I. COVERSHEET FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION PLAN & REPORT (UMBRELLA EMPR: INSTITUTIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

USAID MISSION SO # and Title: _____

Title of IP Activity: _____

IP Name: __ _____

Funding Period: FY_____ - FY_____

Resource Levels (US$): _____

Report Prepared by: Name:_____ Date: _____

Date of Previous EMPR: _____ (if any)

Status of Fulfilling Mitigation Measures and Monitoring:

_____ Initial EMPR describing mitigation plan is attached (Yes or No).

_____ Annual EMPR describing status of mitigation measures is established and attached (Yes or No).

_____ Certain mitigation conditions could not be satisfied and remedial action has been provided within the EMPR (Yes or No).

USAID Mission Clearance of EMPR:

Contracting Officer's Technical Representative:_____ Date: _____

Mission Environmental Officer: _____ Date: _____
( )

Regional Environmental Advisor: _____ Date: _____
( )

***List of CHF Haiti projects covered in this UEMPR* (Institutional and Economic Development):**

1. Background, Rationale and Outputs/Results Expected:

By improving access to financial services for those un-served or underserved by the formal financial markets, CHF is helping to create jobs, improve living standards for clients, and bring private capital into microfinance markets—and to the poor.

According to the 2009 Haitian Microfinance industry overview, in 2006, Haiti had a GDP per capita of only US $525, making Haiti the poorest country in the western hemisphere. Also according to this same overview, 54% of the population lives on less than $1 per day and 78% of the population live on less than $2 per day. Poverty is mainly rural: 77% of the extremely poor live in rural areas, as compared to 9% in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Formal unemployment and underemployment are widespread; the unemployment rate is estimated to be two-thirds of the labor force. Thus, the majority of the population is informally employed. It is estimated that 70%-80% of all economic activity is informal, 99% of all businesses unregistered, and total "informal" assets equal $12.8 billion (over 200% of GDP).

Haitians living in rural areas, as well as those too poor for commercial banks, need a full range of financial services, as much of the population is supported by remittances, and poor security means that they would like their money safeguarded in a bank, rather than having to hold money themselves.

According to Stephen Mago, writer for the African Executive, small and medium sized enterprises (what he calls SMEs) bring the most potential to emerging economies. Although they are most likely to move into areas of comparative advantage and high value addition, they often face economic, institutional, and legal obstacles. Obstacles include limited access to working capital and long-term credit, legal and regulatory restrictions, inadequate infrastructure, high transaction costs, and limited managerial and technical expertise. Despite the presence of multiple and often interrelated constraints, however, the widespread belief, on which policies to support SMEs are based, is that the lack of finance constitutes the main obstacle to the growth of SMEs.

Microfinance provides the working poor with access to affordable capital. Given Haiti's low per capita income (the lowest in the western hemisphere), as well as the high rate of official unemployment, the informal economy and the working poor dominate the Haitian economy as a whole. According to Ian Whiteside and Steve Wardle, who wrote the massive "Haitian Microfinance Industry Overview" in 2009, microfinance provides access to credit for those ignored by the formal banking sector due to their inability to start a loan.

CHF looks to cooperatives as a target in microfinance. Cooperatives can take advantage of the economies of scale gained from collaboration, in areas such as logistics, marketing, finance, sales and more. External linkages to supplies, markets or capital are facilitated by aggregating supply and demand to a level that provides the cooperative with bargaining power greater than that of each member individually. In turn, local economies benefit from the ripple effect of these financial gains.

CHF's USAID/KATA program is an $81 million, 4-year program that is designed to:

- Enable access to economic opportunities that provide people with dignity, income and the chance to contribute to the economic development of their country
- Enhance the government's ability to effectively respond to the needs of its constituents
- Provide improved access to capital, market linkages and investments for Haiti's micro, small and medium enterprises
- Increase access to social and productive infrastructure

2. Activity Description:

This EMPR covers all activities directly related to vocational training and micro-enterprise development. Any other project that involves vocational training and micro-enterprise development can also consult this EMPR for general mitigation measures that should be incorporated into project activities.

The following represent planned activities for Institutional and Economic Development projects:

1. Training on various vocational activities, including:
    a. Masonry
    b. Cosmetology
    c. Food service
    d. Car/motorcycle mechanics
    e. Woodwork and carpentry
    f. Plumbing
    g. Metal work
    h. Electrical work
    i. Garment production
    j. Fishing
2. Provision of tools, equipment, machinery, and/or materials for above trades
3. Micro-enterprise water use
4. Micro-enterprise machinery use and maintenance
5. Micro-enterprise waste management
6. Fishery management
7. Hygienic fish preparation and transport for market sale
8. Book-keeping, marketing, and other small business skills

3. Environmental Baseline:

Project will be implemented in 5 departments of Haiti, Petit Goâve, Port-au-Prince, Saint Marc, Gonaïves and Cap Haïtien. Due to the increase of hurricane activity in recent years, along with the recent earthquakes, the severe damages and loss of life that have resulted, and the lack of resources Haitians need to be prepared for these events, the USAID/KATA program focuses much of its activity on institutional and economic development.

In USAID's 2007 report "Environmental Vulnerability in Haiti," Glenn Smucker and team point out that many of the environmental problems in Haiti can be attributed to, "acute poverty, rapid population growth and unplanned urbanization"(Smucker, iii). These factors have created a

much higher and concentrated demand for firewood and charcoal among other natural resources and services in and around urban centers.

Not only does the indoor burning of charcoal worldwide account for the death of nearly 800,000 children and 500,000 women annually (WHO, 2006), but it is a main factor driving the deforestation of hills and mountainsides in Haiti. According to Richard Haggerty's country study on Haiti from 1989, in 1925, Haiti had 60% of its original forest covering the country. Since then, the population has cut down all but an estimated 2% of its original forest cover, and in the process has destroyed fertile farmland soils, contributing to desertification. Most important is the hillside deforestation, which has caused a slew of flooding and mudslide problems for cities and other communities located in watershed and flood plain areas.

During the hurricane seasons of both 2004 and 2008, the flooding and mudslides in Gonaives provide examples of the types of indirect problems that result from hillside deforestation and poor watershed management. According to earthobservatory.nasa.gov, "in September 2004, more than 2,500 people died when Tropical Storm Jeanne unleashed torrential rain on northeastern Haiti…The disaster was repeated in September 2008, when a string of storms—Gustav, Hanna, and Ike—drenched Haiti. Though the resulting floods were as extensive as in 2004, the death toll was not as great. As of September 15, 423 people had been reported dead, 50 were missing, and more than 100,000 were in shelters, said the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)."

The mudslides and flooding in Gonaives serve as a grim warning to the possibilities of what could be in the nation's capital, Port-Au-Prince, as both cities are located in large watersheds. Such floods and mudslides can contribute to a slew of other health, social and environmental problems ranging from road blockage, to drinking water contamination and disease spread.

The average annual rainfall is 140 to 200 centimeters, but it is unevenly distributed. Heavier rainfall occurs in the southern peninsula and in the northern plains and mountains. Rainfall decreases from east to west across the northern peninsula. The eastern central region receives a moderate amount of precipitation, while the western coast from the northern peninsula to Port-au-Prince, the capital, is relatively dry. Some regions have two rainy seasons, lasting from April to June and from August to October, whereas other regions experience rainfall from May to November. Annual variations of precipitation can cause droughts, widespread crop failures, and famine.

Temperatures are almost always high in the lowland areas, ranging from 15° C to 25° C in the winter and from 25° C to 35° C during the summer. Haiti is located on the leeward side of Hispaniola, which means that the influence of humid trade winds is not as great as in The Dominican Republic. The more humid districts are found on the northern and eastern slopes of the mountains.

Only 54% of the population in Haiti has broad definition access to potable water, while only 30% have access to sanitation coverage, according to a WHO/UNICEF report in 2006.

According to CIA world fact book, about 66% of all Haitians work in the agricultural sector, which consists mainly of subsistence farming on a small scale. Mangoes and coffee are the country's most important exports; however, agriculture only makes up 30% of the country's GDP.

In order to alleviate the pressures put upon the Haitian population due to the level of environmental degradation in the country, as well as promote long-term sustainable development as to allow for reforestation and environmental recuperation, development agencies must, "be part of an integrated approach, directly linking natural resource management with other pertinent sectors such as early warning, urban planning, reproductive health, and job creation programs" (Smucker, v).

4. Evaluation of Environmental Impact Potential of Activities (Table 2):

Solid waste:
Activities such as food service may generate solid organic and inorganic wastes.

Liquid waste:
Gray waters will be generated by activities such as food service and fish preparation for market sale. Car and motorcycle repair shops will generate used motor oil that must be properly recycled/disposed of. Activities resulting from cosmetology trainings, such as hair salons, may generate liquid chemical waste such as hair dye and alcohol.

Erosion and ecosystem damage at sand extraction pits:
Brick and block making requires extraction of sand, which may lead to erosion and ecosystemic damage if not properly managed.

Energy use:
Operations such as garment production will increase electrical energy demands. Brick making will require fuel for firing, and may lead to deforestation if wood fires are used.

Water use:
High water demand may result from some microenterprise activities such as fish preparation.

Overexploitation of fisheries:
The provision of fishing equipment may facilitate overexploitation of certain fish populations if fishermen if control mechanisms are not put into place.

1. **Environmental Mitigation Actions (Tables 2 & 3) (this section is part of the annual EMR, but not the initial):**

CHF will implement the following strategies to mitigate the potential impacts described above:

- Train microenterprise beneficiaries in environmental best practices such as solid and liquid waste management, proper disposal of hazardous materials, energy and water conservation etc;
- Work with fishermen associations to implement sustainable fishing techniques;

- Ensure sound extraction of materials such as sand and rehabilitation of borrow pits;
- Carry out Environmental Assessments for any microenterprise projects that are large in scale, that will generate large volumes of hazardous waste, or that are to be located in sensitive areas.
- Monitor microenterprise projects after completion, and make adjustments to the mitigation plan when unforeseen impacts arise or when mitigation measures are insufficient to reduce impacts.

Tables 2 and 3 provide additional detail on the mitigation measures and monitoring strategy to be implemented by CHF Haiti.

III-A. Environmental Screening Form (Table 1):
*A screening form will be filled out for each individual project that falls under this UEMPR

III-B. Identification of Mitigation Plan (Table 2)

Activity/Impact/Mitigation Table (USAID/KATA) - INSTITUTIONAL CAPACTIY BUILDING/ECONOMIC AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT			
Project Type	**Activity**	**Description of Impact**	**Prescribed mitigation measures**
A. Vocational Training *See Sub-project type table for specific activities/impacts/ mitigations for vocational trainings in the areas of masonry, woodworks, carpentry, plumbing, metal-works, cosmetology, car and motorcycle mechanics, electrical work and culinary arts	i. Training on various vocational activities, including material sourcing and waste disposal	1. Material sourcing could contribute to deforestation, soil erosion and sedimentation	a. Train participants on upstream impacts of their activities and encourage reducing, re-using and recycling when applicable
			b. Create written and laminated posters as reminders for workers or re-duce, re-use and recycle and hang them in the training facility, as well as distribute copies to participants
		2. Inadequate tools may harm workers and prevent them from performing duties	a. Provide workers with the correct tools and instructions on proper use
		3. Waste disposal could contaminate local ground and surface water and pose potential human health concerns in the area of activity	a. Train participants on proper waste management techniques (avoid dumping waste into nearby rivers or canals, and instead seek out local trash collection networks or nearby garbage dumps)
B. Micro-enterprise development *See Sub-project type table for specific activities/impacts/	i. Training on micro-enterprise water use	4. Inefficient water use can deplete local resources, increase costs and jeopardize the enterprise's future access to water	a. Encourage "dry cleanup" which involves washing without water (sweeping, wiping down) before washing.
			b. Install high-pressure water nozzles to hoses to help ease cleaning and cut water use

mitigations for Micro-enterprise development projects dealing with fishing cooperatives, fish markets, dairy production, food services and garment production	ii. Training on micro-enterprise machinery use and maintenance	5. Inadequate maintenance can lead to machinery failure, leading to high costs for repair and a temporary or permanent halt to production	a. Train beneficiaries to form a schedule for regular maintenance checks and repairs. Ensure that workers have up-to-date training in operation and maintenance. Do not wait until machinery is broken before checking it
			b. Ensure workers are supplied with adequate protective clothing for machinery operation and maintenance (e.g. gloves, boots, goggles, face masks)
	iii. Training on micro-enterprise waste management	6. Inadequate handling and disposal of organic wastes can create water source contamination and/or offensive and distracting odors	a. Promote composting of organic wastes
		*For any Micro-enterprise facilities that require removal of human waste from septic tanks or latrines, see EMPR: Potable Water and Sanitation	
C. Rehabilitation of Micro-enterprise infrastructure	* See Infrastructure EMPR for general construction Activities/ Mitigations/ Impacts		

Activity/Impact/Mitigation Sub-Project Type Table (USAID/KATA) - INSTITUTIONAL CAPACTIY BUILDING/ECONOMIC AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Project Type	Activity	Description of Impact	Prescribed mitigation measures
I. Vocational training - Masonry	i. Training on brick making and other masonry work	7. Dust and respiratory health concerns.	a. Require the use of gloves and masks for workers, and demonstrate the respiratory benefits of keeping materials moist.

II. Vocational training - Cosmetology	i. Disposal of cosmetic products	8. Inadequate disposal of chemical cosmetic products can cause ground water contamination.	a. Ensure cosmetic waste is disposed in clay- or concrete-lined pits, and that if these wastes are stored somewhere on-site before transportation to final disposal location, that the chemicals are not leaking into the ground
III. Vocational training - Car/motorcycle mechanics	i. Training on automobile and motorcycle repair	9. Workers may be affected by noise operating vehicles, hammering and polishing	a. Provide and / or promote use of earplugs
		10. Stockpiled tires can spontaneously combust producing prolonged, polluting fires	a. Reuse or re-tread as many old tires as possible, when not possible dispose of tires in appropriate dump site. When possible site tire stockpiles a safe distance away from homes and shops.
		11. Workers can experience contamination from toxic substances like oil, fuel and lubricants.	a. Implement industrial safety procedures, like the use of protective equipment.
		12. Used motor oil and batteries	a. When possible recycle used motor oil and batteries, when not possible store in puncture proof containers before transporting to hazardous waste dump site.
IV. Vocational training - Woodwork/ Carpentry	i. Training on manufacture of furniture and other wood products	13. Workers can experience contamination because of glues, solvents, sealants, lacquers or toxic substances	a. Require the use of protective equipment, like gloves, masks and goggles for workers.
V. Vocational Training - Plumbing	i. Training on plumbing	14. Workers can have accidents due to misuse of plumbing tools	a. Implement industrial safety procedures, like the use of protective equipment and provide safety training in use of tools
VI. Vocational Training - Metal-works	i. Training on metal polishing, cleaning and finishing	15. Metal finishing operations often use hazardous chemicals, including solvents, acids and bases and can injure those handling chemicals	a. Label chemicals containers with appropriate hazard warnings
			b. Conduct employee trainings in the proper handling of chemicals.

			c. Ensure chemical waste is disposed in clay- or concrete-lined pits, and that if these wastes are stored somewhere on-site before transportation to final disposal location, that the chemicals are not leaking into the ground
VII. Vocational Training - Electrical Work	i. Training on construction of electrical distribution networks and electrical repair	16. Workers can experience accidents due to mismanagement of electrical equipment.	a. Implement industrial safety procedures, like the use of protective equipment. Provide training in use of electrical equipment and safety
VIII. Micro-enterprise development - Food Services	i. Training on restaurant service	17. Biological and chemical contamination may occur due to food handling	a. Train restaurant employees on safe food handling, cooking temperatures, etc.
			b. Promote restaurant implemention of mandatory hand washing after bathroom use. Suggest posting of signs in bathroom facilities.
		18. Increase in demand for potable water and power	a. Employ water and energy conservation practices
IX. Micro-enterprise development - Fishing cooperatives and markets	i. Trainings on fish quality and quantity management	19. Unsustainable fishing practices can lead to the destruction of fish population	a. Set a minimum size limit for harvested fish
			b. Close seasons during critical stages in fish life cycles
			c. Ensure safe-catch limits are set and enforced
		20. Lack of monitoring of changes in fishing site locations and distances off-shore, variations in total catch from season to season and average fish sizes can lead to unintended depletion of fish stock.	a. Form fish stock community monitoring and management body in charge of recording dramatic changes in fishing site locations, distance from shore, total catch in kg(s) for season and average sizes of fish caught. This body will also enforce catch-limits, minimum size limits and end of fishing season.
			b.Train in record keeping and design of record storage database, ensure equal represetnation of all fisherman from cooperative or community.

	ii. Maintenance of equipment and boats	21. Contamination of beaches and ports from fuel and oil spills and organic waste	a. Recycle and/or dispose of motor oil properly
			b. Establish order and cleanliness in operations and fueling procedures; carefully maintain boat motors
	iii. Waste management of fish market	22. Waste water combined with fish remains and fats can clog pipes, contaminate sources of water and attract disease carrying insects/rodents	a. Mix any fish remains with pig food and distribute/sell to local farmers
X. Micro-enterprise development - Dairy production	i. Training on dairy production manufacturing	23. Inadequate handling of dairy products may cause contamination or spoiling	a. Ensure dairy facility is equipped with adequate refrigeration units to store dairy products pre and post production
			b. Practice good hygiene in milking and bottling, pasteurize milk
	2. Training on dairy waste processing and disposal	24. Contamination of surface waters	a. Install gray water treatment system for dairy-related wastewater

III-C. Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation Tracking Table (Table 3).

Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation Report (USAID/KATA) - INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING/ECONOMIC AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT									
Impact No.	Description of Mitigation Measure	Responsible Party	Monitoring Methods			Results			Recommended Adjustments
			Indicators	Methods	Frequency	Dates Monitored	Problems Encountered	Mitigation Effectiveness	
A. Vocational Training									
1	a. Train participants on upstream impacts of their activities and encourage reducing, re-using and recycling when applicable		% of trained beneficiaries adopting 1 or more best practices	Survey	Annually				
	b. Create written and laminated posters as reminders for workers to re-duce, re-use and recycle and hang them in the training facility, as well as distribute copies to participants								

2	a. Provide workers with the correct tools and instructions on proper use		Percentage of workers provided with correct tools and proper use instructions	Field Visit Report	Monthly				
3	a. Train participants on proper waste management techniques (avoid dumping waste into nearby rivers or canals, and instead seek out local trash collection networks or nearby garbage dumps)		Existence of a waste management agreement and responsible party	Field Visit Report	Once at project Implementation				
B. Micro-enterprise development									
4	a. Encourage "dry cleanup" which involves washing without water (sweeping, wiping down) before washing.		Y/N Facility users report dry cleanup	Informal survey of facility users	Once at project completion				
	b. Install high-pressure water nozzles to hoses to help ease cleaning and cut water use		Y/N high-pressure water nozzles installed	Field visit report	Once at project implementation and once at project completion				

5	a. Train beneficiaries to form a schedule for regular maintenance checks and repairs. Ensure that workers have up-to-date training in operation and maintenance. Do not wait until machinery is broken before checking it		Y/N maintenance checks and repairs performed in last month	Checklist	Monthly				
	b. Ensure workers are supplied with adequate protective clothing for machinery operation and maintenance (e.g. gloves, boots, goggles, face masks)		Y/N Workers are observed wearing appropriate clothing and protective equipment	Site visit	Monthly for first year				
6	a. Promote composting of organic waste		Y/N Site is composting waste	Site visit	Annually				

Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation Report (USAID/KATA) - Sub-Project Type: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING/ECONOMIC AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

I. Vocational training - Masonry

7	a. Require the use of gloves and masks for workers, and demonstrate the respiratory benefits of keeping materials moist		Percentage of workers supplied with adequate protective clothing and using dust reduction techniques	Field Visit Report	Once at project implementation				
II. Vocational training - Cosmetology									
8	a. Ensure cosmetic waste is disposed in clay- or concrete-lined pits, and that if these wastes are stored somewhere on-site before transportation to final disposal location, that the chemicals are not leaking into the ground		Y/N clay-lined or concrete-lined pits exist. Y/N chemicals are leaking into ground during storage.	Field Visit Report	Monthly				
III. Vocational training - Car/motorcycle mechanics									
9	a. Provide and / or promote use of earplugs		Percentage of workers wearing earplugs	Field Visit Report	Monthly				

10	a. Reuse or re-tread as many old tires as possible, when not possible dispose of tires in appropriate dump site. When possible site tire stockpiles a safe distance away from homes or repair shop.		Number of old tires reused, re-treaded. Y/N storage sites are safe distance from homes and shops.	Field Visit Report	Monthly				
11	a. Implement industrial safety procedures, like the use of protective equipment.		Percentage of workers provided with training on safety procedures and provided with protective equipment	Field Visit Report	After training and monthly				
12	a. When possible recycle used motor oil and batteries, when not possible store in puncture proof containers before transporting to hazardous waste dump site.		Y/N Facility is storing and disposing of used motor oil and batteries properly	Site visit	Semi-annually				
IV. Vocational training - Woodwork/ Carpentry									

13	a. Require the use of protective equipment, like gloves, masks and goggles for workers.		Y/N Workers are observed wearing appropriate clothing and protective equipment	Field Visit Report	After training and monthly				
V. Vocational Training - Plumbing									
14	a. Implement industrial safety procedures, like the use of protective equipment and provide safety training in use of tools		Y/N Workers are observed wearing appropriate clothing, protective equipment and demonstrate proper use of tools	Field Visit Report	After training and monthly				
VI. Vocational Training - Metal-works									
15	a. Label chemicals containers with appropriate hazard warnings		Y/N Chemicals are properly labeled and stored	Field Visit Report	After training and monthly				
	b. Conduct employee trainings in the proper handling of chemicals.								

	c. Ensure chemical waste is disposed in clay- or concrete-lined pits, and that if these wastes are stored somewhere on-site before transportation to final disposal location, that the chemicals are not leaking into the ground		Y/N Clay-lined or concrete-lined pits exist. Yes / No chemicals are leaking into ground during storage.	Field Visit Report	Weekly				
VII. Vocational Training - Electrical Work									
16	a. Implement industrial safety procedures, like the use of protective equipment. Provide training in use of electrical equipment and safety		Y/N Workers are observed wearing appropriate clothing, protective equipment and demonstrate proper use of tools	Field Visit Report	After training and monthly				
VIII. Micro-enterprise development - Food Services									
17	a. Train restaurant employees on safe food handling, cooking temperatures, etc.		Y/N Employees are observed implementing at least 1	Site visit and informal interview of employees	Semi-annually				

	b. Promote restaurant implementation of mandatory hand washing policies after bathroom use. Suggest posting of signs in bathroom facilities		hygienic food preparation practice, hand washing is reported and signs are present in bathrooms						
18	a. Employ water and energy conservation practices		Amount of water and energy bills	Field Visit Report	Monthly				
IX. Micro-enterprise development - Fishing cooperatives and markets									
19	a. Set a minimum size limit for harvested fish		Y/N Fishermen report smaller and/or scarcer catch	Survey of fishermen	Monthly				
	b. Close seasons during critical stages in fish life cycles								
	c. Ensure safe-catch limits are set and enforced		Y/N Fishermen know safe-catch limits	Survey of fishermen	Annually				

20	a. Form fish stock community monitoring and management body in charge of recording dramatic changes in fishing site locations, distance from shore, total catch in Kg(s) for season and average sizes of fish caught. This body will also enforce catch-limits, minimum size limits and end of fishing season.		Y/N Existence of fish stock monitoring and management committee and proper records	Survey of fishing cooperative / community members	Monthly for first year and then bi-annually				
	b.Train in record keeping and design of record storage database, ensure equal representation of all fisherman from cooperative or community.								
21	a. Recycle and/or dispose of motor oil properly		Y/N maximum limit is set for weight and number harvested fish	Field visit and report on weight and number for harvested fish	Weekly				

	b. Establish order and cleanliness in operations and fueling procedures; carefully maintain boat motors		Existence of an operations plan (including fueling protocol), a waste management agreement, and responsible party	Field Visit Report	Once at project Implementation				
22	a. Mix any fish remains with pig food and distribute/sell to local farmers								
X. Micro-enterprise development - Dairy production									
23	a. Ensure dairy facility is equipped with adequate refrigeration units to store dairy products pre and post production		Existence of a waste management agreement and responsible party	Field Visit Report	Once at project Implementation				
	b. Practice good hygiene in milking and bottling, pasteurize milk		Y/N Existence of refrigeration units and good hygiene practices	Field Visit Report	Once at project Implementation and monthly thereafter				
24	a. Install gray water treatment system for dairy-related wastewater								

References for UEMPR tables:

Bickel Stephen E. (lead author with 6 others). “Environmental Guidelines for Development Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean.” USAID Latin America Bureau Publication, July 2006.

Office of Sustainable Development, USAID Bureau for Africa. “Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities in Africa: Environmentally Sound Design for Planning and Implementing Development Activities. January 2007.