Program/Project/Activity Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity/Project Name:</th>
<th>USAID Potato Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistance Objective:</td>
<td>DO 2. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DO 3. Increasingly Stable, Integrated and Healthy society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Area:</td>
<td>IR 2.2. Increase Competitiveness and Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Generation in Targeted Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IR 3.2 Increased Inclusion of Target Populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country(ies) and/or Operating Unit:</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originating Office:</td>
<td>Office of Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD Level IEE:</td>
<td>Yes ✔ No ✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental IEE:</td>
<td>Yes ✔ No ✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCE/IEE Amendment:</td>
<td>Yes ✔ No ✗</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCN of Original RCE/IEE:</td>
<td>DCN 2019-GEO-003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCN of Amendment(s):</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>If Yes, Purpose of Amendment (AMD):</td>
<td>Removal of deferral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCN(s) of All Related EA/IEE/RCE/ER(s):</td>
<td>PERSUAP - DCN 2017-GEO-022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementation Start/End:</td>
<td>LOP: FY2020-FY2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funding Amount:</td>
<td>LOP Amount: $ 1,890,000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract/Award Number (if known):</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Recommended Environmental Determination:
- Categorical Exclusion: ✔
- Positive Determination: ✗
- Negative Determination: ✔
- Deferral: ✗

Additional Elements:
- Conditions: ✔
- Local Procurement: ✗
- Government to Government: ✔
- Donor Co-Funded: ✗
- Sustainability Analysis (included): ✗
- Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis (included): ✗

1. Background and Project Description

1.1. Purpose and Scope of IEE

This IEE covers the new up to three and half year USAID Potato Program activity, estimated at $1.9 million. Recommended Environmental Determinations for the USAID Potato Program activity is Categorical Exclusions and Negative Determination with Conditions. This IEE provides the threshold determination and removes the deferral from DCN: 2019-GEO-003.

1.2. Project Overview

The overall goal of the project is to sustainably improve the socio-economic well-being of potato farmers in Georgia. It will do this by addressing the root causes of low productivity and facilitating the commercial and institutional platforms that underpin a sustainable potato market system. To this end, Implementing
Partner - International Potato Center (CIP) has formed partnership with local private sector companies, which are working in the potato sector in Georgia.

1.3. Project Description

The goal of the USAID Potato Program will be achieved through implementation of the four integrated components below:

1.3.1. Component 1 – Potato seed production model farm established

Project will provide technical support to private sector partners and 310 targeted farmers to develop a commercial local potato seed production model farm cooperative on the company’s land and on the participating farms. The approach is based on a rapid multiplication potato production system. This system uses in-vitro plants produced in lab conditions, aeroponics or hydroponic systems to produce minitubers and/or rooted cuttings in greenhouses, and certified seed produced under field conditions starting in the third generation.

The model farm will demonstrate the quality and yields that can be achieved with modern technologies. It will consist of:

- Land of private sector partners and core beneficiary farmers on which project will deploy the modern technologies introduced by the project.
- A greenhouses, laboratory, cold storage facilities, and sorting and grading facility
- 310 participating farms who will adopt the new seed potato production techniques.

This system will use in-vitro plants produced in lab conditions by aeroponics or hydroponic systems to produce minitubers and/or rooted cuttings in greenhouses, and certified seed produced under field conditions starting in the third generation. The seed to be produced will be of varieties that are resistant to viruses, LB, drought, and heat, have good chipping quality, and meet farmers’ preferences and industry requirements.

1.3.2. Component 2 – New potato genotypes introduced and seed potato standard operationalized

Together with partners and other buyers, Project will evaluate the potato genotypes CIP introduced in Georgia that will be selected for the project. Project will also provide technical support to the Scientific Research Center of Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture to test the seed potato standard developed by CIP. Once tested and approved, project will develop certification and field inspection protocols that will be used by the Ministry field inspectors to inspect and certify potato plots. As a result, the project farmers will be able to provide locally produced certified seeds for the first time to local markets.

1.3.3. Component 3 – Potato Council established and Potato Producers’ Network established and functioning

The project will establish the Potato Council, modeled after the Georgian Farmers Association (GFA) and Georgia Hazelnut Growers Association (GHGA). Its role will be to enhance dialogue and enable better coordination between companies, farmers, and government officials. The Potato Council will work toward a common vision of a competitive potato sector in Georgia by identifying and proposing solutions to key enabling environment constraints.
Potato Producers’ Network (PPN)’s role will be to represent the interests of farmers, and act as a hub providing technical and marketing services. Farmers in Kvemo Karti and Samtskhe-Javakheti Regions will be invited to become members of PPN. Members will pay for services in order to ensure the sustainability of network. The goal is for PPN to become a supply chain manager, taking a lead role in the “missing middle” of the value chain and connecting farmers and associations directly to buyers.

PPN services to members will be:

- Managing relationships with private sector companies and buyers and negotiating offtaker agreements.
- Providing farm extension.
- Facilitating access to finance, such as by supporting farmers in obtaining working capital for harvest or acting as intermediary with banks to lend capital to farmers. This could eventually include obtaining long-term capital to support the development of other post-harvest infrastructure.
- Facilitate access to inputs and machinery, with the Network negotiating volume deals with technology and input suppliers to lower costs.
- Aggregate potato production after harvest for sale or storage

1.3.4. Component 4 – Men and women farmers trained in integrated potato production and seed health (ISH) management strategies

The project will disseminate ISH management approaches and integrated production technologies by training both women and men farmers, Potato Producers Network (PPN) advisors, private sector partners, and Information Consultation Centers (CCI) staff. Some farmers will be trained to improve ware potato production; while others who choose to do so (estimated fifty percent) will become seed multipliers, a new commercial farming opportunity in Georgia. The CCIs will be key players in disseminating new potato technologies and varieties throughout Georgia. The project will provide gender training to partners so that they have the skills to mainstream gender during all knowledge-sharing sessions. These will consist of Training of Trainers (TOTs), monthly farmer trainings, and farmer field days. The project will also hold national workshops on modern potato farming once a year to bring all sector players up to date on modern techniques, address issues facing the sector, and coordinate with other potato initiatives.

2. Baseline Environmental Information

2.1. Locations Affected and Environmental Context

Georgia is situated along the Black Sea and borders the neighboring countries of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey, and Russia. The physical terrain of Georgia is mountainous. The population of Georgia is approximately 4.5 million. The capital city is Tbilisi with a population of 1.5 million people. Natural resources include iron ore, hydropower generation, manganese deposits and forestry. The coastal climate is suitable for the growth for tea and citrus fruits. Industries include winemaking, steel, textiles, wood products and machinery. Georgia is still recovering from one of the worst collapses suffered by any post-communist country. The social system is stressed further by the war with Russia in August 2008 over occupied territories of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. Areas hardest hit by the current economic situation and influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the Abkhazian conflict in 1992 and the most recent war in August 2008 in South Ossetia have been the regions of Shida Kartli, Imereti and Samegrelo where over 200,000 IDPs currently reside. The resident populations of other parts of Western Georgia, who though not physically displaced, are also victims of the conflict in Abkhazia. They are forced to compete with IDPs for limited economic opportunities, housing, access to land and scarce government assistance. Chronic
unemployment remains one of the greatest obstacles to improving living standards. In four years’ time, after the war with Russia, and in the confines of the global economic crises, Georgia’s economy is slowly recovering and is projected to return to the pre-war growth of 6-9 percent annually. However, Georgia’s workforce lacks skills and education commensurate with requirements of such rapid growth, and can significantly challenge the country’s economy and further development.

The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP, 2000) and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2005) are the main national level policy documents related to biodiversity conservation. Both of these documents are outdated and not used in practice in Georgia. The Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia began the process of preparing a new NEAP and NBSAP in 2009. Georgia is a party to the major international treaties concerning biodiversity and natural resources. These include: Convention on Biological Diversity 1994, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1996, Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1997, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 2000, Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe 2002, and a number of others. The most relevant to biodiversity conservation include: Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (2009), Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2009); and the Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes. Compliance with these treaties and agreements is not monitored closely by the GOG or the international community. New activities will refer to these documents during the design process.

Georgia is a small developing economy, with a gross national income (GNI) of $3,570. According to a 2012 World Bank report, 18.5% of the population lives below the poverty line, with higher rates in rural areas. The Gini coefficient for Georgia is 43 (National Statistics Office of Georgia (GeoStat)), which puts the country behind most of its post-Soviet neighbors in terms of income equality. This has been fueled by the “jobless growth” occurring in Georgia, resulting from economic reforms benefitting primarily the elite and a small yet growing middle class, and a focus on investments in sectors such as banking and real estate, which creates few jobs.

Agriculture plays an important role in the Georgian economy and, for many years, was the most significant sector from a gross domestic product (GDP), employment, and export standpoint. However, since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the dismantling of the collective agricultural system, the Georgian agriculture sector has been slow to recover. The privatization of land has resulted in the average household owning approximately 1.25 hectares, which is often spread over multiple non-contiguous plots. Additionally, much of the infrastructure developed under the Soviet system has fallen into disrepair without a system in place to fund and manage its maintenance. This includes crucial irrigation and drainage systems, storage facilities, and roads. Consequences of the decline in production include increased food imports, rural unemployment and underemployment, increased rural poverty, and a decline in availability of domestic inputs for food processing industries. Other priority sectors include tourism, transportation, services, and manufacturing.

2.2. Description of Applicable Environmental and Natural Resource Legal Requirements Policies, Laws, and Regulations

Georgia has a significant number of laws, President’s orders and Government acts on environmental protection. Some examples include:

- The Law on Environmental Protection (1999 and updated)
- Law on Environmental Impact Permit (1991 and updated)
- Law on Ecological Expertise (2007)
- Law on Protected Areas
- Forestry code (currently being updated)
- Water law (under the development)
• Red Book

The law on the Protection of Plants from Harmful Organisms covers the protection of cultivated plants, meadows, pastures, and forests from harmful organisms (pests, diseases, weeds). The purpose of the law is to prevent the spread of disease, weeds, and pests on agricultural lands but at the same time to regulate the means by which prevention and containment measures are enacted. The law includes a description of the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, land owners, and anyone yielding or selling farm products; a provision for quarantine services; and rules for testing, assessment, registration, storage, production, transportation, and use of any "means of plant protection" (including pesticides).

This agricultural law does not talk about chemical fertilizers although they are covered in Article 31 of the Law on Environmental Protection of Georgia. This law limits the use of mineral fertilizers, stimulants, and "different kinds of chemicals, so as not to endanger the health of humans, animals, plants, or soil." It also names the Ministry of Environment in consultation with the Ministry of Health as having authority to set rules on the transportation, storage, and use of such chemicals and finally describes the basis of a state registry to account for and control the use and sale of chemicals.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection is currently working on a draft decree "on import and export of certain hazardous chemical substances, pesticides, and on 'persistence organic pollutants (POPs)' as such by-law is required for harmonization with the EU's Association Agreement. They are also reviewing and updating their national implementation plan on POPs so fertilizers will be comprehensively covered under these laws/plans.

The Law on Ecological Expertise of 2007 remains the framework for environmental impact assessments (EIAs) that apply to new projects that may have adverse impacts on the environment. EIAs are part of the state ecological expertise (SEE) authority. Citizens and public organizations have access to EIAs and can express their views according to Aarhus and Espo conventions.

In addition to Georgian law, United States Government (USG) environmental policy compliance is required for all new activities.

2.3. Sustainability Analysis

The project is focused on sustainability in the following ways:

• Increased productivity: CIP and private sector partners will work with 310 farms (15 ha in total, comprising 310 farmers’ plots of 500 m2 each dedicated to potatoes, out of an average farm size of 1.25 ha). The project will introduce modern potato production technologies and new high quality, productive, disease-resistant CIP varieties of the crop. Through the use of improved seeds and on-farm seed management practices, these farms will increase ware potato yields from an average of 12 t/ha to an average of 25 t/ha. Seed potatoes are not currently produced in Georgia and are expected to reach 20 t/ha through the use of proposed techniques. Certified potato seeds are imported from Germany, Netherlands, and other European countries.

• Reduced costs: By enabling men and women farmers to use locally-produced seed, the project will reduce seed costs from about 2.8 GEL/kg (USD 1.05/Kg) to about 2.0 GEL/kg (USD 0.75/Kg), or 2,000 GEL (USD 755) per hectare. In addition, the new varieties are resistant to diseases, which will further reduce plant protection costs and post-harvest losses.

• Availability of high-quality potato seeds off-season: Through the use of private sector partners’ cold storage facility during the winter, seed potato farmers will be able to sell seed potatoes in the spring (four weeks, from approximately February 20 to March 20).

• Indirect impact: A sub-group of farmers will become commercial seed producers. Upon project end, they will be able to sell their seeds to a broader group of 15,000 farmers, with 350 m2
plots each on average. The access of these farmers to improved seed that will increase productivity and reduce costs is therefore a significant indirect impact of the project.

2.4. Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis

This analysis sought to identify whether and how the Project will affect, or be affected by, medium and longer-term climate change impacts, and how the Project’s design should be adjusted in consideration of climate change vulnerabilities.

In Georgia, the projected increase in temperature and decrease in precipitation, along with the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, will impact the agriculture sector by causing erosion, desertification, and a general degradation of agricultural land; reducing the availability of water; and causing severe damage to crops from high winds, floods, droughts, and other severe weather. These implications are significant because agriculture is arguably the most economically important sector in Georgia. Some of the resulting recommendations include the following measures:

- Reducing land erosion and increasing soil fertility by planting of windbreaks to reduce erosion; keeping weeds under control and removing stones in pasture; and planting new seed types in degraded areas.
- Using gypsum in alkali soils and chemical fertilizers (i.e., nitrogen, sulfur, phosphorus, etc.) in saline soils.
- Increasing efficiency and effectiveness of irrigation (if applicable to the project) by using micro-irrigation technologies, such as sprinklers and drip irrigation; using techniques to conserve soil moisture, such as mulching and conservation tillage; investing in drought-tolerant crops; and growing less water-intensive crops.
- General policies: promoting crop, income and landscape diversification to reduce the impact of climate change; and increasing water storage to address shortages during droughts or summer months.
3. Analysis of Potential Environmental Impact
In accordance with the Mandatory Reference for ADS Chapter 201, the climate risk management screening for this activity was conducted. The climate risk analysis was done using Climate Risk Screening and Management Tool and the Georgian Road Map on Climate Change Adaptation.

3.1. Component 1: Potato seed production model farm established

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Potential Climate Risk</th>
<th>Climate Risk Rating</th>
<th>Opportunities for Climate Resiliency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.1 - Develop the model farm facilities and multiply selected potato varieties with USAID funds | Potential impacts of grant supported activities on land, water, air and human health. | In Georgia, the projected increase in temperature and decrease in precipitation, along with the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, will impact the agriculture sector by causing erosion, desertification, and a general degradation of agricultural land; reducing the availability of water; and causing severe damage to crops from high winds, floods, droughts, and other severe weather. | Low | • Encourage farmers to take advantage of changes in temperature or precipitation that will extend the growing season and allow for additional harvests.  
• Increase training and investment in more sustainable agricultural practices.  
• Encourage adoption of innovations in food processing, packaging, transport, and storage. |
| 1.2 - Train private sector partners personal in modern potato production technologies and greenhouse management | No adverse impacts are likely | Same as above | Low | Same as above |
| 1.3 - Establish farmer plots | No adverse impacts are likely | Same as above | Low | Same as above |
| 1.4 - Develop a jointly-owned cooperative to operate the greenhouse and in vitro lab | Potential impacts of grant supported activities on land, water, air and human health. | Same as above | Low | Same as above |

3.2. Component 2: New potato genotypes introduced and seed potato standard operationalized
### Defined/Illustrative Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Potential Climate Risk</th>
<th>Climate Risk Rating</th>
<th>Opportunities for Climate Resiliency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.1 - Introduce new potato genotypes | Technical support for certain agricultural activities can have potential impacts on land, water, air and human health. | In Georgia, the projected increase in temperature and decrease in precipitation, along with the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, will impact the agriculture sector by causing erosion, desertification, and a general degradation of agricultural land; reducing the availability of water; and causing severe damage to crops from high winds, floods, droughts, and other severe weather. | Low | - Encourage farmers to take advantage of changes in temperature or precipitation that will extend the growing season and allow for additional harvests.  
- Increase training and investment in more sustainable agricultural practices.  
- Encourage adoption of innovations in food processing, packaging, transport, and storage. |
| 2.2 - Test the existing seed certification system | No adverse impacts are likely | Same as above | Low | Same as above |

### 3.3 Component 3: Potato Council established and Potato Producers’ Network established and functioning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Potential Climate Risk</th>
<th>Climate Risk Rating</th>
<th>Opportunities for Climate Resiliency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.1 - Build Potato Council leadership | No adverse impacts are likely | In Georgia, the projected increase in temperature and decrease in precipitation, along with the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, will impact the agriculture sector by causing erosion, desertification, and a general degradation of agricultural land; reducing the availability of water; and causing severe damage to crops from high winds, floods, droughts, and other severe weather. | Low | - Encourage farmers to take advantage of changes in temperature or precipitation that will extend the growing season and allow for additional harvests.  
- Increase training and investment in more sustainable agricultural practices.  
- Encourage adoption of innovations in food processing, packaging, transport, and storage. |
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 - Support dialogue and joint problem solving</td>
<td>No adverse impacts are likely</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 - Establish Potato Producers Network (PPN)</td>
<td>No adverse impacts are likely</td>
<td>In Georgia, the projected increase in temperature and decrease in precipitation, along with the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, will impact the agriculture sector by causing erosion, desertification, and a general degradation of agricultural land; reducing the availability of water; and causing severe damage to crops from high winds, floods, droughts, and other severe weather.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>• Encourage farmers to take advantage of changes in temperature or precipitation that will extend the growing season and allow for additional harvests. • Increase training and investment in more sustainable agricultural practices. • Encourage adoption of innovations in food processing, packaging, transport, and storage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 - Build PPN’s leadership team</td>
<td>No adverse impacts are likely</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 - Develop a group of PPN advisors</td>
<td>No adverse impacts are likely</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6 - Develop the PPN business plan</td>
<td>No adverse impacts are likely</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7 - Engage diverse buyers to buy certified potatoes produced by project farmers</td>
<td>No adverse impacts are likely</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
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</table>

3.4 Component 4: Men and women farmers trained in integrated potato production and seed health (ISH) management strategies
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| activities can have potential impacts land, water, air and human health. | intensity of natural disasters, will impact the agriculture sector by causing erosion, desertification, and a general degradation of agricultural land; reducing the availability of water; and causing severe damage to crops from high winds, floods, droughts, and other severe weather. | | | growing season and allow for additional harvests.  
• Increase training and investment in more sustainable agricultural practices.  
• Encourage adoption of innovations in food processing, packaging, transport, and storage. |
| 4.2 - Host national workshops in modern potato farming | No adverse impacts are likely | Same as above | Low | Same as above |
4 Recommended Environmental Actions
4.3 Recommended Mitigation Measures

Component 1 – Potato seed production model farm established

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Recommended Threshold Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 - Develop the model farm facilities and multiply selected potato varieties with USAID funds</td>
<td>Potential impacts of grant supported activities on land, water, air and human health.</td>
<td>USAID will ensure the implementing partner prepares and submits for USAID approval the attached Environmental Review Checklist (ERC) that will define appropriate EMMPs to be developed. The ERC/EMMP will be completed and approved with sub-grant approval process, prior to activities beginning. ERC/EMMP will describe approach toward use of fertilizers and pesticides.</td>
<td>Negative Determination with Conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 - Develop a jointly-owned cooperative to operate the greenhouse and in vitro lab</td>
<td>Potential impacts of grant supported activities on land, water, air and human health.</td>
<td>USAID will ensure the implementing partner prepares and submits for USAID approval the attached Environmental Review Checklist (ERC) that will define appropriate EMMPs to be developed. The ERC/EMMP will be completed and approved with sub-grant approval process, prior to activities beginning.</td>
<td>Negative Determination with Conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Component 2 – New potato genotypes introduced and seed potato standard operationalized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Recommended Threshold Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 - Introduce new potato genotypes</td>
<td>Technical support for certain agricultural activities can have potential impacts land, water, air and human health.</td>
<td>USAID will ensure that the implementing partner follows the PERSUAP when discussing pesticides. The PERSUAP is required to be updated every two years.</td>
<td>Negative Determination with Conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Component 4 – Men and women farmers trained in integrated potato production and seed health (ISH) management strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defined/Illustrative Activities</th>
<th>Potential Impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Recommended Threshold Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 - Implement technical trainings</td>
<td>Technical support for certain agricultural activities can have potential impacts land, water, air and human health.</td>
<td>USAID will ensure that the implementing partner follows the PERSUAP when discussing pesticides. The PERSUAP is required to be updated every two years.</td>
<td>Negative Determination with Conditions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Recommended Environmental Determination:

**Categorical Exclusions:**
A categorical exclusion is recommended for the following identified activities under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2):

- Activity [1.2; 1.3; 2.2; 3.2; 4.2; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4; 5.5] under §216.2(c)(2)(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.);

**Negative Determination with Conditions:**
Under §216.3(a)(2)(iii), a negative determination with conditions is recommended for activities [1.1; 1.4; 2.1; 4.1]. Specific terms and conditions are presented below in Section 4.3.

4.5 Terms and Conditions:

4.5.1 For activities 2.1 and 4.1 USAID will ensure that the implementing partner follows the PERSUAP when discussing pesticides. The PERSUAP is required to be updated every two years.

4.5.2 Prior to initiating 1.1 and 1.4 activities that have the potential to result in significant adverse environmental, health, and safety impact, the IP shall prepare an ERC/EMMP(s) in the format provided in the Annex 1 of this IEE. The COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO shall approve the ERC/EMMP(s) prior to implementation. For each site-specific activity, the ERC/EMMP shall be attached to the signed Certification of No Adverse or Significant Effects on the Environment (See ERC/EMMP Annex 1). This should be signed by the IP, COR/AOR, MEO, and BEO. [The ERC/EMMP must be completed and approved prior to activities beginning. The IP is certifying that requirements have been properly assessed; environment, health, and safety impacts requiring further consideration have been comprehensively identified; and that adverse impacts will be effectively avoided or sufficiently minimized by proper implementation of the EMMP(s) in Section H.] After the IP has finalized its activities at a specific site, the IP shall sign a Record of Compliance with the ERC/EMMP (see ERC/EMMP Annex 2) certifying that the organization met all applicable ERC/EMMP conditions and submit it to the COR/AOR. The COR/AOR shall keep the original for the project files and provide a copy to the MEO and BEO. [The Record of Compliance certifies that all the mitigation measures that the IP confirmed would occur during project implementation did indeed occur. This annex is completed at the end of the project.]

4.5.3 ERC/EMMPs shall be captured in annual work plans, and therefore budgeted for and reviewed for adequacy at least annually.

4.5.4 Changes in activities and their associated ERC/EMMPs shall necessitate amending the IEE or issuing a Memo to the File (depending on extent and potential impact of the changes).

4.6 USAID Monitoring and Reporting

4.6.1 The AOR/COR, with the support of the MEO, is responsible for monitoring compliance of activities by means of desktop reviews and site visits.

4.6.2 If at any time the project is found to be out of compliance with the IEE, the AOR/COR or MEO shall immediately notify the BEO.

4.6.3 A summary report of Mission’s compliance relative to this IEE shall be sent to the BEO on an annual basis, normally in connection with preparation of the Mission’s annual environmental compliance report required under ADS 203.3.8.5 and 204.3.3.

4.6.4 The BEO or his/her designated representative may conduct site visits or request additional information for compliance monitoring purposes to ensure compliance with this IEE, as necessary.
4.7 Implementing Partner (IP) Monitoring and reporting

4.7.1 If an individual activity is found to pose significant adverse environmental effects that have not been identified and addressed in the attached EMMP(s), or EMMPs that were subsequently approved for the project, new EMMPs shall be developed to include environmental safeguards for such effects.

4.7.2 IPs shall report on environmental compliance requirements as part of their routine project reporting to USAID.

5 Mandatory Inclusion of Requirements in Solicitations, Awards, Budgets and Workplans

5.3 Appropriate environmental compliance language, including limitations defined in Section 6, shall be incorporated into solicitations and awards for this activity and projects budgets shall provide for adequate funding and human resources to comply with requirements of this IEE.

5.4 Solicitations shall include Statements of Work with task(s) for meeting environmental compliance requirements and appropriate evaluation criteria.

5.5 Environmental mitigation and monitoring requirements, when available, shall also be included in solicitations and awards.

5.6 The IP shall incorporate conditions set forth in this IEE into their annual work plans.

5.7 The IP shall ensure annual work plans do not prescribe activities that are defined as limitations, as defined in Section 6.

5.8 The USAID Mission will include an indicator for environmental compliance as part of the project’s performance monitoring plan. [If an IEE has a threshold determination of negative determination with conditions, then a possible indicator is if the IP did the ERC/EMMP.]

6 Limitations of the IEE: This IEE does not cover activities (and therefore should changes in scope implicate any of the issues/activities listed below, a BEO-approved amendment shall be required), that:

6.3 Normally have a significant effect on the environment under §216.2(d)(1) [See http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/compliance/regulations.html]

6.4 Support project preparation, project feasibility studies, engineering design for activities listed in §216.2(d)(1);

6.5 Affect endangered species;

6.6 Result in wetland or biodiversity degradation or loss;

6.7 Support extractive industries (e.g. mining and quarrying);

6.8 Promote timber harvesting;

6.9 Provide support for regulatory permitting;

6.10 Result in privatization of industrial or infrastructure facilities;

6.11 Lead to new construction of buildings or other structures;

6.12 Assist the procurement (including payment in kind, donations, guarantees of credit) or use (including handling, transport, fuel for transport, storage, mixing, loading, application, cleanup of spray equipment, and disposal) of pesticides or activities involving procurement, transport, use, storage, or disposal of toxic materials and /or pesticides (cover all insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, etc. covered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act); and

6.13 Procure or use genetically modified organisms.

7 Revisions

7.3 Under §216.3(a)(9), if new information becomes available that indicates that activities covered by the IEE might be considered major and their effect significant, or if additional activities are proposed that might be considered major and their adverse effect significant, this environmental threshold decision will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised by the Mission with concurrence by the BEO. It is the responsibility of the USAID COR/AOR to keep the MEO and BEO informed of any new information or changes in the activity that might require revision of this IEE.
8 Recommended Environmental Threshold Decision Clearances approval to cover new activities of the proposed the USAID Potato Program:

Approval: Peter A Wiebler, Mission Director  
Date: 10/31/19

Clearance: Gocha Lobzhanidze, Mission Environmental Officer  
Date: 10/25/2019

Clearance: David Tsiklauri, Activity Manager/COR/AOR  
Date: Oct 25, 2019

Concurrence: Mark Kamiya  
E&E Bureau Environmental Officer  
Date: 11/06/2019

**Distribution:**
IEE File
MEO (to also provide a copy to AOR/COR)
## Annex A. Climate Risk Screening and Management Tool for Activity/Project/Strategy Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.1: Defined or Anticipated Tasks or Interventions*</th>
<th>1.2: Time-frame</th>
<th>1.3: Geography</th>
<th>2: Climate Risks*</th>
<th>3: Adaptive Capacity</th>
<th>4: Climate Risk Rating* [Enter rating for each risk: High, Moderate, or Low]</th>
<th>5: Opportunities*</th>
<th>6: Climate Risk Management Options</th>
<th>6.1: How Climate Risks Are Addressed in the Activity*</th>
<th>7: Next Steps for Activity Implementation</th>
<th>8: Accepted Climate Risks*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost-share grants to farmers (1 and 2 Components)</td>
<td>next 0-5 years</td>
<td>The projects will be implemented across the country.</td>
<td>In 2017-2050: The average annual air temperature throughout Georgia will increase by 1.3 C to 1.6 C, the number of summer days (above 25°C) will increase; the absolute minimum air temperature by 1 C is probable in the mountain zone, the overall tendency is for an increase. The number of frost days is decreasing</td>
<td>The climate is likely changing in the way that it may have low-level effect on professionals to be trained under these programs. The training services supported with this activity will be provided inside the buildings. Climate is likely changing in the way that it may have some moderate effect on the buildings and services supported</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Encourage farmers to take advantage of changes in temperature or precipitation that will extend the growing season and allow for additional harvests. Increase training and</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical assistance to farmers (3 and 4 components)</td>
<td>throughout Georgia. The annual number of hot days will increase about 2.5 times. The percentage change of annual total precipitation is within a range from an 11% decrease to an 8% increase. A number of days of heavy rain will increase by 2 to 5 days; a decrease is more observable in the southeast, also in Adjara and a large part of Imereti; and an increase will take place in mountain regions, mostly within the Greater Caucasus. with this activity, namely, higher temperatures may increase a need for air conditioning of services; and an increased risk of natural disasters as a result of precipitation change in mountainous areas could require better-developed evacuation plans. The disabled population served in these services is more sensitive towards higher temperatures, and natural disasters. Low investment in more sustainable agricultural practices, such as water conservation, prevention of soil erosion, increased use of natural soil amendments such as compost and manure. Encourage adoption of innovations in food processing, packaging, transport, and storage.</td>
<td>incorporated climate change vulnerability findings and projections into the outreach and training information.</td>
<td>None</td>
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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CHECKLIST (ERC) for Identifying Potential Environmental Impacts of Project Activities and Processes/
ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN (EMMP)
ERC/EMMP

for [Activity Name]

Implemented under: [Project Name]

DCN: 2020-GEO-002

Prepared by: [Implementer]
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW CHECKLIST FOR IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES

The Environmental Review Checklist for Identifying Potential Environmental Impacts of Project Activities and Processes (ERC) and Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) is intended for use by implementing partners to: assess activity-specific baseline conditions, including applicable environmental requirements; identify potential adverse environmental effects associated with planned activity(s) and processes; and develop EMMPs that can effectively avoid or adequately minimize the identified effects. This ERC/EMMP may be substituted for other ERC/EMMP versions that may have been attached to previous initial environmental examinations (IEE). If implementing partners are in doubt about whether a planned activity requires preparation of an ERC, they should contact their Contracting Officer’s Representative (COR)/Agreement Officer’s Representative (AOR) for clarification. In turn, the COR/AOR should contact their Mission Environmental Officer (MEO) if they have any questions. In special circumstances and with approval of the BEO it is possible to have one very comprehensive ERC/EMMP for multiple projects if they are similar in scope. (When preparing the ERC/EMMP, please indicate “not applicable” for items that have no bearing on the activity. The ERC/EMMP should be completed by an environmental specialist. The ERC/EMMP must be completed and approved prior to the activity beginning.)

A. Activity and Site Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name: (as stated in the triggering IEE)</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mission/Country:</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>DCN of Most Recent Triggering IEE or Amendment:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity/Site Name:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Reviewer and Summary of Professional Qualifications:</th>
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<tr>
<th>Date of Review:</th>
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B. Activity Description

1. Activity purpose and need
2. Amount of activity
3. Location of activity
4. Beneficiaries, e.g., size of community, number of school children, etc.
5. Number of employees and annual revenue, if this is a business
6. Implementation timeframe and schedule
7. Detailed description of activity, items that will be purchased (This section should fully describe what funds are being used for.)
8. Detailed description of site, e.g., size of the facility or hectares of land; steps that will be taken to accomplish the activity;
9. Existing or planned certifications, e.g., ISO 14001 EMS, ISO 9000, HCCP, SA 8000, Global Gap, Environmental Product Declarations, Eco Flower, EcoLogo, Cradle to Cradle, UL Environment, GREENGUARD, Fair Trade, Green Seal, LEED, or various Forest Certifications
10. Site map, e.g., provide an image from Google Earth of the location
11. Photos of site, items to be purchased, engineering construction plans *(when available)*

C. Activity-Specific Baseline Environmental Conditions
1. Population characteristics
2. Geography
3. Natural resources, e.g., nearby forest/protected areas, ground and surface water resources
4. Current land use and owner of land
5. Proximity to public facilities, e.g. schools, hospitals, etc.
6. Other relevant description of current environmental conditions in proximity to the activity

D. Legal, Regulatory, and Permitting Requirements
1. National environmental impact assessment requirements for this activity
2. Applicable National or local permits for this activity, responsible party, and schedule for obtaining them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permit Type</th>
<th>Responsible party</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoning</td>
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<td>Building/Construction</td>
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<td>Source Material Extraction</td>
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<td>Waste Disposal</td>
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<td>Wastewater</td>
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<td>Storm Water Management</td>
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<td>Air Quality</td>
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<td>Water Use</td>
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<td>Historical or Cultural Preservation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wetlands or Water bodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threatened or Endangered Species</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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3. Additional National, European Union, or other international environmental laws, conventions, standards with which the activity might be required to comply
   a. Air emission standards
   b. Water discharge standards
   c. Solid waste disposal or storage regulations
   d. Hazardous waste storage and disposal
   e. Historical or cultural preservation
   f. Other

E. Engineering Safety and Integrity *(for Sections E. and F., provide a discussion for any of the listed issues that are yes answers and likely to have a bearing on this activity)*
1. Will the activity be required to adhere to formal engineering designs/plans? Have these been or will they be developed by a qualified engineer? If yes, attach the plans to the ERC/EMMP.
2. Do designs/plans effectively and comprehensively address:
   a. Management of storm water runoff and its effects?
   b. Reuse, recycling, and disposal of construction debris and by-products?
   c. Energy efficiency and/or preference for renewable energy sources?
   d. Pollution prevention and cleaner production measures?
   e. Maximum reliance on green building or green land-use approaches?
   f. Emergency response planning?
   g. Mitigation or avoidance of occupational safety and health hazards?
   h. Environmental management of mobilization and de-mobilization?
   i. Capacity of the host country recipient organization to sustain the environmental management aspects of the activity after closure and handover?

3. Are there known geological hazards, e.g., faults, landslides, or unstable soil structure, which could affect the activity? If so, how will the project ensure structural integrity?

4. Will the site require grading, trenching, or excavation? Will the activity generate borrow pits? If so, how will these be managed during implementation and closure?

5. Will the activity cause interference with the current drainage systems or conditions? Will it increase the risk of flooding?

6. Will the activity interfere with above- or below-ground utility transmission lines, e.g., communications, water, sewer, or natural gas?

7. Will the activity potentially interfere with vehicle or pedestrian traffic?

8. Does the activity increase the risk of fire, explosion, or hazardous chemical releases?

9. Does the activity require disposal or retrofitting of polychlorinated biphenyl-containing equipment, e.g., transformers or fluorescent light ballasts?

F. Environment, Health, and Safety Consequences

1. Potential impacts to public health and well-being
   a. Will the activity require temporary or permanent property land taking?
   b. Will activities require temporary or permanent human resettlement?
   c. Will area residents and/or workers be exposed to pesticides, fertilizer, or other toxic substances, e.g., as a result of farming or manufacturing? If yes, then there should be an approved, current PERSUAP on file and discuss how it will be used in this situation. If so, how will the project:
      i. Ensure that these chemicals do not contaminate ground or surface water?
      ii. Ensure that workers use protective clothing and equipment to prevent exposure?
      iii. Control releases of these substances to air, water, and land?
      iv. Restrict access to the site to reduce the potential for human exposure?
   d. Will the activity generate pesticide, chemical, or industrial wastes? Could these wastes potentially contaminate soil, groundwater or surface water?
   e. Will chemical containers be stored at the site?
   f. Does the activity remove asbestos-containing materials or use of building materials that may contain asbestos, formaldehyde, or other toxic materials?
Can the project certify that building materials are non-toxic? If so, how will these wastes be disposed of?
g. Will the activity generate other solid or hazardous wastes such as construction debris, dry or wet cell batteries, florescent tubes, aerosol cans, paint, solvents, etc.? If so, how will this waste be disposed of?
h. Will the activity generate nontoxic, nonhazardous solid wastes (subsequently requiring land resources for disposal)?
i. Will the activity pose the need to handle and dispose of medical wastes? If so, describe measures of ensuring occupational and public health and safety, both onsite and offsite.
j. Does the activity provide a new source of drinking water for a community? If so, how will the project monitor water quality in accordance with health standards?
k. Will the activity potentially disturb soil contaminated with toxic or hazardous materials?
l. Will activities, e.g., construction, refurbishment, demolition, or blasting, result in increased noise or light pollution, which could adversely affect the natural or human environment?

2. Atmospheric and air quality impacts
   a. Will the activity result in increased emission of air pollutants from a vent or as fugitive releases, e.g., soot, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, volatile organic compounds, methane.
b. Will the activity involve burning of wood or biomass?
c. Will the activity install, operate, maintain, or decommission systems containing ozone depleting substances, e.g., freon or other refrigerants?
d. Will the activity generate an increase in carbon emissions?
e. Will the activity increase odor and/or noise?

3. Water quality changes and impacts
   a. How far is the site located from the nearest river, stream, or lake? (Non-yes/no question)
b. Will the activity disturb wetland, lacustrine, or riparian areas?
c. What is the depth to groundwater at the site? (Non-yes/no question)
d. Will the activity result in increased ground or surface water extraction? If so, what are the volumes? Permit requirements? (Non-yes/no question)
e. Will the activity discharge domestic or industrial sewage to surface, ground water, or publicly-owned treatment facility?
f. Does the activity result in increased volumes of storm water run-off and/or is there potential for discharges of potentially contaminated (including suspended solids) storm water?
g. Will the activity result in the runoff of pesticides, fertilizers, or toxic chemicals into surface water or groundwater?
h. Will the activity result in discharge of livestock wastes such as manure or blood into surface water?
i. Does the site require excavation, placing of fill, or substrate removal (e.g., gravel) from a river, stream or lake?
4. **Land use changes and impacts**
   a. Will the activity convert fallow land to agricultural land?
   b. Will the activity convert forest land to agricultural land?
   c. Will the activity convert agricultural land to commercial, industrial, or residential uses?
   d. Will the activity require onsite storage of liquid fuels or hazardous materials in bulk quantities?
   e. Will the activity result in natural resource extraction, e.g., granite, limestone, coal, lignite, oil, or gas?
   f. Will the activity alter the viewshed of area residents or others?

5. **Impacts to forestry, biodiversity, protected areas and endangered species**
   a. Is the site located adjacent to a protected area, national park, nature preserve, or wildlife refuge?
   b. Is the site located in or near threatened or endangered (T&E) species habitat? Is there a plan for identifying T&E species during activity implementation? If T&E species are identified during implementation, is there a formal process for halting work, avoiding impacts, and notifying authorities?
   c. Is the site located in a migratory bird flight or other animal migratory pathway?
   d. Will the activity involve harvesting of non-timber forest products, e.g., mushrooms, medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs), herbs, or woody debris?
   e. Will the activity involve tree removal or logging? If so, please describe.

6. **Historic or cultural resources**
   a. Are there cultural or historic sites located at or near the site? If so, what is the distance from these? What is the plan for avoiding disturbance or notifying authorities?
   b. Are there unique ethnic or traditional cultures or values present in the site? If so, what is the applicable preservation plan?

G. **Further Analysis of Recommended Actions** *(Most activities will have a threshold determinations of negative determination with conditions.)*

- **1. Categorical Exclusion:** The activity is not likely to have an effect on the natural or physical environment. No further environmental review is required.* (This is rarely used in the ERC/EMMP.)
- **2. Negative Determination with Conditions:** The activity does not have potentially significant adverse environmental, health, or safety effects, but may contribute to minor impacts that can be eliminated or adequately minimized by appropriate mitigation measures. ERC/EMMPs shall be developed, approved by the Mission Environmental Officer (MEO) and the BEO **prior to beginning the activity**, incorporated into workplans, and then implemented. For activities related to the procurement, use, or training related to pesticides, a PERSUAP will be prepared for BEO approval. PERSUAPS are considered amendments to the IEE and usually Negative Determination with Conditions. See Sections H and I below.*
- **3. Positive Determination:** The activity has potentially significant adverse environmental effects and requires further analysis of alternatives, solicitation of stakeholder input, and incorporation of environmental considerations into activity design. A Scoping Statement (SS) must be prepared and be submitted to the BEO for approval. Following BEO approval of the SS an Environmental Assessment (EA) will be conducted. The activity may not be implemented until the BEO clears the final EA. If the Parent IEE does not have Positive...
Determination as one of the threshold determinations, the IEE needs to be amended.

4. Activity Cancellation: The activity poses significant and unmitigable adverse environmental effects. Adequate ERC/EMMPs cannot be developed to eliminate these effects and alternatives are not feasible. The project is not recommended for funding.

*Note regarding applicability related to Pesticides (216.2(c): The exemptions of §216.2(b)(1) and the categorical exclusions of §216.2(c)(2) such as technical assistance, education, and training are not applicable to assistance for the procurement or use of pesticides.

H. EMMPs (Using the format provided below list the processes that comprise the activity, then for each, identify impacts requiring further consideration, and for each impact describe the mitigation and monitoring measures that will be implemented to avoid or adequately minimize the impacts. All environment, health, and safety impacts requiring further consideration, which were identified in Section F., should be addressed)

1. Activity-specific environmental mitigation plan (Upon request, the MEO may be able to provide your project with example EMMPs that are specific to your activity.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processes</th>
<th>Identified Environmental Impacts</th>
<th>Do the Impacts Require Further Consideration?</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List all the processes that comprise the activity(s) (e.g. asbestos roof removal, installation of toilets, remove and replace flooring) A line should be included for each process.</td>
<td>A single process may have several potential impacts—provide a separate line for each.</td>
<td>For each impact, indicate Yes or No; if No, provide justification, e.g.,: (1) There are no applicable legal requirements including permits or reporting and (2) There is no relevant community concern and (3) Pollution prevention is not feasible or practical and (4) Does not pose a risk because of low severity, frequency, or duration</td>
<td>For each impact requiring further consideration, describe the mitigation measures that will avoid or adequately minimize the impact. (If mitigation measures are well-specified in the IEE, quote directly from IEE.)</td>
<td>Specify indicators to (1) determine if mitigation is in place and (2) successful. For example, visual inspections for seepage around pit latrine; sedimentation at stream crossings, etc.)</td>
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2. Activity-specific monitoring plan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Indicators</th>
<th>Monitoring and Reporting Frequency</th>
<th>Responsible Parties</th>
<th>Records Generated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specify indicators to (1) determine if mitigation is in place and (2) successful (for example, visual inspections for seepage around pit latrine; sedimentation at stream crossings, etc.) (Taken from column 5 of the environmental mitigation plan above.)</td>
<td>For example: “Monitor weekly, and report in quarterly reports. If XXX occurs, immediately inform USAID COR/AOR.”</td>
<td>Separate parties responsible for mitigation from those responsible for reporting, whenever appropriate,</td>
<td>If appropriate, describe types of records generated by the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example:

“Monitor weekly, and report in quarterly reports. If XXX occurs, immediately inform USAID COR/AOR.”
ERC/EMMP ANNEX 1
Certification of No Adverse or Significant Effects on the Environment

I, the undersigned, certify that activity-specific baseline conditions and applicable environmental requirements have been properly assessed; environment, health, and safety impacts requiring further consideration have been comprehensively identified; and that adverse impacts will be effectively avoided or sufficiently minimized by proper implementation of the EMMP(s) in Section H. If new impacts requiring further consideration are identified or new mitigation measures are needed, I will be responsible for notifying the USAID COR/AOR, as soon as practicable. Upon completion of activities, I will submit a Record of Compliance with Activity-Specific EMMPs using the format provided in ERC Annex 2.

Implementer Project Director/COP Name

Date

Approvals:

USAID COR/AOR Name

Date

Mission Environmental Officer Name

Date

Concurrence:

Mark Kamiya, Bureau Environmental Officer

Date

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- IEE Files
ERC/EMMP ANNEX 2
RECORD OF COMPLIANCE WITH ACTIVITY-SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLANS (EMMPs)

Subject: Site or Activity Name/Primary Project
IEE DCN: 2020-GEO-002
To: COR/AOR/Activity Manager Name
Copy: Mission Environmental Officer Name
Date:

The [name of the implementing organization] has finalized its activities at the [site name] to [describe activities and processes that were undertaken]. This memorandum is to certify that our organization has met all conditions of the EMMPs for this activity. A summary and photo evidence of the how mitigation and monitoring requirements were met is provided below.

1. Mobilization and Site Preparation
2. Activity Implementation Phase
3. Site Closure Phase
4. Activity Handover

Sincerely,

Implementer Project Director/COP Name

Date

Approved:

USAID/COR/AOR/Activity Manager Name

Date

Distribution:
• Project Files
• MEO
• Bureau Environmental Officer