



FAO - EIA

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

FCPF Task-Force

FAO leads international efforts to end hunger



- **Mandate:** to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy
 - ▶ Makes sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to live healthy, active lives
 - ▶ Leads international efforts to defeat hunger:
 - ▶ improve agriculture, forestry, fisheries practices
 - ▶ ensure adequate nutrition for all
 - ▶ focus on rural areas
- **Strengths:**
 - intergovernmental organization (191 member nations)
 - 3641 staff, present in over 130 countries
 - Total resources over 2 billion US\$

FAO leads international efforts to end hunger



Four main areas of competence:

1. Sharing INFORMATION

- Global Early Warning information; Food standards (Codex Alimentarius)

2. Providing policy ADVICE

- Promotes opportunities for agriculture to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Leads the agricultural cluster and co-leads the food security cluster in-country

3. Providing FORUM for nations to meet

- Committee on World Food Security; Committee of Fisheries etc.
- Increasingly brings together and coordinate international partners (donors, int'l organizations, NGOs, private sector...)

4. Providing rural DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

- Delivers globally and particularly in fragile contexts (Emergency Relief & Rehabilitation)



FAO's work and mandates including environmental activities are highly specialized and count with a wide base of internal expertise and global standards and policies which normally are agreed with member countries. FAO's well-known normative work is also closely related to the EIA best practices.



Office of the
DIRECTOR GENERAL

Deputy Director-General
KNOWLEDGE

Agriculture & Consumer Protection

Fisheries & Aquaculture

Natural resources & Environment

Forestry

Economic & Social Development

Deputy Director-General
OPERATIONS

Technical Cooperation

Corporate Services

→ OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG)

- Receives reports of violations of FAO's regulations, rules and pertinent administrative provisions related thereto as well as fraudulent and corrupt activities by third parties involved in programmes and operations of the Organization.
- Administers a case management system that ensures the confidentiality of complainants' identities and of the information submitted to the Office.
- Conducts investigations in compliance with fairness and due process as per applicable provisions.
- Reports on the results of investigations together with appropriate recommendations.
- Reviews investigative findings to identify trends and weaknesses in the internal control environment.
- Proposes the implementation of mechanisms, practices, regulations and policies that encourage an ethical working environment, enhance the integrity of FAO's operations and prevent the recurrence of misconduct and fraudulent activity.



1. **MRV and monitoring** REDD+ countries have systems and capacities to develop and implement MRV and monitoring
2. **National REDD+ governance** Transparency, inclusiveness and effectiveness in national REDD+ governance increased
3. **Stakeholder engagement** Indigenous Peoples, civil society and other stakeholders participate effectively in national and international REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation
4. **Multiple benefits** Multiple benefits of forests are realised and ensured in REDD+ strategies and actions
5. **Transparent, equitable and accountable management** National fund management and equitable benefit sharing systems are operational for REDD+ performance based payments
6. **Sector transformation** Strengthened national and sub-national capacities to develop sustainable REDD+ investment strategies and portfolios

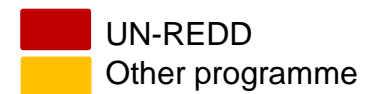
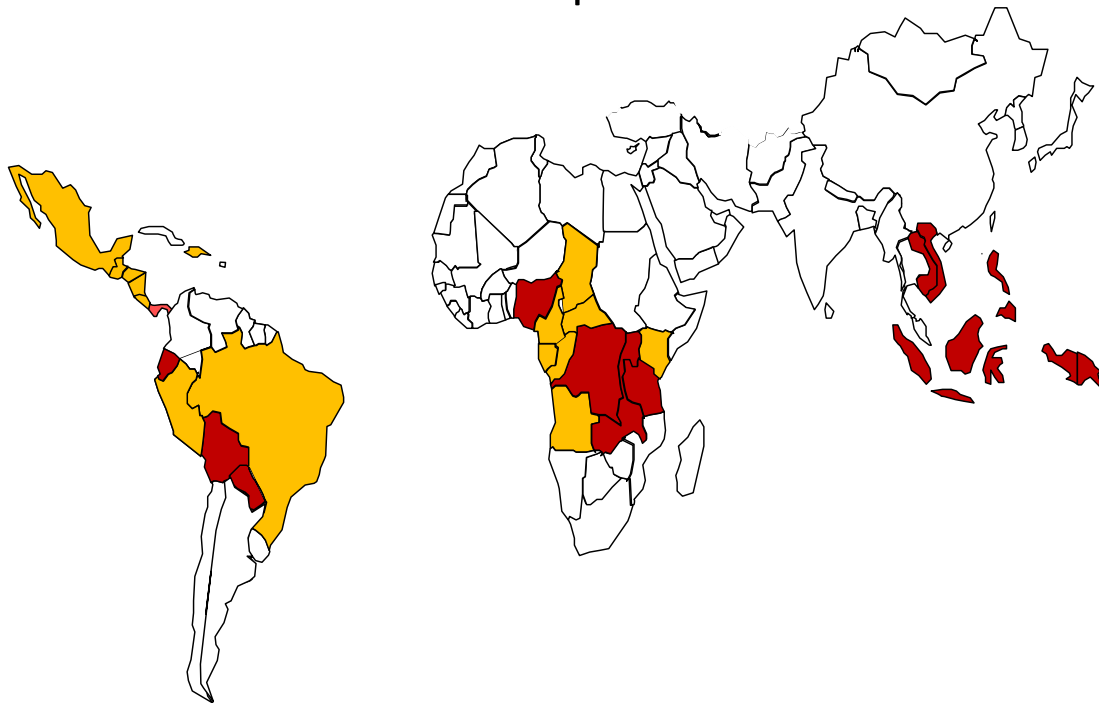


- 29 partner countries, of which 9 + 3 pilot countries
 - National REDD+ Strategies and coordination
 - MRV , stakeholder engagement, capacity building
- Global Programme, internat'l support functions
 - MRV and Monitoring (Including the GHGI)
 - Governance
 - IP/CSO engagement
 - Equitable benefit sharing and livelihoods
 - Sector transformation
 - Multiple benefits
 - Knowledge management, sharing & coordination

FAO in support of national MRV&M programs



- 12 UN-REDD pilot countries
- 9 Tier2 UN-REDD countries
- 5 Countries under FAO-Finland Programme
- 8 Actives countries under NFMA
- 8 Countries under FAO-GIZ cooperation





Two important groups within FAO:

- Redd board
- Inter-departmental group on climate change



A comprehensive programme of organizational reform and culture change began in 2008, which included:

- Headquarters restructuring through a flatter, more responsive and efficient structure.
- Upgrading the decentralization process.
- Modernizing and streamlining administrative and operational processes.

FAO has therefore improved teamwork, internal efficiency coupled with better IT infrastructure and greater autonomy of FAO's decentralized offices, which all together allows the Organization to respond timely to country needs.



- FAO is presently in the process of reviewing the project cycle updating/aligning it with FAO and UN Reform, RBM and EIA standards.
- At large FAO is improving its current Accountability and Quality Assurance Framework for FAO's Field Programme under the new Strategic Framework, in the context of FAO, UN Reform (United Nations common country programming processes)

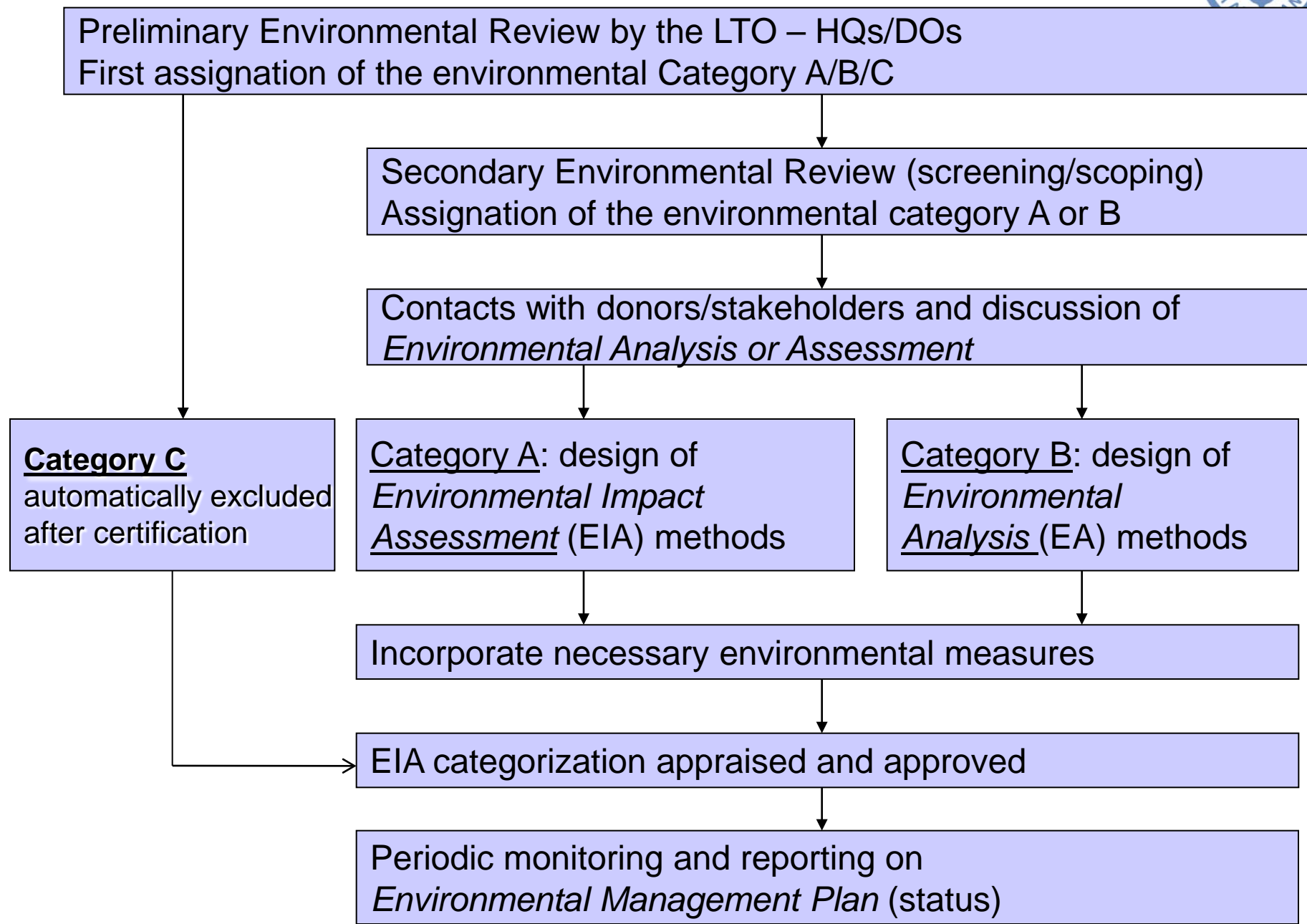


- The EIA Team represents a participatory process among the different technical departments and divisions, to ensure an holistic approach.
- Cross-cutting components such as gender equality, indigenous and tribal people policy and capacity development have been mainstreamed and incorporated to the document for an inclusive approach.
- FAO Deputy Director General-Operations has approved the draft and submitted the guidelines to the Regional, Sub-regional and country offices for review and feedback.
- The EIA is currently under consolidation for the final approval by the DDG-O (June 2011).



“A management tool that assists decision-makers/project formulators to identify and assess potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternatives, design appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures”.

- provides guidance to FAO staff for the application of EIA guidelines to projects;
- presents the detailed EIA procedures to be considered when formulating and screening projects;
- provides FAO's standard format for documenting and reporting on EIA;
- assigns roles and responsibilities in conducting EIA to ensure effective implementation;
- Institutionalizes a systematic operational process. EIA is required to be applied in all FAO field operations in the early stages of project planning to improve project effectiveness.





Environmental Categories for FAO Field Operations

Environmental Category	Environmental and	Environmental Review,
Category A	<p>The EIA examines the potential positive and negative environmental/social impacts; compares them with feasible alternatives (including a "without project" situation) and makes recommendations to prevent, minimize or mitigate the adverse impacts.</p>	<p>Field visit Environmental Management Plan Mitigation/Monitoring Capacity Development Implementation Schedule and Integration of EMP with Project Indigenous Peoples/ Resettlement</p>
Category B	<p>Less significant adverse impacts that may be easily prevented or mitigated</p>	<p>Env This scope of work may vary from a detailed study of a specific project component, to a routine check to ensure project design conforms FAO's governing principles.</p>
Category C	<p>Minimal or no adverse impacts either individually or cumulatively, or not controversial in terms of the interests of key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Environmental review, no further environmental or social analysis or assessment required</p>

Category A – EIA Report



The reports should cover the relevant areas of possible impact based on the content of each project. In particular they should include:

- National environmental management policies, regulations, and requirements, including those for environmental impact assessment, with which the project must comply;
- Description of baseline conditions of project site including design, size of project area;
- Description of biophysical and social environment;
- Identification of local populations to be impacted directly and/or indirectly by the activity;
- Analysis of likely project impacts on the biophysical/social environment;
- Residual impacts and a description of measures to mitigate them;
- Environmental management plan



The following considerations should be taken into account:

- Government focal point approval.
- National environmental management policies
- Evidence that communities agree upon project ideas.
- Specific elements of the project not conforming to environmental, social and sustainable development considerations.
- Analysis of environmental and sustainability issues using simple or readily available tools such as sector policy and planning review, stakeholder analysis, agro-ecosystem analysis, and rapid rural appraisal
- Probability of impacts: high, medium, low
- Significance of impacts: high, medium, low
- Likely affected population: category (poor, rural, urban, etc.), social system (indigenous) geographical distribution, etc.
- Natural resources likely to be affected: water, soil, forest, coastal ecosystems, etc.
- Economic effects: change in level of income, employment, etc.
- Preventive actions and mitigation measures: project readjustment, institutional measures, other alternatives.
- Environmental management plan.

IDENTIFICATION PHASE

- Identification of the idea
- Preparation, Appraisal and endorsement of CN
- Formalization of relations with donors at project level

Environmental Review (A,B,C)

Sectoral checklists, Technical background documents, Environmental and Social Review Form
Donors' and stakeholders comments included in the ESRF
Endorsement of environmental review

Environmental Screening and Scoping (A,B)

Environmental Screening Form
Donors consultation

FORMULATION PHASE

ANALYSIS

- Problem analysis
- Results analysis
- Stakeholders analysis
- Strategy analysis

Environmental Impact Assessment methods (A)

Environmental Analysis methods (B)

Identification of mitigation measures

EIA reports

Public Disclosure "free prior and informed consent"

Stakeholders consultation

PLANNING

- SPA
- SPD
(Results Matrix, Risks Matrix, Workplan and Budget, Results-Based Monitoring, etc.)

Environmental management plan

Indigenous Peoples Plan/ Resettlement Plan

Establishment of environmental baselines

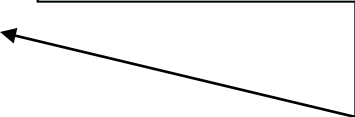
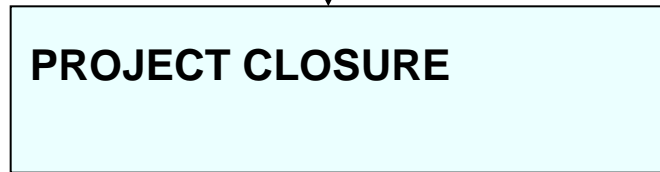
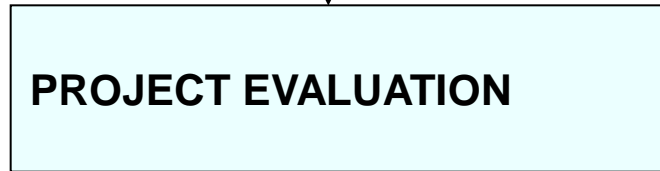
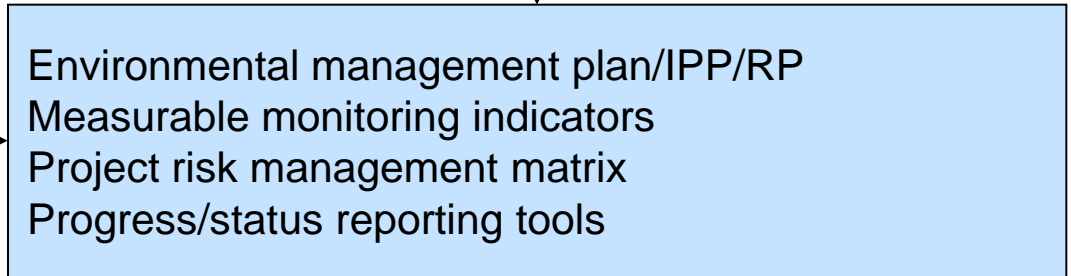
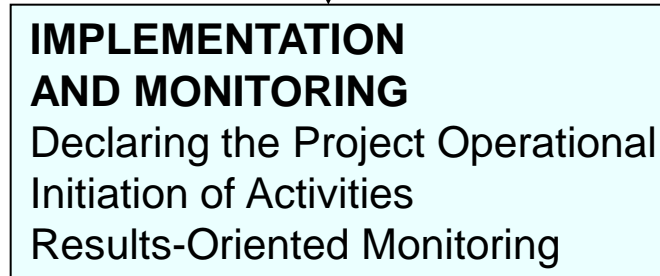
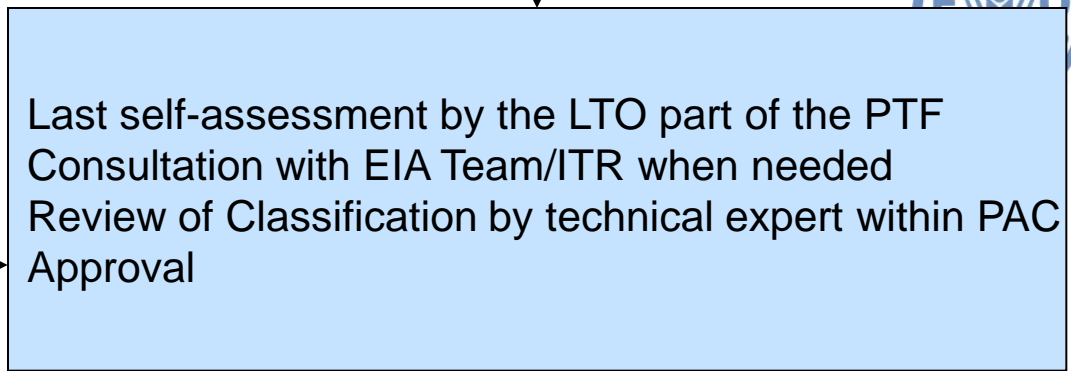
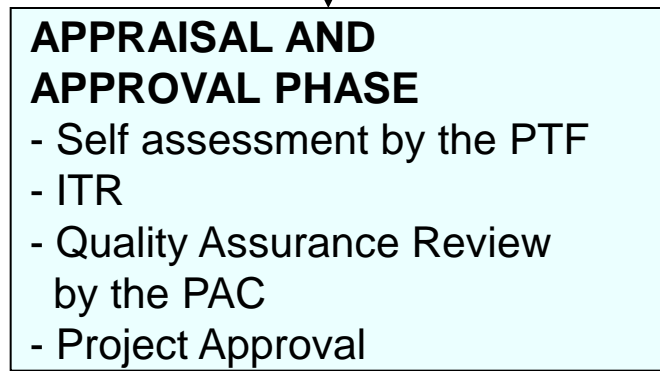
Mitigation measures and CD requirements

Measurable monitoring indicators

Project risk management matrix includes EIA risks

Prepare standard and guiding documents for SPD

EIA - attachment to SPD





- **Lead Technical Unit (LTU)** is the FAO unit immediately responsible for the technical direction of a project and for the technical quality and relevance of the project results.
- LTU nominates **Lead Technical Officer (LTO)** who serves as decision-maker in the initiating department/division/unit and ensures that the environmental and social impacts of all proposed projects/activities are considered
- **Project Appraisal Committee** oversees EIA process to ensure quality and consistency across the organization, approve the environmental category assigned to each project, and clear any analysis or EIA documentation prepared before project approval and implementation.



- **Protected areas, natural habitats, critical ecosystems, etc.**
FAO will not finance nor execute projects related to infrastructure and other types of physical investment involving land use, water space in or around designated protected areas. This includes lands and land uses important to indigenous and other ethnic groups, as well as Marine Protected Areas and areas that are relevant to the reproduction of aquatic species in any category of conservation.
- ‘Where project adversely affect non-critical habitats, FAO will support only if viable alternatives are not available and if appropriate conservation and mitigation measures...



Management of land tenure issues

- Land tenure, by defining **access and security of rights to land** and other natural resources, affects how farmers decide to use the land, who has the right and the incentives to invest in land improvements and, sometimes, who will benefit from improvements in land productivity, or who may lose from changes in land use and land access.
- It will often be necessary to address issues of security of land tenure and land access, **compensation, land administration or land governance**.



Management of forests and trees

- The application of recognized, credible forest certification schemes or the use of the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests (and an equivalent document for indigenous forests) should be considered functionally equivalent to an EIA. Consequently project could refer to the observance of principles 9 (Maintenance and Conservation of Environmental Services), 10 (Conservation of Biological Diversity) and 11 (Maintenance of Forest Health and Productivity) of the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests.
- FAO will not finance large-scale clearing of land, unless it relates to an emergency operation approved by donor agencies and recipient governments.



Management of climate change impacts.

- Climate change is having a profound impact on croplands, pastures and forests and marine resources.
- In EIA, climate change impacts on field projects are addressed through mitigation of greenhouse gas production from the project, and through adaptation of the project/activity to present and future conditions.

Furthermore FAO adopted specific Codes of Conduct and other international conventions/agreements for the following areas:

- **Management of agricultural chemicals, pesticides**
- **Management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources**
- **Genetic resources in livestock production systems** (The Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources. Genetic impact assessments prior to granting permission for the import of new exotic livestock breeds should be conducted.)
- **Management of land degradation.**
FAO has developed guidelines for environmental assessment of land degradation impact under the Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands (LADA) project
- **Management of biological diversity for food and agriculture**



Cultural property

- “Physical cultural resources” defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance.
- Non-physical cultural resources such as traditional knowledge, cultural expressions, traditional management systems, etc. should also be considered.



Indigenous Peoples

- FAO acknowledges Indigenous Peoples rights over land and other natural resources as well as on their cultural property. 'Rights over land and other natural resources (water, forests, rangeland etc.) are of particular importance to indigenous peoples as they feel a spiritual attachment to their ancestral origins and commonly depend on natural resources for survival'...
- FAO's Policy on Indigenous Peoples, 2010...



- **Gender equity:** Project should use gender analysis to understand how different members participate in and are affected by the project in order to avoid costly errors of the past and to ensure that the project is effective, efficient and equitable.



THANK YOU