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**US Agency for International Development (USAID) /E3  
Scaling Up Renewable Energy (SURE) Program 22 CFR 216 Deferral**

Activity/Project Title: <i>Scaling Up Renewable Energy (SURE) Program</i>		Solicitation #: <i>TBD</i>
Contract/Award Number (if known): <i>TBD</i>		
Geographic Location : <i>Global</i>		
Originating Bureau/Office: <i>E3/ E&amp;I</i>		
Supplemental IEE: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	DCN and date of Original document: <i>E3-17-06</i>	
Amendment: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	DCN and ECD link(s) of Amendment(s):	
Programmatic IEE: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amendment No.: <i>N/A</i>	
Deferral : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Funding Amount: <i>\$18,000,000 or change in scope</i>	Life of Project Amount: <i>\$18,000,000</i>	
Implementation Start/End: <i>FY2017—FY2021</i>		
Prepared By: <i>Sarah Lawson, Energy Specialist, E3/E&amp;I</i>	Date Prepared: <i>27 Oct 2016</i>	
Expiration Date (if any): <i>Every additional funding action and no less than every five years.</i>	Reporting due dates (if any): <i>Annually for every action and at every workplan</i>	
Environmental Media and/or Human Health Potentially Impacted (check all that apply): None <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
<b>Recommended Threshold Determination:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Negative Determination <input type="checkbox"/> with conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Categorical Exclusion <input type="checkbox"/> Positive Determination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deferral <input type="checkbox"/> Exemption <input type="checkbox"/> USG Domestic NEPA action	
<input type="checkbox"/> GCC/Adaption <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GCC/Mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis (included)	<b>Climate Change:</b> Adaptation/Mitigation Measures:	

US Agency for International Development (USAID) /E3,  
*Scaling Up Renewable Energy (SURE) Program*  
*22CFR 216 Deferral*

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:**

The purpose of this document is to review the overall activities and the potential environmental impact that will be undertaken by the program or project. The program or project Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) evaluates the potential impacts of the program, project or activities and has determined that a **deferral** is appropriate for the actions described in the document. All actions, including those activities described in 22 CFR 216.2(d) will require supplemental environmental analysis.

**Background and Project/Activity Description**

Through evidence-based research, USAID has identified complementary Building Blocks necessary to enable countries to scale up renewable energy rapidly and effectively. The purpose of the *Scaling Up Renewable Energy (SURE)* Task Order is to assist USAID partner countries in promoting the complementary Building Blocks of strategic energy planning, grid integration, smart incentives, competitive procurement, and renewable energy zones to ensure the long-term sustainability of countries' electricity systems. This task order was planned for through the Energy Division's Advancing Clean Energy PAD approved on March 27, 2015 and will be funded through the Energy Division, the Global Climate Change Clean Energy team, and Mission buy-in.

Illustrative Activities include the following for each Building Block: **Strategic Energy Planning:** Short, Medium, and Long Term Plans and related analyses, assessments, and modeling; Mapping and related assessments, consultations, and analyses; **Competitive Procurement of Renewable Energy:** Building awareness and capacity for competitive procurement/reverse auctions; Manual development for best and promoted practice implementation; Enabling environment and support for establishing laws and policies; Legal and technical reviews; **Grid Integration:** Support for broad suite of Grid Integration services related to Ancillary services, Balancing area cooperation, Demand response and storage, Integration of Distributed Generation, Flexible Generation, Renewable Energy Forecasting, Grid Integration Studies and Pilots, and System Operations Improvements; **Smart Incentives:** Legislative, regulatory, and implementation support for tax incentive programs and related trainings, analyses, evaluations, and interventions; and **Renewable Energy Zones:** Identification of renewable energy zones in priority countries through resource mapping and transmission planning.

**Threshold Determinations:**

The actions described in this document describe the illustrative actions that may occur under this program. Future actions will be defined in sufficient detail either at supplemental contracting actions (incremental funding or additional task orders) or at the time of work-planning.

Consequently, there is not sufficient information for meaningful environmental and social analyses. Therefore, a deferral, in accordance with 22 CFR 216.3(7)(ii) is appropriate.

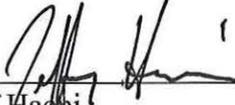
**SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS, MONITORING AND REPORTING MEASURES**

- Environmental review, in accordance with 22CFR216 for all actions, including those funded by bureaus (including the initial funding provided by E3) and the missions must occur at the earliest time in the action design process at which this meaningful assessment can occur. Because the projects may be discrete from one another, some projects may proceed ahead of others so long as they do not have connectivity as described in 40 CFR Section 1508.25(a).
- To avoid an irreversible commitment of resources, the contract must contain covenants or conditions indicating that 22 CFR 216 actions must be completed prior to the disbursement of funds for the identified action.
- All future analyses will include climate change considerations including climate screening or climate vulnerability analysis, or climate mitigation/adaptation measures (as required).

**APPROVAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED (amend as needed):**

(Type name under signature line)

**CLEARANCE:**

Office Director:  \_\_\_\_\_  
Jeff Hachi

Date: Nov. 14, 2016

**CONCURRENCE:**

Bureau Environmental Officer:  \_\_\_\_\_  
Teresa Bernhard

Date: 11/14/16

**PROGRAM/ACTIVITY DATA:**

Program/Activity Number: **TBD**  
Program/Activity Title: **Scaling up Renewable Energy (SURE) Task Order**  
Country/Region: **Global**  
Functional Objective: **Expanded grid supply of clean energy**  
Number & Name: **TBD**  
Program Areas: **Energy, Environment**  
Program Elements: **Clean energy deployment**  
IEE Period covered: **2017-2021**  
Life of Project Amount: **\$15-18 million**

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## 1.0 BACKGROUND AND ACTIVITY/PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 Purpose and Scope of IEE

The purpose of this document, in accordance with Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 216 (22CFR216), is to provide a preliminary review of the reasonably foreseeable effects on the environment of activities described herein. This document makes a determination, per 22 CFR 216, and, as appropriate, identifies attendant conditions, for these activities. Upon final approval of this IEE, these recommended determinations are affirmed as 22 CFR 216 Threshold Decisions and Categorical Exclusions, and conditions become mandatory elements of its implementation.

This IEE is a critical element of a mandatory environmental review and compliance process meant to achieve environmentally sound activity design and implementation.

### 1.2 Background (Context and Justification)

Developing countries face a formidable array of challenges in taking advantage of renewable technologies. Poor electricity sector planning, aging electrical grids with insufficient capacity, opaque or bilateral tendering procedures, and an absence of policy tools all hinder the enabling environment for renewables development. Governments may have projects in the pipeline but no coherent plans for how to effectively bring them to fruition.

A fundamental pre-condition for renewable energy (RE) development is establishing the necessary enabling environment for the expanded use of clean, cost-effective, and efficient technologies and practices. Building the capacity of key energy sector institutions and stakeholders (utilities, regulators, independent power producers, financial institutions, ministries, civil society organizations, etc) and supporting other energy sector reforms such as commercialization and subsidy reform, are key components of the clean energy development process. By encouraging policies and practices that support the widespread use of clean energy, while reducing and eliminating policy preferences for the status quo, the dual objectives of providing access to modern energy services and reducing greenhouse gas emissions can be accomplished.

In order to effectively leverage new renewable technologies and bring large amounts of RE into the grid in a sustainable manner, countries must improve their policy frameworks and establish policies that support broad-based implementation. As countries continue to add greater percentages of variable renewable energy into their power systems, specialized studies, planning and implementation should be undertaken to maintain reliable system operation. The inherent variability of wind and solar resources complicates evaluations of whether a system with significant renewable energy has adequate supply to meet long-term electricity demand. A variety of approaches exist for estimating the capacity value of variable renewable energy

(VRE), as well as techniques that enable utilities and power system operators to use wind and solar to reliably meet electricity demand.

Through evidence-based research, USAID has identified complementary Building Blocks necessary to enable countries to scale up renewable energy rapidly and effectively. One of the key objectives of country-level renewable energy programs are to drive down prices. Countries that are deploying thousands of MW of CE are using these key Building Blocks to achieve measurable price reductions and rapid increases in RE deployment. The purpose of the *Scaling Up Renewable Energy (SURE)* task order is to assist USAID partner countries in promoting the complementary Building Blocks of strategic energy planning, grid integration, smart incentives, competitive procurement, and renewable energy zones to enable countries to scale up renewable energy rapidly and effectively.

These Building Blocks may not be all inclusive, but align with areas where USAID can exert influence through activities in countries where achieving large-scale renewable energy is a priority pathway for energy security and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction. USAID will use its competitive advantage to foster a policy environment conducive to the development of large amounts of renewable energy at market prices through the SURE Task Order.

### **1.3 Summary of Activities**

This is a global mechanism where actions may take place at any of the USAID missions. As a result, identifying the actual activities to be carried out under this mechanism is not possible at this time, as they will be defined by the needs, demands, and capacities of the country and locally-specific context. Therefore, the following potential activities as shown in the table on the next page “SURE Task Order Summary Table” are anticipated but no activities will be carried out by the contractor prior to a completed and approved IEE/EIA.

**SURE Task Order Summary Table**

Task	Illustrative Activities	Stakeholders	Energy Sector Definitions
<p><b>1: Strategic Energy Planning</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Development and capacity-building of stakeholder groups involved in power sector planning at the national or sub-national level</li> <li>•Development of tailored, country-specific IRP process</li> <li>•Development and validation of key data for power sector planning,</li> <li>•Demand side management opportunity assessments</li> <li>•Power system resilience assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Planning: Utilities, energy ministries, regulatory commissions, system operators, disaster risk specialists, NGOs</li> </ul>	<p><b>IRP or IRRP- Integrated Resource Planning</b> (sometimes called Integrated Resource <i>Resilience</i> planning when environmental planning is added into equation). An integrated resource plan is a utility’s plan of action for meeting the expected electricity demanded by consumers, through a combination of supply-side (ex. Solar plants) and demand-side resources (ex. Energy efficiency) over a period of years into the future. An example would be Pepco developing their plans for next 10 years. The demand side management opportunity assessments and power system resilience (supply-side) assessments are two types of assessments that may be used to complete an IRP depending on what is needed. A demand assessment might include energy efficiency or metering to decrease use, while power system would assess how resilient the current mix of fuels will be once storms and other adverse weather are introduced into the scenario.</p>
<p><b>2: Competitive Procurement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainings and workshops on best practices for competitive procurement/reverse auctions</li> <li>•Development and technical review of relevant documentation including: auction manuals, model PPAs, bidding documents</li> <li>•Procurement and transfer of auction bid model/platforms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilities, energy ministries, regulators, system operators, project developers, financiers</li> </ul>	<p>In the electricity sector, <b>competitive procurement</b> refers to the purchase of electricity from a power plant (ex. Wind plant) through a process in which there are multiple bidders using an open and transparent bidding process. <b>Reverse auctions</b> are a type of competitive procurement in which the lowest price wins, as opposed to a silent auction where prices are bid up. Technical documents for holding a reverse auction include manuals for performing an auction, PPAs, and other bidding documents that a developer must submit in order to enter a project.</p> <p><b>PPA:</b> Power Purchase agreement in which a utility agrees to purchase power from a generating plant, ex. Solar PPA</p>

<p><b>3: Grid Integration</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grid Integration Studies</li> <li>• Grid Integration Pilots</li> <li>• Flexible System Operations and Markets</li> <li>• Regulatory and Policy Improvements</li> <li>• Wind and Solar Forecasting</li> </ul>	<p>Distribution utilities, system operators, energy ministries, regulators, power system planners, transmission companies</p>	<p><b>Grid integration</b> is the practice of developing efficient ways to deliver variable renewable energy (ex: wind and solar) to the grid. Good integration methods maximize the cost-effectiveness of incorporating VRE into the power system while maintaining or increasing system stability and reliability.</p> <p><b>Grid integration study</b> is an analysis of a set of scenarios and sensitivities that seeks to inform the stakeholders on the ability and needs of a power system to accommodate significant variable generation. A <b>grid integration pilot</b> is putting these studies into practice in the power system through pilot projects.</p> <p><b>Flexible System Operations and Markets</b> refers to the ability of a power system to respond to changes in consumer demand and changes in generation.</p> <p><b>Wind and solar forecasting</b> refers to the act of projecting how much wind and solar will come online (come into a power system) and how much it will affect the stability of the system through improved data gathering. This is most often done by the system operator or utility.</p>
<p><b>4: Smart Incentives</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educating policymakers and other stakeholders about regulatory incentives</li> <li>• Support for PPA structuring based on RE integration best practices</li> <li>• Development of tax incentives, RE credits, and other financial incentives for RE</li> <li>• Analysis of regulatory, risk-based, and financial barriers to investment</li> </ul>	<p>Elected officials, energy ministries, regulatory commissions, consumer and trade groups</p>	<p><b>Energy tax incentives</b> includes many different types of incentives that governments can use to finance cost of RE through write-offs, such as the Solar Investment Tax Credit in U.S. which allows a 30% tax write-off for installing homeowner rooftop solar panels. For PPA, see Task 1.</p>
<p><b>5: Renewable Energy Zones</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of country-specific stakeholder-driven REZ process and legislation</li> <li>• RE Resource mapping</li> </ul>	<p>Utilities, energy ministries, developers,</p>	<p>An <b>REZ</b> is a geographic area characterized by several features that support cost-effective renewable energy (RE) development, including high-quality RE resources, suitable topography, and strong developer interest. Developing an REZ allows power system</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Development of process for gauging developer interest in preliminary RE Zones</li> <li>•Transmission evaluation and planning</li> <li>•Environmental and social impact assessments</li> </ul>	<p>natural resource experts, GIS mapping experts, transmission companies, System Operators, NGOs</p>	<p>planners to overcome the difference in timescales associated with developing transmission and RE generation. A utility-scale wind or solar plant takes 2-3 years or less to construct, while planning, permitting, and constructing new high-voltage transmission can take 10 years or more. The REZ concept takes an alternative approach: planning new transmission to direct development to a region's best areas for RE generation. The process for implementing a REZ begins with a review of the policy and regulatory environment for transmission planning. Potential legal and regulatory considerations may include social and environmental concerns and other land-use restrictions.</p>
<p><b>Other Relevant Definitions</b></p>			<p><b>Distributed generation or Decentralized energy</b> is a source of energy that that may be on a private home or a business that generates electricity, as opposed to a large-scale power plant. An example would be rooftop solar panels.</p> <p><b>Balancing areas:</b> the collection of generation, transmission, and distribution loads within the boundaries of a balancing authority that maintains balance between electricity supply and demand. Ex. Pepco maintaining stable electrical balance among counties in Maryland</p> <p><b>Ancillary services</b> are services which help improve the transmission of power to consumers through maintaining correct levels of voltage and frequency. System operators generally aggregate those services through markets where electricity can be bought and sold for market-based prices.</p>

## 2.0 BASELINE INFORMATION AND APPLICABLE HOST COUNTRY REQUIREMENTS

This is a global mechanism where actions may take place at any of the USAID areas of service. As a result, identifying the local conditions, including climate conditions, habitat, fauna, soil, climate, water (surface and ground), air, community, indigenous people, social issues, and host country laws and regulations cannot be done at this time. The description of these conditions will be performed during subsequent environmental analyses, consistent with 22 CFR 216.

## 3.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS & RECOMMENDED DETERMINATIONS, INCLUDING CONDITIONS

USAID's Scaling Up Renewable Energy (SURE) Program will support activities that could result in energy sector reform and could make recommendations impacting infrastructure. Given the nature of these potential activities, actions carried out under this project may have adverse impacts and will need further analysis since there could be adverse direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts during the execution of renewable energy-related infrastructure and/or site preparation projects. However, the details of the projects are not yet known and therefore meaningful analysis of environmental and social impacts is not yet possible.

In general, the projects may indirectly impact the environment by establishing planning documents that include discrete activities in discrete locations that themselves have direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the environment and communities. These impacts may be on such resources as water, air, soil, climate, cultural and natural resources, community and indigenous people's way of life and socioeconomic condition etc.

## 4.0 DETERMINATIONS AND CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The conditions required of this action are:

1. Environmental review, consistent with 222 CFR 216, for all actions, including those funded by bureaus (including the initial funding provided by E3) and missions must occur at the earliest time in the action design process at which this meaningful assessment can occur. No part of the action may occur until this analysis is completed. Because the projects may be discrete from one another, some projects may proceed ahead of others so long as they do not have connectivity as described in 40 CFR Section 1508.25(a). This action must be approved by the E3 BEO and Regional BEO, MEO and REA (as required) and forwarded to the Climate Change Facilitator.
2. To avoid an irreversible commitment of resources, the contract must contain covenants or conditions indicating that 22 CFR 216 actions must be completed prior to the disbursement of funds for the identified action.
3. In accordance with USAID guidance on Climate Resilient International Development (see Executive Order 13677, USAID's E.O. 13677 Implementation Plan, and the Mandatory Reference on Climate Change in USAID Strategies), a climate risk screening was conducted for selected tasks in this Task Order. Overall, the risk to planned tasks

from climate variability and change was found to be low. The screening is shown in the table below #4.

4. While no task was found to have high risk, there were tasks that showed a potential for low and moderate climate risk. In mobilizing investment for Renewable Energy a potential for risk was identified in cases where climate risks may impact the economics of an investment, either through damaged infrastructure or diminished resource availability, or through unexpected changes or disruptions in weather patterns. These risks could be mitigated by SURE's Strategic Energy Planning activities (Task 1), and by integrating appropriate climate risk considerations in the implementation of each task and subsequent mitigation measures. *The goal of SURE is ultimately to assist in the deployment of renewable energy sources globally, which could reduce carbon emissions and help mitigate the adverse effects of global warming.*

**Scaling Up Renewable Energy (SURE) Task Order: Climate Resilience Assessment**

Task	Climate Risk	Risk Rating	How Risks are Addressed	Opportunities to Support Climate Resilience
<b>Task 1: Strategic Energy Planning;</b> <b>Task 2: Competitive RE Procurement</b>	<p>Increased electricity demand due to temperature changes, whether for heating or cooling. This could push countries to consider fuels with higher carbon emissions, such as fossil fuels, than cleaner sources, in order to meet higher demand.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>The project is designed to encourage uptake of RE sources such as wind and solar, which can act as peaking plants to meet higher demand, but can fulfill demand with zero emissions. SURE will also encourage energy efficiency, which could reduce demand peak demand in the long-term. RE competitive procurement is a proven mechanism that can help to deploy large scales of wind and solar to meet this demand and thus give more options in the energy planning process.</p>	<p>The element of "Resilience" is considered a key part of Strategic Energy Planning. In order for a system to be resilient, it must be flexible, and plan for a variety of different scenarios. This could involve using multiple scenarios to plan for sources to meet demand at different temperatures. These activities also include a strong element of educating counterpart governments about RE, which can be more flexible sources of energy than the conventional fossil fuels, and are zero-emission sources unlike more traditional fossil fuel options.</p>
	<p>Certain sources of electrical power, such as hydropower and biofuels, can be deeply impacted by climate change. For example, low water levels can diminish available hydro resources, and changing climate patterns can destroy the crops that are used in biofuels.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>In line with USAID GCC policy, SURE will advise that if a country decides to incorporate these fuels into the energy mix, to consider small-scale hydropower versus large-scale. Biofuels are also not as encouraged as more climate-friendly sources such as wind and solar.</p>	<p>Small-scale energy options generally have less adverse impact to the surrounding environment. For example, small-scale hydro has the potential to flood less vegetation when introduced, reducing emissions from dying flora.</p>

<p><b>Task 3: Grid Integration of RE (RE Forecasting activity);</b>  <b>Task 5: Renewable Energy Zones (RE Resource Mapping activity)</b></p>	<p>Unpredictable weather can make forecasting and mapping more difficult</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>Accept. Forecasting Technology and mapping programs are improving, but some inaccuracies are inevitable.</p>	<p>Maintaining awareness of this risk and consulting with the latest climate models can help to mitigate issues.</p>
<p><b>Task 3: Grid Integration of RE (Integration of Distributed Generation, System Operations Improvements);</b>  <b>Task 5: REZs (Transmission Evaluation and Planning activity)</b></p>	<p>Increasingly severe weather can negatively impact infrastructure that could be built as a result of project</p>	<p><b>Moderate</b></p>	<p>SURE will encourage employment of the most current technology for grid integration, and the most flexible yet robust designs for SO and Transmission, that are designed to withstand changing weather patterns.</p>	<p>Again, the element of Resilience in planning will be integrated. Participants will be encouraged to consider climate change in their planning. In addition, consulting climate models will allow planners to appropriately adjust and adapt their plans to mitigate and offset the potential risks.</p>
<p><b>Task 1: Strategic Energy Planning (Institutional meetings);</b>  <b>Task 5: REZs (Stakeholder meeting activity)</b></p>	<p>There is a risk that stakeholder meetings might not be able to be held in-person due to climate disasters.</p>	<p><b>Low</b></p>	<p>SURE will offer to hold meetings online or virtually if in-person meetings are not possible.</p>	<p>Online meetings will reduce emissions from transport vehicles used to attend meetings.</p>

5. **Contracting Officer’s Representative Responsibilities:** The COR, through the Contracting Officer will:
- a. Request that the bids submitted briefly address potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures of their bid, show that they have expertise or access to expertise required to analyze and implement the analysis and mitigation measures and have budgeted the appropriate funds to implement the actions.
  - b. Ensure that the chosen bidder has sufficient technical expertise or access to that technical expertise to complete the required analyses.

- c. Ensure that implementing partners are identifying sufficient technical capacity and budget to effectively implement mitigation and monitoring measures and that the ability and proposed budget are sufficient to comply with the IEE conditions.
  - d. As appropriate, reserve the right to and may undertake field visits and consultations with the SURE TO mechanism to assess the environmental and social impacts of ongoing activities, and the effectiveness of associated mitigation and monitoring conditions.
  - e. USAID will request, via the award, to have access, upon request, of monitoring and reporting on activities that have the potential for significant adverse direct, indirect, or cumulative environmental and social impacts.
6. The contractor will generate, annually, a list of activities that have occurred under the SURE TO mechanism and the threshold determination approved for that action. This list will be submitted to the COR. The list will also contain the proposed actions for the upcoming year and will identify the appropriate MEO, REA and BEO for consultation.
7. For those activities that have the potential for adverse environmental or social impacts (as determined by supplemental analysis), the COR, or the CORs representative (e.g., the implementing partner) will complete an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP-Table A) for every work plan in a manner that permits the field implementing staff to understand and implement the mitigation measures. The EMMP will be submitted to the COR and the BEO and MEO for concurrence and comment.
8. For those activities that have the potential for adverse environmental or social impacts, the implementing partner will submit an environmental mitigation and Monitoring Report (Table B) to the COR and BEO for review and concurrence.
9. **Compliance with Host Country Requirements:** Nothing in this IEE substitutes for or supersedes PIO responsibility for compliance with all applicable and appropriate host country laws and regulations. Implementation will in all cases adhere to applicable those appropriate and applicable host country environmental laws and policies.
10. **Environmental and Social Sustainability:** All acquisition and assistance efforts will advocate for best practices regarding sustainable use, including principles of environmental protection, impact mitigation and environment sustainability.
11. All training will include principles of environmental and social impact assessment and sustainability.
12. **Limitations of IEE:** This IEE does not cover the use or procurement of pesticides as describe in 22 CFR 216 and those activities in 216.2(d), 216.5 and/or FAA 117, 118 or 119.

**Project Name**

**Table 1: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)**

Description of Activity	Describe specific potential environmental impacts	Description of Specific Mitigation Measures to mitigate those impacts	Identify the party responsible for monitoring	Identify the Monitoring Indicator	Identify the Monitoring Method	Identify the Frequency of Monitoring

**Table 2: Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report (EMMR)**

List each Mitigation Measure from column 3 in the EMMR Mitigation Plan	Site Specific Mitigation Measures Undertaken	Identify any outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks