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| **Excel Cell Number** | **Checklist Statement** | **Summary Explanation** | **Example of Risk Statements** |
| Resource Impacts | | | |
| A9 | Programme activities are likely to negatively impact resources (drinking water or water for agricultural inputs, food, soil, fuel, medicines, building materials, shells, coral, lime) | Such activities include those which require the consumption or use of local resources, deplete them, or that would release contamination into natural resources e.g. water contamination due to use of chemicals in agricultural fields. | * Deforestation of local areas (especially those close to water sources) can lead to soil erosion and reduce recharge rate of springs. * Introducing high chemical input use as part of project implementation can contaminate soil and water and increase production cost for farmers. |
| A10 | Programme activities are likely to add to demands on local resources, such as water supply systems | Similar to the above, such activities would require an increased use of local resources, which may ultimately lead to the depletion of these resources. E.g. an agricultural project that would require high levels of abstraction from a nearby water source. | * Groundwater abstraction from boreholes without adequate modelling for a drinking water project may deplete the aquifer, creating further water insecurity for the community. |
| A11 | Programme activities are likely to negatively impact indigenous communities, such as restricting people’s traditional or customary access to and use of natural resources | Some natural resources such as rivers or forests may have religious or cultural significance to indigenous communities. It is important to ensure that projects do not require the use of a site that has religious/cultural significance to indigenous communities. | * Construction of a dam leads to the displacement of indigenous communities, disrupting their customs, spirituality, and relationship with their traditional lands. |
| A12 | Programme activities are likely to negatively affect downstream users of resources, notably surface and groundwater | Programme activites that would require the use significant use of resources, which may affect small businesses and other users downstream of the source. E.g. intensive agricultural project that is abstracting groundwater at high rates, making it difficult for small businesses working in the watershed to access regular water. | * Drilling of boreholes for drinking water project abstracts groundwater at a high rate, leaving downstream farmers unable to irrigate their crops. |
| A13 | Programme activities are likely to negatively affect downstream or neighbouring settlements | Similar note as above, with and impact on people's/communities' water use. | * Untreated wastewater resulting from a project is released into a waterway that is used for drinking by downstream communities, resulting in public health issues. |
| A14 | Programme activities are likely to involve extracting materials from the natural resources | It is important to ensure that sourcing materials does not lead to environmental damage e.g. cutting down trees for wood, mining for metals. | * Timber used for a reconstruction project will lead to deforestation and resulting negative environmental consequences. |
| A15 | Programme activities are likely to require land or water use leases or changes in tenure | Land tenure is defined by the FAO as "the relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, between people, as individuals or groups, with respect to land" (FAO, 2002). The same definition applies for water tenure. If a programme activity requires a change in tenure or land/water use, this may lead to conflict or increased vulnerability. This includes using communal land or land that has an important purpose that may not be initially captured. It is necessary to consider previous uses and changes to community access as a result of the project. (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5435e.pdf>) | * Programme activities require the extraction of water from a river, which has numerous and competing claims from different users and sectors (fishing, riverbank farming, hydropower generation, etc.) and may create conflict. Use of a site that has important cultural/ceremonial value (e.g. graveyard?), hindering the community's ability to practice their traditions |
| A16 | Programme activities are likely to negatively impact forested areas or other local vegetation cover, wetlands, coral reefs or other natural areas in programme area and/or in upstream and downstream or neighbouring areas | Damage to these natural resources and ecosystems have a devastating impact on the ability of communities to support themselves and their families, and often forces them to resort to less sustainable and more environmentally damaging livelihoods. E.g. deforestation and habitat degradation through cutting trees for construction wood. (<https://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95755/B.f.01.%20Humanitarian%20action%20and%20the%20environement_OCHA.pdf>) | * Deforestation for construction wood results in the loss of soil stability, putting communities at risk. |
| A17 | Programme activities are likely to negatively impact important animal species, habitats or ecosystems in the area (on land or in water) | E.g. constructing a dam in a river that destroys the natural habitat of many different species that rely on that river. | - Water source is drained for irrigation, which impacts the fish that live in the water and the communities that rely on the fish for food and livelihoods. |
|  | *CULTURAL IMPACTS AND DISPLACEMENT* |  |  |
| A19 | Programme activities are likely to result in construction workers or other people moving into or having access to the area | Such activities involve new people moving into an area (e.g. workers constructing shelters, IDPs moving into new camp). People moving into an area - especially one that is already stretched in terms of resources and infrastructure - may create tensions or conflict. It is important to ensure that the host community is considered in all programming and there is clear communication with them. | * There are social tensions between the host community and IDPs who have moved into a new camp due to limited resources and infrastructure, and a lack of consultation with the host communities about their expectations. There may be clashes between communities who are also from different ethnic groups. |
| A20 | Programme activities are likely to require residents to be resettled | Moving communities away from the area they reside, which as at risk (e.g. on a flood plane). Moving communities into temporary shelters following a natural disaster. | * The community will be displaced after the project, resulting in them losing their land, assets and way of living, forcing them to start life again. |
| A21 | Programme activities are likely to negatively impact culturally or archaeologically sensitive areas important to local community or other stakeholders | Programmes negatively impact areas such as cemeteries, ruins or anything of historical/cultural importance without conservation efforts. E.g. loss of native seeds varieties. | * Introduction of hybrid seeds from outside the region results in the loss of traditional seed varieties in the area, which is a massive cultural loss. |
|  | *BIOPHYSICAL IMPACTS* |  |  |
| A23 | Programme activities involves construction areas located in sensitive ecosystems or sloping land | Increasing hazard and risk to disasters e.g. by occupying structures damaged by an earthquake or by building on a slope. | * Communities living next to or inside building that have been damaged by an earthquake and at risk of further collapse due to aftershocks. |
| A24 | Programme activities are likely to negatively impact coastal areas, wetlands or swamps directly or through ‘downstream’ effects | Such activities would negatively impact any waterways or the habitats they support, which could place vulnerable communities under greater stress | * Cutting down mangroves to establish docks for fishermen to create greater access to waterways |
| A25 | Programme activities are likely to negatively impact slope or soil stability or involve heavy machinery | Such activities may negatively impact slope or soil stability through harmful practices such as deforestation, modification of slopes, and construction of hillside housing. These activities influence have an impact on hydrology, geomorphology and other characteristics of the slope, and as a consequence the hillslope is more prone towards failure. (<https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/MittNatVerSt_132_0043-0062.pdf>) | * A camp project requies land compacting, which leads to degradation of the land, making it more prone to landslides and putting the communities' lives at risk. |
| A26 | Programme activities are likely to negatively alter the present landscape (e.g. remove rock or soil, dumping spoil or removing timber) | "Construction activities of hillside housing developments, highways, dams, reservoirs and drainage as well as and utility structures normally involve the movement of huge amounts of rock and regolith. But also undercutting of slopes alter the natural land surface. These topographical changes influence the force system of the slope and may trigger landslides" (<https://www.zobodat.at/pdf/MittNatVerSt_132_0043-0062.pdf>) | * Projects requires removal of rocks and large amounts of soil for construction, which may trigger a landslide. |
| A27 | Programme activities are likely to negatively impact seasonal patterns of sand movement (such as sand dune destabilization) in the area and could result in soil erosion | Ensuring that project planning has taken all seasons into consideration is critical to avoid shifts in natural conditions throughout the year, not only relating to weather but also soil conditions | * Inappropriate site selection for a shelter project - not using an environmental assessment to determine disaster prone areas and soil stability |
| A28 | Programme activities are likely to construct proposed structures within 50 meters of a shoreline (e.g. lake, river or sea) | Ensuring proper distance is given relating to construction sights is critical. 50 meters is a common standard, however local regulations may have better information given the conditions on the ground. | * Shelter construction along with placement of irrigation will occur in an area that experiences seasonal tides and could create risk of flooding |
|  | *WATER AND AIR QUALITY* |  |  |
| A30 | Programme activities are likely to require the use of pesticides, fertilizers or other hazardous chemicals | Pesticides, fertilizers and other hazardous chemicals may end up in the environment (or water and food supply), which will cause contamination and public health issues. | * Distribution of chemical fertilizers to farmers, which enters the water system and causes serious public health issues. |
| A31 | Programme activities are likely to involve discharging nutrients or other effluent (herbicides/ pesticides, human/animal faecal matter, grey and black water) into water bodies | Same as above but specifically into water bodies. E.g. water contamination from sewage disposal. | * Groundwater pollution from the use of chemical fertilizers in an agricultural project. |
| A32 | Programme activities are likely to generate waste products such as liquid sewage and/or solid waste | Enterprise that is producing hazardous waste materials - e.g. textiles livelihoods project. Plastic packaging from humanitarian kit distribution. | * Distribution of emergency kits in a context where there isn't any solid waste management systems will lead to plastic pollution and degradation of the environment. |
| A33 | Programme activities are likely to involve waste disposal nearby local water streams and/or where there are risks of infiltration to ground water via soil | If waste is disposed near bodies of water or if disposal sites are not sealed properly, hazardous chemicals will seep into and pollute the water system. | * If pit latrines are not lined effectively and sited correctly based on groundwater level, this will lead to feacal contamination of groundwater which is the source of drinking water for the community. |
| A34 | Programme activities are likely to involve toxic chemicals (including herbicides, tar, oils, paints and other industrial chemicals) be used or disposed of in the area | E.g. procurement of goods produced from unsustainable practices, improper management and disposal of fuel, construction waste, and packaging waste. (<https://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95755/B.f.01.%20Humanitarian%20action%20and%20the%20environement_OCHA.pdf>) | * Building debris that is removed following an earthquake is disposed improperly instead of being reused. |
| A35 | Programme activities are likely to involve hazardous substances (including large quantities of fuels) to be stored in the area | Storage of large amounts of fuel for project activities creates increased risk | * Contamination of land due to fuel spill |
| A36 | Programme activities are likely to involve water run-off from around springs or boreholes that could cause erosion | Water run-off can create a number of issues relating to soil erosion, flooding or vector breeding areas | * Construction of community park/play space will create runoff which could be a breeding ground for mosquitos and increase risk of malaria and dengue fever |
| A37 | Programme activities are likely to impact negatively groundwater reservoirs (over extraction of aquifers) by continual extraction of water from boreholes, particularly during periods of drought or dry years | Programme activites that would require the use significant use of resources, which may affect small businesses and other users downstream of the source. E.g. intensive agricultural project that is abstracting groundwater at high rates, making it difficult for small businesses working in the watershed to access regular water. Groundwater extraction exceeds natural recharge rate | * Drilling of boreholes for drinking water project abstracts groundwater at a high rate, leaving downstream farmers unable to irrigate their crops. |
| A38 | Programme are likely to produce emissions, affecting air quality for people, animals and plants | E.g. incinerating medical waste, fuel emissions from cars that are being used by the organization, sourcing materials from abroad that need to be shipped. | - Programme activities in remote area that can only be accessed by car, and multiple trips are required, leading to a high amount of carbon emissions. |
| A39 | Programme activities are likely to involve heavy machinery which creates dust or noise problems, or reduces safety for other users | Construction in communal areas (e.g. school) which puts peoples' lives at risk around heavy machinery. Construction activities produce a lot of dust | * Construction will increase dust and debris which could result in respiratory issues from nearby residents, namely the large number of elderly citizens |
| A40 | Procurement of materials for programme activities are likely to cause any of the above listed statements outside of the programme target areas | Procuring materials for shelter reconstruction that are causing problems in producing communities (ethical resourcing - workers in harsh conditions, not being paid enough, etc.). Packaging from humanitarian distributions ends up in other communities' environment. | * Another community is being deforested to provide wood for shelter programme. |
|  | *CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL HAZARDS* |  |  |
| A42 | Programme activities are likely to contribute to longer term climate change by contributing to greenhouse gas emissions | Programme activities either directly or indirectly cause the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride). E.g. a water pump installed relies on petrol to operate. | * Diesel generators used as power source in refugee camps will results in increased greenhouse gas emissions, along with high cost |
| A43 | Programme activities are located near areas that are prone to disease vector outbreaks (e.g. mosquitos, etc.) | E.g. holding emergency kit distributions in a malarial area - bringing in large groups of people | - Construction site or other programme site where water remains stagnant - risk to spread of disease such as dengue or other vector-borne diseases. Community uses buckets in which stagnant water remains. |
| A44 | The proposed site for programme activities is located in a naturally unstable area (prone to coastal erosion, within a zone that would be affected by any rise in sea level or in an area of known earthquake or landslide activity, cyclones or severe storms, floods or droughts | Many project locations may already be located in hazard prone areas, hence the need for project interventions. However, if disaster risk reduction is not a goal of the project, there needs to be additional considerations prior to undertaking specific activities | * Developing a shelter programme without sufficient environmental/climate impact assessment of the area (e.g. in an area that is prone to floods or earthquakes) will put community's lives at risk. Site next to buildings damaged by an earthquake and is at risk of experiencing aftershocks or another earthquake. |