

Session Slides

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Integration of Environmental Safeguards into USAID FFP Performance M&E Systems

Food for Peace M&E Workshop

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Objectives

- 1. Increased M&E staff awareness and involvement in required environmental monitoring systems**
- 1. Better ability to ensure sufficient inclusion of environmental aspects into M&E IPTT system**

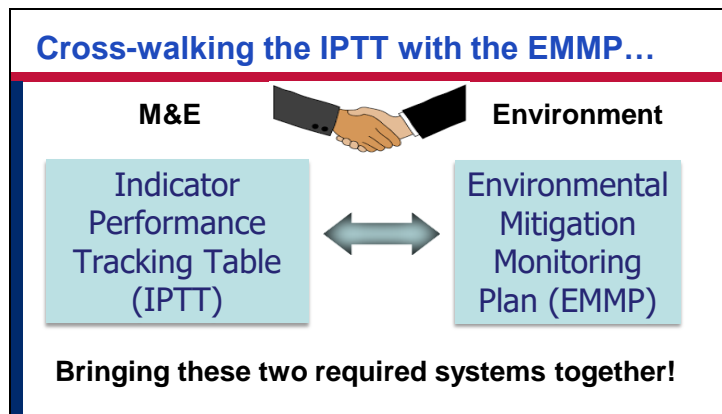
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What are some environmental risks of FFP food security activities?

- Contamination of water with nitrates and pesticides from agriculture in Bangladesh
- Risk of exposure to dangerous fumigants by warehouse operators in Guatemala
- Destruction of wetlands needed for community resilience in Mali
- Illicit access to timber after roads construction in Madagascar



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First, What is the EMMP*?

Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

- ❖ 22 CFR 216, USAID regulation
- ❖ Describes environmental risks of an activity
- ❖ Proposes an action plan for those risks

Top Line Message: The EMMP identifies all of the activities in your project that have a potential environmental impact.


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FFP M&E Policy Requirements for the EMMP

*“Awardees may make other additions to clarify the use of a FFP or Mission indicator in the activity’s M&E Plan. For example, **text may be added to the Rationale section to identify the indicator as part of the activity’s EMMP** and explain how the indicator is environmentally sensitive to the activity context.”*

-As described in the Policy and Guidance for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting for Development Food Security Activities, Section 2.4: Performance Indicator Reference Sheets, page 36.

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3 Key Steps

- 1. EMMP: Raise M&E awareness of your project's EMMP***
 - Identifies all project activities that have a potential environmental impact
- 2. IPTT: Identify those IPTT indicators with EMMP safeguards**
 - A select number of IPTT indicators will need refinement
- 3. PIRS: Reflect the EMMP safeguards in PIRS**
 - Add text to the Rationale section of the PIRS to identify the indicator as part of the activity's EMMP and explain how the indicator is environmentally sensitive

*EMMP: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

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1. Raise awareness of the EMMP

Step 1, Look at the EMMP to see which activities in the project need environmental safeguarding.

- *The EMMP identifies safeguards which both:*
 - protects essential natural resources (like landscapes and water),
 - AND*
 - increases activity results, durability and resiliency.

EMMP: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

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Let's illustrate this by an example:

Road Rehabilitation, EMMP Safeguards


- Standing water on the road, gullyng at road edges
 - Risk→ erosion and road wash out risk
- Gravel borrow pits for road materials full of water
 - Risk→ drownings and disease vector breeding
- Road passes through wetland
 - Flooding risk, damage ecosystem services

Environmental and design problems reduces broader project results, if not addressed.



[USAID Visual Field Guides](#) for Environment

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1. Raise awareness of the EMMP

- **Question:** Will poor EMMP implementation of the road factors affect project performance? **Answer:** Yes.
- Each project has developed an EMMP that defines the range of environmental threats and opportunities within the zone of influence
- This analysis is a resource for M&E systems.

EMMP: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

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Achieving the Results...

Road Rehabilitation: Drainage

WITH Environmental Safeguards **WITHOUT Environmental Safeguards**





Is this acceptable to achieve project results?

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*EMMP: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan


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2. Identify IPTT indicators with EMMP safeguards


Step 2, Roads Example, for Agriculture and Livelihoods

FFP #19:
Kilometers of roads improved or constructed



Source: [FFP Indicators Handbook, Part II: Annual Monitoring Indicators April 2015](#)

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3 Key Steps

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–Add text to the *Rationale* section of the PIRS to identify the indicator as part of the activity's EMMP and explain how the indicator is environmentally sensitive

*EMMP: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

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3. PIRS: Reflect the EMMP safeguards in PIRS

So what do we (M&E staff) do with EMMP info for the roads indicator?



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M&E Staff Role in the EMMP: Policy

*As in the FFP M&E Policy on PIRS, “text may be added to the **Rationale section to identify the indicator as part of the activity’s EMMP** and explain how the indicator is environmentally sensitive to the activity context.”*

*“**Clarifications** inserted in the PIRs, like those described above, do not “change” the FFP or Mission indicator; they simply add more information about how the indicator will be collected and which activities beneficiaries or Outputs will be considered. “*

-Section 2.4, PIRS, page 36

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M&E Staff Role in the EMMP: Approaches

- ❖ *Add EMMP language to the Rationale section of the PIRS*
- ❖ *Consider custom indicators:*
 - a. *Link to the outcomes of an environmental monitoring system, like CRS Go Green Strategy* with indicator, % communities with "green" status in GGS*
 - a. *Add custom, aggregate-type indicator to IPTT:*
 - *Number of policy-makers, farmers and other stakeholders who take environmental aspects into consideration in their daily activities (Swedish SIDA)*

*CRS SALOHI Madagascar Go Green Strategy (GGS), See TOPs/FSN Discussion Forum, <http://www.fsnnetwork.org/staffing-environmental-management-digging-deeper-what-works>

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Should we add EMMP indicators to the IPTT ?

- ❖ **Generally, no.**
 - *EMMP indicators tend to be process-level indicators*
 - *Presence/absence, method of verification*
 - *Not able to be directly inserted into the LogFrame*
- ❖ **Could consider a custom environmental indicator**
 - *Specific: Cookstoves, invasive species, pesticide safety, etc*
 - *Aggregate: Number of policy-makers, farmers and other stakeholders who take environmental aspects into consideration in their daily activities (Swedish SIDA)*

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Seven illustrative IPTT Indicators with EMMP safeguards


Indicator #	Indicator Title
9	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance
14	% of farmers who used ...sustainable ... agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months
17	% of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months
19	Kilometers of roads improved or constructed
40 (& 47)	% of HH using an improved drinking water source
41 (& 48)	% of HH using an improved sanitation facility
43	% of HH in target areas practicing correct use of recommended HH water treatment technologies

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Closing the Loop: Can M&E Improve the EMMP?

From your M&E expertise and experience,


- ❖ Is the EMMP accurate and complete ???
- Are the EMMPs S.M.A.R.T?
- Do we need to strengthen EMMP monitoring system?
- Can EMMP monitoring visits be coordinated with routine monitoring or Mid Term Evaluations?



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Closing the Loop: Can the EMMP Improve M&E?

- ❖ M&E team, may find the EMMP identifies key limiting factors important to understand project performance.
- ❖ May be entire areas of the project that are not being monitored and evaluated effectively
 - Irrigation destruction of Ramsar protected wetland?
 - Roads washing out coarse soils into agricultural fields?
 - Performance of actual use of cookstoves by women?
 - Fake pesticides used that are not working?




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Making EMMP implementation work for M&E

- The M&E staff have the opportunity to ensure EMMP is sufficiently monitored
 - By whom? This is project dependent. May be internal staff or external consultant.
- Work with your COP, PMs, project environmental specialist and AOR
 - Flag IPTT activities that have environmental risks
 - Develop coordinated monitoring systems
 - Establish community-based environmental monitoring?

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Information

Where can I find FFP M&E and Environmental policies?

- 1. [USAID FFP Policy and Guidance for Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting for Development Food Security Activities](#)
 - Includes EMMP requirements

- 1. [FFP RFA Initial Environmental Examination \(IEE\)](#)
 - Includes M&E discussion



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Telling the Story...

Water source

WITH Environmental Safeguards



WITHOUT Environmental Safeguards



Which story would you rather tell ???

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Break Out Exercise


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Raise Awareness of EMMP and IPTT

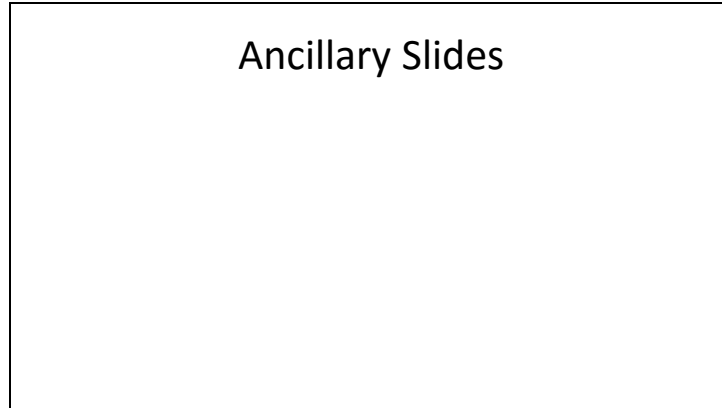
Work in groups of 2-3: (20 minutes)

- Take out your project's EMMP side by side with your IPTT

1. *10 mins*: with your partner
 - Find your given activity type in the EMMP
 - Take bullets notes of:
 - at least one relevant indicator in the IPTT
 - steps to add text to the PIRS such that the indicator is environmentally sensitive to the activity context
2. *10 mins*: Report out to your table
3. Hand in bulleted results to the COP and workshop organizer, ²⁶
~~consider staffing institutional arrangements~~



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Ancillary Slides

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What are some environmental threats and opportunities in FFP activities in Ethiopia ?

- Unsustainable extraction of groundwater and excessive mobilization of rainwater for irrigation
 - Can impact levels of groundwater for drinking
- Increasingly unreliable rainfall patterns for agriculture
 - diversification in livelihoods for better resilience
- Degradation of natural areas, and draining of wetlands
 - Reforestation projects collaborate with local conservation groups



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What are some environmental threats and opportunities in FFP activities in Liberia ?

- Issues with invasive species : need to stop their importation and clear up the ones present
- Increased temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns in the center of Liberia will impact agriculture
- Growth in oil palm industry is pushing agriculture to practice deforestation.



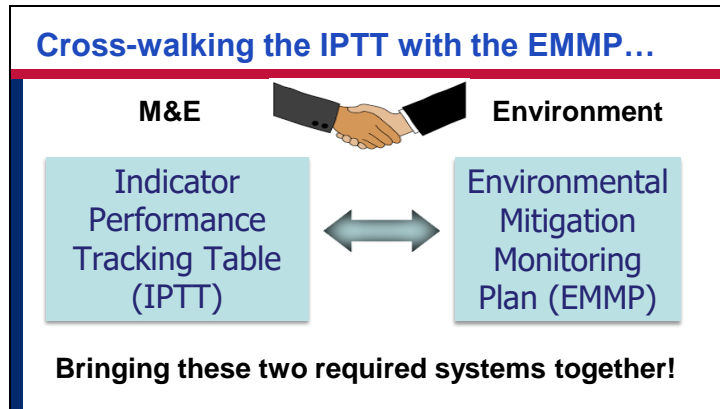
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What are some environmental threats and opportunities in FFP activities in the DRC ?

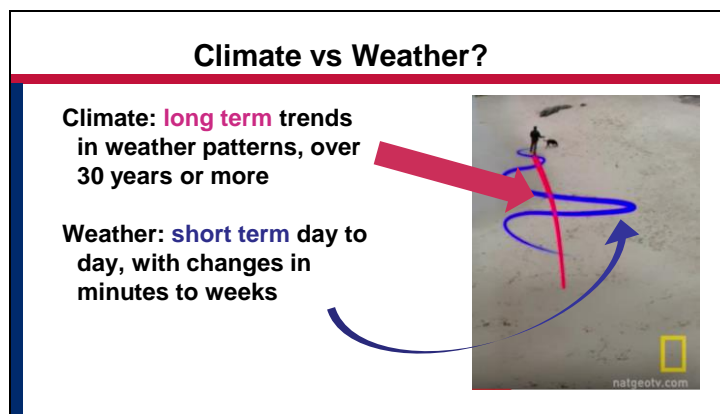
- ❖ Increased biodiversity and natural forest loss: need for better anticipation of activities
- ❖ Roads can facilitate new settlements and agriculture expansion, as well as illegal mining and forestry activity.
- ❖ Climate change impacts livelihood and food security of the poor majority, particularly women



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FOOD FOR PEACE FACTSHEET: INTEGRATING CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT INTO M&E SYSTEMS

Why do we monitor environmental compliance and climate risk?

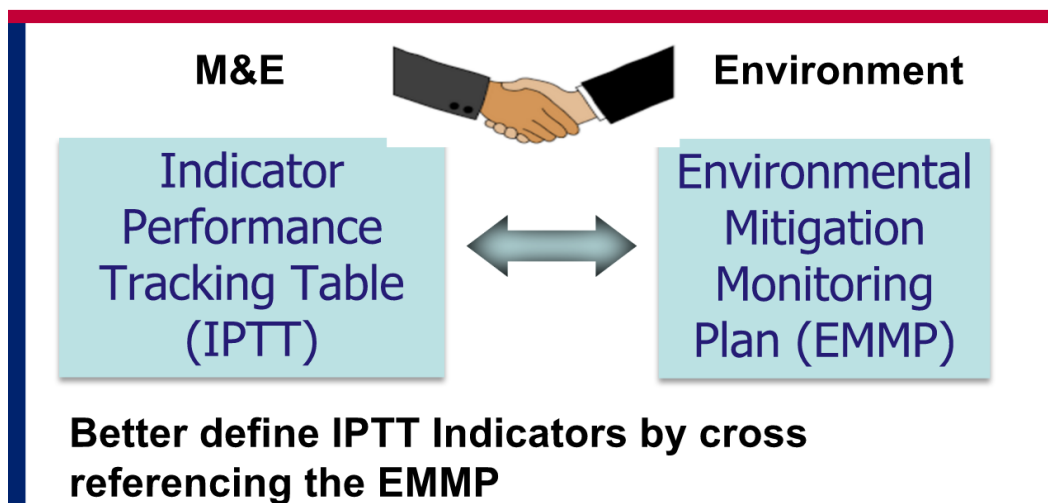
1. Do no harm to the local environment (land, water and flora/fauna, including humans);
2. Improve community resilience to environmental degradation and climate shocks;
3. Rehabilitate degraded natural resources that are relevant to project's food security objectives;
4. Strengthen knowledge, attitudes, and practice of target beneficiaries to better manage community natural resource environments for enhanced project sustainability and resilience to shocks related to food security.

To ensure environmental compliance, **FFP projects must monitor environmental compliance** by integrating environmental considerations into the project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

What is the FFP environmental compliance process?

FFP projects undergo an environmental compliance process that begins with a formal environmental impact assessment to identify potential negative impacts of project activities on the environment: the **Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)**. The activities identified as having a potential negative environmental impact get a **Negative Determination (ND)** by the **Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO)**. The IEE is used to create a plan to mitigate those negative impacts: the **Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)**.

Cross walking the IPTT with the EMMP...



How do we integrate environmental considerations into project M&E systems?

RIC

1. **Review the EMMP***
 - Screen and Identify activities with activities with an environmental impact (ND*)
2. **Identify IPTT indicators for ND* activities**
 - *Find the IPTT indicator associated with these activities*
3. **Cross-walk the monitoring requirement of these indicators with the corrective measures in the EMMP**
 - *Include the mitigation measures into the IPTT indicator definition*

Example of Road Rehabilitation

- Identified as ND in the EMMP
- In the IPTT, one FFP indicator is associated with road rehabilitation
 - Kilometers of roads improved or constructed
- Define the word “improve” to include environmental mitigation measures:
 - Improved: communal assets protected from shocks (erosion, wash out, encroaching on protected areas...)

*The question to ask is, “**is the road really improved if these mitigation measures are not successfully implemented??**” Yes, the community will have a new or rehabilitated road, but if the road damages the rice fields or wetlands with silts that clog up these systems, then, is this really of the best service to the community?*

Resources

FFP RFA IEE: <http://gemini.info.usaid.gov/repository/pdf/45761.pdf>

Implementation and Reporting documents and guidance: <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/food-assistance/guidance/implementation-and-reporting>

GEMS guides: <http://www.usaidgems.org/fieldGuides.htm>

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