INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION AMENDMENT 2

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA:

Program Objective: 1 Peace and Security, 2 Governing Justly & Democratically

Program Area: 1.5 Transnational Crime, 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights, 2.2 Good Governance, 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus Building, 2.4 Civil Society, 6.1 Program Support.

Program Element: 1.5.3 Trafficking-in-Persons and Migrant Smuggling, 2.1.2 Judicial Independence, 2.1.3 Justice System, 2.1.4 Human Rights, 2.2.1 Legislative Function and Processes, 2.2.3 Local Government and Decentralization, 2.2.4 Anti-Corruption Reforms, 2.3.1 Election and Political Processes, 2.3.3 Political Parties, 2.4.1 Civic Participation, 2.4.2 Media Freedom and Freedom of Information, and 6.1.1 Program Design & Learning.

Country/Region: Bangladesh/ANE

Country Code: 388

Program/Activity Titles: USAID/Bangladesh-Democracy and Governance Program

Funding Period: FY2012 – FY2020

LOP Amount: Estimated $150,000,000

CE/IEE Prepared by: Amber Brooks, Director, DGO

Date: February 25, 2015

IEE Amendment (Y/N): Yes: Date of Original IEE: ASIA-IEE-12-16 12/6/2011, Asia 13-119, 8/22/2013

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED: (Place X where applicable)

Categorical Exclusion: X Deferral:
Positive Determination: Negative Determination:
With Conditions: Exemption:

Background and Activity Description:

Purpose and Scope of IEE:
The purpose of this Amendment is to add new activities to be implemented under Development Objective (DO1): Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions Increased of on USAID/Bangladesh’s Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) for FY 2011 – 2016, and to develop a single IEE document providing environmental compliance guidance to all on-going and planned activities under this DO for FY2012 - FY2020.

The USAID/Bangladesh/DG office is currently implementing eleven activities authorized in December 2011 under the Democracy and Governance Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and is planning for four new activities. In addition to integrating with ongoing activities, the new activities include lessons learned from previous activities and build on their successes. Activities described in preceding IEEs, Action for Combating Trafficking-in-Person (ACT); Community Based Policing (CBP); and Promoting Governance, Accountability, Transparency, and Integrity (PROGATI) have ended.

Table 1: On going and planned activities in DG portfolio:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Element#</th>
<th>Activity name; LOP amount and date, Award#</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
<th>When changes occurred or will occur (amount or duration)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>Political Governance: Promoting Democratic Institutions and Practices (PRODIP)</td>
<td>PRODIP works closely with the parliament and its members, along with civil society organizations (CSOs), to implement a comprehensive program to strengthen democratic governance in Bangladesh. PRODIP assists the parliament to improve its lawmaking and oversight capability, strengthen its standing committee structures and activities, increase public awareness of its functions; and create opportunities for increased public input into the development of national policy. In addition, PRODIP provides technical assistance and training to Bangladeshi CSOs in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to improve their institutional capacity and participate more effectively in the political process, particularly in policy development and parliament related activities.</td>
<td>As per Asia 12-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.3</td>
<td>Local Government: Strengthening Democratic Local Governance (SDLG)</td>
<td>SDLG seeks to increase transparent and participatory public administration at the sub-national level. Secondly, it works to enhance legal and policy reform at the national level. To achieve these goals, SDLG targets to expand the capacity of research and dissemination of information on local government in 600 target local government units; create greater understanding and increased demands among</td>
<td>Extension from Asia 13-119 (was Mar 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOP End Date: February 2015 #AID-388-TO-11-00001</td>
<td>stakeholders for policy and legal reform for democratic decentralization of local government; improved service delivery through revenue generation, inclusion of more women in development process, and increased capacity of local government to deliver services.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.3 Political Competition: Democratic Participation and Reform in Bangladesh (DPR) LOP Amount: $12,364,850 LOP End Date: April 2016 #AID-388-A-11-00003 DPR aims to increase opportunities for participation in and leadership by women and youth in political parties, to develop the capacity of parties to conduct and utilize research in their decision-making, and to respond to the needs of political parties for stronger internal communication, organizational best practices, and compliance with electoral law. More specifically, DPR will 1) open regional Youth Leadership Centers and Woman’s Center to build capacity in the future leaders of political party leaders; 2) create intra-party internship programs to expose young political managers to a variety of party offices and functions; 3) sponsor local level projects to prepare women to contest for party nominations and elected offices; 4) organize opinion surveys and focus groups to demonstrate the utility of professional research strategies to party competitiveness; 5) enhance the capacity of political parties to design and conduct research at the local level and to aggregate findings at the national level; and 6) respond to requests from individual political parties for technical trainings on specific topics such as budgeting, campaign finance compliance, intra-party communication, and candidate selection procedures.

2.1.4 Human Rights: Protecting Human Rights (PHR) LOP Amount: $12,700,000 LOP End Date: March 2016 #AID-388-A-11-00002 PHR contributes to ongoing efforts by GOB and other donors to reduce the high prevalence of domestic violence (DV) in Bangladesh and other related human rights violations (e.g. sexual harassment, child marriage, and other root causes of domestic abuse). PHR engages in an array of activities that encourages policy reform and advocacy, enhances public awareness, and increases public dialogues between the government and civil society on issues of violence against women. PHR aims to ensure that survivors of DV and other related HR abuses have greater access to justice; increase the awareness and capacity of communities throughout Bangladesh to reduce DV; and |

As per Asia 12-16
ensure that GOB adopts and enforces comprehensive women’s rights and domestic violence policies, including the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2010 and its Rules. With funds received from E3/Office of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, PHR augments its the ongoing efforts to reduce the high prevalence child marriage in Bangladesh and improve the effectiveness of key actors involved in reducing child marriage. PHR provides technical support to increase the capacity of GOB partners, improve the relevant legal frameworks and strengthens Bangladesh Government’s mechanisms for the prevention of and response to child marriage.

2.2.4 Combatting Corruption: Access to Information (A2I)

The purpose of this PIO award to UNDP is to support the implementation of the GOB’s efforts to institute e-governance in public institutions of Bangladesh through its “Access to Information Phase II (A2I-II) - Promoting transparency and responsiveness in public service delivery” program. The objective of this program is to increase transparency, improve governance and reduce the time, difficulty and costs of obtaining government services for under-served communities of Bangladesh. This will be achieved by: (1) strengthening existing e-services and launching a second generation of integrated, inter-operable e-government applications; (2) sensitizing government officials, training service providers and expanding digital literacy among the general public; (3) promoting innovation in the delivery of e-services and (4) forging strong policy and strategy links to ensure implementation of needed legal and regulatory changes in support of the project.

2.4.1 Civil Society and Youth Leadership: Leadership Development Program (LDP)

Through a combination of leadership training, networking and implementation of community development activities, the Leadership Development Program (LDP) is increasing the capacity of citizens to effectively engage in democratic processes and enhance community development in Bangladesh. The program targets two groups: youth ages 18-35 with the potential to become leaders; and older citizens who are already seen as leaders in their communities but have limited formal training.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 #AID-388-LA-12-00001</th>
<th>LDP builds on previous USAID efforts to widen the base of grassroots leadership in Bangladesh by reaching out to religious and informal leaders and focusing on communities outside urban centers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1 Elections I: BESA proposes to strengthen the integrity of elections by addressing the current needs of the elections administration infrastructure; comprehensively engaging all stakeholders on matters of campaign finance; and ensuring meaningful monitoring of the real world situation before, during, and after elections to generate analysis, oversight, and recommendations for further strengthening the electoral framework. The objective of BESA is to support public and stakeholder confidence in the integrity of elections in Bangladesh so that they serve as effective vehicles through which citizens can democratically select their leaders.</td>
<td>As per Asia 12-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1 Elections II: The purpose of this PIO award to UNDP is to support the implementation of the GOB's efforts to the institutional capacity of the Bangladesh Election Commission (BEC) to conduct credible elections. This 5-year electoral support project consists of technical assistance designed to enhance and further consolidate the institutional and professional capacities of the BEC, its Secretariat and local offices to deliver its mandated functions of conducting fair, credible, and transparent elections and further consolidating itself as a permanent, professional, credible and independent institution of governance.</td>
<td>Asia 13-119 should have amended Asia 12-16, so this AMD will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1 DG Evaluation Activity: In line with USAID's Evaluation Policy (January 2011), DGPE will undertake assessment and evaluation activities for programs primarily implemented under Development Objective 1 of the Mission's Country Development Cooperation Strategy.</td>
<td>Asia 13-119 should have amended Asia 12-16, so this AMD will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2, 2.1.3</td>
<td>Rule of Law: Justice for All (JFA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5.3</td>
<td>Counter Trafficking program: Bangladesh Trafficking-in-Persons (BC/TIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.1</td>
<td>Labor Rights Program: Workers' Empowerment Program (WEP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and institutions necessary to act collectively in their workplaces and their communities, they will be able to protect their rights, promote their interests, and improve labor conditions.

| 2.2 | Good Governance program | Under the proposed anticorruption activity, USAID/Bangladesh will work to improve transparency and accountability of public resources by strengthening the capacity of select oversight institutions, enhancing citizen's capacity to perform their watchdog functions and creating a more enabling environment for advocacy and reforms for more transparent government. USAID/Bangladesh’s good governance program will build on the experience of USAID's past and existing transparency and accountability activities, as well as those of other donors. In addition, programming will foster innovative use of technology to promote transparency and increased access to information. | This AMD |
|     | LOP Amount: $8,000,000 | LOP End Date: September 2020. |
|     | LOP End Date: September 2020. | Award# TBD |

| 2.4.1 | Digitization program: Digital NGO Affairs Bureau Activity | The Digital NGO Affairs Bureau (NGOAB) Activity will improve the efficiency of the review and approval process governing the registration of NGOs in Bangladesh by digitizing the current system under the NGOAB. By establishing digitized procedural guidelines and safeguards within the NGOAB, digitizing the registration and application process, and training relevant stakeholders on the new system, this activity will improve the efficiency of the Bureau and eventually increase the confidence of citizens in the NGOAB. | Extension from Asia 13-119 (was 2015) |
|       | LOP Amount: $1,400,000; | LOP End Date: September 2017. |
|       | LOP End Date: September 2017. | Award# TBD |

| 2.1.4 | Human Rights Grant program: Human Rights in Development (HRID) | The activity will be funded by DCHA/DRG’s Human Rights Grant Program. The target group of the activity is the LGBT population of Bangladesh and the objectives are to ensure that LGBT issues are integral to human rights and social justice; create an enabling environment for them to access to justice; and advocate for recognition, protection and promotion of the rights of LGBT population. | This AMD |
|       | LOP Amount: $125,000 | LOP End Date: July 2016 |
|       | LOP End Date: July 2016 | Award# TBD |
Country Environmental Information:

With recent economic growth averaging over 6 percent, Bangladesh has succeeded in reducing the incidence of general poverty rate to 25.6 percent, having fallen by 0.8 percent over the past year. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the rate of poverty in 2010 was 31 percent. In a country of nearly 155 million people, this drop in poverty rate shows great promise of meeting several of its Millennium Development Goals. Nevertheless, the country faces huge challenges in further reducing poverty, alleviating pressure on natural resources and in reversing decades of environmental degradation.

Bangladesh suffers from environmental problems of every kind – pollution of air and water and deterioration of the quantity and quality of its natural resources: soil, water, forests, biodiversity and fisheries. Inadequate management of human use of the environment is impacting human health, causing economic damage and irreversible biodiversity losses. The World Bank has estimated that economic costs of environmental degradation amount to 4.3 percent of gross domestic product.

Air pollution from vehicles and industries is a major threat to human health. While safe drinking water is now available to 80 percent of the population, adequate sanitation is much more limited. Solid waste collection and disposal is a widespread problem. Ambient water quality is unsatisfactory around major cities and industrial clusters.

Floodplains constitute one of the nation’s most valuable natural resources. Fish supply 60 percent of Bangladesh’s animal protein consumption and are of particular importance to the poor. Capture fisheries have been in decline for some time, as a result of physical obstructions, overfishing, pollution and inadequate management policies and institutions.

Bangladesh has limited remaining natural forest cover, at about 9.8 percent of land area, and almost all of that area is now seriously degraded, as a result of extreme population pressure for fuel wood and other forest products, as well as inadequate management. There has been a recent expansion in the number of forest protected areas from 14 to 31, although, as a percentage of land covered, they are still only 1.8 percent of the nation’s territory, one of the lowest rates of coverage in the world.

Given that Bangladesh is mostly below 10 m above sea level, it is especially vulnerable to the possible impacts of sea level rise and the other expected impacts of global climate change. A recent UNDP policy study corroborates Bangladesh’s high vulnerability to adverse effects of global climate change and projects that extreme events (cyclones, floods, droughts) will become more frequent and/or severe over the coming decades. Impacts will likely be severe on agriculture, moderate on the forest sector, and low to moderate on inland fisheries. The lack of institutional capacity to address these changes is also highlighted by UNDP.

Nevertheless, over the last 35 years, the Government has invested over $10 billion to make the country less vulnerable to natural disasters. These investments (supported by development partners), include programs for flood management, construction of coastal polders, cyclone and flood shelters, raising roads above flood level and installing warning systems. However, addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation will require scaling up of investments.
and sound environmental management, including natural ecosystems management. This is the purpose of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) (GoB 2009), which sets out six pillars/themes and 64 projects, mainly in the adaptation area.

**National Environmental Policies and Procedures:**

In the context of the environment, the Government of Bangladesh formulated an Environment Policy in 1992. The objectives of Environment Policy are to:

- Maintain ecological balance and overall development through protection and improvement of the environment;
- Protect the country against natural disasters;
- Identify and regulate activities which pollute and degrade the environment;
- Ensure environmentally sound development in all sectors;
- Ensure sustainable, long term and environmentally sound use of all national resources; and,
- Actively remain associated with all international environmental initiatives to the maximum possible extent.

The Government of Bangladesh has also adopted a number of supplementary policies where environment and development issues have been addressed. Important policy documents in this respect are the Forest Policy (1994), the Fisheries Policy (1998), the Water Policy (1998), the New Agriculture Extension Policy (1995), The Energy Policy (1995). Besides these sectoral policies, the National Conservation Strategy (NCS) and especially the National Environment Management Action Plan, 1995 (NEMAP) have been formulated to provide action plans to respond to environmental issues and promote sustainable development.

The Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act (1995) established the Department of Environment (DoE) and signaled a move towards ecosystem approaches and regulation of developments harmful to those ecosystems, particularly pollution control and mitigation and requirements for Environmental Impact Assessments. Under it, the Environmental Protection Regulations (1998) cover regulations, compliance and enforcement. The Act includes provisions for declaring Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) to restrict potentially harmful activities in these areas. Ten such areas have since been declared.

The Forest Act of 1927 sets the frame for forest management and vests considerable power in the hands of the Chief Conservator of Forests to determine the use of forest lands and to penalize illegal users. While allowing for designating use rights in forest for villages, the act does not give a role to neighboring communities in any decision making, including minority communities that often had use and settlement rights in forest areas or for civil society in general. The Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation) Order of 1973 (later amended and gazetted as the Bangladesh Wildlife (Preservation)(Amendment) Act of 1974) is mainly concerned with regulating hunting but also sets out the scope for declaring protected areas as wildlife sanctuaries or national parks; notably, these are not limited to forests, nor is the Order limited to Forest Department implementation. New rules for management of Protected Areas (PAs)
and for social forestry now under discussion should go a long way to institutionalizing the concept of co-management (see below).

The Protection and Conservation of Fish Act, 1950, and related Protection and Conservation of Fish Rules, 1985, which cover not only fish but also amphibians and aquatic reptiles, prohibit fishing by harmful methods, pollution and other activities detrimental to fisheries, and enable declaration of closed seasons and other rules. More recently, the Conservation, Restoration and Filling Control Act of 2003 aims to address problems of siltation, encroachment and pollution of surface waters (rivers, canals, beels, floodplains) as well as aquifers.

**Evaluation of Potential Environmental Impacts:**

Evaluation of potential environmental impacts from the new democracy and governance activities is summarized in the table below:

Table 2: Potential Environmental Impacts of new DG Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Effect on Natural/Physical Environment</th>
<th>Reg 216 Determinations and Actions Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>All project actions and activities that don’t have an effect on the natural or physical environment. This includes: education, technical assistance, training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, assistance in use of crop protection products, etc.); consultations, participant training, document transfers and information dissemination, analysis, studies, research workshops.</td>
<td>No effect</td>
<td>Categorical Exclusion, no actions required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Procurement of computers and other electric and electronic equipment and materials under all project tasks.</td>
<td>Insignificant</td>
<td>Negative Determination with conditions: equipment and materials are procured from certified retailers; environmental safety and quality certificates conforming with national and/or international standards are available; equipment and materials are used in an environmentally sound and safe manner, properly disposed of when applicable at the end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommended Threshold Decisions and Mitigation Action:

The interventions under the broad component areas of the DO1 activities are of a true technical assistance in nature and, therefore, will impart no negative impact on the physical or natural environment. These Technical Assistance (TA) activities (estimated 90% of total LOP) thus qualify for a *Categorical Exclusion* per 22 CFR 216.2 (c)(2)(i) as “education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.)”, 22 CFR 216.2 (c)(2)(ii) as “analyses, studies, academic or research workshops and meetings”, 22 CFR 216.2 (c)(2)(v) as “document and information transfers”.

Procurement of computers and other electric and electronic equipment, and materials under all program tasks fall under *Negative Determination with Conditions* (estimated 90% of total LOP).

The proposed action is that the implementer should provide evidence that equipment and materials are procured from certified retailers; environmental safety and quality certificates conforming with national and/or international standards are available; equipment and materials are used in an environmentally sound and safe manner, properly disposed of when applicable at the end of their useful life in a manner consistent with GOB legislation and in their absence best management practices according to USG, European Union or equivalent standards.

The text of this IEE will be incorporated by reference into the relevant solicitations and implementing agreements. The IEE document will be shared with implementing partners.

This IEE covers all known or unknown activities under the USAID/Bangladesh DO1 portfolio through FY 2020 as long as the nature of the activities and DO1 LOP budget remain as described in this IEE.

Limitations of the IEE

This IEE does not cover activities involving:

- Construction or rehabilitation of physical infrastructure
- Assistance for the procurement (including payment in kind, donations, guarantees of credit) or use (including handling, transport, fuel for transport, storage, mixing,
loading, application, clean-up of spray equipment, and disposal) of pesticides or activities involving procurement, transport, use, storage, or disposal of toxic materials. Pesticides cover all insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, etc. covered under FIFRA - ‘Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act’. Note that the activities affected cannot go forward until a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) is approved by the Bureau Environmental Officer.

- Procurement, use or recommendation for use of ammonium nitrate (AN) and calcium nitrate (CAN) fertilizers.
- Activities involving support to wood processing, agro-processing, industrial enterprises, and regulatory permitting. A Pollution Prevention Assessment is necessary if the project goal is to have environmentally sustainable production and sales of value-added agricultural products by enabling producers and processors to get ISO, HACCP and other certifications which will be a key factor for the enterprise in competing regionally and globally. The PPA will be reviewed and approved by the Bureau Environmental Officer prior to start of activities.
- Assistance, procurement or use of genetically modified organisms (GMOS) will require preparation of biosafety assessment (review) in accordance with ADS 201.3.12.2(b) in an amendment to the IEE approved by the Asia BEO.
- DCA or GDA programs.
- Procurement or use of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) (i.e. piping, roofing, etc), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) or other toxic/hazardous materials prohibited by US EPA as provided at: http://www.epa.gov/asbestos and/or under international environmental agreements and conventions, e.g. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants as provided at: http://chm.pops.int.

Any of these actions would require an amendment to the IEE duly approved by the Asia BEO.

Revisions

Pursuant to 22 CFR 216.3(a)(9), if new information becomes available which indicates that activities to be funded under the DOI portfolio might have "major" and “significant” effect, or if additional activities are proposed that have not been assessed under this IEE that might be considered “major” and their effects significant, this categorical exclusion and negative determination will be reviewed and revised and submitted to the Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) for approval and, if appropriate, an environmental assessment will be prepared. It is the responsibility of the USAID Agreement/Contracting Officer’s Representative (A/COR) to keep the Mission Environment Officer and the BEO informed of any new information or changes in the activity that might require revision of this IEE.
Clearance Page for IEE Amendment for DOI:

DG Office Director: [Signature]  Date: 2/25/15

Mission Environmental Officer: [Signature]  Date: 2/25/15

Program Office Director: [Signature]  Date: 3/1/15

Regional Environmental Adviser: [Signature]  Date: __________
(Asia, Mid-East & OAPA)

Deputy Mission Director: [Signature]  Date: 3/1/15

Mission Director: [Signature]  Date: 3/12/2015

APPROVAL:

ANE Bureau Environmental Officer: [Signature]  Date: 3/12/2015

Approved: [ ]

Disapproved: [ ]

Copy to: project file; MEO tracking; OAA

File location: P:\DG Office\3. Program Design\3.5 IEE\2015 Jan
Action Memorandum to the Mission Director

From: Jason Smith, Director(A), Democracy and Governance Office

Date: March 9, 2015

Subject: Approval of amendment to Initial Environmental Examination for Democracy and Governance activities in Bangladesh

Reference: ADS 204.3.8

Action Requested

You are requested to approve an amendment to the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Democracy and Governance (DG) activities in Bangladesh which will:

1. Add four new activities: Labor Rights program, Good Governance program, NGO Digitization program, and Human Rights In Development (HRID) program;
2. Increase the funding period to FY2020; and
3. Increase the life of program (LOP) amount to $150 million for submission to the Bureau Environmental Officer for review and concurrence.

This amendment updates the funding period and LOP amount on page one and adds the four new activities in Table 1 on page six and seven. The rest of the IEE document remains unchanged.

Background & Justification

Democracy and Governance original IEE No. ASIA 12-16 was approved on December 2011, and an amendment IEE No. ASIA 13-119 was approved on August, 2013. The IEE is now being amended to increase funding period and LOP amount to cover all activities under DG (DOI) portfolio through FY2020. This amendment will also add four new DG activities on labor, good governance, NGO Digitization and Human Rights. For activities originally covered under “Asia 12 – 16 and Asia 13-119”, and for which there is no substantial change in the scope, time or funding levels, previously approved award documentation related to environmental compliance under 22CFR 216 remains valid.

Authority

Per ADS 204.3.8, Environmental Determination Procedures: When an activity is Mission-based, the Mission Director or USAID Representative submits 22 CFR 216 documents with
their written determination for review and concurrence, or in the case of Scoping Statements, approval, to the appropriate Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) in Washington.

Recommendation

That you approve the Amendment to the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for Democracy and Governance for submission to the Bureau Environmental Officer for review and concurrence.

Approve: ____________________________ Date: ___/___/___

Janina Jaruzelski, Mission Director

Disapprove: __________________________ Date: ___/___/___

Janina Jaruzelski, Mission Director
Fwd: e-Copy of IEE Amendment for DO 1

William Gibson <wgibson@usaid.gov>
To: Sherina Tabassum <stabassum@usaid.gov>
Cc: Christean Cole <ccole@usaid.gov>, Thomas Kress <tkress@usaid.gov>, Amber Brooks <ambrooks@usaid.gov>, Jason Smith <jassmith@usaid.gov>, "Jeff deGraffenried (USAID/Dhaka/PRO)" <jdegraffenried@usaid.gov>, "Muntaka Jabeen (USAID/Dhaka/DG)" <mjabeen@usaid.gov>

Sherina et al.,
Looks good, thanks for your diligence.
Small edits in the attached. With these accepted, please proceed with Mission approvals.
On the MTF, could you please revise the last sentence to something like: "Both Asia 12-16 and Asia 13-119 IEEs (or amendments) are superseded by the IEE Amendment, Asia 15-041."
I will hold that number for the new amendment.
Let me know if you have questions or need further information.
Best,
Will

[Quoted text hidden]

20150301 INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION Modification-BEO comments.docx 78K
Clearance Page for IEE Amendment for DO1 (dated 12/21/2014) to incorporate Worker Empowerment Program:

DG Office Director (A): 

Jason Smith

Date: 12/21/14

Mission Environmental Officer:

Jeff de Graffenried

Will Gibson

Date: 12/20/14

Program Office Director:

Tom Kress

Date: 01/11/15

Regional Environmental Adviser:

Andrei Barannik

Date: 

Deputy Mission Director(A):

Paul Sabatine

Leslie-Ann Nwokora

Date: 1/14/2015

Mission Director(A):

Janina Jarzabek

Paul Sabatine

Date: 1/15/2015

APPROVAL:

AME Bureau Environmental Officer:

John Wilson

Date: Mar 12, 2015

Approved: 

Disapproved: 

Copy to: project file; MEO tracking; OAA

File location: P:\DG Office\3. Program Design\3.5 IEE\2014 Oct-Nov