

Strengthening Environmental Screening Capacity of Humanitarian Organizations

Training & Environmental Screening Exercise Report Garowe, Puntland and Hargeisa, Somaliland – 2023

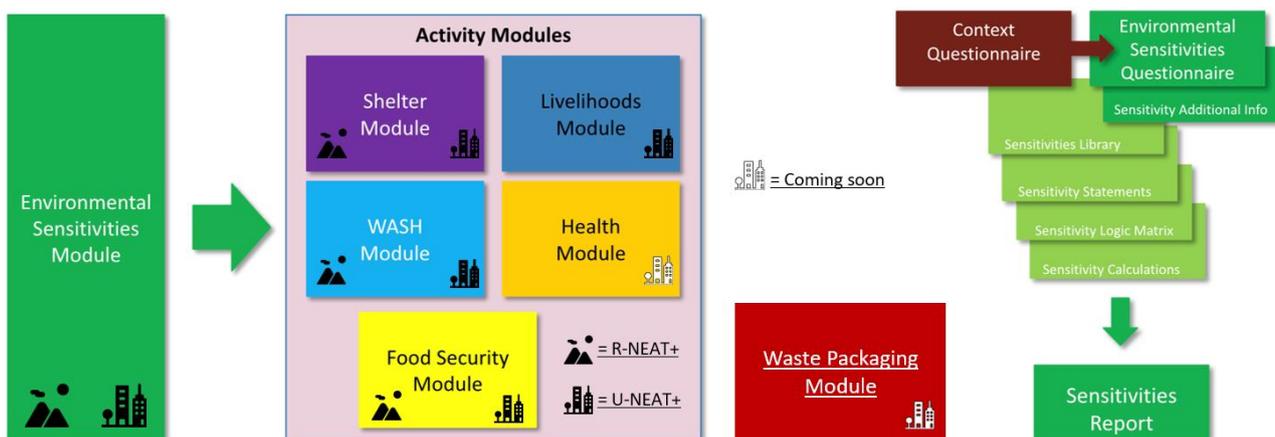
INTRODUCTION

Although responding to increasing needs and aiming for durable solutions for the crisis and conflict-affected communities, humanitarian projects can result in adverse environmental externalities. These must be identified and addressed in the earliest stages, protecting the environment and communities from any project-associated potential negative impacts. Humanitarian organizations are increasingly working towards addressing environmental considerations in the program cycle; however, this practice is yet to be mainstreamed into project design and implementation. Environmental screening, a methodology that evaluates projects' solutions against the context's environmental sensitivities, is crucial for mainstreaming. Several environmental screening tools are available, designed specifically for the humanitarian sector and adapted to multiple scales, scopes, and contexts of operation. Besides supporting increasing projects' sustainability, environmental screening is a common requirement by local environmental authorities and donors and gradually becomes an internal requirement at organizations.

The multi-year project **Strengthening Environmental Screening Capacity of Humanitarian Organizations** led by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), provides on-site training sessions and technical support for local and international humanitarian organizations and UN Agencies operating in prioritized countries. Based on the **Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT+)**, capacity-building activities equip organizations to autonomously perform environmental screening of their activities. This *Training & Environmental Screening Exercise Report* refers to the training sessions facilitated in Garowe, Puntland (12-13 March) and Hargeisa, Somaliland (15-16 March) in 2023 and includes the application of NEAT+ to a local case study.

THE NEAT+

Launched in 2019, the NEAT+ is an open-source, rapid, easy-to-use environmental screening tool developed by a consortium of humanitarian organizations. The tool generates summary reports as a snapshot of environmental conditions and potential impacts categorized as LOW, MEDIUM, and HIGH, providing recommended mitigation measures and additional resources by crossing sectorial and project-related data. Context-specific, it's available in two versions: the Excel-based Rural-NEAT+ and the web-based Urban-NEAT+. The tool consists of an Environment Sensitivity Module and Activity Modules covering core humanitarian sectors: Shelter and Settlement, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Food Security, Livelihood, and Health.



UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit (2022)

METHODOLOGY AND TRAINING REPORT

Adopting a “learning by doing” approach, the training sessions took place in Garowe and Hargeisa, and both locations counted with the valuable participation of the Ministries of Environment (MoE) of Puntland and Somaliland. The Ministries opened the training sessions in a ceremony with NRC representatives, and their technicians provided briefings on the local environmental regulations for the participants, which also worked as an opportunity to establish a network between humanitarian actors and local authorities. Throughout the two full days of activities, the participants learned about the nexus between humanitarian action and the environment, the impacts and opportunities associated with actions, the environmental screening concept, and how it relates to cross-cutting themes such as gender. In the practical exercise, participants grasped NEAT+ as an environmental screening tool, covering the whole process from accessing the templates to analyzing the results. First, participants worked individually with the Sensitivities Module and in groups with the Activity Modules, applying them to the selected case study. Then, referring to the multi-criteria methodology discussed, they presented the results, including prioritization and recommendations of additional mitigation measures based on their experience and understanding of the context and crisis. The training statistics and flowchart of crucial activities are as follows.

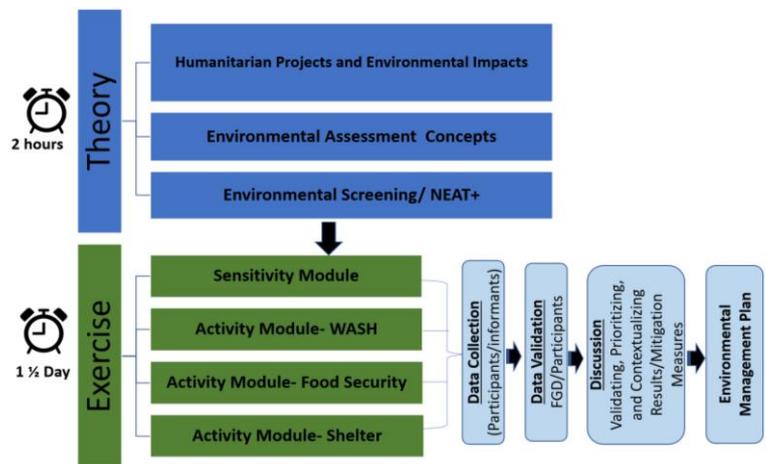
Garowe, Puntland (12-13 March)

- 20 participants (04 female participants)
- 13 organizations (04 local organizations)

Hargeisa, Somaliland (15-16 March)

- 22 participants (03 female participants)
- 10 organizations (03 local organizations)

The complete list of participants and organizations are available in Annex 01.



Although the training sessions were successful – as expressed by the participants’ post-training evaluation below – and provided knowledge access to a relevant number of humanitarian organizations, we identified development opportunities. The inclusion of additional information on the use of KoBo Toolbox for NEAT+ data collection, the development and provision of the NEAT+ Data Collection Guidance Note, and the discussion of how NEAT+ relates to the institutional ecosystem and environmental requirements are some examples of improvements developed for the subsequent missions based on this experience.

Did you find the training useful for you and your organization?	Garowe, Puntland	Hargeisa, Somaliland
Very useful	12	20
Little useful	2	0
Not useful	0	0
To what extent did the training meet your expectations?	7.50 (average)	8.45 (average)

Some valuable participants’ feedback and suggestions

- “I’ve learned how to use the tool, but I’d like to discuss more how to operationalize it in our daily activities.”
- “I’d suggest more emphasis on prioritization.”
- “A field visit to evaluate the results would be really useful.”
- “I feel that I need to use the tool to learn how to use it.”

The training sessions were registered in photo and video, including interviews with some participants. To access additional communication materials, please, contact Caroline Zwingelstein, Project Coordinator, at: caroline.zwingelstein@nrc.no



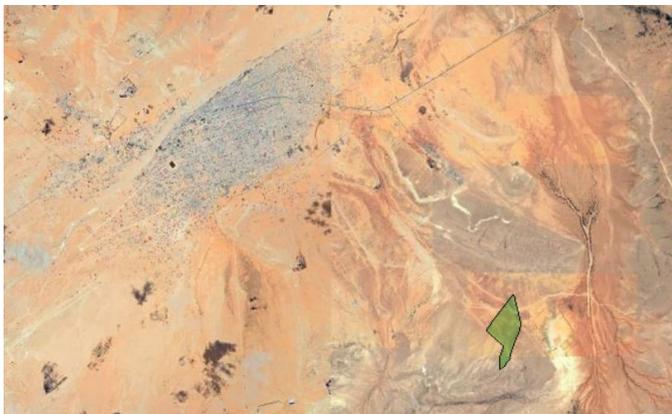
CONTEXT AND CASE STUDY

In Garowe's hinterland, droughts lead to a steady growth of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)¹ in the urban areas. These meet other groups of IDPs from the southern regions of Somalia that have been displaced by conflict. Most IDPs in Garowe have settled in Waberi District. However, according to [UN-Habitat](#), most of the land the government formally allocated for IDP camps (emergency response) is located in the southeast part of Garowe and still lacks proper connection to the urban fabric and adequate infrastructure. Over 181,962 IDPs were estimated to be displaced in the Bari region in December 2021, many of whom are expected to move to Garowe, the administrative capital of the Puntland State.

Since the 1990s, Somalia has been affected by regular disasters. The poverty level, the lack of efficient institutions and the ongoing conflict have contributed to the increased vulnerability of the Somali population. Floods, drought, conflict, and epidemic outbreak occur on a regular basis. The impact of these shocks serves to further increase the country's vulnerability to future crises. In recent years, climate-related shocks, mainly drought and flooding, have increased in frequency and intensity, exacerbating humanitarian needs and undermining resilience at the household and community levels.

Humanitarian Response Plan Somalia 2023²

Selected as the case study for the practical exercises of training sessions, the **Hoodale Development Site**, a project by the International Organization for Migration ([IOM](#)) in collaboration with NRC, will be implemented 5km from Garowe, Puntland, on 42 hectares provided by the government. Developed under the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) of the Somalia Urban Resilience Project Phase II (SURP-II). It encompasses Shelter & Settlement and WASH infrastructures for 1,000 households. The Hoodale Site is a permanent housing solution that will host 11,100 IDPs. With two typologies available, the shelters were designed as a long-term solution. They adopted concrete blocks and metal tiles as the main materials, part of them procured locally and part imported. However, the shelters don't include kitchen facilities and cooking practices are expected to occur in external communal spaces. The latrines, built separately from the shelters, will have a light metal structure and roofing and come with sept tanks as a sewage system. Households will receive water directly from the Garowe Water Supply Agency through pipelines.



Hoodale highlighted in green in relation to Garowe's urban fabric
Source: Google Earth (edited by NRC)



Urban design project for the Hoodale settlement
Source: IOM & NRC (edited by NRC)

The key project's components (site development) assessed with NEAT+ as an environmental screening exercise include:

- Topographic surveying and services.
- Bush clearance and demarcation of the road alignments, drainage, and water supply lines.
- Laying of 19.7 km water supply lines (including distribution and transmission lines) and connection with the NUWACO (Garowe Water Supply Agency) with 1,000 household connections.
- Construction of 1,000 latrines.
- Construction of drainage facilities (approximately 17.4 km, on either side of the road network).
- Widening and Compaction of 5.1 km all-weather access road.
- Construction of 1,000 shelters.
- Installation of 50 Solar-powered Street Lights

To access the project's details and additional information, please, refer to **Annex 02: NRC Training Case Study Briefing Somalia**.

¹ To know more about IDPs, please check: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/internal-displacement>

² Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-humanitarian-response-plan-february-2023>

PRACTICAL EXERCISE & ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING RESULTS

Training participants applied the NEAT+ Sensitivity and Activity Modules to the case study as an environmental screening practical exercise. Since the selected case study is a project including Shelter & Settlement and WASH activities, participants came up with ideas for Food Security that could be explored in the context. The Shelter & Settlement and WASH results are based on a real context and the project. They can be used as a starting point for developing in-depth environmental analyses and further project reviews. In the case of Food Security, the results are merely a simulation of an Activity Module as part of the capacity-building exercise. Therefore, these results should not be considered in the case of Food Security interventions.

Hoodale Site | NEAT+ Sensitivity Summary

Environmental sensitivity primarily analyses the risks and vulnerabilities of interactions between communities and their natural environment. In the humanitarian context, an environmental sensitivity exercise helps understand the environmental baseline of the project location and its carrying capacity against the proposed project activities. NEAT+ screening is based on 59 questions covering eleven thematic areas, generating the sensitivity summary report categorizing environmental issues into Low, Medium, and High concerns. Impacts are structured around five broad categories, as below. [To access the full report, please refer to Annex 03: NEAT+ Sensitivity Summary – Hoodale Site.](#) Cross-checking the results generated by NEAT+ with the expert’s (facilitator) analyses and the participants’ knowledge and experience, the most critical environmental issues are as follows.

	Prioritized and Localized Risks & Impacts	Prioritized and Localized Mitigation Tips
Affected Communities	The expected high population concentration associated with the lack of established governance mechanisms results in social conflict risk. Moreover, the community’s high dependence on natural resources and the absence of planned livelihood activities with the support of local governments and humanitarian organizations increase the risks of impact on the environment.	Develop and implement awareness-raising campaigns and capacity-building activities on environmental-related topics. Support and stimulate the development of climate-resilient and sustainable livelihood practices that reduce risks and promote ecological benefits. Support the establishment of community-based governance mechanisms in collaboration with local authorities.
Impacts on Biodiversity	Potential impacts on the land and soil, resulting in degradation, were identified in a context where the environment has a low regenerative capacity, which might potentialize the environmental impacts. In addition, the climatic conditions and lack of vegetation in the area assessed, combined with frequent and intense wind, might exacerbate soil erosion.	Promote a regenerative process by introducing climate-resilient vegetation, if possible, creating income-generation opportunities for the IDP community to reduce soil erosion and degradation risks. Diagnose and monitor impacts on biodiversity, including the gains generated by introducing vegetation. Incorporate topics into the schools’ curriculum.
Pressure on Natural Resources	Water access is the most critical socio-economic, health, and environmental issue. The context faces rapidly increasing demand due to the IDP crisis while climate change impacts the region, augmenting the frequency and severity of droughts. In addition, poor environmental governance and inadequate WASH infrastructure might increase the risk of water source pollution.	In cooperation with communities and local authorities, establish a WASH maintenance and contingency plan (water source contamination), including a monitoring system with NUWACO. Prioritize lower water requirements livelihood practices and promote sustainable water use, reuse, and disposal. Consider the potential site expansion and develop water-smart solutions to respond to population increases.
Pollution and Environmental Degradation	Low solid waste management capacity and the lack of public services and infrastructure designated for the settlement pose high pollution and environmental risks. Vector-borne disease transmission is a common consequence of inadequate waste management. Likewise, although latrines count with adequate sewage systems – sept tanks – without proper maintenance, it might impact the environment mid-and long-term. The lack of kitchen facilities and low natural ventilation at shelters associated with risky behaviors might result in indoor air pollution, directly affecting communities’ health, especially among women.	Promote shelter design improvements to increase natural ventilation and promote safe and environmentally-friendly cooking solutions, including facilities, equipment, and fuel. Design solutions based on needs assessments and in full collaboration with communities so the solutions are based on cultural practices and traditions. This strategy helps localizations and community empowerment while reducing risks of risky behaviors and potential disasters, such as fire, that can rapidly spread in high-density settlements. Finally, promote awareness-raising campaigns in partnership with health promotion actors (humanitarians and local authorities).
Environmental Hazards	Soil erosion is the most critical environmental hazard risk due to the soil and climatic characteristics, potentialized by frequent and strong winds. Although the project includes drainage systems, road compaction solutions might not be enough to prevent soil erosion. Additionally, although less likely in the region, the settlement has a flood-prone area, exacerbating hazard risks.	Aligned with the mitigation actions to prevent biodiversity loss and regenerate the land, the introduction of vegetation can also prevent soil erosion and degradation. Consult local experts and authorities to explore the most efficient species and planting solutions to address both environmental issues.

Hoodale Site | NEAT+ Shelter & Settlement Summary

The result summary of the Shelter & Settlement Activity Module provides an overview of the key environmental risks associated with project solutions while keeping the environmental sensitivity of the Hoodale Site into consideration. The exercise applied seven sub-modules: *i) Shelter Siting, ii) Design, iii) Materials, iv) Construction, v) Energy, vi) Household Items, and vii) Roads and Access*. By crossing-checking the results generated by NEAT+ with the expert’s (facilitator) analyses and the participants’ prioritization and localization based on their knowledge and experience in the context under analyses, the most critical environmental issues per shelter sub-module are as follows.

	Prioritized and Localized Risks & Impacts	Prioritized and Localized Mitigation Tips
Siting	The low regenerative capacity of the local environment exacerbates land and soil degradation risks resulting from site development services and interventions. In addition, construction services and inhabitants' needs post-occupation might require wood extraction (logging), increasing deforestation risks in a fragile environment.	Ensure land tenure for the IDP community benefited by the housing program to potentialize long-term solutions and ownership that tend to result in improved behavior. Prepare an environmental management plan for the implementation services to mitigate, reduce, and compensate for environmental impacts resulting from construction services.
Design	Risks of indoor air pollution caused by poor natural ventilation, which is a design decision, and non-efficient cooking fuels (wood and charcoal) pose high health risks for the IDPs. These are compounded by risks of vector-borne diseases associated with inadequate waste management since the design doesn't present solutions.	If possible, rethink the shelter’s design to improve natural ventilation and incorporate cooking facilities and equipment, preferably by households or collectively, if not possible. Shelters' orientation and distances in between can improve living conditions and reduce risks of fire, which should comply with local regulations.
Materials	Although part of the material will be imported and the region counts on local producers and suppliers, the screening process identified risks of unsustainable extraction rates of natural resources from the local environment.	Prioritize as much as possible locally-produced and procured materials to reduce logistics impacts, contribute to the local economy and make maintenance easier. If available, adopt reused or recycled materials and prioritize those that allow it, which can generate livelihood opportunities.
Construction	Construction services, such as soil excavations, compactions, and potentially resulting dust and noise, may harm the environment. Soil contamination and air pollution are among the key risks associated.	Plan construction services, including measures to reduce noise and dust to prevent pollution, which should also apply to construction waste management that can be destined to reuse or recycling whenever feasible. Reduce soil compaction when possible and explore pavement solutions that allow water infiltration.
Household Items	The risk of inadequate solid waste management and waste generation from household items was prioritized. Further environmental assessments, especially on the loss of biodiversity, should be developed.	Distribution of household items should be based on needs assessments to respond to necessities and avoid unnecessary consumption. Items’ selection should consider local procurement and durability and be as sustainable as possible. Distribution should be accompanied by awareness campaigns.
Energy	Energy issues reinforce key environmental risks such as unsustainable natural resource extraction rates, air pollution, and biodiversity loss. However, the risk of social conflict associated with inadequate energy solutions was prioritized.	Promote the use of sustainable cooking solutions, including stove and fuel alternatives and household-level artificial light solutions that reduce energy consumption, such as LED associated with decentralized photovoltaic generation.
Roads and Access	In a fragile ecosystem, the main risks associated with road and access are soil erosion and water source contamination during construction and use phases.	If possible, adopt pavement solutions that reduce soil erosion risks and air pollution while increasing durability, reducing maintenance requirements, and allowing water infiltration to reduce flood risks.

After group presentations and discussions (both sessions), the lack of **energy-efficient cooking solutions**, including fuel types, shelter design solutions, and risks of pollution with consequences for users' health, was pointed out as the key priority. Secondly, the shelter design review should also prioritize the lack of proper **solid waste management infrastructure**. Finally, as **additional mitigation measures**, the groups proposed introducing green areas in the settlements to improve living conditions and reduce risks of soil degradation and adopting reused construction materials to reduce impacts associated with raw material extraction.

To access the full report, please refer to [Annex 04: NEAT+ Shelter Summary – Hoodale Site](#).

Hoodale Site | NEAT+ WASH Summary

The result summary of the WASH Activity Module provides an overview of the key environmental risks associated with project solutions while taking the environmental sensitivity of the Hoodale Site into consideration. The exercise applied seven sub-modules: *i) Water Distribution Network (Design); ii) Water Network (Operation & Maintenance); iii) Latrine Design, iv) Drainage Network (Design); v) Infrastructure Construction; vi) Solid Waste Management, vii) Distribution of Wash and Hygiene Kits*. By crossing-checking the results generated by NEAT+ with the expert’s (facilitator) analyses and the participants’ prioritization and localization based on their knowledge and experience, the most critical environmental issues per WASH sub-module are as follows.

	Prioritized and Localized Risks & Impacts	Prioritized and Localized Mitigation Tips
Water Distribution Network (Design)	The critical environmental concerns associated with water distribution are related to risks of scarcity, especially considering climate change impacts and increasing demands, and risks of pollution of water sources.	Preventive measures should be adopted, including monitoring mechanisms of the whole water distribution system, including water quality, to anticipate and address scarcity. Alternative water sources must be explored to diversify them and increase safety.
Water Network (Operation & Maintenance)	Associated with the design of the water network, its operation and maintenance also involve risks of scarcity and contamination, which are intensified by the low regenerative capacity of the local environment.	In addition to the mitigations prioritized in the Network design sub-module, protecting water sources, including infrastructure and monitoring, is recommended.
Latrine Design	The Hoodale Site project adopts sept tanks for households latrines. Although it’s an adequate technical solution, the main risks are associated with the maintenance of this type of design.	Similarly to the water distribution system, it’s crucial to develop a monitoring and maintenance plan, with regular dislodging activities, to reduce soil and water contamination risks.
Drainage Network (Design)	Although the Hoodale Site presents a relatively flat topography, it has flood-prone areas. In addition, the whole site has a risk of an insufficient drainage system, whose design and construction solution might not prevent floods.	Review the drainage system design according to rainwater flow estimations (regular and potential extreme events) so that technical solutions can prevent floods.
Infrastructure Construction	The main environmental risks are low capacity and insufficient infrastructure to manage solid and water waste from construction services, which might pose additional risks for water sources and soil.	If possible, the site design could be reviewed to reduce earth movements and allow the implantation of buildings and infrastructures respecting the original topography.
Solid Waste Management	Inadequate solid waste during the construction and operation phases might contaminate the soil and water sources and trigger vector-borne diseases.	Solid waste management requires a specific plan involving the community, humanitarian organizations, and local authorities to ensure adequate collection, destination, and treatment, focusing on reducing generation and promoting reuse and recycling.
Distribution of WASH and Hygiene Kits	The distribution of WASH and Hygiene kits commonly generates significant amounts of waste, especially during a crisis, exacerbating environmental risks.	Kits providers should redesign their kits to reduce packaging and waste, introduce reuse solutions such as backpacks, establish the content base don needs assessments, and collaborate with communities to avoid unnecessary consumption.

After group presentations and discussions (both sessions), the **low capacity and inadequate infrastructure for solid waste and wastewater management** were defined as the most critical environmental concern of the case study. Therefore, the project should be reviewed, from the shelter and settlement design solutions to the governance mechanisms and public services, to ensure adequate solutions to reduce the related environmental risks. Finally, as **additional mitigation measures**, the groups proposed engaging local technical experts to improve the WASH solutions. In addition, the focus was given to the continuous follow-up of the settlement operation to rapidly respond to unanticipated environmental impacts and the adoption of flexible financial mechanisms to address dynamic issues related to water access and management and potential water scarcity situations.

To access the full report, please refer to [Annex 05: NEAT+ WASH Summary – Hoodale Site](#).

Hoodale Site | NEAT+ Food Security Summary

The result summary of the Food Security Activity Module provides an overview of the key environmental risks associated with activities proposed by the groups during the practical exercise – in the absence of food security activities in the case study – while considering the Hoodale Site's environmental sensitivity. The exercise applied two sub-modules: *i) Direct Food Assistance; and ii) Livestock*; considering the direct support from humanitarian organizations to livestock, as a livelihood practice capable of improving food security, as well as emergency response, especially in the early days, the direct provision of food assistance. Cross-checking the results generated by NEAT+ with the expert's (facilitator) analyses and the participants' prioritization and localization based on their knowledge and experience, the most critical environmental issues per Food Security sub-module are as follows.

	Prioritized and Localized Risks & Impacts	Prioritized and Localized Mitigation Tips
Direct Food Assistance	Direct food assistance inevitably generates waste, primarily related to packaging. In addition, if the assistance comes in the forms of goods and raw food to be prepared at the household level, it involves fuel for cooking that, as previously discussed, might not be sustainable.	The definition of food provision should result from the combination of needs assessments and be aligned with communities' capacities related to access to fuel, water, storage facilities, etc., and be developed in collaboration with communities. Packaging waste should be reduced as much as possible. Ideally, Direct food assistance should be accompanied by providing more efficient and sustainable cooking solutions, such as stoves.
Livestock	Although culturally adequate and responding to IDPs' livelihood experiences, livestock requires significant volumes of water to feed cattle, potentially increasing scarcity risks. Additionally, inadequate practices might harm the environment and degrade the soil long-term.	Since the Hoodale settlement does not offer areas for livestock practices, the introduction of the livelihood activity should be planned and designed with the local authorities, ensuring the necessary land tenure and technical support. Furthermore, promoting the practice should be subject to water sources and availability analysis and explore saving water solutions.

After group presentations and discussions (both sessions), the environmental risks associated with **solid waste generation and unsustainable fuel consumption** resulting from direct food assistance were mentioned as the key concerns. Additionally, the potential **increase in water scarcity** associated with the promotion of livestock is also a major concern. Finally, as **additional mitigation measures**, the groups proposed improved rangeland and livestock management techniques promotion, including access to community capacity-building activities, to reduce grazing land depletion. Additionally, livestock practices should include additional pieces of land prepared to accommodate the cattle during the dry season in a rotation system to allow the land to regenerate. Finally, related to direct food distribution, the groups recommended adopting biodegradable packages to reduce waste-related impacts. [To access the full report, please refer to Annex 06: NEAT+ Food Security Summary – Hoodale Site.](#)

LESSONS LEARNED & RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This environmental screening report is the result of a practical training exercise. Although quite valuable for organizations working with the Hoodale Site Development or other projects in the context, it should be used as a starting point. The design solution review and improvement should consider in-depth assessments involving multiple actors.
2. Environmental screening tools, including the NEAT+, are more effective when applied during the project planning and design phase; however, it can also be used for ongoing projects to avoid and mitigate negative environmental impacts through corrective actions and to support monitoring activities.
3. NEAT+ is a participatory tool, and it's more effective when input data is discussed among the project team, with key stakeholders, local experts, and community members. The environmental data collection and the discussions 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.
4. The quality of environmental screening outputs depends on the reliability of the input data. It is important to minimize data biases while filling out the questionnaires and give considerable time to explore various data sources, validate, and triangulate data rather than merely relying on assumptions. During this assessment, we used two days to collect and analyze data and discussed among the whole group of participants whenever we found answering the questionnaire challenging. NEAT+ is a flexible tool where input data can be corrected after verification with the stakeholders and informants at a later stage.

5. The primary source of data in this assessment were the participants and project team who attended the training. Field visits to the project site, transect walks, and focus group discussions (FGD) could not be conducted due to access and safety restrictions. FGD and community engagement are essential aspects of an environmental screening process, which helps in utilizing traditional knowledge of the local communities, understanding community challenges and their priorities, giving them a sense of inclusion in the process and informing them about their share of responsibility in addressing environmental impacts.
6. NEAT+ generates a list project associated impacts and suggests mitigation measures; however, it is important to analyse and contextualize these impacts and mitigation measures through a transparent methodology. It is also important to look beyond this list and consider other important impacts and mitigation measures which might not be listed in the NEAT+-generated result summary. This might require some input or consultations from environmental experts and other stakeholders. As such, NEAT+ should be considered a guidance tool.
7. Environmental screening may not be seen as a one-off or stand-alone exercise. Humanitarian organizations need to systematically mainstream environmental screening as an embedded process within the program cycle or integrate it into existing project procedures, such as Situational Analysis or Rapid Assessments.
8. The two-day technical training allowed the participants to understand the basic concepts of the humanitarian-environment nexus and grasp the use of NEAT+. However, further support might be necessary to incorporate the tool and methodologies into participant organizations' programming and project design.

RESOURCES, ANNEXES, AND CONTACTS

List of Additional Resources	List of Annexes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: 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/ • Norwegian Refugee Council - Environmental Assessment NEAT+ in Kigoma, Tanzania (2020). 	<p>Annex 01: List of Participants (Garowe and Hargeisa).</p> <p>Annex 02: NRC Training Case Study Briefing Somalia.</p> <p>Annex 03: NEAT+ Sensitivity Summary – Hoodale Site.</p> <p>Annex 04: NEAT+ Shelter Summary – Hoodale Site.</p> <p>Annex 05: NEAT+ WASH Summary – Hoodale Site.</p> <p>Annex 06: NEAT+ Food Security Summary – Hoodale Site.</p> <p>Annex 07: Training Agenda.</p>
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