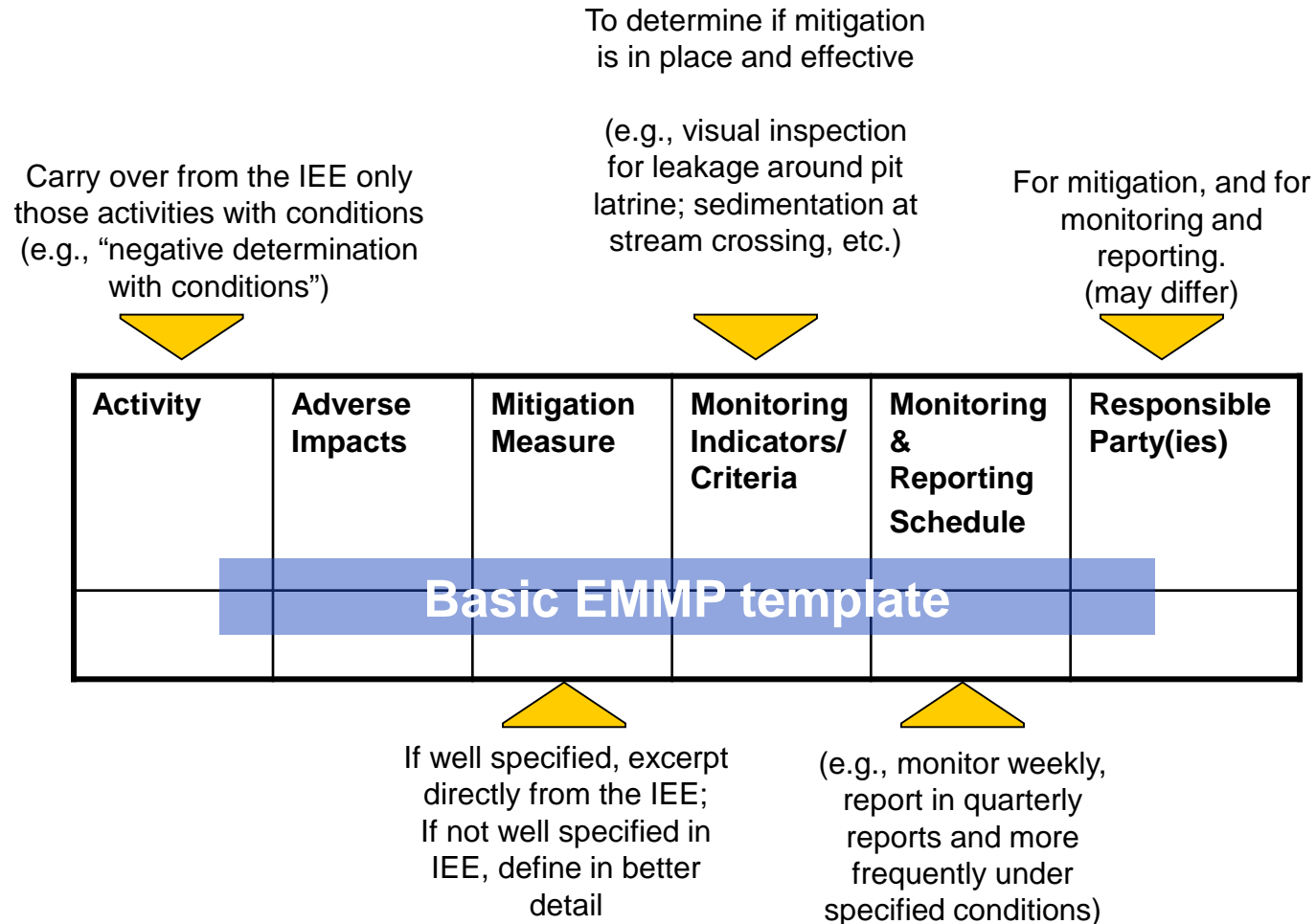


**Except Title II partners, who write their own IEEs.*

The EMMP: a simple tool

An EMMP sets out:

- ALL the mitigation measures required by the IEE or EA
- Indicators or criteria for monitoring their implementation and effectiveness
- Who is responsible for mitigation and monitoring





The EMMP: a flexible tool

More sophisticated EMMP formats can include:

1. Budgeting information
 - How much will a mitigation or monitoring measure cost?
 - What is the LOE involved?
2. A Monitoring Log section
 - Where mitigation implementation information or monitoring results are recorded
3. Other Suggestions?

An effective EMMP is specific + realistic

- ❖ The EMMP must specify practical mitigation measures
- ❖ The EMMP often “translates” IEE conditions that are written in very general terms
- ❖ Implementing these conditions requires first translating them into specific mitigation actions

How do we do this?

For example, WASH-related IEE conditions might state:

“wells shall be sited to minimize the possibility of contamination.”

Or even more generally:

“wells shall be sited consistent with good practices.”



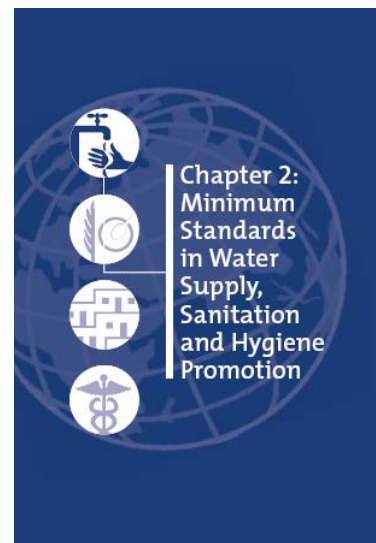
EMMPs build on standards & best practice

Determining specific mitigation actions starts with review of appropriate standards or best practice guidance

For our well example:

- ❖ **Identify and adopt siting criteria from relevant resources**
- ❖ **The specific mitigation action/measure in the EMMP is:**
 - **“Compliance with project well-siting criteria”**
 - **Attach siting criteria to EMMP; make checklist for use by field teams and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) staff**

Host-country standards



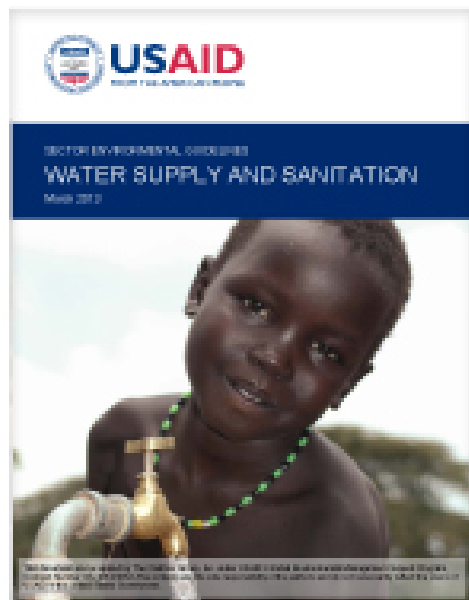
Sphere standards



Sector Environmental Guidelines

ETC.

Best practice guidance: well siting criteria

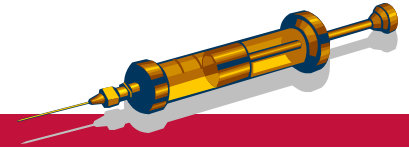


MINIMUM distances from potential sources of contamination for well siting:

- ❖ **45m from a preparation or storage area for agrochemicals, fuels, or industrial chemicals**
- ❖ **25m from cesspools, leaching pits, and dry wells**
- ❖ **15m from a buried sewer, septic tank, subsurface disposal field, grave animal or poultry yard or building, latrine pit, or other contaminants that may drain into the soil**
- ❖ **More than 45m from a septic tank leach field**

Let's discuss another example:

Health services capacity & policy



IEE stipulates that:

“Capacity building and policy development support to public health delivery and management systems must involve all feasible efforts to assure that these systems:

- address and support proper waste management (including handling, labeling, treatment, storage, transport and disposal of medical waste);
- address and support the capacity of medical facilities for waste management;
- prioritize environmental health considerations.”



To “translate” these IEE conditions, the EMMP will need to:

- identify an appropriate waste management standard; *and*
- specify what is realistic, given that the project will not have direct control over these systems

How are EMMPs being required?

Three mechanisms:

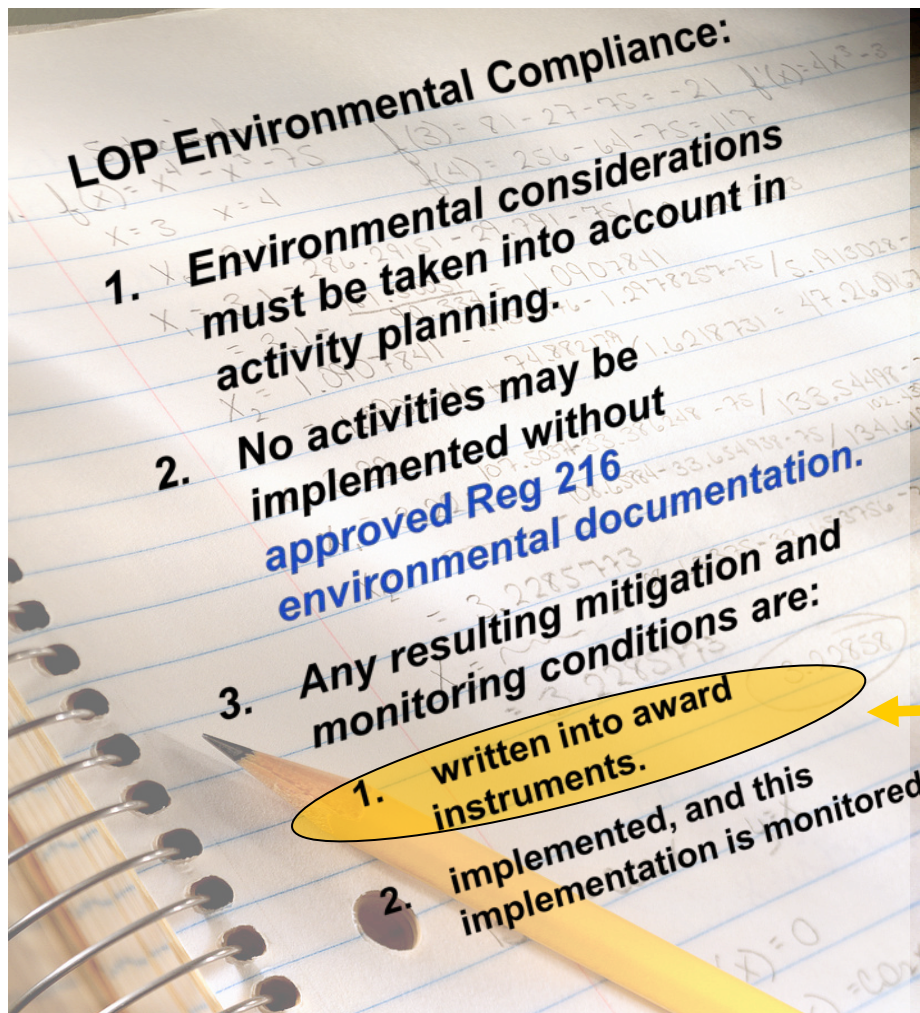
1. Technical direction from COR or AOR
2. Required by contract/agreement
3. Required by DFAP guidance
(Title II only)

More about this...



**A key “lesson learned” from 40 years
of world-wide EIA experience ...
implementation of environmental
conditions requires EMMPs that are
incorporated in workplans
and budgets**

USAID requirements are specific: Part II



USAID is required to write IEE/EA conditions into awards.

What does the ADS say?

ADS requires “incorporating. . . mitigative measures identified in IEEs [and] EAs into implementation instruments for programs, projects, activities or amendments.”

(204.3.4.a.6; also 303.3.6.3e)

Current best practice exceeds requirement

USAID is increasingly using best-practice environmental compliance language that goes beyond the ADS minimum

New awards and significant modifications are requiring that:

1. The partner verifies current and planned activities annually against the scope of the RCE/IEE/EA
2. The **necessary mechanisms and budget** for partner implementation of IEE/EA conditions are in place

And new solicitations require that

Proposals address **qualifications and proposed approaches to compliance/ ESDM** for environmentally complex activities.

 *To assure that projects do not “creep” out of compliance as activities are modified and added to over their life*

Specifically:

1. Complete EMMP exists/is developed
2. Workplans and budgets integrate the EMMP
3. Project reporting tracks EMMP implementation

Source of best-practice language

Environmental Compliance: Language for Use in Solicitations and Awards (ECL)

Environmental Compliance: Language for Use in Solicitations and Awards

ABOUT THIS LANGUAGE

The following recommended language is for use by Cognizant Technical Officers (CTOs), Activity Managers, Contracting Officers (COs), Mission Environmental Officers (MEOs), Program Officers, Bureau Environmental Officers (BEOs), and other USAID staff involved in solicitations, awards, and activity design and management.

Its purpose is to ensure adequate time is provided for environmental review and that environmental factors and mitigative measures identified in approved environmental impact assessment documentation are incorporated in the design and approval of each program and activity before the Operating Unit, Team, Activity Manager or CTO makes an irreversible commitment of resources for the program or activity. It also is intended to help improve application of USAID's environmental procedures (22 CFR 216 or Regulation 216) to create more sustainable and successful implementation of activities, projects and programs.

- By explicitly enumerating the environmental compliance responsibilities of project implementers, use of this recommended language can help ensure that environmental compliance requirements stemming from the Regulation 216 process are fully integrated into project designs, workplans, and implementation of activities.
- Use of the language also alerts USAID staff and implementing partners early on to the need for a budget to implement environmental compliance measures and to the importance of providing

Available from:
www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/204sac.pdf

- ✓ An ADS “Additional Help” document
- ✓ Easy step-by-step guidance and “boilerplate” language
- ✓ For RFAs/ RFPs/ agreements/ grants/ contracts
- ✓ **Optional ...** but its use being strongly encouraged

ECL promotes compliance + ESDM, and ...

Benefits both Mission Staff & partners:

USAID Mission Staff

Assures that environmental monitoring and reporting is integrated into *routine activity monitoring and reporting*; reduces the cost and effort of USAID verification/oversight.

Avoids the effort, costs and loss of good will that come from imposing “corrective compliance” measures after implementation has started.

Implementing Partners

Provides clarity regarding environmental compliance responsibilities

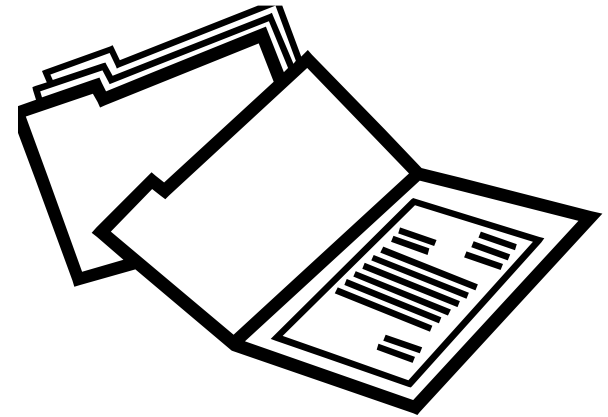
Prevents “unfunded mandates”—requirements to implement mitigation and monitoring after activity has commenced and without additional budget.



Missions and centrally funded programs are increasingly using the ECL. Partners should expect that future solicitations and awards will incorporate ECL-based environmental compliance language.

How are EMMPs approved?

- ❖ EMMP must be approved by the project COR or AOR
- ❖ EMMP is usually submitted and approved with the project workplan or PMP
- ❖ EMMP may also be submitted with the project IEE (typical for Title II partner DFAP IEEs)
- ❖ Sometimes additional review by the MEO or REA





EMMP example: WASH Rehabilitation

PROJECT BRIEFING:

Utilize abandoned borehole

Refurbish existing 20m water tower (volume = 150m³)

34 km of new water line to connect 11 villages

Each village to have 1 – 2 public fountains for water collection

No other readily available dry season water source in selected villages

Water provision to be coupled with latrine construction



EMMP example:

WASH Rehabilitation

PROJECT BRIEFING:

Soil is sandy and rocky with good drainage

Hydrology surrounding borehole is uncertain; source was previously use for road construction

No irrigated agriculture in region; livestock prevalent

Some seasonal wetlands nearby; no protected areas

Water committees present in some villages



EMMP example: WASH Rehabilitation



There are many baseline issues that are not impacts of the rehabilitation, but should be addressed in the EMMP

PROJECT BRIEFING:

Easy access to borehole and water tower along main highway

Latrine construction will use standardized design

Some conflict over water access/rights in region, particularly with passage of nomadic families

Some villages growing as regional capital draws workers.



EMMP example: WASH Rehabilitation

Excerpt of Impacts/Baseline Issues and IEE/EA conditions

Sub-Activity or Component	Potential Adverse Impact(s)	IEE/EA Condition(s)
Borehole restoration	Uncertain water quality—does water contain heavy metals or other contaminants?	Water quality testing will be completed prior to construction and at regular intervals thereafter and will conform to USAID and host-country standards
	Intact borehole—Is lining intact and is it properly sealed?	Pre-construction assessment will be completed by qualified engineer and reviewed and approved by USAID
	Local hydrology—Will borehole provide sufficient water to meet anticipated demand?	Hydrological data will be compiled prior to construction and reviewed by
Water tower rehabilitation	Construction on urban area—Will construction require necessary structural changes?	Construction will be completed by qualified/certified workers and PPE provided to workers
	Worker health and safety—Can workers be qualified/trained and provided with necessary PPE?	
	Site security—Can site be secured against neighboring land/and/or unauthorized access?	Construction site will be secured by fencing or other means of controlling access to authorized personnel
Water point maintenance	Drainage—Will water collection points contribute to unsanitary conditions or vector breeding?	Water points will be sited consistent with best practices for community water provision
	Sanitation—Will water points be kept clean and operation to ensure access to safe water?	Local water committees will be formed and/or engaged to maintain water collection points
	Access—Will water points remain available to participating residents or beneficiaries?	Local water committees will be formed and/or engaged to administer water collection points

Just three of the sub-activities or components this project would entail



And finally. . .the EMMP itself

EMMP example: WASH Rehabilitation

IEE/EA Condition	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring & Reporting Schedule	Responsible Party(ies)
Water quality testing will be completed prior to construction and at regular intervals thereafter and will conform to USAID and host-country standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified laboratory will be engaged to test water quality not less than three months prior to construction and results will be made available to USAID COR and MEO for review and concurrence Water samples will be taken from operational water supply borehole not less than once a month and tested by a certified laboratory. Results will be made available to USAID COR and MEO for review and concurrence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformance with USAID and host-country drinking water quality standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All water quality testing and monitoring data will be made available to USAID within one week of analysis by certified laboratory Results of water quality testing and ongoing monitoring will be included as an annex to the quarterly project reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP's engineer, construction manager USAID COR
Local water committees will be formed and/or engaged to maintain water collection points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New water point committees (chartered) and balanced with respect to gender, age, social status, etc. with defined mandates for water point maintenance Training in basic maintenance skills and organizational management will be provided to committees Sustainable funding schemes will be developed in consultation with and covenanted by water committees in order to sustain operations and effectively maintain water points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating village/community, including gender, age and family affiliation of each member Maintenance of water point that is sanitary, unobstructed, and well drained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water point committees will be compiled not less than one month prior to water point installation Rosters of water committee members will be attached as an annex to the IPs annual project report Training and capacity building activities for water point committees will be reflected in regular project quarterly reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP's community relations/outreach manager

Just two of the IEE/EA conditions from the preceding table