

F4HE Environmental Management Plan

The F4HE Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is based on Environmental Analysis conducted by the project teams, with support from a Canadian Environmental Expert and the AKFC Environmental Focal Point (EFPs). This analysis is presented in the project's Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), developed by the Environmental Expert, which has been appended to this document as Annex XII. The project team provided substantive inputs to the SEA and reviewed the Environmental Expert's analysis and recommendations. The tables below summarize the Expert's findings and recommendations, and constitute individual Environmental Management Strategies for each F4HE sub-components – F4H, F4C, AGECS, and ACCD. F4C and F4H are combined as the majority of outputs for these sub-components are integrated.

These tables are intended to serve as an easy-to-use tool for sub-component teams to integrate environmental management effectively into their activities and overall management. They are divided by sub-component (F4H/F4C, AGECS, and ACCD) to allow project managers and field-based EFPs to review environmental management of specific sub-components more effectively.

The Environmental Management Framework lists each activity that has potential for significant environmental impact, either positive or negative. For each of those activities, appropriate mitigation/action items are outlined to either mitigate adverse effects or enhance positive effects. Guidelines in the AKFC Policy for Environmental Sustainability suggest that a risk rating should be given to negative impacts; however, this has not been done for F4HE as there are few negative impacts and all of them are relatively low risk and manageable. There is only one activity where a simple internal environmental assessment may be required, depending on the specific activity undertaken.

Recommended monitoring requirements are listed, and these will be integrated into project management and MERL systems, as well as tools such as the PIP and PMF program planning documents and annual work plans as appropriate. It is also noted where there are significant linkages or opportunities for integration between different activities, either to improve efficiencies or to enhance environmental outcomes.

Table 1 Environmental Management Framework

Ultimate Outcome 1000: Enhanced equitable development and empowerment for women, girls, adolescents, their families, and communities in select areas of Asia			
F4H and F4C Sub-Components (Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, and Kyrgyz Republic)			
Intermediate Outcome 1100: Strengthened delivery of quality, gender-responsive, and inclusive health, early childhood development, and other sustainable development services, in select areas of Asia			
Immediate Outcome 1110: Improved technical capacity of health, early childhood development, and development professionals to deliver gender-responsive and inclusive services and programs			
Outputs	Potential Impact	Expert Recommendations	Monitoring or linkages with other outputs
<p>1111: Pre-service professional development opportunities and training on gender- and adolescent-responsive health and early childhood development services provided to new female and male health professionals and graduate students</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS:</p> <p>Trainees will have increased knowledge and understanding of the importance of addressing environmental issues in improving responses to adolescent and children’s health and development.</p> <p>Trainees will have increased knowledge and understanding of best practices for WASH and environmental health in health facilities and ECDs. These will include improved infection prevention control (IPC), improved hygiene practices, menstrual hygiene management and infectious and other waste management systems and practices, and the need for effective management systems, resourcing, and monitoring.</p> <p>Increased knowledge and awareness of benefits will empower trainees – once in position – to hold managers accountable for maintenance of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training needs assessment to include comprehensive review of gender-responsive environmental health and WASH needs for health and ECD personnel. Develop training packages that include gender focussed impacts of the physical and WASH environment on health especially adolescent and children’s health and development including hygiene-infection control, WASH-diarrhoea-stunting, WASH-nutrition, and disease vector-waste/water management linkages and the particular importance of good hygiene and child feces handling and disposal during the first 1000 days of a child’s life¹. • Training packages must include effective responses to address environmental health issues including awareness on safe water treatment and handling, sanitation, infectious and other waste management, MHM, IPC and hygiene , and effective disease vector control including site waste and water management. • Training to include facility cleaning protocols, schedules, and inventory management. 	<p>Environmental/WASH learning outcomes to be included in project monitoring.</p> <p>Training should relate directly to quality standards (1122)</p>

¹ Research indicates that unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation and inadequate hygiene significantly increase the risk of undernutrition, in particular during the critical window of 1,000 days, when a child is more vulnerable to the adverse effects of Faecally Transmitted Infections. See: Action Against Hunger (2017) – “WASH and Nutrition - A practical guidebook on increasing nutritional impact through integration of WASH and Nutrition programmes” and Checkley et al (2008) “Multi-country analysis of the effects of diarrhea on childhood stunting”

	infrastructure and supply of consumables etc. at HCFs and ECDs.		
1112: In-service gender- and adolescent-responsive continuing education opportunities, mentorship and technical assistance provided to existing female and male health and ECD professionals	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Trainees will have increased knowledge and understanding of the importance of addressing environmental issues in improving responses to adolescent and children’s health and development.</p> <p>Trainees will have increased knowledge and understanding of best practices for WASH and environmental health in health facilities and ECDs. These will include improved infection prevention control (IPC), improved hygiene practices, menstrual hygiene management and infectious and other waste management systems and practices, and the need for effective management systems, resourcing, and monitoring.</p> <p>Increased knowledge and awareness of benefits will empower trainees to hold managers accountable for maintenance of infrastructure and supply of consumables etc. at HCFs and ECDs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training needs assessment to include comprehensive review of gender-responsive environmental health and WASH needs for health and ECD personnel. Develop training packages that include gender focussed impacts of the physical and WASH environment on health especially adolescent and children’s health and development including IPC and hygiene, WASH-diarrhoea-stunting, WASH-nutrition, and disease vector-waste/water management linkages • Training packages must include effective responses to address environmental health issues including awareness on safe water treatment and handling, sanitation, infectious and other waste management, MHM, IPC and hygiene , and effective disease vector control including site waste and water management and mosquito nets. • Training to include facility cleaning protocols, schedules, and inventory management. 	<p>Environmental/WASH learning outcomes to be included in project monitoring.</p> <p>Training should relate directly to quality standards (1122)</p>
1113: Technical assistance provided to training institutes on gender-and adolescent-responsive SRHR services and holistic ECD	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Trainees will have increased capacity to address environmental issues that improve responses to SRHR health and child development.</p>	<p>Technical assistance to include support to address issues including safe water treatment and handling, sanitation, waste management, MHM, hygiene awareness, and effective disease vector control including site waste and water management, and mosquito nets.</p>	
1114: See ACCD Framework			
Immediate Outcome 1120: Enhanced ability of local, provincial, and national governments to design and lead in quality, gender-responsive, and inclusive health and early childhood education sector policies and programming			
Outputs	Potential Impact	Expert Recommendations	Monitoring/ linkages with other outputs
1121: Training, mentoring and technical assistance on management, supervision, and delivery of gender-responsive health and early childhood development services	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Health and education system managers, local government authorities and program administrators will have increased knowledge and understanding of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and mentoring needs assessment needs to include comprehensive review of gender-responsive environmental health and WASH needs for health and ECD services. 	<p>Environmental/WASH learning outcomes to be included in project monitoring.</p>

<p>provided to female and male health and education system managers, local government authorities and program administrators</p>	<p>the importance of addressing environmental and WASH issues in developing quality, gender-responsive, and inclusive health and early childhood education sector policies and programming.</p> <p>Leaders in the health and education sectors will champion environmental and WASH issues as a priority area, integrate into sector policies, programmes, guidelines, and quality standards, monitor and enforce standards, and support facilities with the necessary resources to maintain standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop training and mentoring packages that include awareness raising on the gender related impacts of the physical and WASH environment on health and ECD services including IPC and hygiene, WASH-diarrhoea-stunting, WASH-nutrition, and disease vector-waste and water management linkages. • Training and mentoring packages must identify effective policy and programming responses to address environmental issues including strategies, planning, budgeting, policies, guidelines and quality standards and the associated resourcing, monitoring and enforcement necessary for sustainable implementation. 	<p>Training should relate directly to quality standards (1122)</p>
<p>1122: Mechanisms and accreditation for quality assurance established for gender-responsive and holistic health and early childhood development service provision</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS:</p> <p>Improved levels of compliance with national/international quality standards for environmental management of ECD facilities.</p> <p>Increased compliance will ultimately lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced chance of WASH-related disease transmission in facility - Increased dignity and security of staff and users of facility - Improved practices among staff and users leading to improved health outcomes. 	<p>Quality management systems, quality assurance systems, and facility standards that are to be developed, must follow best practices for gender-responsive environmental and WASH management, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of potable water - Number of latrines (m/f) - Availability of handwashing stations - Privacy and safety of latrine and washing facilities - Access to washing/shower facilities - Access to MHM facilities and resources - Accessibility and safety of all facilities for PWDs, pregnant women, elderly, small children etc. - Appropriate waste management and disposal system in place including monitoring system for functionality and correct usage. - Availability of essential consumables including soap, personal protective equipment (PPE), cleaning and disinfecting products, MHM products etc. - Management systems and trained staff in place for cleaning, maintaining, consumable provision etc. - Incidences of potentially WASH-related disease, infections in the facility - Effective disease vector control including site waste and water management and mosquito nets. - Training and awareness raising on environmental child development issues including awareness of 	

		the WASH-stunting links and the particular importance of good hygiene and child feces handling and disposal during the first 1000 days of a child's life.	
1123: Technical assistance to develop and implement gender-responsive and holistic early childhood development policies provided to provincial and national authorities	POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Technical assistance to provincial and national authorities may include improving their ability to integrate gender-responsive environmental and WASH initiatives into ECD policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government bodies should be offered technical assistance that will improve their understanding and responses to environmental/ WASH issues in health and ECD services including hygiene and infection control, WASH-diarrhoea-stunting, WASH-nutrition, and disease vector-waste and water management linkages, in order to inform their policy development. Support governments with technical assistance to provide effective responses to address environmental issues through development and implementation of appropriate policies and the necessary strategies, planning, guidelines and quality standards and the associated resourcing, monitoring and enforcement to implement them. 	
Immediate Outcome 1130: Increased availability of quality gender-responsive materials and appropriate resources and infrastructure in health and early childhood education sectors			
Outputs	Potential Impact	Expert Recommendations	Monitoring/linkages with other outputs
1131: Health and early childhood development facilities equipped, renovated and supplied to enable delivery of quality, gender-responsive and environmentally sustainable health and child development services	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Opportunity for health and ECD facilities to have upgraded and gender responsive environmental, waste and WASH infrastructure that offers improved sanitary and hygienic conditions, resulting in reduced incidences of infections and providing a healthy, dignified, and safe environment for women and girls</p> <p>Improved infrastructure in ECDs and HCFs will result in increased "demand", increasing likelihood that targeted groups will want to use the services of the ECD or HCF.</p> <p>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS:</p>	<p>NOTE: Upgrades to WASH and waste management should be accompanied by capacity development of management and staff in the necessary use and maintenance of the infrastructure.</p> <p>Design and construction - general:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation designs and plans should comply with all national policies, guidelines, and standards. For HCFs, accepted global guidance on minimum standards for IPC, such as WHO², should be followed. Opportunities to integrate the use of solar power should be considered for renovations, including electricity supply and water pumping Target groups (women, children, and adolescents) should be involved in advising on designs, particularly 	Note: Under the PES criteria a simple environmental assessment may be required for this activity depending on the specific renovation undertaken at a facility. Determination of this will be based on criteria in the Environmental Integration Screening Tool from the PES, found in Annex F. Activities including water abstraction and latrine building trigger an EA.

² World Health Organisation (2008) Essential environmental health standards in health care, edited by John Adams, Jamie Bartram, Yves Chartier

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities of Government partners may be different to that of F4HE due to current lack of National standard. • Contractors may not carry out renovations to a high quality, potentially leading to pollution, drainage problems, ineffective construction waste management. • Renovation activities may result in removal of vegetation, drainage issues, contamination from hazardous building materials, fuel, and other potential environmental issues. • Hazardous materials used during renovation may cause pollution if not stored and handled effectively. • Facility renovation may not be undertaken with necessary design standards to withstand disasters, such as earthquakes and flooding. • WASH facilities may not be accessible to those with physical challenges. • Facilities may not have well trained staff to ensure effective cleaning, maintenance, and repair of environmental and sanitation infrastructure. • Electricity generators, if supplied to some facilities, may impact health and safety (moving parts); noise, air and soil and water pollution (spillages from fuel, oil etc.). • Development of Laboratory infrastructure (as proposed for Pakistan) may result in a bio-medical hazard. 	<p>on latrine privacy, accessibility and safety, laundry, and MHM infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors must have requisite skills necessary for environmentally sensitive renovation. They must follow all appropriate National and AKDN standards relating to issues including conservation of natural environment (trees, vegetation etc.), drainage, waste disposal, storage of hazardous materials etc. and have the necessary skills in WASH and waste management infrastructure. • Environmental considerations should be clearly stated in construction/rehabilitation contracts. • In areas susceptible to natural disasters, upgrades should incorporate the appropriate design methods to reduce risks. • Buildings should have the resources for reducing risks of fire damage, including fire extinguishers and staff should have requisite training for their use and maintenance. <p>WASH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ECDs and HCFs must meet minimum acceptable standards (National or WHO) for WASH, waste management and environmental management. • If facilities are to have a new water source, studies must be undertaken to ensure water abstraction will not deplete resources or reduce downstream availability. • Simple on-site water quality tests³ should be undertaken at each facility. If rainwater harvesting tanks are used at facilities, water should be treated/boiled before drinking. • Each facility must have an adequate number of sanitary and safe/private toilets, separated M/F, staff/patient. • Female toilets should have adequate MHM facilities including an appropriate place for disposal of sanitary products and a washing/shower facility. 	<p>A simple construction monitoring framework should be developed to ensure contractors’ compliance with environmental standards and mitigation measures during construction⁵.</p> <p>Include indicators for WASH, MHM and waste management minimum standards (National or global) in PMF</p>
--	--	---	--

³ The [Aquagenx](#) Compartment Bag Test (CBT) is an affordable, commercially available microbial water quality test. The CBT quantifies E. coli levels in a 100 mL sample, is portable and self-contained, and does not require electricity, a lab, or special training. It allows for incubation at ambient temperatures and provides built-in decontamination. The CBT can be used by anyone in virtually any setting. The CBT is currently used widely by WaterAid.

⁵ A simple environmental monitoring framework for the construction period was developed by the consultant for the AKFC-IMPACT project in Tanzania. This could be adapted for use on F4HE Project.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each facility must have at least one latrine and hand washing station that are easily accessible to those with accessibility issues (PWDs, elderly, pregnant women). • Each facility must have a hand washing station close to each latrine AND handwashing stations in HCFs where patients are treated. • Facilities should have adequate supplies of PPE and other IPC resources including soap, cleaning supplies, disinfectant etc. <p>Waste Disposal and Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A waste management audit document should be developed for HCFs for assessing appropriateness of the infrastructure; and for on-going assessment of operation, resourcing and capacity for safe waste handling and disposal.⁴ • Additional training and waste management protocols to be initiated following development of laboratory infrastructure (Pakistan) • Each HCF must have appropriate method of disposal for infectious wastes and sharps. In facilities where there are currently no incinerators, investigate the options for low-cost, locally built incinerators or identify options for safe transportation to another facility. • Capacity development in the use, maintenance and cleaning of WASH and waste management infrastructure should be undertaken for all staff, be comprehensive and include training for cleaning staff in cleaning protocols. Regular refresher training should also be undertaken. • Where possible renewable energy sources such as solar power should be considered. If regular generators are used, fuel must be stored in a secured, covered area. Fuel should be contained in high quality, leak-free tank and operator trained in safe use and maintenance. 	
<p>1132: Gender-responsive curricula/training manuals, protocols, resources, and tools</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS:</p>	<p>All curricula/training manuals, protocols, resources, and tools, should include gender-responsive environmental and</p>	

⁴ A waste management audit checklist for HCFs, based on one used by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), was developed for the AKFC-IMPACT project in Tanzania. This could be adapted for use on the F4HE

<p>developed and/or adapted developed on SRMNCAH, NCDs, GBV, and holistic ECD</p>	<p>Through improved curricula/training manuals, trainees will learn the importance of addressing environmental issues in improving responses to adolescent and children’s health and development, and how to utilise and spread that information among the communities they will be working with.</p> <p>Improved tools and resources for ECDs and HCFs may lead to improved outreach to users on environment related SRMNCAH and ECD issues including MHM, hygiene, and WASH-nutrition linkages.</p> <p>Gender and environmentally sensitive protocols will promote improved environmental management in health facilities and ECDs such as hygiene practices, menstrual hygiene management and waste management, and the need for effective management systems, resourcing, and monitoring.</p>	<p>WASH issues, including hygiene-infection control, WASH-diarrhoea, MHM, WASH-nutrition/stunting, and disease vector-waste/water management linkages.</p>	
<p>1133: Institutional building initiatives conducted with early childhood development training institutes, including review of government accreditation processes and training packages</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Opportunity to identify and address gaps in the capacity and the training at ECD training institutes, particularly those related the integration of environmental and WASH issues into their training, so that these can be integrated into the management and the activities of ECD facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify gaps in capacity and awareness of issues related to environmental health in ECD facilities. • Identify key environmental health messages that can be delivered to users of ECD facilities and include these in the training packages and accreditation. These should include WASH-nutrition-stunting links and the added importance of good hygiene and child feces handling and disposal during the first 1000 days of a child’s life. 	
<p>Intermediate Outcome 1200: Reduced gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health, early childhood development, and other sustainable development services and practices in select areas of Asia by women and girls, adolescents, men, and boys</p>			
<p>Immediate Outcome 1210: Increased equitable access to resources and services of women and girls, adolescents, men, and boys at household and community levels</p>			
<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Potential Impact</p>	<p>Expert Recommendations</p>	<p>Monitoring/linkages with other outputs</p>
<p>1211: Gender- and adolescent-responsive SRHR, mental health, hygiene, and early childhood development community- and school-based services provided to women,</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Community outreach will raise awareness and influence women, men, adolescents and girls and boys in a range of WASH and environment-related</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community outreach should include awareness raising on a comprehensive range of environmental and WASH-related behaviours including: 	<p>Environmental/WASH learning outcomes to be included in project monitoring.</p>

<p>men, adolescents and girls and boys in target communities</p>	<p>behaviours in the community including handwashing with soap at critical times; safe sanitation; safe water treatment and handling; MHM; child feces handling and disposal; household waste management and drainage.</p> <p>Community outreach will raise awareness with men on gender and adolescent-responsive WASH and environment, including hygiene and sanitation issues related to SRHR and MHM.</p> <p>NOTE: There is reduced likelihood of violence and sexual assault against women and girls if they have access to safe latrines at home rather than walking to remote places often in the dark.</p> <p>Increase in male understanding of issues may increase the opportunity for substantive changes, especially where household resources are required, such as for toilet construction, purchase of consumables (soap, female hygiene products etc.).</p> <p>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS: In Kyrgyzstan community-led refurbishment /renovation of 10 community health infrastructures (e.g., health promotion unit, school health office, etc.) will be undertaken to redress social and gendered barriers to health". It is understood that these renovations will be minor, but If they are major and meet the Category B classification under PES Tool #1 (change in design, location, and use of building, construction of latrines, drilling wells etc.) then refer to potential negative impacts under outcome 1131</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hygiene and IPC behaviours such as hand washing with soap at critical times and MHM - Sanitation behaviours such as open defecation and safe disposal of infant/child feces - Importance of safe water including treatment options and safe handling practices - Importance of household waste management and disposal, effective drainage etc. in disease prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include in the design of the community outreach components that specifically engage men on issues related to security, safety and dignity of women and girls such as the provision of safe latrines and MHM. <p>It is understood that these renovations will be minor, but If they are major, i.e., if they meet the Category B classification under PES tool#1 (change in design, location, and use of building, construction of latrines, drilling wells etc.) then refer to recommendations under outcome 1131</p>	<p>Utilise community groups formed under 1213 and 1214 as information sharing hubs in the community</p>
<p>1212: Gender- and adolescent-responsive innovative and digital services and approaches, including eHealth, mHealth and call centres, delivered to and technically supported for women, men and male and female adolescents</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Messages will help to raise awareness and influence women, men, adolescents and girls and boys in a range of WASH and environment-related behaviours in the community including handwashing with soap at critical times; safe sanitation; safe water treatment and handling; MHM; child feces handling</p>	<p>The messaging from e-health, m-health, call centres etc. should integrate environmental and WASH-related behaviours including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hygiene behaviours such as hand washing with soap at critical times and MHM - Sanitation behaviours such as open defecation and safe disposal of infant/child feces 	<p>Environmental/WASH learning outcomes to be included in project monitoring.</p>

	<p>and disposal; household waste management and drainage.</p> <p>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS: Increased use of technology will include adverse impacts including increased pollution and use of fossil fuels for powering technology and increased e-waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of safe water including treatment options and safe handling practices - Importance of a household waste disposal, effective drainage etc. in disease prevention <p>Supply of digital technology should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar chargers where possible - Protective equipment, covers, screen protectors etc. to maximise life - Training for staff in repair and trouble shooting to maximise life of technology 	
<p>1213: Innovative community financial solutions and transportation/referral mechanisms established or strengthened to reduce barriers to accessing essential SRHMNCAH services among women and adolescents</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Savings groups and similar financial groups can be used as information sharing hubs, disseminating information not only on investment options, but also messaging on issues such as SRH, GBV, early childhood development and health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness raising with savings groups and similar on importance of investments in environmental, agricultural and WASH improvements at the household level including, improved latrines, improved water handling, handwashing facilities, MHM resources, improved household food storage and preservation, water drainage, mosquito nets and improved agricultural practices • Transportation component (1213.3) should include protocols to ensure safety including safety standards for vehicle and appropriate driver training. 	<p>Utilise the groups formed for this activity as an information sharing hub for disseminating information in communities (as per activity 1211)</p>
<p>1214: Female early childhood development providers technically supported to operate community based ECD centres</p>	<p>Female ECD providers are better equipped to protect and improve the health and care of children in ECD centres. Female ECD providers and young women improve their livelihoods whilst also providing a service that responds to community health or education related needs.</p>	<p>Training ECD providers on issues/prevention measures related to children’s health and development including IPC and hygiene, WASH-diarrhoea-stunting linkages, WASH-nutrition, and disease vector-waste/water management linkages</p>	<p>ECD centres may act as an information sharing hub for disseminating information in communities (as per activity 1211)</p>
<p>Immediate Outcome 1220: Enhanced ability of local community structures, institutions and leaders to identify and respond to gender and social barriers, and to foster inclusive governance</p>			
<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Potential Impact</p>	<p>Expert Recommendations</p>	<p>Monitoring/linkages with other outputs</p>
<p>1221: Participatory human-centred design processes facilitated to inform appropriate community-based gender-responsive</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Through the human centred design (HCD) process, communities, and especially adolescents, will identify</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facilitation of the HCD process should include discussion of environmental barriers, including WASH and MHM, and seek potential community-led solutions. 	<p>Link with 1213, for increased awareness of innovative</p>

<p>health interventions addressing barriers to health service uptake</p>	<p>issues and potential solutions which may lead to more appropriate and sustainable solutions.</p> <p>Novel solutions may be identified that prove to be successful and can be widely shared and replicated and may also act as a catalyst for communities to address other issues.</p> <p>Involvement of communities and service providers will increase their understanding of the barriers to health service uptake, and make ECDs, HCFs and government representatives more accountable to reduce those barriers, including making investments in improving the physical environment for improved security, access, WASH, MHM etc.</p> <p>The process may lead to more open discussion with men and boys around stigmatised issues such as SRH, GBV and MHM, WASH security and privacy, resulting in a more united and effective effort to address these issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record and monitor solutions so that successful initiatives and lessons learned may be shared with others 	<p>design opportunities for use of funds.</p> <p>Monitor involvement of men and boys in process.</p>
<p>1222: Technical assistance provided to health and ECD governance committees and councils on the management and delivery of gender responsive community interventions, including active participation and leadership of women and adolescents</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: ECD, community and adolescent governance committees may become “Champions” in the community, influencing WASH and environmental behaviour change in the community and in ECD and health facilities</p> <p>Health and ECD facilities will improve governance of environmental and WASH issues</p>	<p>Technical assistance should raise their understanding and capacity to champion WASH and environmental issues, within communities, HCFs and ECD facilities.</p> <p>Governance committees should receive training in the importance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hygiene behaviours such as hand washing with soap at critical times and MHM - Sanitation behaviours such as open defecation and safe disposal of infant/child feces - Importance of safe water including treatment options and safe handling practices - Importance of household waste disposal, effective drainage etc. in disease prevention. 	<p>Environmental/WASH learning outcomes to be included in project monitoring.</p>
<p>Immediate Outcome 1230: Enhanced knowledge among female and male community members on equitable development practices and benefits</p>			

Outputs	Potential Impact	Expert Recommendations	Monitoring/linkages with other outputs
<p>1231: Male and female community health workers and peer-educators trained, equipped, and supported to deliver gender-responsive community-based health promotion and peer education on SRMNCAH, NCDs, ECD, mental health and GBV</p> <p>1232: Community promotion activities related to gender-responsive health and early childhood development practices conducted in communities with women, men, adolescents, and children</p> <p>1233: Multimedia format messages on SRMNCAH, NCDs and gender equality developed and disseminated to women, men, adolescents, and children</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Cadre of male and female health workers and peer educators have a good understanding and ability to influence a range of WASH and environmental-related behaviours in the community.</p> <p>Increased awareness and uptake of WASH and environmental-related issues in the community</p>	<p>Training for health workers, community promotion and multimedia messages should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hygiene behaviours such as hand washing with soap at critical times and MHM - Sanitation behaviours such as open defecation and safe disposal of infant/child feces - Importance of safe water including treatment options and safe handling practices - Importance of a household waste disposal, effective drainage etc. in disease prevention - Awareness of environmental issues impacting child development including WASH-stunting links and the particular importance of good hygiene and child feces handling and disposal during the first 1000 days of a child’s life. 	<p>Environmental/WASH learning outcomes to be included in project monitoring.</p>
<p>1234: Specific sensitization and mobilization activities on male engagement and shared responsibilities in caregiving, reproductive roles, SRHR, and mental health delivered to community members</p>	<p>Sensitization and mobilization activities on male engagement may create a more united effort in the community to address issues including MHM, lack of safe and secure latrines and other WASH issues. It may also result in increased resources being made available for these issues at household and community levels.</p>	<p>Ensure that sensitization and mobilization activities, such as the Responsible Fatherhood Programme include awareness of menstrual hygiene issues and the benefits of improved household latrines – focussing particularly on the security, privacy, and dignity of women.</p>	<p>Environmental/WASH learning outcomes to be included in project monitoring.</p>
<p>Intermediate Outcome 1300: Enhanced engagement of international and Canadian stakeholders in gender sensitive and evidence-based development issues and programming</p>			
<p>Immediate Outcome 1310: Increased availability of robust gender-sensitive evidence and research to inform decision making at program and policy levels</p>			
Outputs	Potential Impact and Significance/Risk- low-med-high	Expert Recommendations	Monitoring/linkages with other outputs
<p>1311: Robust gender-sensitive and gender equality focused monitoring, evaluation and learning systems established and strengthened</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Gender-sensitive and gender equality focused monitoring that reflects environment and WASH issues will allow improved learning regarding the linkages with gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health and early childhood development.</p>	<p>Develop environmental and WASH (including MHM) indicator and include in the PMF</p>	<p>Include a WASH indicator in the PMF that incorporates criteria including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ratio of toilets (m/f/clients/staff/PWDs) and whether these meet guidelines (where available)

<p>1312: Gender-sensitive and gender equality focused evaluations, studies and outcome monitoring conducted, and results interpreted</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Gender-sensitive and gender equality focused evaluations that reflects environmental and WASH issues will allow improved learning within the project, improving project performance and informing planning and policy, and influencing future programming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and WASH (including MHM) indicators must be reported on in baseline data collection. • Environmental and WASH (including MHM) indicators must be reported on and analyzed in project evaluations and studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Security and privacy of latrines -Potable water on-site -Handwashing facilities -Availability of soap -Handwashing awareness and practice
<p>1313: Gender-sensitive research on thematic interventions conducted</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Gender-sensitive and gender equality focused research on thematic interventions including environment and WASH will allow improved learning regarding the linkages between these areas and gender and social exclusion, enabling program strategies to effectively identify and reflect gender-environment linkages.</p> <p>The project’s experiences in addressing the linkages between environment and WASH issues and gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health and early childhood development will be explored and made available to a wider audience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify specific research areas on environment linkages with gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health and early childhood development. • Encourage project staff, IYF placements and others in producing research resources at different levels (papers, journal articles, conference presentations, dissertations etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MHM facilities and resources (privacy, washing place, pads availability, disposal facilities)
<p>Immediate Outcome 1320: Increased opportunities for learning and dialogue around gender sensitive evidence with local, national, and international stakeholders</p>			
<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Potential Impact and Significance/Risk- low-med-high</p>	<p>Expert Recommendations</p>	<p>Monitoring/linkages with other outputs</p>
<p>1321: See ACCD Framework</p>			
<p>1322: Regional and national learning, dialogue and policy discussions facilitated with government and other stakeholders</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: The evidence and lessons learned on how the project has addressed environment and WASH issues as a response to reducing gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health and early childhood development will be available to regional and national stakeholders so they can learn from the experience and integrate similar activities into their own programming.</p> <p>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS: Activities may include travel which may contribute to increased greenhouse gasses.</p>	<p>The evidence and lessons learned on how the project has addressed environment and WASH issues as a response to reducing gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health and early childhood development should be shared at proposed learning fora for regional and national level stakeholders and at other events including the health conference, health sector review meetings, technical group meetings, partner organized events and conferences to present papers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel should be kept to a minimum through a range of low impact activities including virtual meetings and events. 	<p>Monitor how many papers, presentations etc. have environmental or WASH related themes.</p> <p>Project teams to establish and maintain database of project-related air travel</p> <p>NB: carbon-offsets will not be purchased, as these are not an eligible cost per GAC policy</p>

	Printing of project-related material will use a significant amount of paper and printing resources, contributing to deforestation and other environmental damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel should be offset through purchasing gold standard carbon-offsets⁶. • Hold virtual events where possible and hold in-person events at locally owned venues that commit to environmentally sustainable practices and source services locally • Information and resources should be circulated in digital format where possible rather than printed. 	
1323: Project findings and lessons discussed and shared with communities and engaged local civil society organizations	POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: The evidence and lessons learned on how the project has addressed environment and WASH issues as a response to reducing gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health and early childhood development will be available to communities and CSOs so that they can learn from the experience and integrate similar activities into their own programming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evidence and recommendation from how the project has addressed environment and WASH issues as a response to reducing gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health and early childhood development should be included in project findings and lessons. 	
1324: Knowledge management platform for cross-regional learning established and operational	POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: The evidence and lessons learned on how the project has addressed environment and WASH issues as a response to reducing gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health and early childhood development will be available to a wide audience at local, national, and international levels so others can learn from the experience and integrate similar activities into their own programming.	The research, evidence, and recommendations from how the project has addressed environment and WASH issues as a response to reducing gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health and early childhood development should be included and promoted on the knowledge management platform.	
Immediate Outcome 1330: Enhanced knowledge and skills of Canadians on international development issues and practices			
See ACCD Framework			

AGECS Sub-Component (Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic)

Intermediate Outcome 1200: Reduced gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health, early childhood development, and other sustainable development services and practices in select areas of Asia by women and girls, adolescents, men, and boys

⁶ Gold Standard carbon offsets are widely considered to be the highest global standard for carbon offsets. It ensures that key environmental criteria have been met by offset projects that carry its label. Only offsets from energy-efficiency and renewable-energy projects qualify for the Gold Standard. These projects encourage a shift away from fossil fuel use and carry inherently low environmental risks.

Immediate Outcome 1220: Enhanced ability of local community structures, institutions, and leaders to identify and respond to gender and social barriers, and to foster inclusive governance			
Output	Potential Impact and Significance/Risk- low-med-high	Expert Recommendations	Monitoring/linkages with other outputs
<p>1223: Local civil society organizations, women's groups and religious and female community leaders trained and resourced to respond to barriers around access to health uptake, child protection, and the well-being of women, men, adolescents, and children</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Local CSOs, women's groups and religious and female community leaders have a good understanding and ability to raise awareness and influence a range of WASH and environmental-related issues impacting health uptake, child protection, and the well-being of women, men, adolescents, and children in the community.</p> <p>Local CSOs, women's groups and religious and female community leaders are able to champion issues, mobilise the community, develop responses and hold duty bearers accountable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop training packages that include gender focussed impacts of the physical and WASH environment on health especially adolescent and children's health and development including hygiene-infection control, WASH-diarrhoea-stunting, WASH-nutrition, and disease vector-waste/water management linkages and the particular importance of good hygiene and child feces handling and disposal during the first 1000 days of a child's life. Training packages must also include effective responses to address these issues including awareness on safe water treatment and handling, sanitation, waste management, MHM, hygiene and infection control, the environmental activities necessary for effective disease vector control including site waste/water management, and facility cleaning schedules and inventory management. 	<p>Environmental/WASH learning outcomes to be included in project monitoring.</p>
<p>1224: Funding and technical support provided to civil society and women's organizations to implement sub-projects that advance gender equality and reduce gender and social barriers to health, child protection, and the wellbeing of women, men, adolescents, and children</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Funded initiatives have the potential to address environmental issues that advance gender equality and reduce gender and social barriers to health, child protection, and the wellbeing of women, men, adolescents, and children including climate change, agriculture, WASH, MHM, and waste management.</p> <p>Technical support provided to the organisations has the potential to help them integrate and address environmental issues, advance gender equality and reduce gender and social barriers to health, child protection, and the wellbeing of women, men, adolescents, and children, including climate change, agriculture WASH, MHM, and waste management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include simple but comprehensive guidance as part of the funding application that will both encourage initiatives that have positive environmental impacts and reduce any potential negative environmental impacts. This guidance should include examples of environment-related initiatives and environmental criteria for initiatives including things that are not acceptable, and ways of maximising environmental benefits. Innovative and successful ideas/lessons learned from the initial years of the project should be shared/promoted later in the project. 	<p>Link with training in 1223</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a section on environmental benefits/considerations in the fund application proposal. • Provide technical support to organisations to integrate environmental benefits into their sub projects. 	
--	--	---	--

ACCD Sub-Component (Canada)

Intermediate Outcome 1100: Strengthened delivery of quality, gender-responsive, and inclusive health, early childhood development, and other sustainable development services, in select areas of Asia			
Immediate Outcome 1110: Improved technical capacity of health, early childhood development, and development professionals to deliver gender-responsive and inclusive services and programs			
Outputs	Potential Impact	Expert recommendations	Monitoring/linkages with other outputs
<p>1114: Canadian technical support (CADEX) provided to field-based institutions, including placements focused on gender equality and environmental sustainability</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: CADEX placements help to build partners’ institutional and individual capacity in effective environmental management of this and other projects, and in their operational activities.</p>	<p>Note: In-person international placements are on hold at time of writing due to COVID 19, but some virtual placements are being undertaken. Recommendations assume the resumption of in-person placements within the project timeframe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify environmental capacity gaps in partner organisations (see Section 4) that can be addressed by CADEX placements. These include training of staff in PES; training of staff in the application of the SEA/EMP and training and mentoring of an Environmental Focal Point. • Purchase high quality, gold standard certified carbon offsets to mitigate its production of greenhouse gasses from flights. • Based on experience of COVID-19 restrictions AKFC should consider extending the option of virtual CADEX placements once the current restrictions are over. 	<p>CADEX placements may assist in specific project components such as environmental integration into micro-grants (1224) and associated technical support.</p> <p>Project teams to establish and maintain database of project-related air travel</p> <p>NB: carbon-offsets will not be purchased, as these are not an eligible cost per GAC policy</p>
	<p>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS: CADEX placements involve long-haul flights causing increased CO₂ emissions</p>		
Intermediate Outcome: 1300 Enhanced engagement of international and Canadian stakeholders in gender sensitive and evidence-based development issues and programming			
Immediate Outcome 1320: Increased opportunities for learning and dialogue around gender sensitive evidence with local, national, and international stakeholders			

Immediate Outcome 1330: Enhanced knowledge and skills of Canadians on international development issues and practices			
Outputs	Potential Impact	Recommended Action Items	Notes on monitoring or linkages with other outputs
<p>1321: Learning and dialogue programs and sessions facilitated for Canadian international affairs professionals, including young leaders</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: The evidence and lessons learned on how the project has addressed environment and WASH issues as a response to improved delivery and reduced gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health, early childhood development will be available to Canadian international affairs professionals, including young leaders, so they can learn from the experience and integrate similar activities into their own programming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share the evidence and recommendations on how the project has addressed environment and WASH issues as a response to improved delivery and reduced gender and social barriers to utilization and uptake of health, early childhood development widely among Canadian international affairs professionals, through the development of articles, blogs, social media etc. They should also be presented at professional networking and coordination events such as conferences, sector working groups, round tables etc. 	<p>Project teams to establish and maintain database of project-related air travel</p> <p>NB: carbon-offsets will not be purchased, as these are not an eligible cost per GAC policy</p>
	<p>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS: Activities may include travel which may contribute to increased greenhouse gasses.</p> <p>Events may produce excessive amounts of non-recyclable waste, particularly plastic cups, bottles, cutlery, plates etc. Printing of project-related material will use a significant amount of paper and printing resources, contributing to deforestation and other environmental damage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep travel and in-person events to a minimum through using a range of low impact activities including virtual meetings and events. Offset travel through purchasing gold standard carbon-offsets. Hold virtual events where possible and hold in-person events at locally owned venues that commit to environmentally sustainable practices and source services locally Circulate information and resources in digital format where possible rather than printing. 	
Outputs	Potential Impact	Recommended Action Items	Notes on monitoring or linkages with other outputs
<p>1331: Content on international development, including gender equality and environmental sustainability developed and disseminated to Canadian target audiences</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Canadian target audiences will have increased awareness of how environmental and WASH issues disproportionately impact women and girls and can act as barriers to utilization and uptake of health, early childhood development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop specific outreach materials and talking points that illustrate how environmental and WASH issues disproportionately impact women and girls and can act as barriers to utilization and uptake of health, early childhood development 	<p>Project teams to establish and maintain database of project air travel</p>

	<p>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS: Activities may include travel which may contribute to increased greenhouse gasses. Events may produce excessive amounts of non-recyclable waste, particularly plastic cups, bottles, cutlery, plates etc. Printing of project-related material will use a significant amount of paper and printing resources, contributing to deforestation and other environmental damage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep travel and in-person events to a minimum through using a range of low impact activities including virtual meetings and events. • Offset travel through purchasing gold standard carbon-offsets. • Hold virtual events where possible and hold in-person events at locally owned venues that commit to environmentally sustainable practices and source services locally. • Circulate information and resources in digital format where possible rather than printing. • Where feasible, local events should be hosted by locally based staff/volunteers to reduce travel 	
<p>1332: Exhibits and events on international development, including gender equality and environmental sustainability conducted for Canadian target audiences</p>	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Canadian target audiences will have increased awareness of how environmental and WASH issues disproportionately impact women and girls and can act as barriers to utilization and uptake of health, early childhood development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop specific outreach materials and talking points that illustrate how environmental and WASH issues disproportionately impact women and girls and can act as barriers to utilization and uptake of health, early childhood development • Consider developing long-term/semi permanent exhibits at venues such as Aga Khan parks, or Rotary parks. There is one at the AK museum in Toronto and one in Edmonton. 	<p>Project teams to establish and maintain database of project air travel</p>
	<p>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS: Activities may include travel which may contribute to increased greenhouse gas emissions. Events may produce excessive amounts of non-recyclable waste, particularly plastic cups, bottles, cutlery, plates etc. Printing of communication material will use a significant amount of paper and printing resources, contributing to deforestation and other environmental damage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel and in-person events should be reduced and new virtual formats for exhibits considered. • Offset travel through purchasing gold standard carbon-offsets. • Hold virtual events where possible and hold in-person events at locally owned venues that commit to environmentally sustainable practices and source services locally • Circulate information and resources in digital format where possible rather than printing. • Where feasible, local events should be hosted by locally based staff/volunteers to reduce travel • Printed material should be minimised, rather information should be developed in digital format, apps etc. • If travelling exhibit tractor-trailer truck is used (as in previous programs), consider using truck 	

		running on alternative fuel (see Pembina Institute guidelines ⁷)	
1333: Canadian multipliers trained on effective dissemination of international development issues, including gender equality and environmental sustainability	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Teachers, educators and others who have opportunities to influence and disseminate widely will have the knowledge and awareness to integrate information on how environmental and WASH issues disproportionately impact women and girls and can act as barriers to utilization and uptake of health, early childhood development</p>	Develop specific training units and materials that illustrate how environmental and WASH issues disproportionately impact women and girls and can result in social exclusion and be barriers to education.	Project teams to establish and maintain database of project air travel
	<p>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS: Activities may include travel which may contribute to increased greenhouse gasses.</p> <p>Printing of training material will use a significant amount of paper and printing resources, contributing to deforestation and other environmental damage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep travel and in-person events to a minimum through using a range of low impact activities including virtual meetings and events. • Offset travel through purchasing gold standard carbon-offsets. • Hold virtual events where possible and hold in-person events at locally owned venues that commit to environmentally sustainable practices and source services locally. • Circulate information and resources in digital format where possible rather than printing. • Where feasible, local events should be hosted by locally based staff/volunteers to reduce travel 	
1334: International fellowships organized for Canadian youth	<p>POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS: Canadian young professionals will learn more about gender equality and social exclusion and how environmental and WASH issues disproportionately impact women and girls and can act as barriers to utilization and uptake of health, early childhood development.</p> <p>Young professionals in the International Youth Fellowship (IYF) program with a background in environmental sciences will be able to provide technical or capacity support in</p>	<p>Note: Due to COVID-19, a limited number of virtual International fellowships will begin in April 2021. Recommendations below assume resumption of in-person fellowships within the project timeframe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IYF placements with appropriate backgrounds should assist partners in specific project components related to environment. • Purchase gold standard certified carbon offsets to mitigate its production of greenhouse gasses from flights. 	Project teams to establish and maintain database of project air travel

⁷ Pembina Institute 2019 Fuel savings and emissions reductions in heavy-duty trucking-A blueprint for further action in Canada: <https://www.pembina.org/reports/freightclimateblueprints.pdf>

	<p>environment-related issues to partners or to the project directly.</p> <p>POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS: Overseas IYF placements involve long-haul flights causing increased CO₂ emissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Based on the experience of COVID-19 restrictions AKF should consider the feasibility extending the option of virtual IYF placements once the current restrictions are over.	
--	--	---	--