

Attachment 1

The EMP must be completed by each organization carrying out activities under the USAID/South Sudan SICRNESS Program. It will include the organization's own report plus the EMPs of any sub-awardees, to capture the entire range of activities funded by the USAID/South Sudan SICRNESS Program under the award. The USAID/South Sudan SICRNESS Program, implementing partners are responsible for ensuring that each sub-awardee completes and submits the EMP to the prime in a timely fashion. The EMPs are reviewed and approved by the COR/AOR and the Mission Environmental Officer.

The EMMP consists of 3 parts:

1. The Environmental Verification Form
2. The Mitigation Plan for specific environmental threats carried out by the implementer
3. The Reporting Form

The EMMP Environmental Verification Form

This form indicates the categories of activities carried out by implementing partners (or their sub-awardees) and serves to 'trigger' USAID expectations of mitigation measures.

The EMMP Mitigation Plan

Implementing partners will use the Mitigation Plan to describe the specific actions they will undertake under each category of activity when screening reveals potential environmental threats as outlined in Section 3 of this IEE. In these cases, mitigation will be undertaken. The Mitigation Plan also identifies the person responsible for monitoring compliance with mitigation and the indicator, method and frequency of monitoring.

EMMP Part 1 of 3: Environmental Verification Form

Name: _____ Date of Screening: _____

Name of Prime Implementing Organization: Internews Network

Name of Subgrantee Organization (if this EMP is for a Sub): Eye Media Radio

Funding Period for this Award: FY 2011 to FY 2013

Current FY Resource Levels: FY \$7,450,059

Geographic Location of USAID Funded Activities (Province, District): South Sudan

This Report Prepared By: Sonya DeMasi

Date of Previous EMP for This Organization: Sudan Radio Service IEE of 25 June 2010, Sudan Radio Service IEE amendment of 2 Dec 2011, SICRNSS IEE of 28 Sept 2011

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries to engage in development planning, except to the extent designed to result in activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.); 		
2	Development and dissemination of improved agricultural production technologies for selected crops and livestock		X
3	Increased agricultural production		X
4	Seeds, Germplasm, Exotic Species		X
5	Dissemination of biotechnology products		X
6	Small-scale construction or rehabilitation of buildings and water & sanitation infrastructure	X	
7	Sub-Grants	X	

Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of the IEE)	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities	Who is responsible for monitoring	Monitoring Indicator
<p>roadcasting: By definition, broadcast antennas emit ionizing radio-frequency (RF) radiation. Very high intensity RF radiation can induce heating in tissues; it is possible for such effects to reach dangerous levels, particularly in organs such as the eyes and testes. The science of other “non-ionizing” effects, particularly at lower field intensities, is uncertain, with some studies suggesting increased cancer and developmental risks and neurological effects, among others.</p>	<p>No work will be undertaken on the antenna while live</p>	<p>SICRNESS Project Director and Technical Director or designee</p>	<p>No work on antenna while live</p>
<p>Waste Streams & Lagoons: Compound operation will generate a set of waste streams (e.g. gray water, leachate, discharge, solid waste). In addition, if improperly managed, waste can contaminate ground and surface water, create breeding habitat for disease vectors, etc. For example, if the design or a maintenance error permits insects or other disease vectors free in-and out access to the pit/tank, pathogens</p>	<p>Latrines will be maintained in clean and orderly condition, including intact screens on septic vent stack(s) (if applicable) and tight-fitting seals on pump-out points.</p> <p>Drainage structures will be kept free of obstruction and otherwise maintained in sound condition.</p> <p>Solid waste being held for collection or treatment to a</p>	<p>SICRNESS Project Director or designee</p>	<p>Latrines and drainage structures will be maintained in good operating conditions to ensure compliance</p>

<p>thin the compound and to the nearby community. Similarly, lining latrine waste during mop-out releases contained hogens into the environment. Ring solid waste (usually a mixture of food scraps, packaging, and paper) in open containers creates breeding habitat and attracts disease vectors such as rodents.</p> <p>soff & Standing Water: In general, failure to design or maintain appropriate drainage structures can result in standing water within the compound or on adjacent lands, which is of particular concern as malaria is endemic in most of Southern Sudan. Local erosion, including damage to adjacent fields, and sedimentation of surface waters also result.</p> <p>enerator Fumes, noise pollution, and potential spillage: Generators and storage present a risk of fuel spills which can contaminate soils and surface waters. Generators do contribute to air pollution, though the overall impact of a single well-maintained generator on air quality on and immediately adjacent to the compound should be minimal. Generator noise may have adverse effects on abutters if any. Under the previous IEE, Internews cured fuel-efficient generators to noise-suppression, which would reduce both air and noise pollution.</p> <p>sturbance to natural landscape/habitat/tershed: In the absence of complicating factors, USAID AFR</p>	<p>sealed containers.</p> <p>The creation of standing water is a concern, but is readily controllable with design and maintenance of appropriate drainage structures.</p> <p>Generators, including noise suppression features, will be well-maintained.</p>	<p>SICRNESS Project Director or designee</p> <p>SICRNESS Project Director or designee</p>	<p>Runoff and Standing water will be monitored</p> <p>Generators including noise suppression will be monitored to reduce air and noise pollution repairs will be made as necessary</p>
	<p>Any plan to provide potable water via well or borehole will include a formal AFR review and approval process</p>	<p>Country Director or designee</p>	<p>Compliance plan will be drafted and submitted as needed for AFR review and approval</p>

“disturbed area” of less than 10m² is of this nature is extremely unlikely to create significant adverse impacts of any kind. Radio station plot sizes are larger than 1000 m², but significant adverse impacts to landscape/habitat /watersheds are very unlikely, for the following reasons:
 No radio station site is located or adjacent to a protected area.
 No site is located adjacent to a seasonal or permanent stream or water body.
 In each case, the plot is designated by governmental authorities for the station lies within a landscape already disturbed by human activity, and is being allocated for future development.
 These factors strongly diminish environmental value of maintaining the landscape and habitat of the site in its baseline condition.

Offsite impacts of materials handling: Construction requires materials often procured locally: timber, fill, bricks, sand and gravel. Unmanaged extraction of these materials can have adverse effects on the environment.
 While Internews has direct control over its general contractors (GC), construction materials are often procured by GC from sub-vendors. In the case of timber, these sub-vendors often the terminus of a long untraceable supply chain. It would also be noted that radio stations are small construction projects, and as such their

siting requirements.

No plans are currently underway to build the radio stations, however, compliance will be ensured as recommended in the IEE

<p>te limited.</p> <p>new construction Internews undertake reasonable due gence to assure no significant erse impacts from materials rcing can be attributed to :rnews, and to reduce indirect acts through mitigation such equiring its general contractor ertify extraction of material is from ecologically sensitive a and to procure chain-of-ody-certified documentation. inoff and standing water: off from cleared ground or erials stockpiles during struction can result in imentation/fouling of surface ers, particularly if the site is ited in close proximity to a am or water body.</p> <p>struction may result in iding water on-site, which ily becomes breeding habitat mosquitoses and other disease ors; this is of particular ern as malaria is endemic in h of Southern Sudan. Both acts are controllable below level of significance with basic d construction practices.</p>			
<p>NS is implementing a set of inical upgrades to the 4 munity radio stations to ease their broadcast /audience; with these ades, the listening area ild expand to a 100km radius ind each station. For each of 4 stations, the upgrades ist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> creasing transmitter power to 250W to 2000W creasing mast height by , to 70m nstallation of high-gain 	<p>Any installation work at-height will be undertaken by workers with appropriate qualifications and experience, and with appropriate safety equipment, including fall-arrest harnesses.</p>	<p>SICRNESS Technical Manager or designee</p>	<p>Monitored during construction, contrac terms will include safety equipment specifications to mitigate compliance</p>

<p>Upgrade of generators to 240V + additional batteries and higher-capacity inverter installation of AC and improved ventilation to support operation of higher-power equipment.</p> <p>Upgrades to the station in Nasir are fully completed; masts are installed and generators replaced with new equipment for other stations has been transported to Tualei and Tualei. These technical upgrades were completed by the SICRNSS IEE of Egypt 2011. and will remain in operation.</p>			
<p>Station operation: The station was developed by EDC and the station/compound design process assessed both the potential impacts of construction and operation, including risks associated with radio-frequency radiation during broadcast operations. It concluded that there are environmental impacts of station operation and construction that should be held well below the level of significance with a set of measures, well-specified mitigation measures. Rather than repeat this analysis, the ERF/Report is based on the IEE.</p> <p>Repeater Network: Repeater stations by definition emit and ionizing radio-frequency (RF) radiation. Very high-intensity RF radiation can induce heating in biological tissues; it is possible for very high-intensity RF radiation to have heating effects to reach dangerous levels, particularly in sensitive areas such as the eyes and skin. The science of other “non-ionizing” electromagnetic fields (EMF) is still developing, but the current scientific consensus is that the RF field strength remains below the levels of concern.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The stream bed within the Juba compound will be maintained to be free of obstructions to flow. - No work will be allowed on antennas when live -Solid waste being held for collection at the Juba compound will be stored in sealed containers at least 10m from water supply points. -Drainage systems at the Juba compound will be kept free of obstruction and otherwise maintained in sound condition. - Any increase to station or repeater power during the period of USAID funding requires demonstration that the RF field strength remains below the levels of concern. 	<p>Eye Media Project Director of Designee</p>	<p>Ensure streambed is properly maintained, no work to be performed on live antennas, solid waste collection made on regular basis, drainage systems maintained, compliant with RF field strength as required by US and South Sudan Standards</p>

South Sudan Standards

ertain, with some studies
gesting increased cancer and
elopmental risks and
unological effects, among
ers.

se issues/risks do not apply to
repeater transmitters, due to
combination of (1) the low
mission power (1KW or less);
their installation on existing
towers, where they constitute
all portion of the total RF
ation load, and (3) the inverse
are, which means that RF field
nsity at the tower base from
1 transmitters will be low.

**aintenance of Existing Design
ures for Juba Station:**

am. Total stream capacity
not be diminished by the
velopment of the compound.
eam channel on average is 3m
1)

Stream will remain
substantially in the same
channel.

Changes to grading, septic
and drainage will comply with
IEE requirements.

ding, Septic & Drainage.

slope will be protected with
ns. Site grading and drainage
be designed and constructed
revent accumulation of
ding water. Aprons will be
alled and drainage provided at
water supply points with no
ding water allowed. No
:t gray or brown-water
arge to stream will be
ved. All drainage with the
ption of storm runoff and
ar point drainage will be
neled to the septic system. If
ic tank design is a pump-out
without leach field,
:rmeable tank construction
in 30m separation between
and stream and nearest

<p>the discharge terminus will be at least 30m from the property boundary and any shallow well, or off property. The vent stack(s) will be sealed and the system otherwise sealed. (e.g. access covers must be fitted.) Septic pump-out unit will feature a concrete drain and return to septic tank. Pump-out unit will be a minimum of 10m from the public water supply.</p>			
<p>GENERATORS: Generators must be placed on concrete aprons with berms or curbs/sumps will be placed around generators, fuel storage, and fuel pump-in unit (if different) sufficient in size to capture at least a 20 litre spill.</p>	<p>The borehole, if any will feature a sanitary seal and concrete well apron.</p>		
<p>REPEATER & WATER SUPPLY The borehole, if any will feature a sanitary seal and concrete well apron.</p> <p>SAFETY The public supply unit will feature a fence with gates or other barrier that reliably excludes livestock.</p>	<p>Access to the antenna will be physically restricted by fence with lockable gate</p>		
<p>Installation of the repeater was scheduled for completion by EDC prior to the 25th of November 2012 end date of the radio project; however this was not completed and may not be completed by November 2012. Installation includes physically installing the transmitters on cell towers, and installation and hook-up of all associated cabling and control</p>	<p>Installation work will be undertaken by workers with appropriate qualifications and experience for work on cell towers, and with appropriate safety equipment, including fall-arrest harnesses will be used.</p>	<p>Eye Media Project Director/Technical Director or designee</p>	<p>Contractual awards are reviewed and approved through competitive bidding to ensure appropriate qualifications and safety compliance.</p>

<p>tallation simply adds components to existing infrastructure (cell towers and tower base compounds) and does not involve breaking new ground or erecting new structures. There are thus no potential adverse environmental impacts associated with tallation. There are, however, operational safety risks that arise from working at height and around live equipment. These can be controlled by assuring that tallation personnel are qualified for work on cell towers and have appropriate safety gear.</p>			
<p>roadcasting and web development belong to categories of activities eligible for categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(v)—document and information transfers. There is no contraindication to categorical exclusion as broadcasting and website development/maintenance have foreseeable significant adverse impacts.</p>	Request categorical exclusion per 216.2(c)(2)(v).	Country Director/USAID	Categorical Exclusion requested
<p>Investigative and Program activities conform to classes of activities eligible for categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(v) (Document and information transfers) and (i) education, technical assistance training programs)</p>	Request categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(v)	Country Director/USAID	Categorical Exclusion requested
<p>Investigative and Program activities conform to classes of activities eligible for categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(v) (Document and information transfers) and (i) education, technical assistance training programs)</p> <p>Investigative and Program activities conform to classes of activities eligible for categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i)</p>	Request categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i)	Country Director/USAID	Categorical Exclusion requested

<p>216.2(c)(2)(i) (Education, technical assistance and training). Noted above, no train indication to this categorical exclusion exists. Hence research/ feedback, using focus groups, have no discernible direct or indirect adverse environmental impacts, conform to classes of activities eligible for categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(iii) (Analyses, studies, demographic or research workshops meetings).</p>	<p>Request categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(iii)</p>	<p>Country Director/USAID</p>	<p>Categorical Exclusion requested</p>
<p>Activities in this category are intended to strengthen and better integrate the management governance of the Community Radio Network (CRN) Eye Media/Radio, transition the organizations to greater independence, and develop more just and sustainable revenue streams. They are also intended to ensure that relevant staff in these organizations have the technical skills necessary to operate and maintain the physical infrastructure and broadcast equipment. Activities in this category will include, but are not limited to: - Rapid Assessment of Eye Media Eye Radio 98.6 FM - Development of independent advisory boards for the community radio stations and a national community network - Strengthening of the Eye Media Advisory Board - Development of business, marketing and sales plans and related training opportunities and other mechanisms, and</p>	<p>Ensure no adverse effects occur for these activities, and request Negative determination based on sound management of these activities.</p>	<p>Country Director or designee</p>	<p>Regular reporting on compliance</p>

USAID/South Sudan SICRNESS

Reporting form

Item column 3 in the EMP Mitigation Plan (EMP Part 2 of 3)	Status of Mitigative Measures
<p>g community radio stations, and potentially 2</p> <p>is.</p>	
<p>antenna while live.</p> <p>n and orderly condition, including intact screens on septic ht <input type="checkbox"/> fitting seals on pump <input type="checkbox"/> out points.</p> <p>ze of obstruction and otherwise maintained in sound</p>	<p>On-going as work is completed</p> <p>Regular inspections scheduled</p> <p>Regular inspections scheduled</p>
<p>on or transport to a dump site will be stored in sealed</p>	<p>On-going activity</p>
<p>concern, but is readily controllable with design and ge structures.</p> <p>ssion features, will be well <input type="checkbox"/> maintained.</p>	<p>Regular inspections scheduled</p> <p>Monthly inspections scheduled, repairs and maintenance as needed</p>
<p>new community radio stations in Tambura oeta (Eastern Equatoria) only if in line with</p>	
<p>via well or borehole will include a formal AFR review ill comply with siting requirements.</p> <p>o build the radio stations, however, compliance will be E.</p>	<p>No action</p> <p>No action</p>
<p>grades to 4 Community Radio Stations</p> <p>ill be undertaken by workers with appropriate with appropriate safety equipment, including fall <input type="checkbox"/> arrest</p>	<p>Project has been completed.</p>
<p>ba Station/Compound & Repeater Network;</p> <p>g</p> <p>mpound will be maintained to be free of obstructions to</p>	<p>Monitored on a regular basis.</p>
<p>ias when live</p> <p>on at the Juba compound will be stored in sealed supply points</p>	<p>Monitored on a regular basis</p> <p>Regular collections scheduled as needed</p>

ound will be kept free of obstruction and otherwise	Monitored on a regular basis, maintenance provided as needed.
power during the period of USAID funding requires strength remains compliant with US and any South Sudan	Monitored to determine that compliance is maintained as repeater power changes
the same channel.	No work being conducted that will impact the channel
image will comply with IEE requirements.	No changes to compound contemplated at this time.
sanitary seal and concrete well apron.	No changes to compound contemplated at this time.
ically restricted by fence with lockable gate	Lockable gate in place
allation of the Eye Radio repeater network	
in by workers with appropriate qualifications and , and with appropriate safety equipment, including fall□	Contractual awards are reviewed and approved through competitive bidding to ensure appropriate qualifications and safety compliance.
velopment/Maintenance	
egorical exclusion as webcasting and website development significant adverse impacts.	Request categorical exclusion per 216.2(c)(2)(v).
am Production	
ction conform to classes of activities eligible for R 216.2(c)(2)(v)	Request categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(v)
let Training	
ng conforms to a class of activities eligible for categorical 2)(i)	Request categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i)
edback	
iding focus groups, have no foreseeable direct or indirect	Request categorical exclusion under 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(iii)
and Operations Capacity Building and nent and Planning for Community Radio Media	
ded to strengthen and better integrate the management Radio Network (CRN) and Eye Media/Radio, transition pendence, and develop more robust and sustainable	Ensure no adverse effects occur for these activities, and request Negative determination based on sound management of these activities.

Sonya DeMasi _____

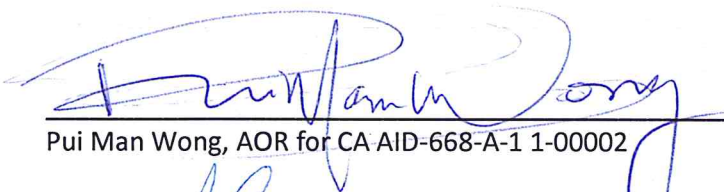
Print Name

Internews Network _____

Organization

BELOW THIS LINE FOR USAID USE ONLY

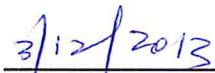
USAID/South Sudan, SICRNESS Program, Clearance of EMP:



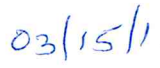
Pui Man Wong, AOR for CA AID-668-A-1 1-00002



Richard Nyasuk, USAID/ South Sudan Mission Environmental Officer



Date



Date

Organization Internews Network	Parent grant or project: AID-668-A-11-00002
Individual contact and title: Sonya DeMasi, Country Director	Address, phone & email (if available) sdemasi@internews.org PO Box 425, Plot 48, Block 1 Korok, Juba, South Sudan Mobile +211 927 486 983
Proposed subproject /subgrant (brief description) A subgrant will be provided to Eye Media Radio for the purpose of managing the radio station and building on-going sustainability.	Amount of funding requested \$9,766,212.00
	Period of performance: 30 Sept 2011 to 30 Sept 2013
	Location(s) of proposed activities: South Sudan

B. Activities, screening results, and findings

Proposed activities (Provide DESCRIPTIVE listing. Continue on additional page if necessary)	Screening result (Step 3 of instructions)			Findings (Step 6 of instructions. Complete for all moderate/unknown and high-risk activities ONLY)		
	Very Low Risk	High-Risk*	Moderate or unknown risk* significant adverse impacts are very unlikely	With specified mitigation, significant adverse impacts are very unlikely	Significant Adverse impacts are possible	
1. Direct operation of 4 existing community radio stations, and potentially 2 new community Radio Stations.	X		X			
2. Potential construction of 2 new community radio stations in Tambura (Western Equatoria) and Kapoeta (Eastern Equatoria)	X		X			
3. Completion of Technical Upgrades to 4 Community Radio Stations	X		X			
4. Potentially, Complete Installation of the Eye Radio repeater network	X			X		

(Signature) 

(Date) 14/3/13

(Print name) Sonya DeMasi

(Title) South Sudan Country Director

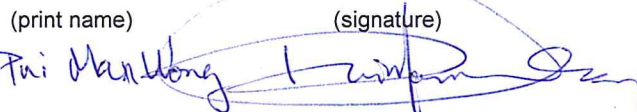

Note: if screening results for any activity is “high risk” or “moderate or unknown risk,” this form is not complete unless accompanied by an environmental review report.

BELOW THIS LINE FOR USAID USE ONLY

Notes:

1. For clearance to be granted, the activity MUST be within the scope of the activities for which use of the ERF is authorized in the governing IEE. **Review IEE before signature.** If activities are outside this scope, deny clearance and provide explanation in comments section. The Partner, C/AOTR, MEO and REA must then confer regarding next steps: activity re-design, an IEE or EA.
2. Clearing an ERF containing one or more findings that **significant adverse impacts are possible** indicates agreement with the analysis and findings. It does NOT authorize activities for which “significant adverse impacts are possible” to go forward. It DOES authorize other activities to go forward. The Partner, C/AOTR, MEO and REA must then confer regarding next steps: activity re-design, an IEE or EA.

Clearance record

C/AOTR	(print name)	(signature)	(date)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clearance given• Clearance denied	<u>Tui Manabong</u>		<u>3/12/2013</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Clearance given• Clearance denied	<u>Richard Nyarsuk</u>		<u>3/15/13</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clearance given			

This supplement provides additional questions to ascertain whether these proposed activities should be categorized as “very low risk:”

- If the answers to ALL the questions that follow are “NO,” then the proposed natural resource-based activity is considered “very low risk.”
- If the answer to ANY question is “YES,” the activity CANNOT be considered “very low risk.”

Screening criteria

Will the activities...	YES	N
Natural Resources		
Accelerate erosion by water or wind?		X
Reduce soil fertility and/or permeability?		X
Alter existing stream flow, reduce seasonal availability of water resources?		X
Potentially contaminate surface water and groundwater supplies?		X
Involve the extraction of renewable natural resources?		X
Lead to unsustainable use of renewable natural resources such as forest products?		X
Involve the extraction of non-renewable natural resources?		X
Restrict customary access to natural resources?		X
Reduce local air quality through generating dust, burning of wastes or using fossil fuels and other materials in improperly ventilated areas?		X
Affect dry-season grazing areas and/or lead to restricted access to a common resource?		X
Lead to unsustainable or unnecessarily high water extraction and/or wasteful use?		X
Ecosystems and Biodiversity		
Drain wetlands, or be sited on floodplains?		X
Harvest wetland plant materials or utilize sediments of bodies of water?		X

Affect domestic livestock by reducing grazing areas, or creating conditions where livestock disease problems could be exacerbated?		^
Involve the use of insecticides, herbicides and/or other pesticides?		X
Community and Social Issues		
Have a negative impact on potable water supplies?		X
Encourage domestic animal migration through natural areas?		X
Change the existing land tenure system?		X
Have a negative impact on culturally important sites in the community?		X
Increase in-migration to the area?		X
Create conditions that lead to a reduction in community health standards?		X
Lead to the generation of non-biodegradable waste?		X
Involve the relocation of the local community?		X
Potentially cause or aggravate land-use conflicts?		X

sites, both primary and ancillary activities. This description should be as specific and "local" as possible to the project under review -- not generalities about environmental conditions across the vast landscape of Sudan. Photographs of project site very helpful.

SICRNSS, implemented by Internews, is an ongoing project of USAID/South Sudan under the Mission's Democracy and Governance sector program. SICRNSS promotes participatory development, governance and democratic accountability, peace building, cultural tolerance, and effective communication between state actors, civic actors, and local communities by supporting independent media development, community radio and access to information in South Sudan including Malualkon, Tulare, Leer and Nassir. Please refer to pages 8 through 10 of the IEE dated 30 September 2012 for photographs and geographic detail.

The other component of media programming for USAID/S Sudan has been the Eye Radio Project (previously Sudan Radio Service). Eye Radio, implemented by Education Development Center, Inc., has become a valuable part of South Sudan's struggle for peace and development and a symbol of independent media, first through short-wave broadcasting and later through the establishment of the Juba-based 98.6 FM radio station. Listenership for the Juba station has grown dramatically since it opened in 2010 with a reach of over 1.1 million people and is expected to increase further after the installation of translator/repeater towers across the country. The current Eye Radio project ends on 25 September 2012.

On 7 September 2012, Internews submitted a cost extension request to USAID that would (1) extend the current SICRNSS project by 3 months to a new end date of 30 September 2013; (2) incorporate the existing Eye Radio project and its activities into SICRNSS; and (3) towards these ends, increase funding in the amount of \$4.9million.

C. Standards

Select the relevant SPHERE or EGSSAA standards against which this project will be judged. Be specific. The SPHERE standards are available at www.sphereproject.org and the EGSSAA standards are available

Provide both quantitative and qualitative information about actions needed during construction, how intervention will operate and any ancillary development activities that are required to build or operate the primary activity (e.g., road to a facility, need to quarry or excavate borrow material, need to lay utility pipes to connect with energy, water source or disposal point or any other activity needed to accomplish the primary one but in a different location). If various alternatives have been considered and rejected because the proposed activity is considered more environmentally sound, explain these.

The expanded and extended SICRNSS project resulting from this cost extension will be organized around six program objectives:

1. Develop and strengthen the network of community radio stations, the various radio programs, radio station advisory boards, and the capacity of local South Sudanese radio journalists.
2. Assist in strengthening the Government of South Sudan's core institutions by providing broadcast and feedback linkages with civil society groups and individual citizens, creating transparent and inclusive government policies, laws and regulations.
3. Increase citizen engagement with government institutions by providing balanced news and information on civic education, government activities, peace and development, anti-corruption and women's and minority issues.
4. Provide coverage of political party activities and assist in connecting parties to citizens through public fora and listener feedback mechanisms.
5. Cover all activities leading to an interim and then permanent constitution and elections in order to inform and involve citizens and citizen groups in those processes.
6. Continue previous SRS priorities including: building the capacity of South Sudanese journalists and media partners, advance cross-cutting objectives like gender, and inform South Sudanese on matters relating to health, agriculture, educational issues and culture.

G. Newsgathering and Program Production

H. Journalist and Media Outlet Training

I. Audience Research and Feedback

J. Governance, Management and Operations Capacity Building and Strategic/Operational Assessment and Planning for Community Radio Stations and Eye Radio/Eye Media

Using the table provided, identify all potential impacts for each activity. These must include all phases (planning & design, construction and handover, operation, and decommissioning). Explain direct, indirect, induced and cumulative effects on various components of the environment (e.g., air, water, geology, soils, vegetation, wildlife, aquatic resources, historic, archaeological or other cultural resources, people and their communities, land use, traffic, waste disposal, water supply, energy, etc.) Indicate also positive impacts and how the natural resources base will be sustainably improved. Identify actionable mitigation actions to avoid, reduce or compensate for negative impacts, such as restoration of borrow or quarry areas, replanting of vegetation, compensation for any relocation of homes and residents.

Construction and Handover		
Completed	See Section 3 of EMMP	
Operation		
	See Section 3 of EMMP	
Decommissioning		

G. Monitoring.

Briefly describe how regular project monitoring will be extended to include monitoring of the mitigation actions described in this environmental review report. See previous sections.

H. Findings.

Summarize findings into one of four categories, and check appropriate box on Environmental Review Form:

potential negative impacts of such activities. Still, the potential for adverse environmental impacts from water and sanitation activities exists, and it is the responsibility of program designers and implementers to avoid such impacts to the extent possible. Potential adverse impacts from water and sanitation activities can be summarized as follows:

Potential adverse impacts from water supply activities:

- 1. Depletion of fresh water resources (surface and groundwater)*
- 2. Chemical degradation of the quality of potable water sources (surface and groundwater)*
- 3. Creation of stagnant (standing) water*
- 4. Degradation of terrestrial, aquatic, and coastal habitats*
- 5. Increased human health risks (e.g. from arsenic content in groundwater)*

Potential adverse impacts from sanitation activities:

- 1. Increased human health risks from contamination of surface water, groundwater, soil, and food by excreta, chemicals and pathogens*
- 2. Ecological harm from degradation of stream, lake, estuarine and marine water quality and degradation of land habitats*

Water and Sanitation conditions:

To mitigate potential effects of inadequate drinking water quality, the Implementing partners shall:

- a) Prepare a *Water Quality Assurance Plan* that describes monitoring criteria, monitoring frequency, and measures for ensuring the safe provision of water to recipients.

- (6) Measures for host-country and USAID reporting;
- (7) Measures to correct any water quality issue that is found out of compliance; and
- (8) Notification measures (to USAID, host-country, and school/community) that will be taken if the water quality at a borehole is found to be out of compliance.

B) Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Plan

- (1) Equipment maintenance requirements and schedule
- (2) Responsible parties for maintenance
- (3) Maintenance reporting requirements

While the Partner may propose alternative means of ensuring that water quality does not present a risk to human health, the analyses and standards that the Partner proposes should be based on sound risk assessment and should be science-based.

	<p>above the overflow outlet.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Protect the communal tap from back-siphoning with a check valve or another anti-siphon device.</p>
Disinfection	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Use an erosion chlorinator to treat the water automatically as it enters the tank. This is proposed as the most effective <u>and cost-effective</u> approach to water quality assurance.</p>
Maintenance	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Inspect tanks daily to ensure that the hatch is closed, the vent and screens are intact, etc.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Clean tank at least annually and more frequently if there is noticeable sediment in the tank. If the system is not chlorinated, we recommend monthly cleanings.</p>
Water Quality Assurance	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Select a good quality groundwater source.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Install the system correctly, clean and disinfect system, and test water quality again after installation is complete.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Install disinfection equipment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maintain system properly.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitor for a disinfection residual.</p>
Public notification	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Advise the public, in a thoughtful and careful manner, about the possible risks associated with long-term consumption.</p>

