

Strengthening Environmental Screening Capacity of Humanitarian Organizations

Environmental Screening Report

NEAT +

Nexus Environmental
Assessment Tool

JUBA IDP CAMPS (I) & (III)

Juba, South Sudan



01-02 March 2023

Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
CONTEXT	4
METHODOLOGY	5
ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT SUMMARY	6
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS	6
SHELTER- Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures	6
WASH- Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures	8
RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS	10
REFERENCE MATERIALS	11
ANNEXES	11
ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	11

INTRODUCTION

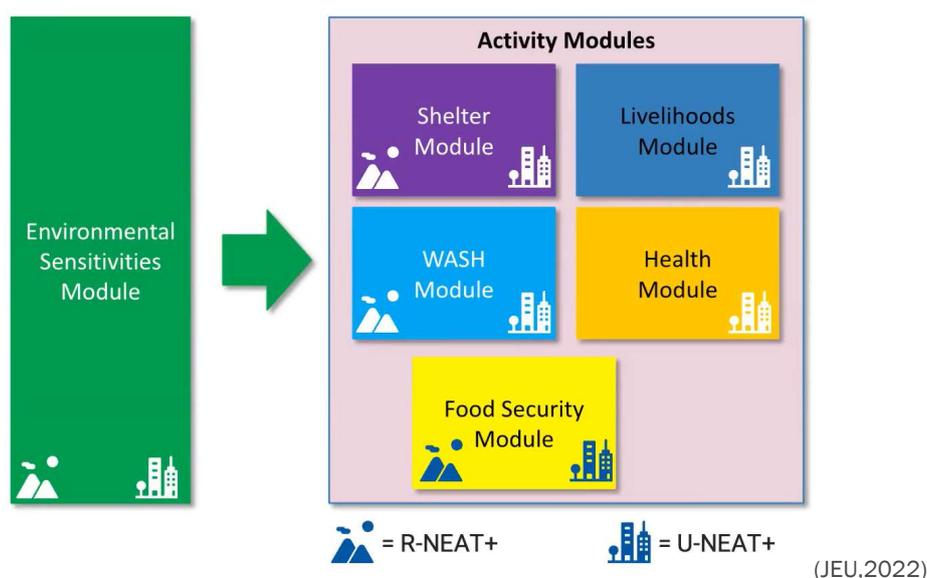
Humanitarian projects, although addressing protection needs and aiming for durable solutions for the crisis and conflict-affected communities, can result in adverse environmental impacts. These environmental impacts must be identified and addressed in the earliest stages of the humanitarian response to help 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 strengthened. Mainstreaming environmental considerations into projects begins with an environmental screening exercise. 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. It is usually a mandatory requirement by local environmental authorities and donors for certain categories of projects, but it can also be an internal organizational compliance requirement.

This environmental screening report covers Shelter & Settlement WASH projects implemented by the Norwegian Refugee Council in the IDP camps 1 & 3 in Juba, South Sudan. The 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 Microsoft Excel-based Rural version and a web-based Urban version. The figure below shows that the NEAT+ consists of an Environment Sensitivity module and subsequent Activity modules that cover core humanitarian activities: Shelter and Settlement, WASH, Food Security, Livelihood, and Health.

Figure: Technical Structure of the NEAT+



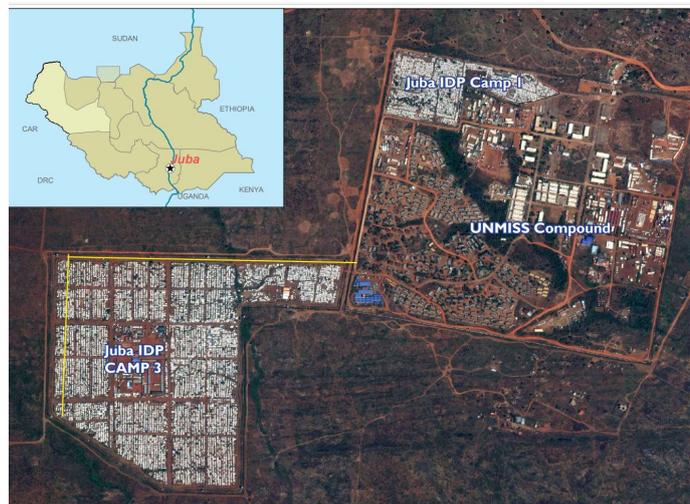
¹ <https://resources.eccentre.org/resources/neat/> or <https://neatplus.org/>

CONTEXT

The Republic of South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in 2011, becoming the world's youngest nation. South Sudan is blessed with an abundance of natural resources, including fertile soils, water, including the river Nile, oil, forests, wetlands, wildlife, and minerals such as gold, copper, etc. The country's refugee crisis remains the largest in Africa, with over 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees still hosted in neighbouring countries, mainly Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. Despite a relative pause in large-scale hostilities since the signing of the Revitalised Peace Agreement in 2018 and the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in 2020, sub-national and localized conflicts have continued to affect communities and cause new displacement across the country. There are 2.3 million internally displaced persons due to conflict, insecurity, and the impact of climate change (UNHCR, 2023). These people live in formal and informal settlement sites across the country, including Juba, Melut, Wau, Bor, Bentiu, and Malakal.

Approximately 33,000 displaced persons reside in Juba IDP sites driven by persistent sub-national violence, localized clashes, and climate-related hazards, particularly flooding. Juba's IDP Camp-1 hosts some 7,289 people, while in Camp-3, there are 24,115 people residing, mainly from Central Equatoria and Unity States, and there are also people who left the country prior and then returned. Almost 80% of the IDPs in Camp-1 are adults, of whom 49% are female, 51% are male, and 20% are children.

South Sudan's terrain is predominantly flat, with scattered mango trees, papaya trees, and other fruit trees. There are limited paved access roads, and access to basic services, including water supply and sanitation, are under severe strain due to the high concentration of people in the area. Temperature ranges from 20°C in the winters to 38°C in the summers, with an average annual precipitation of 1096.1 mm. South Sudan has one of the world's largest tropical wetlands. The country is at the forefront of climate crises and has been heavily impacted by flooding and food insecurity. The inhabitants of IDP Camp-1 and Camp-3 are highly dependent on humanitarian relief, but communities are also involved in small income generation activities such as fishing, rainfed agriculture etc.



PROJECT BACKGROUND

Following the transition of POCs (Protection of Civilians) into IDP camps in 2022, most of the WASH and Shelter partners have withdrawn from the camps in Juba due to funding cuts. The Shelter and WASH situation in the entire camps kept being deteriorated since a pause in major humanitarian operations. The Norwegian Refugee Council is in the early implementation phase of projects², targeting schools as part of an overall Education support project in IDP Camp-1 and Camp-3. The project activities include constructing rainwater harvesting systems, installing storage tanks, decommissioning full and dried latrines, desludging and disinfecting latrines, and providing hygiene promotion and dignity kits. NRC's Shelter and Settlement activities in the IDP camps included providing shelter construction materials for temporary emergency shelters, technical support and NFIs.

² For additional information on the project activities, please contact Umachandran Shanmuganathan at Umachandran.shanmuganathan@nrc.no and Sultan Mahmood at sultan.mahmood@nrc.no

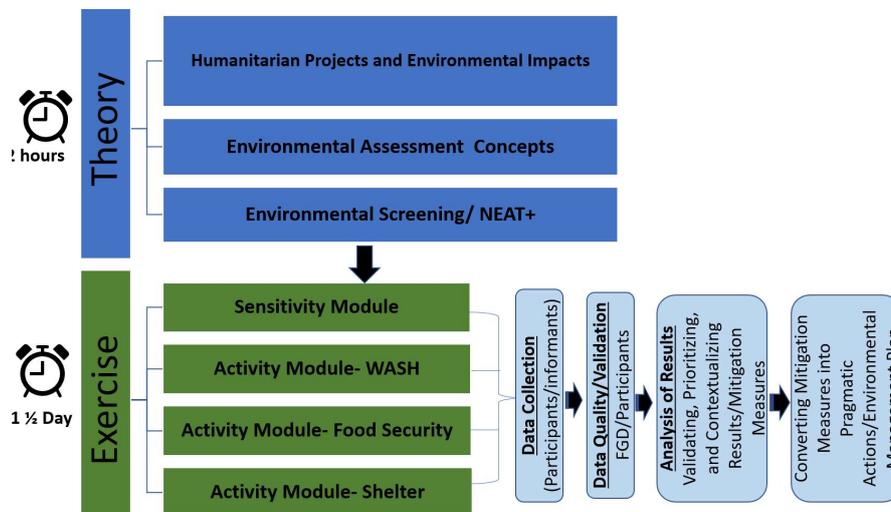
METHODOLOGY

This NEAT+-based environmental screening is part of the two-day capacity-building training held from 01-02 March, 2023, for humanitarian organizations operating in Juba, South Sudan. As shown in the figure below, a dual-purpose approach is used where participants are exposed to the topic-related concepts, regulatory framework, and methods of conducting an environmental screening for humanitarian projects. This is followed by a NEAT+-based screening for a project led by the participants covering the sensitivity module and Shelter, WASH, and Livelihood modules. Considering the context of the IDP camp in Juba, the Urban version of NEAT+ would have been more appropriate; however, due to internet connection issues, the rural version of NEAT+ is applied. The questionnaires were completed in a group exercise using information from the NRC's implemented Shelter & Settlement and WASH projects in the selected IDP camps in Juba.

The tool-generated results are analysed using criteria to contextualize and prioritize impacts and mitigation measures. The main criteria for prioritization included the impact's likelihood to occur, the nature of impacts, frequency, magnitude, and 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 national/organizational/donors' policies.

A field visit to the project site in IDP Camp-3, including a transect walk and interviews with community representatives, was undertaken to better understand the local situation and communities' challenges and priorities. Subsequently, the prioritized impacts and mitigation measures are compiled in this report.

Figure1: Overview of the Approach Employed



Each Activity module of NEAT+ has several sub-activity modules, which are selected as per the scope of the projects. Some activity & sub-activity modules that were beyond the scope of selected project are not part of this analysis, although they were completed as part of the group exercise with the aim to expose participants to all the sub-modules within the NEAT+.

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 their natural system, and about the carrying capacity of the natural systems against the proposed project activities.

The sensitivity analysis report below provides an overview of the baseline environmental conditions of the IDPs' settlements in the Juba camps area and categorizes site-specific environmental issues into Low, Medium, and High concerns. 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.

The main environmental issues highlighted in the sensitivity report are.

- A high concentration of people in the IDP camps, particularly in Camp-3, is adding pressure on scarce natural resources, such as water resources and forests. Competition for natural resources such as fuelwood, land rights, land management, shelter materials, fresh water and wildlife may be a concern. Environmental impacts are likely to be substantial.
- Wood and charcoal are the primary sources of household energy and household construction in the IDP camps, leading to deforestation that may exceed the rate at which they regenerate. There may be a lack of incentive to practice sustainable behaviour, leading to unsustainable use of natural resources. Deforestation and overall resource scarcity may exacerbate protection and biodiversity concerns.
- Land degradation and unclear land tenure issues could lead to potential conflict.
- Water scarcity remains an issue of high concern issue to the residents of IDP camps. This is particularly due to the low regenerative capacity of the natural system coupled with dry climatic conditions and over-extraction of the groundwater.
- The water sources may be vulnerable to contamination, and the distance between water sources and sewage facilities may not be adequately maintained, leading to leakages contaminating water sources. water quality may be an issue.
- There is no adequate drainage system for rainwater and sewage. During the rainy season, water remains in the areas blocking access and turns into mosquito breeding ponds. Environmental sanitation and disease transmission may be an issue.
- The area has a heightened exposure to climate-related hazards. The area is highly susceptible to flooding and droughts. This may directly impact the IDPs and their source of livelihood.
- Indoor pollution from the burning of poor-quality fuels, such as charcoal, combined with low-efficiency cooking technologies is an issue in the Juba IDP camps, this can have detrimental respiratory health consequences.

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 communities that were consulted during the project site visit. These potential environmental risks include deforestation and loss of biodiversity, poor capacity for solid waste management, land degradation, indoor pollution, and climate-related hazards.

- **Deforestation and Biodiversity** have been identified as potential issues. Majority of the Juba's IDP camps inhabitants use fuel wood and charcoal for household energy needs, which put direct pressure on forests. Some also use diesel generators making noise and air pollution. People in the camps depend highly on humanitarian relief assistance, which is often insufficient to meet their needs. Alternatively, they (mostly women and children) are exploring opportunities to generate additional income from collecting and selling fuelwood from the forest, causing forest degradation and habitat destruction.
- **Solid waste management** has been identified as a potential issue of high concern in the IDP camps. The issue was observed during the field visit and was also raised during the consultation with communities. There are no adequate waste dump sites, or even if it exists, people are not disposing of household waste at a designated site, and waste often ends up in front of houses or is even burned in the open air. There is no or limited adequate public service or infrastructure to manage construction or household waste. 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.
- **Land degradation and Erosion** have been identified as potential issues in the IDP camps. The nature of soil and dry climatic conditions may lead to soil and land degradation where the top layer of the fertile soil is eroded. Vegetation cutting also loosens the soil, resulting in soil erosion, sedimentation, and siltation. The eroded soil will also cause stream congestion, which might hinder stream flow, resulting in habitat loss, water pollution and water scarcity further downstream. Erosion and land degradation directly impact all shelter and livelihood activities.
- **Climate-related hazards**, such as floods and droughts, have been identified as a concern in IDP camps of Juba. Although the camps' main area is outside the flood zone, they are still vulnerable to extreme weather events, and most shelters cannot withstand major precipitation and flash flooding. Flooding may damage shelters, properties, livestock, and people's lives.
- **Air pollution** has been identified as an issue of concern, primarily due to indoor cooking and inadequate ventilation system. Indoor air pollution in the camps from cooking is a serious concern with severe impacts, especially for women and children. Most cooking is done inside the poorly ventilated shelters in the IDP camps. The firewood, charcoal, and kerosene used as fuel produce large quantities of smoke that stay in the air long after extinguishing the fire. Burning firewood releases particulate matter such as CO, CO₂, and sulphur oxides, which are extremely dangerous. Some families even use burning plastic as cooking fuel, which is very harmful with direct health consequences.

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
Deforestation & Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider providing fuel-efficient stoves as part of the Non-Food-Items support ▪ Support fuel wood substitution such as solar cookers or Liquefied Petroleum Gas ▪ Incorporate green areas in your planning. Green spaces also improve inhabitant satisfaction and can provide a natural cooling effect ▪ Plant native tree species and discourage introducing any invasive species ▪ Educate communities on sustainable consumption of wood and charcoal for the household energy use ▪ Use various construction materials and reduce the use of wood in the shelter construction, where alternatives are available. ▪ Consider generating alternative livelihood sources for people who make their income from selling wood and charcoals
Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Separate organic and inorganic waste and designate separate waste dump sites at an appropriate distance ▪ Minimize the amount of packaging, substitute for paper or cardboard (biodegradable), and promote the principle of reducing, recycling, and reusing. ▪ 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. ▪ Support waste livelihoods projects, if possible, and promote best practices ▪ Storing any chemical waste in approved containers to avoid any spills or leakages

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrange waste collection and awareness campaigns, and educate the community on potential health risks
Erosion & Land Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stabilise the slopes or choose an appropriate site for the shelter construction ▪ Refill the excavated land (if any) used for making shelters bricks within four days to avoid hosting vectors ▪ Limit vegetation clearance only to the project site only and take action to stabilize steep slopes ▪ Plant indigenous (light but deep roots) trees as a revegetation measure ▪ Avoid excavating in areas near the surface or shallow sub-surface water flows ▪ If possible, promote agro-forestry practices through other projects
Climate Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consult local hazard maps while selecting sites for shelters. Implement multi-hazard resistant shelter and infrastructure ▪ Use community-based Disaster Risk Reduction methods to identify needs and priorities ▪ Establish simple early warning mechanisms that are accessible to the community (could be an alert system through local radio or phone messaging etc.) ▪ Use participatory mapping and depict the main risks and causes of flood risks ▪ Clear drainage canals and improve the infiltration capacity of the ground with vegetation coverage ▪ Implement flood-resistant shelters in compliance with appropriate shelter codes and regularly upgrade shelters and infrastructure where needed ▪ Minimize using highly flammable materials in the shelter construction and ensure that fire hazards are adequately considered in the shelter design ▪ Support capacity-building & awareness programs on climate adaptation & hazards ▪ Consider gender-specific adaptation strategies, as climate change impacts are disproportionate among gender
Air Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider proper ventilation system in the shelter design (separate kitchen) ▪ Plan construction activities that minimize dust exposure to nearby sensitive receptors, and use water spray to minimize dust ▪ Vehicles used for the transportation of the construction materials should be well-maintained and should respect the speed limit ▪ Provide clean energy cooking materials such as clean energy cooking stoves, Liquefied petroleum gas etc.), and discourage indoor cooking in closed kitchens ▪ Discourage open-air burning of waste

WASH- Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The WASH summary informs the project team about the potential environmental risks that must be considered during project planning, design, implementation, and operation stages. WASH project site-specific environmental risks include water scarcity leading to social conflicts, contamination of water sources, climate-related hazards such as flooding, and low capacity to manage solid waste and wastewater.

- **Water scarcity** is an issue of high significance in the Juba IDP camps. There is a high demand for water due to the large population. Access to water services in the Camps is minimal, and communities complained of inadequate water supplies during the focus group discussion. Water is obtained from the river Nile, delivered via water trucks, and pumped from the bore well through diesel generators. There are few boreholes or communal standpipes where most of the IDP households obtain water for their daily consumption. Water carriers who pump up untreated water from the White Nile are of low quality and require chlorination before its use. Water is extracted from shallow and deep wells with limited or no prior hydrogeological studies to assess the capacity of the aquifers, which exerts pressure on groundwater resources. During the focus group discussion, it was also revealed that boreholes brought about fighting between women who go to fetch water, and on several occasions, this has escalated into fighting along tribal lines.
- **Water sources are vulnerable to contamination** from poor drainage systems, and lack of proper sanitation infrastructure has been identified as a high-risk issue. Sanitation facilities in the area are in very poor condition, and during the focus group discussion, it was mentioned that households had constructed shallow pit latrines on plot perimeters that tend to overflow during heavy rain onto public pathways, potentially leading to health risks. Due to poor sanitation, microbial and pathogenic

contaminants are common concerns in the water supply. Loose soil allows the movement of contamination, such as human waste, into water bodies. Leakage, seepage, and overflow from these facilities may contaminate surface water bodies and groundwater. It was also observed during the field visit that standing water ponds are likely contaminated by livestock movement, and pathogens from open defecation are used for bathing, cleaning and perhaps for drinking. This will likely have severe health implications, children and older people are particularly affected by contaminated water due to weaker immune systems.

- The project site has an enhanced exposure to **climate-related risks**, particularly floods and droughts. People living in the IDP camps in poor conditions are highly vulnerable to such climate shocks. There is no proper drainage system, posing the risks of vector transmission through water stagnation. This creates access constraints and may become a breeding ground for mosquitoes. WASH activities are prone so such climatic risks.
- **Solid waste management** has been identified as an issue of concern in the IDP camps of Juba. There is low capacity, supporting infrastructure and awareness to manage solid waste and fecal sludge. There is no designated solid waste dump site at an appropriate distance, and most waste is disposed of near the shelters or in nearby informal waste dump sites. Environmental sanitation and disease transmission may be an issue. Packaging waste can be disposed of inappropriately, leading to solid waste management challenges, and many countries have limited recycling capabilities. Improper disposal and management of hygiene and dignity kit packaging can also become a vector for spreading disease within communities.
- **Wastewater management** has been identified as an issue in Juba’s IDP camps. There is a lack of drainage infrastructure and low capacity to manage wastewater and fecal sludge. Wastewater ponds can turn into mosquitoes’ breeding grounds, has an odour, and carry contaminants that harm human health. Contaminated water can also drain into streams and other surface water used for washing, cleaning, and bathing, increasing the risk of further contamination, particularly among women, children, and aged people with weaker immune systems. Environmental sanitation and waterborne diseases are severe issues in the IDP camps of Juba.
- **Latrines Decommissioning** is part of the WASH project and should be properly decommissioned. Latrine superstructures can be relocated, while pits should be sealed with rubble and organic matter up to the surface. The pit's surface should be capped with a mound as the contents will continue to settle. If appropriate, vegetation can be planted to stabilize the soil.

The table below lists contextualized mitigation measures against the most relevant anticipated impact extracted from the tool-generated WASH result summary.

Potential Project Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Water Scarcity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct hydrogeological surveys and water balance assessments for bore well projects and avoid over-extraction from confined aquifers ▪ Ensure that water abstraction does not exceed its replenishment capacity ▪ Reduce water losses/leakages (e.g., self-closing water points, trucks carrier water container leakages, regular pipe maintenance etc.) ▪ Establish and expend rainwater harvesting system and promote kitchen gardening ▪ Consider water ponds for groundwater recharge but ensure it does not turn into a host of vector diseases ▪ Build capacity for water conservation practices ▪ Consider community green spaces to promote cohesion among the community and avoid potential conflicts over scarce resources
Water Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguard (fencing) drinking water sources against contamination, particularly from animals and open defecation ▪ Properly store oil and chemicals and prevent any leakages into soil or water ▪ Machinery and chemical storage should be monitored for any leakages. Safely dispose of oil residuals, including waste oil, lubricants, and used filters ▪ Identify improvements to sanitation infrastructure (e.g., improve latrine design) ▪ Conduct sensitization campaigns on good sanitation practices and links to health ▪ 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 ▪ Protect water sources and monitor water quality regularly, including tests for

	microbial, pathogenic, arsenic, fluoride, and iron content
Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Separate organic and inorganic waste and designate a waste dump site at an appropriate distance from shelters. ▪ Minimize the amount of packaging, substitute for paper or cardboard (biodegradable), and promote the principle of reducing, recycling, and reusing in all operations ▪ Promoting composting recovers valuable nutrients, improves soil fertility, and decreases raw waste. ▪ Consider setting up waste livelihoods projects ▪ Promote waste management in communities via Reduce, Re-use and Recycle ▪ Explore the potential of biogas production from fecal sludge ▪ Create awareness and build the capacity of the community to dispose of waste at designated sites
Wastewater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the use of wastewater for kitchen gardening ▪ Consider a proper drainage system, and consider odour control mechanisms ▪ Improve sanitation infrastructure ▪ Consider necessary arrangements for the safe disposal of fecal sludge and its reuse as manure or biogas ▪ Support community awareness programs ▪ Protect water sources from pollution, particularly human and animal excreta
Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider providing the community with treated water so they do not have to boil it with fuelwood. ▪ Plan indigenous trees and discourage any invasive species of trees ▪ Promote alternative clean sources of energy for household use ▪ Promote tree plantation next to the water points

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

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

- This environmental screening report provides a baseline for organizations operating in the IDP Camps of Juba in South Sudan. It assesses the baseline environmental conditions and lists the potential environmental impacts of Shelter & Settlement and WASH projects implemented by NRC in the IDP Camp-1 and Camp-3 of Juba, South Sudan. The report also provides contextualized mitigation measures to address environmental risks and serves as a base for future environmental screenings in the area.
- Main environmental risks in Juba's IDP camps 1&3 worth consideration in the WASH and Shelter & Settlement projects are water scarcity, deforestation and loss of biodiversity, climate-related risks, erosion and land degradation, and limited capacity to manage solid and wastewater.
- 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. For self-reconstruction, adequate monitoring mechanisms should be in place. Contractual terms can be used to enforce contractor and subcontractor compliance.
- 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 in utilizing traditional knowledge of the local communities and understanding the community's challenges and priorities. It also gives them a sense of inclusion in the process and informs them about their responsibility in addressing environmental impacts.
- NEAT+ generates a list project associated impacts and 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 often, it would be doing things differently in a more environment-friendly manner and may not necessarily imply any additional cost. 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 operating in Juba's IDP camps.
- 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

- Access to NEAT+ Microsoft Excel used in this environmental screening (files provided with 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

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS	ORGANIZATION	CONTACT DETAILS
NRC	gach.chan@nrc.no	ICRC	gmagaya@icrc.org
NRC	john.waswa@nrc.no		bunguemma88@gmail.com
NRC	umachandran.shanmuganathan@nrc.no	NRC	majok.peter@nrc.no
MoE	db_oliver@ymail.com	TEAR fund	wani.laki@tearfund.org
Red Cross	lukudu.wani@ssdredcross.org	UNIDORSS	fgicheru@unidorss.org
UNIDORSS	wash-manager@unidorss.org	ICRC	mnampokolwe@icrc.org
Medair	ertwatsan-southsudan@medair.org	Medair	ert-nfi-sds@medair.org
Solidarites	rep.com.off@solidarites-southsudan.org	PC Health CARE	pc.healthcarefoundation.org@gmail.com
NRC	sultan.mahmood@nrc.no	NRC	betty.joan@nrc.no
NILE HOPE	tjanguan@nilehope.org	DRC	nyoma.nickonora@drc.ngo
DRC	mading.var@drc.ngo	DRC	siliman.boro@drc.ngo
DRC	tongi.laku@drc.ngo		

