Environmental Conditions & Best Practice for “Tricky Activities”

Environmental Compliance/ESDM Training Workshops
Lake Naivasha, Kenya • January & February 2010
“Tricky activities”...

For many projects/activities:
- Categorical exclusions do not apply, even if the activity is of the right general type
- USAID shares or has indirect responsibility for adverse impacts---but very limited control over the actors directly responsible.

Getting mitigation for these “tricky activities” right is critical to achieving ESDM and minimizing USAID’s liabilities.

Policy development & implementation - credit enhancement - SME support - trade promotion - value-chain strengthening - etc.

Env. Compliance & Best Practice for “Tricky Activities”
... can be a headache

**Problem:** Resolving determinations and conditions for these “tricky activities” can take time, and lead to frustration and increased transaction costs on the parts of missions and partners.

**But...**

Difficulties can be minimized or eliminated when a few basic “tricky activity principles” are understood.

**This session:**

Explores these principles with mini-case studies based on actual programs/IEEs
Illustrates emerging best practice /agency expectations.
Case 1: 
Policy implementation & institution-strengthening

The project:
Building gov’t capability to transparently manage natural resources

Context:
High-level policy commitment to increased extraction to fund national (re-)development

Components:
1. Senior LT technical expert:
   - advise the ministry of mining/minerals/energy on mineral concession best practice
   - assist with concession negotiations as requested,
   - supervise nat’l cadastre implementation and legal reform work and production of new regulations.
   - Initially will have co-signature authority on concession awards.

2. Complementary STTA for expert review of draft regulations and specific concession agreements.

3. Complementary training for ministry staff

Reg. 216 provides for a categorical exclusion for “education, technical assistance or training programs, except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment”*

*text in red applies to all activities considered for categorical exclusion

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Case 1: Policy implementation & institution-strengthening (cont’d)

No!

The IEE found:
“The significant and often irreversible adverse environmental impacts of mining expansion and the substantial influence that the project will have over the policies under which and the process by which this expansion occurs render the TA ineligible for a categorical exclusion."

However, the IEE noted. . .
1. the policy decision to expand and promote the mining sector comes from the highest levels of the national government not the project.
2. the project is intended to strengthen environmental safeguards as compared to mining expansion undertaken without USAID assistance.

Result:
ND w/ conditions intended to “maximize the project’s greening influence on mining expansion to the fullest extent practicable.”

➢ Full harmonization of all products/guidance with national env requirements (or accepted env, management good practice, where requirements are lacking)
➢ Systems of monitoring and enforcement to fully integrate environmental requirements pertaining to licenses, concessions and regulations
➢ USAID-funded outside review of concession applications and investment plans to include expert reviews of EIA’s, EMMPs. Where deficient, a recommendation of remedy or rejection is required.

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Case 2: 
Policy implementation & institution-strengthening

The project:

Streamlining business start-up and permitting approvals for land use changes

Context:
MCC Threshold project designed & implemented by USAID

Components:
- Put in place administrative structures/procedures needed to implement reforms already adopted by national government; capacity-building support to gov’t departments involved
- Public awareness campaigns
- Establish one-stop licensing centers and start to migrate application processes on line
- Provide business development services via one-stop centers
- Public awareness and how-to guides

Reg. 216 provides for a categorical exclusion for “education, technical assistance or training programs, except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment”*

The same ESDM/ env compliance issue

Should the Catex apply?

*text in red applies to all activities considered for categorical exclusion

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Case 2:
Policy implementation & institution-strengthening (cont’d)

No! (but a slightly harder call)

The IEE found:
The project has the “potential for significant environmental impacts deriving from the enterprise creation, land development, construction and/or overall private sector expansion it is intended to stimulate.”

However, the IEE noted. . .
“it is not possible to predict the particular enterprises and land development activities that will result, nor in most cases will it be possible to ascertain whether a particular enterprise would have been launched or a particular land development undertaken in the absence of the project. . . This significantly limits USAID’s direct responsibilities for these impacts and the range of feasible actions to address them.

Result:
ND w/ conditions
“The project implementer must develop for COTR and REA approval a strategy for:

➢ Informing licensees/permittees of environmental compliance obligations under national law at the time of license/permit award
➢ Incorporate and promote cleaner production approaches in TA for enterprise efficiency and good management
➢ include in BDS support screening for environmental compliance and for enterprises that represent high environmental risks.

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Case 3: Credit enhancement/private sector support

The project:
Enhancing credit availability to SMEs and strengthening agro-processing

Vehicle:
DCA Loan Portfolio Guarantee for $13mn SME loan program by a commercial bank

Components:
- Make local currency loans available to SMEs under more favorable terms than are currently available from commercial financial institutions.
- Provide credit in rural areas to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and for seasonal agricultural activities.

(Neither USAID nor the IP reviews or approves individual loans.)

The ESDM/env compliance issue

Reg. 216 provides for a categorical exclusion for “support to intermediate credit institutions” when USAID does not reserve the right to review and approve individual loans.

Should the Catex apply?

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Case 3: Credit enhancement/private sector support

And again—no.

The general premise behind DCA credit enhancement is that the activities supported would not otherwise be financed. Thus, when these activities may have significant environmental impacts, categorical exclusions cannot apply.

In this case, the expansion of private sector activity that is the intended result of this project has potential, perhaps significant, adverse environmental impacts.

However, USAID does not have direct control over the loan recipients but only over the general parameters and conditions of the loan-making process.

Result:
ND w/ conditions:

The IP and the COTR shall assure that the recipient bank will have the capacity to and shall fully implement an environmental due diligence process which:

- bars funding to activities for which funding is prohibited under the Sections 118 & 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act;
- bars funding for “classes of action normally having a significant effect on the environment (per 22 CFR 216.2.d) pending an Environmental Assessment acceptable to USAID and USAID’s approval of that assessment, and
- ascertains compliance with national environmental requirements as a condition for loan-making.

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Case 4: Integrated production and processing support

The project:
Small- and medium-scale aquaculture production and processing promotion

Concept:
Direct TA and GDAs to promote small- and medium-scale scale freshwater aquaculture & fish processing for rural food security and income enhancement.

Components:
1. Train local extensionists in business development and aquaculture technique
2. Extensionists provide TA to small holder producers
3. Support formation of new processing MSMEs.
4. Grow & provide fingerlings; sell quality fish feed and other inputs at a profit.

The ESDM/env compliance issue
Reg. 216 provides for a categorical exclusion for “education, technical assistance or training programs, except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment”

Should the Catex apply to components 1-3?

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Case 3: Credit enhancement/private sector support

The IEE found: Training and extension/technical assistance activities contribute to the project’s goal of expanding and intensifying aquaculture activities. This has potential for, perhaps significant, adverse environmental impacts. A Categorical Exclusion cannot apply.

However, the IEE notes:
- Experience shows that small- & medium-scale aquaculture impacts are avoidable or controllable with appropriate siting and application of basic good environmental management principles.
- USAID’s direct control over entities responsible for impacts (and thus USAID’s direct responsibility) is limited, as are measures feasible to address impacts.

Result: ND w/ conditions for the project in its entirety:

1. Training & TA will incorporate (1) sound env. management practices per the Small Scale Guidelines and (2) host country environmental requirements.
2. A commitment to sound env. management, compliance & cleaner production will be incorporated in all GDA agreements and in programming & actions.
3. Existing aquaculture or processing facilities receiving direct USAID support will be reviewed to identify any significant deficiencies in basic environmental management or compliance with host country environmental requirements, and these deficiencies promptly corrected.
4. An ERF-based subproject review process is required for (1) any new aquaculture or processing facilities, and (2) for significant expansion of existing facilities, where funded or partially funded by USAID.

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