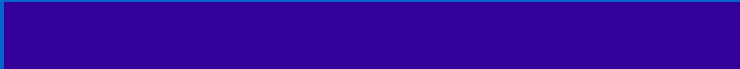


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# What If I Have to Go Beyond an IEE?



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# How Do I Prepare an EA, PEA and SEA

- ◆ Do an EA if the action is a specific project to be implemented in one area.
- ◆ Do a PEA for a class of similar actions, e.g., dams, irrigation projects and related water resource development, to be implemented in many areas.
- ◆ Do an SEA if the EA focuses on development policies, plans and programs.



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## Initial Steps

- ◆ Assemble an interdisciplinary team -  
You'll likely need to hire a consulting firm
- ◆ Prepare Terms of Reference (based on  
scoping statement) and interact closely  
with contractor/consulting firm
- ◆ Process through BEO for approval



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## Next Step: Scoping

### What Does the Regulation Say?

- ◆ Identify significant issue to determine the scope of the EA (called “scoping”); **Note:** Use participatory process, including host country, public and private institutions and others
- ◆ Prepare scoping statement, which includes:
  - ◆ Scope and significance of issues to be analyzed
  - ◆ Identify issues that do not need to be addressed
  - ◆ Describe the timing of the analysis, format of EA, and schedule
- ◆ Circulate scoping statement through BEO for comment by Federal agencies



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## And Then?

- ◆ Prepare EA in collaboration with host country
- ◆ EA requires much more emphasis on analysis of alternatives than IEE
- ◆ Hold consultations between USAID and host countries on results of EA
- ◆ USAID must encourage host country to make EA available to public
- ◆ If host country requires a document similar to an USAID EA, encourage (insist) on preparation of one document for both



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## The EA Outline (See §216.6)

1. Summary
2. Purpose
3. Alternatives Including the Proposed Action
4. Affected Environment
5. Environmental Consequences
6. List of Preparers



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# 1. Summary

- ◇ Major conclusions
- ◇ Areas of controversy
- ◇ Issues to be resolved



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## 2. Purpose

- ◆ Briefly specify underlying purpose and need to which USAID is responding in proposing alternatives, including the proposed action





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## 3. Alternatives Including the Proposed Action

- ◇ Present environmental impacts of proposal and its alternatives in comparative form
- ◇ Briefly explain why certain alternatives not considered
- ◇ Consider the no-action alternative
- ◇ Identify the preferred alternative(s)
- ◇ Include appropriate mitigation measures



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## 4. Affected Environment

- ♦ “Succinctly” describe the environment of the area(s) to be affected or created
- ♦ Provide descriptions which are no longer than necessary to understand effects of alternatives
- ♦ Provide the most detailed analysis for the more significant impacts, otherwise summarize or reference for lesser impacts



## 5. Environmental Consequences (The Heart of the Matter)

- Environmental impacts of the alternatives including the proposed action
- Any adverse effects that cannot be avoided
- Relationship between short-term uses of the environment and maintenance/enhancement of long-term productivity
- Any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources if the proposal were to be implemented
- Discussion of direct and indirect effects and their significance
- Conflicts with other policies, plans or controls for the areas under consideration
- Recommended mitigation measures



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## 6. and 7. List of Preparers and Appendices

- ◆ Names and qualifications of the EA Team
- ◆ An appendix or appendices can be useful in organizing the EA so that only the most critical information for decision-making is in the body of the EA



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## Gaps in the USAID EA Process

- ♦ §216.6 does not have language that emphasizes the importance of preparing detailed mitigation and monitoring plans
- ♦ §216.6 does not mention the need for creating implementable work plans which define specific mitigation & monitoring actions, assign responsibilities, or establish management schedules and time lines.



# Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA)

- ◆ Prepared when an activity has many similar sub-activities that are to be undertaken in many areas (e.g. umbrella small grant programs, road rehabilitation work, small-scale irrigation scheme, etc.).
- ◆ Typically attempts to assess cumulative environmental impacts.



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# Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- ◇ **What is SEA? - An environmental assessment method that mainly focuses on adverse impacts caused by development plans, policies and programs.**
- ◇ **Unlike EIA/EA (which are project based), the method mainly focuses on:**
  - ✓ **Environmental opportunities that can be enhanced to ensure sustainable development.**
  - ✓ **Environmental constraints that should be overcome to ensure sustainable development.**



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End

