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| **Excel Cell Number** | **Checklist Statement Tier 1** | **Summary Explanation** | **Example of Risk Statements**  **Tier 2** |
| Resource Impacts | | | |
| A5 | Programme activities may 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 use of local resources leading to their depletion or contamination e.g. contamination due to use of chemicals in project activity | * Chemical input use as part of agriculture project implementation may contaminate soil and water |
| A6 | Programme activities may 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 their depletion. E.g. a WASH project installing boreholes needs to be aware of the impact it will have on the overall demand for water | * Groundwater abstraction from boreholes without adequate modelling for a drinking water project may deplete the aquifer, creating further water insecurity for the community |
| A7 | Programme activities may negatively impact indigenous and traditional communities, such as restricting their traditional or customary access to and use of natural resources | Natural resources including land, rivers and forests may have cultural or spiritual significance to indigenous and traditional communities. It is important to ensure that projects do not negatively impact those sites or people’s access to these | * Housing reconstruction in select sites after an earthquake may disrupt local people’s customs, spiritual practices, and relationship with their traditional lands |
| A8 | Programme activities may negatively affect downstream users of resources, notably surface and groundwater | Programme activities that would require significant use of a resource, may affect ‘downstream’ users of the source. E.g. intensive agricultural project abstracting groundwater at high rates, potentially decreases the availability of water for other users in the watershed | * Overuse and unregulated use of water for irrigation abstracts groundwater at high rates, leaving farmers downstream unable to irrigate their crops (this is an important risk to consider in projects that promote cash crop production) |
| A9 | Programme activities may negatively affect downstream or neighbouring settlements | Similar note as above, but the focus here is on a **broader impact on neighbouring settlements** not just in terms of the use of the resource. E.g. untreated wastewater resulting from a WASH project is released into a nearby waterway | * Untreated wastewater from our WASH intervention will discharge into a nearby stream used for drinking by neighbouring communities, resulting in a potential public health issue |
| A10 | Programme activities may involve extracting materials from their natural sources | It is important to ensure that sourcing materials does not lead to environmental damage e.g. cutting down trees for housing reconstruction may aggravate deforestation | * Shelter reconstruction interventions may increase demand for timber, potentially aggravating deforestation in the area; this could result in soil erosion and the reduction of the recharge rate of nearby springs |
| A11 | Programme activities may 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 and increased vulnerability. Consider previous uses of the land and any changes to community access as a result of the project. Ex: community leader makes a plot of land available for a demo plot, what was that land used for before? What previous land user may be displaced by this activity? | * 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.). This may create/ aggravate conflict between these users |
| A12 | Programme activities may 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 communities’ ability to support themselves. This can lead them to resort to unsustainable and more environmentally damaging coping strategies | * Unregulated fishing affects coral reefs and destroys fish habitat compromising future capacity to fish in the area |
| A13 | Programme activities may negatively impact animal species, habitats or ecosystems in the area (on land or in water) | Consider any unintended effects on animal species that the project may create. For instance, constructing a dam on a river may destroy the natural habitat of different species | - A lake is being sued for irrigation liked to a project. This can reduce water levels, affecting fish population and the communities that rely on it for their food and livelihoods |
| A14 | *CULTURAL IMPACTS AND DISPLACEMENT* |  |  |
| A15 | Programme activities may result in (construction/technicians) workers or other people moving into or having access to the area | Project activities may involve an influx of people coming into an area (e.g. workers constructing temporary shelters).  This can be a protection concern. Consider how you will safely manage the flow of external people into the area and ensure safeguarding | * Construction workers will be spending months in the project area completing housing rehabilitation, this may create extra protection concerns. |
| A16 | Programme activities may require residents to be resettled. | Moving communities away from the area they reside due to a risk (e.g. into a temporary shelter as a result of hurricane warning) may be necessary, but should be well planned, coordinated with local authorities and inclusive of community’s preferences | * Community fears arrangements for their temporary relocation leading to internal conflicts, lack of cooperation and refusal to leave the high-risk site |
| A17 | Programme activities may negatively impact culturally or archaeologically sensitive areas important to local community or other stakeholders | Programme activities may inadvertently negatively impact cultural heritage or areas of spiritual/ historical significance such as cemeteries, ruins or sacred lands | * Introduction of hybrid seeds from outside the area can result in the loss of traditional seed varieties, which is a massive cultural/ heritage loss |
| A18 | *BIOPHYSICAL IMPACTS* |  |  |
| A19 | Programme activities may involve construction in areas located in sensitive ecosystems or sloping land. | Ensure the project activities do not increase exposure to hazards | * After a landslide, communities living on sloping land have requested the reconstruction of their homes to happen in the existing sites, but this risks further exposing them to hazards |
| A20 | Programme activities may negatively impact coastal areas, wetlands or swamps directly or through ‘downstream’ effects. | In an effort to improve livelihoods or access to a community, activities may adversely affect waterways, or the habitats they support, placing vulnerable communities under further stress now and in the future | * Cutting down mangroves to establish docks for fishermen may improve access to waterways but will leave communities more exposed to storms and storm surges |
| A21 | Programme activities may negatively impact slope or soil stability or involve heavy machinery. | Practices such as clearing land/deforestation, modification of slopes, and construction on hillsides may negatively impact slope or soil stability. These activities impact hydrology, geomorphology and other characteristics of the slope, rendering it is less stable | * Plans for an IDP camp require land compacting, making it more prone to landslides, potentially, putting lives at risk |
| A22 | Programme activities may negatively alter the present landscape (e.g. remove rock or soil, dumping spoil or removing timber). | Construction activities on hillside developments, dams, reservoirs and drainage normally involve the movement of large amounts of rock and regolith (loose unconsolidated rock and dust that sits atop a layer of bedrock) Equally, undercutting of slopes can alter the natural land surface. These topographical changes influence the force system of the slope and may trigger landslides | * Project requires shifting a river bed, including the removal of rocks and large amounts of soil, potentially leading to hampering and changing water flows |
| A23 | Programme activities may negatively impact seasonal patterns of sand movement (such as sand dune destabilization, sand from rivers) in the area and could result in soil erosion. | Ensure 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 did not consider the rainy season and related effects on the location which is prone to flooding, further exposing communities to hazards |
| A24 | Programme activities may build structures within 50 meters of a shoreline (e.g. lake, river or sea). | Ensuring proper distance is given relating to construction sites 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 channels, will occur in an area that experiences seasonal tides and could create risk of flooding |
| A25 | *SOIL, WATER AND AIR QUALITY* |  |  |
| A26 | Programme activities may require the use of pesticides, fertilisers or other potentially hazardous chemicals. | Pesticides, fertilisers and other hazardous chemicals may end up in the environment (soil/ water / food supply), resulting in contamination and public health issues | * Distribution of chemical fertilisers to farmers, may contaminate soils potentially causing serious public health issues and compromising the community’s future capacity to produce food |
| A27 | Programme activities may involve discharging nutrients or other effluents (herbicides/ pesticides, human/animal faecal matter, grey and black water) into water bodies. | Similar to the above, this statement specifically refers to discharge into water bodies. E.g. water contamination from sewage disposal | * Handwashing stations will discharge soap residue into nearby streams potentially leading to contamination |
| A28 | Programme activities may generate waste products such as liquid sewage and/or solid waste. | Many programme activities do generate waste in some form or another. In communities where waste management is an issue this can have significant consequences. For example, plastic packaging from humanitarian kit distribution | * Distribution of emergency NFI kits may cause plastic pollution as there isn't any solid waste management systems in the area |
| A29 | Programme activities may involve waste disposal in 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/ waste/ pollution will seep into and pollute the water system | * Pit latrines not lined effectively may lead to faecal contamination of groundwater sources which is the only source of drinking water for the community |
| A30 | Programme activities may involve the use / disposal of toxic chemicals (e.g. herbicides, tar, oils, paints and other industrial chemicals) in the area. | If programme activities require the use of toxic chemicals, first consider if there are other options, and if deemed necessary, it is the responsibility of the organisation to ensure the adequate disposal/ reuse of these, even if this needs to be outsourced. In that case, consider the budget implications | * Building debris that is removed following an earthquake is disposed improperly causing pollution |
| A31 | Programme activities may involve hazardous substances (including large quantities of fuels) to be stored in the area. | Storage of large amounts of fuel for project activities can lead to increased risks, including explosions or fires | * In the event of a fuel spill, soil/ water/habitats may be contaminated |
| A32 | Programme activities may 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 handwashing stations being planned as part of a WASH activity may create runoff which could lead to erosion around springs |
| A33 | Programme activities may impact negatively groundwater reservoirs (over extraction of aquifers) by continual extraction of water from boreholes, particularly during periods of drought or dry years. | This is a problem when groundwater extraction exceeds natural recharge rate. Understanding the recharge rate is therefore important when extracting water.  E.g. intensive agricultural project that is abstracting groundwater at high rates, will have an impact on others using the watershed | * Drilling of boreholes for drinking water project abstracts groundwater at a high rate, leaving downstream farmers unable to irrigate their crops |
| A34 | Programme activities may affect air quality for people, animals and plants (dust from removal of debris, construction…) | A variety of activities can produce dust and air pollution which can negatively affect the air quality E.g. incinerating medical waste, dust from intensive construction/ works, fuel emissions from generators… | * Heavy reconstruction in the earthquake affected area will increase dust and debris potentially resulting in respiratory issues for nearby residents |
| A35 | Programme activities involves heavy machinery which may create noise or safety concerns | Heavy machinery can cause various security concerns including noise pollution which depending on the area can be significantly disturbing (e.g. nearby school/ hospital …) | * Tractors and other heavy machinery will be used to fill a flooded site outside the school potentially disrupting class and exposing children; putting their safety at risk |
| A36 | Procurement of materials for programme activities (plastics, wood, rocks, sand…) may cause any of the above listed statements outside of the programme target areas. | Procuring materials for project activities will have an environmental impact. For instance, plastic packaging from humanitarian distributions may end up in other communities' environment | - A shelter reconstruction project is leading to increase demand for wood leading to pressures on neighbouring settlement’s forests |
| A37 | The programme activities may present risks of contaminating ground water sources through infiltration of contaminated surface water. | This is particularly an issue for many WASH projects that may release residue into the environment | * Black and grey water from WASH activities can pollute ground water sources compromising water quality |
|  | *CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL HAZARDS* |  |  |
| A38 | Programme activities and/ or related operations may potentially have additional negative consequences on the natural environment and increase GHG emissions contributing to (long term) climate change. | Everything we do has a carbon footprint either directly or indirectly, through the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride). We should consider this, particularly in regards to the impact of our operations. | * Diesel generators used as power source in refugee camps will results in increased greenhouse gas emissions, along with high costs |
| A39 | Programme activities are located near areas that are prone to vector disease outbreaks (e.g. mosquitos, chikungunya, malaria, dengue, zika, bilharzias etc.). | Holding activities in areas that are prone to vector borne diseases can, if not properly planned, increase stagnant water in the area, further exposing people to vector borne diseases | - Hand washing stations in a COVID response intervention may result in stagnant water around faucets. If not addresses this can increase people’s exposure to malaria which is highly prevalent in the area |
| A40 | Is the proposed programme site located in an area prone to climate-related or other natural hazards. | Many of the communities we serve may already be located in hazard prone areas. If DRR is not a goal of the project, there needs to be additional considerations prior to undertaking specific activities in the area to ensure we are not further exposing communities to hazards. For instance, a project site next to buildings damaged by an earthquake is at risk of experiencing aftershocks or another earthquake | * Building in slopes can increase exposure to landslides |