INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE)
Amendment #001

PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA:

Country/region: Laos/Asia  
Program/Activity Name: USAID Nurture Activity  
Program Element: Nutrition  
Begin Date: January 5, 2016  
End Date: December 31, 2021  
LOP Amount: $19,500,000

IEE Prepared by: Thitima Klasnimi, RD MA/Office of Public Health  
Date: May 22, 2018  
IEE Amendment/Supplemental (Y/N) Y  
If “yes”, tracking number & date of original IEE Asia 15-096  

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED: (Place X where applicable)

Categorical Exclusion: [X]  
Deferral: [ ]  
Positive Determination: [ ]  
Negative Determination with Condition: [X]  
Negative Determination: [ ]  
Exemption [ ]

I. Purpose and Scope of this IEE

The purpose of this document is to:

1) Update Activity Data as follows:
   a) Update the activity name to reflect the name of the Implementing Mechanism to “USAID Nurture” Activity;
   b) Update the begin date from on/about October 1, 2015 to “January 5, 2016”;
   c) Update the end date from September 30, 2020 to “December 31, 2021”;
2) Update current and planned description of activities; and
3) Provide an update on the status on the IEE implementation with Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP).
4) Add Climate Risk Management section as it is a new analysis to this IEE.

The activities under the expansion under review are recommended for Categorical Exclusion and Negative Determination with Conditions.
II. Background and Description of Activities

The Project Name in the original IEE “Improving Community Sanitation and Nutritional Status in Key Vulnerable Areas in Laos” is now replaced with a new Activity Name “USAID Nurture.” Under this amendment #001, the new Begin Date is “January 5, 2016” and the activity will extend one additional year with a new End Date of “September 30, 2021.”

Save the Children International (SC) is the implementing partner for the USAID Nurture activity. The goal is to reduce the prevalence of young child stunting in six districts in Savannakhet and Khammouan provinces. The activity focuses on improving maternal and adolescent nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) practices targeting 1,000 Days households (households with pregnant women and mothers with children under two years of age). This will be achieved through the following three intermediate results (IR):

- IR 1--Improved IYCF and WASH behaviors
- IR 2--Improved use of quality nutrition and nutrition-sensitive WASH services/facilities
- IR 3--Improved enabling environment

USAID Nurture continues to build a robust public-private partnership for WASH, support quality counseling at the health center level, and advocate for and mobilize national and sub-national efforts to advance Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC). USAID Nurture aims to sustain this investment through needs-based capacity building for the Government of Laos (GoL) staff, strengthening of government roles and ownership of the processes, and increase opportunities for long-term behavior change in the targeted communities.

The objectives for Phase II of the USAID Nurture activity include: (1) enhancing normative shifts in behavior change at the community level through more focused and targeted efforts among community facilitators (CFs), Village Integrated Nutrition and WASH (iNuW) Committees (VICs), and district project officers; (2) creating and implementing a solid jointly owned (USAID Nurture and GoL) capacity building plan and milestones to ensure government and community ownership of activities beyond the life of the project; (3) institutionalizing systems that allow two-way supportive supervision among health workers at the facility level to ensure quality counseling; (4) supporting a self-functioning public-private partnership in WASH led by the Water and Sanitation Center (NamSaat) of the GoL entity; and (5) strengthening the long-term commitment and ownership among line ministries for multi-sectoral approaches and activities that contribute to the reduction in stunting children under two years of age.

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1 NamSaat is a program placed under the Department of Hygiene in the Ministry of Health responsible for development of water supply and sanitation in rural areas where about 80% of the Lao population lives. It works according to the National Plan of Action for Rural Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene 2012. NamSaat is also known as the Center for Environmental Health and Rural Water Supply. Part of NamSaat’s mandate is to ensure that developing partners are promoting access to water facilities in the community.
Intermediate Result 1: Improving IYCF and WASH Behaviors

USAID Nurture has begun rolling out the iNuW messaging at the community level. iNuW is an integrated nutrition and WASH toolkit including SBCC messages for the promotion of: quality nutritional food and breastfeeding for infants and young children; safe disposal of young children’s feces; clean handwashing; safe treatment and storage of drinking water; and good hygiene during food preparation and consumption. On the ground messaging spans across various stakeholders to include, but not limited to, the USAID Nurture team, VICs, CFs, district health officers, district project officers, and the community members themselves. For example, the activity uses a consultative process by which communities conduct their own appraisal and analysis to spur actions to eliminate open defecation and manage other sources of contamination. Communities work towards the behavioral change needed to ensure real and sustainable improvements — and by encouraging ownership and innovation in the approach. One of the ways to recognize leading by example with healthy competition among villages is through the launching of a ‘Model Healthy Family’ village (MHFV) approach. A village can celebrate its achievement as a ‘graduated’ village, once it meets the following set of criteria: (1) community action plans implemented; (2) functioning of community structures; (3) improved nutritional behaviors at household level practiced; (4) improved hygiene practiced for children under two; and (5) Open Defecation Free status and clean compound.

The USAID Nurture activity looks for ways to sustain the investment by working closely with the GoL to identify MHFVs to be ‘Centers of Learning’ that will offer education exchanges to other villages that have yet to achieve similar status. Meanwhile, the district/provincial trainers provide peer-to-peer support across the districts in order to accelerate the achievement. The project will expand iNuW materials to include nutrition-sensitive agriculture messaging that covers production of nutritionally rich plant-based foods for household consumption, especially for adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and young children; and increasing the production of animal-based protein (meat, poultry, fish, and other aquatic life) for household consumption. USAID Nurture will organize various forums to share the evidence and results to validate the approach at national workshop, sub-national workshop, monthly technical working group meetings, etc., with the aim to increase understanding and buy-in from the GoL on SBCC activities. More and intensive involvement with the GoL will ensure more ownership that will contribute to long term and sustainable impact.

To achieve the goal of this IR 1, activities will include, but are not limited to, education, technical assistance and trainings; analyses, studies, workshops, and meetings; and document and information transfer.

Intermediate Result 2: Improving use of quality nutrition and nutrition-sensitive WASH Services/Facilities

The activity recruited and trained private sector entities and sale agents to bring WASH products to target households by building their capacity in business management, production standards, marketing strategy and sales training. Note that USAID Nurture does not provide construction of latrines other than promoting the use of model WASH services/facilities at these targeted villages. The WASH market mechanisms ensure: (1) household access to more affordable WASH products in a timely manner; (2) development of a sustainable WASH market mechanism; and (3) assurance that demand meets with affordable supply. While NamSaat is the key to maintain and
manage these WASH market mechanisms for sustainability, USAID Nurture will begin to build capacity of NamSaat and other GoL partners related to WASH products and quality assurance, based on agreed standards among enterprises and sale agents. Another focus is on providing training for health care providers in collaboration with the Center for Information and Education for Health within the Ministry of Health (MOH).

Currently, there is limited support to provide oversight on the quality of supportive supervision at district and health center level following the trainings, which presents as a critical gap for sustaining the investment. With the key to success, much reliance is on the GoL for the maintenance and management of these WASH market mechanisms and institutionalizes quality counselling for sustainability. This activity will focus on a variety of approaches including, but not limited to, production of a Counseling Training Manual; reviewing progress on institutionalization of integrating counseling competencies in MOH care guidelines and handbook; and integrating nutrition counseling and small doable actions approaches into pre-service curriculum for health care workers (e.g., midwifery curriculum to ensure lasting national scale). USAID Nurture will support the development of supportive supervision systems and standards that MOH can use throughout the country. Currently lacking a unified supportive supervision or quality improvement strategy, the project will include lessons learned regarding adolescent counseling to ensure that this target population is addressed both at the community and health center level and will ensure that training and advocacy efforts to date will be institutionalized. USAID Nurture will facilitate the development of a supportive supervision plan with each project district.

To achieve the goal of this IR 2, activities will include, but are not limited to, education, technical assistance and trainings; analyses, studies, workshops, and meetings; and document and information transfer.

Note that USAID Nurture has removed one small component on soap making activity at the community level from its implementation as one of the factors promoting handwashing as good hygiene under the key WASH practices. However, messaging continues to emphasize the use of soap through self-purchase to meet the same standards.

Intermediate Result 3: Improved Enabling Environment

USAID Nurture collaborated with UNICEF to roll-out multi-sectoral nutrition committees at provincial (UNICEF-led) and district (USAID Nurture-led) levels in the two targeted provinces Khammouan and Savannakhet. The committee agreed that the coordination and capacity building actions will be supported by this project. Capacity building activities include: (1) organizing quarterly meetings; (2) organizing bi-annual meetings at provincial level; (3) organizing technical and coordination capacity building; (4) supporting the monitoring and supervision of activities in districts and villages; and (5) supporting study visit/exchanges. By the end of the project, activities under IR 3 will be handed over to the GoL for greater ownership and accountability. Therefore, USAID Nurture will invest in a full-time Capacity Building (CB) Advisor who will ensure effective handover to the GoL to include technical, advocacy, managerial, coordination, financial and operational components. Through capacity building, the CB Advisor will facilitate and involve the GoL in process-oriented activities and applying techniques such as problem analysis, brainstorming, planning and leading meetings that will ultimately promote effectiveness and efficiencies across offices and staff. USAID
Nurture will provide support for networking to strengthen the collaboration between organizations and the government at both the district and provincial levels semi-annually.

To achieve the goal of this IR 3, activities will include, but are not limited to, education, technical assistance and trainings; analyses, studies, workshops, and meetings; and document and information transfer.

III. Evaluation of environmental impacts potentials

The majority of USAID Nurture activities qualified for a categorical exclusion. The following activities, however, were recommended for a Negative Determination with Conditions: (1) water and latrine/sanitation and procurement of WASH related commodities; and (2) drinking water treatment products and other commodities. There is no construction of wastewater treatment facilities; however, project activities may include small-scale construction of sanitary latrines and rainwater harvesting systems for demonstration purposes as part of the promotion of SBCC messaging at the community level.

USAID Nurture will mobilize villagers to procure products to practice sanitation and consume safe drinking water. In addition, working with the GoL, USAID Nurture will strengthen supply chains and link entrepreneurs to target villages to facilitate sales. Selection of entrepreneurs and products (e.g., pour-flush type toilets, water treatment technologies, and other potential products) will take into consideration the GoL standards and guidelines and the need to mitigate potential environmental harms. No project funds will be used to procure or install products; however, mitigation actions to be undertaken by USAID Nurture are outlined in the Table below. This includes the assumption that water sources are limited in some areas, and this will be a determining factor in products considered.

Initially, USAID identified the need for environmental mitigation for soap making activity, and added mitigation measures. However, USAID Nurture has cancelled its contract with the sub ‘Soap4Life’ who carried out the soap making activity. Meanwhile, the implementing partner SC is determining how best to address the need for a soap product in the villages, and for an incentive for community facilitators. This mitigation plan will be adjusted, as needed, once the plan is finalized.

Below is the Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for USAID Nurture activity as it currently stands.

### Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Adverse Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measure/Timing</th>
<th>Monitoring Indicator</th>
<th>Responsible Party(ies)/Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Led Total Sanitation/promote purchase and construction of latrines to address open defecation</td>
<td>Abandoned/ unused latrines</td>
<td>USAID Nurture will promote uptake of latrines, and placement and use of hand washing stations with soap through SBCC efforts delivered during</td>
<td># of abandoned/ unused latrines</td>
<td>Village iNuW Committee tracks and reports to SCI and Village Chief. These indicators will be monitored quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hand washing stations are lacking/Soap not available at</td>
<td></td>
<td># of latrines without handwashing station</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Train entrepreneurs to market products and improve supply access in project villages

- Overflow/seepage around latrines
- Insects able to freely enter and leave the pit
- Open bottom pit latrine is within 30 meters of a shallow well/source of drinking water

During trainings of entrepreneurs, the Project will ensure latrine marketers have installation standards that ensure runoff water is managed, such as by digging soakaway pits, and that latrines are constructed at least 30 meters from drinking water source.

- Standards for environmental mitigation established
- # of entrepreneurs trained

WASH Technical Specialist

These indicators will be monitored at each training, with periodic follow-up of entrepreneurs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Adverse Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measure/Timing</th>
<th>Monitoring Indicator</th>
<th>Responsible Party(ies)/Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Train entrepreneurs to market products and improve supply access in project villages</td>
<td>Defective products, due to low quality materials and production, may cause contamination to the users or injuries to people responsible for sales, and transportation of products.</td>
<td>USAID Nurture will identify preferred providers of water treatment products with quality standards and transportation safety and promote commodities only from these companies.</td>
<td># of preferred product suppliers identified</td>
<td>WASH Technical Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This indicator will be monitored to ensure preferred suppliers are promoted and linked to villages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV. Recommended Threshold Decisions

#### Justification for Categorical Exclusion Request

Most proposed extension activities (including behavior change communication, trainings, workshops, nutrition programming, food preparation demonstration, breastfeeding promotion, and capacity building of local community and government staff) of this amended IEE for USAID Nurture qualify for **Categorical Exclusion**, pursuant to 22 CFR § 216.2(c)(2)(i), (iii), (v), and (viii), for which an Initial Environmental Examination, or an Environmental Assessment are not required because the actions do not have an effect on the natural or physical environment.

Specifically, as currently planned, those activities fall into the following classes of action:
(i) education, technical assistance and training programs;
(iii) analyses, studies, workshops, and meetings;
(v) document and information transfer, and
(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.).

- **Negative Determination with Conditions**

Activities identified in the original IEE and updated in this amended IEE remain unchanged (water
and latrine/sanitation; and drinking water treatment products and other commodities) and are
recommended for a **Negative Determination with Conditions** threshold determination. The
Implementing Partner must complete the Environmental Review Checklist (ERC) prior to
implementation of site specific construction activities, if and when applicable.

Any activity presenting a risk of having significant environmental impact will be subjected to
additional review and final concurrence by the Asia Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO/Asia).

**V. Mitigation, Monitoring and Evaluation**

In addition to the specific conditions enumerated in Section V of the IEE, the negative determinations
recommended are contingent on full implementation of the following general monitoring and
implementation requirements:

1. **Implementing Partner (IP) Briefings on Environmental Compliance Responsibilities.**
   The Contract/Agreement Officer Representative (C/AOR) shall provide the IP with a copy of this IEE;
   the IP shall be briefed on their environmental compliance responsibilities by their AOR. During this
   briefing, the IEE conditions applicable to the IP's activities will be identified.

2. **Development of Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP).**
   For activities that are subject to one or more conditions set out in the "Recommended Threshold
   Decision" section of this IEE, the IP shall develop and provide an EMMP for USAID C/AOR and
   RDMA Mission Environment Officer's review and approval, documenting how their project will
   implement and verify all IEE conditions that apply to their activities.

   The EMMP shall also identify how the IP shall assure that IEE conditions that apply to activities
   supported under subcontracts and sub-grants are implemented. (In the case of large sub-grants or
   subcontracts, the IP may elect to require the sub-grantee/subcontractor to develop their own EMMP.)

3. **Integration and implementation of EMMP.** The IP shall integrate the EMMP into their project work
   plan and budgets, implement the EMMP, and report on its implementation as an element of regular
   project performance reporting.

   The IP shall assure that sub-contractors and sub-grantees integrate implementation of IEE conditions,
   where applicable, into their own project work plans and budgets and report on their implementation as an
   element of sub-contract or grant performance reporting.
4. **Integration of environmental compliance responsibilities in sub-contracts and grant agreements.**
The IP shall assure that subcontracts and sub-grant agreements reference and require compliance with relevant elements of the IEE and any attendant conditions.

5. **Assurance of sub-grantee and sub-contractor capacity and compliance.** The IP shall assure that sub-grantees and subcontractors have the capability to implement the relevant requirements of this IEE. The IP shall, as and if appropriate, provide training to sub-grantees and subcontractors in their environmental compliance responsibilities and in environmentally sound design and management (ESDM) of their activities.

6. **Implementing Team monitoring responsibility.** As required by ADS 204.3.4, USAID will actively monitor and evaluate whether there are new or unforeseen consequences arising during implementation that were not identified and reviewed in accordance with 22 CFR § 216. USAID shall also monitor the need for additional review. If additional activities not described in this document are added to this program, an amended environmental examination must be prepared and approved.

7. **New or modified activities.** As part of its initial Work Plan, and all Annual Work Plans thereafter, the IP, in collaboration with their C/AOR, shall review all planned and ongoing activities to determine if they are within the scope of this IEE.

   If any IP activities are planned that would be outside the scope of this IEE, an amendment to this IEE addressing these activities shall be prepared for USAID review and approval. No such new activities shall be undertaken prior to formal approval of this amendment.

   Any ongoing activities found to be outside the scope of the approved Regulation 216 environmental documentation shall be halted until an amendment to the documentation is submitted and written approval is received from USAID. This includes activities that were previously within the scope of the IEE, but were substantively modified in such a way that they move outside of the scope.

8. **Compliance with Host Country Requirements.** Nothing in this IEE substitutes for or supersedes IP, sub-grantee and subcontractor responsibility for compliance with all applicable host country laws and regulations for all host countries in which activities will be conducted under the USAID activity.

   The IP, sub-grantees and subcontractor must comply with each host country's environmental regulations unless otherwise directed in writing by USAID. However, in case of conflict between host country and USAID regulations, the latter shall govern.

**VI. Climate Risk Management**

As per the ADS 201mal (Climate Risk Management for Projects and Activities) and the executive order on “Climate-Resilient International Development,” USAID should factor climate resilience into international development programs and investments. Therefore, the design team and/or implementing partner will identify expected climate change impacts over the life of the activity’s expected benefits and (if appropriate) demonstrate how those risks will be reduced in order to ensure sustainability of the activity’s objectives. As part of climate risk management, climate vulnerability for Lao was reviewed. With climate projection in Asia expected to gradually increase from 2.8° Celsius – 3.5° Celsius over time, this can lead to climate impacts such as more variable in rainfall,
increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events (e.g., drought, flooding), degradation of water quality, reduced access to water supplies and water shortages.

To implement the National Plan of Action for Rural Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene, the GoL developed the National Center for Environmental Health and Water Supply (NamSaat) and elevated its capacity by increasing staffing at district level and providing customized technical and capacity building support. NamSaat is the responsible center for the development of water supply and sanitation in rural areas where about 80% of the Lao population lives and where USAID Nurture activity is located. Any potential climate impacts, if they are to happen, is expected to be widespread and would need to be addressed at the national level. However, the scope in which USAID Nurture works with NamSaat is limited and extends toward: (a) building the capacity of NamSaat and other GoL partners related to WASH products (e.g., toilet and material for making them) and quality assurance, based on agreed standards among enterprises and sale agents; (b) providing WASH marketing concept training to NamSaat in six districts; and (c) training and ensuring appropriate skill set for NamSaat to conduct quarterly quality assurance visits among the private sector networks. In assessing the activities under the review, a low climate risk is recommended; indicating climate change is unlikely to materially impact achievement or sustainability of activity outcomes as described herein.

Climate Risk Management Summary Table for the Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks/Defined or Illustrative Interventions</th>
<th>Climate Risks</th>
<th>Risk Rating</th>
<th>How Risks are Addressed</th>
<th>Opportunities to Strengthen Climate Resilience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Result 1: Improving IYCF and WASH Behaviors</td>
<td>Risk of not having adequate and/or low quality water supply to practice WASH behaviors for good hygiene due to extreme drought or heavy flooding. Villagers have been relying on accessing natural water sources (e.g., ponds, rivers) and will continue to do so until the country is well-equipped with water piping system in the distant future.</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>Finding alternative clean natural water sources</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Plan of Action is designed to promote community ownership of water and sanitation provision, and to equip communities with the skills to operate and maintain these services in a sustainable manner. The National Plan of Action places great emphasis on monitoring and evaluation of the sustainability and access to and use of rural water sources and sanitation in terms of quality and quantity. The role of the National Plan of Action is to set objectives and identify ways to attain the millennium development goals by 2015 of which goal 7 - Environmental Sustainability include water and sanitation. The targets of 80% of population have access to water supplies and 60% to sanitation, will allow Laos to graduate from Least Developed Country status by 2020.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate Result 2: Improving use of quality nutrition and nutrition-sensitive WASH Services/Facilities</th>
<th>Risk of inadequate water supply at household level to feed animal, water vegetation, feed and clean family members due to extreme drought or heavy flooding. Villagers continue to rely on natural water sources in the absence of well-equipped water piping system.</th>
<th>low</th>
<th>Finding alternative clean natural water sources</th>
<th>n/a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Result 3: Improved Enabling Environment</td>
<td>Risk of maintaining appropriate skill set of NamSaat and other GoL partners' capacities to carry on quality audits from the knowledge acquired is not a climate risk.</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VII. Revisions and Limitations

If during post-award or implementation, project activities are considered outside of those described in this document, an amendment shall be submitted. Pursuant to 22 CFR § 216.3(a)(9), if new activities are added and/or information becomes available which indicates that activities to be funded by the Program might be “major” and the Program’s effect “significant,” this determination will be reviewed and revised by USAID or the Implementing Partner, in collaboration with the Contracting/Agreement Officer’s Representative of the project, and submitted to the Mission Environmental Officer and Bureau Environmental Officer for approval and, if appropriate, an environmental assessment will be prepared.
This IEE does not cover activities involving:

a. Assistance, procurement or use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), which will require preparation of a biosafety assessment (review) in an IEE approved by the BEO;

b. Activities for the procurement, use or recommendation for use of pesticides or activities involving procurement, transport, use, storage, or disposal of toxic materials;

c. Activities involving support to wood processing, agro-processing, industrial enterprises, and regulatory permitting;

d. Development Credit Authority or Global Development Alliance programs; and

e. Procurement or use and/or disposal of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) (i.e. piping, roofing, etc.), Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCB) or other hazardous/toxic materials for construction projects.

Update on the implementation of conditions from the IEE for USAID Nurture Project

The conditions for the USAID Nurture activity, including during the extension period, remain the same as stated in original approved IEE (ASIA 15-096), with the exception of removing the soap making activity. All the actions identified in the above EMMP for the project implementation will continue to be monitored and reported routinely and embedded in the project’s annual work plan. With respect to WASH activities implemented to date, USAID Nurture has begun community level implementation by training government district partners and district project officers on how to deliver training to Village iNuW Committee (VIC) and Community Facilitators (CFs); recruiting and training latrine production to private vendors and linking them to sales agents for the sale of WASH products; linking private vendors with water filter products; developing sales materials to help promote WASH products; and building capacity of those sales agents through regular supervision.

To date, the mitigation measures implemented have been effective and no nutrition and WASH promotion activities have had a significant effect on the environment during project implementation. Moving forward, to ensure that latrine production and water filter are met with standard and safety for the environment, SC will: (a) train latrine enterprises about latrine construction according to latrine manual book which is a national guide book; (b) train sale agents about latrine production and water filter installation according to the latrine manual book such that they can suggest the households about the pit digging; and (c) village chief will check the pit with his villagers prior to installation and latrine delivery to ensure that it is located far from water sources according to installation guide. Moreover, the Agreement Officer’s Representative also monitored environmental compliance during project site visits. The current EMMP will continue to be enforced throughout the life of the project, and these activities are scheduled to end by September 30, 2021.
**APPROVAL OF RECOMMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Cleared by</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mission Environmental Officer</td>
<td>email</td>
<td>May 30, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Integration Lead</td>
<td>email</td>
<td>June 1, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Development Office Director</td>
<td>email</td>
<td>June 12, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Legal Officer</td>
<td>email</td>
<td>June 21, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Environmental Officer</td>
<td>email</td>
<td>June 4, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acting Deputy Mission Director</td>
<td>email</td>
<td>June 27, 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONCURRENCE:**
RDMA Acting Mission Director

**APPROVAL:**
Bureau Environmental Officer

**IIE RDMA:** Enhanced Capabilities to Mitigate Public Health Threats (IR 2.1)

**DISTRIBUTION:**
Mission Environmental Officer
CORs/AORs
Contracting/Agreement Officers