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Session 8:
Getting the Most Out of the
Sector Environmental Guidelines

Asia Regional Environmental Compliance— ESDM
Workshop
Bangkok, Thailand
July 2015



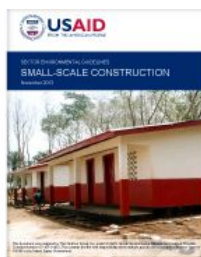
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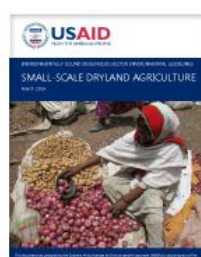
What are the Sector Environmental Guidelines?



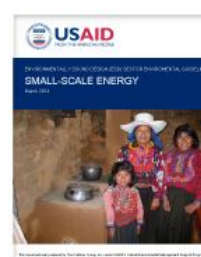
[Agriculture](#)
Partial Update 2014
Last Full Update: Prior to 2003



[Construction](#)
Partial Update 2014
Last Full Update: Prior to 2003



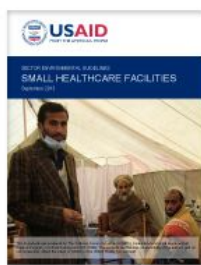
[Dryland Agriculture](#)
Last Full Update: 2014



[Energy \(DRAFT\)](#)
Last Full Update: 2014



[Fisheries](#)
Partial Update 2014
Last Full Update: Prior to 2003



[Healthcare Facilities](#)
Partial Update 2014
Last Full Update: 2009



[Healthcare Waste](#)
Partial Update 2014
Last Full Update: Prior to 2003



[Housing](#)
Partial Update 2014
Last Full Update: Prior to 2003



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Purpose of the Guidelines

- Each guideline contains information to support the design of activities, useful for the environmental impact assessment (including identification of potential impacts, possible mitigation measures and development of EMMPs)
- 13 guidelines, in particular for the following:
 - Agriculture, dryland agriculture, energy, small-scale construction, fisheries, latrines, wastewater, housing, livestock, rural roads, schools, water and sanitation <http://www.usaidgems.org/bestPractice.htm>



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Sector Environmental Guidelines

- Directly support environmental compliance and contains essential information for the evaluation of impacts of activities
- The guide identify and describe possible mitigation measures, design considerations, and best management practices
- They are designed to support ESDM for USAID activities
- ***They are not a substitute for detailed assessments or thoughtful design!***



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Additional Resources – Visual Field Guides

- Visual field guides are intended to support field monitoring of select activities by development professionals who may not be environmental professionals
- Photo-based, simple yes-no checklists
- Identify the most typical, significant environmental design and management problems in construction, healthcare waste, rural roads, toilets/latrines, and water supply
- Located at the USAID GEMS site <http://www.usaidgems.org/fieldGuides.htm>



Version: 12 January 2010
download at www.encapfrica.org/sectors/medwaste.htm
comments and corrections to encapinfo@cadmusgroup.com

ENCAP Visual Field Guide: HEALTHCARE WASTE

for quick identification of serious environmental & biosafety concerns in management of waste from small health care facilities

About the ENCAP Visual Field Guide Series

ENCAP Visual Field Guides are intended for use during field visits by USAID and implementing Partner staff who are not environmental specialists.

They are intended to ensure that the most common serious environmental deficits in activity design and management are quickly and easily identified for corrective action.

Note that an activity may be subject to environmental design and management conditions specified in its Environmental Assessment or Initial Environmental Examination but not captured in this document.

The field guides complement the more detailed guidance found in USAID's Environmental Guidelines for Small Scale Activities in Africa.

Consult the Guidelines for guidance regarding remedies, mitigation and corrective actions.

The Guidelines are available at www.encapfrica.org/ggsaa.htm.

Disclaimer: This field guide was prepared by The Cadmus Group, Inc. for International Resources Group, Ltd. (IRG) under USAID Africa Bureau's Environmental Compliance and Management Support (ENCAP) Program, Contract Number EPP-1-00-01-00113-00 Task Order No. 11. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the author.

ATTENTION: Also use the visual field guide for TOILETS/LATRINES when visiting a small health facility.

PROBLEMS: A "YES" answer to any of the following indicates an environmental or biosafety deficit in activity design and/or management. In USAID-funded activities, corrective action will be required. Notify the Chief of Party and USAID Project Manager.

1. Are sharps, bandages, other clearly infectious medical waste or incinerator ash disposed of in open ground? in an unlined OR unlined burial pit?

YES		Issue 1: Open access to disposal area allows insect and animal vectors to spread pathogens contained in the waste. Wastepickers, health workers and children at play are directly exposed to infectious agents.
NO		Issue 2: Unlined pits can easily contaminate groundwater.

2. Is waste intended for burning or burial stored in the open, or in anything other than secure, tightly closed containers?

YES		As per issue 1, above.
NO		(At left, "red bag" waste is piled outside a clinic. At right, medical waste is being stored in an open cage open to insect and animal vectors that could spread the waste and its pathogens.)

3. Is the incinerator (if present) clearly non-functional or damaged? Is it being used for waste storage?

YES		As above.
NO		(Both photos indicate that the incinerator is not used: At left, vines grow out of the stacks of a non-functional incinerator. At right, an incinerator burn chamber is being used for waste storage.)

4. Is personal protective equipment for waste handlers absent or



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Additional Resources: Guides on Micro and Small Enterprises

Micro and Small Enterprises:



[Brick and Tile Production](#)
Last Full Update: 2013



[Food Processing](#)
Last Full Update: 2013



[Leather Processing](#)
Last Full Update: 2013



[Metal Finishing](#)
Last Full Update: 2013



[Wet Textile Operations](#)
Last Full Update: 2013



[Wood Processing](#)
Last Full Update: 2013

- Brick and tile production
- Food processing
- Leather processing
- Metal finishing
- Wet textile operations
- Wood processing

<http://www.usaidgems.org/sectorGuidelines.htm>