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COLOMBIA RESPONDE – NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN REGIONS PROJECT

**PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND
MONITORING PLAN**

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

CONTENTS

Section I: Introduction	1
Section II: Background	3
Section III: Description of Activity	4
Section IV: Evaluation of Potential Environmental Impacts.....	5
Section V: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	6
Annexes	
Annex A: CELI North-South EMMP Summary Table	9
Annex B: Environmental Screening Checklist	12
Annex C: Sub-Activity EMMP Template	15

ACRONYMS

CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CELI	Consolidated and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative
CR-N/S	Colombia Responde – Northern
CN	Counternarcotics
COTR	Contracting Officer’s Technical Representative
CSDI	Colombia Strategic Development Initiative
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
ETD	Environmental Threshold Determination
GOC	Government of Colombia
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PNC	National Consolidation Plan
REA	Regional Environmental Advisor
RIL	Reduced Impact Logging
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to support USAID’s Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihoods Initiative (CELI) North-South project, also known as Colombia Responde-Northern/Southern Regions project (CR-N/S), in complying with all relevant environmental compliance requirements. USAID prepared an initial environmental examination (IEE) that applied to all four CELI initiatives (Southern, Central, Northern, and Pacific bands). The IEE included the following environmental threshold determinations (ETDs):

- Categorical exclusion
- Negative determination with conditions
- Positive determination

This environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (EMMP) for CR-N/S addresses project activities that have been given a negative determination with conditions, and discusses next-steps for activities that are identified to have positive determinations.

USAID gives a negative determination with conditions to activities that may have a moderate adverse impact on the environment. As stated in 22 CFR 216, negative determinations with conditions apply to “all field studies and other activities that directly or indirectly affect the physical or natural environment”.¹ This EMMP incorporates the mitigation measures set forth in the IEE to eliminate the potential for CR-N/S to adversely affect the environment. It details the potentially negative environmental effects of CR-N/S activities and lays out a summary of mitigation measures that may be used to address them. It also includes a summary monitoring measures and a reporting schedule to ensure the implementation of effective mitigation measures.

USAID assigns positive threshold determination to activities that may have a significant impact on the environment, indicating that these activities must be subject to environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS). CELI North-South activities must be subject to further review to determine if they fall within the class of activities designated with a positive threshold determination. This is discussed further in Section IV.

Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan

USAID/Colombia has developed a pesticide evaluation report and safer use action plan (PERSUAP) that governs activities carried out under the Colombia Responde- Northern and Southern Regions Project.

¹ http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance/22cfr216.htm

USAID/Colombia Programmatic Environmental Assessment

CELI's IEE makes reference to a programmatic environmental assessment (PEA) for USAID/Colombia. As of the time of writing, it has not been possible to obtain a copy of this document. Although there is no reference to the PEA in the CR-N/S contract, it is possible that the PEA contains valuable information for guiding our environmental compliance approach. The team will coordinate with the MEO to confirm the existence and relevance of this document to Colombia Responde-North/South.

Finalization of the EMMP

Consistent with the terms of the CELI North-South contract, the project team understands the importance of addressing environmental compliance concerns from day one of implementation. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Rather, it has created a framework – pulling from the IEE, PERSUAP, and LAC environmental guidelines – to allow the team to fully consider environmental concerns as the project matures. Following establishment of MOUs with partner municipalities, when there is a clearer sense of the types of activities that will be prioritized, this document will be updated to provide more detailed mitigation measures and monitoring indicators associated with those activity types.

Additionally, it should be noted that the procedures associated with environmental compliance will be significantly influenced by the use of the Mission's MONITOR system, which establishes a common platform for environmental compliance, as well as monitoring and evaluation, across the Mission's portfolio. As the project is set up in MONITOR, this document should be adjusted to reflect the team's findings in terms of efficiencies offered by the system, as well as requirements associated with its use.

SECTION II: BACKGROUND

Since the initiation of Plan Colombia a decade ago, USAID Colombia has focused significant resources to support United States Government (USG) efforts to combat narcotics trafficking focusing on four strategic areas: alternative development, support for internally displaced and other vulnerable populations, democracy and governance, and demobilization and reintegration. Despite advances made, significant challenges to counternarcotics (CN) and programming in Colombia remain. In 2008, the Embassy underwent a comprehensive General Accounting Office assessment and conducted a series of independent CN assessments. These and other assessments resulted in the following recommendations:

- Minimum conditions of security for citizens and their human rights are prerequisites for sustainable socioeconomic and democratic development.
- Strengthening state presence is crucial for CN, IDP returns, and other success.
- More integrated and locally-targeted programs in areas undergoing transition would yield greater and sustained eradication and stabilization results.
- Many involved in the coca economy want to leave coca-related activities, but they need food security and assistance during the post-eradication transition period.
- Long-term, sustainable economic opportunities are crucial for consolidation.

The US Embassy's Colombia Strategic Development Initiative (CSDI) incorporates the above findings and defines an integrated and geographically-targeted approach to sustain peace, security, and development gains, reduce illicit crop cultivation and the efficacy of illegally-armed groups, and ensure the delivery of basic state services in strategically-targeted conflict regions, including Nariño/Putumayo (Southern Band) and a corridor in Bajo Cauca and Catatumbo (Northern Band), which comprise the geographic focus area of CR-N/S. Together with two additional corridors, these zones overlap with and support the Government of Colombia's (GOC's) National Consolidation Plan (PNC).

The purpose of the CELI North-South project is to advance USG and GOC goals and results related to implementation of the CSDI and the PNC. The basic premise of the contract is that armed conflict, illegality and the illicit economy are inextricably linked to weak state presence. Contract activities will strengthen state presence as the GOC recovers territory and creates a minimum level of permanent territorial security. In areas where the state has only recently reestablished security, the contract will emphasize immediate, short-term interventions to meet urgent economic and social needs in order to demonstrate GOC presence. As regions become more consolidated and the GOC re-establishes presence, CR-N/S activities will transition to support longer-term interventions, such as sustainable livelihoods, the stabilization and reintegration/return of conflict-affected populations, improved governance, and increased access to justice. In these more consolidated areas, interventions shall continue to facilitate the provision of basic services, increase licit livelihoods and strengthen local institutions, with a particular emphasis on accompaniment and the provision of technical assistance. In areas where permanent security is already present, long-term, sustainable livelihoods and governance activities will begin as early as possible.

SECTION III: DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY

CR-N/S Project will implement activities that strengthen consolidation of state presence. The specific types of activities are listed below:

Rapid Response and Institutional Support:

- Immediate food security to target communities
- High-priority, high-impact income generation activities
- Youth entrepreneur training
- Promotion of nonagricultural activities
- Access to finance
- Social and productive infrastructure built with community participation
- High-priority social service interventions
- Strategic communications framework
- Land restitution activities

Long-Term Livelihoods and Institutional Capacity:

- Producer associations/rural development organizations strengthened
- Sustainable productive projects and alliances developed and implemented
- Land restitution and formalization activities
- Support the GOC to complete the historical record of ownership
- Support the GOC's to formalize green *veredas* in North/South consolidation areas
- Agricultural activities
- Microenterprise and SMEs
- Forestry activities
- Strategic alliances
- Access to financial services
- Addressing key infrastructure issues
- Strengthening essential social services
- Improving access to health care
- Grants to CBOs to support vulnerable populations
- Support citizen participation and civil society dialogue with local government

Colombian Implementation Capacity for Consolidation Strengthened:

- RCC capacity to plan and implement consolidation plans strengthened
- Strengthen municipal governance and administration
- Strengthen Afro-Colombian *consejos* and indigenous *cabildos*

National Policy Frameworks Implemented

- Facilitate implementation of local land tenure processes and systems
- Support development of conflict mitigation and management contingency plans

SECTION IV: EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The ETDs for Colombia Responde-North/South fall into three categories:

Categorical exclusion – activities related to technical assistance, training, studies, workshops and information transfer justify a categorical exclusion pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i), (iii), and (v) because their actions do not have an effect on the natural or physical environment. Activities that fall into this category include:

- Strengthening coordination mechanisms that enable civilian-led whole-of-government intervention;
- Facilitating social service provision by local governments; this excludes activities that result in the production of infectious medical waste or construction debris;
- Support for local implementation of national-level policies and/or mechanisms, i.e. land titling, land restitution, and prevention of displacement.

Negative determination with conditions – activities that may have a moderate or significant effect on the environment, but which are permitted on the condition that specific mitigation measures are applied, monitored, and evaluated for efficacy, pursuant to CFR 216.3(a)(2)(iii) and (a)(3)(iii). This determination applies to activities including:

- rural road improvement and tertiary roads
- small-scale construction
- small water and sanitation systems
- housing
- renewable energy and electrification
- health and education facilities
- use² or application of pesticides included in the Mission’s PERSUAP.

These activities may go forward if they comply with conditions laid out in the USAID Environmental Guidelines for Development Activities in LAC.³

Positive determination – activities that may have a significant effect on the environment, which require an EA or EIS to be developed, unless determined otherwise by the Bureau Environment Officer (BEO). [REDACTED] Under CR-N/S, this classification applies to activities that utilize pesticides not included in the Mission’s PERSUAP, or infrastructure and/or industrial activities that pose a significant risk to the environment.

² “Use” is defined by CR-N/S as reference to pesticides in training materials and/or during training or other capacity building efforts, in addition to direct handling or application.

³ See: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/epiq.html

SECTION V: ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN

Objective

The objective of the EMMP is to ensure that all appropriate environmental safeguards are implemented in compliance with 22 CFR 216, as well as to promote the environmental soundness of project activities, in general. As required by 22 CFR 216, ADS 201.5.10g, and ADS 204,⁴ Colombia Responde North-South will take the following measures:

- Monitor and evaluate whether the environmental features designed for the activity and resulting from the 22 CFR 216 process are being implemented effectively
- Identify new or unforeseen consequences arising during implementation that were not identified and reviewed in accordance with 22 CFR 216
- Notify the USAID contract officer's technical representative (COTR), the mission environmental officer (MEO), or the regional environmental advisor (REA) if monitoring findings or changes in activities or locations necessitate modifications of the contract or IEE
- Modify or mitigate activities to achieve environmental soundness
- Comply with host-country environmental regulations unless otherwise directed by USAID in writing.

In collaboration with the COTR and REA, CR-N/S will continually review all ongoing and planned activities under the project to ensure that they follow the environmental compliance procedures in 22 CFR 216. This will be conducted at start-up and on an annual basis, as new activities are contemplated, and as determined necessary or appropriate by the CR-N/S Environmental Compliance Officer, Chief of Party, COTR, or MEO.

Reporting

As required by ADS 204.3.4, CR-N/S will monitor and evaluate whether environmental consequences not originally covered by the IEE arise during implementation, and it will modify or terminate activities as appropriate. If additional activities are added that are not described in this document, an amendment to the IEE will be prepared in collaboration with USAID. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will set monitoring data collection deadlines before report deadlines to meet USAID's reporting requirements for the project.

⁴ <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/>

CR-N/S will report the EMMP results, including results on the implementation of required mitigation and monitoring measures, on a quarterly and annual basis. Performance reports will contain a section on environmental compliance and monitoring and provide details regarding successes and failures with respect to implementing mitigation measures.

The EMMP will be reviewed and modified as necessary, on no less than an annual basis. The first revision will be made within the first six months of implementation, when more clarity exists on the types of activities that will be prioritized. Field visits will be made in coordination with the USAID COTR, MEO, or REA whenever possible to evaluate effectiveness of mitigation measures.

CELI North-South Grants Program

The EMMP covers the activities articulated in the project scope of work, and will be modified if additional activities are incorporated. [REDACTED]

As such, these activities may have potential adverse environmental impacts that had not already been considered, and new mitigation measures and monitoring indicators may be required.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

USAID/Colombia's MONITOR system includes a function for automatic generation of EMMPs, based on data input into the system by the Environmental Compliance Officer. The output of this process will be compared with the EMMP generated via the process described above to ensure the final EMMP is as robust as possible.

Procurement or Use of Chemical Pesticides

As mentioned in the IEE, the procurement or use of chemical pesticides, including fungicides and herbicides, must be approved by the Mission’s PERSUAP; this is also specified in 22 CFR 216.3(b). In the case of grants, information on the proposed use of pesticides will be collected during the grant evaluation process, at which time activities will be flagged and associated with any necessary mitigation measures or further environmental review. As a proposed grant or other activity is entered into MONITOR, the system will guide the user to relevant information and required mitigation measures, as applicable. If a chemical pesticide is not included in the Mission’s PERSUAP, the associated project must be postponed until the PERSUAP is amended, adapted to exclude the use of the pesticide, or rejected.

EMMP Summary Table

Annex A presents a summary table of environmental mitigation measures and monitoring indicators that should be contemplated throughout CR-N/S implementation. The primary source of these measures is USAID’s LAC Environmental Guidelines. The activity categories are presented below, along with the reference to the associated guidance documents, in English and Spanish.

Activity Areas	Guidance Documents
Small-scale infrastructure, construction, small water and sanitation systems, and housing	English: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/chap2/lac-guidelines-2-small-scale-infrastructure.pdf
	Spanish: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/chap2/lac-guidelines-2-small-scale-infrastructure.pdf
Rural road improvement; tertiary roads	English: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/chap3/lac-guidelines-3-rural-roads.pdf
	Spanish: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/spanish_version/Cap_3.pdf
Renewable energy and electrification	English: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/chap6/lac-guidelines-6-renewable-energy.pdf
	Spanish: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/spanish_version/Cap_6.pdf
Agricultural production and processing	English: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/chap8/lac-guidelines-8-ag-and-watershed.pdf
	Spanish: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/spanish_version/Cap_6.pdf
Forest management	English: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/chap9/lac-guidelines-9-forestry.pdf
	Spanish: http://www.usaid.gov/locations/latin_america_caribbean/environment/docs/epiq/spanish_version/Cap_9.pdf

ANNEX A: SUMMARY EMMP

Activity	Impacts	Mitigation measures	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Responsible Party
<p>Small-scale infrastructure construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site selection • Planning and design • Construction • Drainage structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage sensitive ecosystems or endangered species • Cause erosion or sedimentation • Alter the natural runoff of rainwater • Create pools of stagnant water\ • Change land use patterns • Create risks to residents • Destroy important cultural or ecological areas • Risk injury to workers and residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey for wetlands and ecologically-sensitive sites; avoid these areas • Get expert opinion of impacts on nearby endangered species • Train and monitor workers about sensitive ecosystems, species • Avoid damage to vegetation • Re-vegetate areas damaged by construction • Ensure that present land use at project site is not critical and the activities can be carried out on nearby land before the site is selected. • Ensure workers have appropriate protective equipment and training • Control entry of residents into areas of potential danger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided to workers in ecosystem conservation • Training provided in worker safety • Apply erosion control measures 	<p>Monthly, quarterly, annually</p>	<p>CELI North-South</p>
<p>Rural and tertiary road development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying alternatives • Establishing design standards • Road surface • Rivers and streams • Route planning • Drainage • Wetlands • Slopes • Construction contracts • Maintenance agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to valuable ecosystems • Damage to valuable cultural, historic, religious, and paleontological resources • Change local culture and society • Soil erosion • Degrade water quality, soil hydrology • Mar scenic views • Lead to injury, disease, or death of local workers • Increase or decrease sedimentation • Contribute to deforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve multi-disciplinary team in designing roads • Select sites to avoid sensitive ecosystems • Take into account problems of soil and slope stability • Develop erosion control plans • Stabilize road surface • Clearly define road surface and drainage method • Construct fords rather than bridges where feasible • Stabilize slopes by planting vegetation • Include guidance and requirements in construction contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans in place to avoid damage to sensitive ecosystems • Plans in place to avoid erosion • Mitigation measures incorporated into construction instruments 	<p>Monthly, quarterly, annually</p>	<p>CELI North-South</p>

Activity	Impacts	Mitigation measures	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Responsible Party
Small water and sanitation systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site selection • Planning and design • Construction • maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depletion of freshwater resources • Destruction of natural resources • Concentrated pollution of surface water • Poor water quality, associated health impacts • Salt water intrusion • Altered ecosystem structure, function • Loss of biodiversity • Loss of economic productivity • Arsenic, mercury poisoning • Loss of recreational value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct hydro-geological studies at well sites • Identify nearby sites with endangered species, get expert opinion • Use erosion control measures • Soil excavated from well sites deposited in established pits • Calculate yield and extraction rates to avoid damage to ecosystems and downstream users • Assess water quality regularly • Consider appropriate natural treatment systems • Site sanitation systems appropriately to avoid contamination of water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies conducted • Measures incorporated into construction instruments • Water quality testing • Plans take into consideration location of dwellings, water sources 	Monthly, quarterly, annually	CELI North-South
Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siting • Planning and design • construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion • Water and air contamination • Landslides • Resource depletion for construction materials • Disease vectors • Visual impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate to verify that endangered or endemic species will not be impacted • Site waste and waste disposal systems to avoid contamination of surface and groundwater • Install adequate and appropriate sewage and solid waste disposal systems • Ensure that project site is not located in area prone to landslides, flooding, or fire, or on slopes over 20% • Promote use of efficient stoves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species evaluation conducted • Maps site sensitive habitat, water resources, waste disposal sites, natural hazards • Training delivered in energy-efficient technologies 	Monthly, quarterly, annually	CELI North-South
Renewable energy, electrification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomass and biogas • Wind • Solar • Geothermal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of hazardous ash and particulates • Deforestation and associated erosion • Noise • Visual impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve multi-disciplinary team in analysis of alternatives • Avoid sensitive ecosystems and human settlements that would be negatively affected by noise, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans in place that address potential adverse impacts 	Monthly, quarterly, annually	CELI North-South

Activity	Impacts	Mitigation measures	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Responsible Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydro 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in stream flow 				
Health and education facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread disease via failure to sterilize infectious waste or prevent access by waste pickers or disease vectors • Expose local community to health risks via unsafe disposal of toxic or carcinogenic materials • Contaminate drinking water (ground and/or surface) via improper land disposal (May also damage local ecosystems, animals, or plants) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site facilities away from wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes and wells • Include elements such as hand-washing facilities, waste storage room, incinerator, space for encapsulation, and plastic/clay lined pit for safe burial. • Do not site pit up-gradient from sources of drinking water • Provide for safe disposal of gray water from bathing and washing of bedding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility staff trained in safe handling of medical waste • Site maps take into account sources of drinking water, nearby communities and sensitive ecosystems 	Monthly, quarterly, annually	CELI North-South
Agricultural production and processing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-scale irrigation • Pesticide use • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient use of scarce water resources • Soil quality impacts • Soil and water contamination • Health risks from pesticide exposure, to humans and the environment • Poor pesticide use practices • Cycle of pest resistance and increased use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal soil erosion control plots • Stream-gauging and meteorological stations • Improve training of farmers and extension agents, including: safe handling of chemical pesticides; soil conservation • Integrated pest management (IPM) • Evaluate the presence of sensitive habitat and/or endangered species • Promote access to organic markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training provided • Monitoring stations commissioned • Farmers applying IPM • Farmers selling to organic markets 	Monthly, quarterly, annually	CELI North-South
Forest management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation • Plantations • Sustainable management • Harvesting • Nurseries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overharvesting of high-value species • Degraded forest ecosystems • Changes in composition of flora and fauna • Unsafe and/or unauthorized use of agrochemicals • Displacement of communities • Disturbance of fragile plant and animal communities • Damage to the residual stand after logging • Poorly constructed forest roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of participatory processes in establishing and implementing forestry programs • Avoid fragile and endangered plant and animal species and their habitats • Build capacity in reduced impact logging (RIL) • Build capacity for sound construction of forest roads and access trails • Promote forest certification schemes • Ensure monitoring results are factored into revisions of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management plans developed • Biodiversity monitoring system(s) established • Training in resource evaluation, integrated planning, RIL • Forest 	Monthly, quarterly, annually	CELI North-South

Activity	Impacts	Mitigation measures	Monitoring indicators	Frequency	Responsible Party
	and access trails damage forest, lead to increased access	management and annual operating plans	operators trained in safe use of agrochemicals		

ANNEX B: ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Environmental Screening Form for Sub-Activities

Colombia Responde Northern & Southern Regions Project

Title of the Activity:

General Description of the Activity:

USAID/Colombia Program Providing Funds: CR North-South

Name of Environmental Reviewer:

Instructions:

All projects funded by USAID must conform to US regulations requiring evaluation to ensure against unmitigated negative environmental impacts from the projects funded. While it is accepted that the intention of the projects is always to improve environmental conditions, even well-intentioned activities can have unplanned impacts.

In a program that will use grants and subcontracts as part of its implementation, it is impossible to evaluate initially all potential impacts; thus, a process must be in place to ensure that each activity complies with environmental standards before it can be implemented. This screening tool has been developed to assist in ensuring proper compliance.

Any activity that exceeds the threshold of Category 1 will require that an environmental mitigation plan be created by the Grantee/Subcontractor as part of their application.

Determine Category of Activity: Review all categories and mark all that apply. Some activities will be included within more than one category. If you do not find an exact match listed below for the activity you are undertaking, use the last item in Category 2 to describe the activity and treat it as Category 2 for the purposes of environmental review.

Does the activity involve (mark yes where applicable):

Category 1:

Education, technical assistance, or training programs (excluding training programs that include activities directly affecting the environment, such as _____ construction of facilities);

_____ Analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings;

_____ Studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries to engage in development planning (excluding studies, projects or programs designed to result in activities directly affecting the environment, such as construction of facilities);

_____ Strengthening coordination mechanisms that enable civilian-led whole-of-government intervention;

_____ Facilitating social services provision (including attention to conflict-affected populations, health and education services) by local governments; these activities do not include activities that result in the production of infectious medical waste or construction debris;

_____ Support for the local implementation of national level policies and/or mechanisms affecting the region, i.e. land titling, land restitution, or prevention of displacement;

_____ Support to create the conditions for return in formerly mined communities, and strengthening of public service providers.

Category 2:

_____ Category 1 training, other capacity building, or technical activity that involves activities that impact the environment.

_____ Activities involving small-scale infrastructure, rural road development, small-scale construction, small water and sanitation systems, housing, renewable energy, tertiary roads, electrification, and health and education facilities;

_____ Activities involving agricultural production and processing of products included in the attached list (reference PERSUAP);

_____ Use of pesticides in the production of agricultural products included in Annex 1 in compliance with USAID/Colombia's Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP), LAC-IEE-09-19;

_____ Other activities not in Category 1 and not in Category 3.

Specify:

Category 3:

_____ Agriculture projects involving the production and/or processing of products not included in Annex 1;

_____ Infrastructure and/or industrial projects that may cause significant environmental impacts;

_____ Activities that involve the use of pesticides not addressed in the Mission’s PERSUAP, or extensive use of herbicides.

Activities classified solely within **Category 1** require no additional environmental review; however, it is understood that the mitigation of potential negative environmental impacts will be a high priority in all activities.

Activities classified exclusively within **Category 2** or within **both Categories 1 and 2** require the elaboration of a thorough review of potential environmental impacts as well as the creation of a mitigation plan by the activity implementer (Grantee or Subcontractor). Templates to be completed for this review will be provided to the Grantee/Subcontractor as part of the application process. The review and mitigation plan will become part of the Grant deliverables in cases where they are required. The environmental impact review and mitigation plan must be cleared by the USAID COTR. If the COTR does not deem supporting information adequate to provide clearance, further review and clearance from USAID will be sought as deemed necessary by the COTR.

Activities within **Category 3** will likely require the development of a full environmental assessment to assess the impacts of proposed activities and will need to be discussed in depth with the USAID COTR.

Clearance of Initial Screening Form:

Activity Manager

_____ Signature

_____ Date

Chief of Party or designee

_____ Signature

_____ Date

COTR⁵

_____ Signature

_____ Date

Notes on Category 2 Activities:

_____ ⁵ COTR clearance of the Initial Screening Form is required if the Activity is classified as Category 2 or 3

ANNEX C: SUB-ACTIVITY EMMP TEMPLATE

The tasks identified in the EMMP are incorporated into the implementing partner’s work Plan, budget, and reporting.

The following EMMP format is recommended. It can be adapted, as necessary.

Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

Activity Title:

Implementing Partner:

Activity	Mitigation measure(s)	Monitoring indicator(s)	Monitoring and Reporting Frequency	Party(ies) responsible.
<p>List all activities in IEE that received a “negative determination with conditions.”</p> <p><i>Do not list any other activities.</i></p>	<p>If mitigation measures are well-specified in the IEE, quote directly from IEE</p> <p>If they are not well-specified in the IEE, define more specifically here.</p>	<p>Specify indicators to (1) determine if mitigation is in place and (2) successful.</p> <p>For example, visual inspections for seepage around pit latrine; sedimentation at stream crossings, etc.)</p>	<p>For example:</p> <p>“monitor weekly, and report in quarterly reports. If XXX occurs, immediately inform USAID activity manager.”</p>	<p>If appropriate, <i>separately</i> specify the parties responsible for mitigation, for monitoring and for reporting.</p>