

Strengthening Environmental Screening Capacity of Humanitarian Organizations

Environmental Screening Report

NEAT +

Nexus Environmental
Assessment Tool

Domiz Refugee Camp

Duhok, Iraq



11-12 December 2022

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INTRODUCTION

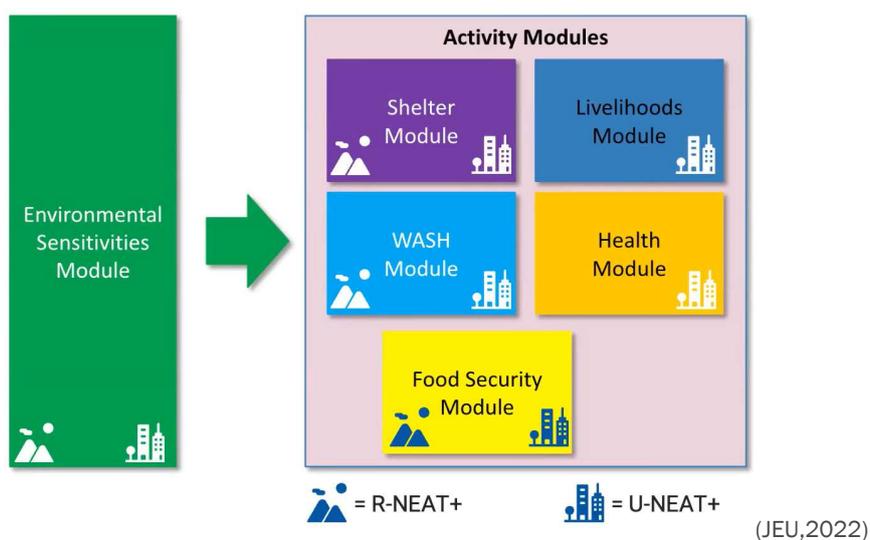
Humanitarian projects, although addressing protection needs and aiming for durable solutions for the crisis and conflict-affected communities, can result in adverse environmental impacts. These environmental impacts must be identified and addressed in the earliest stages of humanitarian response, which helps protect the environment and communities from any project-associated potential adverse impacts. There is a growing recognition of environmental risks; however, a systematic mainstreaming of environmental risk into project planning, designs and implementations is yet to be done. Mainstreaming environmental considerations into projects begins with an environmental screening. It evaluates projects' interventions against the sensitivities of the receiving environment to determine positive and negative environmental impacts. Environmental screening can be done using various tools depending on the project's nature, scale, location, and organizations' implementation capacity. Environmental screening is usually a requirement by local environmental authorities and donors but can also be an internal organizational compliance requirement.

This environmental screening report covers Shelter & Settlement and Food Security projects implemented by the Norwegian Refugee Council in Domiz camp, Dohuk, Iraq. This report is part of the **Error! Reference source not found.**ECHO-funded project on “*Strengthening the capacity of humanitarian actors to do environmental screenings*”.

NEAT+

The NEAT+ is an open-source, rapid and easy-to-use environmental screening tool¹ mainly designed for humanitarian contexts. A consortium of humanitarian organizations developed and officially launched this tool in 2019. The tool assesses vulnerabilities and impacts of humanitarian response activities and generates summary reports providing a snapshot of baseline environmental conditions, potential environmental impacts, mitigation measures, and development opportunities. There are currently two versions of the NEAT+, the MS Excel-based Rural version and a web-based Urban version. The figure below shows that the NEAT+ consists of an Environment Sensitivity module and Activity modules covering core humanitarian activities: Shelter and Settlement, WASH, Food Security, Livelihood, and Health.

Figure: Technical Structure of the NEAT+



¹ <https://resources.eecentre.org/resources/neat/> or <https://neatplus.org/>

CONTEXT

Dohuk Government, in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), hosts some 84,000 Syrian refugees. It is bordering Turkey and Syria. Refugees in Dohuk Governorate are settled in six camps, namely Domiz 1 Camp, Duhok Urban, Domiz 2 Camp, Gawilan Camp, Bardarash Camp, and Akre Settlement.

Domiz Syrian refugee camp is located on the outskirts of the Domiz Township, near the city of Duhok. The camp was intended to provide shelter to those fleeing the war in Syria temporarily. Having been established in 2012 and is being expanded and upgraded in July 2019. The current registered population of the camp is 32,592 individuals. The camp is quite densely populated for its space, owing to its smaller shelter allocation plot size. Unlike many temporary refugee settlements in conflict situations, Domiz camp has developed into an established settlement with the inhabitants residing in concrete brick houses with water supply, sewage connection and separate kitchens. The camps' houses are connected to the national grid, with electricity provided free of cost by the Ministry of Electricity. Refugees can also purchase additional electricity through privately-operated community diesel generators.



The host community and refugees share ethnic and cultural similarities. The camp's inhabitants have largely been involved in small-scale agricultural activities and other income-generation activities in the nearby city of Duhok. Irrigated farming is the main land use in the area, with mostly one crop of wheat cultivation. Livestock grazing of small animals such as sheep and goats is also taking place in many parts. The soil texture is generally a sandy clay that overlies sandstone and is more porous characteristics. The climate of Duhok experiences some significant variations from summer to winter in terms of temperature and rainfall. Precipitation is mostly from November to April, while temperate can range from -2° C degree centigrade in winter to $+40^{\circ}$ C in summer.

PROJECT BACKGROUND:

The Norwegian Refugee Council in Dohuk have ongoing and planned Support projects² on Shelter upgrades for disabled persons and support to refugee farmers to increase their income from agriculture. The shelter upgrading support from NRC is tailored for disabled people only; Domiz camp is overpopulated and congested with mostly concrete-block shelters. The specific needs of disabled people are not considered in many shelters.

The agriculture component included technical agriculture training and the provision of agricultural inputs. The training component covered sessions on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) related to soil, crop, and water management, the establishment of and managing greenhouses, irrigation, food waste management, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), organic farming and preservation skills, post-harvest management, good animal management practices, and Climate Smart Agriculture. The agriculture inputs package to the farmers included greenhouse plastic sheets, electrical generators, sprinklers, agricultural power steering and holders, cucumber and tomato seeds, irrigation pipes, and hoses.

² For additional information on the project, reach out to Pirjeen Ibrahim (pirjeen.ibrahim@nrc.no) and Rowan Rustam (rowan.pwj@gmail.com)

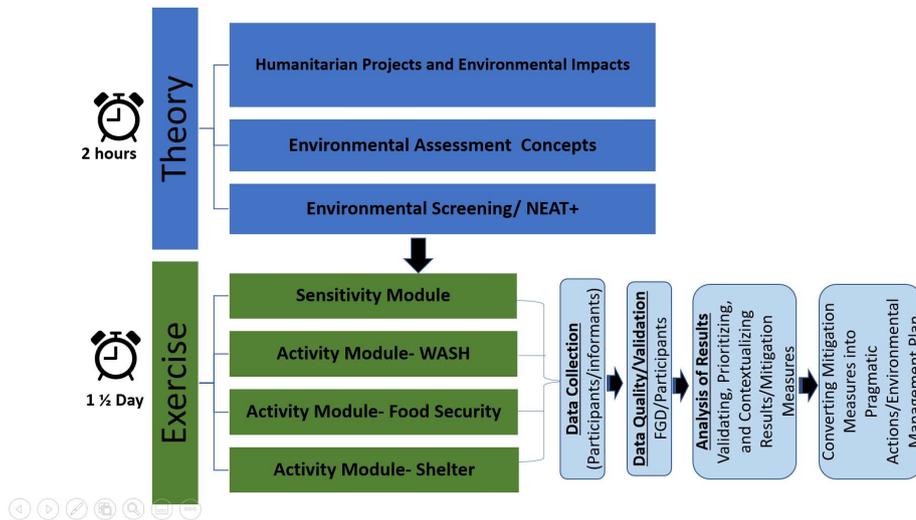
METHODOLOGY

This NEAT+-based environmental screening is part of the two-day capacity-building training held in Dohuk from 11 to 12 December, 2022, for humanitarian organizations in Dohuk, Iraq. As shown in the figure below, a dual-purpose approach is used where participants are exposed to the concepts and environmental regulatory framework and conducting an environmental screening process. This is followed by a NEAT+-based screening for a project led by the participants covering the sensitivity module and Shelter and Livelihood modules. Considering the context of the Domiz camp, the Urban NEAT+ version would have been more appropriate; however, the internet connection was not stable, so there an offline rural version of the NEAT+ is applied. The questionnaires were discussed and completed in a group exercise using information from the NRC’s projects on Shelter and Livelihood in Domiz camp. The tool-generated results are analysed using criteria to contextualize and prioritize impacts and mitigation measures. The main criteria used for prioritization included the likelihood of the impact to occur, the nature of impacts, frequency, magnitude, and their importance to the crises-affected population. The mitigation measures against each impact are contextualized through group discussion and using the criteria such as financial viability, technical feasibility, social acceptance of the mitigation measures, within the organizational capacity and scope of the project, and alignment with the institutions’ policies. A field visit to the project site was conducted. An on-site focus group discussion with community representatives was undertaken, followed by a transect walk to observe the project activities and speak to the farmers. It helped get a closer look at the local situation and better understand the communities’ challenges and priorities.



The results after the analysis are compiled and synthesised, which should ideally be incorporated into the project proposal and planning.

Figure1: Overview of the Approach Employed



Sub-activity modules are selected and aligned with the project scope and are part of this analysis. Other modules and sub-activity modules that are not within the scope of the project are completed to expose participants to practices of all sub-modules within the NEAT+, however, they are not part of this analysis.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT SUMMARY

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

The Environmental Sensitivity summary helps understand the environmental baseline of the project location. It informs the project team about site-specific potential environmental risks and vulnerabilities resulting from the interactions between communities and the carrying capacity of natural systems against the proposed project activities. The sensitivity analysis report shown below provides an overview of the environmental conditions of the Domiz campsite and categorizes site-specific environmental issues into Low, Medium, and High concerns, but also development opportunities. These issues are structured around five broad categories, namely i) Affected communities, ii) Impacts on biodiversity, iii) Pressure on natural resources, iv) Pollution and environmental degradation, and v) Environmental hazard.

Environmental Sensitivity Analysis Report

Issues of High Concern	Issues of Medium Concern	Issues of Lower Concern
There is a high concentration and/or number of people. The potential environmental impact is greater.	The environment has a low regenerative capacity. The effects of land and soil degradation are more significant.	The community may be close to a protected/conservation area. There may be legal/social implications.
The water resources may have a low regenerative capacity. Water scarcity may be an issue.	The water sources may be vulnerable to contamination. Water quality may be an issue.	There are areas of high cultural significance. This can threaten social cohesion.
There is low capacity to manage wastewater. Environmental sanitation and disease transmission may be an issue.	This area may be at risk of soil erosion from wind.	The community may have a high dependency on the natural environment. This can threaten livelihoods and social cohesion.
The area may have heightened exposure to climate-related risks and extreme weather events.	This area may be at risk of soil erosion from water.	The community is close to an international border. Transboundary resource management and/or pollution may be a concern.
Natural resource availability/accessibility may be affected by changing climatic conditions.	This area may be at risk of flooding.	Rates of deforestation may exceed regeneration capabilities. Deforestation may be a risk.
		There is a risk of air pollution from nearby activities.

The main environmental issues highlighted in the sensitivity report are;

- Domiz camp inhabits around 32,000 people, which is a high concentration considering the space provided for the camp. This may exert additional pressure on limited natural resources, and the environmental impacts will likely be substantial and extensive.
- Water resources are vulnerable due to dry climatic conditions and over-extraction, which may exceed their regenerative capacity. The water sources may also be vulnerable to contamination, primarily due to the porous texture of soil coupled with poor wastewater management practices. Water quality may be an issue.
- There is a low capacity to manage wastewater. Although the shelters in the Domiz camp are all connected to a drainage system, solid waste and wastewater management issues still exist. The fecal sludge is dumped into the environment without any treatment, about 2km from the camp, at a designated dumping site. However, it is a regular occurrence that due to limited transport facilities, it is frequently emptied near the camp in an informal dumping site. Environmental sanitation and disease transmission may be an issue.
- Iraq, in general, is more vulnerable to changing average and extreme temperatures due to climate change. Domiz camp may have heightened exposure to climate-related risks and extreme weather events, particularly flooding, and the inhabitants may have little knowledge or resources to adapt and withstand the effects of climate change. Climate change also exacerbates land and soil degradation because of extreme climatic events and may affect people's ability and access to natural resources.

SHELTER- Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The Shelter summary report outlines environmental risks associated with the planned project activities and combines them with the sensitivities of the project location. Based on its significance, environmental risks are categorized as low, medium, and high. The potential environmental risks are prioritised by the training participants and community representatives who participated during the project site visit. These significant potential environmental risks include i) Solid waste management, ii) Climate-related hazards, iii) Land & soil degradation, iv) Water contamination, and v) Air and noise pollution.

- **Solid waste management** has been identified as a potential issue of high concern in Domiz camp. The community also raised the issue during the focus group discussion. There are garbage bans provided however, the small size of the ban and transportation is highlighted as an issue by the community. This often leads to dumping waste within the camp. There is no adequate segregation of organic and inorganic solid waste. If a waste management and reduction strategy is not implemented, shelter project activities may also contribute to increased waste generation, with adverse health and environmental consequences. Unmanaged waste can also lead to water stagnation, increasing the risk of vector transmission.
- **Climate-related hazards**, particularly prolonged dry seasons, frequent droughts, and an erratic rainfall pattern, have affected the lives and livelihoods of many in Domiz camp. Climate hazards can directly affect shelter activities, particularly intensified rainfall with inadequate drainage systems to accommodate stormwater, leading to flooding and a carrier of contaminant polluting freshwater sources. Farmers, particularly those relying on rainfed agriculture, raised the issue during the focus group discussion and highlighted decreasing rate of rainfall in the summer season. Alternatively, groundwater is extracted for irrigating crops, increasing pressure on groundwater resources.
- **Erosion and land degradation** has been identified as potential concern in Domiz. Sparse vegetation, loose soil, and dry climatic conditions expose the land to degradation and soil erosion. Steep terrain without following contours or minimizing grades is susceptible to erosion due to its sloping profile. This can lead to increased wear and tear and increased vulnerability to runoff pollution. The main construction material in Domiz is cement and concrete blocks; the sand, gravel, and limestone required for cement production can be sourced from ecologically sensitive areas (e.g., rivers or waterways). Indiscriminate material sourcing can lead to significant erosion. Soil erosion and land degradation may, directly and indirectly, affect people's livelihoods.
- **Water Contamination** has been identified as an issue of potential concern. During the focus group discussion with the community representatives, it was also revealed that water quality is an issue of concern, stating that the supplied water cannot be used for drinking or cooking unless filtered. Drainage water is also poorly managed, and septic tanks are small and often leakages causing odour nuisance. Loose soil texture in Domiz camp also allows the movement of contaminants into water bodies. These water bodies may be used for drinking, cleaning, or bathing; children and older people are particularly affected by contaminated water due to weaker immune systems. Shelter construction must consider adequate drainage to ensure structural stability and avoid erosion and sedimentation.
- **Air and noise pollution** has been identified as an issue of concern due to the extensive use of diesel generators for power generation in Domiz camp. The generators are often noisy and result in air pollution. Indoor cooking and using generators can cause health issues; shelter construction could include a dedicated area for cooking with open ventilation.

The table below lists contextualized mitigation measures against the selected³ potential impact extracted from the tool-generated Shelter result summary.

Potential Project Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider materials and construction methods that allow for easy dismantling, transport, reuse or repurposed ▪ Separate organic and inorganic waste and designate separate waste dump sites at an appropriate distance

³ Please refer to Methodology section for more information on criteria used for selection for impacts and mitigation measures

Potential Project Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimize the amount of packaging, substitute for paper or cardboard (biodegradable), and promote the principle of reducing, recycling, and reusing. ▪ Provide items according to assessed household needs. ▪ Select items strategically and consider each household's specific needs, which can reduce resource consumption and waste generation. ▪ Consider multifunctional items and post-crisis use of the items. ▪ Set up waste livelihoods projects, if possible, and promote best practices ▪ Ensure the waste contains no hazardous chemicals, which could lead to cumulative impacts. Ensure storing such chemical waste in approved containers to avoid any spills or leakages ▪ Arrange waste collection and awareness campaigns, and educate the community on potential health risks
Climate-related Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consult local hazard maps ▪ Establish simple early warning mechanisms that are accessible to the community ▪ Use participatory mapping and depict the main risks and root causes of flood risks ▪ Clear drainage canals and improve the infiltration capacity of the ground with vegetation coverage ▪ Implement flood-resistant shelter in compliance with appropriate shelter codes, and upgrade housing and infrastructure where needed ▪ Minimize the use of wood and timber in the shelter construction, where alternatives to timber & shelter are available. ▪ Improve drainage and surface water penetration by using permeable surfaces
Erosion & Land Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Include contouring and green areas for slop stabilization ▪ Limit vegetation clearance to the project site only ▪ Support the plantation of indigenous trees as a revegetation measure ▪ Refill any excavated land used during shelter construction within four days to avoid hosting vectors ▪ Avoid excavating in areas near the surface or shallow sub-surface water flows ▪ Ensure that the supplier is verified and follows sustainable practices. Indiscriminate material sourcing can lead to significant erosion
Water Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguard drinking water sources against contamination and monitor water quality regularly ▪ Ensure the diesel generator has no leakages. Machinery and chemical storage should be monitored for any leakages. Safely dispose of oil residuals, including waste oil, lubricants, and used filters. ▪ In the shelter construction, slope design and route planning should consider hydrological implications, with appropriate drainage infrastructure in place ▪ Coordinate with the WASH sector to identify improvements to sanitation infrastructure ▪ Maintain distance (minimum 15-20 meters) and keep the water source at a higher elevation from the contamination source ▪ Ensure reduced stagnation of water through proper drainage systems ▪ Conduct sensitization campaigns on good sanitation practices and links to health
Air and Noise Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider small-scale renewable energy systems. Place diesel generators at an appropriate distance from the residential areas and consider sound barriers. ▪ Include a dedicated area for cooking with open ventilation or a chimney structure to expel exhaust gases and openable windows. ▪ Construction activities should be planned to minimize dust exposure to nearby sensitive receptors. Water spraying can be used to minimize dust ▪ The long side of shelters can face the north-south axis to minimize direct sunlight exposure. The west-facing side has the most intense sunlight, and large windows here should be avoided. This can reduce the use of energy. ▪ Consider shelters as air-tight as possible to minimize entry of cold air from outside, particularly around windows and doors. It reduces energy consumption. ▪ Vehicles transporting construction materials should be well-maintained and respect the speed limit. ▪ Provide clean energy cooking materials, and discourage indoor cooking if there is a lack of a proper ventilation system ▪ Discourage open-air burning of waste

FOOD SECURITY- Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environment and food security are co-dependent; when land is degraded or prone to natural hazards, productivity decreases, directly impacting communities' livelihood and well-being. Interventions that focus on short-term benefits and neglect consideration of the environment can jeopardize long-term food security and livelihood opportunities. Therefore, a healthy and productive ecosystem is a prerequisite for those reliant on the environment for their livelihoods. The Sphere Standards (2018) also state that environmentally sensitive options within the food security interventions be chosen whenever possible.

This section summarises the environmental vulnerabilities, key impacts and mitigation measures associated with the NRC's livelihood project in Domiz, Dohuk. The prioritized potential environmental impacts from the food security project activities are land and soil degradation, pressure of water resources, water contamination, and climate-related hazards.

- **Land and soil degradation** has been identified as an issue associated with food security interventions. The livestock and agriculture activities in Domiz, coupled with higher slopes and sparse vegetation land cover, make the land susceptible to erosion. Land and soil can be degraded with unsustainable agriculture practices such as monoculture, tillage etc. The soil disturbance from tillage activities increases erosion rates and soil fertility loss. This leads to long-term land degradation and reduces agricultural output. Short-term production, which typically involves intensive land use, jeopardizes long-term land productivity. Soil erosion leads to the loss of fertile soils and decreased water absorptive capacities, affecting people's livelihoods.
- **Water scarcity** may be an issue due to the overconsumption of water for agriculture and household use. The extended dry climatic periods and rainfall variations have directly affected the regenerative capacity of the water resources in the Dohuk. Some farmers use groundwater for irrigation using diesel generators. In contrast, others only use groundwater for supplementary irrigation, which puts pressure on the groundwater aquifers if the water balance is not considered. On-farm practices such as unlevelled land and type of crops could also affect water consumption.
- The use of **chemical fertilizers and pesticides** is a common agricultural practice in Dohk, which is an issue of environmental concern. Runoff from chemical fertilizers pollutes waterways and damages aquatic ecosystems. If used inappropriately, chemical fertilizers lead to a build-up of salts in the soil. Runoff from fertilized agriculture can also cause eutrophication - "dead zones" lacking oxygen, permanently damaging water bodies. Pesticides are often toxic to human health and the environment, particularly when usage is poorly managed. Continued poor pesticide practices increased pest resistance, necessitating even higher dosages. Pesticides also destroy other flora and fauna, damaging ecosystems and decreasing biodiversity.
- **Climate-related hazards**, particularly droughts, flooding, and changes in rainfall patterns, have been identified as an issue in the Domiz area. Refugees are engaged in rainfed agriculture and small-scale greenhouses and are highly dependent on rainfall. However, the unpredictability of the rain due to climate change has affected overall agricultural activities, resulting in low agricultural productivity. Some farmers also rely on groundwater for irrigation, which adds more pressure on the groundwater aquifers. Climate hazards might also lead to reduced yields and heat stress for field workers

Potential Project Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Land and Soil Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote polyculture and rotational crop cultivation ▪ Intercrop with legumes or other nitrogen-fixing species ▪ Promote low tillage farming and discourage the use of inappropriate farm machinery ▪ Livestock manure is a valuable source of nutrients and can be used as fertilizer for agricultural purposes. This supports the regeneration of soil fertility ▪ Take appropriate localized measures to minimize waterlogging and salinization ▪ Support native tree plantation and other agro-forestry measures when possible ▪ Discourage the expansion of agricultural land at the cost of cutting trees ▪ Communicate to the community to maintain the herd sizes to minimize overgrazing, particularly in high-slope areas. ▪ Support agriculture extension services and local farmer learning centres
Water Scarcity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote on-farm and off-farm water-saving practices ▪ Support drought-tolerant seed and other agriculture inputs ▪ Support high irrigation efficiency methods and tools

Potential Project Impacts	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct hydrogeological assessment for groundwater extraction for agriculture ▪ Support suitable alternative water sources such as farm-based rainwater harvesting, conjunctive water use, and supplementary irrigation. Etc. ▪ Explore the potential of household wastewater reuse for agriculture. ▪ Support farmer awareness programs on water-saving & heat management at field
Water quality and the use of chemical fertilizers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess traditional knowledge and promote good practices through awareness campaigns ▪ Promote Integrated Pest Management practices, and discourage the use of chemical fertilizers ▪ Use vegetation as buffer strips to reduce water source pollution from fertilizers ▪ Provide only organic fertilizers, and educate farmers on the benefits of using organic fertilizer ▪ Ensure that the animal slaughter sites are away or downstream from the watercourse ▪ Monitor water quality and disseminate information to all stakeholders.
Climate-related Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use localized and easy-to-use early warning systems ▪ Support climate-smart and conservation agriculture: low till, diverse rotations, cover/tree/shrub crops more resilient to drought ▪ Consider drought-tolerant agriculture inputs to farmers, where possible ▪ Support capacity-building and awareness programs on climate adaptation and resilience in the context of agriculture

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Some key learning from the environmental screening exercise and recommendations are listed below.

- This environmental screening report provides a valuable baseline for organizations operating in the Dohuk Governorate of Iraq. It assesses the baseline environmental conditions and lists the potential environmental impacts of Shelter & Settlement and Food Security projects implemented by NRC. The report also provides contextualized mitigation measures to address environmental risks and serves as a base for future environmental screenings in the area.
- The exercise should be followed by a detailed Environmental Management Plan, where the mitigation measures are translated into project activities with clear implementation responsibilities. Developing an environmental management plan should be a collaborative effort and must be monitored by the implementing agency for compliance. Contractual terms can be used to enforce contractor and subcontractor compliance, and in the case of self-reconstruction, adequate monitoring mechanisms should be in place.
- Environmental assessment tools, including NEAT+, are more effective when applied during the project planning phase, where there is more room for any potential adjustments in the project design or implementation strategy; however, they can also be used for ongoing projects to avoid and mitigate adverse environmental impacts through corrective actions.
- NEAT+ is a participatory tool, and it's more effective when input data and results are discussed among the project team and with wider stakeholders. The environmental data collection and the discussion process are as important as the outcome of the environmental screening process. This helps in the collective understanding of project-related environmental impacts, helps create awareness, and contributes to learning on environmental issues.
- The quality of environmental screening outputs depends on the reliability of the input data and analysis of the result summary. Minimizing data biases and giving considerable time to explore various data sources to validate and triangulate data is important. Merely relying on assumptions and completing the questionnaire without conducting field visits and consultation with important stakeholders should be discouraged. NEAT+ is a flexible tool, and changes in the questionnaire can be made even at a later stage when more reliable information is available.
- Focus group discussion and community engagement are essential aspects of an environmental screening process. It helps engage communities from the project's conception stage, offers an opportunity to understand the community's challenges and priorities, and ensures that proposed interventions are culturally appropriate, meets the affected population's needs and leverage traditional knowledge of the local environment. And it also gives them a sense of inclusion in the process and informs them about their responsibility in addressing environmental risks. Engaging with local communities also reduces the likelihood of potential future conflict; this is particularly important in a humanitarian emergency as the social fabric can be significantly strained.
- NEAT+ generates a list project associated impacts and suggests mitigation measures; however, it is important to analyse and contextualize these impacts and mitigation measures. It is also important to look beyond the tool-generated result summary and consider other important impacts and mitigation measures associated with the project activities. This might require some input from environmental experts and other stakeholders. As such, NEAT+ should not be viewed as an absolute but as a guidance tool.
- It is important to consider mitigation measures within the project's duration and scope. Mitigation measures will not always mean 'doing new/additional things' but, in most cases, 'doing things differently' in a more environment-friendly manner. Options need to be explored if some mitigation measures could be done through other projects within the organization or in collaboration with other partner organizations active in the Domiz camp.
- Environmental screening may not be seen as a one-off or stand-alone exercise. Humanitarian organizations must systematically mainstream environmental screening as an embedded process within the program cycle or, where possible, integrate environmental screening into existing project procedures and practices, such as Situational Analysis or Rapid Assessments.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- NEAT+ Excel sheet used in this environmental screening (Attachment provided in the folder)
- ECHO Environmental Guidance: https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/humanitarian-aid/climate-change-and-environment_en.
- Environment and Humanitarian Action (EHA) Connect, a comprehensive online repository of tools and guidance spanning the humanitarian-environment nexus: <https://ehaconnect.org>.
- Environmental Emergency Centre - library of resources and tools for environmental emergency prevention, preparedness, and response Resources: <https://resources.eecentre.org/>.
- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)- Green Response: Environmental Quick Guide (2022): <https://www.ifrc.org/document/green-response-environmental-quick-guide>.
- Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool: <https://neatplus.org/>.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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