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AGRICULTURE SECTOR SUPPORT PROJECT
Agriculture and Rural Rehabilitation

Report on the
Environmental Protection Process
and Related Training

Cooperative Agreement No. 306-0204-A-00-0767-00

between

Office of the AID. Representative to Afghanistan
and Volunteers in Technical Assistance

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ARR	= Agriculture Rural Rehabilitation
ARS	= Agriculture Rural Schemes
CM/SEC	= Cubic Meters per Second
COP	= Chief of Party
DCOP	= Deputy Chief of Party
EPO	= Environmental Protection Officer
EPAT	= Environmental & Natural Resources Policy & Training Project
EPP	= Environmental Protection Process
GPS	= Global Position System
O/AID/REP	= Office of the AID Representative to Afghanistan
P.E	= Professional Engineer
USAID	= United States Agency for International Development
USETI	= United State Environmental Training Institute
USG	= United States Government
VITA	= Volunteers In Technical Assistance

OVERVIEW

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended states "to declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and the environment..." However, environmental problems have to be approached from two levels. (a) from the "top down", and (b) from the "bottom up".

Considering that much "lip service", is been given to the environmental problem worldwide, it is encouraging to note that the O/AID/REP for Afghanistan (hereafter referred to as the mission) by Amendment No. 9, to the Cooperative Agreement between USAID and VITA is facing the problem head on. This is particularly significant since Afghanistan is a developing country which was been devastated during the recent 14-year conflict. It demonstrates the serious intent of the USG to cope with the environmental problems, including developing nations with scarce resources.

In Afghanistan the mission is facing environmental problem from the "bottom up". However, because the infrastructure is in place in the VITA project, the mission is fortunately in a position to actively initiate programs and to train personnel. This could serve as a model in fostering the environmental protection process in other developing countries. The personnel, trained under this program eventually will be the planners, managers, and implementers of the environmental protection process in Afghanistan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The scope of work of the Cooperative Agreement between USAID and Volunteers In Technical Assistance (VITA) by Amendment No 9, dated September 22, 1992, added an Environmental Protection Process and expanded the existing training program to incorporate training in environmental monitoring and protection for all personnel working on rehabilitation activities.

Initial meetings with VITA headquarters personnel and ARS directors readily detected the lack of comprehension of the concept of the protection of the environment. It was evident that, in order to comply with the intent of the amendment on environmental procedures, immediate action needs to be taken to inculcate on project personnel the existing USG laws and AID requirements concerning environmental procedures and VITA/ARR project management seriousness to comply with USAID requirements as called for in the amendment. Consequently, Inter-Office Memorandum dated October 7, 1992 titled "Environmental Protection Process" was issued and translated into Dari. An ARS Field Monitor Training Course that was scheduled for October 11-22, 1992 was revised to incorporate a lecture on "Environmental Impact" conducted by the Chief of Party and the consultant. (See Annex E).

The requirements and the need to obtain environmental data required the design and preparation of concise, clear and practical forms to be easily understood and completed, Thus consistent with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) regulations (See Annex H), two forms were developed and, to expedite the process, were translated into Dari (See Annex L) and explained to the monitors during the course referred to above. These forms are the Environmental Protection Process Form EPP-I and Form EPP-II.

Form EPP-I is to be used on completed projects. The data generated will be analyzed and evaluated by the VITA engineering office and determination will be made as to the environmental impact of the sub-projects. In cases where it is determine that a negative impact is evident or will occur, it is recommended that funds be made available to incorporate safeguards. Because of the large number of sub-projects completed during the past six years, it is to be completed only where negative or positive impact is evident.

Form EPP-II is to be completed for all on-going, approved, planned and future sub-projects. The data generated from the on-going projects will be analyzed immediately to determine if safeguards are required to protect the environment. In such cases, designs will be revised and protection

devises incorporated within the existing budget. Upon analyzing the data from Form EPP-II's for all other sub-projects safeguards will be incorporated in the designs, if so required. Data generated from all completed sub-projects and all projects completed in the future, and monitored after 12 months, should be computerized for historical purpose and easy accessibility to be used as basis for the design of safeguards for future sub-projects in which similar conditions may be encountered.

The training program presented is extensive and it is planned that all senior personnel from VITA headquarters, ARS directors, monitors and an engineer or agriculturist from each ARS receive such training. Training has been divided into two phases. Phase I will be geared toward engineers and other professionals that are capable of absorbing the technical aspects of the training, Phase II will be for monitors and other middle level personnel that are involved in monitoring and implementation of the sub-projects. A total of 50 employees will be trained. During the first training session it is expected that an outside consultant will be contracted to conduct the training. The consultant should be an experienced, practical, proven professional familiar with the problems of developing nations. On some of the training subjects, such as design, construction and supervision of safeguards, he is to be assisted by VITA engineers who are competent in carrying on such training.

The designation of an Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) as a full time position is highly recommended. The EPO in addition to eight other professionals from the project should receive training in the United States in an appropriate institution. It is recommended that four from headquarters and four ARS directors receive this training. It should be pointed out, however, that the ARS directors are the pivots in the implementation process and should receive priority in the selection for training in the United States. This is in case training funds available are limited. After training, the EPO supported by VITA headquarters senior staff and the ARS directors will be responsible for future training in the environmental protection process for all VITA/ARR personnel, as appropriate.

The implementation schedule for all activities recommended to be carried out in compliance with the environmental protection process, including training, is shown in Annex G.

Agriculture and Rural Rehabilitation

I. Introduction:

This is the environmental protection process called for in Articles I. B. III., of the amendment to scope of work for the Cooperative Agreement (Agriculture Sector Support Project) between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) dated September 22, 1992. The amendment states that "Within 60 days of signing the amendment to the Cooperative Agreement, the Grantee shall develop and submit to the O/AID/REP for approval, a process to assess and report on environmental conditions and potential impact of proposed project activities. The process shall include a team of qualified and experienced staff members who survey proposed rehabilitation sites and classify them according to the types of action necessary to protect the environment, such as monitoring, safeguards, or partial environmental assessments. The process shall also include a review of any environmental data which were gathered in previous project activities, or which will in the future be gathered. A method shall be developed to incorporate this information into proposed rehabilitation activity engineering designs which are submitted to the O/AID/REP for approval prior to implementation."

Further, in Article I. B. III. c Training, the following paragraph is added: "The grantee's existing training program shall be expanded to include training in environmental monitoring and protection for all contractors and sub-contractors working on rehabilitation activities. Instruction shall include such safeguards as erosion protection, local catchment vegetation management, sedimentation prevention, and construction waste disposal. The structure and contents of the environmental training shall be submitted to the O/AID/REP for approval on or before October 31, 1992 and thereafter shall be set forth in the grantee's training plan which is included in the Consolidated Annual Implementation Plan."

II. Project Assessment

VITA's activities include construction, restoration, and maintenance of irrigation and transportation facilities. These activities have potential for immediate and long term impacts on the natural environment. Sub-projects are implemented over a large area in varying terrain and climates. Their environmental impacts are small compared to the total impact of all activities within the same area. A sophisticated assessment to determine environmental impact measured against established environmental stan-

dards would require a very complex approach. Land areas, based on ecological relationships, would have to be delineated, environmental standards established to maintain or enhance a preferred ecosystem, and routine monitoring performed to assure these standards were adhered to. This type of assessment would require local and/or national government action which it would be unrealistic to expect under the present conditions in Afghanistan.

A logical measure of the environmental impact of the ARR project would be as stated in the amended scope of work "a review of any environmental data which were gathered in previous sub-project activities." Form EPP-I was designed to collect data from all completed sub-projects. (See Annex A). The form was designed to be easily understood and to provide the maximum information possible in one sheet to the planners and decision makers about the soil, water, and land condition prior to and after completion of the sub-projects. Several ARS directors that were at Peshawar headquarters were interviewed and questioned in detail about their findings and experiences on the impact on the environment of the completed sub-projects. Noticeable negative, as well as positive, impacts are to be included in the next Consolidated Annual Implementation Plan, as appropriate. Form EPP-I upon completion will provide a clearer picture of any impact of sub-project activities. The data collected will be analyzed and evaluated by the VITA engineering office. In cases where it is determined that a negative impact occurred or is in process, the designs should be revised and funds made available to provide the necessary safeguards.

All sub-projects under implementation will be reviewed to determine any present or potential environmental impact. Form EPP-II (See Annex B) will be completed for all sub-projects under construction, approved, designed, or under planning. The data generated is to be analyzed to evaluate the effect of sub-projects on the environment. Based on the findings, the engineering services office will revise the designs and incorporate safeguard to protect the environment.

III. Sub-project Assessment

All irrigation, road and bridge construction and restoration sub-projects have potential for positive and negative environmental impacts. However, generally the larger the sub-project the greater the potential for impacts. Therefore the level of data gathering and intensity of assessment vary with the size of the sub-project and the type of construction. Consequently, the estimated cost of the sub-project is an indicator as to its

potential for environmental impact. The assessment levels may be evaluated by cost excepted as discussed below :

RECOMMENDED LEVELS

Cost Range	Intensity of Assessment
1. Rs. 0 to Rs 300,000	An Assessment may not be required. However, EPP-II form must be completed.
2. Rs. 300,001-2,500,000	Preliminary
3. Rs. 2,500,001-10,000,000	Intermediate
4. Rs. 10,000,001 - up	Advanced

Some types of sub-projects should be considered high risk and, therefore would require assessment for any size of sub-project. These sub-projects include dams, diversion structures, bridges and other types of sub-projects which require using mechanized equipment in water courses. Some areas of Afghanistan with very fragile environs may require assessment for all sub-projects.

Other types of sub-projects should be considered low risk and therefore may not require assessment at any cost, such as gravel surfacing of existing roads, if no additional cut and fill is required.

VITA's plan for June 1992 to December 1992 lists 199 irrigation sub-projects at an average cost of Rs. 125,000, The highest cost sub-project is Rs. 270,000 and the lowest is Rs. 60,000, The plan also lists 18 road and bridge sub-projects at an average cost of Rs. 960,000. The highest cost road and bridge sub-projects is Rs. 2,180,000 and the lowest is Rs. 400,000.

Consequently most of VITA's sub-projects fall into the no assessment needed other than the completion of EPP-II Form or the preliminary assessment category. VITA's personnel, with training as recommend in Section VI, should be able to conduct the data gathering and assessment without outside expertise.

Should VITA have a sub-project in the intermediate category of assessment an outside consultant should be contracted to assist in the assessment. If a sub-project should fall in the advanced category of assessment a consultant firm should be contracted to develop the assessment. These higher levels are shown to serve as guidelines, but it is not expected that any of VITA projects will fall within these categories.

IV. Potential for Environmental Problems

Small road, bridge and irrigation construction and restoration projects have the greatest potential for negative impact to soil and water. These impacts include:

1. Negative Impacts

- a. Soil loss due to erosion which reduces vegetation productiveness of remaining soil and causes stream turbidity.
- b. Water contamination from human and animal waste in or near water sources.
- c. Chemical water contamination from fuel and lubrication spills and leaks in or near water or productive soil.
- d. Salination and alkalinization of agricultural land due to improper irrigation and water conservation and management practices. In such cases, drainage may help to reclaim the land.
- e. Excessive use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides.
- f. Mosquitoes breeding due to water ponding.
- h. Settlement camps for refugees. Settlement camps need to be designed providing the needed safeguards, such as a well with hand pump for potable water and sewage disposal facilities, such as latrines.
- i. Sedimentation on farm land due to changes of drainage patterns during construction
- j. Deforestation due to barren hilltops where topsoil has been washed away, exposing bedrock.
- k. Desertification due to continued erosion.
- l. Elimination or damaging of archeological and cultural sites and artifacts due to construction of infrastructure such as roads and pipelines.
- m. Disturbing of protected areas, which interferes with migration patterns or leads to the elimination or depletion of wildlife and rare species
- n. Elimination of wetlands, which support vegetation and wildlife, due to continued erosion causing sedimentation and salination.

An interview with Eng. Ghulam Gelani, ARS director of Helmand province, depicts the existing problem in the valley. According to Eng. Gelani, the work was stopped eleven years ago. The Boghra canal from Girishk is flowing at 50 percent of the design capacity of 75 cm/sec, or approximately 37 cm/sec. The gates have been destroyed and there is no control. Anyone with force can use the water. Stones are piled in the canal to divert water to their land. Sedimentation, in part, is due to

people and animals damaging the embankment. In addition, the embankment was used for foxholes during the fighting. Further, when a jui is cleaned the first crop is good, but the following year it is reduced by 25 to 30 percent due to salination. This is because drainage is not provided. In some instances the farmers block the drains to use the water for irrigation, compounding the problem.

V. Baseline and Monitoring Data

A. FORM EPP-I (Monitoring)

Form EPP-I (See Annex A) was designed for the purpose of obtaining all possible environmental data on completed projects. The information collected will be analyzed and evaluated in order to determine if any negative impacts have occurred or could occur that may be corrected to protect the environment. The form will provide information on soil, water, land use and other pertinent information for the designers and planners to determine corrective action, if required. In addition, the form calls for interviewing at least four residents of the area of the sub-projects to determine their reaction to the impact on the environment. Two of the residents should have benefited by the sub-projects, while two did not benefit. It is realized that because of the numerous sub-projects completed only those with possible negative or possible environmental impact will be monitored. The information will serve as a guide for future selection and design of sub-projects.

B. FORM EPP-II (Baseline and Monitoring)

Form EPP-II (See Annex B) will be completed for all sub-projects that are under planning, designed, approved, on-going or future. The information generated for all on-going projects will be analyzed and evaluated to determine if any safeguards are required to protect the environment.

The form is thorough and self-explanatory. Some of the items are explained below:

1. Baseline

Baseline data should be acquired during the survey stage. Soil texture data should be on a station to station¹ basis for road and canal sub-projects, All other data can be on a project basis. Water data should be gathered at at least two points down the water course at

¹ Points from which measurements are made

800 and 1600 meters, of the sub-project. A photo of each point would assist others in finding the same point at a later date.

a. Soil

- (i) Since soil texture and steepness are the primary factors in soil erosion, baseline data must classify the texture and steepness of slope of existing soils. Classification into three categories should provide enough data to prescribe preventive measures, The three categories are: 1.) Fine grained (clay & silt), 2.) Medium grained (sand), and 3.) course grained (gravel or rock). When surveying for restoration, note any soil erosion areas existing on the project.

b. Water

- (i) The most common impact is turbidity, Visual classification into three categories should be made: 1.) Clear, 2.) Cloudy, and 3) Murky. Baseline data should not be taken during peak water flows or immediately following a rain storm.
- (ii) Biological contamination is difficult to establish without laboratory analysis. Baseline data should consist of noted potential sources of contamination near the project site. These sources might include dwellings or villages located very near the stream and animal enclosures that border on the stream.
- (iii) Chemical contamination is also difficult to determine without laboratory analysis. However, some chemicals can be detected by smell or taste. Baseline data should note whether or not the water smells or tastes like chemicals.
- (iv) Salination/alkalinization. Note any visible salination or alkalinization of agricultural land due to improper irrigation practices.

c. Land

- (i) Indicate any deforestation, pesticides used, and any salination or alkalinization noticed.

d. Sub-project implementation

- (1) Indicate any residual contamination due to improper handling of fuel.

2. Monitoring

a. Soil

- (i) Each time a monitoring visit is made during construction and each visit after completion, note if there is erosion present within the sub-project area.
- (2) Note if live streams are eroding fill or cut slopes within the construction area.

b. Water

- (i) Note whether the water is clear, cloudy, or murky.
- (ii) Note if sanitary facilities of construction crew are within the flood plain.
- (iii) Note if the water has any unusual smell or taste.

c. Land

- (i) Note if deforestation is taking place or will occur during project implementation.

d. Sub-project Implementation

- (i) Describe in detail possible location of fuel storage and take photo.

3. Preventive Measures

Simple preventive measures can be required for all projects as they apply to normal work practices. These might include:

- a. Locate temporary camps and storage facilities outside the flood plain.
- b. Refueling and equipment lubrication areas should be located outside the flood plain.
- c. Settling ponds should be used when pumping from bridge footing excavations and other live stream construction activity to reduce an increase in stream turbidity.

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- d. When working in fine grained soils, temporary erosion control measure should be taken if permanent drainage is not incorporated in the work as it progresses.
- e. Encourage land leveling and terrace forming where there is a steep slope.

Special design may be necessary when working in fine grained soils and steep grades or other special situations.

Global position system (GPS) units should be used to obtain precise latitude and longitude coordinates of each sub-project. This information should be included in the project or area maps. This will provide positive identification and ease of location for future monitoring visits. This should also be done for all completed projects as they are visited by monitors checking the impact of sub-projects.

VI. Training

A. General

A special training program is prepared for all personnel responsible for the planning, engineering, implementation and monitoring of the ARR projects. For the initial training section it is expected that an outside consultant be contracted. Subjects to be covered during the training program are indicated in Annex C, to be conducted in two phases as follows:

1. Phase I.

Training will be for all engineers and managers who are capable of observing the technical and managerial aspects of the environmental protection process. During interviews with ARS directors and other personnel their lack of knowledge and understanding of the concept of the protection of the environment was readily apparent. As such, the training plan calls for training of all relevant VITA headquarters managers and all the ARS directors. Due to the large number of participants in Phase I, the group has been divided into sections. Participants from VITA headquarters will attend the first section of Phase I. Those who excel will participate as trainers in the second section of Phase I and the Phase II section. In July 1993, a training section for Phase I will be conducted for one engineer or agriculturist from each ARS. This approach will provide each ARS with a back-up person trained on environmental matters.

2. Phase II.

Training will be for all field monitors and other personnel responsible for the collection of data, construction activities, and those overseeing the general implementation of the sub-projects. The initial training is to be conducted in January-February 1993. Phase I and Phase II will run in sequence. It is expected that selected participants from Phase I will do most of the training for participants in Phase II with a consultant trainer overseeing the performance of the Afghan trainers.

The names, position, education and experience of 50 ARR personnel that will participate in the training, are shown in Annex D. At the completion of the course, the consultant in coordination with the COP and the ARR training director will select at least 8 outstanding participants from Phase I for subsequent training in the United States in the environmental process at an institution or agency such as the Environmental Protection Agency or the newly created US Environmental Training Institute. The participants will be equally divided — four from VITA headquarters and four ARS directors.

The environmental protection process training is also being included for all planned training courses. This process began with the ARS field monitor training course held between October 11-22, 1992 (See Annex E).

B. Training Manuals on the Environment

The VITA/ARR training office should contact other USAID missions worldwide, US Government agencies, The Asia Foundation, private organizations involved with the protection of the environment, or other institutions to obtain elementary brochures on the subject of environmental protection. The brochure selected should be translated into Dari and distributed to the people where the projects are being implemented. It is preferable that drawings be produced appropriate to the local culture to accompany the text.

VII. Environmental Protection Officer

It is unrealistic to expect developing nations to emphasize or to prioritize the problems of the environment when there are insufficient funds for implanting and maintaining critical projects that fulfill the basic needs of their people. But the problem has to be approached, emphasized and inculcated to the leaders and the population in general. In this respect, it is

of utmost importance, if the environmental protection process is going to be successful within the VITA/ARR project, that an environmental protection officer (EPO) be designated at the earliest possible date. This officer must be responsible for all aspects of the environmental protection process. The candidate, if possible, should be from the present Afghan VITA/ARR staff. The candidate should possess the acumen and personality to work with Afghans at all levels and be primarily interested in rural development. The candidate selected should be sent for training in the United States in an Agency such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the newly created US. Environmental Training Institute.

A brief description of the qualifications required for this position are indicated in Annex F.

VIII Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule for all activities recommended to carry on the environmental protection process, including training, is shown in Annex G. The activity and proposed dates are as shown.

ITEM	DATE
1. Submission of Environmental Protection Process to USAID	Oct. 31, 1992
2. Expected approval of plan	Nov. 14, 1992
3. Designate of VITA/ARR Environmental Protection Officer and obtain USAID approval.	Nov. 30, 1992
4. Completion of Form EPP-II for on-going projects, as appropriate.	Nov. 15, 1992 to Jan. 15, 1993
5. Training Environmental Protection Process: Phase I - (2 sections) Phase II - (1 section) Phase I - (1 section)	Jan. 23-27, 1993 Jan. 31, 1993 to Feb. 4, 1993 July 4-8, 1993
6. Analyze/evaluate EPP-II for on-going projects and revise designs to incorporate safeguards, if required.	Dec. 15, 1992 to Feb. 15, 1993
7. Obtain USAID approval of revised plans	Feb. 30, 1993

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- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 8. Commence implementation of safeguards. | Mar. 10, 1993 |
| 9. Completion of Form EPP-I for all completed projects | Nov. 15, 1992 to
Jan. 30, 1993 |
| 10. Analyze/Evaluate Form EPP-I on completed projects. Revise designs prepare specification and costs estimates to incorporate safeguards, as appropriate. | Dec. 15, 1992 to
Feb. 28, 1993 |
| 11. Request approval from USAID for additional funds, as required. | March 25, 1993 |
| 12. Provided revised designs are sound and funds are available (commence implementation of safeguards). | April 10, 1993 |
| 13. Obtain approval from USAID for EPO training. | Dec. 20, 1992 |
| 14. Select institution & make necessary arrangement for training of EPO. | Jan. 28, 1993 |
| 15. EPO Training | Feb. 15, 1993 to
April 15, 1993 |
| 16. Select 8 participants (4 ARS directors and 4 VITA headquarters engineers) for training in environmental protection in the US. Obtain approval from USAID. | Dec. 18, 1992 |
| 17. Select institutions where participants are to be trained and finalize arrangements. | Jan. 28, 1993 |
| 18. Participant Training in USA. | Feb. 15, 1993 to
April 15, 1993 |

VITA/ARR has obtained information from the United States Environmental Training Institute, and the Environmental and Natural Resources Policy and Training (EPAT) project as possible sources of training (See Annex J).

The AID Handbook 3, Appendix 2D, *Environmental Procedures*, is included as Annex K.

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During the monitoring training course, October 11-22, 1992, and the first week of the ARS directors workshop, November 1-5, 1992, environmental protection process training was conducted by the consultant. Forms EPP-1 and EPP-2 were explained in detail, discussed, and one project was selected from each ARS. The 12 directors present completed the forms, which they found to be very clear, easily understood, and very important especially for Afghanistan. (See Annex L)

IX. Acknowledgments

Acknowledgment is hereby made to Mr. Peter Hager who prepared a report for VITA. Some of his views have been incorporated in this document. And to Mr. Don Meier, USAID, for reviewing the draft report. His suggestions have been incorporated in the report.

Sincere appreciation for the outstanding support and reviewing the draft document to Eng. Mir Mohammad A. Sediq, COP, and Robert B. MacMakin, DCOP.

The outstanding support of the VITA/ARR staff and in particular Russell Wallace, Financial Officer, Abdullah Aini, Director of Training, M. H. Malikzai, Senior Monitoring Officer and Asadullah Noori, Assistant Field Coordinator, and Mr. Mohammad Shah, VITA/Washington, is highly appreciated. Mr. Shah reviewed the draft report and his suggestions were incorporated, as appropriate. Special thanks are expressed to Ahmed Tahir and Shoukat Khan, computer operators, for their assistance in preparing the document.

Report on the
Environmental Protection Process
and Related Training

Annexes

Prepared by
Aldelmo Ruiz, P. E.
Consultant

October 1992

Completed by: _____
: _____
Title _____

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCESS
MONITORING DATA

FORM EPP-1

Agriculture & Rural Rehabilitation Project
USAID/VITA

Date: _____

Province: _____ District: _____ Program Component: _____ Sub-Project Title: _____

Date Started _____ Date Completed _____ Location by GPS: Lat. _____ N
Long. _____ E

Brief Description of Project: _____

Photos Attached: Use additional sheets to identify location and dates taken: _____ (Include negative code numbers)

SOIL

LAND USE

1. Texture Classification

Fine	Medium	Coarse
Stations km to km	Stations km to km	Stations km to km
_____	_____	_____

2. a. Has Sub-Project caused sediment in Watersheds or existing aquatic areas.
Yes _____ No _____

If Yes _____ Indicate seriousness (Take Photos) _____

b. Has subproject affected the catchment areas: Yes _____ No _____

Indicate: Soil Type _____
Vegetation _____

If Yes, describe & take Photos: _____

3. Has Sub-Project caused erosion Yes _____ No _____
If Yes, describe & take Photos _____

Number of villages served _____ Population (each) _____

Type of domestic animals: (1) Prior to Construction: _____
(2) After Construction: _____

Deforestation involved: Yes _____ No _____ If yes, explain and indicate any action taken to replace: _____

Type of land at Sub-Project site _____ Existing crops: Prior _____ After _____

Did crop yield increase after completion of sub-Project: Yes _____ No _____
Are the land or farms remain fallow: Yes _____ No _____ Explain _____

Type of land cover (jeribs) _____ Did sub-project improve: Yes _____ No _____

Are Pesticides, Herbicides or excessive fertilizer being used? Yes _____ No _____
Explain: _____

If yes, specify type and indicate any harmful effects: _____

Are irrigation practices causing salination or alkalization of agricultural land? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, explain & indicate level: (L, M, moderate, high) (circle one) and if any action taken by farmers. _____

Is the sub-project area known to contain historical or archeological sites? Yes _____ No _____ If yes identify: _____

SUB-PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Equipment used during construction (Types) _____

Fuel used: (Types) _____

Was any residual contamination caused by fuel: _____

COMMENTS:

WATER

1. Turbidity: clear cloudy murky (circle)
Indicate if project had any affect: _____

2. Chemical: Prior Construction: Odor _____ taste _____
After construction: Odor _____ taste _____

3. Contamination: Has Project caused contamination
Yes _____ No _____ If Yes, explain _____

4. Has Project caused effects to aquatic life: Yes or No
Explain: _____

5. Is sub-project in flood plain: Yes _____ No _____
Effects caused: _____

1. Irrigation or Roads & Bridges

Annex - A

Note: Use reverse side to conduct at least four interviews and for additional comments.

Comments:

INTERVIEWS: 1. Person Interviewed: _____ Age: _____ Resident (how long): _____ Type of Work _____

Comments:

2. Person Interviewed: _____ Age: _____ Resident (how long): _____ Type of Work _____

Comments:

3. Person Interviewed: _____ Age: _____ Resident (how long): _____ Type of Work _____

Comments:

4. Person Interviewed: _____ Age: _____ Resident (how long): _____ Type of Work _____

Comments:

Note: Interview four persons, if possible, if possible, 2 that benefitted from the project & 2 who did not benefit.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING
FORMS EPP-I AND EPP-II**

1. Fill in all applicable blanks-Mark N/A if not applicable.
2. Form EPP-I to be completed and submitted to ARR Engineering Office on only the completed projects where the environmental impact has been negative or positive.
3. Form EPP-I to be completed 12 months after completion of sub-projects, if an assessment was made and safeguards were provided.
4. Form EPP-II to be completed and submitted to ARR Engineering for all sub-projects under construction, designed, approved and all future.
5. Form EPP-II to be completed each time a sub-project where an assessment was made is monitored.
6. Water data is to be taken at least two points down the water course at approximately 800 and 1600 meters.
7. Reverse side of Form EPP-I to be used to conduct four brief interviews with local residents two directly benefitted from the project and two that did not benefit. Indicate their views about the impact to the environment.
8. Do not taste water if determined to be contaminated.

Legends:

N/A = Not applicable
E = East
GPS = Global Positioning System
Lat = Latitude
N = North
Long = Longitude
Km = Kilometer

Completed by: _____

Name

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCESS
BASELINE AND MONITORING DATA

Date: _____

Title

Agriculture & Rural Rehabilitation Project
USAID/VITA

1

Province: _____ District: _____ Program Component: _____ Sub-Project Title: _____

Brief Description of sub-Project & Purpose _____

Photos Attached (Use additional sheets to identify location and dates taken). _____ (Include negative code numbers)

Location by GPS: Lat. _____ N. Long. _____ E.

SOIL

LAND USE

1. Texture Classification

Fine	Medium	Coarse
Stations km to km	Stations km to km	Stations km to km
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Number of villages served _____ Population (each) _____

Type of domestic animals observed _____

Type of wildlife observed _____

Deforestation involved: Yes _____ No _____ How many jeribs: _____

Type of land at Sub-Project site _____ existing crops _____

Type of land cover (No. of jeribs) _____

2.a. Will Project cause sediment in watersheds or existing aquatic life.
Yes _____ No _____

Pesticides to be used: Yes _____ No (circle one) If yes specify type _____

Explain _____

Will project cause inappropriate irrigation practices which will result in the salination or alkalization of agricultural land. Yes _____ No _____
if Yes, are drainage facilities required? Yes _____ No _____ Specify _____

b. Catchment area: Soil type(s) _____
Vegetation _____

Is the sub-project area known to contain historical or archeological sites?

3. Existing Erosion Areas Observed
Describe _____

Yes _____ No _____ If yes, Identify: _____

WATER

SUB-PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

1. Turbidity: clear cloudy murky (circle one)

Equipment to be used (Types) _____

2. Chemical: Odor _____ taste _____

Probable fuel _____

3. Contamination Source _____

Would borrow pits or spoil areas be required? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, Identify: _____

4. Aquatic area observed (circle applicable)
Ponds streams canals other.

COMMENTS:

5. Aquatic life observed (plant, animal, fish, other)
circle one & specify types.

6. Is Sub-Project in flood plain: Yes _____ No _____

1. Irrigation or Road & Bridges

Comments: (Indicate dates of probable floods, heavy snows, dry season, water table, any salination or alkalization or water logging noticed and any other information that reporter may deem appropriate).

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING
FORMS EPP-I AND EPP-II**

1. Fill in all applicable blanks-Mark N/A if not applicable.
2. Form EPP-I to be completed and submitted to ARR Engineering Office on only the completed projects where the environmental impact has been negative or positive.
3. Form EPP-I to be completed 12 months after completion of sub-projects, if an assessment was made and safeguards were provided.
4. Form EPP-II to be completed and submitted to ARR Engineering for all sub-projects under construction, designed, approved and all future.
5. Form EPP-II to be completed each time a sub-project where an assessment was made is monitored.
6. Water data is to be taken at least two points down the water course at approximately 800 and 1600 meters.
7. Reverse side of Form EPP-I to be used to conduct four brief interviews with local residents two directly benefitted from the project and two that did not benefit. Indicate their views about the impact to the environment.
8. Do not taste water if determined to be contaminated.

Legends:

N/A = Not applicable
E = East
GPS = Global Positioning System
Lat = Latitude
N = North
Long = Longitude
Km = Kilometer

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCESS

Training - Subjects to be covered

Phase: I

1. Environmental pollution problem, worldwide.
2. U.S.G. Laws and regulations
 - A. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.
 - B. The Environmental Improvement Act of 1970.
 - C. AID Handbook 3 - APP 2 - Environmental Procedures.
3. Air pollution, technology transfer, deforestation, desertification, drought, land degradation, soil loss, environment and health, hazardous waste, education and information.
4. Design, construction, supervision of construction, and installation of safeguards.
5. Preparation of forms compiling and analyzing data and incorporating into design.
6. Use of Global Positioning System (GPS) for sub-project location.
7. Monitoring
8. Wrap-up section — Lessons learned and interchange of ideas.
9. Evaluation of Course/Trainer/Trainees.

Note: A detailed one week schedule is to be prepared to cover all above subjects.

Phase: II

1. Brief Overview
 - A. Environmental pollution problem, worldwide.
 - B. U.S.G. Laws and regulations
 1. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

Annex C-1

2. The Environmental Improvement Act of 1970.
3. AID Handbook 3 - APP 2 - Environmental Procedures.
2. Basics — Air pollution, deforestation, desertification, drought, land degradation, soil loss, environment and health, hazardous waste, education and information.
3. Overseeing construction and installation of safeguards to detect possible effects on environment.
4. Understanding the purpose and proper preparation of forms..
5. Use of Global Positioning System (GPS) for sub-project location.
6. Monitoring, recognizing preventive measures.
7. Wrap-up section — Lessons learned and interchange of ideas.
8. Evaluation of Course /Trainer/Trainees.

Matters to be discussed in detail are:

Recognition and understanding of what an impact is; soil classification; recognition of potential pollution sources; and preventive measures that could be taken to reduce environmental impact.

Note: A detailed one week schedule is to be prepared to cover all above subjects.

**ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION PROCESS
PHASE I TRAINING
Headquarters Senior Staff**

No.	Name	Position	Education	Experience
1	A.A. Bahrami	Chief, Rural Dev. Div.	MS Civ Eng, Purdue Univ	Professor, Faculty of Eng, Kabul Univ, Director, Min of Public Works Kabul., Pres, Planning, Design, Kabul Municipality; Coord'nator of All UNHCR-funded Costruction & Maint. projects. NWFP.
2	Abdullah Aini	Dir., Training	ME Civ Eng, Roorkee Univ, India	GenDir, Hydrology, Kabul; Press., Irrigation project, Baghlan Prov.; Senior Eng., Water & Power Consultancy in Afghanistan (WAPECA)
3	M.I. Imam	Dir., Field Coordination	BS Civ Eng, Kabul Univ. Graduate courses, Engineering Management, Indiana Univ.	Dir. of Construction, Kabul Univ. DirGen Planning & Program, RDD Kabul; DirGen. Planning , Kabul Municipality.
4	Ghulam Farooq	Dir., Eng.Services	BE Civ Eng, Jodhpur Univ India	Tech. Dir., RDD, Kabul, Project Mgr., TIPAN Project, Agric. Univ., Peshawar.
5	Qari Hamidullah	Dir., Gen. Support Serv	BA English & Persian. Kabul Univ.	Dir. Said Jamaluddin High School, Peshawar; Mujahideen rep. in Lahore (Liaison with aid donors to Afghanistan)
5	M. H. Malikzai	Dir., Monitoring	BS Kabul Univ, Dipl (Wheat & (CIMMYT) Breeding of cereal Mexico	Dir Gen, Ag Research and breeding - Kabul, Herat, Baghlan, Nangarhar Agriculture Institute - Ministry of Agriculture
7	G. S. Rosebeh	Dir. Design/Acting Director Eng. Ser.	BS Eng. Kabul, Hydraulic Colo.Univ. /Denver, Irrigation - Tokyo	Design Engineer, Water and Power Afghanistan
8	Assadullah Noori	Dep.,Field Coordination	BS Faculty Ag., Kabul Univ, Micro-computer in Ag. Dev., New Mexico State Univ. Manag. Courses Peshawar.	Min Ag, Kabul, Forestry
9	Kh. Samiullah	Dir., Machinery & Transport	BS ME Kabul Univ	Min. Water and Power
10	A. Rahim Saleem	Dir., Estimation	BS Eng. Kabul Univ.	CoursesAmerican Univ. Beirut, Afghan Dev. Bank 1965/7 Afghanaid NGO, Assist. Log. Coord., Min. of Mines and Industries, AIG

**ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION PROCESS
PHASE I TRAINING
ARS Directors**

ARS	Director	Education	Experience	
ARS-01	Kabul	Abdul Qadir Wazeen	Graduate, Cadastral Survey School, 1958	27 years
ARS-02	Kapisa	Gul Aqa Haidri	Graduate, AIT	20 Years
ARS-03	Parwan	Mohammad Daud	BS Engineering, Kabul Univ., 1983	10 years
ARS-04	Wardak	M. Noor Shaker	BS Engineering	11 years
ARS-05	Logar	S. A. Samad	High school graduate, 1973	16 years
ARS-06	Ghazni	Mohammad Halim	BS Engineering, Kabul Univ., 1978	15 years
ARS-07	Paktya	Ghulam Sakhi Maaz	BS Engineering, Kabul Polytechnic 1979	10 years
ARS-08	Nangarhar	Abdul Ahmad	Three years in Engineering ,Kabul Univirity	8 years
ARS-10	Kunar	Torealay	BS Engineering, Kabul Univ., 1984	9 years
ARS-11	Badakhshan	New		
ARS-12	Takhar	Zekria	BS Engineering, Kabul Polytechnic 1972	20 years
ARS-13	Baghlan	Mohammad Ashraf	Graduate, Cadastral Survey School, 1960	25 years
ARS-14	Kuduz	M. Omar	BS Engineering, Polytechnic Kabul 1984	20 years
ARS-15	Samangan	New		
ARS-16	Balkh	New		
ARS-20	Herat	Shajauddin Ziai	BS Engineering, Kabul Polytechnic 1978	15 years
ARS-21	Farah	Allahuddin Mojadadi	Graduate, High school, 1971	21 years
ARS-23	Helmand	Ghulam Jilani	Graduate, High school	20 years
ARS-24	Kandahar	Sarajuddin	Technical H.S (Mechanics), Helmand, 1970	22 years
ARS-28	Bamyan	S. Esmatullah Hashmat	BS Engineering, Kabul University	8 years
ARS-29	Patika	M. Zahir Haidri	Graduated High school	20 years
	Quetta Office	M. Qasim Tahri	BS Faculty of Science Kabul Univ.	20 years
		Adam Khan	BS Engineering, Kabul Univ,	20 years

AIT= Afghan Institute of Technology
CSS= Cadastral Survey School
IRC= International Rescue Committee

RDD= Rural Development Division
GRD= Gulzar Rural Development
Poly= Kabul Polytechnical Institute

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCESS
PHASE I TRAINING
ARS Engineers and Technicians**

ARS	Name	V No.	Job	Education
ARS-01	Kabul Gh. Farooq	239	J.T	AIT graduate School
ARS-02	Kapisa Enayatullah	333	S.T	Bs Eng. Kabul
ARS-03	Parwan Gh. Haider	741	S.T	Bs Eng. Kabul
ARS-04	Wardak B. Nasrat	676	Asst	Bs Eng. Kabul
ARS-05	Logar Mohd Daud	187	J.T	Bs Poly Technic Kabul
ARS-06	Ghazni Mohd Elyas	29	Asst	Bs Poly Technic Kabul
ARS-07	Paktya Dost Mohmd	207	Asst	Bs Poly Technic Kabul
ARS-08	Nangarhar Shah Zada	20	Asst	Bs Eng. Kabul Univ
ARS-10	Kunar Mohd Masoom	232	Asst	Bs Eng. Kabul Univ
ARS-12	Takhar Mohd Zahir	160	S.T	Bs Eng. Kabul Univ
ARS-13	Baghlan Mohd Masoom	467	T.T	Cadastral Survey School
ARS-14	Kunduz S.J.Ahmadyar	352	Asst	Bs Agr. Kabul Univ
ARS-20	Herat Alishah	549	Asst	Bs Poly Technic Kabul
ARS-21	Farah Najibullah	511	T.T	Bs Poly Technic Kabul
ARS-23	Helmand Najibullah	709	T.T	Graduate From IRC Supervision Course
ARS-24	Kandahar Faiz Mohammad	201	Asst	Bs. Eng. Nangarhar Univ
ARS-28	Bamyan Mohd Nadir	431	J.T	AIT Graduate School
ARS-29	Paktika Khan Mohammad	49	S.T	Bs Poly Technic Kabul
	Quetta Sultan Wais	604	T.T	Bs Eng. Nangarhar Univ

**ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION PROCESS
PHASE I TRAINING
ARS Monitors**

ARS		Name	V. No.	Education	Experience
ARS-01	Kabul	Qader Khail	460	12th Degree	25 years
ARS-02	Kapisa	Abdul Rehman	578	13th Degree	35 years
ARS-03	Parwan	Moh'd Yasin	521	11th Degree	27 years
ARS-04	Wardak	Moh'd Sliman	765	14th Degree	27 years
ARS-05	Logar	Sayed Mukhtar	369	12th Degree	7 years
ARS-06	Ghazni	Abdul Ghafar	455	12th Cartography	11 years
ARS-07	Paktia	Abbas Khan	432	12th Degree	11 years
ARS-08	Nangarhar	Abdul Qayum	488	9th Degree	22 years
ARS-10	Kunar	Abdul Malik	410	9th Degree	3 years
ARS-12	Takhar	Aziz Ahmad	557	12th Degree	22 years
ARS-13	Baghlan	Ghulam Mahboob	732	15th Degree	6 years
ARS-14	Kunduz	Maulawi Rustan	472	9th Degree	30 years
ARS-20	Herat	M.Masoom Akbari	767	15th Degree	6 years
ARS-21	Farah	M. Daud	600	12th Degree	3 years
ARS-23	Helmand	M. Rahim	750	BA Kabul Univ	10 years
ARS-24	Kandahar	Moh'd Din	387	12th Degree	4 years
ARS-28	Bamyan	Moh'd Amin Didar	725	12th Degree	12 years
ARS-29	Paktika	Abdul Basir	458	BA Kabul	3 years

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ARS FIELD MONITOR TRAINING COURSE

October 19, 1992 10:45 - 12:15

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCESS.

Items to discuss "An Overview"

1. Developed nations concern with the rapid deterioration of the environment.
2. Developed nations began to focus on the pollution problem in the late 1960's. This was evident by the action taken by the Congress of the United States, when they promulgated two important legislative measures.
 - A. "The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969."
 - B. "The Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970."

The Act of 1969 established a Council of Environmental Quality in the President's office and the Act of 1970 provided personnel to support it. One of its functions is the coordination of all federal activities related to the environment.
3. The Act of 1969 requires that an "Environmental Impact statement" study be prepared for the projects prior to the approval of funds. Technical assistance projects financed by the United States in developing nations under the foreign aid program are included under the Act. Subsequently, international donor institutions to which the United States is a contributor have established rules and regulations requiring environmental studies for projects financed worldwide.
4. USAID/VITA projects are included under the Act and consequently a determination of environmental impact must be carried out for all sub-projects. Furthermore, USAID requires that existing training program be expanded to include training in environmental awareness and protection. The VITA Inter-Office Memorandum dated October 7, 1992, Subject:Environmental Protection Process (attached) describes this requirement.
5. (a) Environmental Protection Process Form EPP-I (Monitoring Data) is to be filled out for completed projects.
 - (b) Environmental Protection Process (Baseline and Monitoring DATA) Form EPP-I (attached), must be completed for all planned, proposed, approved, on-going or future projects

Annex E-1

6. The urgency of confronting the environmental problem and its magnitude was recently illustrated by the "Earth Summit Conference" that took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. World leaders met to discuss matters related to the future of the planet in areas such as energy, pollution and pollution control.

Issues that were covered include:

1. Climate change.
2. Conservation of biological diversity.
3. Protection of the atmosphere.
4. Depletion of the ozone layer.
5. Air pollution.
6. Eradication of poverty.
7. Urbanization.
8. Population.
9. Technology transfer.
10. Deforestation.
11. Desertification.
12. Drought
13. Land degradation.
14. Soil loss.
15. Protection of oceans and seas.
16. Environment and health.
17. Protection of living marine resources.
18. Hazardous waste.
19. Protection of freshwater resources.
20. Indigenous roles in development.
21. Protection of coastal areas.
22. Illegal traffic in toxic wastes.
23. Financial resources.
24. Natural resources accounting.
25. Environmental costs of production.
26. Management of toxic chemicals.
27. New and renewable energy resources.
28. Environmentally sound management of biotechnology.
29. Marine pollution.
30. Women`s role in development.
31. Legal institutions.
32. Environmental education and information.
33. Improvement in quality of life.

The concern of all nations is clearly depicted in the above agenda, It is of vital importance that documents generated from this conference be analyzed by professionals and technicians knowledgeable on the subject,

A training program is being developed by VITA/ARR focusing on the areas as called for in the attached memorandum dated October 7, 1992. In addition the proposed training program will include some of the most urgent problems outlined above which are pertinent to Afghanistan for USAID consideration. If approved these will be included in the final training program.

In the next century according to the *Explorer* more than half of the present fertile land will disappear. At the same time billions of people will be born. The world will have half the amount of cultivatable land and double the population to maintain. Moreover, each second of each day on the average, tropical forests equivalent to an area of approximately 5350 square meters will become extinct. At the present rate of destruction, in less than 50 years all the rain forests on earth will be obliterated.

Fifty living species are being lost each day. By the end of the century, more than a million life forms could have disappeared forever. Assuming that these estimates are correct, and they probably are, it indicates to the leaders of the developing nations the importance that their countries will assume in shaping the future of the planet in the next century.

The future of the environment is going to lie in the hands of the children of today and future generations, It is of utmost importance to emphasize the problem of the environment beginning with courses in the primary grades and continuing throughout their school years including advanced university courses, All ages must unite in the cleaning of the environment since it affects everyone and knows no boundaries.

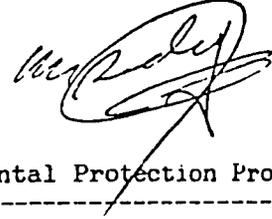
Prepared by: A. Ruiz
October 7, 1992

October 7, 1992

Inter-Office Memorandum

To: All VITA Offices/Directors/Monitors

From: M.M.A. Sediq
CCP/VITA



Subject: Environmental Protection Process

A process to assess and report on environmental conditions and potential impact is required for all proposed project activities. Proposed rehabilitation sites will be surveyed and classified according to the types of action necessary to protect the environment, such as monitoring, safeguards or partial environmental assessments. The process will also include a review of any environmental data which were gathered in previous project activities, or which will in the future be gathered. After reviewing the collected data and the information gathered, it will be incorporated into proposed rehabilitation activity engineering designs.

The existing training program will be expanded to include training in environmental monitoring and protection for all personnel involved on rehabilitation activities. Instruction shall include such safeguards as erosion protection, local catchment vegetation management, sedimentation prevention, and construction waste disposal. This training will be included in the Consolidated Annual Implementation Plan.

Inter - Office Memorandum

To: All VITA Offices/Directors/Monitors

From: M.M.A. Sediq
COP/ VITA

Subject: Environmental Protection Process

موضوع - پروسه (دوران) حفاظت محیطی

A process to assess and report on environmental conditions and potential impact is required for all proposed project activities.

پس پروسه ارزیابی کردن و کسب راپور روی شرایط محیطی و اثر احتمالی برای تمام فعالیت های پروژه پیشنهاد شده لازمی و ضروری میباشد
Proposed rehabilitation sites will be surveyed and classified according to the types of action necessary to protect the environment, such as monitoring, safeguards or partial environmental assessments.

مساحات که برای احیای مجدد پیشنهاد شده باید مطابق اقسام فعالیت که برای حفاظت محیطی ضروری میباشد مانند مانیتورنگ ، مصونیت

ها یا ارزیابی قسمن محیطی سرری و طبقه بندی میشود

The process will also include a review of any environmental data which were gathered in previous project activities, or which will in the future be gathered.

پروسه با عملیه همچنان تجدید نظر کلام راپور محیطی را که در فعالیت های پروژه سابقه جمع آوری شده اند و با در آینده جمع آوری میشود

احتمال میکند

After reviewing the collected data and the information gathered, it will be incorporated into proposed rehabilitation activity engineering designs.

بعد از تجدید نظر نمودن اطلاعات حاصل شد . معلومات جمع آوری شده بداخل فعالیت دیراین های مختصر پیشنهاد شده احیای مجدد ترکیب

مدغم میشود

The existing training program will be expanded to include training in environmental monitoring and protection for all personnel involved on rehabilitation activities.

پروگرام موجوده تعلیم و تربیه توسعه داده میشود تا آموزش در بخش مانیتورنگ را حفاظت محیطی برای تمام مامورینکه در فعالیت های

احیای مجدد دخیل میباشدند شامل گردد .

Instruction shall include such safeguards as erosion protection, local catchment vegetation management, sedimentation prevention, and construction waste disposal.

آموزش همچنان همان مصونیت های را مانند جلوگیری از تخریبات نشوونمای نباتی جهت سرسزی منطقه جلوگیری از رسوبات و اعمار جای برای

مواد فاضله شامل میشود .

This training will be included in the Consolidated Annual Implementation Plan.

این آموزش در پلان عملی سالانه منسجم شده شامل خواهد بود .

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ARS FIELD MONITORING TRAINING COURSE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCESS LECTURE
OCTOBER 19, 1992

کورس تربیوی ما نیتورنگ ساحوی

۱۹ اکتوبر ۱۹۹۲

10:45 - 12:15

پروسه حفاظت محیط زیست

الف: قانون و تعامل پالیسی ملی محیط زیست سال ۱۹۶۹.
ب: اصلاح کیفیت محیط زیست سال ۱۹۷۰.

قانون ۱۹۶۹ می طلبد که شرح تأثیرات محیط زیست برای پروژه تهیه و تدارک شود قبل از اینکه منظوری وجوه (بودجه) تهیه میگردد.

مشکلات و پرابلم های مواجه شده محیط زیست و اندازه آن درین اواخر توسط (ارت سمت) در کنفراس منعقدہ ریودی جنیرو تشریح شده است. درجون ۱۹۹۲ هنگامیکه لیدر های دنیا در برازیل باهم ملاقات نمودند موضوعات مربوط به پیشنهادات و پلان آینده در ساحات - انرژی کثافات و کنترل نفوس را بحث و مذاکره نموده اند. موضوعات و مسائلیکه مورد بحث قرار گرفت حسب ذیل است:-

- ۱- تغییرات آب و هوا.
- ۲- اختلاف بیولوژیکی نگهداری منابع طبیعی.
- ۳- حفاظت جوی (اتموسفیر)
- ۴- تهیه طبقات اکسیجن.
- ۵- کثافات هوا.
- ۶- قلع و قمع ناداری.
- ۷- شهری شدن.
- ۸- نفوس.
- ۹- انتقال تکنالوژی.
- ۱۰- جلوگیری از قطع جنگلات.
- ۱۱- عدم گواهی و عدم تصدیق.
- ۱۲- خشکی.
- ۱۳- کندن زمین.
- ۱۴- ضایعات خاک.
- ۱۵- حفاظت اوقیانوس ها و بحیره ها.
- ۱۶- صحت و حفظ الصحه محیطی.
- ۱۷- نگهداری منابع حبه آبی.

- ۱۸- بدور انداختن مواد فاضله.
- ۱۹- حفظ و نگهداری آب نوشیدنی.
- ۲۰- نقش طبیعت در انگشاف.
- ۲۱- حفظ و نگهداری کناردریاها.
- ۲۲- حمل و نقل غیر کمزری کثافات زهردار.
- ۲۳- منابع مالیاتی.
- ۲۴- محاسبه منابع طبیعی.
- ۲۵- ارزش محیط زیست در تولیدات.
- ۲۶- تنظیم مواد زهروی کمیادی.
- ۲۷- منابع انرژی جدید و قابل تجدید.
- ۲۸- تنظیم سالم پایوتکنالوژی محیط زیست.
- ۲۹- کثافات حیه بحری.
- ۳۰- نقش زنان در انگشاف.
- ۳۱- موسسات قانونی.
- ۳۲- تعلیم و تربیه و اطلاعات محیط زیست.
- ۳۳- بهترساختن کیفیت زنده گی.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

موضوع: پروسه (دوران) حفاظت محیطی

پروسه ارزیابی کردن و کسب راپور روی شرایط محیطی و اثراحتمالی برای تمام فعالیت های پروژه پیشنهادشده لازمی و ضروری میباشد.

ساحاتیکه برای احیای مجدد پیشنهاد شده باید مطابق اقسام فعالیت که برای حفاظت محیطی ضروری میباشد. مانند مانتورنگ، مصنویت ها یا ارزیابی قسمی محیطی سروی و طبقه بندی میشود.

پروسه باعملیه همچنان تجدید نظرکدام راپور محیطی را که فعالیت های پروژه سابقه جمع آوری شده اند و یا درآینده جمع آوری میشود. احتوامیکند.

بعد از تجدید نظر نمودن اطلاعات حاصل شده و معلومات جمع آوری شده به داخل فعالیت دیزاین های المنجیر ی پیشنهاد شده احیائی مجدد ترکیب و مدغم میشود.

پروگرام موجوده تعلیم و تربیه توسعه داده میشود تا آموزش در بخش مانتورنگ محیط زیست و حفاظت آن برای تمام مامورینکه در فعالیت های احیای مجدد دخیل میباشد شامل گردد.

آموزش همچنان همان مصنویت های رمانند جلوگیری از تخریبات حفظ نشوونموی نباتی جهت سرسبزی منطقه جلوگیری از رسوبات و اعمار جای برای مواد موادفاضله شامل میشود

این آموزش در پلان عملی سالانه منسجم شده شامل خواهد بود.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OFFICER

VITA/ARR should designate an Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) from its present Afghan staff to be responsible of all aspects of the environmental protection process of the ARR project. The candidate selected should be sent for training in the United States such an institution as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the candidate should be able to relate to people at all levels and understand the importance of the concept of basic rural non-formal education.

EDUCATION

A degree in sanitary or civil engineering. Alternate - degree in Agriculture. Course in ecology, environmental science, or reclamation and conservation desirable.

EXPERIENCE

Several years field experience in rural development. Experience in the design or construction or supervision of rural development projects such as roads & bridges, retaining walls, small dams, irrigation system. Some experience in management and field coordination and knowledge of computers desirable.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROCESS
SCHEDULE

No.	ITEM	1992			1993							REMARKS	
		DCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY		
1.	Submission of Environmental Protection Process to USAID.	31											
2.	Expected Approval of Plan.		15										
3.	Designate VITA/ARR Environmental Protection Officer (EPO) & obtain USAID approval.		30										
4.	Completion of Form EPP-II on going projects, as appropriate.		15	15									
5.	Training Environmental Protection Process: Phase I - (2 Sections) Phase II - (1 Section) Phase I * (1 Section)	11 22 **	12		17-23, 24-27	31 4	14 18						
6.	Analyze/evaluate Form EPP-II for on-going projects and revise designs to incorporate safeguards, if required.			15	15								
7.	Obtain USAID approval of revised plans.					30							
8.	Commence implementation of safeguards.						10						
9.	Completion of Form EPP-I for all completed projects.		15	15									
10.	Analyze/evaluate Form EPP-I on completed projects. As appropriate revise designs and prepare specification costs estimates to incorporate safeguards.			15		28							
11.	Request USAID approval for additional funds.						3						
12.	Commence Implementation of safeguards provided revised designs are sound & funds are available.							10					
13.	Obtain approval from USAID for EPO training.			20									
14.	Select Institution & make necessary arrangement for training of EPO.				28								
15.	EPO Training.					15	15						
16.	Select 8 participants (4 ARS Directors and 4 VITA head quarters engineers for training in environmental protection in the U.S. Obtain approval from USAID.			20									
17.	Select institution where participants are to be trained and finalize arrangements.				28								
18.	Participant training in U.S.A.					15	15						

* To be conducted for an engineer or agriculturist from each ARS.

** Preliminary training conducted during workshops.

Annex. G

40

REGULATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS OF NEPA

1502.1 Purpose

The primary purpose of an environmental impact statement is to serve as an action-forcing device to insure that the policies and goal derived in the Act are infused into the ongoing programs and actions of the Federal Government. It shall provide full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and shall inform decision makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. Agencies shall focus on significant environmental issues and alternative and shall reduce paperwork and the accumulation of extraneous background data. Statements shall be concise, clear and to the point, and shall be supported by evidence that the agency has made the necessary environmental analyses. An environmental impact statement is more than a disclosure document. It shall be used by Federal officials in conjunction with other relevant material to plan actions and make decisions.

1502.2 Implementation

To achieve the purposes set forth in 1502.1 agencies shall prepare environmental impact statements in the following manner:

(a) Environmental impact statements shall be analytic rather than encyclopedic.

(b) Impacts shall be discussed in proportion to their significance. There shall be only brief discussion of other than significant issues. As in finding of no significant impact, there should be only enough discussion show why more study is not warranted.

(c) Environmental impact statements shall be kept concise and shall be no longer than absolutely necessary to comply with NEPA and with these regulations. Length should vary first with potential environmental problems and then with project size.

(d) Environmental impact statements shall state how alternatives considered in it and decisions based on it will or will not achieve the requirements of sections 101 and 102 (1) of the Act and other environmental laws and policies.

(e) The range of alternatives discussed in environmental impacts statements shall encompass those to be considered by the ultimate agency decision makers.

(f) Agencies shall not commit resources prejudicing selection of alternatives before making final decision (1506.1).

(g) Environmental impact statements shall serve as the means of assessing the environmental impact of proposed agency actions, rather than justifying decision already made.

فورم EPP-1

طریقه حفظ و نگهداری محیط زیست معلومات مآنیتورنگ

پروژه زراعت و احیای مجدد دهات انکشاف بین الہلی امریکا

اسم تکمیل کننده _____ تاریخ _____
 وظیفه _____
 ولایت _____ ولسوالی _____ نوع پروژه _____ نام پروژه _____
 تاریخ شروع _____ تاریخ اكمال _____
 موقعیت پروژه توسط G.P.S : _____
 عرض البلد N _____
 طول البلد E _____
 شرح مختصر راجع به پروژه _____

عکاسی کردن: از صفحہ دیگر به منظور تشخیص ساحه و تاریخ عکاسی استفاده شود.
 خاک:
 ۱- طبقه بندی ساختمان خاک:

درشت	متوسط	میدہ
موقعیت	موقعیت	موقعیت
KM - KM	KM - KM	KM - KM

۲- الف - آیا ریختن آب پروژه _____

فرعی سبب ترسب در آب ریز ها ویا ازدیاد ساحات آبی شده است.
 بلی _____ نه خیر _____ اگر جواب بلی باشد خطرات آن تشخیص وعکاسی شود.
 ۲- ب- آیا پروژه ساحات در گیررماناثر ساخته است .

بلی _____

نه خیر _____

تشخیص داده شود: نوع خاک _____ از بین بردن نباتات
 اگر بلی باشد تشریح گردد و عکاسی شود.

۳- آیا پروژه فرعی سبب شستوشده بلی _____ نه خیر _____

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اگر جواب بلی باشد تشریح و عکاسی شود.

آب:

۱- تیرگی- صاف - لکه دار - تاریک - غلیظ - (دایره کشیده شود)

اگر پروژه کدام تأثیری داشته باشد تشریح گردد

۲- مواد کمیاری:-

قبل از ساختمان: بوی _____ مزه _____

بعد از _____

۳- آلودگی:

آیا پروژه سبب آلودگی (ملوث شدن) شده است.

بلی _____ نه خیر _____ اگر جواب بلی باشد تشریح گردد

۴- آیا پروژه باعث متاثر شدن زنده جان آبی شده است ؟

بلی _____ نه خیر _____ تشریح گردد

۵- آیا پروژه در مسیر سیلاب قرار گرفته بلی _____ نه خیر _____ تأثیرات وارده تشریح گردد.

استفاده از زمین:

- تعداد قرا مستفید شونده _____ نفوس _____

- نوع حیوانات اهلی

۱- قبل از ساختمان پروژه _____

۲- بعد از _____

- نوع حیوانات وحشی که به مشاهده میرسند.

۱- قبل از پروژه _____

۲- بعد از _____

قلع و قمع (از بین بردن) جنگلات: بلی _____ نه خیر _____

اگر جواب بلی باشد تشریح و مشخص شود.

کدام عملیکه برای تعویض جاگزین شده باشد.

- نوعیت زمین تحت ساحه پروژه _____ محصولات زیاد شده.

قبلی _____ بعدی _____ آیا محصولات بعد از تکمیل پروژه افزایش یافته است بلی _____

نه خیر _____ تشریح شود _____

- آیا زمین زراعتی شیدیارمانده بلی _____ نخیر _____ تشریح شود _____

- نوعیت زمین احتوا شده به جریب _____ آیا پروژه بهتر شده است

بلی _____ نه خیر _____

- آبادویه حشره کش - گیاه کش ریا مقدار زیاد کود کمیاری استعمال شده است

بلی _____ نه خیر _____

تشریح گردد _____

اگر استعمال شده باشد نوعیت و مشخصات آنرا با تأثیرات آن تشریح نمائید

- آیا فرینات آبیاری سبب نمکی شدن یا القلی شدن زمین های زراعتی گردیده است بلی _____ نه خیر _____

اگر جواب بلی باشد اندازه آن توضیح شود (سطحی - متوسط - بلند) دایره کشیده شود.

اگر کدام عملی توسط دهاقین صورت گرفته باشد _____

آهاساحه پروژه فرعی شناخته شده دارای ساحه تاریخی و آثار قدیمی است.

بلی _____ نه خیر _____ اگر جواب بلی باشد تشخیص کرده: _____

اکمال پروژه:-

- سامان و آلاتیک در آئنائی، ساختمان بکاربرده شده است نوعیت، مصارف و روغنیات _____

- آیا مواد سوخت سبب آلودگی شده است.

نظریات: _____

مصاحبه:-

۱- اسم شخصیکه با او مصاحبه شده _____ عمر _____

سکونت از چه مدت _____ نوع کار _____ نظریات _____

۲- اسم شخصیکه با او مصاحبه شده _____ عمر _____

سکونت از چه مدت _____ نوع کار _____ نظریات _____

۳- اسم شخصیکه با او مصاحبه شده _____ عمر _____

سکونت از چه مدت _____ نوع کار _____ نظریات _____

۴- اسم شخصیکه با او مصاحبه شده _____ عمر _____

سکونت از چه مدت _____ نوع کار _____ نظریات _____

یادداشت:-

با ۴ نفر ساحه مذاکره و مصاحبه شود در صورت امکان دونفر آن اشخاص باشند که از پروژه مستفید شده و دونفر دیگران مستفید نشده باشد.

فورم EPP-II

طریقه حفظ و نگهداری محیط زیست

خطوط اساسی و معلومات مائیتورنگ

پروژه زراعت و احیای مجدد دهات انکشاف بین المللی امریکا

اسم تکمیل کننده _____ تاریخ _____
وظیفه _____
ولایت _____ ولسوالی _____ نوع پروژه _____
نام پروژه _____
شرح مختصر راجع به پروژه و مقاصد آن _____
عکاسی کردن: از صفحه دیگری
منظور تشخیص ساحه و تاریخ عکاسی استفاده شود.

موقعیت پروژه توسط G.P.S :

عرض البلد N _____
طول البلد E _____

خاک:

۱- طبقه بندی ساختمان خاک:

درست	متوسط	میده
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

۲- الف - آیا ریختن آب پروژه فرعی سبب ترسب در آب ریزها ویا ازدیاد ساحات آبی _____ خواهد شده بلی
_____ نه خیر _____ اگر جواب بلی باشد تشریح گردد.

۲- ب- ساحات درگیره: نوعیت خاک _____ از بین بردن نباتات _____ و غیره

۳- موجودیت ساحات شستشو شده مشاهده شده است.

تشریح گردد _____

آب:

۱- تیرگی- صاف - لکه دار - تاریک - غیظ - (دایره کشیده شود)

۲- مواد کمیاری: بوی _____ مزه _____

۳- منبع آلودگی: _____

۴- ساحه آبی مشاهده شده (دایره کشیده شود)

حوضها جوی ها کانال ها و غیره

۵- زنده جان های مشاهده شده در آب (نباتات، ماهی ها و غیره) یکی آن دایره کشیده شود و انواع
_____ بخصوص آن

۶- پروژه در مسیر سیلاب قرار گرفته:

- بلی _____ نه خیر _____
- استفاده از زمین:
- تعداد قرا مستفید شونده _____ نفوس _____
- انواع حیوانات اهلی مناعده شده _____
- _____ وحشی _____
- قلع و قمع نمودن جنگلات: بلی _____ نه خیر _____ چند جریب _____
- نوعیت زمین تحت ساحه پروژه _____ محصولات موجوده _____
- _____ احتوا شده به جریب _____
- مهلكات حشره كش استعمال شده: بلی _____ نه خیر _____
- اگر شده باشد نوع مشخص آنرا دایره بکشید.
- آیا پروژه سبب عملیه آبیاری کردن نا مناسب - نمکی شدن یا القلی شدن را _____ بوجود آورده است: بلی _____ نه خیر _____
- اگر جواب بلی باشد آیا وسایل زهکشی فراهم دیده شده است:
- بلی _____ نه خیر _____ مشخص ساخته شود.
- آیا ساحه پروژه فرعی شناخته شده دارای ساحه تاریخی و آثار قدیمی است بلی _____ نه خیر _____ تشخیص گردد _____
- اكمال پروژه _____
- سامان و آلاتیکه استفاده شده است: نوعیت _____
- مصارف روغنیات _____

نظریات:-

تاریخ سرازیر شدن سیلاب ها- برف باری سنگین خشک سالی - بلند شدن سطح آب با نمکی شدن یا القلی شدن خاک، جاری شدن آبیکه به مشاهده رسیده باشد با معلومات دیگر که تخمین شده بتواند، مشخص ساخته شود.

ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

The United States Environmental Training Institute (USETI) is a joint effort between the U.S. environmental industry and the federal government. As a non-profit institute, USETI's goal is to promote the transfer of environmentally sound technology and management principles by providing training courses to qualified public and private sector officials from less developed countries around the world.

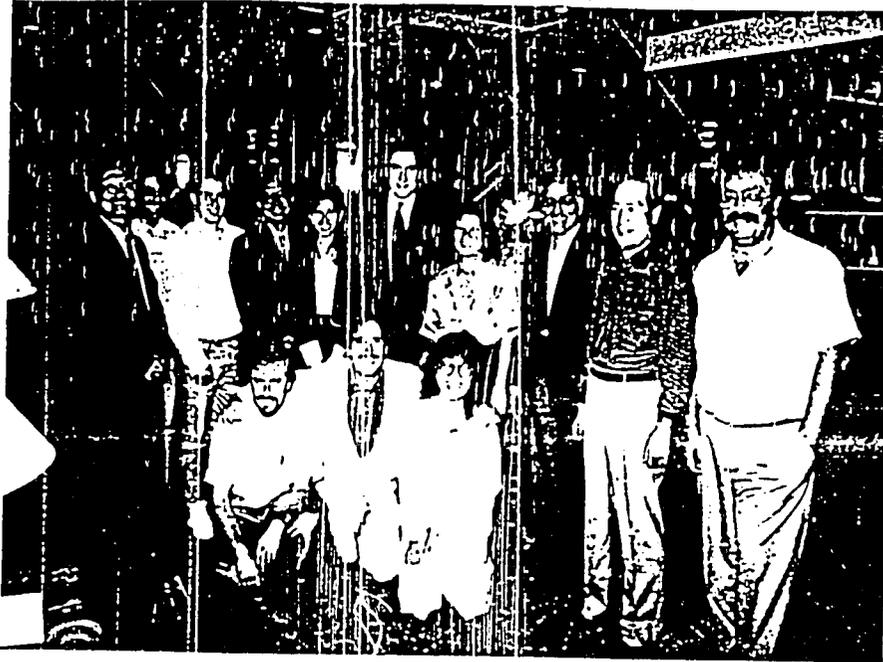
USETI training takes place in Washington, D.C., and in existing U.S. private sector and government facilities around the country. All courses begin in Washington with a 3-5 day orientation by various U.S. government agencies, industry/trade associations, and non-governmental organizations. While the training is always tailored to meet the needs of the participants in a particular group and provides a context for the technical training which follows, the Washington orientations typically focus on topics such as Total Quality Environmental Management (TQEM), pollution prevention, regulatory development, risk assessment and decision making.

Upon completion of the orientation, participants travel to various corporate facilities for a 4-5 day training session which is very "hands on" and specific in a particular environmental technology. Frequent field trips to appropriate sites (e.g., landfills, waste water treatment plants, incinerators) are included in schedules at both Washington and the corporate training site.

All sessions are presented with a variety of interactive training formats, and a comprehensive evaluation system is used in presentations throughout each course. A further assurance of quality is the use of three unifying principles which are continually reenforced in all USETI and private sector sessions:

- 1) Participants must adapt the technology presented to the needs of their home country.
- 2) Communication and teamwork are the keys to implementing technology.
- 3) The development and use of a Personal Action Plan helps assure maximum effectiveness.

All USETI participants become part of an extensive alumni network of environmental professionals worldwide. Through quarterly USETI newsletters and annual course catalogues, participants are kept up-to-date on important environmental events.



"Advanced Landfill Management" participants with Henry Habicht III, Deputy Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (Standing Center)

Thirteen participants from nine countries attended USEIT's "Advanced Landfill Management" course: Brazil, India, Indonesia, Korea, the Philippines, Mexico, Taiwan, and Thailand with two participants from Puerto Rico representing the United States.

The first half of the course took place in Washington, D.C., with presentations by experts from EPA and other government agencies. Sessions focused on solid waste disposal and included environmental project management, risk-based decision making, pollution prevention, and regulatory development.

The second half of the course took place at the Waste Management, Inc., Corporate Training Site near Chicago, Illinois. Sessions there included landfill design and construction, management principles, regulatory compliance, community relations, and employee health and safety as well as site visits to landfills and a laboratory.



USETI participants on-site at Waste Management, Inc.'s Sandy Hill Landfill, Prince George's County, Maryland, with Jim Stipe, General Manager (At Right)

Present and future courses offered by USETI include, but are not limited to:

- Solid and Hazardous Waste Management
- Waste Water Treatment
- Environmental Restoration at Nuclear Sites
- Regulatory Development and Implementation
- Risk Assessment and Risk-Based Decision Making
- Community Relations and Public Education
- Recycling and Waste Minimization
- Environmental Monitoring and Project Design
- Industrial Pollution Prevention
- Energy Efficiency and Demand Management
- Air Quality Improvement
- Sustainable Agriculture
- Strategic Planning/Natural Resources Project Management

USETI SPONSORS

(as of August, 1992)

PRIVATE SECTOR SPONSORSHIP

Air and Water Technologies, Inc.	Branchburg, New Jersey
Battelle Memorial Institute	Columbus, Ohio
Bechtel Group, Inc.	San Francisco, California
Browning Ferris Corporation	Houston, Texas
Chevron Corporation	San Francisco, California
The Conservation Fund	Arlington, Virginia
Delphos International	Washington, D.C.
Dow Chemical Corporation	Midland, Michigan
Nalco Fuel Tech	Naperville, Illinois
Oracle Corporation	Bethesda, Maryland
Pacific Gas and Electric Corporation	San Francisco, California
Procter and Gamble Company	Cincinnati, Ohio
U.S. ASEAN Council for Business and Technology	Washington, D.C.
Waste Management, Inc.	Oak Brook, Illinois
World Wildlife Fund	Washington, D.C.

US GOVERNMENT SPONSORSHIP

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
United States Asia Environmental Partnership (US-AEP)
The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
United States Department of Commerce (DOC)
United States Department of Justice (DOJ)
United States Trade and Development Program (TDP)
The World Bank (IBRD)



Environmental & Natural Resources Policy & Training Project

1611 North Kent Street, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22209 - USA

Telephone (703) 525-9430 FAX (703) 516-0481
Telex 6491106

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, REGULATION, AND MANAGEMENT

USAID's Office of Environment and Natural Resources and the Winrock International Environmental Alliance are pleased to announce a course on "Environmental Policy, Regulation, and Management." Intended participants include mid- to upper level administrators and policy analysts in agencies with responsibility for the analysis and management of environmental and natural resource issues in Africa, Asia, the Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. In addition, the course may be relevant to other government officials in these regions who want to create or strengthen environmental and natural resource policies and programs and to representatives of the private sector and nongovernmental organizations. Applications from women are strongly encouraged.

The course is designed to enhance participants' capacity to design and implement programs and policies that improve environmental quality and that promote wise use of natural resources. Policy, political, and market failures frequently lead to environmental degradation and resource depletion, so the course is intended to emphasize: a) the development and practical application of analytic and managerial skills necessary to improve enforcement, program and policy development, and the institutional management of existing pollution problems; b) approaches to pollution prevention and waste reduction; and, c) strategies to increase the effective implementation of existing or planned policies that affect the environment and the use of natural resources. An effort will be made to adjust the course topics and themes to reflect the participants' interests and backgrounds.

The course will be conducted on a hands-on basis, including case studies, simulations, small group activities, and extensive interactive situations in which participants will work together to address shared problems. Instructors in the course will draw on their considerable experience in developing countries as well as relevant experience with environmental management in the United States. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is likely to have lead responsibility for several parts of the course.

The course will be presented from February 22 to March 24, 1993, in Arlington, Virginia (a suburb of Washington, D.C.). All participants should arrive in Washington no later than February 21; they can plan to depart late in the afternoon of March 24.

Completed applications should be submitted to the training officer at the USAID mission or office no later than November 16, 1992 (or by the deadline that the USAID mission or office establishes).

Further information can be obtained by contacting Richard Tobin, Human Resources Director, Winrock International Environmental Alliance, 1611 N. Kent St., Suite 600, Arlington, Virginia 22209. Telephone (703) 525-9430; Fax: (703) 516-0481.

Anticipated Course Content

1. The Health, Economic, and Ecosystem Effects of Pollution and the Benefits of Pollution Prevention
2. Setting Goals and Priorities
 - a. Establishing Regulatory Standards
 - b. Regulatory Negotiations
3. Regulatory and Economic Approaches to Pollution Control and Prevention
 - a. Characteristics of Regulation as an Approach to Environmental Management
 - b. Economics, Natural Resources, and the Environment
 1. An Introduction to Resource and Ecological Economics
 2. Demonstrating the Benefits of Environmental Management
 3. Economic Incentives and Valuation Techniques
 - c. Management of Open Access and Common Property Resources
 - d. Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction
4. Enhancing Enforcement and Compliance
 - a. Facilitating Successful Implementation of Policies
 - b. What Contributes to Effective Enforcement?
 - c. Increasing Negotiating and Mediating Skills
 - d. Public Relations: Justifying and Defending Environmental Management
5. Environmental Impact Assessments: Increasing Their Use and Effectiveness
6. Public Participation: Advantages and Concerns
7. Strategic Planning for the Future
8. Technical and Institutional Support Available through the International Community
 - a. Nongovernmental Organizations (e.g., IUCN, The Nature Conservancy, World Environment Center, World Wildlife Fund)
 - b. U.S. Organizations: USEPA, USAID, USAID
 - c. Multilateral Lending Institutions
 - d. Tools for Analysis (e.g., GIS, remote sensing, risk assessment and analysis, EDEN environmental modelling system)
9. Global Perspectives on Environmental Management
 - a. Shared Problems: Global Warming, Ozone Depletion
 - b. Who Should Pay for What?
 - c. Regional and International Cooperation
10. Policy Analysis and Problem Resolution

Throughout the course each participant will work on one issue or problem involving his or her country. Small group discussions will then be used to analyze and address the issue. Expected outcomes include familiarity with the tools of policy analysis and a two to three page paper that outlines alternatives and that makes recommendations for solving the problem. The paper should be suitable for presentation to senior officials with the ability or authority to make the recommended changes.

11. Field Trips

Note: The sequence of events listed above is illustrative. Several of the activities, such as the field trips, the policy analysis exercise, and the section on negotiating skills will be spread over the entire course.

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CORE COURSES

A major goal of the Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Training Project is to strengthen the capability of institutions responsible for the management of natural and environmental resources to conduct policy and economic studies. The project is also designed to increase the ability of policymakers and policy analysts to implement policies that promote environmentally sustainable development. To achieve these goals, EPAT offers two core courses.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, REGULATION, AND MANAGEMENT (through the Winrock International Environmental Alliance)

The course is designed to enhance participants' capacity to design and implement programs and policies that improve environmental quality and that promote wise use of natural resources. Policy, political, and market failures frequently lead to environmental degradation and resource depletion, so the course emphasizes: a) the development and practical application of analytic and managerial skills necessary to improve enforcement, program and policy development, and the institutional management of existing pollution problems; b) approaches to pollution prevention and waste reduction; and, c) strategies to increase the effective implementation of existing or planned policies that affect the environment and the use of natural resources. The course topics and themes are adapted to reflect the participants' interests and backgrounds.

Intended participants include mid- to upper level administrators and policy analysts in agencies with responsibility for the analysis and management of environmental and natural resource issues. The course may also be relevant to other government officials in these regions who want to create or strengthen environmental and natural resource policies and programs and to representatives of the private sector and nongovernmental organizations.

The course will be offered for the first time from February 22 to March 24, 1993, in Arlington, Virginia. At the request of AID missions or bureaus, this course can be adapted (in terms of content, duration, and language of presentation) for delivery outside the United States.

Anticipated Course Content

1. The Health, Economic and Ecosystem Effects of Pollution and the Benefits of Pollution Prevention
2. Setting Goals and Priorities
3. Approaches to Pollution Control and Prevention
4. Enhancing Enforcement and Compliance

5. Increasing the Effectiveness of Environmental Impact Assessments
6. Public Participation: Advantages and Concerns
7. Strategic Planning for the Future
8. Technical and Institutional Support Available through the International Community
9. Global Perspectives on Environmental Management
10. Policy Analysis and Problem Resolution

For additional information on this core course, please contact:

Dr. Rich Tobin
Director, Human Resources Development
EPAT/Winrock
1611 N. Kent St., Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22209

Telephone: (703) 525-9430 Fax (703) 516-0481

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (through the
Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities)

For information on this course only, please contact:

Sharon Pfeifer, Human Resource Director
EPAT/MUCIA
University of Minnesota
2003 Upper Buford Circle, Room NRAB 235
St. Paul, MN 55108-1030

Telephone: (612) 624-1746 Fax: (612) 624-3682

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS SEMINARS

These two- to three-day seminars are intended for a country's (or region's) high-level policy makers. The goal of the seminars is to increase awareness among these officials of the crucial linkages between economic policy, development, and environmental quality. While ministers or department heads in environmental or natural-resource agencies are likely to appreciate these linkages, other senior officials without direct responsibility for environmental management may not be aware of how their agencies and policies affect the quest for sustainable development.

Drawing on material from EPAT's two core course, these environmental awareness seminars are intended to focus on the broad linkages between economic policies and the management of natural and environmental resources. Topics might include the identification and analysis of economic and regulatory options for sustainable development, government fiscal losses resulting from failures to price natural resources adequately, and the potential role of nongovernmental organizations in environmental management.

Ideally, these seminars will provide excellent opportunities for policy dialogue, institutional strengthening, and regional strategic planning. These seminars might be particularly appropriate at the beginning of new environmental initiatives, during periods of transition to market-based economies, or for efforts directed at facilitating or coordinating the development of regional strategies to protect common environmental resources.

The nature of the intended audience and the goals of the seminars require them to be modified for presentation in each instance. Accordingly, they should be designed in close consultation with the AID missions or bureaus that request assistance in organizing and presenting such seminars.

The Winrock International Environmental Alliance and the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities share responsibility for the environmental awareness seminars.

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APPENDIX 2D

Environmental Procedures

These Procedures have been revised based on experience with previous ones agreed to in settlement of a law suit brought against the Agency in 1975. The Procedures are Federal Regulations and therefore, it is imperative that they be followed in the development of Agency programs.

In preparing these Regulations, some interpretations and definitions have been drawn from Executive Order No 12114 of January 4, 1979, on the application of the national Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to extraterritorial situations. Some elements of the revised regulations on NEPA issued by the President's Council on Environmental Quality have also been adopted. Examples are: the definition of significant impact, the concept of scoping of issues to be examined in a formal analysis, and the elimination of certain AID activities from the requirement for environmental review.

In addition, these procedures: 1) provide advance notice that certain types of projects will automatically require detailed environmental analysis thus eliminating one step in the former process and permitting early planning for this activity; 2) permit the use of specially prepared project design considerations or guidance to be substituted for environmental analysis in selected situations; 3) advocate the use of indigenous specialists to examine pre-defined issues during the project design stage; 4) clarify the role of the Bureau's Environmental Officer in the review and approval process and 5) permit in certain circumstances, projects to go forward prior to completion of environmental analysis.

Note that only minimal clarification changes have been made in those sections dealing with the evaluation and selection of pesticides to be supported by AID in projects or of a non-project assistance activity.

**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION AGENCY**
Agency for International Development
22 CFR Part 216
Environmental Procedures

§ 216.1 Introduction.

(a) *Purpose.* In accordance with Sections 118(b) and 621 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, (the FAA) the following general procedures shall be used by A.I.D. to ensure that environmental factors and values are integrated into the A.I.D. decision making process. These procedures also assign responsibility within the Agency for assessing the environmental effects of A.I.D.'s actions. These procedures are consistent with Executive Order 12114, issued January 4, 1979, entitled Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions, and the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371 et seq.) (NEPA). They are intended to implement the requirements of NEPA as they effect the A.I.D. program.

(b) *Environmental Policy.* In the conduct of its mandate to help upgrade the quality of life of the poor in developing countries, A.I.D. conducts a broad range of activities. These activities address such basic problems as hunger, malnutrition, overpopulation, disease, disaster, deterioration of the environment and the natural resource base, illiteracy as well as the lack of adequate housing and transportation. Pursuant to the FAA, A.I.D. provides development assistance in the form of technical advisory services, research, training, construction and commodity support. In addition, A.I.D. conducts programs under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Pub. L. 480) that are designed to combat hunger, malnutrition and to facilitate economic development. Assistance programs are carried out under the foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State and in cooperation with the governments of sovereign states. Within this framework, it is A.I.D. policy to:

(1) Ensure that the environmental consequences of A.I.D.-financed activities are identified and considered

by A.I.D. and the host country prior to a final decision to proceed and that appropriate environmental safeguards are adopted:

(2) Assist developing countries to strengthen their capabilities to appreciate and effectively evaluate the potential environmental effects of proposed development strategies and projects, and to select, implement and manage effective environmental programs:

(3) Identify impacts resulting from A.I.D.'s actions upon the environment, including those aspects of the biosphere which are the common and cultural heritage of all mankind; and

(4) Define environmental limiting factors that constrain development and identify and carry out activities that assist in restoring the renewable resource base on which sustained development depends.

(c) *Definitions.*—(1) *CEQ Regulations.* Regulations promulgated by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (Federal Register, Volume 43, Number 230, November 29, 1978) under the authority of NEPA and Executive Order 11514, entitled Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality (March 5, 1970) as amended by Executive Order 11991 (May 24, 1977).

(2) *Initial Environmental Examination.* An Initial Environmental Examination is the first review of the reasonably foreseeable effects of a proposed action on the environment. Its function is to provide a brief statement of the factual basis for a Threshold Decision as to whether an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement will be required.

(3) *Threshold Decision.* A formal Agency decision which determines, based on an Initial Environmental Examination, whether a proposed Agency action is a major action significantly affecting the environment.

(4) *Environmental Assessment.* A detailed study of the reasonably foreseeable significant effects, both beneficial and adverse, of a proposed action on the environment of a foreign country or countries.

(5) *Environmental Impact Statement.* A detailed study of the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts, both positive and negative, of a proposed

A.I.D. action and its reasonable alternatives on the United States, the global environment or areas outside the jurisdiction of any nation as described in § 218.7 of these procedures. It is a specific document having a definite format and content, as provided in NEPA and the CEQ Regulations. The required form and content of an Environmental Impact Statement is further described in § 218.7 *infra*.

(6) *Project Identification Document (PID)*. An internal A.I.D. document which initially identifies and describes a proposed project.

(7) *Program Assistance Initial Proposal (PAIP)*. An internal A.I.D. document used to initiate and identify proposed non-project assistance, including commodity import programs. It is analogous to the PID.

(8) *Project Paper (PP)*. An internal A.I.D. document which provides a definitive description and appraisal of the project and particularly the plan or implementation.

(9) *Program Assistance Approval Document (PAAD)*. An internal A.I.D. document approving non-project assistance. It is analogous to the PP.

(10) *Environment*. The term environment, as used in these procedures with respect to effects occurring outside the United States, means the natural and physical environment. With respect to effects occurring within the United States see § 218.7(b).

(11) *Significant Effect*. With respect to effects on the environment outside the United States, a proposed action has a significant effect on the environment if it does significant harm to the environment.

(12) *Minor Donor*. For purposes of these procedures, A.I.D. is a minor donor to a multidonor project when A.I.D. does not control the planning or design of the multidonor project and either (i) A.I.D.'s total contribution to the project is both less than \$1,000,000 and less than 25 percent of the estimated project cost, or (ii) A.I.D.'s total contribution is more than \$1,000,000 but less than 25 percent of the estimated project cost and the environmental procedures of the donor in control of the planning or design of the project are followed, but only if the A.I.D. Environmental Coordinator determines that such procedures are adequate.

§ 218.2 Applicability of procedures.

(a) *Scope*. Except as provided in § 218.2(b), these procedures apply to all new projects, programs or activities authorized or approved by A.I.D. and to substantive amendments or extensions of ongoing projects, programs, or activities.

(b) *Exemptions*. (1) Projects, programs or activities involving the following are exempt from these procedures:

(i) International disaster assistance;

(ii) Other emergency circumstances; and

(iii) Circumstances involving exceptional foreign policy sensitivities.

(2) A formal written determination, including a statement of the justification therefore, is required for each project, program or activity for which an exemption is made under paragraphs (b)(1) (ii) and (iii) of this section, but is not required for projects, programs or activities under paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section. The determination shall be made either by the Assistant Administrator having responsibility for the program, project or activity, or by the Administrator, where authority to approve financing has been reserved by the Administrator. The determination shall be made after consultation with CEQ regarding the environmental consequences of the proposed program, project or activity.

(c) *Categorical Exclusions*. (1) The following criteria have been applied in determining the classes of actions included in § 218.2(c)(2) for which an Initial Environmental Examination, Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Statement generally are not required:

(i) The action does not have an effect on the natural or physical environment;

(ii) A.I.D. does not have knowledge of or control over, and the objective of A.I.D. in furnishing assistance does not require, either prior to approval of financing or prior to implementation of specific activities, knowledge of or control over, the details of the specific activities that have an effect on the physical and natural environment for which financing is provided by A.I.D.;

(iii) Research activities which may have an effect on the physical and natural environment but will not have a significant effect as a result of limited scope, carefully controlled nature and effective monitoring.

(2) The following classes of actions are not subject to the procedures set forth in § 216.3, except to the extent provided herein:

(i) Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.);

(ii) Controlled experimentation exclusively for the purpose of research and field evaluation which are confined to small areas and carefully monitored;

(iii) Analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings;

(iv) Projects in which A.I.D. is a minor donor to a multidonor project and there is no potential significant effects upon the environment of the United States, areas outside any nation's jurisdiction or endangered or threatened species or their critical habitat;

(v) Document and information transfers;

(vi) Contributions to international, regional or national organizations by the United States which are not for the purpose of carrying out a specifically identifiable project or projects;

(vii) Institution building grants to research and educational institutions in the United States such as those provided for under Section 122(d) and Title XII of Chapter 2 of Part I of the FAA (22 USCA §§ 2151 p. (b) 2220a. (1979));

(viii) Programs involving nutrition, health care or population and family planning services except to the extent designed to include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, water supply systems, waste water treatment, etc.);

(ix) Assistance provided under a Commodity Import Program when, prior to approval, A.I.D. does not have knowledge of the specific commodities to be financed and when the objective in furnishing such assistance requires neither knowledge, at the time the assistance is authorized, nor control, during implementation, of the commodities or their use in the host country.

(x) Support for intermediate credit institutions when the objective is to assist in the capitalization of the institution or part thereof and when such support does not involve reservation of the right to review and approve individual loans made by the institution;

(xi) Programs of maternal or child feeding conducted under Title II of Pub. L. 480;

(xii) Food for development programs conducted by food recipient countries under Title III of Pub. L. 480, when achieving A.I.D.'s objectives in such programs does not require knowledge of or control over the details of the specific activities conducted by the foreign country under such program;

(xiii) Matching, general support and institutional support grants provided to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to assist in financing programs where A.I.D.'s objective in providing such financing does not require knowledge of or control over the details of the specific activities conducted by the PVO;

(xiv) Studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries to engage in development planning, except to the extent designed to result in activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.); and

(xv) Activities which involve the application of design criteria or standards developed and approved by A.I.D.

(3) The originator of a project, program or activity shall determine the extent to which it is within the classes of actions described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section. This determination shall be made in writing and be submitted with the PID, PAIP or comparable document. This determination, which must include a brief statement supporting application of the exclusion shall be reviewed by the Bureau Environmental Officer in the same manner as a Threshold Decision under § 216.3(e)(2) of these procedures. Notwithstanding paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the procedures set forth in § 216.3 shall apply to any project, program or activity included in the classes of actions listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, or any aspect or component thereof, if at any time in the design, review or approval of the activity it is determined that the project, program or activity, or aspect or component thereof, is subject to the control of A.I.D. and may have a significant effect on the environment.

(d) *Classes of Actions Normally Having a Significant Effect on the Environment.* (1) The following classes of actions have been determined generally to have a significant effect on the environment and an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement, as appropriate, will be required:

- (i) Programs of river basin development;
- (ii) Irrigation or water management projects, including dams and impoundments;
- (iii) Agricultural land leveling;
- (iv) Drainage projects;
- (v) Large scale agricultural mechanization;
- (vi) New lands development;
- (vii) Resettlement projects;
- (viii) Penetration road building or road improvement projects;
- (ix) Powerplants;
- (x) Industrial plants;
- (xi) Potable water and sewerage projects other than those that are small-scale.

(2) An Initial Environmental Examination normally will not be necessary for activities within the classes described in § 216.2(d), except when the originator of the project believes that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment. In such cases, the activity may be subjected to the procedures set forth in § 216.3.

(e) *Pesticides.* The exemptions of § 216.2(b)(1) and the categorical exclusions of § 216.2(c)(2) are not applicable to assistance for the procurement or use of pesticides.

§ 216.3 Procedures.

(a) *General Procedures—(1) Preparation of the Initial Environmental Examination.* Except as otherwise provided, an Initial Environmental Examination is not required for activities identified in § 216.2(b)(1), (c) (2), and (d). For all other A.I.D. activities described in § 216.2(a) an Initial Environmental Examination will be prepared by the originator of an action. Except as indicated in this section, it should be prepared with the PID or PAIP. For projects including the procurement or use of pesticides, the procedures set forth in § 216.3(b) will be followed, in addition to the procedures in this paragraph. Activities which

cannot be identified in sufficient detail to permit the completion of an Initial Environmental Examination with the PID or PAIP, shall be described by including with the PID or PAIP: (i) an explanation indicating why the Initial Environmental Examination cannot be completed; (ii) an estimate of the amount of time required to complete the Initial Environmental Examination; and (iii) a recommendation that a Threshold Decision be deferred until the Initial Environmental Examination is completed. The responsible Assistant Administrator will act on the request for deferral concurrently with action on the PID or PAIP and will designate a time for completion of the Initial Environmental Examination. In all instances, except as provided in § 216.3(a)(7), this completion date will be in sufficient time to allow for the completion of an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement, if required, before a final decision is made to provide A.I.D. funding for the action.

(2) *Threshold decision.* (i) The Initial Environmental Examination will include a Threshold Decision made by the officer in the originating office who signs the PID or PAIP. If the Initial Environmental Examination is completed prior to or at the same time as the PID or PAIP, the Threshold Decision will be reviewed by the Bureau Environmental Officer concurrently with approval of the PID or PAIP. The Bureau Environmental Officer will either concur in the Threshold Decision or request reconsideration by the officer who made the Threshold Decision, stating the reasons for the request. Differences of opinion between these officers shall be submitted for resolution to the Assistant Administrator at the same time that the PID is submitted for approval.

(ii) An Initial Environmental Examination, completed subsequent to approval of the PID or PAIP, will be forwarded immediately together with the Threshold Determination to the Bureau Environmental Officer for action as described above.

(iii) A Positive Threshold Decision shall result from a finding that the proposed action will have a significant effect on the environment. An Environmental Impact Statement shall be prepared if required pursuant to

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§ 216.7. If an impact statement is not required, an Environmental Assessment will be prepared in accordance with § 216.8. The cognizant Bureau or Office will record a Negative Determination if the proposed action will not have a significant effect on the environment.

(3) *Negative Declaration.* The Assistant Administrator, or the Administrator in actions for which the approval of the Administrator is required for the authorization of financing, may make a Negative Declaration, in writing, that the Agency will not develop an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement regarding an action found to have a significant effect on the environment when (i) a substantial number of Environmental Assessments or Environmental Impact Statements relating to similar activities have been prepared in the past, if relevant to the proposed action, (ii) the Agency has previously prepared a programmatic Statement or Assessment covering the activity in question which has been considered in the development of such activity, or (iii) the Agency has developed design criteria for such an action which, if applied in the design of the action, will avoid a significant effect on the environment.

(4) *Scope of Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement—(i) Procedure and Content.* After a Positive Threshold Decision has been made, or a determination is made under the pesticide procedures set forth in § 216.3(b) that an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement is required, the originator of the action shall commence the process of identifying the significant issues relating to the proposed action and of determining the scope of the issues to be addressed in the Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement. The originator of an action within the classes of actions described in § 216.2(d) shall commence this scoping process as soon as practicable. Persons having expertise relevant to the environmental aspects of the proposed action shall also participate in this scoping process. (Participants may include but are not limited to representatives of host governments, public and private institutions, the A.L.D. Mission staff and contractors.) This process shall result in a written

statement which shall include the following matters:

(a) A determination of the scope and significance of issues to be analyzed in the Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement, including direct and indirect effects of the project on the environment.

(b) Identification and elimination from detailed study of the issues that are not significant or have been covered by earlier environmental review, or approved design considerations, narrowing the discussion of these issues to a brief presentation of why they will not have a significant effect on the environment.

(c) A description of (1) the timing of the preparation of environmental analyses, including phasing if appropriate, (2) variations required in the format of the Environmental Assessment, and (3) the tentative planning and decision making schedule; and

(d) A description of how the analysis will be conducted and the disciplines that will participate in the analysis.

(ii) These written statements shall be reviewed and approved by the Bureau Environmental Officer.

(iii) *Circulation of Scoping Statement.* To assist in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment, the Bureau Environmental Office may circulate copies of the written statement, together with a request for written comments, within thirty days, to selected federal agencies if that Officer believes comments by such federal agencies will be useful in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment. Comments received from reviewing federal agencies will be considered in the preparation of the Environmental Assessment and in the formulation of the design and implementation of the project, and will, together with the scoping statement, will be included in the project file.

(iv) *Change in Threshold Decision.* If it becomes evident that the action will not have a significant effect on the environment (i.e., will not cause significant harm to the environment), the Positive Threshold Decision may be withdrawn with the concurrence of the Bureau Environmental Officer. In the case of an action included in § 216.2(d)(2), the request for withdrawal shall be made to the Bureau Environmental Officer.

(5) *Preparation of Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statement.* If the PID or PAIP is approved, and the Threshold Decision is positive, or the action is included in § 218.2(d), the originator of the action will be responsible for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement as required. Draft Environmental Impact Statements will be circulated for review and comment as part of the review of Project Papers and as outlined further in § 218.7 of those procedures. Except as provided in § 218.3(a)(7), final approval of the PP or PAAD and the method of implementation will include consideration of the Environmental Assessment of final Environmental Impact Statement.

(6) *Processing and Review Within A.I.D.* (i) Initial Environmental Examinations, Environmental Assessments and final Environmental Impact Statements will be processed pursuant to standard A.I.D. procedures for project approval documents. Except as provided in § 218.3(a)(7), Environmental Assessments and final Environmental Impact Statements will be reviewed as an integral part of the Project Paper or equivalent document. In addition to these procedures, Environmental Assessments will be reviewed and cleared by the Bureau Environmental Officer. They may also be reviewed by the Agency's Environmental Coordinator who will monitor the Environmental Assessment process.

(ii) When project approval authority is delegated to field posts, Environmental Assessments shall be reviewed and cleared by the Bureau Environmental Officer prior to the approval of such actions.

(iii) Draft and final Environmental Impact Statements will be reviewed and cleared by the Environmental Coordinator and the Office of the General Counsel.

(7) *Environmental Review After Authorization of Financing.* (i) Environmental review may be performed after authorization of a project, program or activity only with respect to subprojects or significant aspects of the project, program or activity that are unidentified at the time of authorization. Environmental review shall be completed prior to authorization

for all subprojects and aspects of a project, program or activity that are identified.

(ii) Environmental review should occur at the earliest time in design or implementation at which a meaningful review can be undertaken, but in no event later than when previously unidentified subprojects or aspects of projects, programs or activities are identified and planned. To the extent possible, adequate information to undertake deferred environmental review should be obtained before funds are obligated for unidentified subprojects or aspects of projects, programs or activities. (Funds may be obligated for the other aspects for which environmental review has been completed.) To avoid an irreversible commitment of resources prior to the conclusion of environmental review, the obligation of funds can be made incrementally as subprojects or aspects of projects, programs or activities are identified; or if necessary while planning continues, including environmental review, the agreement or other document obligating funds may contain appropriate covenants or conditions precedent to disbursement for unidentified subprojects or aspects of projects, programs or activities.

(iii) When environmental review must be deferred beyond the time some of the funds are to be disbursed (e.g. long lead times for the delivery of goods or services), the project agreement or other document obligating funds shall contain a covenant or covenants requiring environmental review, including an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement, when appropriate, to be completed and taken into account prior to implementation of those subprojects or aspects of the project, program or activity for which environmental review is deferred. Such covenants shall ensure that implementation plans will be modified in accordance with environmental review if the parties decide that modifications are necessary.

(iv) When environmental review will not be completed for an entire project, program or activity prior to authorization, the Initial Environmental Examination and Threshold Decision required under § 218.3(a)(1) and (2) shall identify those aspects of the project, program or activity for which

environmental review will be completed prior to the time financing is authorized. It shall also include those subprojects or aspects for which environmental review will be deferred, stating the reasons for deferral and the time when environmental review will be completed. Further, it shall state how an irreversible commitment of funds will be avoided until environmental review is completed. The A.I.D. officer responsible for making environmental decisions for such projects, programs or activities shall also be identified (the same officer who has decision making authority for the other aspects of implementation). This deferral shall be reviewed and approved by the officer making the Threshold Decision and the officer who authorizes the project, program or activity. Such approval may be made only after consultation with the Office of General Counsel for the purpose of establishing the manner in which conditions precedent to disbursement or covenants in project and other agreements will avoid an irreversible commitment of resources before environmental review is completed.

(8) *Monitoring.* To the extent feasible and relevant, projects and programs for which Environmental Impact Statements or Environmental Assessments have been prepared should be designed to include measurement of any changes in environmental quality, positive or negative, during their implementation. This will require recording of baseline data at the start. To the extent that available data permit, originating offices of A.I.D. will formulate systems in collaboration with recipient nations, to monitor such impacts during the life of A.I.D.'s involvement. Monitoring implementation of projects, programs and activities shall take into account environmental impacts to the same extent as other aspects of such projects, programs and activities. If during implementation of any project, program or activity, whether or not an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement was originally required, it appears to the Mission Director, or officer responsible for the project, program or activity, that it is having or will have a significant effect on the environment that was not previously studied in an Environmental

Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement, the procedures contained in this part shall be followed including, as appropriate, a Threshold Decision, Scoping and an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.

(9) *Revisions.* If, after a Threshold Decision is made resulting in a Negative Determination, a project is revised or new information becomes available which indicates that a proposed action might be "major" and its effects "significant", the Negative Determination will be reviewed and revised by the cognizant Bureau and an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared, if appropriate. Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements will be amended and processed appropriately if there are major changes in the project or program, or if significant new information becomes available which relates to the impact of the project, program or activity on the environment that was not considered at the time the Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement was approved. When on-going programs are revised to incorporate a change in scope or nature, a determination will be made as to whether such change may have an environmental impact not previously assessed. If so, the procedures outlined in this part will be followed.

(10) *Other Approval Documents.* These procedures refer to certain A.I.D. documents such as PIDs, PAIPs, PPs and PAADs as the A.I.D. internal instruments for approval of projects, programs or activities. From time to time, certain special procedures, such as those in § 216.4, may not require the use of the aforementioned documents. In these situations, these environmental procedures shall apply to those special approval procedures, unless otherwise exempt, at approval times and levels comparable to projects, programs and activities in which the aforementioned documents are used.

(b) *Pesticide Procedures—(1) Project Assistance.* Except as provided in § 216.3(b)(2), all proposed projects involving assistance for the procurement or use, or both, of pesticides shall be subject to the procedures prescribed in

§ 216.3(b)(1) (i) through (v) below. These procedures shall also apply, to the extent permitted by agreements entered into by A.L.D. before the effective date of these pesticide procedures, to such projects that have been authorized but for which pesticides have not been procured as of the effective date of these pesticide procedures.

(i) When a project includes assistance for procurement or use, or both, of pesticides registered for the same or similar uses by USEPA without restriction, the Initial Environmental Examination for the project shall include a separate section evaluating the economic, social and environmental risks and benefits of the planned pesticide use to determine whether the use may result in significant environmental impact. Factors to be considered in such an evaluation shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- (a) The USEPA registration status of the requested pesticide;
- (b) The basis for selection of the requested pesticide;
- (c) The extent to which the proposed pesticide use is part of an integrated pest management program;
- (d) The proposed method or methods of application, including availability of appropriate application and safety equipment;
- (e) Any acute and long-term toxicological hazards, either human or environmental, associated with the proposed use and measures available to minimize such hazards;
- (f) The effectiveness of the requested pesticide for the proposed use;
- (g) Compatibility of the proposed pesticide with target and nontarget ecosystems;
- (h) The conditions under which the pesticide is to be used, including climate, flora, fauna, geography, hydrology, and soils;
- (i) The availability and effectiveness of other pesticides or nonchemical control methods;
- (j) The requesting country's ability to regulate or control the distribution, storage, use and disposal of the requested pesticide;
- (k) The provisions made for training of users and applicators; and
- (l) The provisions made for monitoring the use and effectiveness of the pesticide.

In those cases where the evaluation of the proposed pesticide use in the Initial Environmental Examination indicates that the use will significantly effect the human environment, the Threshold Decision will include a recommendation for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement, as appropriate. In the event a decision is made to approve the planned pesticide use, the Project Paper shall include to the extent practicable, provisions designed to mitigate potential adverse ef-

fects of the pesticide. When the pesticide evaluation section of the Initial Environmental Examination does not indicate a potentially unreasonable risk arising from the pesticide use, an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement shall nevertheless be prepared if the environmental effects of the project otherwise require further assessment.

(ii) When a project includes assistance for the procurement or use, or both, of any pesticide registered for the same or similar uses in the United States but the proposed use is restricted by the USEPA on the basis of user hazard, the procedures set forth in § 216.3(b)(1)(i) above will be followed. In addition, the Initial Environmental Examination will include an evaluation of the user hazards associated with the proposed USEPA restricted uses to ensure that the implementation plan which is contained in the Project Paper incorporates provisions for making the recipient government aware of these risks and providing, if necessary, such technical assistance as may be required to mitigate these risks. If the proposed pesticide use is also restricted on a basis other than user hazard, the procedures in § 216.3(b)(1)(iii) shall be followed in lieu of the procedures in this section.

(iii) If the project includes assistance for the procurement or use, or both of:

- (a) Any pesticide other than one registered for the same or similar uses by USEPA without restriction or for restricted use on the basis of user hazard; or
- (b) Any pesticide for which a notice of rebuttable presumption against reregistration, notice of intent to cancel, or notice of intent to suspend has been issued by USEPA.

The Threshold Decision will provide for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement, as appropriate (§ 216.6(a)). The EA or EIS shall include, but not be limited to, an analysis of the factors identified in § 216.3(b)(1)(i) above.

(iv) Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 216.3(b)(1) (i) through (iii) above, if the project includes assistance for the procurement or use, or both, of a pesticide against which USEPA has initiated a regulatory action for cause, or for which it has issued a notice of rebuttable presumption against reregistration, the nature of the action or notice, including the relevant techni-

cal and scientific factors will be discussed with the requesting government and considered in the IEE and, if prepared, in the EA or EIS. If USEPA initiates any of the regulatory actions above against a pesticide subsequent to its evaluation in an IEE, EA or EIS, the nature of the action will be discussed with the recipient government and considered in an amended IEE or amended EA or EIS, as appropriate.

(v) If the project includes assistance for the procurement or use, or both of pesticides but the specific pesticides to be procured or used cannot be identified at the time the IEE is prepared, the procedures outlined in §§ 216.3(b)(1) through (iv) will be followed when the specific pesticides are identified and before procurement or use is authorized. Where identification of the pesticides to be procured or used does not occur until after Project Paper approval, neither the procurement nor the use of the pesticides shall be undertaken unless approved, in writing, by the Assistant Administrator (or in the case of projects authorized at the Mission level, the Mission Director) who approved the Project Paper.

(2) *Exceptions to Pesticide Procedures.* The procedures set forth in § 216.3(b)(1) above shall not apply to the following projects including assistance for the procurement or use, or both, of pesticides.

(i) Projects under emergency conditions.

Emergency conditions shall be deemed to exist when it is determined by the Administrator, A.I.D., in writing that:

(a) A pest outbreak has occurred or is imminent; and

(b) Significant health problems (either human or animal) or significant economic problems will occur without the prompt use of the proposed pesticide; and

(c) Insufficient time is available before the pesticide must be used to evaluate the proposed use in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

(ii) Projects where A.I.D. is a minor donor, as defined in § 216.1(c)(12) above, to a multi-donor project.

(iii) Projects including assistance for procurement or use, or both, of pesticides for research or limited field evaluation purposes by or under the supervision of project personnel. In such instances, however, A.I.D. will ensure that the manufacturers of the pesticides provide toxicological and environmental data necessary to safeguard

the health or research personnel and the quality of the local environment in which the pesticides will be used. Furthermore, treated crops will not be used for human or animal consumption unless appropriate tolerances have been established by EPA or recommended by FAO/WHO, and the rates and frequency of application, together with the prescribed preharvest intervals, do not result in residues exceeding such tolerances. This prohibition does not apply to the feeding of such crops to animals for research purposes.

(3) *Non-Project Assistance.* In a very few limited number of circumstances A.I.D. may provide non-project assistance for the procurement and use of pesticides. Assistance in such cases shall be provided if the A.I.D. Administrator determines in writing that (i) emergency conditions, as defined in § 216.3(b)(2)(i) above exists; or (ii) that compelling circumstances exist such that failure to provide the proposed assistance would seriously impede the attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives or the objectives of the foreign assistance program. In the latter case, a decision to provide the assistance will be based to the maximum extent practicable, upon a consideration of the factors set forth in § 216.3(b)(1)(i) and, to the extent available, the history of efficacy and safety covering the past use of the pesticide in the recipient country.

§ 216.4 Private applicants.

Programs, projects or activities for which financing from A.I.D. is sought by private applicants, such as PVOs and educational and research institutions, are subject to these procedures. Except as provided in §§ 216.2 (b), (c) or (d), preliminary proposals for financing submitted by private applicants shall be accompanied by an Initial Environmental Examination or adequate information to permit preparation of an Initial Environmental Examination. The Threshold Decision shall be made by the Mission Director for the country to which the proposal relates, if the preliminary proposal is submitted to the A.I.D. Mission, or shall be made by the officer in A.I.D. who approves the preliminary proposal. In either case, the concurrence of the Bureau Environmental Officer is required in the same manner as in § 218.3(a)(2), except for PVO projects approved in A.I.D. Missions with total life of project costs

less than \$500,000. Thereafter, the same procedures set forth in § 216.3 including as appropriate scoping and Environmental Assessments or Environmental Impact Statements, shall be applicable to programs, projects or activities submitted by private applicants. The final proposal submitted for financing shall be treated, for purposes of these procedures, as a Project Paper. The Bureau Environmental Officer shall advise private applicants of studies or other information foreseeably required for action by A.I.D.

§ 216.5 Endangered species.

It is A.I.D. policy to conduct its assistance programs in a manner that is sensitive to the protection of endangered or threatened species and their critical habitats. The Initial Environmental Examination for each project, program or activity having an effect on the environment shall specifically determine whether the project, program or activity will have an effect on an endangered or threatened species, or critical habitat. If the proposed project, program or activity will have the effect of jeopardizing an endangered or threatened species or of adversely modifying its critical habitat, the Threshold Decision shall be a Positive Determination and an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement completed as appropriate, which shall discuss alternatives or modifications to avoid or mitigate such impact on the species or its habitat.

§ 216.6 Environmental assessments.

(a) *General Purpose.* The purpose of the Environmental Assessment is to provide Agency and host country decision makers with a full discussion of significant environmental effects of a proposed action. It includes alternatives which would avoid or minimize adverse effects or enhance the quality of the environment so that the expected benefits of development objectives can be weighed against any adverse impacts upon the human environment or any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources.

(b) *Collaboration with Affected Nation on Preparation.* Collaboration in obtaining data, conducting analyses and considering alternatives will help build an awareness of development

associated environmental problems in less developed countries as well as assist in building an indigenous institutional capability to deal nationally with such problems. Missions, Bureaus and Offices will collaborate with affected countries to the maximum extent possible, in the development of any Environmental Assessments and consideration of environmental consequences as set forth therein.

(c) *Content and Form.* The Environmental Assessment shall be based upon the scoping statement and shall address the following elements, as appropriate:

(1) *Summary.* The summary shall stress the major conclusions, areas of controversy, if any, and the issues to be resolved.

(2) *Purpose.* The Environmental Assessment shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the Agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed action.

(3) *Alternatives Including the Proposed Action.* This section should present the environmental impacts of the proposal and its alternatives in comparative form, thereby sharpening the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision maker. This section should explore and evaluate reasonable alternatives and briefly discuss the reasons for eliminating those alternatives which were not included in the detailed study; devote substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail including the proposed action so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits; include the alternative of no action; identify the Agency's preferred alternative or alternatives, if one or more exists; include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives.

(4) *Affected Environment.* The Environmental Assessment shall succinctly describe the environment of the area(s) to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration. The descriptions shall be no longer than is necessary to understand the effects of the alternatives. Data and analyses in the Environmental Assessment shall be commensurate with the significance of the impact with less important material

summarized, consolidated or simply referenced.

(5) *Environmental Consequences.* This section forms the analytic basis for the comparisons under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. It will include the environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action; any adverse effects that cannot be avoided should the proposed action be implemented; the relationship between short-term uses of the environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity; and any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposal should it be implemented. It should not duplicate discussions in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. This section of the Environmental Assessment should include discussions of direct effects and their significance; indirect effects and their significance; possible conflicts between the proposed action and land use plans, policies and controls for the areas concerned; energy requirements and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures; natural or depletable resource requirements and conservation potential of various requirements and mitigation measures; urban quality; historic and cultural resources and the design of the built environment, including the reuse and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures; and means to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

(6) *List of Preparers.* The Environmental Assessment shall list the names and qualifications (expertise, experience, professional discipline) of the persons primarily responsible for preparing the Environmental Assessment or significant background papers.

(7) *Appendix.* An Appendix may be prepared.

(d) *Program Assessment.* Program Assessments may be appropriate in order to assess the environmental effects of a number of individual actions and their cumulative environmental impact in a given country or geographic area, or the environmental impacts that are generic or common to a class of agency actions, or other activities which are not country-specific. In these cases, a single, programmatic assessment will be prepared in A.I.D./Washington and circulated to appropriate overseas Missions, host governments, and to

interested parties within the United States. To the extent practicable, the form and content of the programmatic Environmental Assessment will be the same as for project Assessments. Subsequent Environmental Assessments on major individual actions will only be necessary where such follow-on or subsequent activities may have significant environmental impacts on specific countries where such impacts have not been adequately evaluated in the programmatic Environmental Assessment. Other programmatic evaluations of classes of actions may be conducted in an effort to establish additional categorical exclusions or design standards or criteria for such classes that will eliminate or minimize adverse effects of such actions, enhance the environmental effect of such action or reduce the amount of paperwork or time involved in these procedures. Programmatic evaluations conducted for the purpose of establishing additional categorical exclusions under § 216.2(c) or design considerations that will eliminate significant effects for classes of actions shall be made available for public comment before the categorical exclusions or design standards or criteria are adopted by A.I.D. Notice of the availability of such document shall be published in the Federal Register. Additional categorical exclusions shall be adopted by A.I.D. upon the approval of the Administrator, and design consideration in accordance with usual agency procedures.

(e) *Consultation and Review.* (1) When Environmental Assessments are prepared on activities carried out within or focused on specific developing countries, consultation will be held between A.I.D. staff and the host government both in the early stages of preparation and on the results and significance of the completed Assessment before the project is authorized.

(2) Missions will encourage the host government to make the Environmental Assessment available to the general public of the recipient country. If Environmental Assessments are prepared on activities which are not country-specific, the Assessment will be circulated by the Environmental Coordinator to A.I.D.'s Overseas Missions and interested governments for information, guidance and comment and will be made available in the U.S. to

interested parties.

(f) *Effect in Other Countries.* In a situation where an analysis indicates that potential effects may extend beyond the national boundaries of a recipient country and adjacent foreign nations may be affected, A.I.D. will urge the recipient country to consult with such countries in advance of project approval and to negotiate mutually acceptable accommodations.

(g) *Classified Material.* Environmental Assessments will not normally include classified or administratively controlled material. However, there may be situations where environmental aspects cannot be adequately discussed without the inclusion of such material. The handling and disclosure of classified or administratively controlled material shall be governed by 22 CFR Part 9. Those portions of an Environmental Assessment which are not classified or administratively controlled will be made available to persons outside the Agency as provided for in 22 CFR Part 212.

§ 216.7 *Environmental Impact statements.*

(a) *Applicability.* An Environmental Impact Statement shall be prepared when agency actions significantly affect:

(1) The global environment or areas outside the jurisdiction of any nation (e.g., the oceans);

(2) The environment of the United States; or

(3) Other aspects of the environment at the discretion of the Administrator.

(b) *Effects on the United States:*

Content and Form. An Environmental Impact Statement relating to paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall comply with the CEQ Regulations. With respect to effects on the United States, the terms environment and significant effect wherever used in these procedures have the same meaning as in the CEQ Regulations rather than as defined in § 216.1(c) (12) and (13) of these procedures.

(c) *Other Effects: Content and Form.* An Environmental Impact Statement relating to paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(3) of this section will generally follow the CEQ Regulations, but will take into account the special considerations and concerns of A.I.D. Circulation of such Environmental Impact Statements in draft form will precede approval of a Project Paper or equivalent and comments from such circulation will be

considered before final project authorization as outlined in § 216.3 of these procedures. The draft Environmental Impact Statement will also be circulated by the Missions to affected foreign governments for information and comment. Draft Environmental Impact Statements generally will be made available for comment to Federal agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved, and to public and private organizations and individuals for not less than forty-five (45) days. Notice of availability of the draft Environmental Impact Statements will be published in the Federal Register. Cognizant Bureaus and Offices will submit these drafts for circulation through the Environmental Coordinator who will have the responsibility for coordinating all such communications with persons outside A.I.D. Any comments received by the Environmental Coordinator will be forwarded to the originating Bureau or Office for consideration in final policy decisions and the preparation of a final Environmental Impact Statement. All such comments will be attached to the final Statement, and those relevant comments not adequately discussed in the draft Environmental Impact Statement will be appropriately dealt with in the final Environmental Impact Statement. Copies of the final Environmental Impact Statement, with comments attached, will be sent by the Environmental Coordinator to CEQ and to all other Federal, state, and local agencies and private organizations that made substantive comments on the draft, including affected foreign governments. Where emergency circumstances or considerations of foreign policy make it necessary to take an action without observing the provisions of § 1506.10 of the CEQ Regulations, or when there are overriding considerations of expense to the United States or foreign governments, the originating Office will advise the Environmental Coordinator who will consult with Department of State and CEQ concerning appropriate modification of review procedures.

§ 216.8 *Public hearings.*

(a) In most instances AID will be able to gain the benefit of public par-

participation in the impact statement process through circulation of draft statements and notice of public availability in CEQ publications. However, in some cases the Administrator may wish to hold public hearings on draft Environmental Impact Statements. In deciding whether or not a public hearing is appropriate, Bureaus in conjunction with the Environmental Coordinator should consider:

(1) The magnitude of the proposal in terms of economic costs, the geographic area involved, and the uniqueness or size of commitment of the resources involved;

(2) The degree of interest in the proposal as evidenced by requests from the public and from Federal, state and local authorities, and private organizations and individuals, that a hearing be held;

(3) The complexity of the issue and likelihood that information will be presented at the hearing which will be of assistance to the Agency; and

(4) The extent to which public involvement already has been achieved through other means, such as earlier public hearings, meetings with citizen representatives, and/or written comments on the proposed action.

(b) If public hearings are held, draft Environmental Impact Statements to be discussed should be made available to the public at least fifteen (15) days prior to the time of the public hearings, and a notice will be placed in the FEDERAL REGISTER giving the subject, time and place of the proposed hearings.

§ 216.9 Bilateral and multilateral studies and concise reviews of environmental issues.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these procedures, the Administrator may approve the use of either of the following documents as a substitute for an Environmental Assessment (but not a substitute for an Environmental Impact Statement) required under these procedures:

(a) Bilateral or multilateral environmental studies, relevant or related to the proposed action, prepared by the United States and one or more foreign countries or by an international body or organization in which the United States is a member or participant; or

(b) Concise reviews of the environmental issues involved including summary environmental analyses or other appropriate documents.

§ 216.10 Records and reports.

Each Agency Bureau will maintain a current list of activities for which Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements are being prepared and for which Negative Determinations and Declarations have been made. Copies of final Initial Environmental Examinations, scoping statements, Assessments and Impact Statements will be available to interested Federal agencies upon request. The cognizant Bureau will maintain a permanent file (which may be part of its normal project files) of Environmental Impact Statements, Environmental Assessments, final Initial Environmental Examinations, scoping statements, Determinations and Declarations which will be available to the public under the Freedom of Information Act. Interested persons can obtain information or status reports regarding Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements through the A.I.D. Environmental Coordinator.

(22 U.S.C. 2381; 42 U.S.C. 4332)

Dated October 9, 1980.

Joseph C. Wheeler,
Acting Administrator.

WEEKLY TIMETABLE FOR
ARSO WORKSHOP

DAYS SESSION	SUNDAY Nov. 1	MONDAY Nov. 2	TUESDAY Nov. 3	WEDNSDAY Nov. 4	THURSDAY Nov. 5
09:00 - 10:30		EPP Mr. Al.Ruiz Mr. Malikzai	EPP Mr. Al.Ruiz Mr. Malikzai	EPP Mr. Al.Ruiz Mr. Malikzai	EPP Mr. Al.Ruiz Mr. Malikzai
10:30 - 10:45	15 Minutes Tea Break				
10:45 - 12:15	Opening Ceremony	↓	↓	↓	↓
12:15 - 13:30	1:15 hr. Lunch Break				
13:30 - 15:00	Introduction to EPP	Monitoring Mr. Malikzai	Reporting Mr. Imam Mr. Noori	Monitoring Mr. Malikzai	Reproting Mr. Imam Mr. Noori

EPP = Environmental Protection Process.

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WEEKLY TIMETABLE FOR
ARSO WORKSHOP

DAYS SESSION	SUNDAY Nov. 8	MONDAY Nov. 9	TUESDAY Nov. 10	WEDNSDAY Nov. 11	THURSDAY Nov. 12
09:00 - 10:30	Project Plan & Management Eng. Rozbiff	Project Identification M. M. Sediq	Finance R. Wallace Mr. Kakar	Field Trip Tarbila Dam or Warsak Dam	Evaluation Forms Mr. Aini
10:30 - 10:45	15 Minutes Tea Break				
10:45 - 12:15	▼	Coordination Mr. Imam Mr. Noori	Filling the Forms Mr. Noori		Course Evaluation & Certificate
12:15 - 13:30	1:15 hr. Lunch Break				
13:30 - 15:00	Coordination Mr. Imam Mr. Noori	Construction Planning & Supervision Eng. Rozbih	▼	▼	Closed

Terms of Reference
Consultant Mr. Aldelmo Ruiz

1. He will draft a strategy for environmental protection process of ARR/VITA project.
2. He will prepare the requested implementation plan. Mr. Ruiz prepared the last Consolidated Annual Implementation Plan (CAIP).
3. Mr. Ruiz will review the training program and finalize the syllabus of the course.
4. He will finalize the monitoring plan for ARR/VITA program.
5. He will prepare transition plan for ARR/VITA sustainability for end of the project.
6. Any other assignment that assign to him by the COP/ARR/VITA.

Annex M

