

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

Why do we monitor environmental compliance and climate risk?

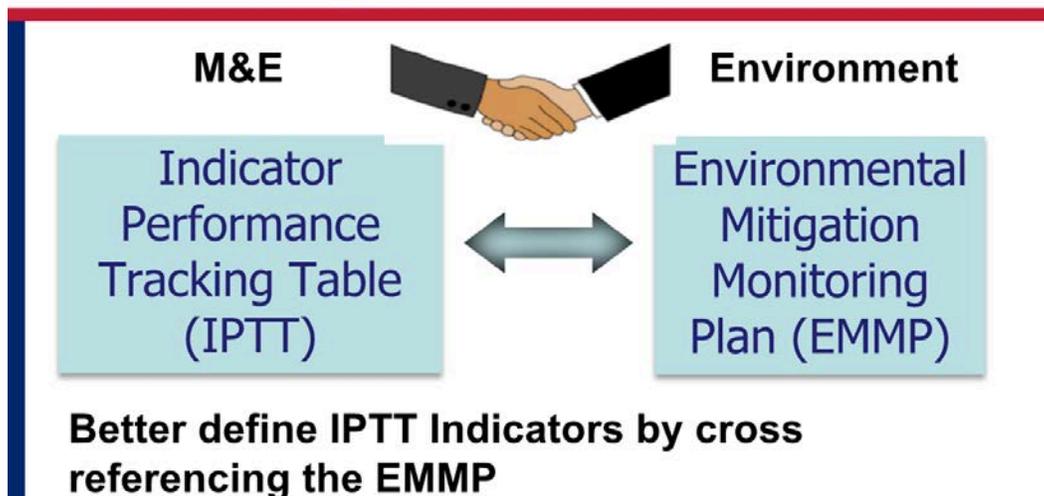
1. Do no harm to the local environment (land, water and flora/fauna, including humans);
2. Improve community resilience to environmental degradation and climate shocks;
3. Rehabilitate degraded natural resources that are relevant to project’s food security objectives;
4. Strengthen knowledge, attitudes, 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
 - o Kilometers of roads improved or constructed
- Define the word “improve” to include environmental mitigation measures:
 - o 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>

BEO: Bureau Environmental Officer

Erika Clesceri
DCHA BEO
eclesceri@usaid.gov

