

Module 11.1



# Environment and Commodity Management

Guatemala City, Guatemala  
January 14 -18, 2013

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# Why is Environment Important in Food Aid and Commodity Management?

- Environment and development cannot be separated
- Need the environment to be healthy so we can have clean water, healthy crops, and strong children

We must do no harm to:

- Beneficiaries
- Partners and workers
- Community



# Causal Linkage: Food Security and Environment

## Healthy Environment



→ Productive Crops →

## Program Goal



**Sustainable Agricultural Practices Help Us Reach  
Our Goal**

# Role of the Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO)

## Environment Officers

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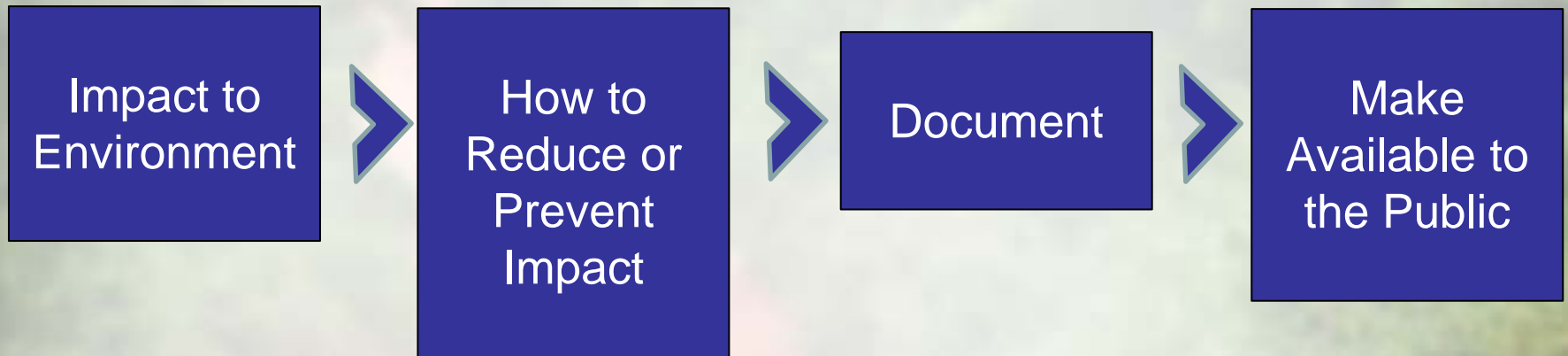
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- Oversight of Environment Regulations
- Development of Environmental Policy
- Technical Support to the Mission

# Environmental Requirements for USAID

For EVERY program, project or activity think about:



# Special Requirements for Pesticides



Know the special procedures for pesticide procurement and/or use!

Only use pesticides when it is:

- Needed
- Safe
- Proper

**THIS IS TRUE FOR EVERY PROGRAM AND  
PROJECT THAT INCLUDES PESTICIDES!!!**

# Types of Pesticides

Pesticides are biological, chemical or physical agents used to kill unwanted plants, animals, or disease agents.

- Insecticides
- Herbicides
- Fungicides
- Rodenticides
- Microbicides
- Repellents
- Fumigants



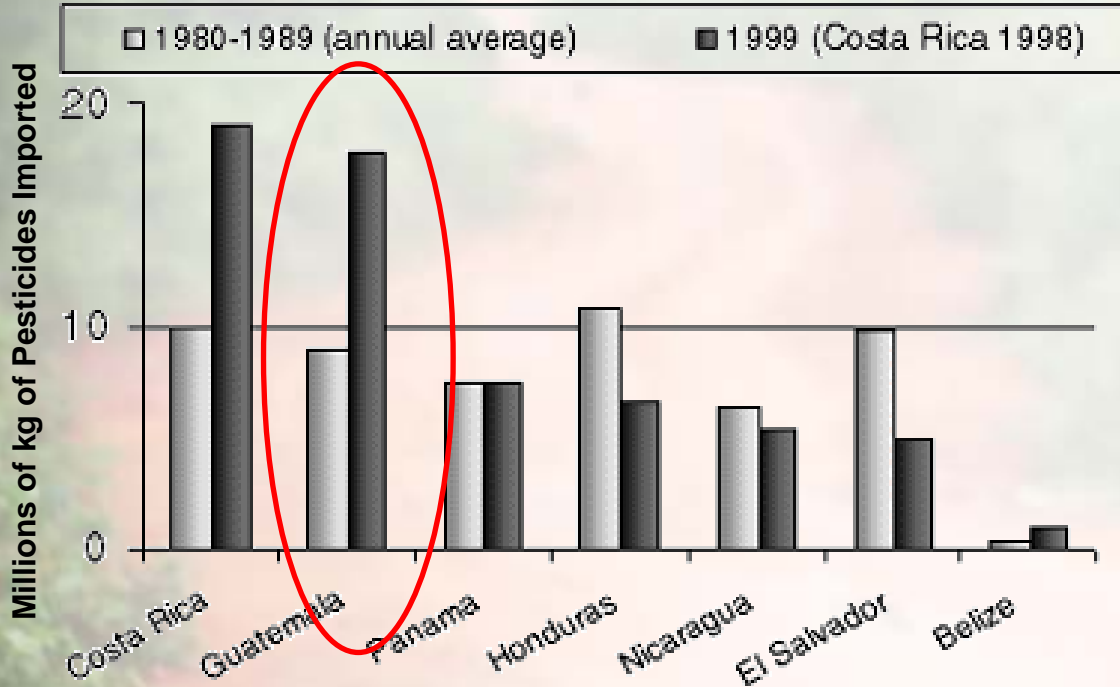
# What is NOT Considered a Pesticide?

- Fertilizer
- Natural predators (birds, fish, cats, etc.)
- Mechanical devices (bug zappers, fly paper, harvesters, etc.)
- Internally taken drugs (for parasites)



# Pesticides in Central America

- **1 ½ kg /person/year** used in Central America – more than any other region in the world
- **6000** pesticide poisonings were reported in 5 of the 7 Central American countries.



- Higher cancer rates where pesticides are used
- More health problems with workers who use pesticides

# Who Is More likely to Become Sick?



# Pesticides and Gender

- Woman and children are especially vulnerable
- Woman and children are more sensitive to the effects of pesticides
- Also: Woman and children are less likely to report poisoning or to be treated



# The Health Risks

Can affect almost every part of the body and can cause:

- Chills, thirst, sweet taste in mouth
- Skin rash, sores, yellow stains, loss of hair and fingernails
- Tremors, muscle twitch, irregular heartbeat
- Cough, sneezing, difficulty breathing
- Vomiting, diarrhea
- Even death!



Source: [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)



Source: [www.helpinghandmoldova.nl](http://www.helpinghandmoldova.nl)

# What Pesticides have you Been Exposed to Today?

## Home

- Wood preservatives
- Insecticides (bed nets, bug spray)
- Flea and tick repellent on pets
- Groundwater
- Household gardens
- Reused cooking and drinking containers



## Work

- Fumigants, insecticides, rodenticides, veterinary chemicals



## Commute

- Long range transport of pesticides in air/dust (can travel 55-12,100 km)



# What Do Regulations Require?

Simply stated:

IF...

“Pesticide procurement AND/OR use” is part of a proposed activity,

THEN...

Additional environmental analysis is *REQUIRED!*



Credit: H. Eysenbach/SMTN

# Pesticides Procurement and/or Use

## Procurement includes . .

1. Direct purchase of pesticides
2. Payment in kind, donations, provision of free samples and other forms of subsidies
3. Provision of credit to borrowers could be procurement
4. Guarantee of credit to banks or other credit providers could be procurement

## Use includes . .

1. Sale
2. Handling, transport, storage
3. Mixing, loading, application
4. Disposal
5. Provision of fuel to transport pesticides
6. Technical assistance in pesticide management, *including training*

# What is a PERSUAP?

A “Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan”...

... also known as a PERSUAP, is triggered by an IEE determination and has two major parts:



# Tools for Managing Pesticides

## PERSUAP

Pesticide  
Evaluation  
Report

+

Safer Use  
Action Plan

- Status
- Selection Process
- Safety equipment
- Risk to health
- Alternatives
- Host country rules
- Application
- Effectiveness
- Conditions of use

- Support of host country standards
- National registration
- Safer use
- Accessibility of protective equipment
- Roles and responsibilities
- Disposal



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The TOPS Program was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food for Peace. The contents of this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

